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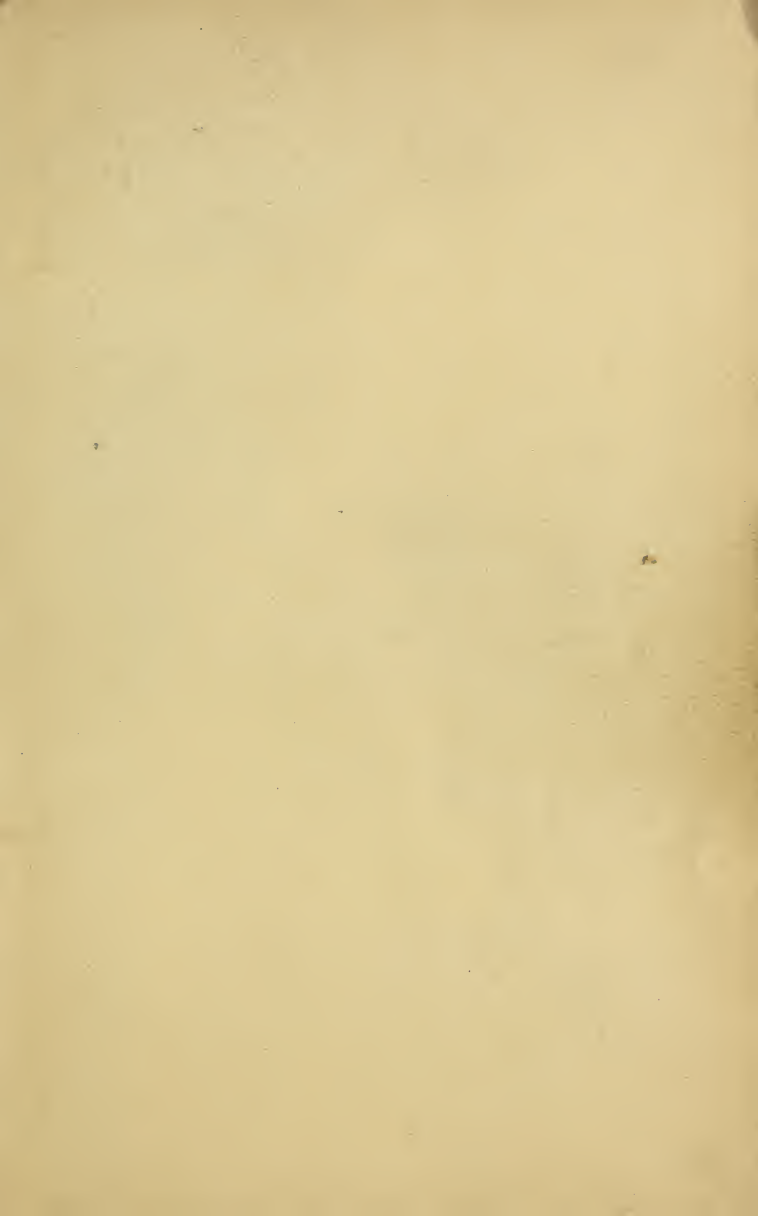
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A POCKET
BOTANICAL DICTIONARY,

COMPRISING THE
NAMES, HISTORY, AND CULTURE OF ALL PLANTS KNOWN
IN BRITAIN;

WITH A FULL EXPLANATION OF TECHNICAL TERMS.



BY

JOSEPH PAXTON, F.L.S., H.S., &c.

ASSISTED BY

John
PROFESSOR LINDLEY, Ph.D., F.R.S., &c. &c.

LONDON:
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P R E F A C E.

WHEN an author offers to the public a work, the greater part of the information contained in which is already available in detached fragments or other forms, his first duty is to exhibit the propriety of its publication; and prove, beyond question, that he has been instigated to his task by no unworthy desire of fame, but by a distinct and certified persuasion of its demand and utility.

Happily, in the present case, we are enabled to court scrutiny into our motives, being fully prepared to explain and justify them. During the numerous interviews enjoyed by us with the leading patrons of floriculture, the want of a pocket companion, such as that now furnished, has ever been especially and forcibly urged. There are, it is true, Catalogues, Encyclopædias, Lexicons, and Cultural Directories, all highly valuable in their respective spheres, and essential adjuncts to a gardener's or amateur's library: but they are too elaborate, verbose, technical, or uninteresting, to be readily and thoroughly appropriated; the expense, also, of several is necessarily enormous, and beyond the means of the great majority of those who thirst after botanical and floricultural literature; and no single one, much less a set, embracing all the subjects of this Dictionary, is conveniently portable, or can ever be carried, without discomfort, beyond the porch of the proprietor's domicile.

Comprehensive compendiums, in which scientific and popular details are abridged, combined, and thus brought within the pecuniary reach as well as easy examination of those whose income and time are subjected to many other more pressing exactions, are highly commendable if attentively and clearly arranged; but their usefulness is in proportion to the precision and accuracy of the manner in which they are compiled.

THE POCKET BOTANICAL DICTIONARY, then, has been prepared solely as an instant resource and standard of consultation; and for this purpose will be found invaluable

to the professors and lovers of horticulture, in all its branches and of every grade. Within its columns is compressed all the most important information relative to admired plants which its small size and avowed design would admit. With this in his pocket, the possessor or cultivator of plants may perambulate his own garden, visit those of his friends or public establishments, and attend floricultural exhibitions, in the full assurance that if any particular object engage his attention, he may at once derive every fact of interest respecting both it and its congeners which is yet known in this country, and form an idea of the facility or difficulty, and consequent expense, attending its conservation. Such is, cursorily, the prime purport of this publication, and the aim of its author. To supersede the necessity for attaching the meaning of every specific appellation, and at the same time to afford the most ample means for acquiring a knowledge of all the phrases peculiar to the science, a voluminous glossary has been incorporated; wherein, in addition to the more abstruse Latin terms, a number of ordinary words that are used botanically in a peculiar sense are fully explained.

One inestimable quality of a popular synopsis of any sort, is the discreet abridgment of uninteresting matter, and detailed record of merely the most attractive particulars. On the judicious selection and proper apportionment of desirable intelligence, the value of a summary entirely rests. In this respect we have much to claim for the volume to which the present address is prefixed. On account of the extreme scarcity, or non-existence in Britain, of many plants, considerable perplexity has been experienced in assigning to each species its due share of honour. For this reason, if a few plants are unjustly elevated, and others improperly debased, some little allowance may fairly be expected. Those indigenous species which are ranked with the ornamental sorts, are not to be regarded as worthless because of their commonness, but may be cultivated with advantage in the more secluded and sylvan flower borders.

To take a general glance at the arrangement and composition of this **DICTIONARY**, it will be better to show more lucidly the intent and application of each separate point, and afterwards advert to the abbreviations. Compactness and facile portability being the primary and principal elements of the design, condensation of the letter-press was an inevitable result. On this score, however, we have just grounds for eulogising our printers, as nothing can be more beautiful or perfect than the mechanical execution of the work; while the objection that might attach to the minuteness of the type, is completely removed by its exceeding clearness.

Under the head of each genus, besides the authority for its name, its origin, and position, both in the Linnæan and Natural System, a concise outline is given of its most striking members, with adequate instructions for their cultivation, and observations on their particular medicinal or useful properties. In conformity to the principle of giving prominence to only the most interesting subjects, the worthless genera are passed over with a slight statement of their insignificance; and to prevent repetition, reference is occasionally made to other genera for directions on treatment, when the habits of both closely correspond. For all the suggestions on culture, we hold ourselves, for the most part, responsible; the notes in those instances where we have no personal cognizance being extracted from the best authors, with the usual acknowledgments. Immediately succeeding the above-named sketches, a list of specific synonymes is furnished, with figures of allusion affixed to each, and similar ones to the species they represent, by which the observer may instantly perceive what names are applied to the same plant, that in the last or descriptive text being always the most authentic.

In the enumeration of genera and species, we are indebted chiefly to Mr. Geo. Don's *General System of Gardening and Botany*, Dr. Lindley's *Introduction to the Natural System*, and Mr. Loudon's *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*, comparing these with all other catalogues extant,—of which Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus* is the principal and best,—and adopting such readings as are most obviously correct. We rely greatly on our own rigid research into these matters, having been engaged in it for several years, but still more so on a careful revision of both MSS. and printed proofs, undertaken by Dr. Lindley in the most disinterested and kind manner. Nevertheless, such is the typographical diminutiveness, that we cannot imagine but some errors have eluded us. Should it reach another edition, we shall have great pleasure in effecting any emendations which our correspondents or friends may discover and communicate. It will be manifest that two distinct courses have been followed with regard to the ornamental and trivial species. Possessing nothing to recommend them to notice, or to render the enrolment of their habits, native country, &c., at all desirable, we have arranged the latter in aggregated groups; after their more interesting allies where these exist, and directly following the general remarks on those genera which comprise no ornamental species. On the description of each meritorious plant included in the columns opposite its appellation, we shall descant more largely, when considering the abbreviations.

Respecting the number of scientific terms herein explained, we may be allowed to say that no other popular glossary contains such a copious collection. Their explication is in exact accordance with the views of the most learned botanists, merely being reduced to dimensions which best comport with simplicity and conciseness.

Considering the immense field which this volume occupies, the accentuation of generic, specific, and all purely botanical names that are not Anglicised, must be regarded as a highly valuable characteristic. By the extreme perspicuity of the marks employed, their full and universal adaptation, and the fact that they were all supplied by the first botanist in England, (Dr. Lindley,) the botanic student or other assiduous examiner will here meet with a fund of accurate instruction in this particular, to which only the most laboured and extremely expensive publication can at all pretend.

It might be assumed that the signs used are sufficiently common to require no comment; but, for the benefit of the less informed, we shall just show the manner in which they apply. In the first place, the vowel in each word over which the primary accent occurs, sustains all the *emphasis* of the syllabic pronunciation, independently of the real nature of the sign. Further, the employment of the long quantity (¯) or the short quantity (ˇ) simply denotes that the vowel above which they are placed is to be sounded long and broadly, or short and abruptly. To vary our expression, the short vowel is perpetually pronounced in conjunction with the next consonant, and the long one has its own distinct and final sound, as if the letter were doubled, but the voice rested on each. In all cases when the last syllable but one is marked long (¯), the accent falls on that syllable; and when the last syllable but one is marked short (ˇ), the accent falls on the last syllable but two. Thus Romānūs would be accented Románus, and trícōlōr would be accented trícōlor, although the i on which the accent is placed is short. It is extremely important to bear this in mind.

To reduce the work to the smallest practicable size, it has been found requisite to abridge the language conveying many of the details, and that this may be rightly comprehended, we shall now enter on its elucidation. First, the numerical figures which follow the recognised specific names in the general list, and such as precede the synonymes, have, as before hinted, a direct connexion with each other, establishing the identity. Thus, in page 1, under the genus ACACIA, the synonyme "1. A. acicularis" is but another appellation for "A. Brownei 1," in the

ensuing text; "2. *Mimosa tortuosa*," is synonymous with "A. *Burmanni* 2;" and so on, in like manner, throughout the whole. Next, the authorities for the generic names are very often shortened, and a list of all those, with the country in which they rose to celebrity, will be subjoined. Again, the descriptive peculiarities of species are classed in seven columns, in which the colours of the flowers,—the month during which they commonly blossom,—their habitude, whether as concerns the temperature they receive, their duration, or general nature,—their native climate, and the year in which they were first introduced to Britain,—are all duly registered. Where either or several of these circumstances are omitted, it is to be inferred that they have not been accurately ascertained. In the case of Epiphytes, Palms, and Grasses, they are simply noted as such, since their habits are universally the same. All other trifling particulars are regularly and efficiently interpreted in the catalogue of abbreviations.

Having thus specified the objects, classification, and utility of the work, we have only to commend it to the kind indulgence of the public, convinced that, whatever may be its failings—and in such an extensive compilation some defects must naturally be anticipated—they are neither glaring, momentous, nor, notwithstanding the smallness of the type, equal to those of any similar production. To the gardener, and all who cultivate or delight in acquainting themselves with plants, either for enrichment or amusement; but emphatically to such persons as wish to study the nature and history of vegetation in the garden, where alone they can hope these features to be permanently impressed on the memory, the **BOTANICAL POCKET DICTIONARY** has claims which nothing at present existing or likely to be issued can supplant or diminish.

JOSEPH PAXTON.

CHATSWORTH,

July, 1840.

AUTHORITIES FOR GENERIC TITLES.

- Ach.* for *Acharius*. A Swedish botanist and examiner of Lichens.
- Adams, F.* A Russian botanist and traveller in Siberia.
- Adanson.* A French traveller and botanist.
- Afzelius.* A professor in Sweden, and traveller in Sierra Leone.
- Agardh.* A Swedish professor, bishop, and writer on Algaeous plants.
- Aiton.* The manager of the Royal Kew Gardens.
- Albertini.* Author of some dissertations on Fungi.
- Allioni.* A botanist of Italy.
- Anderson.* A London writer on Pæonies.
- Andr. for Andrews.* An eminent English botanical artist.
- Andrzejewski.* A Russian botanist.
- Aublet.* A Frenchman who travelled in Guiana.
- Bancroft.* A physician resident in Jamaica.
- Banks.* A celebrated English traveller and promoter of science.
- Bartl. for Bartling.* A botanist of Gottingen.
- Barton.* Once a professor at Philadelphia.
- Baubin, Caspar.* A German botanist of the sixteenth century.
- Baumgarten.* A botanist of Transylvania.
- Beauvois for Palisot de Beauvois.* A French botanist and traveller in Africa.
- Benth. for Benham.* An English botanist, and secretary to the London Horticultural Society.
- Bergius.* A Swede, and writer on Cape plants.
- Berkley.* An English clergyman and writer on Fungi.
- Bernhardi.* A botanist of Italy.
- Bertolini.* A writer on Italian plants.
- Besser.* A professor in Russia.
- Bieberstein.* A Russian botanist, and writer upon the plants of Caucasus.
- Blume.* A Dutch botanist and traveller in Java.
- Boerhaave.* An ancient botanist and physician.
- Bohmer.* A German and writer on botany.
- Bojer.* A botanist of the Mauritius.
- Borkhausen.* An examiner of the plants of Hesse Darmstadt.
- Bory for Bory de St. Vincent.* A French botanist and traveller.
- Bot. Reg. for Botanical Register.* A botanical monthly periodical, commenced by Ker and now conducted by Lindley.
- Bot. Rep. for Botanical Repository.* A botanical periodical, formerly conducted by Andrews and others.
- Bridel.* A German author on Mosses.
- Brignoli.* A botanist of Verona.
- Brongniart.* A botanist of France.
- Broune, Patrick.* An Irish botanist and writer on the plants of Jamaica.
- Brown, R.* An English botanist and traveller in New Holland.
- Bulliard.* A Frenchman and investigator of Fungi.
- Burmans.* A Dutch writer on botany and patron of Linnæus.
- Carmichael.* A Scotch botanist.
- Cassini, H.* A French writer on Composite plants.
- Cavanilles.* A botanist at Madrid.
- Chamisso.* A German traveller and botanist.
- Choisy.* A botanist of Switzerland.
- Colebrook.* An English writer on the Flora of India.
- Colladon, J. F.* A botanist of Geneva.
- Commelin.* A botanist of Holland.
- Commerçon.* A French traveller and botanist.
- Corda.* A German botanist.
- Correa for Correa de Serra.* A Portuguese botanist, diplomatist, and writer on botanical subjects.
- Coulter.* An Irish physician and traveller in Mexico.
- Crantz.* An Austrian Botanist.
- Cunn. A. for A. Cunningham.* A British collector for the Kew Gardens.
- Cusson.* A Swiss observer of Umbelliferæ.
- Cyrilli.* An Italian botanist.
- Dec. for Decandolle.* A French botanist now resident as professor at Geneva.
- Desfon. for Desfontaines.* A French traveller and botanist in Algiers.
- Desmazieres.* A botanist of France.
- Desvoux.* A French botanist.
- Dickson.* An English examiner of Cryptogamia.
- Dillenius.* A German writer on botany, especially Mosses, settled in England when he was gardener to Gerard, at Eltham.
- Dillenyn.* An English investigator of Confervæ.
- Ditmar.* A botanist of Holland.
- Don, D.* Librarian to the Linnæan Society and botanist.
- Don, G.* An English botanist and traveller.
- Douglas.* A collector of plants in North America for the Horticultural Society of London.
- Dryander.* A Swedish botanist and long a librarian to Sir Joseph Banks.
- Dumont, for Dumont Courset.* A French gardening author.
- E. Botany for English Botany.* A periodical containing coloured figures of British plants by Sowerby and Sir J. E. Smith.
- Ehrhart.* A botanist of Germany.
- Elliot.* An American botanist who wrote on the plants of Carolina.
- Ellis.* An English writer on marine plants.
- Endlicher.* A German botanist.
- Fenzl.* An Austrian botanist.
- Feuille.* A French Jesuit who wrote on the plants of Chile.
- Fischer.* A Russian botanist, and director of the Botanical Garden, St. Petersburg.
- Flora Peru. for Flora Peruviana.* A work on the plants of Chile and Peru by Ruiz and Pavon, two Spanish botanists.
- Flugee.* A German writer on Grasses.
- Forskahl.* A Danish naturalist who travelled in Arabia.
- Forster.* A traveller in the South Pacific Ocean.
- Fougeroux for Fougeroux de Bondarara.* A French botanist of the last century.
- Frica.* A writer on Fungi in Sweden.
- Gærtner.* A German writer on the structure of fruit and seeds.
- Gaudich. for Gaudichaud.* A French botanist and voyager.
- Gingins.* A French botanist.
- Gmelin.* A Russian botanist and traveller in Siberia.
- Gre ille.* An English author on Cryptogamic botany.
- Gronovius.* A Dutch botanist.
- Haller.* A botanist and physician of Switzerland.
- Hamilton.* A Scotch botanist and Indian traveller, sometimes called Buchanan.
- Harvey.* A writer on Cryptogamic and Cape plants.
- Havorth.* An English author on succulent plants.
- Hedwig.* A German writer on Cryptogamic plants.
- Herbert.* An English writer on Amaryllidaceous plants.
- Hilairs.* A French botanist and traveller in Brazil.
- Hill.* An English botanical writer.
- Hoffmann.* A German botanical author.
- Hooker.* A professor of botany at Glasgow.
- Hort. Kew. for Hortus Kewensis.* A catalogue of the plants in the Royal Kew Gardens.
- Host.* An Austrian botanical writer.
- Hudson.* An investigator of British plants.
- Humboldt and Bonpland.* Botanists and travellers in America, &c.
- Jack.* An English writer on the plants of the Indian Archipelago.
- Jackson.* An English botanist.
- Jacq. for Jacquin.* An Austrian botanist.
- Jussieu.* A French systematical botanist.
- Kaempfer.* A traveller in Japan.
- Kalm.* A Swedish pupil of Linnæus who travelled in America.
- Kaulfuss.* A German writer upon Ferns.
- Ker.* A describer of plants in Bot. Reg.
- Knowles and Westcott.* Editors of the Floral Cabinet.
- Koch.* A professor of botany at Erlangen.
- König.* A German naturalist who travelled in the East Indies.
- Kunth.* A Prussian botanist who assisted in the arrangement and publication of the plants found in America by Humboldt and Bonpland.

- Kunze.* A German writer upon minute Cryptogamic plants.
- Labillard.* for *Labillardiere.* A French botanist, and traveller in Syria, New Holland, &c.
- Lagasca.* A botanist of Spain.
- La Llave.* A Mexican botanist.
- Lamarck.* A French naturalist who wrote largely upon botany about the end of the eighteenth century.
- Lambert, A. B.* An English patron of botany.
- Lamourous.* A French writer upon marine plants.
- Lehmann.* A German botanist and director of the Botanical Garden of Hamburg.
- L'Herit.* for *L'Heritier.* A French botanist.
- Lindley.* Professor of botany in University College, London.
- Link.* A botanist of Prussia.
- Lin.* for *Linnaeus.* The great Swedish naturalist.
- Ler.* for *Llazarra.* A Mexican botanist.
- Leffling.* A Swedish traveller and botanist.
- Louriro.* A Portuguese monk who wrote on the plants of Cochinchina.
- Lyngbye.* A Danish writer on submarine Cryptogamic plants.
- Marcgraav.* One of the early naturalists who explored Brazil.
- Martius.* A Bavarian naturalist and traveller in Brazil.
- Medicus.* A German botanist.
- Méray.* A French writer on the flowers of Paris.
- Meyer.* A botanist of Germany.
- Nich.* for *Nichaux.* A French botanist who wrote on the plants of North America.
- Mitchell.* A Florentine microscopical botanist.
- Mikani.* A German author on the Brazilian Flora.
- Miller.* One of the ablest scientific English garden botanists.
- Mirbel.* A French physiological botanist.
- Mönch.* A German systematical botanist.
- Mohring.* A writer on Cryptogamia in Germany.
- Molina.* An Italian naturalist who wrote upon the flowers of Chile.
- Mutis.* A Spanish botanist and correspondent of Linnæus.
- Nöcker.* A German botanical writer.
- Nees.* A German botanist and professor.
- Noronha.* A Spanish botanist who visited the Philippines.
- Nuttall.* An American traveller and botanist.
- Ortega.* A botanist of Spain.
- Pavon.* One of the authors of the Spanish Flora Peruviana.
- Pers.* for *Persoon.* A French botanist.
- Pliny.* An ancient naturalist.
- Plumier.* A French botanist and traveller in the West Indies.
- Pohl.* A botanist of Germany who travelled in Brazil.
- Poitau.* A French artist and botanist.
- Poppig and Endlicher.* German botanists, the former a traveller in South America.
- Presl.* A German systematical botanist.
- Pursh.* A Prussian gardener who wrote a Flora of North America.
- Rafn.* for *Rafinesque-Schmalz.* A North American botanical writer.
- Ramond.* A French botanist who wrote concerning the flowers of the Pyrenees.
- Reich.* for *Reichard.* A German botanist.
- Reichenbach.* A botanist of Germany.
- Retz.* A German botanist who wrote on the flowers of Scandinavia.
- Rheede.* A Dutch gentleman under whose orders the Hortus Malabaricus was published.
- Rich.* for *Richard.* A French botanist and traveller in Demerara.
- Rivinus.* A German botanist.
- Robil.* for *Robillard.* A French botanist.
- Rochel.* Superintendent of the garden at Pesth.
- Rolander.* A botanist of Sweden.
- Romer and Schultes.* German botanists, and editors of the Systema Vegetabilium of Linnæus.
- Roscoe.* An English botanical author.
- Roth.* A German writer on botany.
- Rotboll.* A Danish botanist.
- Rox.* for *Roxburgh.* A botanist of India, formerly in charge of the botanic garden Calcutta.
- Rudge.* An English botanical amateur.
- Ruiz and Pavon.* See Flora Peruviana.
- Rumphius.* A botanical author of the Herbarium Amboinense.
- Salis.* for *Salisbury.* An English botanist.
- Salm Dyck* for the *Princo* of *Salm Dyck.* An illustrious German amateur.
- Sari.* A botanist of Italy.
- Schlech.* for *Schlechtendahl.* A German botanist.
- Schmidt.* A Bohemian botanist.
- Schousb.* for *Schousboe.* A Danish consul at Tangiers, author of a work on Morocco plants.
- Schrader.* A German botanist.
- Schreber.* A botanist of Germany.
- Schumacher.* A Danish botanist, who described many Sierra Leone plants.
- Scopoli.* A botanist of Italy who wrote on the flowers of Carniola.
- Seringe.* A French botanist.
- Sibthorp.* An English traveller in Greece, and botanist.
- Sims.* An English garden botanist.
- Smith, Sir J. E.* An English botanist, founder of the Linnæan Society.
- Solander.* A botanist of Sweden who sailed round the world with Banks and Cook.
- Sonnerat.* A French traveller in the East Indies.
- Spach.* A writer in the Annales des Sciences Naturelles.
- Sparrmann.* A Swedish traveller at the Cape of Good Hope.
- Sprenzel.* A German botanist and antiquary.
- Stackhouse.* An English writer on marine plants.
- Sternberg.* A noble botanist of Germany.
- Swartz.* A Swedish botanist who visited the West Indies, and published an account of the native plants.
- Sweet.* An English garden botanist.
- Thouars* for *Du Petit Thouars.* A French physiologist and traveller in Madagascar.
- Thun.* for *Thunberg.* A Swedish botanist and traveller.
- Tode.* A German author on Fungi.
- Tournefort.* An ancient French traveller and botanist.
- Trentepohl.* A botanist of Germany.
- Trinius.* A Russian writer on Gramineæ.
- Turpin.* A French botanist and draftsman.
- Turra.* A botanist of Italy.
- Vahl.* A Danish botanical author.
- Vaillant.* A French traveller and botanist.
- Vandel.* A botanist of Portugal who wrote on the plants of Brazil.
- Vauch.* for *Vaucher.* A Swiss writer on Confervæ.
- Vela.*
- Vellozo.* A Brazilian botanist.
- Ventemat.* A French garden botanist.
- Villars.* A botanist of France who wrote on the plants of Dauphiny.
- Wallich.* Superintendent of the Calcutta botanic garden.
- Walter.* A writer on the plants of Carolina.
- Weber.* A German Cryptogamic botanist.
- Wendland.* A German garden botanist.
- Wild.* for *Willdenow.* A Prussian botanical writer.
- Zeu.* A botanist of Spain.

ABBREVIATIONS.

FIRST COLUMN.

COLOURS OF THE FLOWERS.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Apetal | destitute of conspicuous petals. |
| bl. | bluish. |
| bld. | blood-coloured. |
| blk. | black or blackish. |
| blu. | blue or bluish. |
| brk. cld. | brick red. |
| br. brn. | brown. |
| brnsh. | brownish. |
| br. brt. | bright. |
| carm. | carmine-coloured. |
| crim. | crimson. |
| dk. drk. | dark. |
| gn. gr. grn. | green. |
| grnsh. gsh. | greenish. |
| lgt. lt. | light. |
| li. lil. | lilac-coloured. |
| or. oran. | orange-coloured. |
| pa. | pale. |
| pnk. | pink. |
| pksh. | pinkish. |
| pur. | purple. |
| pursh. purpsh. | purplish. |
| rich p. | rich purple. |
| rdsh. | reddish. |
| ro. | rose-coloured. |
| saff. | saffron-coloured. |
| salm. | salmon-coloured. |
| scar. scr. | scarlet. |
| spot. | spotted. |
| strip. | striped. |
| varieg. | variegated. |
| vermil. | vermilion-coloured. |
| vio. | violet-coloured. |
| whit. w. whtsh. | white or whitish. |
| yel. | yellow. |
| yelsh. ysh. | yellowish. |

SECOND COLUMN.

PERIOD OF FLOWERING.

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. | January. |
| 2. | February. |
| 3. | March. |
| 4. | April. |
| 5. | May. |
| 6. | June. |
| 7. | July. |
| 8. | August. |
| 9. | September. |
| 10. | October. |
| 11. | November. |
| 12. | December. |

THIRD COLUMN.

TEMPERATURE REQUIRED.

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| F. | Frame plant. |
| G. | Greenhouse plant. |
| H. | Hardy plant. |
| S. | Stove plant. |

FOURTH COLUMN.

HABITUDE.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Aq. | Aquatic. |
| Bl. | Bulbous. |
| Cl. | Climbing. |
| Cr. | Creeping. |
| De. | Deciduous. |
| Epl. Epiphy. | Epiphyte. |
| Ev. | Evergreen. |
| Fu. | Fusiform-rooted. |
| Her. | Herbaceous. |
| Ter. | Terrestrial. |
| Tr. | Trailing. |
| Tu. | Tuberous-rooted. |
| Tw. | Twining. |

FIFTH COLUMN.

HABIT AND DURATION.

| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| A. | Annual. |
| B. | Biennial. |
| Bl. | Bulbous plant. |
| Cl. | Climber. |
| Cr. | Creep. |
| P. | Perennial. |
| S. | Shrub. |
| T. | Tree. |
| Tr. | Trailing plant. |
| Tu. | Tuberous-rooted plant. |

SIXTH COLUMN.

NATIVE COUNTRY.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Adriat Is. | Adriatic Islands. |
| Alp. Eur. | European Alps. |
| Amer. hyb. | American hybrid. |
| A. Minor | Asia Minor. |
| A. penn. | Apennines. |
| Archipel. | Grecian Archipelago. |
| Asiatic G. | Asiatic Gulf. |
| Baff. B. | Baffin's Bay. |
| Barba. | Barbary. |
| B. Ayres | Buenos Ayres. |
| Californ. | California. |
| Cappadoc. | Cappadocia. |
| Carthag. | Carthage. |
| Casp. Sea | Caspian Sea. |
| Casp. Sho. | Caspian Shores. |
| Carpa. Mo. | Carpathian Mountains. |
| C. G. H. | Cape of Good Hope. |
| Che son. | Cheronesus. |
| Coromand. | Coromandel. |
| Cordill. | Cordilleras. |
| E. Ind. | East Indies. |
| Eng. hyb. | English hybrid. |
| Falk. Is. | Falkland Islands. |
| Fl. Vanco. | Fort Vancouver. |
| Guayaq. | Guayaquil. |
| Huds. B. | Hudson's Bay. |
| I. France | Isle of France. |
| I. Skye | Isle of Skye. |
| Kamtsch. | Kamtschatka. |
| K. Geo.'s Sd. | King George's Sound. |
| Louisia. | Louisiana. |
| Madagas. | Madagascar. |
| Magell. | Magellan. |
| Maran. | Maranha. |
| Martinic. | Martinique. |
| Mediterr. | Mediterranean Islands. |
| Montpel. | Montpelier. |
| Moreton B. | Moreton Bay. |
| Mosambi. | Mosambique. |
| M. Video | Monte Video. |
| N. Africa | North Africa. |
| N. Amer. | North America. |
| N. Caledon. | New Caledonia. |
| N. Eur. | North Europe. |
| Newfoundl. | Newfoundland. |
| N. Grenada | New Grenada. |
| N. Holl. | New Holland. |
| N. Patag. | North Patagonia. |
| N. Spain | New Spain. |
| N. S. W. | New South Wales. |
| N. Zeal. | New Zealand. |
| Organ Mts. | Organ Mountains. |
| Pennsyl. | Pennsylvania. |
| Philadel. | Philadelphia. |
| Rio Jan. | Rio Janeiro. |
| S. Amer. | South America. |
| San. Cruz. | Santa Cruz. |
| Scandin. | Scandinavia. |
| S. Austral. | South Australia. |
| S. Carol. | South Carolina. |
| S. Eur. | South Europe. |
| S. France | South France. |
| S. Leone | Sierra Leone. |
| St. Domin. | St. Domingo. |
| St. Vinc. | St. Vincent. |
| S. Sea Is. | South Sea Islands. |
| Switz. | Switzerland. |
| Sw. River, Swan R. | Swan River. |
| Tranqueb. | Tranquebar. |
| Valpar. | Valparaiso. |
| V. D. I. or V. Die. I. | Van Diemen's Land. |
| W. Ind. | West Indies. |
| W. Ind. Is. | West India Islands. |

BOTANICAL DICTIONARY.

| ABI | ACA | ACA | ACA |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| <p>ABIES, see <i>Pinus</i>. ABILDGAARDIA, <i>Vahl</i>. After Professor Abildgaard, of Copenhagen. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceae</i>. Worthless dwarf species of grass-like plants; increased by division, and grown in any common soil.</p> <p>monostichyā . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1819 tristichys . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1824</p> <p>ABORTION, imperfect or untimely development.</p> <p>ABRÖMÄ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>a</i>, privative, and <i>broma</i>, food; unfit to be eaten. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i>. Handsome free-flowering species of easy culture, delighting in a compost of loam and peat. Propagated with ease from seeds, or cuttings. The bark of <i>A. augusta</i> furnishes a very tough fibrous tissue, suited for manufacturing into cordage.</p> <p>augustā . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Indies . . 1770 fastuosā . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . 1800</p> <p>AARÖNIX, <i>Jussieu</i>. From <i>abros</i>, delicate; referring to the involucre. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Nyctaginaceae</i>. Handsome trailing plants, multiplied by division, and grown in sandy peat. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Tricratus admirabilis</i>.</p> <p>melliferā . . . White . . . 7, H. De. Tr. California . 1826 umbellatā, 1 . . Red . . . 4, H. Ev. Tr. California . 1823</p> <p>ABRUPT, blunt, broken off.</p> <p>ABRUPTLY-PINNATE. Pinnate leaves, terminating without an odd leaflet.</p> <p>ÄRRIS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>abros</i>, soft; in allusion to the delicacy of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. This pretty climbing species (Wild Liquorice) must have a strong heat to enable it to flower well. It delights in loam and peat, and is propagated readily from cuttings, in sand, under a glass. The roots have the property of the liquorice of the shops, while the seeds, if eaten in any quantity, produce violent headache.</p> <p>praecostifolius . . Pa. pur. . 4, S. De. cl. W. Indies . 1680</p> <p>ABŮTÄ, <i>Aublet</i>. From <i>Abouta</i> or <i>Abuda</i>, its name in Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Menispermaceae</i>. An ornamental evergreen climber. Loam and peat, divisions. From the branches of this plant a drink is made by the natives of Cayenne, and used by them against obstructions of the liver.</p> <p>rufescens . . . Grn. Yell. . . S. Ev. cl. Guiana . . 1820</p> <p>ACĀCĪÄ, <i>Necker</i>. From <i>ac</i>, a point, or <i>akazo</i>, to sharpen; many of the species having thorns or prickles. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>, <i>Mimosaceae</i>. Very ornamental plants of neat growth, and elegant foliage. All grow well in sandy loam and peat, and cuttings taken off at a joint root freely in sand, under a glass; portions of the strong roots planted in soil, in heat, leaving the points out, produce young plants; but the best plants are obtained from seed. The hardy species require to be slightly protected in severe weather. The bark of some species furnishes the tanning principle in a great degree, particularly <i>A. arabica</i>; the bark of which is largely used in tanning leather, and is in India regarded as a powerful tonic. Gums are</p> | | <p>yielded in considerable quantities by some species; and in India an intoxicating principle is obtained from other species. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>A. acicularis</i>. 2. <i>Mimosa tortuosa</i>. 3. <i>A. strigosa</i>. 4. <i>M. giraffe</i>. 5. <i>A. prostrata</i>. 6. <i>A. viscosa</i>. 7. <i>A. stolonifera</i>. 8. <i>M. marginata</i>. 9. <i>A. floribunda</i>. 10. <i>A. linearis</i>. 11. <i>A. mollissima</i>. 12. <i>A. impressa</i>. 13. <i>M. nigricans</i>. 14. <i>A. ambigua</i>. 15. <i>M. verticillata</i>. 16. <i>M. verticillata</i>.</p> <p>abietinā . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 acanthocarpā . . . Pa. red. . . S. Ev. S. N. Spain . . 1823 acantholoba . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1823 acapulcensis . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Acapulco . . 1825 affinis . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1822 alatā . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 amarā . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1816 amöna . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 anceps . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 angulatā . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 angustifoliā . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1816 arabicā . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 arboresc . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1768 arenosā . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Caracass . . 1816 armatā . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 Arropchlä . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. T. Nepal . . . 1818 asparagoides . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1818 asperā . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 Bancroftianā S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . biflorā . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 binervatā . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 bivenosā . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 brachyacanthā S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1824 brasilienis S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1825 brevifolä . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 brevipes . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . Bröwnel, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1796 Brunoni . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 brexifoliä . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 Burmannianā, 2 S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1818 cäsä . . . Yellow, . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1773 caféra . . . Yel. wht. . . G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1800 calaminä . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 canaliculatā . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 caracasitā . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Caracass . . 1817 cassioides . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. . . 1820 Cätechü . . . Pa. yel. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1790 centrophyllä . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1818 Ceratoniä . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1800 chrysoctichys S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1824 ciliatä, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 cinerascens . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 cochleatis . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1816 concinnä . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823 Concordianä S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1818 confortä . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 contortä . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1825 copallinä S. Ev. T. . . 1825 coriaceä . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825 cornigerä . . . Pa. yell. . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1692 coronillefoliä, 4 S. Ev. S. N. Africa . . 1817 Courrastianä G. Ev. T. Canaries . . 1818 crassicaäpā . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 crassifaciä . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 Cyclops . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 davisifoliä . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1817 dealbatä . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 decipiens . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1603 praemorsä . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1830 decurrens . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1796</p> | |

| ACA | | ACA | | ACA | | ACA | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------|
| dētūnas . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1828 | odoratissimā . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1790 |
| diffūsa, 5 . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1814 | oleifolĭa . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| Dillwyniaefolĭa . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1828 | oligophylla . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. S. | 1817 |
| dĭpterā . . . | White | 8, Fe. | T. S. Amer. | 1818 | ornithophōra . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| discolor . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1784 | oxycēdris . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| dĭvaricatā . . . | White | 4, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1827 | papuliformis . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| dodanifolĭa, 6 . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1818 | patĭla . . . | White | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1818 |
| dolabriformis . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1814 | pedunculatā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| donatayōn . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1823 | pēndŭla . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| eburneā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1818 | pennatā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1773 |
| echinulā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | penninērvĭs, 12 . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| edulis . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1820 | pentadēnā . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| eglandulosā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | peregrinā . . . | White | 7, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1780 |
| elata . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1820 | peruvianā . . . | White | S. Ev. T. Peru | 1820 |
| elephantorhizā . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. | T. C. G. H. | 1818 | pĭlosa . . . | White | S. Ev. T. Jamaica | 1800 |
| elongatā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | platyphyllā . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| emarginatā . . . | White | S. Ev. | T. N. Spain | 1825 | plectocērrā . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| esulentā . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | plumosa . . . | Yellow | S. De. cl. | 1824 |
| Esterhāzĭa . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | podalyriaefolĭa . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| falcātā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1790 | polygaliaefolĭa . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| falciformis . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1818 | polyphyllā . . . | White | S. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| Farnesĭanā . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. | T. St. Domin. | 1656 | portoricensis . . . | White | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1824 |
| ferrugineā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1818 | prēnsans . . . | Yellow | G. Ev. cl. | 1818 |
| filicinā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. Mexico | 1825 | prismatĭcā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. S. | 1818 |
| flexuosā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1796 | procēra . . . | Pa.-yel. | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| floribandā . . . | White | S. Ev. | S. Mexico | 1825 | promĭnsa . . . | Yellow | 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| formosā . . . | White | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1816 | pubescentis . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1790 |
| frondosā . . . | White | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1816 | pugioniformis . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1818 |
| fruticosā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1820 | pulchellā . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| fuscā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1824 | pulcherrimā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1823 |
| genitifolĭa . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1825 | pyrrolifolia . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| Girardinā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. C. G. H. | 1816 | quadrangulārĭs . . . | White | 8, S. Ev. S. | 1825 |
| glauca . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. | S. America | 1690 | quadrilateralĭs . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| glaucescens . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1790 | reticulatā . . . | White | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| grata . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. | S. Brazil | 1820 | rhodacanthā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. T. | 1822 |
| graveolens . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1820 | Richardsoni . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| guianensis . . . | White | S. Ev. | T. Cayenne | 1803 | rigens . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| guayaquilensĭs . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | S. Guaiquil | 1818 | robustā . . . | Yellow | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| Guilandĭna . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | cl. Cayenne | 1820 | Rohriānā, 13 . . . | White | S. Ev. T. | 1822 |
| gummiferā . . . | Yellow | G. Ev. | T. Guinea | 1823 | Rosellĭ . . . | White | S. Ev. T. | 1822 |
| hastulatā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | rūbĭdā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| hebecephalā . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1817 | ruscifolia . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| hebelādā, 7 . . . | Yellow | G. Ev. | T. C. G. H. | 1816 | rutafolia . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. S. | 1810 |
| hæmatoxylōn . . . | Yel.-whit. | S. Ev. | T. C. G. H. | 1816 | salĭpā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1818 |
| heteracanthā . . . | Yellow | G. Ev. | T. C. G. H. | 1816 | sapindoides . . . | Yellow | G. Ev. T. Moreton B. | 1830 |
| heterophyllā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | sacramentosa . . . | Purple | S. Ev. cl. | 1820 |
| hispidissimā . . . | White | 6, S. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1818 | scandēns . . . | Purple | S. Ev. cl. India | 1730 |
| hispidulā . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1794 | sclerocordātā . . . | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1822 |
| homomallā . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1822 | semicordātā . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| hybridā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. Hybrid | 1822 | Senegal . . . | White | S. Ev. T. Africa | 1823 |
| Indica . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | S. E. Ind. | 1800 | Serissā . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| intermediā . . . | Yellow | G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | Smithianā . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| intertextā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | Sophorē . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. V. Die. I. | 1805 |
| Intā . . . | Yel.-whit. | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1778 | speciosā . . . | Purple | 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1742 |
| Jacquinā . . . | White | S. Ev. | T. S. Amer. | 1825 | Spin . . . | Red-yel. | S. Ev. T. | 1800 |
| Julibrissinā . . . | White | 8, H. De. | T. Levant | 1745 | stipulatā . . . | White | S. Ev. T. Bengal. | 1800 |
| juniperinā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1790 | strictā . . . | Yellow | 3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1790 |
| Kalkorā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1818 | strombuliferā . . . | Yellow | G. Ev. S. Peru | 1825 |
| Lambertianā . . . | Purple | 5, G. Ev. | S. Mexico | 1818 | suaveolens, 14 . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1790 |
| lanigerā . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | subulatā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| latissimā . . . | Pink | 5, S. Ev. | S. W. Ind. | 1777 | sulcatā . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| latronūm . . . | White | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1824 | Sandrā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1780 |
| laurifolia . . . | Yellow | 5, S. Ev. | S. Tanna | 1775 | tamarindifolia . . . | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1774 |
| Lebeck . . . | Pink | 5, S. Ev. | T. Egypt | 1823 | taxifolia . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| lentiscifolia . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. Mexico | 1824 | tetragonā . . . | White | 6, H. Ev. S. Caracaeas | 1820 |
| leprosa . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | T. N. Holl. | 1817 | tomentosā . . . | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1814 |
| leptophyllā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. S. Amer. | 1824 | tortuosā . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1824 |
| leucocephalā . . . | White | 7, S. Ev. | S. S. Amer. | 1823 | trapezoides . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1810 |
| leucophlœa . . . | Pa.-yel. | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1812 | trichoides . . . | Pa.-yel. | S. Ev. S. Peru | 1818 |
| leucophyllā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1822 | trigonocērrā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| linearis . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1820 | triservatā . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| linistā . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. | S. H. | 1824 | tristis . . . | Yellow | 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| littoralis . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1790 | umbrosā . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| lituancensĭs . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. Litakun | 1816 | uncinatā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1819 |
| lomatorrhiza, 8 . . . | Pa. yel. | S. Ev. | S. E. Ind. | 1824 | undulosefolĭa . . . | White | S. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| longifolia, 9 . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1792 | vāgā . . . | White | S. Ev. T. Brazil | 1818 |
| longissimā, 10 . . . | Yellow | 5, S. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1819 | venosā . . . | Pink | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1816 |
| lophanthā . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1803 | verā . . . | White | 7, S. Ev. T. Egypt | 1596 |
| lophanthoides . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | S. Jamaica | 1820 | verniciflūa . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1818 |
| lucidā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1820 | verticillatā . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. V. Die. I. | 1780 |
| lunatā . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. | S. V. Die. I. | 1810 | angustā, 15 . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1780 |
| maeranthoides . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | T. Jamaica | 1820 | latifolia, 16 . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1790 |
| Mauritĭum . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | S. E. Ind. | 1820 | vestitā . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| marginatā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1803 | villosa . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1800 |
| marocchinā . . . | Yellow | G. Ev. | S. Morocco | 1823 | villosa . . . | White | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| melanoxylōn . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. V. Die. I. | 1818 | virgatā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| microphyllā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. | S. Caracaeas | 1826 | viridiflorā . . . | Wh.-green | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1823 |
| mollis, 11 . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1810 | viridiramis . . . | Yellow | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| monacanthā . . . | White | S. Ev. | T. Brazil | 1818 | Wallichianā . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| mucronatā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1818 | | | | |
| mucronulatā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | | | | |
| myrsinifolia . . . | Pa.-yel. | 3, G. Ev. | S. N. S. W. | 1789 | | | | |
| nerosa . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | | | | |
| nigricans . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1803 | | | | |
| obtusā . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1824 | | | | |
| obtusifolia . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. | S. N. Holl. | 1823 | | | | |

Acēnā, Linn. From *akaina*, a thorn; in allusion to the thorns or bristles on the calyx or fruit. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sanguisorbeae*. Humble, shrubby, very curious plants, growing well in sandy loam and peat. Cuttings will root planted in soil, and protected by a frame or hand-glass.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|------------|-------------|------|
| ascendēns . . . | Green | 5, H. Her. | P. Magellan | 1822 |
| argētā . . . | Green | 5, H. Her. | P. Chile | 1822 |
| latebrōsā . . . | Green | 5, H. Her. | P. C. G. H. | 1822 |

| ACA | | ACE | | ACE | | ACH | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| laevigata | Green . 7, | G. Her. P. Magell. | 1790 | macrophyllum | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1826 |
| lucida | Green . 5, | H. Her. P. Falk. Is. | 1777 | montanum, 3 | Grn. yel. | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1750 |
| magellanica | Yellow . 5, | G. Her. P. Magell. | 1823 | monspessulanum Grn. yel. | 5, H. De. S. France | | 1739 |
| myriophylla | Green . 5, | H. Her. P. Mendosa | 1823 | nigrum | Grn. yel. | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| ovifolia | Green . 5, | H. Her. P. Peru | 1802 | oblongum | Grn. wht. | F. Ev. T. Nepal | 1824 |
| ovata | Green . 6, | H. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1818 | obtusatum | Grn. yel. | 5, H. De. S. Hungary | 1825 |
| pannataffida | Green . 5, | G. Her. P. Chile. | 1822 | obtusifolium | Grn. yel. | 5, H. De. S. Crete | |
| Sanguisorba | Green . 6, | H. Her. P. N. Zeal. | 1796 | opaliolum | Grn. yel. | 5, H. De. S. France | 1823 |
| ACAETHRA, Linn. From <i>a</i> , privative, <i>kalos</i> , pleasant, and <i>aphe</i> , touch. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . Worthless species of the easiest culture, for which see genus <i>Abidgaardia—alopeuroidea</i> , <i>brachystachya</i> , <i>caroliniana</i> , <i>culata</i> , <i>cuspidata</i> , <i>diversifolia</i> , <i>Hispida</i> , <i>indica</i> , <i>integrifolia</i> , <i>laevigata</i> , <i>macrostachya</i> , <i>mollis</i> , <i>paucifolia</i> , <i>polystachya</i> , <i>pruni-folia</i> , <i>reptans</i> , <i>rubra</i> , <i>scabrosa</i> , <i>virgata</i> , <i>virginica</i> . | | | | | | | |
| ACANTHOPIPIUM, Blum. The meaning of the name is not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . <i>A. bicolor</i> is a very curious and rather rare plant; in habit it much resembles <i>A. gedorum</i> , only it has pseudo-bulbs instead of tubers, while its rich flowers are produced from near the base of the shoots. <i>A. striatum</i> is described as being very much inferior. They will thrive well with the same treatment as <i>Bletia</i> , provided they have a great deal of heat and moisture during the growing season. | | | | | | | |
| bicolor | Yel.-red . 6, | S. Epi. Ceylon | 1833 | anthopphora | Green | 6, H. Tu. P. England | |
| striatum | White . 6, | S. Epi. Nepal | | secundiflora | Violet . 7, | F. Tu. P. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| sylhetense | White . 6, | S. Epi. Syihet | 1837 | ACERATIDUM, Decandolle. Derived from <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>keras</i> , a horn; implying that the anthers are destitute of horns. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Elwocarpaceae</i> . An interesting species, grown in peat and loam; multiplied from cuttings. | | | |
| ACANTHUS, Linn. From <i>akantha</i> , a spine, some of the species being spiny. <i>Bear's Breech</i> , <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceae</i> . Coarse, yet stately, herbaceous plants, flourishing in almost any soil or situation, and are increased by divisions or by seed with great facility. <i>A. mollis</i> is said to be emollient; and it is conjectured that the leaf of this plant furnished the ancients with the elegant <i>Acanthus</i> leaf of their architecture. | | | | | | | |
| carduifolius | Blue | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1816 | oppositifolium | White | S. Ev. S. Amboyna | 1818 |
| hispanicus | White . 8, | H. Her. P. Spain | 1700 | ACEROSÆ , fine and slender, with a sharp point. | | | |
| ilicifolius | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | | 1759 | ACETARIOUS , any thing belonging to the salad tribe of plants. | | | |
| mollis | Pur. wht. 8, | H. Her. P. Italy | 1548 | ACETOSE , sour, tart, acid. | | | |
| niger | White . 8, | H. Her. P. Portugal | 1759 | ACHILLEA, Linn. Named after Achilles, a pupil of Chiron, and the first who used the plant so called in medicine. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asteraceae</i> , or <i>Compositæ</i> . Showy, free-flowering species, succeeding well in any common soil, and readily increased by dividing the roots. <i>A. tomentosa</i> is, by its bright yellow flowers, well suited for ornamenting rock-work. The dried leaves of <i>A. Plurmica</i> , powdered, and taken up the nostrils, excite sneezing. <i>A. moschata</i> is sudorific and acrid, and makes a wholesome food for cattle. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. serrata</i> . 2. <i>A. ambigua</i> . 3. <i>A. jilicifolia</i> . 4. <i>A. ochroleuca</i> . 5. <i>A. helvetica</i> . | | | |
| spinosissimus | Pur. wht. 8, | H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1629 | abrotanifolia | Yellow . 7, | H. Her. P. Levant | 1739 |
| spinosus | Pur. wht. 8, | H. Her. P. Italy | 1629 | acuminata | White . 8, | H. Her. P. | 1830 |
| ACERNA, Willdenow. Theophrastus describes a thistle under that name. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Insignificant plants, void of any known merit. For culture and propagation, see genus <i>Abuta</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Atractylis cancellata—cancellata</i> 1, <i>gummifera</i> . | | | | | | | |
| ACALUIS , without a stem. | | | | | | | |
| ACCESSARY , something added to the usual number of organs. | | | | | | | |
| ACCRETÆ , grown together. | | | | | | | |
| ACCUMBENT , lying on something else. | | | | | | | |
| ACER, Linn. The word, in Latin, signifies vigorous, or sharp, and comes from <i>ac</i> , meaning a point, in Celtic. The name is used to designate this genus on account of the wood having formerly been much sought after for manufacturing into heads of pikes and lances. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aceraceae</i> . For the most part beautiful trees, of considerable size, generally employed in forming avenues or the back of shrubberies. The soil they delight most to grow in is open sandy loam, in which also, cuttings will strike freely in the open air; or by layers put down in the autumn they may be increased; but all the best plants are obtained from seed, which should be sown soon after gathering. From the sap of <i>A. saccharinum</i> the North Americans make a very good sort of sugar, in considerable quantities; other species possess, more or less, in the sap this saccharine property. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. eriocarpon</i> . 2. <i>A. sempervirens</i> . 3. <i>A. spicatum</i> . 4. <i>A. striatum, hybridum</i> . | | | | | | | |
| austriacum | Green | 5, H. De. T. Austria | | agryptiaca | Pa. yel. 8, | G. Ev. S. Levant | 1640 |
| barbatum | Grn. yel. 4, | H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1812 | Ageratum | Yellow . 9, | H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1570 |
| campestre | Grn. yel. 5, | H. De. T. Britain | | albida | Pa. yel. 7, | H. Her. P. | 1819 |
| collinum | Grn. yel. 5, | H. De. T. France | | alpina | White . 9, | H. Her. P. Siberia | 1731 |
| variegatum | Grn. yel. 5, | H. De. T. Britain | | anglica, 1 | White . 8, | H. Her. P. Britain | |
| circinatum | Grn. yel. 4, | H. De. T. Columbia | 1827 | anthemoides | Pa. yel. 7, | H. Her. P. | |
| creticum | 5, H. De. S. Levant | | 1752 | asplenifolia | Pink . 7, | H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1803 |
| dasycarpum, 1 | Grn. yel. 4, | H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1725 | atrata | White . 8, | H. Her. P. Austria | 1596 |
| heterophyllum, 2 | Grn. yel. 5, | H. Ev. S. Levant | 1759 | aurea | Yellow . 7, | H. Her. P. Levant | 1739 |
| hybridum | Green | 4, H. De. T. Amer. hyb. | 1790 | auriculata | Yellow . 7, | H. Her. P. A. Minor | 1827 |
| ibeticum | Green | H. De. T. Asiatic G. | 1826 | biserrata | White . 6, | H. Her. P. Albania | 1820 |
| lobatum | Green | H. De. T. Siberia | 1820 | chamaemellifolia | White . 7, | H. Her. P. France | 1825 |
| | | | | Clavennæ | White . 6, | H. Her. P. Austria | 1656 |
| | | | | coarctata | Yellow . 8, | H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| | | | | compacta | Pa. yel. 7, | H. Her. P. | 1803 |
| | | | | coronifolia | Pa. yel. 7, | H. Her. P. Levant | 1823 |
| | | | | cretica | White . 7, | H. Her. P. Candia | 1739 |
| | | | | cristata | White . 7, | H. Her. P. Italy | 1784 |
| | | | | crithmifolia | White . 7, | H. Her. P. Hungary | 1804 |
| | | | | decolorans | Wht. yel. 7, | H. Her. P. | 1798 |
| | | | | decumbens | Yellow . 7, | H. Ev. Tr. Kamsch. | 1816 |
| | | | | Eupatorium, 3 | Yellow . 7, | H. Her. P. Casp. shoo. | 1803 |
| | | | | falcata | Pa. yel. 7, | H. Her. P. Levant | 1739 |
| | | | | Gerberi | Pa. yel. 7, | H. Her. P. Siberia | 1821 |
| | | | | glomerata | Yellow . 7, | H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1818 |
| | | | | grandifolia | White . 7, | H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1818 |
| | | | | Herba-rotæ | White . 7, | H. Her. P. France | 1640 |
| | | | | holosericea | White . 8, | H. Her. P. Parnassus | 1817 |
| | | | | imbricata | Yellow . 7, | H. Her. P. Persia | 1818 |
| | | | | impatiens | White . 8, | H. Her. P. Siberia | 1759 |
| | | | | lanata | White . 7, | H. Her. P. | 1804 |
| | | | | leptophylla | Pa. yel. 7, | H. Her. P. Tauria | 1816 |
| | | | | ligustica | White . 7, | H. Her. P. Italy | 1791 |
| | | | | lingulata | White . 7, | H. Her. P. Hungary | 1815 |
| | | | | macrophylla | White . 7, | H. Her. P. Italy | 1810 |
| | | | | marginata | Yellow . 8, | H. Her. P. Levant | 1805 |
| | | | | microphylla | White . 8, | H. Her. P. Spain | 1800 |
| | | | | Millefolium | White . 8, | H. Her. P. Britain | |
| | | | | mongolica | White . 7, | H. Her. P. Siberia | 1818 |

| ACH | ACI | ACI | ACO |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| moschata . . . White . . . 6. H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1775 | | | |
| myriophylla . . . White . . . 8. H. Her. P. . . . 1798 | | | |
| nana . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1759 | | | |
| nobilis . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1640 | | | |
| ochroleuca . . . Pa. yel. . . 8. H. Her. P. . . . 1804 | | | |
| odorata . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1729 | | | |
| pauciflora . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1810 | | | |
| pectinifolia, 4 . . . Pa. yel. . . 8. H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1801 | | | |
| Ptarmica . . . White . . . 8. H. Her. P. Britain | | | |
| Bore-pleno . . . White . . . 8. H. Her. P. | | | |
| caecus . . . Lt. yel. . . 8. H. Her. P. | | | |
| punctata . . . Straw . . . 7. H. Her. P. Naples . . . 1820 | | | |
| recurvifolia . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1820 | | | |
| Santalina . . . Pa. yel. . . 7. H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1759 | | | |
| santolinoides . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Spain | | | |
| serrata . . . White . . . 8. H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1686 | | | |
| setacea . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1805 | | | |
| speciosa . . . White . . . 8. H. Her. P. 1804 | | | |
| squarrosa . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. 1775 | | | |
| tenuifolia . . . Pink . . . 7. H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1820 | | | |
| tenuifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1658 | | | |
| taurica . . . Pa. yel. . . 7. H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1818 | | | |
| tomentosa . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Britain | | | |
| vallesiacae, 5 . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1819 | | | |
| <i>Bannatica, dentifera, distans 2, dubia, heterophylla, intermedia, magna, Millefolium rubrum, montana, polyphylla, rosea, stricta.</i> | | | |
| ACHLYS, Decandolle. From <i>achlys</i> , meaning obscure, in allusion to the obscurity of the genus. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Berberaceae</i> . A tuberous-rooted plant, of little beauty, multiplied by cuttings, and grown in sandy loam. | | | |
| triphylla . . . White . . . 5. H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1827 | | | |
| ACHYRANTHES, Agardh. Derived from <i>achne</i> , froth of the ocean, and <i>anthos</i> , flower. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Curious aquatic productions, said to separate by degrees into fragments: between every articulation or joint is one or more crystalline points— <i>brévipes, longipes, unipunctata</i> . | | | |
| ACHYRANTHON, Palisot de Beauvois. From <i>achne</i> , a chaff, or husk, and <i>odon</i> , a tooth. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Graminaceae</i> . Very insignificant plants, of the easiest culture, for which see <i>Abildgaardia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Phalaris bellardi</i> . <i>Bellardi</i> 1. <i>tenuis</i> . | | | |
| ACHRAS, Linn. The Greek name for the pear, or from <i>ac</i> , meaning a point, in Celtic, in allusion to the stiff spines with which the tree is covered. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapotaceae</i> . These plants, in this country, possess little merit, but in the West Indies the fruit produced by some of the species is much esteemed. <i>A. sapota</i> yields a fruit as large as a quince, the flesh of which is as yellow as a carrot; it has an agreeable smell, and very rich taste; the seeds, two in number, are aperient and diuretic; rich loamy soil; cuttings. | | | |
| australis G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1827 | | | |
| Sapota White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1731 | | | |
| Z-potilla White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1731 | | | |
| ACHYRANTHES, Linn. <i>Achuron</i> , chaff, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower, in allusion to the chaffy nature of the floral leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceae</i> . Uninteresting species, of easy culture. <i>A. porrigens</i> is the most handsome species. | | | |
| argentea White . . . 8. S. Ev. S. Sicily . . . 1713 | | | |
| aspera Pink . . . 7. S. Ev. S. India . . . 1751 | | | |
| australis White . . . 6. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | | |
| brachiata White . . . G. A. E. Ind. . . 1824 | | | |
| crispata Wht. gm. . . 7. G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1810 | | | |
| dichotoma Green . . . 6. H. A. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| frutescens Purple . . . 6. G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | | |
| ulvea White . . . 6. G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1780 | | | |
| obtusifolia Pink . . . 8. S. Ev. S. | | | |
| porrigens Purple . . . 7. S. Ev. S. 1802 | | | |
| pubescens Pink . . . 6. G. Ev. S. 1821 | | | |
| verticillata White . . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 | | | |
| virgata Wht. gm. . . 7. G. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1817 | | | |
| ACHYRONTA, Willd. From <i>achuron</i> , chaff, in allusion to the chaffy hairs on the branches and leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae Papilionaceae</i> . The species is of easy culture. | | | |
| villosa Yellow . . . 7. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1819 | | | |
| ACHYRORHIZUS, D. Don. <i>Achuron</i> , chaff, and <i>phoros</i> , to bear; the receptacle being chaffy. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Mere weeds, of the easiest culture and propagation. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hypocheris helvetica</i> . 2. <i>H. maculata</i> . 3. <i>H. radicata</i> — <i>helvetica</i> 1, <i>maculata</i> 2, <i>radicata</i> 3. | | | |
| ACIANTHUS, Robert Bronn. From <i>akis</i> , a point, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in reference to the bristly tips of | | | |
| | | the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . Brown, small-flowered, tuberous-rooted plants; multiplied by divisions, and grown in loam and peat. | |
| | | caudatus Brown . . . 5. G. Ev. Tu. N. Holl. . . 1824 | |
| | | exsertus Brown . . . 5. G. Ev. Tu. N. Holl. . . 1822 | |
| | | formicatus Brown . . . 5. G. Ev. Tu. N. Holl. . . 1822 | |
| ACICAPHA, Jussieu. From <i>akis</i> , a point, and <i>karphe</i> , palea; on account of the palea being spiny. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Calyceae</i> . A curious dwarf species, succeeding in peat and loam; propagated from divisions. | | | |
| spatulata S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1824 | | | |
| ACICULAR, needle-shaped. | | | |
| ACIDOTON, Swartz. From <i>akidotos</i> , pointed; in allusion to the stinging hairs on the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . A worthless species, easily grown and propagated:— <i>arvens</i> . | | | |
| ACINACIFORM, scimitar-like shaped. | | | |
| ACIOTIS, D. Don. From <i>akis</i> , a point, and <i>ousis</i> , an ear; in allusion to the petals. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</i> . Pretty species, particularly aquatic; may be propagated and grown the same as the genus <i>Melastoma</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Rhexia aquatica</i> . <i>Melastoma aquatica</i> . 2. <i>Melastoma discolor</i> . | | | |
| aquatica, 1 Wht. red . . . 6. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1793 | | | |
| discolor, 2 Wht. red . . . 6. S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . 1816 | | | |
| ACIS, Salisbury. Taken from <i>Acis</i> , a shepherd, the son of Faunus. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . This is a genus of pretty, dwarf, bulbous-rooted plants, delighting in sandy soil, and multiplied by offsets. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Leucajum autumnale</i> . 2. <i>L. roseum</i> . 3. <i>L. tricophyllum</i> . | | | |
| autumnalis, 1 Pink . . . 9. H. De. Bu. Portugal . . 1629 | | | |
| grandiflorus White . . . 8. H. De. Bu. Numidia . . 1820 | | | |
| rosatus, 2 Red . . . 8. H. De. Bu. Corsica . . . 1820 | | | |
| trichophyllus, 3 White . . . 1. H. De. Bu. Spain . . . 1820 | | | |
| ACISANTHERA, Jussieu. Taken from <i>akis</i> , a point, and <i>anthos</i> , an anther, on account of the anthers being pointed. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</i> . A curious evergreen shrub, for propagation and culture may be referred to <i>Melastoma</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Rhexia acisanthera</i> . | | | |
| quadrata, 1 S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1804 | | | |
| ACMADENIA, Bartl. Taken from <i>akme</i> , a point, and <i>aden</i> , a gland; in allusion to glands on the anthers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i> . A handsome little species, for culture and propagation, see <i>Diosma</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Adenandra tetragona</i> . | | | |
| tetragona, 1 White . . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1798 | | | |
| ACMELLA, Rich. Taken from <i>akme</i> , a point; in allusion to the pricking taste of the foliage. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Uninteresting dwarf, trailing species; for culture, &c., see genus <i>Galinsoga</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Spilanthes Acmella</i> . 2. <i>S. repens</i> . | | | |
| occidentalis Yellow . . . 7. H. Tr. A. S. Amer. . . 1825 | | | |
| repens, 2 Yellow . . . 7. H. Tr. A. Carolina . . 1818 | | | |
| Mauritiana, 1. | | | |
| ACMENA, Decandolle. Derived from <i>Acmena</i> , a nymph of Venus. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i> . An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Tristania</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Metrosideros floribunda</i> . | | | |
| floribunda, 1 White . . . 7. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1788 | | | |
| ACNIDA, Linn. Taken from <i>ac</i> , privative, and <i>knide</i> , nettle; the plant being like a nettle, but without stings. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> . An uninteresting species; for culture, &c., see <i>Cannabis</i> — <i>cannabina</i> . | | | |
| ACONITUM, Tournefort. The name is given on account of some species being found plentiful about Accone, a town in Bithynia. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> . Ornamental, tall, free-flowering, very hardy plants, succeeding well under the shade of trees; increased by division or by seeds. All the species are to be dreaded, being highly poisonous. <i>A. napellus</i> , and <i>cammarum</i> , are diuretic, and acrid in a high degree. The aconite has, however, become of great service in many very troublesome disorders. In Sweden favourable operations have been effected by an extract of the juice of the leaves of <i>A. napellus</i> in cases of rheumatism and intermittent fevers, applied in doses of from a grain to a scruple twice a day or oftener. A much larger dose has also been safely administered. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. inclinatum</i> . 2. | | | |

| ACO | | ACO | | ACO | | ACR | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|------|
| <i>A. altissimum.</i> 3. <i>A. pyrenaicum.</i> 4. <i>A. strictum.</i> 5. <i>A. pallidum.</i> 6. <i>A. Cammarum.</i> 7. <i>A. Napellus pubescens.</i> 8. <i>A. Luzum.</i> | | | | | | | |
| acuminatum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Switz. | 1819 | rigidum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1825 |
| acutum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | 1821 | grandiflorum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Siberia | 1826 |
| albiflorum | White | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1824 | rostratum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1810 |
| album | White | 7, H. Her. P. Levant | 1752 | pilosissimum | Purple | 7, H. De. Tu. Carpa. mo. | 1800 |
| amensum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | | rubicundum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1819 |
| ampliflorum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Austria | 1823 | rhyrachanthum | Pur. blu. | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1821 |
| angustifolium | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1824 | Schleichgr. | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| Anthora | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1596 | semigaleatum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Siberia | 1821 |
| Anthoroidium, 1 | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Jura | 1821 | septentrionale | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. N. Eur. | 1800 |
| australe | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Denmark | 1821 | speciosum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. | 1823 |
| barbatum | Pa. yel. | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1807 | Sprengellii | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1824 |
| Bernhardianum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1824 | squarrosum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Siberia | 1822 |
| biflorum | Pa. blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Siberia | 1817 | Stoerkianum | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. Austria | 1824 |
| Braunii | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1821 | strictum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Siberia | 1824 |
| callybotryon | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | | tauricum, 8 | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Tauria | 1752 |
| Cammarum | Purple | 8, H. De. Tu. Austria | 1752 | theriophytum | Pa. yel. | 6, H. Her. P. Europe | 1824 |
| carpaticum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Carp. mo. | 1810 | tortuosum | Pur. blue | 6, H. De. Tu. | 1812 |
| ceratum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1800 | toxicum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1825 |
| flexicaule | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1819 | tragetionum | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1822 |
| puiciflorum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1821 | umbrosum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1825 |
| ramosum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. | | uncinatum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. N. Amer. | 1768 |
| chinense | Blue | 9, H. Her. P. China | 1833 | Michauxianum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| Ciliasse | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1819 | variegatum | Pur. wht. | 7, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | 1597 |
| commutatum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | 1823 | albiflorum | White | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| Cynodactylon, 2 | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. France | 1820 | bicolor | Whit. blu. | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1821 |
| Decandollii | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1823 | caeruleum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| decorum | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1824 | venustum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1823 |
| delphinifolium | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. N. Amer. | 1804 | versicolor | Blu. yel. | 8, H. Her. P. | |
| elatum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1822 | virgatum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | 1822 |
| emansum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1800 | volubile | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Siberia | 1799 |
| eriosetum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1821 | Vulparia | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. | 1821 |
| eulophum | Pa. yel. | 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1821 | Willdenovii | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1823 |
| eustachyum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1824 | zoctonum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1825 |
| exaltatum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Siberia | 1819 | <i>Acorns, Linn.</i> Derived from <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>kore</i> , pupil of the eye, in reference to its medical properties. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Acoraceae</i> . Marshy plants, of the easiest culture. <i>A. Calamus</i> is extremely useful, and <i>Linnæus</i> says, the roots powdered, might supply the place of foreign spices; it is very aromatic and stimulant. | | | |
| flaccidum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Siberia | 1822 | Calamis | Apetal. | 6, H. Aq. P. Britain | |
| Florcedanum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Siberia | 1822 | gramineus | Apetal. | 2, H. Her. P. China | 1796 |
| bicolor | Blu. wht. | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1801 | terrestris | Apetal. | 6, H. Her. P. China | 1822 |
| formosum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | 1824 | <i>ACREMONIUM, Link.</i> Derived from <i>akremon</i> , a branch, in reference to the clustered thece. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Very curious plants, found growing generally upon dead sticks— <i>fuscum, verticillatum</i> . | | | |
| Funkii | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1825 | <i>ACRE, sharp, pungent.</i> | | | |
| Galeotium | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Hungary | 1822 | <i>ACROEPHALUS, Benth.</i> The name is derived from <i>akron</i> , summit, <i>kephale</i> , head; on account of the flowers being on the top of the branches. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiate</i> . A plant of little beauty; increased from slips, and grown in sandy loam. <i>Synonyme: Lumizera capitata.</i> | | | |
| gibbosum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Caucasus | 1818 | capitatum, 1 | White | 7, H. A. China | 1806 |
| Gmelni | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Siberia | 1821 | <i>ACROCOMIA, Martius.</i> The leaves are in tufts, hence the derivation of the name, <i>akros</i> , top, and <i>kome</i> , tuft. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceae</i> . This genus comprehends a portion of those majestic species of palms which, by their towering stems and gigantic foliage, soar to the height of thirty or forty feet, and give a feature of exquisite grandeur to the character of the countries they inhabit. They prefer a light sandy loam; and to grow them well, an atmosphere very moist and warm is indispensable. They are increased from suckers. <i>A. cauleata</i> is reported to have a trunk the size of a man's body, and the leaves prickly and longer than those of the <i>Cocos</i> . It produces a fruit the shape and size of a crab, with a thin, sweetish, astringent pulp, within which is a nut inclosing a white sweet eatable kernel. <i>Synonymes: 1. Cocos cauleata. 2. C. fusiformis. 3. Bactris globosa-minor.</i> | | | |
| gracile | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1821 | aculeata, 1 | Palm. W. Ind. | 1796 | |
| gramiflorum | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Jura | 1821 | fusiformis, 2 | Palm. Trinidad | 1731 | |
| Halleri | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | 1821 | globosa | Palm. St. Vinc. | 1824 | |
| bicolor | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1820 | guianensis | Palm. Demerara | 1824 | |
| hamatum | Pa. blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Italy | 1810 | horrida | Palm. Trinidad | 1825 | |
| halsegnum | Purple | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1819 | minor, 3 | Palm. Trinidad | 1820 | |
| multifidum | Purple | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1819 | sclerocarpa | Palm. W. Ind. | 1731 | |
| hians | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | 1823 | tenuifolia | Palm. Brazil | 1824 | |
| hispidum | Pa. yel. | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1823 | <i>ACROGLOCHIN, Schrader.</i> Taken from <i>akros</i> , summit, and <i>glochis</i> , spear point. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ænodiaceae</i> . An insignificant species, grown in any common soil, and increased from suckers. <i>Synonyme: 1. Amaranthus Acroglochis—nodotides 1.</i> | | | |
| Hoppfi | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Carinthia | 1823 | <i>ACROPERA, Lindley.</i> From <i>acros</i> , the extremity, and <i>pera</i> , a small sack, because of the saccate appen- | | | |
| illinitum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. | 1821 | | | | |
| intermedium | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. | 1820 | | | | |
| insectum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1822 | | | | |
| Jacquinii | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1820 | | | | |
| japonicum | Flesh | 8, H. De. Tu. Japan | 1790 | | | | |
| corollatum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Japan | 1700 | | | | |
| Koelleianum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | 1820 | | | | |
| pygmaicum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | 1822 | | | | |
| Kohleri | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1824 | | | | |
| laciniosum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1820 | | | | |
| latum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | 1820 | | | | |
| Lamarekii, 3 | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1817 | | | | |
| laxiflorum | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1823 | | | | |
| laxum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | 1820 | | | | |
| leucanthum | White | 6, H. De. Tu. | 1823 | | | | |
| lucidum | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1821 | | | | |
| lyeotinum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. | 1596 | | | | |
| macrophyllum | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. | | | | | |
| maximatum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Kamsch. | 1823 | | | | |
| melocotinum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. | 1821 | | | | |
| Meyeri | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1825 | | | | |
| moidevium | Purplish | 8, H. Her. P. Moldav. | 1830 | | | | |
| mollis | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. | 1820 | | | | |
| Napellus | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1596 | | | | |
| albus | White | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1819 | | | | |
| rubellus | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1819 | | | | |
| nasutum | Purple | 7, H. De. Tu. Siberia | 1818 | | | | |
| neomortuum | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1823 | | | | |
| neomonatum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1799 | | | | |
| neubergense, 4 | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. | 1822 | | | | |
| nitidum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1825 | | | | |
| Nuttallii, 5 | Pa. blue | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1829 | | | | |
| ochroleucum | Lgt. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1794 | | | | |
| oligocephalum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1823 | | | | |
| Omnianum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1824 | | | | |
| Pallasii | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1821 | | | | |
| paniculatum | Pa. blue | 7, H. De. Tu. France | 1815 | | | | |
| plicatum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. | 1825 | | | | |
| productum | Blue | 7, H. De. Tu. Siberia | 1821 | | | | |
| pubescens | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. Europe | 1824 | | | | |
| pyrenaeicum | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1739 | | | | |
| recognitum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tu. | 1820 | | | | |
| rectum | Pa. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1824 | | | | |

| ACR | ACT | ACT | ADE |
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| <p>dage at the apex of the labellum. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. A very singular and rather pretty plant, producing its pale yellow and spotted purple flowers in pendent racemes. For culture and propagation, see <i>Stanhopea</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Maxillaria galeata</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>Loddigesii Yel. & spot. 8, S. Epl. Mexico . . . 1823</p> | | | |
| <p>ACROSPERMUM, Tode. Derived from <i>akros</i>, summit, and <i>sperma</i>, seed, in reference to the tumids on the apex of the plant emitting spores. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Interesting and minute productions, existing as parasites upon decayed vegetables—<i>compressum, cornutum</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>ACROSPORIUM, Ness. This word is taken from <i>akros</i>, top, and <i>spora</i>, spore, implying that the latter occupies the summit of the filaments. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Minute species found upon the leaves of grasses and rotten oranges—<i>fasciculatum, moniliforme</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>ACROSTICHUM, Linn. Supposed to refer to the beginning of a verse, on account of the back surfaces of the leaves being so lined as to resemble in some degree the commencement of lines in poetry. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polyodiaceæ</i>. Very interesting species of tropical ferns, delighting mostly in a mixture of loam and peat. They may be increased either by dividing at the roots, or by seed. <i>A. aureum</i> sometimes grows to the height of four, five, and even six feet. <i>A. alcorni</i> is a curious species common in our plant houses.</p> | | | |
| <p>alcorni Brown . . . 9, Parasite. N. S. W. . . 1808</p> | | | |
| <p>appendiculatum Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824</p> | | | |
| <p>aureum Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1815</p> | | | |
| <p>crinitum Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1793</p> | | | |
| <p>flabelliferum Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1828</p> | | | |
| <p>frabriatum Brown . . . S. Her. P. Brasil . . 1824</p> | | | |
| <p>glandulosum Brown . . . S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1825</p> | | | |
| <p>grande Brown . . . G. Her. P. Moreton, B. . 1828</p> | | | |
| <p>longifolium Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1817</p> | | | |
| <p>simplex Brown . . . S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1793</p> | | | |
| <p>Stemmaria Brown . . . 7, Parasite. Guinea . . 1823</p> | | | |
| <p>ACROTICHÆ, Robert Brown. Derived from <i>akros</i>, a point, and <i>thrix</i>, hair; in reference to the hairy corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Eparidaceæ</i>. Very ornamental but dwarf species; for culture and propagation, see <i>Achyronia</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>cordata White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823</p> | | | |
| <p>divaricata White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824</p> | | | |
| <p>ovalifolia White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823</p> | | | |
| <p>ACTÆA, Linn. <i>Aktara</i>, an elm, in allusion to the resemblance the leaves bear to those of the elm. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceæ</i>. Dwarf species of little beauty, for culture &c., see <i>Aconitum</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>A. brachypetala, Americana</i>. 2. <i>A. brachypetala, rubra</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>albã, 1 White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .</p> | | | |
| <p>rubra, 2 White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .</p> | | | |
| <p>spicata White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . .</p> | | | |
| <p>ACTINOCARPUS, Robert Brown. The derivation of the name is from <i>aktin</i>, ray, and <i>karpos</i>, fruit, in allusion to its radiated appearance. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Alismaceæ</i>. Interesting floating aquatics, thriving only in water, or in moist situations. <i>A. minor</i> is a native of New South Wales, and grows well in a pot of sandy peat immersed in water; seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Alisma damasonium, Damasonium stellatum</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>Damasonium, 1 White . . . 7, H. Aq. P. England . .</p> | | | |
| <p>minor White . . . 6, G. Aq. P. N. S. W. . .</p> | | | |
| <p>ACTINOCHEILÆ, Willd. The name is derived from <i>aktin</i>, a ray, and <i>cheila</i>, grass, resemblance to grass. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i>. Weeds of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Chondrosium procumbens</i>. 2. <i>C. tenue</i>.—<i>Hirstiæ, procumbens</i> 1; <i>prostrata, ténis</i> 2.</p> | | | |
| <p>ACTINOMERIS, Nuttall. The name is taken from <i>aktin</i>, ray, and <i>meris</i>, part; alluding to the radiated appearance peculiar to these plants. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i>. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Calliopsis</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Coreopsis alata</i>. 2. <i>C. proccera</i>. 3. <i>C. alternifolia, Verbesina Coreopsis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>alata, 1 Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1803</p> | | | |
| <p>helianthoides Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1825</p> | | | |
| <p>proccra, 2 Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1768</p> | | | |
| <p>squarrosa, 3 Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1640</p> | | | |
| | | <p>ACTINOTHYRUM, Kunze. Compounded from <i>aktin</i>, a ray, and <i>thyron</i>, a door, alluding to the radiated integument of the sporidæ. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. The species appears in the early part of the year upon the culms of grasses, and is orbicular, and almost black.—<i>Gydmis</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>ACTINOTRIS, Labillard. Derived from <i>actinotos</i>, radiated, in reference to the rayed appearance of the involucre. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifera</i>. An interesting plant with curious leaves, increased by divisions, and grown in loamy soil. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Eriocaula major</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>Helianthi White . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1821</p> | |
| <p>ACUTANGULAR, having sharp, or acute angles.</p> | | | |
| <p>ACUMINATE, cuspidate, having a long tapering point.</p> | | | |
| <p>ACUTE, terminating abruptly in a sharp point.</p> | | | |
| <p>ÆCYNOS, Persoon. The name is supposed to be the Greek name of a balsamic plant. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i>. Most of the species are handsome, particularly <i>A. vulgaris</i>. For culture &c., see <i>Thymus</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Thymus grandiflorus</i>. 2. <i>T. herba-baroni</i>. 3. <i>T. acynoides, heterophyllum</i>. 4. <i>T. suaveolens</i>. 5. <i>T. acynos</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>alpinus Purple . . . 8, G. B. Austria . . 1731</p> | | | |
| <p>grandiflorus, 1 Purple . . . 7, H. Tr. B. . . 1810</p> | | | |
| <p>gravidens Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Crimea . . 1820</p> | | | |
| <p>herba-baroni, 2 Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Corsica . . 1820</p> | | | |
| <p>heterophyllum, 3 Purple . . . 6, H. A. Italy . . 1822</p> | | | |
| <p>patavinus Flesh . . . 7, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1776</p> | | | |
| <p>purpurascens Purple . . . 6, H. B. Spain . . 1820</p> | | | |
| <p>rundifolius Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . 1820</p> | | | |
| <p>suaveolens, 4 Red . . . 7, H. A. Greece . . 1817</p> | | | |
| <p>vulgaris, 5 Violet . . . 7, H. A. Britain . .</p> | | | |
| <p>villosus Red . . . 7, H. A. Germany . . 1817</p> | | | |
| | | <p>ADÆMIA, Wallich. Named in honour of John Adam, M.D., of Calcutta. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Sarifragaceæ</i>. An ornamental species cultivated in sand and loam, and propagated from cuttings in peat, under a glass.</p> | |
| | | <p>cyanea 6 S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1829</p> | |
| <p>ADAM'S needle. See <i>Yucca</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>ADANSONIÆ, Linn. Dedicated to Michael Adanson, a celebrated French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceæ</i>. The largest tree in the world is the <i>Adansonia</i> or Baobab-tree, the trunk of which has been found with a diameter of thirty feet; but its height is not in proportion. "It is emollient and mucilaginous in all its parts. The leaves dried and reduced to powder constitute Lalo, a favourite article with the Africans, which they mix daily with their food, for the purpose of diminishing the excessive perspiration to which they are subject in those climates, and even Europeans find it serviceable in cases of diarrhoea, fevers, and other maladies. The fruit is, perhaps, the most useful part of the tree. Its pulp is slightly acid and agreeable, and frequently eaten; while the juice is expressed from it, mixed with sugar, and constitutes a drink, which is valued as a specific in putrid and pestilential fevers."—<i>Hooker, Bot. Mag.</i> 2792. It delights in rich loamy soil, and cuttings of the large ripened wood, strike best in a pot of sand, in a moist heat under a glass.</p> | | | |
| | | <p>digitata White . . . S. Ev. T. Guinea . . 1724</p> | |
| <p>ADDER'S-TONGUE. See <i>Ophioglossum</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>ADÈLIÆ, Linn. The common generic name is taken from the minute parts of fructification, and is derived from <i>ad</i>, privative, and <i>delos</i>, visible. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 13, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i>. Ornamental shrubs, cultivated in peat and loam, and increased from cuttings.</p> | | | |
| <p>Acidoton Grn. wht. . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1768</p> | | | |
| <p>Bernardiã Green . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1763</p> | | | |
| <p>Riciniellã Grn. wht. . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1768</p> | | | |
| <p>ADENANDRÆ, Willd. The derivation is from <i>aden</i>, a gland, and <i>aner</i>, a male, or stamen, in allusion to the appearance of the stamens. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceæ</i>. Beautiful little shrubs with a pleasing appearance, succeeding well in sandy peat, mixed with a little turfy loam, and propagated easily by cuttings from the young branches planted in a pot of sand, under a glass, but not plunged. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Diosma linearis</i>. 2. <i>D. marginata</i>. 3. <i>D. villosa</i>.</p> | | | |

| ADO | ÆGO | ÆOL | ÆSC |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| pyrenæica . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . 1817 | | | |
| sibirica . . . Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1827 | | | |
| vernalis . . . Yellow . 3, H. Her. P. Europe . 1829 | | | |
| volgænsis . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Volga . . 1818 | | | |
| <p>ADOXĀ, Linn. Derived from <i>a</i>, privative, and <i>doxa</i>, glory; alluding to the want of show in the flowers, these being of the same colour as the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Oratiaceæ</i>. The plant is very dwarf and interesting, flourishing best in the shade of trees; it is increased by offsets.</p> | | | |
| <p>Moschatellinā . . . Grn. yel. . 4, H. Tu. Her. Britain . .</p> | | | |
| <p>ADULT, full grown.</p> | | | |
| <p>ADUNCous, crooked, twisted, or hooked.</p> | | | |
| <p>ÆGIDIUM, Pers. Taken from <i>aikion</i>, a wheel, and <i>eglos</i>, like; like pustules. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. These plants are found upon the leaves of other vegetables, and one of them is known to agriculturists under the name of red gum. This species usually grows inside the glumes of the calyx, under the epidermis, which, when the plant is ripe, bursts and emits a powder of bright orange colour. It does not appear to be materially injurious to the grains; and it has been found upon branched leaves. Before the cuticle which covers the fungus bursts, it has much the appearance of a pustule upon the human body.—<i>Loudon's Ency. of Plants.</i>—<i>Abiescens, Allii, Berberidis, Bani, Cithæ, confertum, cornutum, Epilobii, Grossulariæ, Jacobæ, laceratum, Leguminosarum, leucospermum, Menthe, Periclymeni, Pini, Prenanthis, Primitiæ, Ranunculæarum, Rhæmi, rubellum, Turaxaci, Thalictri, Tussilaginis, Urticæ, Violarum.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>ÆOLŌPS, Linn. Supposed to possess a remedy for a disease of one corner of the eye; hence the name. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i>. Uninteresting hardy species of grass of the simplest culture. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Æ. triuncialis.</i>—<i>Caudata, cylindrica, hystrix, ovata, squarrosa, triaristata, triangularis.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>ÆOLÏTA, Persoon. Derived from <i>aigeiros</i>, a poplar; the species being first discovered on it. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Exceedingly minute productions found generally on dead wood—<i>candida, setosa.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>ÆOLÏTĀ, Linn. A favourite of goats, hence the name, <i>aiz</i>, a goat, and <i>philos</i>, dear. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenacæ</i>. Handsome species delighting in open loamy soil, and propagated from cuttings in sand in heat, under a glass.</p> | | | |
| arborescens . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Trinidad . 1823 | | | |
| diffusa . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1824 | | | |
| elata . . . Pa. yel. . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1823 | | | |
| festida . . . Lilac . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1829 | | | |
| martiniensis . . White . . 9, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1780 | | | |
| obovata . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1804 | | | |
| trifida . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1826 | | | |
| <p>ÆOLĒ, Correa. The word is from <i>agle</i>, one of the Hesperides. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aurantiacæ</i>. The fragrant flowers of this ornamental shrub (the Bengal Quince) are succeeded by a fruit resembling an orange, which is thus spoken of by Mr. Don,—"The fruit is much larger than that of <i>Feronia elephantum</i>, and is very delicious to the taste, and exquisitely fragrant. It is not only nutritious, but possesses an aperient quality which is particularly serviceable in habitual costiveness; it contains a large quantity of exceedingly tenacious transparent gluten, which may be drawn out when fresh into fine threads, two or three yards in length." From the rind, the Dutch in Ceylon prepare a perfume.</p> | | | |
| Marmelôs . . . Wht. red. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1759 | | | |
| <p>ÆGOPŌDIUM, Linn. The resemblance of the leaves to a foot, hence the derivation, from <i>aiz</i>, a goat, and <i>podion</i>, a little foot. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferæ</i>. Common goat-weed. A troublesome weed: the leaves smell like Angelica, and may be eaten in salads.</p> | | | |
| Podagraria . . . White . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . | | | |
| variiegata . . . White . . 6, H. Her. P. England . . | | | |
| <p>ÆGOSŌN, Humboldt. Compounded from <i>aiz</i>, a goat, and <i>pogon</i>, a beard. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i>. Curious species of grass of easy culture.</p> | | | |
| p. villosa . . . Apetal. . . 7, Grass. S. Amer. . 1822 | | | |
| tristis . . . Apetal. . . 7, Grass. S. Amer. . 1822 | | | |
| <p>ÆOLLĀNTHŪS, Martius. The flowers are subject to vary, hence the name from <i>aiollo</i>, to vary, and <i>anthos</i>, flower. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i>. This interesting species delights in sandy loam, and is increased freely from seeds.</p> | | | |
| suaveolens . . . White . . 7, S. A. Brazil . . 1825 | | | |
| <p>ÆQUILĀTERAL, equal sided.</p> | | | |
| <p>ÆERĀNTHŪS, Lindley. From <i>aer</i>, air, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; in allusion to the manner in which the plant grows. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidacæ</i>. This is a very singular plant, with large, solitary, and scentless flowers. It requires the same treatment as <i>Vanda</i>.</p> | | | |
| grandiflora . . . Yell. Grn. . 6, S. Epi. Madagasc. . 1823 | | | |
| <p>ÆERIDES, Loureiro. Named from <i>aer</i>, the air, because it possesses the power of living almost entirely upon the matter which it absorbs from the atmosphere. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidacæ</i>. The flowers produced by some of the plants are delightfully fragrant, as <i>A. odorata</i>, the flowers of which are a rather delicate, light flesh colour, and disposed in a loose, drooping spike, from six inches to a foot long, which grows from the axils of the leaves. For culture and propagation, see <i>Vanda</i>. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Epidendrum subulatum.</i> 2. <i>Aerides cornuta.</i></p> | | | |
| affinis S. Epi. Sylhet . . . 1837 | | | |
| cylindricum, 1 S. Epi. E. Ind. . . . | | | |
| odontochelium S. Epi. Sylhet . . . 1837 | | | |
| olorata, 2 Wht. li. . 8, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1800 | | | |
| Wightianum S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1800 | | | |
| <p>ÆRŪX, Forskahl. Taken from <i>eroua</i>, its Arabic name. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantacæ</i>. Interesting little plants of easy culture. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Celosia lanata.</i></p> | | | |
| javânica White . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1768 | | | |
| lanata, 1 White . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1691 | | | |
| <p>ÆRUGINŌUS, having a colour like verdigris.</p> | | | |
| <p>ÆSCHYNŌMĒNĒ, Linn. Derived from <i>aichuno</i>,—supposed to be a little sensitive. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ, Papilionacæ</i>. Ornamental plants requiring, Sweet says, "a strong heat to preserve the species through the winter; good loam suits them best, and cuttings root in heat under a glass." <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Æ. viscidula.</i> 2. <i>Æ. prostrata.</i></p> | | | |
| americana . . . Yellow . 7, S. A. Jamaica . 1732 | | | |
| aspera . . . Yellow . 6, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1759 | | | |
| crepitans . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Caracæ . 1820 | | | |
| hispidâ . . . Yellow . H. A. N. Amer . 1803 | | | |
| indica . . . Yellow . 6, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1799 | | | |
| patula . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Mauriti . . 1826 | | | |
| péndula . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Mauriti . . 1826 | | | |
| pumila . . . Yellow . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1818 | | | |
| sensitivâ . . . White . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1733 | | | |
| subviscosâ, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1816 | | | |
| viscidula, 2 . . . Yellow . 7, G. A. Florida . . 1816 | | | |
| <p>ÆSCHYNĀNTHŪS, Jack. From <i>aichuno</i>, to be ashamed, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Cyrtandracæ</i>. These are truly beautiful plants, and deserving a place in every collection. <i>Æ. grandiflora</i> produces its beautiful deep scarlet flowers, at the extremity of the young shoots, in clusters of from twenty to thirty flowers in each cluster, and contrasting well with the thick, fleshy, dark-green leaves. It is an epiphyte, and is found to thrive best in chopped moss, and broken pots; it will also grow freely upon the old stumps of trees prepared for the purpose. <i>Æ. Roxburghii</i> requires a mixture of equal portions of very turfy loam and fresh leaf mould, with a little sand, and to be kept in a moist shady stove. They are easily increased by cuttings.</p> | | | |
| grandiflora . . . Scarlet . . 8, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1837 | | | |
| Roxburghii . . . Scarlet . . 7, S. Ev. E. Ind. . . 1837 | | | |
| <p>ÆSCŪLŪS, Linn. The name is given to a kind of oak which bears an edible fruit, and is derived from <i>esca</i>, food or nourishment. <i>Linn.</i> 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Æsculacæ</i>. Showy trees of considerable magnitude, well adapted for planting singly in parks or lawns, having at all times a pleasing appearance, but more especially when in flower. A deep loamy soil suits them, and they may be increased either by layering, grafting, or budding, and some produce good seed, by which they can be</p> | | | |

with advantage increased. The bark has been used successfully in intermittent fevers, and with good success in dyeing yellow colours. *Synonyme*: 1. *Æ. carnea*.

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|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| glabrā | Grn. yel. | 5. H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| Hippocistānūm | White. | 5. H. De. T. Asia | 1629 |
| variētātūm | White. | 5. H. De. T. Asia | 1629 |
| orientis | White. | 5. H. De. T. N. Amer. | |
| pellidā | Grn. yel. | 6. H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| rubicindā, 1 | Red | 6. H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1820 |

ÆSTIVATION, applied to the calyx and corolla of a flower when in the bud, before expansion.

ÆSTUOUS, scorching, glowing, like summer.

ÆTHALĪCUM, *Link*. The name is taken from *æthales*, splendid; alluding to its showy appearance *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This species appears in autumn, on the bark in stoves—*flāvum*.

ÆTHIONĒMĀ, *R. Brown*. Derived from *æthio*, to scorch, and *nema*, a filament; in allusion perhaps to some sunburnt appearance in the stamens. *Linn.* 15, Or. *Siliculosā*, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*, *Lepidinea*. Pretty alpine plants, adapted for ornamenting rock-work; they grow well in common soil, and may be increased either by seeds or cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1. *Thlaspi arabicum*. 2. *T. saxatile*.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|------|
| Burbaīmī, 1 | Pa. red | 6. H. | A. Levant | 1823 |
| gracīlē | Pa. red | 6. H. | A. Carnio | 1823 |
| membranācēum | Lilac | 7. H. Her. | P. Spain | 1829 |
| monospermūm | Pa. pur. | 7. H. Her. | P. Persia | 1778 |
| parviflorūm | Lilac | 7. H. Her. | P. Persia | 1830 |
| saxatīle, 2 | Flesh | 6. H. | A. S. Eur. | 1759 |

ÆTHIONĪX, *D. Don*. Derived from *æthion*, one of *Phœbus's* horses. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Composita*. An ornamental species, for culture, &c., see *Hieracium*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Crepis filiformis*. 2. *Hieracium fruticosum*.

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|-------------------------|--------|--------------|---------|------|
| fruticosā, 2 | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. | Madeira | 1783 |
| filiformis, 1 | | | | |

ÆTHIŪSĀ, *Linn*. The name alludes to the dangerous acridity of the plants, and is derived from *æthusso*, to heat or make hot. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Quite hardy species, of little beauty and of the simplest culture. The stem and leaves of *Æ. Cynapium* are poisonous, and contain a peculiar alkali called cynopia.

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|--------------------|-------|-------|------------|------|
| Cynapiūm | White | 7. H. | A. Britain | |
| elata | White | 8. H. | A. | 1781 |

AFRICAN ALMOND, see *Brabejum*.

AFRICAN FLKARANĒ, see *Tarchoanthus*.

AFRICAN LILY, see *Agapanthus*.

AFRICAN MARIGOLD, see *Tagetes erecta*.

AGAPANTHŪS, *L'Héritière*. Named in allusion to the lovely and showy flowers, from *agape*, love, and *anthos*, flower. *Linn.* 6, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Liliacee*. Showy plants producing large umbels of bright blue flowers. They are nearly hardy, and will grow well in any common soil, provided they have plenty of pot room. *Suckers*.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------|
| mīnōr | Blue | 8. G. Tu. | P. C. G. H. | |
| præcox | Pur. blue | 6. G. Tu. | P. C. G. H. | |
| umbellatū | Blue | 4. G. Tu. | P. C. G. H. | 1692 |
| albīgūs | Whitish | 9. G. Her. | P. C. G. H. | |
| variegātūs | Blue | 4. G. Tu. | P. | |

AGARĪCŪS, *Linn*. Derived from *Agaria*, the name of a town in Sarmatia. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A more extensive genus than this is not known in the whole vegetable kingdom. Some species, as the common mushroom, *A. campestris*, *A. vaginatus*, &c., are well known for the wholesomeness of the food which is prepared from them. Others, as *A. muscarius*, *A. necator*, &c., are very dangerous poisons; indeed, the latter quality exists more or less in so many species, and these resemble those that are wholesome so nearly as to render it advisable to be exceedingly cautious in the use of any, for the most dreadful effects are well known to have resulted from want of caution in this respect. We shall here briefly notice the cultivation of the common mushroom in houses erected for the purpose, referring the reader for details to *London's Encyclopædia of Gardening*, where a copious account of the different modes of culture, preparing spawn, formation of houses, &c., is laid down. Collect a sufficient quantity of

fresh horse droppings as free from straw as possible, lay it in an open shed in a heap or ridge; here it will heat violently, and in consequence should be now and then turned for sweetening; after this has subsided to moderation, it will be in a fit state for forming into a bed. In the process of making the bed, the dung should be put on in small quantities and beat firmly and equally together until it is the required size: in this state let it remain until the highest degree of heat to which it is capable of coming is ascertained, which may be readily done by inserting a heat-stick and pressing it with the hand: if not found violent, the spawn may be broken up into pieces of two or three inches square, and put into holes about three inches in depth, by six inches asunder, over its surface: after this throw a very small quantity of well-broken droppings over the whole. In this state let it remain for two or three weeks, when a loamy soil may be put on about an inch or an inch and a half thick and gently patted with the spade. If the temperature of the house be kept about sixty or sixty-five degrees, mushroom may be expected in six weeks. It is not well to water the beds much, particularly when bearing; it is much better to throw a little water over the path and flues, which will both improve the colour and flavour of the mushrooms without being attended with those bad effects frequently resulting from watering, viz. that of destroying the young stock; and turning brown those already fit for table.

Synonymes: 1. *A. auratus*. 2. *A. spongiosus*. 3. *A. puniceus*. 4. *A. clavatus*. 5. *A. agrestis*. 6. *A. rheoides*. 7. *Viridarius*. 8. *A. varius*, *proliferus*. 9. *A. pileolarius*. 10. *A. croceus*. 11. *Resupinatus*. 12. *A. cornutus*. 13. *A. adustus*. 14. *A. flexuosus*. 15. *A. scariosus*. 16. *A. caseus*. 17. *A. reticulatus*. 18. *A. fulvus*. 19. *A. rosellus*. 20. *A. serosus*. 21. *A. rubescens*. 22. *A. coronatus*. 23. *A. adnatus*. 24. *A. ficosides*. 25. *A. alumnus*. 26. *Merulius androsacrus*.—*Acris*, *adonis*, *adhesus*, *adustus*, *a. elephanthinus*, *adematopus coralloides*, *argentinus*, *æstivus*, *albo-brunnæus*, *albiss*, *alcalinus*, *alliacæus*, *aluticæus*, *a. xanthopis* 1, *androsacrus*, *aplicæus*, *âquilius*, *armeniæus*, *aromaticus*, *âspere*, *âsprillus*, *atro-albus*, *atro-rufus*, *auranti-ferrugineus*, *aurantiæus*, *aurantius*, *auræus*, *aurinellus*, *blennius*, *Boltoni*, *bombacinus*, *brunnæus* 2, *bulbosus*, *caespitosus*, *callochrois*, *callôsus varius*, *canariophyllus*, *campêstris*, *candicans*, *caperatus*, *circus-albus*, *earnæus* 3, *carolinus*, *castaneus*, *caulicinctus*, *cepsitipes*, *cericæus*, *chalibæus*, *chrysolônus*, *cilioides*, *cinnamomeus*, *clivus*, *clypeolaris felinus*, *columbæus*, *coccineus*, *cochlearis*, *collinatus*, *coltinus*, *C. Mellebatius*, *colinus*, *compressus*, *conchatus*, *cônflans*, *conicus*, *conigæus*, *conspersus*, *contractus*, *controversus*, *corticellus*, *erectus*, *erectus*, *cristatus*, *cruentus*, *caucinus*, *cuspidatus*, *cyathiformis* 4, *dealbatus* 5, *deciduis*, *delicidus*, *depallens*, *depressus*, *diatræus* 6, *disseminatus*, *drjginus*, *dryophylus*, *dulcis*, *Dunalii*, *eburneus nitens*, *elægans*, *emeticus* *Georgii*, *epichysium*, *epiphyllos*, *epitraginus*, *equëstris*, *ericæus*, *ericetorum*, *esculentus*, *eværius*, *excoriatus*, *fascicularis*, *fastidiosus*, *fertilis*, *flabidus*, *filipes*, *fimbriatus*, *fimipitris*, *flabelliformis*, *flaccidus*, *flammans* 6, *flavidus*, *flexuosus*, *foetus*, *foetidus*, *fragrans*, *fuscatus*, *fulvus*, *furettus*, *furfuraceus* 7, *furfurosus*, *fusco-purpureus*, *fuspis*, *galeopus*, *gallericulatus* 8, *ganbosus*, *geophyllus*, *Georgii*, *gibbus*, *giganteus*, *gilvus* 9, *glaucoptis*, *glycyosmâs*, *gracilis*, *grammopodus*, *granulosus* 10, *griseocyanus*, *hamatopus*, *haustellatus* 11, *helveticus*, *hælvus*, *hippocinus*, *hortensis*, *Hudsonii*, *hybridus*, *hypnotorum*, *hypothëus*, *hysginus*, *illivatus*, *inodorus* 12, *inordinatus*, *involutus* 13, *juncticola*, *laccatus* *amethystinus*, *lachrymabundus*, *lacteus*, *languinosus*, *lateralis*, *lateritius*, *leontinus*, *lepidus monstruosus*, *lignatilis*, *littoreus*, *longicaulis* 14, *liridus*, *luteo-albus*, *lateus*, *majalis*, *maritimus*, *mastrucatus*, *melleucæus*, *mellæus elæsticus*, *laricinus*, *millis*, *millisimus*, *mollis*, *mucidus*, *muralis*, *muricatus* 15, *inequalls*, *murinacæus*, *murinus*, *muscarius*, *mutabilis*, *Myomyces*, *Myosotis*, *nebularis* 16, *neccitor*, *nivulans*, *nificus*, *nivalis*, *nacæus*, *nadus*, *obesus*, *oblivus*, *odoratus*, *olivaceo-albus*, *opacus*, *oreadus*, *ostreatus*, *ovalis*, *ovinus*, *pallidus*, *palloides verrucosus viræscens*, *palmatus*, *pantherinus*, *papilionacæus*, *papyracæus*, *parasiticus*, *pascuus*, *pelianthinus*, *pel-*

| AGA | AGA | AGA | AGR |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| <i>lucidus, yersörans, peronätus, personätus, petalocäts, piceoides, phlebophörus 17, pholidus, plipäts, pipedrätus, pistillaris, platyphyllus, plumböus, plumösus, plötös, pöllös, polygrammis, poinäts, porphyrius, porrigens, präcör appendiculäris, p. delicatüs, praticus, prälenäs 18, p. claviformis, p. ericäts, procerus, präntlös, psittacinus, pterigenäs 19, punicös, püräs, pyrogölus, pyxidätus, quälts 20, racemösus, radicälus, rameälus, rhodophöllus, rimösus, röts, rotäl, räber, rubescens, rsfus 21, Rüselä, rütlinus, sanguinätus, scäber, scäbris, scorodönus, scrobiculätus, sejinctus, semiglobätus, semiovätus 22, septicus, serotinus, sinuätus, spilomätus, spinipäs, splendens, spumösus, squamösus, squarrösus, stellätus, stercordäris 23, stipätus, stipicäs 24, strobilätus, stylobätus, subdälis, sublandus, sulphärus, tanacellus, tärer, tenticälum, testäts, thepögölus, tigrinus, Tithymalinus, tilländus formidös, tortillus, turulosus, törvas, tremolus, tuberosus 25, turbinätus, turfosus, tergäns, ulmätus, ustälus, aväts, vacinatus, vagnätus falvus, v. hyalinus, v. plumbös, v. vulvulätus, Vaillätus 26, variabilis, velläts, velatipäs, venäs, versicolör, vätus, violäts, virgätus, virginätus, viridis, vulgäris, vulpinus.</i> | | <i>calacäfolius. 4. S. cyaneus. 5. S. floridanus. 6. S. lapponicus. 7. S. Plumieri. 8. S. sibiricus. 9. S. tataricus.</i> | |
| | | alpinus, 2 . . . Blue . . . 7. H. A. Scotland . . . cyaneus, 4 . . . Blue . . . 7. H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1820 floridanus, 5 . . . Blue . . . 7. H. B. Iberia . . . 1820 lapponicus, 6 . . . Blue . . . 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1713 Plumieri, 7 . . . Blue . . . 8. H. Her. P. Lapland . . . 1804 sibiricus, 8 . . . Blue . . . 8. H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1784 tataricus, 9 . . . Blue . . . 8. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1794 | |
| | | ÄGÄTI, Rheede. Agati is its name in the Sanscrit language. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosa</i> . Tall ornamental species. For culture, &c., see <i>Sesbania</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Sesbania coccinea</i> . 2. <i>S. grandiflora</i> . | |
| | | coccinea, 1 . . . Red . . . 8. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1768 grandiflora, 2 . . . Red . . . 8. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| | | AGÄVE, Linn. The name has been altered from <i>agavus</i> , admirable. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . To this highly interesting genus belongs the <i>A. Americana</i> , or American aloë. This plant has been said to flower only once in a hundred years, but it is now known to flower sooner or later, according to the treatment it receives. The readiest way to throw it into flower is to apply bottom heat, and treat it as the pineapple. All the species thrive well in rich loamy soil, mixed with a very little rotten dung, decayed vegetable mould, and brick rubbish; they require but little water, and are propagated by suckers from the root. Synonym: 1. <i>A. spicata</i> . | |
| | | americana . . . Yellow . . . 8. G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1640 variegatä . . . Yellow . . . 8. G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1640 angustifolia . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1790 brachystachys, 1 . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1826 flacida . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1790 Karattö . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1768 läridä . . . Green . . . 6. S. Ev. S. Vera Cruz . . . 1731 mexicana . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1817 Milleri . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1768 polycachä . . . Green . . . 8. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1800 saponaria . . . Brown . . . 7. G. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1838 virginica . . . Purple . . . P. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1765 vivipära . . . Green . . . 9. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1731 univittatä . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1830 yuccifolia . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1819 | |
| | | ÄGERTUM, Linn. The colours are constant, or as might be rendered, always clear; hence the name is compounded of <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>geras</i> , old. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . The species are ornamental, and grow freely in light rich soil; cuttings root freely in soil under a glass. Synonym: 1. <i>A. obtusifolium</i> . | |
| | | angustifolium . . . White . . . 7. G. A. M. Video . . . 1827 cæruleum, 1 . . . Blue . . . 7. G. A. W. Ind. . . 1800 conyzoides . . . Lt. blue . . . 7. H. A. America . . . 1714 latifolium . . . White . . . 7. H. A. Peru . . . 1800 mexicanum . . . Blue . . . 6. H. A. Mexico . . . 1822 strictum . . . White . . . 6. H. A. Nepal . . . 1821 | |
| | | ÄGLOMERATE, } collected into a heap or head. ÄGLOMERATED, } ÄGGREGATE, } gathered together, applied to the in- ÄGGREGATED, } florescence. | |
| | | ÄGNÖSTUS, A. Cunn. <i>Agnostus</i> , unknown. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Not known, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i> . This is a most beautiful plant, on account of its erect clear growth, and large interesting pinnatifid foliage. It thrives well in sandy peat, but must not be over-watered, and probably may be increased by cuttings. | |
| | | sinuät G. Ev. T. Moren. Bay 1830 | |
| | | ÄGRIMONTA, Tournefort. Given by the Greeks to a plant supposed useful in the cataract of the eye; from <i>argos</i> , white. Linn. 11, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i> . Ornamental species of easy culture. A decoction of <i>A. Eupatoriä</i> makes a wholesome gargle. | |
| | | dahurica . . . Yellow . . . 8. H. Her. P. Dalmatia . . . 1811 Eupatoriä . . . Yellow . . . 6. H. Her. P. Britain . . . nepalensis . . . Yellow . . . 6. H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1820 odoratä . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1640 parviflorä . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1766 pilösä . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1819 repens . . . Yellow . . . 8. H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1737 striatä . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812 suaevölens . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Virginia . . . 1810 | |
| | | ÄGRIMONY, see Agrimonia. | |
| | | ÄGRÖN, Palisot de Beauvois. Derived from <i>agrus</i> , a field, and <i>pyros</i> , wheat. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. [10] | |
| <i>odoratä Pa. yel . . . 6. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826</i> | | | |
| AGASYLLIS, Sprengel. The Greek name for the <i>Ammoniac</i> plant. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . An uninteresting species of easy culture. Synonymes: 1. <i>Cachrys latifolia</i> , <i>Siler caucasicum</i> . —Caucasicä 1. | | | |
| AGATHÄÄ, H. Cassini. Named from <i>agathos</i> , excellent; on account of its beautiful flowers. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . For culture, &c. see <i>Cineraria</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Cineraria amelloides</i> . 2. <i>C. linifolia</i> . | | | |
| corleis, 1 . . . Blue . . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1759 linifolia, 2 . . . Blue . . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 | | | |
| ÄGÄTHÖPHYLLUM, Jussieu. The name refers to the pleasant clove-like smell of the leaf, and is derived from <i>agathos</i> , good, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf. Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lauraceae</i> , Madagascar Nutmeg. This ornamental tree grows well in good peat, or open rich loam; it is propagated from cuttings with ease, in sand, in heat. The bark and dried fruit are aromatic, especially the latter. | | | |
| aromatiscum . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Madag. . . 1823 | | | |
| AGATHÖSMÄ, Willden. Derived from <i>agathos</i> , good, and <i>osma</i> , smell. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i> . The plants are ornamental, and smell like <i>Diosma</i> . For culture, &c. see that genus. The Hottentots use the dried and powdered leaves of <i>A. pulchella</i> , with the grease of which they anoint their bodies; this according to Thunberg, gives them almost an unbearable smell. Synonymes: 1. <i>Diosma ambigua</i> . 2. <i>D. orbiculäris</i> . 3. <i>Bucco profifera</i> . | | | |
| acuminatä . . . Violet . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 ambigüä, 1 . . . White . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810 brevifolia . . . Purple . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818 Bruniädäs . . . Purple . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 cerefoliä . . . White . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 clissät . . . White . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 erectä . . . Blue wht. . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 hirtä . . . Purple . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794 exsiccatä . . . Purple . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794 purpuräd . . . Purple . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794 Ventenätänä . . . Purple . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794 hispidä . . . Violet . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1786 imbricatä . . . Pink . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 linifolia . . . White . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823 orbiculäris, 2 . . . White . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 prolifärs, 3 . . . White . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790 pubescens . . . White . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1798 reflexä . . . Purple . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 rugosä . . . Purple . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790 vestitä . . . White . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824 villosä . . . Violet . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1786 | | | |
| AGATHYRSUS, D. Don. The flowers are very pretty, hence the name is derived from <i>agathos</i> , pretty, and <i>thyrsus</i> , a thyrsus. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Sonchus</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Sonchus agrestis</i> . 2. <i>S. alpinus</i> . 3. <i>S.</i> | | | |

Gramineæ. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Triticum giganteum*, *T. elongatum*. 2. *T. panicum*. 3. *T. pectinatum*. 4. *T. repens*.—*Actinæ*, *angustifolium*, *cavatum*, *crystalum*, *dasyanthum*, *densiflorum*, *desertorum*, *distichum*, *elongatum*, 1, *glacum*, *imbricatum*, *intermedium*, *juncum*, 2, *littorale*, *muricatum*, *obtusiflorum*, *pectinatum*, 3, *pectiniforme*, *prostratum*, *pungens*, *repens* 4, *arvensis*, *capillaris*, *dumetorum*, *Leersianum*, *subulatum*, *Vaillantianum*, *rigidum*, *rupestris*, *sibiricum*, *subulatum*, *variegatum*.

AGROSTEMMA, Linn. Derived from *agros*, a field, and *stemma*, a crown; in reference to the beauty of the flowers. Linn. 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Sileneæ*, Rose Campion. The species are well adapted for flower borders, where, when in flower, they are very ornamental. They grow well in any common soil, and increase by divisions or seed. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. perennans*. 2. *Lychnis pyrenaica*.

Bungwānā . . . Scarlet . 7, H. Her. P. Russia . 1834
decumbens, 1 . . . Crimson . 7, H. Her. P.
pyrenaica, 2 . . . Pa. rose . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenes . 1810
sueticā . . . Pink . 8, H. Her. P. Sweden . 1824

AGROSTIS, Linn. This is the Greek name for all grasses, from *agros*, a field. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Bent Grass. Plants of simple culture.

allā Apetal . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .
purpurascens Apetal . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .
viviparā Apetal . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .
pauciflorā Apetal . . 7, Grass. Switzerl. . 1824
spica-ventā Apetal . . 7, Grass. England . . .
stoloniferā Apetal . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .
angustifoliā Apetal . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .
aristatā Apetal . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .
latifoliā Apetal . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .
nemoralis Apetal . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .
palustris Apetal . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .

Æmilīa, *ambigua*, *aspera*, *Billardieri*, *capensis*, *capillaris*, *debilis*, *decumbens*, *diffusa*, *dubia*, *dulcis*, *Forsteri*, *frondosa*, *gigantea*, *hispida*, *interrupta*, *Jurssii*, *latifolia*, *maritima*, *neglecta*, *pallida*, *pâtula*, *plebeia*, *purpurea*, *retrofracta*, *spuria*, *sylyaticā*, *tenella*, *Tenorii*, *tenuifolia*, *valentiana*, *vârū*, *versicolor*, *verticillata*, *virginica*, *virgularis*, *variegata*.

ACRUMI, a name given to any kind of lemon by the Italians.

AGYNEIA, Linn. Possessed of neither style nor stigma, hence the name from *ag*, privative, and *gyne*, a female. Linn. 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Uninteresting plants, succeeding in loam, and increased readily from seeds or suckers—*impubes*, *puber*.

AGYRIUM, Fries. Derived from *agryris*, a cluster, the species being generally found in crowds or clusters. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Curious dot-like productions, appearing like crusty spots upon dead wood—*cæsium*, *rufum*.

AILANTHUS, Willdenow. Derived from *ailanto*, (tree of heaven); the name of one species in the Moluccas, "*A. glandulosa* is a tree which may be compared to a gigantic stag's-horn sumach; it has very large leaves, unequally pinnate, with footstalks from one to two feet in length; and numerous flowers in a terminating pedicel, which exhale a disagreeable odour. The tree grows very fast, and on very poor soil, especially if it be calcareous. If the bark be wounded a resinous juice flows out, which hardens in a few days. The wood is hard, heavy, glossy, like satin, and susceptible of a very fine polish. It is propagated by cuttings of the roots. In general the trees bear only male flowers, but in France it has produced both male and female flowers, and fruit twice in ten years."—*Loudon's Ency. of Plants*.

excelsā Green . . . H. De. T. E. Ind. . 1800
glandulosā Green . . . H. De. T. China . . 1751

AIRĀ, Willdenow. Applied by the Greeks to *Lolium temulentum*, in reference to the deleterious qualities of that plant. Linn. 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Grasses of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Phalaris semineutra*

arundinosa Apeta . . 6, Grass. Cumana . 1817
semineutra, 1 Apetal . . 7, Grass. Hungary . 1812

Atropurpurea, *caryophylla*, *flexuosa*, *glabrata*, *hamilis*, *lenticularis*, *pallens*, *pulegiella*, *refracta*, *versicolor*.

Αἰρός, Desvaux. Named from its resemblance to the genus *aira*; from *aira*, hair-grass, and *opsis*, like. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. For culture, &c., see *Aira*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Aira brevifolia*. 2. *Poa agrostoides*, *Aira agrostoides*.

brevifolia, 1 Apetal . . 7, Grass. Missouri . 1818
Candollei 2 Apetal . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1820

Globosa, *obtusata*.

AIR-PLANT, see *Aerides*.

Αἰρόν, Linn., Junior. In honour of Mr. William Aiton, the king's head gardener at Kew. Linn. 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Meliaceæ*. A pretty and interesting species, thriving well in loam and peat. Cuttings if taken off when young will root in sand, under a glass in heat, if not suffered to remain damp.

capensis Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1777

Αἰρόν, Linn. These plants live under almost any treatment; hence the name is derived from *aei*, always, and *zoon*, alive. Linn. 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Tetragoniaceæ*. Not worth growing, except in botanical collections. For culture, &c., see *Mezembryanthemum*.

canariensis Yellow . 8, G. A. Canaries . 1731
glinoides Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774
hispanicum Apetal . 7, G. A. Spain . . 1723
lanceolatum Pink . 8, G. B. C. G. H. . 1752
perfoliatum Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818

Αἰρόν, Linn. The derivation of the name is from *ag*, privative, and *zugon*, a yoke. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiata*, Bugle. These dwarf species have a pretty appearance when in flower, planted near the front of borders, &c. They are easily cultivated, and increased by divisions or seeds.

alpina Blue . 8, H. Her. P. England . . .
australis Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1822
Chamaepleyris Yellow . 7, H. A. England . . .
foliosa Blue . 8, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1826
genevensis Flesh . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1656
integrifolia Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . 1821
Ira Yellow . 5, H. A. S. Eur. . 1759
orientalis Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . 1752
pyramidalis Purple . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
reptans Blue . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
alba White . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
ruba Red . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
rupestris Blue . 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1826

AKER-TREE, see *Blighia sapida*.

AKENIUM, an indehiscent pericarp, containing a single seed, which does not adhere to it.

ΑΛΑΝΘΙΟΝ, Jussieu. Its name in Malabar. Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Alangiaceæ*. Tall ornamental trees, thriving in light sandy loam, or loam, mixed with peat. Cuttings strike in sand, in heat, under a glass.

decapetalum Pa. pur. . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1779
hexapetalum Purple . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1823

ALBUX, Linn. The name is given, somewhat injudiciously, to the colour of the flowers, from *albus*, white; only a few of the species having white flowers. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. The species are handsome, and thrive well in sandy loam mixed with a little peat. The suckers from the old bulb, or leaves taken off with a scale from the old bulb, will produce young plants. *Synonymes*: 1. *Anthericum exuviatum*. 2. *A. fragrans*.

abyssinica White . 8, G. Bl. Abyssinia 1818
altissima White . 5, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1789
aurea Grn. yel. 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1818
caudata Yellow . 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1791
coarctata White . 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1774
exuviata, 1 White . 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1795
fastigiata White . 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1774
filifolia Yellow . 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1820
fœcidea Yel. grn. 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1791
fragrans Yel. grn. 7, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1791
fugax, 2 Grn. yel. 7, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1791
major Grn. yel. 5, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1759
minor Yellow . 5, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1768
physodes White . 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1804
setosa Green . 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1795
sprata White . 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1795
viridiflora Green . 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1794
viscota Wh. grn. 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1779
vitata Yel. grn. 6, G. Bl. C. G. H. . 1802

ALBUMEN, the substance under the inner coat of the testa of seeds, surrounding the embryo.

ALBURNUM, the young wood before it comes to a proper consistence.
ALCHEMILLA, *Linn.* The word is from *Alkemyleh*, its Arabic name. It is named in *Alkemyleh*, its Arabic name. The word is from *Alkemyleh*, its Arabic name. Many of the species are ornamental, and well adapted for planting near the front of borders, or for adorning rock-work. They succeed well in any common soil, if not over-wet, and may be increased from seeds or divisions. *A. vulgaris* is astringent, and slightly tonic. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. arvensis*, *Aphanes arvensis*. 2. *Alochemilla montana*.

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|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| alpina | Green | 6, H. Her. P. Britain |
| capensis | Green | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. 1818 |
| fissa | Green | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1826 |
| hybrida, 2 | Green | 7, H. Her. P. Britain 1784 |
| pentaphylla | White | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1784 |
| pubescens | Green | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1813 |
| sericea | Green | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1813 |
| Sibbaldii-foliola | White | 6, G. Her. P. Mexico 1823 |
| vulgaris | Green | 7, H. Her. P. Britain |
| glabra | Green | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees 1817 |
| variegata | Green | 7, H. Her. P. Britain |

Aphnèsis 1. *cornucopioides*.
ALCINA, *Cavanilles*. Named in honour of Fr. Ign. Alcina, a Spanish naturalist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Composita*. A species of little interest and easy cultivation.—*Perfoliata*.

ALCYONIDUM, *Agardh*. So called, from *Halkioneion*, the foam of the sea, among which the plants referred to this genus are naturally produced. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algæ*. This also is supposed to be the nidus of animalcula. Lamouroux, who originally fixed it here, afterwards referred it to Zoophites; in which last opinion, Gaillon agrees with him, declaring that he has actually seen the animalcula nesting in it. D'Orbigny and Ellis consider it the ova of a testaceous animal. *Defractum, diaphanum, flavescens*.

ALDEA, see *Alnus*.
ALDROVANDI, *Linn.* In honour of Ulysses Aldrovandus, an old Italian botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Droseraceæ*. We refer for culture, &c. of this curious little aquatic, to *Actinocarpus*.

vesiculosa White 7, H. Aq. P. Italy 1823
ALECTORIA, *Acharius*. The name is derived from *Alektor*, unmarried, because of the uncertainty respecting the male flowers. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. *A. jubata* occasionally supplies the rein-deer with food; for which purpose the Laplanders cut down the trees, that the lichen may be devoured from the topmost branches.—*Jubata, chalybiformis, sarnentosa*.

ALEMNIC, a vessel acting like a still.
ALERTIS, *Linn.* The whole plant appears covered with a powdery dust; hence the propriety of the name, from *Aleton*, meal. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Interesting species, delighting in a shady situation, and peat or leaf soil. They are increased from offsets. *A. farinosus* has bitter roots, which act as a tonic and stomachic given in small doses, but a mixture of twenty grains produces much nausea, with a tendency to vomit. *Synonyme*: 1. *A. alba*.

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|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| afreda | Yellow | 7, H. H. P. N. Amer. 1811 |
| foetidus, 1 | White | 6, H. H. P. N. Amer. 1768 |

ALBURITES, *Forster*. Derived from *alburites*, mealy; in allusion to the farinaceous substance with which the whole plant is covered. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Handsome plants, succeeding well in loamy soil, and increased from ripe cuttings with the leaves left on, in a pct of sand, in heat, under a glass.

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|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| triloba | Apetal | S. Ev. T. Society Is. 1793 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|

ALEXANDRIAN LAUREL, see *Ruscus racemosus*.
ALHAI, *Tournefort*. The Arabic name of the plant. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leginuminosæ*. *Manna*. These interesting plants must have the protection of the greenhouse in winter. They grow best in sandy loam and peat; and young cuttings in sand under a glass in heat, will root; but seeds when obtainable, sown in a hotbed, make the best plants. *Manna* is a natural exudation from the leaves and branches of *A. maurorum*, and is yielded only in hot weather. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hedysarum Pseudo-Alhai*. *Manna caspica*. 2. *H. alhai Manna hebraica*.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| camelorum | Red | 7, F. Her. P. Siberia 1816 |
| maurorum | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. Egypt 1714 |

ALBERTIA, *A. Richard*. In honour of M. Alibert, a famous French chemist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. An interesting tree, which may be referred to *Hamelia*, for culture and propagation. *Synonyme*: *Melanopsidium nigrum*.

edulis Cream-eld. S. Ev. T. Guiana 1823
ALISMÆ, *Linn.* The name is of Celtic origin, from *alis*, water. Water Plantain. *Linn.* 6, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Alismaceæ*. Pretty little aquatics; for culture, &c., see *Actinocarpus*. *A. Plantago* is recommended in hydrophobia.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| cordifolia | White | 7, S. Aq. P. W. Ind. 1810 |
| lanceolata | Pur. wht. | 7, H. Aq. P. Britain |
| natiens | White | 7, H. Aq. P. Wales |
| parnassiofolia | White | 7, F. Aq. P. Italy 1820 |
| parviflora | White | 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. 1816 |
| Plantago | Pur. wht. | 7, H. Aq. P. Britain |
| ranunculoides | Purple | 8, H. Aq. P. Britain |
| repens | Wht. pur. | 8, H. Aq. P. Wales, Engl. |
| trivialis | White | 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. 1816 |

ALKALI, any substance which mingled with acid produces fermentation.

ALLAMANDA, *Willdenow*. Named in memory of Dr. Frederic Allamand, professor at Leyden. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. This handsome and free-flowering plant delights in rich loamy soil, and may be multiplied freely from cuttings in sand in moist heat. An infusion of the leaves makes a valuable cathartic.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| cahartica | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana 1786 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|

ALLANTOÏA, *Bot. Reg.* The cylindrical indusia resembles a kind of pudding called a sausage, hence the derivation of the name, from *allantus*, a sausage. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Ornamental species of Ferns; for culture, &c., see *Polypodium*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Polypodium axillare*. 2. *P. umbrosum*.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| australis | Brown | 7, G. Her. P. V. Die. L. 1820 |
| axillaris, 1 | Brown | 7, G. Her. P. Madeira 1779 |
| tenera | Brown | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1820 |
| umbrosa, 2 | Brown | 7, G. Her. P. Madeira 1779 |

ALLIARIA, *Adanson*. The name refers to the strong garlic smell; and is derived from *allium*, garlic. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Crucifereæ*. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Erysimum alliaria*—*brachycarpa, officinalis, l.*

ALLIARIA, *Linn.* In memory of Charles Allioni, a botanist at Turin. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctagynaceæ*. These interesting annuals delight in sandy peat or loam.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| incarnata | Flesh | 8, H. A. Cumana 1820 |
| ovata | Purple | 7, H. A. N. Amer. 1827 |
| violacea | Violet | 7, H. A. Cumana 1820 |

ALLIUM, *Linn.* Derived from the Celtic *all*, signifying hot, or burning. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Most of the species are pretty. They succeed in common soil, and increase abundantly from offsets. The Onion, Leek, Garlic, Shallot, Chives, &c., all agree in their stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant effects, differing in degree of activity. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. carneum*. 2. *Amaryllis caspica*. 3. *Allium campestre*. 4. *A. flavescens*. 5. *A. fatidum*. 6. *A. baicalense, spirale, senescens*. 7. *A. roseum, ambiguum*. 8. *A. paniculatum*. 9. *A. monspesulanum*. 10. *A. tataricum*. 11. *A. virescens*. 12. *A. scorodoprasum*. 13. *Scilla paradoxa*. 14. *A. paniculatum*. 15. *A. vineale*. 16. *A. stellatum album, angulosum*. 17. *A. bisulcum*. 18. *A. tenuifolium*. 19. *A. glaucum, palustre*. 20. *Ornithogalum gramineum*. 21. *A. deflexum*. 22. *A. ambiguum, graminifolium, ericetorum*. 23. *A. citiatum*. 24. *A. Ampeloprasum*.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| acutangulum | Red | 6, H. Bl. P. 1816 |
| acutiflorum | Red | 6, H. Bl. P. France 1819 |
| acutum | Red | 7, H. Bl. P. 1819 |
| allium | White | 6, H. Bl. P. Crimea 1820 |
| ambrosium 1 | Red | 5, H. Bl. P. France 1821 |
| ampeloprasium | Purple | 7, H. Bl. P. England |
| Andersonii | Purple | 6, H. Bl. P. Siberia 1818 |
| angulosum | Let. pur. | 6, H. Bl. P. Germany 1739 |
| arenarium | Purple | 6, H. Bl. P. Britain |
| ascalonicum | Purple | 6, H. Bl. P. Palestine 1546 |
| majus | Purple | 7, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. |
| asperum | Purple | 8, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. 1800 |
| atropurpureum | Dek. pur. | 7, H. Bl. P. Hungary 1821 |
| uratum | Blue | 10, H. Bl. P. 1830 |
| brachystemon | White | 6, H. Bl. P. Europe 1819 |
| canadense | Purple | 6, H. Bl. P. N. Amer 1739 |
| carinatum | Grn. yel. | 5, H. Bl. P. England |

| ALL | ALL | ALL | ALO |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------|
| caerñeüm . . . | Pa. pur. | 6. H. Bl. P. | 1816 |
| carolinianüm . . . | Red. | 6. H. Bl. P. N. Amer. | 1818 |
| caspiüm 2 . . . | White | 4. H. Bl. P. Crimea . . . | 1822 |
| caucasicüm . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. Caucasus . . . | |
| Cepä . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. | |
| aggregätüm . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. | |
| pucciförüm . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. | |
| cepaeöförmé . . . | White | 8. H. Bl. P. | 1824 |
| cerñütüm . . . | Red. | 6. H. Bl. P. N. Amer. | 1806 |
| Chamaemöly . . . | White | 1. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1774 |
| cinereüm . . . | Straw | 7. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1829 |
| Clusiänüm . . . | White | 7. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1803 |
| confertüm, 3 . . . | Purple | 8. H. Bl. P. Europe . . . | |
| congestüm . . . | Purple | 5. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1818 |
| controvertörüm . . . | Purple | 6. H. Bl. P. | 1816 |
| Cowanü . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. Chile . . . | 1822 |
| daniabülé . . . | Red. | 6. H. Bl. P. Germany . . . | 1818 |
| denudätüm, 4 . . . | Wht. red | 8. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1819 |
| descendens . . . | Drk. pur. | 7. H. Bl. P. Switzerl. . . | 1796 |
| erectüm . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| euo-mön . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. | 1829 |
| exsertüm . . . | White | 7. H. Bl. P. Russia . . . | 1818 |
| Fischeri . . . | Lilac | 7. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1829 |
| fistulosüm . . . | Grn. yel. | 6. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1829 |
| fätüm . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Bl. P. Austria . . . | 1759 |
| fäxüm, 5 . . . | Drk. pur. | 7. H. Bl. P. | |
| foliolösüm . . . | Purple | 7. H. Bl. P. | 1817 |
| frägräns . . . | White | 9. H. Bl. P. W. Ind. . . | 1822 |
| fuscüm . . . | Brown | 7. H. Bl. P. Hungary . . . | 1820 |
| glandulosüm . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. | 1829 |
| gläueüm, 6 . . . | Pink | 6. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1800 |
| globosüm . . . | Purple | 8. H. Bl. P. Caucasus . . . | 1821 |
| gutätüm . . . | White | 7. H. Bl. P. Odessa . . . | 1819 |
| Hedleri . . . | Pa. red | 7. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1818 |
| hüllfrüüm . . . | Purple | 7. H. Bl. P. Austria . . . | 1820 |
| incarnätüm, 7 . . . | Red. | 5. H. Bl. P. Greece . . . | 1812 |
| intermediüm, 8 . . . | White | 8. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1827 |
| junciföliüm . . . | White | 5. H. Bl. P. Chile . . . | 1826 |
| läxüm . . . | Red. | 6. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1817 |
| linäre . . . | Wht. red | 6. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1752 |
| littörüm, 9 . . . | Purple | 7. H. Bl. P. Italy . . . | 1818 |
| longiföliüm . . . | Drk. pur. | 7. H. Bl. P. Mexico . . . | 1826 |
| longispäthüm . . . | Brown | 7. H. Bl. P. France . . . | 1810 |
| magidüm . . . | Grn. yel. | 6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1826 |
| mäkle . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. Italy . . . | 1824 |
| medüm . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. Hungary . . . | 1820 |
| Möly . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1604 |
| möntänüm . . . | Red. | 7. H. Bl. P. Greece . . . | 1818 |
| moschätüm . . . | Wht. pur. | 8. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1823 |
| mutäbülé . . . | Red. | 7. H. Bl. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| multiförüm . . . | Red. | 6. H. Bl. P. N. Africa . . . | 1800 |
| narcissiförüm . . . | Purple | 6. H. Bl. P. France . . . | 1823 |
| neapolitänüm . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. Naples . . . | 1823 |
| negrüm . . . | White | 7. H. Bl. P. Barbary . . . | 1818 |
| nudicärlé . . . | | 7. H. Bl. P. | 1829 |
| nütans . . . | Red. | 7. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1785 |
| oblitüm . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1759 |
| ochroleüsüm . . . | Cream | 7. H. Bl. P. Hungary . . . | 1816 |
| odörüm, 10 . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| oleräcüm, 11 . . . | Pa. yel. | 6. H. Bl. P. England . . . | |
| Ophioserödn. 12 . . . | Pa. red | 8. H. Bl. P. Greece . . . | |
| oxyptälüm . . . | White | 8. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1818 |
| Pallasi . . . | Red. | 6. H. Bl. P. Russia . . . | 1819 |
| pällens . . . | Pale | 6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1779 |
| paniculätüm . . . | Pale | 6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1780 |
| paradoxüm, 13 . . . | White | 4. H. Bl. P. Caucasus . . . | 1823 |
| parviförüm . . . | Purple | 6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1781 |
| pedemöntänüm . . . | Red. | 7. H. Bl. P. Piedmont . . . | 1817 |
| pendulinüm . . . | White | 4. H. Bl. P. Italy . . . | 1825 |
| Pörüm . . . | White | 4. H. Bl. P. Switzerl. . . | 1562 |
| proflerüm . . . | White | 7. H. Bl. P. | 1820 |
| prosträtüm . . . | Red. | 7. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1823 |
| prunichüm . . . | Red. | 7. H. Bl. P. Spain . . . | 1819 |
| puchellüm, 14 . . . | Scarlet | 7. H. Bl. P. Tauria . . . | 1810 |
| Puchli, 15 . . . | Pink | 8. H. Bl. P. N. Amer. | 1818 |
| pusillüm . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. Italy . . . | 1826 |
| ramscüm . . . | Pa. yel. | 6. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1819 |
| reticulätüm, 16 . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| rösüm . . . | Pa. pur. | 6. H. Bl. P. France . . . | 1752 |
| rotündüm . . . | Purple | 7. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| rubellüm . . . | Red. | 7. H. Bl. P. Caucasus . . . | 1825 |
| rübens, 17 . . . | Purple | 6. H. Bl. P. Germany . . . | 1805 |
| rubicundüm . . . | Red. | 7. H. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1804 |
| rüpöstre . . . | Red. | 6. H. Bl. P. Crimea . . . | 1824 |
| sästrüm . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. Sicily . . . | 1543 |
| saxätülé . . . | White | 7. H. Bl. P. Crimea . . . | 1823 |
| Schenöprästüm, 18 . . . | Flesh | 5. H. Bl. P. Britain . . . | |
| Scorödn . . . | Lt. pur. | 7. H. Bl. P. Denmark . . . | 1596 |
| scorzneräsföliüm . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| senescens . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. Germany . . . | 1596 |
| serötinüm . . . | Red. | 8. H. Bl. P. Switzerl. . . | 1820 |
| sibiricüm, 19 . . . | Pa. red | 7. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1777 |
| sichlüm . . . | Grn. pur. | 7. H. Bl. P. Sicily . . . | 1832 |
| sphaeröcephälön . . . | Red. | 7. H. Bl. P. Europe . . . | 1759 |
| spürüm . . . | Purple | 6. H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . | 1820 |
| strätänüm . . . | Lilac | 6. H. Bl. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| strätüm . . . | White | 5. H. Bl. P. Carolina . . . | 1800 |
| strätülüm, 20 . . . | Wht. yel. | 4. H. Bl. P. Chile . . . | 1823 |
| strictüm, 21 . . . | Pink. | 7. H. Bl. P. | 1821 |
| suareölens, 22 . . . | White | 6. H. Bl. P. Austria . . . | 1801 |
| subhirsütüm, 23 . . . | White | 5. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1596 |
| Synöti . . . | Pa. red | 7. H. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| tenüföriüm . . . | Pink. | 7. H. Bl. P. Italy . . . | 1824 |
| trüebecüm . . . | White | 7. H. Bl. P. N. Amer. | 1770 |
| trüquetüm . . . | White | 5. H. Bl. P. Spain . . . | 1789 |
| ursinüm . . . | White | 4. H. Bl. P. Britain . . . | |
| verrucösüm . . . | Pa. pur. | 5. H. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| Victorialis . . . | Grn. yel. | 5. F. Bl. P. Austria . . . | 1739 |
| angustiföliüm . . . | Grn. yel. | 4. H. Bl. P. Scotland . . . | |
| vineä . . . | Purple | 6. H. Bl. P. Britain . . . | |
| violäcüm . . . | Violet | 6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1823 |
| Waldsteinii, 24 . . . | Purple | 6. H. Bl. P. Hungary . . . | 1826 |

ALLÖSRÄS, Bernhardi. Named from *allos*, various, and *soros*, heap; in allusion to the changing of the sori. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. An interesting native species of fern, of easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pteris crispata*, *Osmunda crispata*.

crispus, 1 . . . Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

ALLSBE, see Polycarpon.

ALLSPICE, see Calycanthus.

ALLSPICE-TREE, see Pimenta.

ALMOND, see Amygdalus.

ÄLNÄS, Tournefort. Compounded from *al*, near, and *lan*, the edge of a river; in allusion to the situation where the species grow. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Betulaceae*. Timber trees, thriving best in very moist situations. The wood is employed for under-water purposes, turnery, &c.; the sap is yellow. They are propagated by layers or seeds, and the bark possesses the tanning principle in a considerable degree.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------------------|------|
| canadensis . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. Canada . . . | |
| cordiföliä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. Naples . . . | 1818 |
| glaciä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| glutinös . . . | Apetal. | 4. H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| emarginätä . . . | Apetal. | 4. H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| foliis-variegätis . . . | Apetal. | 4. H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| incisä . . . | Apetal. | 4. H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| laciniätä . . . | Apetal. | 4. H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| querciföliä . . . | Apetal. | 4. H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| incisä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. Europe . . . | 1780 |
| angulätä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. | |
| pinnäätä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. Europe . . . | |
| macrocarpä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. | |
| macrophyllä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. Naples . . . | |
| oblongätä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. S. Eur. | 1730 |
| ellipticä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. | |
| oxyacanthiföliä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. | |
| pümlä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. | |
| rubrä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. | |
| serrolätä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1769 |
| subrotündi . . . | Apetal. | 4. H. De. T. | |
| undulätä . . . | Apetal. | 6. H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1782 |

ALOE, Linn. Derived from *aloech*, the Arabic name for this genus. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. Very interesting and curious succulent plants, thriving well in open sandy loam and peat, mixed with a little reduced manure; the pots must be well drained and the plants cautiously watered, especially in winter. They increase by suckers, or leaves laid on, or very slightly planted in a pot of mould. Socotrine aloes are obtained from *A. spicata*, and an inferior sort is attributable to *A. perfoliata*. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. humilis*. 2. *A. mitraformis*. 3. *humilis, incurva*. 4. *A. picta*. 5. *A. striata*. 6. *A. barbadosis*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|------------------------|------|
| acuminätä, 1 . . . | Orange | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| albispinä . . . | Scarlet | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| albocinctä . . . | Orange | 6. G. Ev. S. | 1812 |
| arborescens . . . | Red. | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1781 |
| aristätä . . . | Orange | 5. G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1801 |
| breviföliä . . . | Orange | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| cässiä . . . | Orange | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| elätör . . . | Red. | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| chinensis . . . | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| ciliäris . . . | Red. | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| Commelinaf, 2 . . . | | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| depressä . . . | Orange | 8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1781 |
| dichötömä . . . | Red. | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1780 |
| distäns . . . | Red. | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1782 |
| depressä . . . | Red. | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| reflexä . . . | Red. | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| echinätä . . . | | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| flavispinä . . . | Red. | 8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| frutescens . . . | Red. | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| glaciä . . . | Red. | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1781 |
| rhodacanthä . . . | Red. | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1781 |
| gracilis . . . | Orange | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| hämllis . . . | Orange | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1781 |
| incurvä, 3 . . . | Orange | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| latiföliä . . . | Scarlet | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |

| ALO | ALP | ALS | ALT |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| lineatā | Scarlet | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| glaucescens | Scarlet | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1786 |
| micracanthā | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| mitracanthā | Red | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1732 |
| nobilis | Blue | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| obovātā | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| glaciōr | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| magnidens | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| pallescens | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| paniculatā, 5 | Scarlet | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| pluridens | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| prolifērā | Orange | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| mājor | Orange | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| purpurascens | Purple | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1739 |
| saponārīa | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1727 |
| luteo-striatā | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| serrā | Orange | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| serrulatā | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| socotīnā | Red | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| spicātā | Red | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| spinosior | Red | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| striatūlā | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| subercatā | Scarlet | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| semiguttatā | Orange | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| subtuberculatā | Orange | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| tenifolia | Orange | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| tenifolia | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| tuberculatā | Orange | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| variegatā | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| virēns | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| vulgaris, 6 | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1586 |
| zanthacanthā | Orange | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1817 |
| ALŌMĀ, Kunth. The name is gathered from <i>a</i> , private, and <i>loma</i> , a fringe. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . An ornamental dwarf evergreen; grown in sandy loam, and increased from cuttings. | | | |
| ageratoidēs | White | 7, F. Ev. P. N. Spain | 1824 |
| ALŌNSŌJ, Ruiz and Pavon. So named, after Zanoni Alonsō, by the authors of the Flora Peruviana. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . These pretty free-flowering species, which make such an interesting show in the flower-garden, may be successfully grown in rich mould; and multiplied plentifully from cuttings or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hemimeris urticifolia</i> , <i>Celsia urticifolia</i> . 2. <i>Celsia linearis</i> , <i>Hemimeris coccinea</i> . | | | |
| acutifoliā | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. Peru | 1790 |
| cauliatā | Scarlet | 6, F. Her. P. Chile | 1823 |
| incisifoliā, 1 | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1795 |
| intermediā | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid | |
| linearis, 2 | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. Peru | 1790 |
| ALŌPECŪRŪS, Willdenow. Called the fox-tail grass; hence the name from <i>alopez</i> , a fox, and <i>oura</i> , a tail. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Useful species of grass. <i>A. pratensis</i> possesses the requisites of quantity, quality, and earliness, in a superior degree. Any garden soil, divisions, or seeds. | | | |
| alpinus | Apetal | 6, Grass. Scotland | |
| arundinacētia | Apetal | 7, Grass. Europe | 1826 |
| brachystachys | Apetal | 7, Grass. Siberia | 1820 |
| colobachnoidēs | Apetal | 7, Grass. Siberia | 1826 |
| macrostachys | Apetal | 7, Grass. Barbary | 1826 |
| nigriflora | Apetal | 4, Grass. Europe | 1815 |
| pratensis | Apetal | 7, Grass. Britain | |
| AGRĀSTĪS, bulbosā, echinātās, filivās, geniculātās, var-mōsus, utriculātās, ventricōsus. | | | |
| ALŌVĪĀ, Ortega. Named in compliment to Maria Louisa, Queen of Spain, by Don Antonio Palau, botanist at Madrid. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . Justly esteemed for its citron-scented leaves, with which most people are acquainted. Rich mould suits it, and cuttings strike freely in sandy soil. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Verbena triphylla</i> . | | | |
| citriodorā | Pa. par. | 8, G. De. S. Chile | 1784 |
| ALPĪNĀ, Linn. In memory of Prosper Alpini, an Italian botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zingiberaceae</i> . These handsome species, to succeed well, require rich sandy soil, and to be grown at large in a hot humid atmosphere. They are increased by divisions at the roots. The root or rhizoma of <i>A. racemosa</i> and <i>Galanga</i> , are aromatic. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cardamomum medium</i> . 2. <i>A. bracteata</i> . | | | |
| Allaphas | Red | 2, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1796 |
| antillarum | Flesh | 5, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1826 |
| auriculatā | Red. yel. | S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1814 |
| bracteatā | White | 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| calcaratā | White | 9, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| Cardamomum | White | 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1815 |
| cernuā | Pink | 4, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| comosā | White | 5, S. Her. P. Caraccas | 1752 |
| diffusā | Pur. blu. yel. | 4, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| exaltatā | Red. yel. | S. Her. P. Surinam | 1830 |
| Galangā | Wh. yel. | 10, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| lingueformis | Red | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| magnificā | Red | 7, S. Her. P. Maurit. | 1830 |
| malaccensis | White | 4, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1799 |
| mediā, 1 | Red | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1815 |
| mūtīcā | White | 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1811 |
| nūtās | Pink | 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1792 |
| occidentālīs | White | 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1793 |
| penicillatā | Pink | 5, G. Her. P. China | |
| panicā | Scarlet | 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| racemōsā | White | 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1752 |
| Roscofiā, 2 | Red | 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| spicātā | White | S. Her. P. Sumatra | 1822 |
| striatā | White | S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| tubulatā | Red | 7, S. Her. P. Demerara | 1820 |
| ĀLSĪNĒ, Linn. The name is derived from <i>alsos</i> , signifying a shaded place; in allusion to the situation the plant thrives best in. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Alsinaceae</i> . Curious plants of simple culture. | | | |
| molluginēā | White | 7, H. A. Spain | 1816 |
| mucoinatā | White | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1777 |
| pubescens | White | 7, H. A. A. | 1810 |
| segetīs | White | 7, H. A. France | 1805 |
| Mēdiā. | | | |
| ALSDŌĀĪ, Du Petit Thouars. Derived from <i>alsodes</i> , leafy; in reference to the plants being thickly beset with leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceae</i> . These ornamental species succeed in a mixture of loam and peat, and propagate freely from cuttings in sand. | | | |
| latifoliā | White | S. Ev. S. Madagas. | 1824 |
| pauciflorā | White | S. Ev. S. Madagas. | 1824 |
| ĀLSŌPHŪLĀ, Bot. Reg. The name refers to the habitation of the plant, and is gathered from <i>alsos</i> , grove, and <i>phileo</i> , to love. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . This interesting species may be grown in peat and loam, and increased by divisions. | | | |
| austrālīs | Brown | G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| ĀLSTŌNĀ, R. Brown. In memory of Dr. Alston, a professor of medicine at Edinburgh. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i> . Pretty species, for culture, &c., see <i>Nerium</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. oleandrifolia</i> , <i>Nerium tinctorium</i> . | | | |
| scholaris, 1 | White | 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| veniatā | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1825 |
| ĀLSTRŌMĒRĪĀ, Linn. Named in honour of Baron Claudius Alstromer, a Swedish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . The species of this beautiful genus, Sweet observes, "thrive best in a mixture of full one third sand, rather more than a third of turfy loam, and the rest turfy peat; several species succeed well out in the open air, planted about six inches deep, by the side of a south wall, in sandy soil." The stove species also succeed well in the same compost; they are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds, which must be sown as soon as ripe. <i>A. Ligtu</i> is delightfully fragrant. <i>A. salsilla</i> is diaphoretic and diuretic. From <i>A. pallida</i> a kind of arrow-root is prepared in Chile. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. Hookeri</i> . 2. <i>A. Simsi</i> . | | | |
| acutifoliā | Red. yel. | 9, F. De. Tw. Mexico | 1820 |
| aurantiaca | Orange | 6, G. Bl. P. Valpar. | 1831 |
| edulis | Red | 7, S. Da. Tw. Trinidad | 1820 |
| Flos-Martini | Wh. pur. | 6, S. Tu. P. Chile | 1822 |
| hæmānthā | Oran. red. | 7, S. Tu. P. Chile | 1830 |
| hircinā | Red. yel. | 7, H. De. Tw. Mexico | 1824 |
| Ligtu | Scarlet | 3, S. Tu. P. Peru | 1776 |
| Neillii | Pa. rose | 6, G. Tu. P. Mendoza | 1827 |
| oculātā | Ro. pur. | 6, G. De. Cl. Valpar. | 1831 |
| ovātā | Red. yel. | 6, H. De. Tw. Chile | 1824 |
| pallidā | Pink red | 6, G. Tu. P. Chile | 1827 |
| pauciflorā | Oran. grn. | 9, S. De. Tw. Caraccas | 1823 |
| Pelegriā | Striped | 7, G. Tu. P. Peru | 1753 |
| psittacīnā | Crimson | 9, F. Tu. P. Mexico | 1829 |
| pulchellā, 1 | Scarlet | 6, S. Tu. P. Chile | 1822 |
| pilosā | Scarlet | 10, S. Tu. P. Chile | |
| rossi, 2 | Pink | 7, S. Tu. P. Peru | 1824 |
| Salisillā | Grn. crim. | 6, S. De. Tw. S. Amer. | 1806 |
| ĀLTERNĀNTHĒRĀ, R. Brown. The name refers to the stamens being alternately fertile and barren. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceae</i> . The biennial species of this interesting genus should be sown on a gentle heating hotbed, in peaty soil. The stove and greenhouse species succeed well in any light | | | |

ALT

ALY

ALY

AMA

rich soil, and propagate freely from cuttings.
Synonyme: 1. A. axillaris.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|---------------|-----------|------|
| murale | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1820 |
| obtusifolium | Yellow | 4, H. Ev. S. | Tauria | 1828 |
| olympicum | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | | 1790 |
| orientale | Yellow | 4, H. Ev. S. | Crete | |
| saxatile | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. S. | Candia | 1710 |
| serpyllifolium | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. S. | S. Eury. | 1822 |
| spatiulatum | Yellow | 4, H. Ev. S. | Siberia | 1818 |
| trifidum | Yellow | 4, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1804 |
| umbellatum | Yellow | 7, H. A. | Tauria | 1821 |
| vernale | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. S. | | 1819 |
| Wulfenianum | Yellow | 4, H. Her. P. | Carinthia | 1819 |

Calycanthum, cae pestræ, micropetalum, minimum, rostratum.

ALYXIA, R. Bronn. Taken from *alyxis*, anxiety; in allusion to the heavy aspect of the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Curious species of easy culture, growing well in sandy loam mixed with a little peat, cuttings of the ripened wood planted in a pot of sand under a glass, plunged in heat, will root freely. *Synonymes: 1. Gynopogon Alyxia, Alyxia Forsteri.* 2. *A. Richardsonia.*

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|------|
| daphnoides | White | 4, G. Ev. S. | Norfolk Is. | 1831 |
| Forsteri | White | 4, G. Ev. S. | Norfolk Is. | 1831 |
| Gynopogon, 1 | White | 4, G. Ev. S. | Norfolk Is. | 1831 |
| pugoniformis | White | 6, G. Ev. S. | Moretan B. | 1820 |
| ruseifolia, 2 | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1820 |

ALZATÆ, Ruiz and Pavon. Named in honour of Joseph A. de Alzaty, a Spanish naturalist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. An ornamental tree, for culture, &c. see *Celastrus*.

verticillata G. Ev. T. Peru 1824

A MABLE, pleasing, amiable.

AMARANTHUS, Linn. Derived from *a*, privative, and *maraino*, to wither; in reference to the length of time some of the flowers retain their bright colours. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. Some species of this genus are pretty; the hardy kinds merely require sowing in the open border; the less hardy should be sown in a gentle-heating hotbed, and when old enough, potted off singly, observing to give plenty of pot-room, good rich soil, and water. *A. obtusifolia* is diuretic. *Synonymes: 1. Chenopodium caudatum.*

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|------|
| atropurpureus | Purple | 9, H. | A. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| bicolor | Red grn. | 8, H. | A. E. Ind. | 1802 |
| caracasensis | Red | 7, H. | A. Carac. | 1818 |
| caudatus | Red | 8, H. | A. E. Ind. | 1806 |
| maximus | Red | 8, H. | A. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| celosoides | Red | 7, H. | A. S. Amer. | 1818 |
| cruentus | Drk. red. | 7, H. | A. China | 1728 |
| fasciatus | Red | 7, H. | A. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| flavus | Lgt. yel. | 8, H. | A. India | 1759 |
| frumentaceus | Red | 8, H. | A. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| hæcteus | Pink | 8, H. | A. | 1796 |
| hypochaeridifolius | Dark red | 7, H. | A. Virginia | 1684 |
| larcesifolius | Red | 7, H. | A. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| melancholicus | Purple | 7, H. | A. E. Ind. | 1731 |
| oleaceus | Pa. red | 7, H. | A. E. Ind. | 1764 |
| paniculatus | Green | 8, H. | A. N. Amer. | 1798 |
| sanguineus | Red | 8, H. | A. Bahama | 1775 |
| speciosus | Red yel. | 7, H. | A. Nepal | 1819 |
| tricolor | Red yel. | 8, H. | A. E. Ind. | 1548 |

Albus, angustifolius, Berchtoldii, Blitum, bullatum, campestris, cauliflorus, chlorostachys, curvifolius, deflexus, gængelicus, gigantæus, gracilis, 1; græctanus, hÿbridus, inamænus, incœmus, interrûptus, lætus, lineatus, lividus, mangostinus, pallidus, parisiensis, periscartoides, polygamus, polygonoides, polygatachys, prostratus, pumilus, retroflexus, rigidus, scandens, speciosus, spicatus, spinosus, strictus, sylvestris, tenuifolius, tristis, viridis, zanensis.

AMARYLLIS, Linn. The name of a nymph celebrated by the poet Virgil. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. This interesting and beautiful genus of bulbous plants, may be successfully grown in the following manner. The bulbs of the stove species should be turned out of the pots in autumn, and laid on a shelf or other dry place till spring, when they should be potted and introduced into the hot-house, giving them, as they progress, plenty of water. *A. reticulata* and *striatifolia* will not bear turning out, as they flower better by remaining in the pot all the year. The greenhouse species must also be turned out of the pots and dried, and in the spring potted, and encouraged to flower. The soil should comprise equal portions of turfy loam and peat, with a fair quantity of sand; the pots should be drained well. They are increased by offsets

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|------------------|----------|------|
| Achyrantha | White | 7, S. Her. P. B. | Ayres | 1732 |
| caracasensis | White | 7, S. Her. P. | Cumana | 1825 |
| caracasana | White | 7, S. Her. P. | Trinidad | 1819 |
| focoides | Green | 7, S. Her. P. | S. Amer. | 1821 |
| trifidum | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | Peru | 1820 |
| polygonoides | White | 7, G. Her. P. | America | 1731 |
| procumbens | White | 7, S. Her. P. | Brazil | 1818 |
| sericea | White | 7, S. Her. P. | Quito | 1820 |
| sessilis | Brown | 8, S. B. E. Ind. | | 1778 |
| spinosa, 1 | Yellow | 6, S. A. | | 1823 |

ALTERNATING, alternate with anything mentioned.

ALTHEA, Linn. Derived from *altheo*, to cure; from the medicinal qualities of some of the species. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Tall free-flowering plants; the biennial and annual kinds should be sown in the open border in spring, and transplanted when sufficiently strong. The herbaceous kinds may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *A. rosea*, the parent of the many beautiful varieties of Hollyhock, yields a blue colouring matter equal to indigo. *Synonymes: 1. A. leucantha.* 2. *A. grandiflora.*

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------|------------|------|
| acutis | Purple | 7, H. | A. Aleppo | 1680 |
| campanula | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1597 |
| caribæa | Pink | 4, S. B. W. Ind. | | 1816 |
| flexuosa | Orange | 7, H. | B. Levant | 1597 |
| flexuosa | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. | E. Ind. | 1803 |
| Frolovianâ | | H. | B. Siberia | 1827 |
| hirsuta | White | 7, H. | A. Britain | |
| Ludwigii | Pink | 7, H. | A. Sicily | 1791 |
| narbonensis | Pink | 8, H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1780 |
| nudiiflora, 1 | White | 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1827 |
| officinalis | Flesh | 7, H. Her. P. | Britain | |
| pallida | Pa. red. | 7, H. | B. Hungary | 1805 |
| rosea | Red | 8, H. | B. China | 1573 |
| hibida, 2 | Red | 7, H. | B. S. Eur. | |
| Sieberi | Purple | 7, H. | B. Sicily | 1829 |
| sinensis | Red | 7, H. | A. China | 1818 |
| striata | White | 7, H. | B. | |
| taurinis | Red | 8, H. Her. P. | Turin | 1817 |

ALTINGIA, Noronha. Named in memory of Altung, a worthy German botanist. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Coniferae*. These handsome-growing trees attain a great magnitude and height, especially *A. excelsa*, which averages one hundred feet in height; they prefer deep loamy soil; and young plants may with care be struck from portions of the fully-ripened wood taken off at the joints, and planted in a pot of sand, under a glass, but not plunged or exposed to the sun. Seeds, when such can be obtained, produce the best plants. *Synonyme: 1. Araucaria excelsa.*

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|------------|------|
| Cunninghami | Apetal | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | | 1824 |
| excelsa | Apetal | G. Ev. T. | Noriok Is. | 1796 |

ALTISSIMA, tallest, highest.

ALVEOLATE, having the appearance of honey.

ALVINE, belonging to the intestines.

ALYSIARPUS, Necker. Derived from *alyxis*, a chain, and *karpus*, a fruit; in allusion to the chain-like appearance of the legume. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. Plants of the simplest culture. *Synonymes: 1. Hedyсарum bupleurifolium, gramineum.* 2. *H. nummularifolium.* 3. *H. styracifolium.* 4. *H. vaginale.*

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--|------|
| bupleurifolius, 1 | Purple | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | | 1793 |
| nummifer | Purple | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | | 1816 |

Nummularifolius 2. Styracifolius 3. vaginalls 4.

ALYSSUM, Linn. Derived from *a*, privative, and *lyssa*, a rage; from a notion among the ancients of the plant possessing the power of allaying anger. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. These neat and interesting species are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, or the front of flower-beds. They increase readily either from seeds, cuttings, or divisions, and grow well in any common soil. *Synonyme: 1. A. alpestre.*

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|------|
| alpestre | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1825 |
| argentæum | Yellow | 4, H. Her. P. | Switzler. | |
| atlantæum | Yellow | 4, H. Ev. S. | Crete | 1817 |
| bertolonii | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzler. | 1823 |
| cuneifolium | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Italy | 1820 |
| diffusum | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Italy | 1820 |
| gemonesæ | Yellow | 4, H. Ev. S. | Europe | |
| hirsutum | Yellow | 6, H. | A. Tauria | 1817 |
| Menschalliantum | Yellow | 4, H. Her. P. | Caucasus | 1820 |
| montanum | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Germany | 1713 |

| AMA | | AMA | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| from the bulbs. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. spectabilis</i> . 2. <i>A. vittata</i> , <i>Harrison</i> . 3. <i>A. maranensis</i> . | | | |
| amabilis | Varieg. | 6, G. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1832 |
| amöna | Red | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| atröröns | Drk. red | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| augstä | Scarlet | 12, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| ailä | Grn. scar. | 7, H. De. Bl. | Brazil . . . 1810 |
| platypetälä | Orange | 8, S. De. Bl. | Brazil . . . 1824 |
| Belladonnä | Red | 7, H. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| pallidä | Flesh | 8, H. De. Bl. | W. Ind. . . 1712 |
| campanulätä | Pur. scar. | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| canaliculätä | Scarlet | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| coccinä | Scarlet | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| complicätä | Red | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| consanguinä | Orange | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| costä | Striped | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| erispiförä | Scarlet | 6, G. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| crociätä | Vermil. | 4, S. De. Bl. | Brazil . . . 1815 |
| reginä | Scarlet | 5, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1810 |
| delectä | Dark red | 8, G. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| deodä | Striped | 7, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| discölör | Striped | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| equestris | Scarlet | 8, S. De. Bl. | W. Ind. . . 1710 |
| májör | Scarlet | 8, S. De. Bl. | W. Ind. . . 1710 |
| plänä | Scarlet | 8, S. De. Bl. | W. Ind. . . 1809 |
| expänä | Dark red | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| Förbessit | Pur. wht. | 7, G. De. Bl. | C. G. H. . . 1823 |
| purpörä | Purple | 7, G. De. Bl. | C. G. H. . . 1823 |
| formosissimä | Dark red | 7, G. De. Bl. | N. Amer. . . 1658 |
| fölgidä | Vermil. | 4, S. De. Bl. | Brazil . . . 1810 |
| vittätä | Violet | 4, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1820 |
| glaucescens | Red | 7, G. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| grandiförä | Striped | 5, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| Hoodit | Scarlet | 8, G. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| ignescens | Flame | 6, G. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| imperialis | Scarlet | 8, G. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| intermediä | Striped | 8, S. De. Bl. | Brazil . . . 1821 |
| Johnsöni, I | Striped | 5, G. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1810 |
| kermesinä | Carmine | 6, S. De. Bl. | Brazil . . . 1833 |
| macranthä | Red | 8, G. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| multistriätä | Striped | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| nerviolä | Pur. red | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| pellucens | Pur. red | 7, S. De. Bl. | C. G. H. . . 1821 |
| patentissimä | Scarlet | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| pätens | Purple | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| phoenicä | Purple | 6, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| princeps | Scarlet | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| principis | Scarlet | 8, S. De. Bl. | Brazil . . . 1830 |
| psittacinä | Grn. scar. | 7, S. De. Bl. | Brazil . . . 1816 |
| pulex | Pink | 6, G. De. Bl. | C. G. H. . . 1795 |
| pulehrä | Pur. wht. | 6, G. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1823 |
| punctätä | Pa. red | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| purpurascens | Purple | 6, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| quadricölör | Striped | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| recurvätä | Striped | 5, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| recurviförä | Red | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| reginä | Scarlet | 6, S. De. Bl. | America . . 1725 |
| pulverulentä | Scarlet | 5, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1820 |
| vittätä | Scarlet | 5, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1820 |
| reticulätä | Scarlet | 4, S. De. Bl. | Brazil . . . 1777 |
| retiförä | Scarlet | 6, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| retinerviä | Scarlet | 5, S. De. Bl. | W. Ind. . . 1822 |
| ringens | Pur. wht. | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| röns-älbä | Red wht. | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| rübescens | Red | 4, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| rubicundä | Red | 6, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1823 |
| rübör-cröcä | Red saff. | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| rugosä | Striped | 5, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| rutilä | Scarlet | 4, S. De. Bl. | Brazil . . . 1815 |
| sexmaculätä | Copper | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| spathicä | Red | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| splendens | Scarlet | 5, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1820 |
| stenanthä | Red | 4, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| striatiförä | Striped | 7, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| striatifoliä | Purple | 8, S. De. Bl. | Brazil . . . 1815 |
| stylös, 3 | Red | 4, S. De. Bl. | Maranhao . 1821 |
| subbarbätä | Scarlet | 8, S. De. Bl. | Brazil . . . 1823 |
| sulcätä | Striped | 5, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| superbä | Striped | 5, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| tortuliförä | Scarlet | 6, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1823 |
| tortuosä | Grn. scar. | 5, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1822 |
| unduläförä | Pur. wht. | 8, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| variallis | Red wht. | 6, S. De. Bl. | C. G. H. . . 1821 |
| variegätä | Striped | 6, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| versicölör | Varieg. | 9, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1821 |
| vittätä | Striped | 4, G. De. Bl. | C. G. H. . . 1769 |
| májör | Striped | 6, G. De. Bl. | C. G. H. . . 1774 |
| vittiförä | Striped | 4, S. De. Bl. | Hybrid . . . 1823 |

Accedens, ädvänä, A. cerinä, Andersöni, Annesleyänd, attenuatä, bländä, bracteatä, breviförä, brevifoliä, calypträtä, carnescens, Colvilit, consorinä, cöpprä, dioctä, flämmä, fölvä, imbätä, lateritä, lineätä 2, miniätä, mutäbilit, nervösä, obscurä, pallidä, palliförä, pulverulentä, P. longipedunculätä, pumilit, solandreförä, S. purpurascens, S. rübör-striätä, taträricä, tricölör, Vallät, ventä, Wellsiänd.
AMASÖNÄ, *Linn.* In memory of Thomas Amason,

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| an American traveller. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenacea</i> . These are interesting plants, and may be successfully grown in sandy loam, and increased from suckers. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Talygala campestris</i> . | | | |
| erectä, 1 | Yellow | 9, S. Her. P. | Maranh. . . 1833 |
| panicä | Yellow | 9, S. Her. P. | Trinidad . . 1825 |
| AMBIGUOSÄ , doubtful or uncertain. | | | |
| AMBRÖSÄ , <i>Linnaeus</i> . A poetical name, expressive of the food of the heathen gods. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Uninteresting species, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>A. abinthifolia—artemisiaefolia, cumanensä, elättör, heterophyllä 1, integrifoliä, marittimä, paniculätä, trifidä.</i> | | | |
| AMELANCHIER , <i>Medicus</i> . According to Clusius, this is the only Savoy name for the Medlar. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Pomacea</i> . These ornamental free-flowering bushes, make a gay display when standing in the distant part of pleasure-ground. For culture, &c., see <i>Cotoneaster</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Mespilus canadensis, Pyrus sanguinea. 2. Mespilus Amelanchier.</i> | | | |
| Botryäpüm | White | 5, H. De. S. N. | Amer. . . 1746 |
| ovalis | White | 5, H. De. S. N. | Amer. . . 1800 |
| sanguinäl, 1 | White | 5, H. De. S. N. | Amer. . . 1800 |
| vulgäria, 2 | White | 5, H. De. S. S. | Eur. . . 1596 |
| AMELLÜS , <i>Willdenow</i> . Employed by Virgil, for a fine flower found on the banks of the river Mella. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Interesting species, succeeding well in a loamy soil, and cuttings planted under a glass root freely. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Sideranthus spinulosus. 2. S. villosus.</i> | | | |
| Lychnitis | Violet | 7, G. Ev. T. C. G. H. | . . . 1768 |
| spinulosä, 1 | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. | Missouri . . 1811 |
| villosä, 2 | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. | Missouri . . 1811 |
| AMEN , } A catkin, mode of inflorescence; as the AMENIUM , } Hazel and Willow. | | | |
| AMERICAN ALOR , see <i>Azale Americana</i> . | | | |
| AMERICAN COWSLIP , see <i>Dodecatheon</i> . | | | |
| AMERIMNEM , <i>Patrick Browne</i> . A Greek name for the house-leek; derived from a, privative, and <i>merimus</i> , care; in allusion to the little attention the plant requires. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Ornamental shrubs; for culture, &c., see <i>Pterocarpus</i> . | | | |
| Brownel | White | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | . . . 1793 |
| strigulosum | White | S. Ev. S. | Trinidad . . 1817 |
| AMETHYSTÄ , <i>Willdenow</i> . The name is given in allusion to the colour of the flowers, from <i>amethystos</i> , the amethyst. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . A pretty blue-flowered annual; it grows in peaty soil, and matures an abundance of seed. | | | |
| ceruleä | Blue | 7, H. A. | Siberia . . . 1759 |
| AMETHYSTINOSÄ , violet-coloured. | | | |
| AMHERSTÄ , <i>Wallich</i> . In honour of the Rt. Hon. Countess Amherst and her daughter Lady Sarah Amherst; the zealous friends and promoters of every branch of Natural History, but especially Botany. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . This truly noble object first became known to Dr. Wallich, through the medium of a Mr. Crawford, in August 1836, who originally discovered it in Martaban, the E. Indies; the former gentleman afterwards found it, as he himself states, "growing near a decayed Kioum, (a sort of monastery), together with numerous individuals of <i>Jonesia Asoca</i> and <i>Mesua ferrea</i> "; it was profusely ornamented with pendulous racemes of large vermilion-coloured blossoms, unequalled in the flora of the E. Indies, and perhaps not surpassed in magnificence and elegance in any part of the world."— <i>Wallich's Planta Asiatica Rariores</i> . The ground, he states, was strewed even at a distance with its flowers, which are daily offered to the images in the adjoining caves. He transported it to the Botanic Garden, Calcutta, where it was seen by Mr. J. Gibson, who very fortunately succeeded in bringing a plant alive to the collection at Chatsworth. It appears to delight in a rich strong loam, and may be propagated by cuttings of the half-ripened wood, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat; or by ringing the stems of the old plant. | | | |
| nobilis | Rieh ver. | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | . . . 1837 |
| AMICÄ , <i>Humboldt and Bonpland</i> . In memory of J. B. Amicä, a noted physician. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. [16] | | | |

Or. *Leguminosæ*. This interesting evergreen climber delights in open loamy soil, and increases readily from cuttings.

zigomeris . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. *Sh. Mexico* . . . 1826
 AMIRÖLX, *Persoon*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. An ornamental tree, thriving in peat and loam, and increased from cuttings in sand. *Synonyme*: 1. *Luganea nitida*.

nitida, 1 S. Ev. T. Peru . . . 1824

AMMÄNÄX, *Linn.* In honour of John Ammann, a physician and botanist at Petersburg. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceæ*. Species of no beauty; for culture, &c., see *Balamina*.

verticillata . . . White . . . 8, H. A. Guinea . . . 1819

Ægyptiaca, *auriculata*, *baccifera*, *cäspica*, *dëbills*, *diffusa*, *hämilis*, *latifolia*, *multiflora*, *occlandra*, *pendäna*, *racemosa*, *ramöser*, *rotundifolia*, *röbrä*, *sanguinolenta*, *vtridis*, *Wormsköldtia*.

ÄMMI, *Linn.* The plant delights to grow in sandy places, hence the name from *amos*, sand. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbellifera*. Weeds of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Bunium acule*.

Acaule 1, *anethifolium*, *Boehert*, *daucifolium*, *ferulefolium*, *glaucofolium*, *majäs*, *Visnäü*.

AMÖBÖM, R. *Brown*. Derived from *amos*, sand, and *bio*, to live; in reference to the situation where it grows. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Pretty species of the easiest culture.

alatum . . . White . . . 6, F. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1822

plantaginöum . . . White . . . 8, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1827

AMMYSINÉ, *Parsh.* Derived from *amos*, sand, and *mysine*, a myrtle. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eriaceæ*. These interesting species should be grown in peat, and sheltered in winter in a frame or pit. They increase from layers. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ledum burifolium*, *Leipophyllum thymifolium*.

buxifolia, 1 . . . White . . . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1836

prostrata . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . .

AMÖMUM, *Linn.* Derived from *a*, privative, and *mos*, impurity; in allusion to the counter-poison qualities some species are supposed to possess. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scitamineæ*. Ornamental stove-plants, requiring similar treatment to *Alpinia*. In Bengal, the fruit of *A. aromatica* is used, and the greater sort of *Cardamoms* is yielded by *A. Grana-Paradisii*.

seculatum . . . Orange . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1819

Afzelii . . . Pink . . . 5, S. Her. P. S. Leone . . . 1795

angustifolium . . . Red . . . 6, S. Her. P. Madagas. . .

aromaticum . . . Pur. yel. . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823

Cardamömum . . . Pa. brn. . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1820

desbatium . . . White . . . 4, S. Her. P. Bengal . . . 1819

Gränä-Paradisii . . . Red . . . 3, S. Her. P. Madagas. . .

grandiflorum . . . White . . . 7, S. Her. P. S. Leone . . . 1795

latifolium . . . Pur. yel. . . 6, S. Her. P. S. Leone . . . 1824

maximum . . . White . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .

sericeum . . . White . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1819

subulatum . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Her. P. Bengal . . . 1822

syvestre . . . White . . . 4, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1819

AMÖRPHÄ, *Linn.* The name is derived from *a*, privative, and *morpha*, form; alluding to the deformity of the corolla. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. Elegant free-flowering shrubs, thriving well in common soil, and increased by layers, or cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted early in autumn, in a sheltered situation. The more tender species require the protection of a mat in severe weather. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. nana*. 2. *A. pubescens*.

caneöcens . . . Blue . . . 7, F. De. S. Missouri . . . 1812

crocöe-lanätä . . . Purple . . . 7, F. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1820

fragrans 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1800

fruticosä . . . Purple . . . 7, H. De. S. Carolina . . . 1724

emarginätä . . . Purple . . . 7, H. De. S. Carolina . . . 1724

microphyllä . . . Purple . . . 6, H. De. S. Carolina . . .

gläbra . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1818

herbacöe, 2 . . . Blue . . . 7, F. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1803

Lewisi . . . Purple . . . 7, F. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1820

microphyllä . . . Purple . . . 8, F. De. S. Missouri . . . 1811

nänä . . . Blue . . . 8, F. De. S. Missouri . . . 1811

AMPELOPS, *Michaux*. These plants resemble the vine; hence the name from *ampelos*, a vine, and *opsis*, resemblance. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vitaceæ*. This genus of interesting plants comprehends the Virginian creeper, so well known for its adaptation to cover walls, bowers, and trellis-work. They

grow in common soil, and increase from layers or cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cissus ampelopsis*. 2. *C. quinquefolius*.

bipinnätä . . . Pur. grn. . . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1700

cordatä, 1 . . . Pur. grn. . . 5, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1803

bederacöe, 2 . . . Pur. grn. . . 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1729

hirsütä . . . Pur. grn. . . 5, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1806

AMPELYÖÖCUM, *Lindley*. The name is in allusion to the grape-like fruit. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygalaceæ*. This species is very interesting, and will thrive in sandy loam and a little peat, and will readily increase from seeds. This is one of the species from which indigo of fine quality is obtained.

chintöse . . . Yelsh. wht. 7, G. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1837

AMPHEREPHIS, *Kunth*. Derived from *ampherephs*, well covered; in allusion to the double involucre, *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Pretty annuals, of easy culture.

aristätä . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. Caracæas . . . 1824

intermediä . . . Purple . . . 8, H. A. Brazil . . . 1821

müticä . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. S. Amer. . . 1803

AMPHIBIOUS, growing either in or out of the water.

AMPICARPA, *Elliot*. The name is derived from *amphi*, on both sides, and *karpus*, fruit; in allusion to the fact of the plants bearing pods both on the roots and on the stems. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. Ornamental deciduous twiners; for culture, &c., see *Clitoria*. *Synonymes*: 1. *G. comosa*. 2. *G. monoica*. 3. *G. jussia*, *sarmentosa*.

monöicä, 2 . . . Apetal . . . 9, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . 1781

sarmentösä, 3 . . . Apetal . . . 9, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . 1820

Comösä, 1.

AMPHICÖRDÄ, *Fries*. Compounded from *amphi*, signifying on either or each side, and *chorda*, a chord. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A dusty or porous substance, found on rotten trunks under ground in the autumn—*farinacä*.

AMPHICÖRUM, *Royle*. From *amphi*, around, and *kome*, hair; in allusion to the structure of the seeds. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. Dr Lindley describes this as a very elegant and rather slender perennial, probably hardy enough to stand off if planted in any dry situation or on rock-work, and protected during winter from the wet and most severe frosts. It thrives best in leamy soil mixed with a little sandy peat, and may be increased by seeds or cuttings of the young shoots.

argütä . . . Lilac . . . 8, F. Ev. P. Himalaya Mts.

AMPHICÖRÖM, *Kunth*. Derived from *amphi*, round, and *lobos*, a pod; in allusion to the round fruit. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. A pretty evergreen climber; for culture, &c., see *Bignonia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Bignonia paniculata*.

paniculätäm, 1 . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1738

AMPHICÄRPU, round-fruited.

AMPHICÖÖN, R. *Brown*. Compounded from *amphi*, round, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A curious species of grass of the easiest culture.

strictus . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1823

AMPHISPÖRÖM, *Link*. Compounded from *amphi*, on either or each side, and *sporia*, a spore. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Yellow particles observable on hyacinths grown in glasses—*Vericölor*.

AMPLEXICÄUTIS, stem-clasping.

AMÖNÄ, *Walter*. In memory of Charles Amson, a traveller in America. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Pretty species, succeeding well in common soil, and increased freely from cuttings under a glass, or by dividing at the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *Tabernaemontana Amsonia*.

angustifolnä . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1774

latifolnä, 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759

salicifolnä . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812

AMÖDÄLÖ, *Linn.* Derived from *amysso*, to lacerate; in allusion to the fissured shell. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. The tall and coarse portion of these ornamental early-flowering plants may be advantageously disposed of in large plantations, and the dwarf kinds in small shrubberies at the front of the large ones. The common way of increasing them is by budding on the plum stock, or

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on the bitter almond. Rich mould is a proper medium for them. They are most valued for producing their showy pink blossoms early in the season, sooner than almost any other shrubs. *Synonymy*: 1. *Prunus sinensis*.

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| communis . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. De. T. Barbary . . . | 1548 |
| amara . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. De. T. Barbary . . . | 1548 |
| fragilis . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. De. T. Barbary . . . | |
| macrocarpa . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. De. T. Barbary . . . | |
| persicoidea . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. De. T. Barbary . . . | |
| incana . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. De. S. Caucasus . . . | |
| nana . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. De. S. Russia . . . | 1683 |
| campetrica . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. De. S. Podolia . . . | 1818 |
| georgica . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. De. S. Georgia . . . | 1818 |
| orientalis . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. De. S. Levant . . . | 1756 |
| pumila, 1 . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. De. S. China . . . | 1683 |
| sibirica . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. De. S. Siberia . . . | 1820 |

AMYLAEOUS, possessing the properties of starch.
AMYRIS, *Linn.* From *a*, intensive, and *myron*, balm, or *myrrha*, myrrh; in allusion to the strong perfume of the species. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amyridaceae*. Ornamental trees, succeeding well in an equal mixture of loam and peat, and are propagated from cuttings in sand under a glass. *A. tozifera* is poisonous. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. elemifera*. 2. *A. balsamifera*.

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| acuminata . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| brasiliana . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . | 1823 |
| heptaphylla . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| Lundani . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . | 1820 |
| maritima . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . | 1810 |
| nana . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1822 |
| plumbi, 1 . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| sylvatica . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Ev. T. Carthage . . . | 1793 |
| Teocomaca . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. Mexico . . . | 1827 |
| toxicaria, 2 . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . | 1818 |

ANABASIS, *Linn.* Equisitum, was so named by the Greeks. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cheopodiaceae*. Curious species of the simplest culture. *Synonymy*: 1. *Salsola articulata*.

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| aphylla, 1 . . . | Green . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. A. Minor . . . | 1817 |
| florida . . . | Green . . . | 7, H. A. Iberia . . . | 1817 |
| oppositiflora . . . | Grn. yel. . . | 7, H. A. Russia . . . | 1825 |
| tamariscifolia . . . | Green . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. Spain . . . | 1753 |

ANACAMPSEEROS, *Ehrhart*. Compounded from *anacampo*, to induce to return, and *eros*, love; the name of a plant to which the ancients attributed the quality of restoring the passion love. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacaceae*. A genus of curious succulent plants; for culture, &c. see *Aloe*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Rulingia polyphylla*. 2. *Talinum anacampseros*, *Rulingia Anacampseros*. 3. *R. varians*.

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| angustifolia . . . | Pink . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1820 |
| arachnoides . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1790 |
| filamentosa . . . | Pink . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1795 |
| intermedia . . . | Pink . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1824 |
| lanceolata . . . | Pink . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1796 |
| polyphylla, 1 . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| rotundifolia, 2 . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1732 |
| rubens . . . | Red . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1796 |
| rufescens . . . | Pink . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| varians, 3 . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1813 |

ANACAMPYSIS, *Richard*. Named from *anacampo*, to turn back; in allusion to the reflexed state of the pollen masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. An interesting native species, very similar to our orchis; cultivation simple. *Synonymy*: 1. *Orchis pyramidalis*.

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|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--|
| pyramidalis . . . | Red . . . | 7, H. Ter. Britain . . . | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--|

ANACANTHOS, spineless.
ANACARDIUM, *Roxburgh*. The name refers to the form of the nut; hence the derivation from *ana*, like, and *kardia*, heart. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceae*. These ornamental trees thrive in light loamy soil, and cuttings with their leaves on, taken from the ripe wood, will strike in sand, in heat, under a glass. *A. occidentale* is thus spoken of by Mr. Sander:—"This elegant tree, bearing panicked corymbs of sweet smelling flowers, succeeded by an edible fruit of the pomme kind of a yellow or red colour. This fruit or apple has a sub-acid flavour, with some degree of astringency."

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|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|
| occidentale . . . | Grn. red. . . | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . | 1699 |
| indicum . . . | Grn. red. . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1699 |

ANACARDIUM, *Linn.* Derived from *a*, privative, and *anthos*, a flower, and *kyklos*, a circle; in allusion to the rows of ovaries placed round the disk. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Hardy annuals,

requiring only to be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1. *Santolina anthemoides*. 2. *Anthemis valentina*.

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|------------------|--------------|------------------------|------|
| antheus . . . | Yellow . . . | 8, H. A. Levant . . . | 1570 |
| clavatus . . . | White . . . | 8, H. A. Barbary . . . | 1810 |
| radiata, 2 . . . | Yellow . . . | 8, H. A. S. Eur. . . | 1596 |

Anthemoides 1, *creticus*, *divaricatus*, *orientalis*, *valentinus*.

ANADENNA, *R. Brown*. Named from *a*, privative, and *aden*, a gland; the nectariferous gland is wanting. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*. A handsome species, cultivated in peat and loam, and multiplied by cuttings in sand under a glass.

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|-----------------|--------------|------------------------|------|
| pulehella . . . | Yellow . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . | 1824 |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------------|------|

ANAGALLIS, *Tournefort*. The power of removing dependency is attributed to this genus, hence the name from *anagelao*, to laugh. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceae*. Very pretty interesting species, of easy culture. Sow the hardy annuals in the open ground, and the biennials in pots in the greenhouse or a frame, and plant them out when strong enough. They increase from cuttings planted in any common soil under a glass. Orfila destroyed a dog by making him swallow three drachms of the extract of *A. arvensis*. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. phænica*. 2. *A. collina*.

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|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------|
| caerulea . . . | Flesh . . . | 8, H. A. Switzerl. . . | 1819 |
| frutescens, 2 . . . | Vermil. . . | 8, G. B. Morocco . . . | 1803 |
| indica . . . | Blue . . . | 7, H. A. Nepal . . . | 1824 |
| latifolia . . . | Purple . . . | 8, G. B. Spain . . . | 1759 |
| linifolia . . . | Blue . . . | 8, G. B. Portugal . . . | 1796 |
| Marruytana . . . | Copper . . . | 7, F. Ev. Tr. Hybrid . . . | 1828 |
| Monelli . . . | Blue . . . | 7, G. Her. P. Italy . . . | 1648 |
| hiacina . . . | Light c . . . | 5, G. Her. P. . . | 1836 |
| Wilmoreana . . . | Pur. blue . . . | 9, G. Her. P. Madeira . . . | 1834 |
| tenella . . . | Pink . . . | 7, H. De. Cr. Britain . . . | |
| Webbiana . . . | Blue . . . | 7, F. Ev. Tr. Portugal . . . | 1828 |
| Wellsiana . . . | Copper . . . | 8, F. Ev. Tr. Eng. hybr. . . | 1830 |

ANAGALLIS, 1; *caerulea*.

ANAGRIS, *Tournefort*. Named in allusion to the curved pod; from *ana*, backward, and *gyros*, a circle. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Ornamental trees, growing in peat and loam, or any light rich soil, and multiplied from cuttings or seeds. The seeds of *A. fetida*, if eaten in any quantity, produce headach.

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|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------|
| foetida . . . | Yellow . . . | 4, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . | 1570 |
| glauca . . . | Yellow . . . | 4, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . | 1800 |
| latifolia . . . | Yellow . . . | 4, G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . . | 1815 |

ANANASSA, *Thunberg*. From *nanas*, the Guiana name. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceae*. The plants that yield this very superior fruit, so much esteemed for its sweet aromatic flavour, were first cultivated in this country at Sir Matthew Dicker's, at Richmond, where fruit was first produced in 1715. There are now as many as thirty distinct kinds described in our gardens, but of these only a few merit cultivation; these are the common broad-leaved Queen, Ripley Queen, and Lemon Queen, Black Jamaica, New and Old Providence, Antigua, Montserrat, and two or three others of very good quality. There are many ways of cultivating these plants; our experience dictates the following. Young plants should be potted in a compost of open sand, y loam, mixed with a small proportion of either deer, sheep, or horse-droppings; the pots should be well drained and plunged into a tan-bed at about 75 degrees of heat; as the plants increase give them additional pot-room, using the same soil as before. In fine weather admit air the first thing in the morning—7 o'clock, and close the house early in the afternoon—3 o'clock; when the paths should be watered and the plants syringed over the tops, which will cause the atmosphere to be very moist; in this state the plants will thrive surprisingly. Fruiting plants must not be grown in an over-moist atmosphere, but should have when such can be given a freer circulation of air, or the fruit will be of an inferior flavour. The temperature in winter should be 70 or 75 degrees, in summer 80 or 85 degrees, and when closed in the afternoon 100 or 110 degrees. The best plants are obtained from suckers, but new or very rare sorts are often obtained from the crown of the fruit. After the fruit is cut, the stools should be plunged in a strong bottom-heat, and strong suckers equal to year-old plants may be soon taken off. *Synonymes*: 1. *Bromelia lucida*. 2. *B. ananas*

| ANA | AND | AND | AND |
|---|---|------|-----|
| bracteatā . . . | Crimson . 4, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1820 | |
| debilis . . . | Crimson . 4, S. Her. P. | | |
| incida, 1 . . . | Pink . . . S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | | |
| astiva, 2 . . . | Purple . . . S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1690 | |
| ANANTHERIX, Nuttall. Derived from <i>a</i> , without, and <i>antheric</i> , an awn, the appendage being wanting. <i>Linn.</i> 9, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i> . An interesting species; for culture, &c., see <i>Asclepias</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Asclepias viridia</i> . | | | |
| viridis, 1 . . . | Gr. yel. . 8 H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1812 | |
| ANARRHINUM, Desfont. The name is gathered from <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>rhin</i> , nose; the plants being allied to <i>Anthrinum</i> , but the flowers quite different. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> . These pretty biennials succeed well if sown in the open borders. | | | |
| bellidifolium . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. B. France . . . | 1629 | |
| frutescens . . . | White . . . 8, H. B. S. Eur. . . | 1826 | |
| pubescens . . . | White . . . 8, H. B. S. Eur. . . | 1818 | |
| ANASTATA, Linn. This plant, however dry, will recover its original form, if immersed in water; hence the name from <i>anastata</i> , resurrection. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifera</i> . Rose of Jericho. A curious dwarf species, of easy culture. | | | |
| hierochantia . . . | White . . . 7, F. A. Levant . . . | 1597 | |
| ANATHERUM, Paliotde Beauvois. Named in allusion to the awnless valves of the calyx, from <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>ather</i> , awn. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . Uninteresting species, of easy culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Andropogon muricatus, squarrosus</i> . 2. <i>A. muticus—Muricatum</i> 1, <i>muticum</i> 2, <i>virginicum</i> . | | | |
| ANATOMOSING , uniting of vessels, veins, or nerves. | | | |
| ANATOMICUM , dissected, lacinated. | | | |
| ANCEPS , two-edged. | | | |
| ANCHIETEA, Hill. In memory of P. Anchieta, a Brazilian writer on plants. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceæ</i> . An ornamental species; for culture, &c. see <i>Calyptriion</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Calyptriion pyrifolium</i> . | | | |
| pyrifolia, 1 . . . | White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . . | 1822 | |
| ANCHOVY-PEAR , see <i>Grias cauliflora</i> . | | | |
| ANCHUSA, Linn. <i>A. tinctoria</i> was anciently used for staining the skin; hence the name, from <i>anchoresa</i> , pain for the skin. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Boraginææ</i> . The hardy annual and biennial species of this ornamental genus succeed well sown in the open borders. <i>A. capensis</i> should be raised in a frame, and treated as a greenhouse plant. The roots of <i>A. tinctoria</i> and <i>virginica</i> furnish a reddish brown substance used by dyers. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Myosotis obtusa</i> . 2. <i>A. angustifolia</i> . 3. <i>Myosotis macrophylla</i> . 4. <i>A. zeylanica</i> . | | | |
| agardii . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1820 | |
| amena . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . | 1817 | |
| angustifolia . . . | Purple . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1640 | |
| aspermia . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. B. Egypt . . . | 1817 | |
| Barrelieri, 1 . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1820 | |
| capensis . . . | Blue . . . 6, G. B. C. G. H. . . | 1800 | |
| Gmelini . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. B. Podolia . . . | 1817 | |
| hispidi . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Egypt . . . | 1817 | |
| hybrida . . . | Whit. blue, 7, H. A. Italy . . . | 1820 | |
| incarnata . . . | Flesh . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1816 | |
| latifolia . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. B. . . | 1826 | |
| leptophylla, 2 . . . | Purple . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1640 | |
| longifolia . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . | 1819 | |
| maculata . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Russia . . . | 1824 | |
| Milleri . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. A. . . | 1824 | |
| myosotidiflora, 3 . . . | Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. Levant . . . | 1713 | |
| officinalis . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . | 1825 | |
| ochroleuca . . . | Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| ocheleuca . . . | Pa. yel. . 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . | 1810 | |
| paniculata . . . | Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1597 | |
| procera . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Madeira . . . | 1777 | |
| rupesstris . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Galicia . . . | 1824 | |
| sericea . . . | Pur. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1802 | |
| stylosa . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. A. Siberia . . . | 1802 | |
| tenella, 4 . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. A. Ceylon . . . | 1820 | |
| tinctoria . . . | White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Montpel. . . | 1596 | |
| undulata . . . | Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . | 1752 | |
| verrucosa . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . | 1821 | |
| LYCOPODES. | | | |
| ANDERSONIÄ, R. Brown. In memory of Messrs. W. A. W. and G. Anderson, great promoters of Botany. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Eparicidaceæ</i> . A very pretty species, multiplied from portions of the young shoots, in sand, under a glass, and grown in sandy peat soil carefully watered. | | | |
| eprengeloides . . . | Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . . . | 1803 | |
| ANDRÄ, Lamarck. Its Brazilian name. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Large ornamental | | | |
| trees; for culture, &c., see <i>Geoffroya</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Geoffroya inermis</i> . 2. <i>G. racemosa</i> . | | | |
| inermis, 1 . . . | Purple . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind . . . | 1773 | |
| racemosa, 2 . . . | Purple . . . S. Ev. T. Trinidad . . . | 1818 | |
| ANDRÄCHNE, Linn. The name of the Purslain in Greece. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> . Bastard Orpine. A weed, of simple culture— <i>telephioides</i> . | | | |
| ANDRÄKÄ, Hednig. Named in honour of J. G. R. Andree, a German professor. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . This remarkable genus differs from all other mosses, in having a thread, which splits into four valves, cohering at their ends by means of the persistent lid; it agrees with <i>Spaghnum</i> , in having no footstalk, but in its room an elongated receptacle, and appears to be a transition from <i>Musci</i> to <i>Hepaticæ</i> . This is, however, only apparent. All the species are natives of rocks or mountains, and are remarkable for their nearly black, or dark-brown colour.— <i>Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants—alpträ, nivalls, Köthii, rupetris</i> . | | | |
| ANDROGYNOS , producing male and female flowers on the same plant, or on the same spike, or head. | | | |
| ANDRÖSKÄ, Decandolle. In memory of Ant. Andrzejkowski, a Russian botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifera</i> . Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Sisymbrium Sieverianum</i> . 2. <i>S. integrifolium</i> . 3. <i>S. pectinatum, Hesperis pinnata</i> . 4. <i>Cheiranthus pinnatifidus, eglandulosa</i> , 1; <i>integrifolia</i> , 2, <i>pectinata</i> , 3; <i>pinnatifida</i> , 4. | | | |
| ANDROGYNOSUM, Linn. The name is derived from <i>aner</i> , anther, and <i>kimbon</i> , a saucer, in allusion to the peculiar form of the stamens and their appendages. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceæ</i> . Interesting bulbous-rooted plants; for culture, &c. see <i>Melanthum</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Melanthum eucoides</i> . | | | |
| eucoides, 1 . . . | Green . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . | 1794 | |
| melanthoides . . . | White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . | 1823 | |
| volutare . . . | White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . | 1816 | |
| ANDROMACHIA, Kunth. Named after Andromachus a physician to Nero. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . An uninteresting species of easy culture.— <i>Ignitii</i> . | | | |
| ANDROMEDA, Linn. Named after the virgin Andromeda. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceæ</i> . Very ornamental and interesting species, delighting in peat soil, and increased plentifully from layers and seeds. The seed should be sown in pots, and very thinly covered, for if deep in the soil they will rot; the young plants should be planted out in the spring. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. lucida, populifolia, reticulata, laurina</i> . 2. <i>A. Walteri</i> . 3. <i>A. spinulosa</i> . 4. <i>A. nitida, lucida</i> . 5. <i>A. polifolia, latifolia</i> . 6. <i>A. paniculata</i> . 7. <i>A. pubescens</i> . | | | |
| acuminata, 1 . . . | White . . . 8, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1765 | |
| angustifolia . . . | White . . . 3, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1748 | |
| arboresc . . . | White . . . 8, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . | 1752 | |
| axillaris . . . | White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1765 | |
| longifolia, 2 . . . | White . . . 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | | |
| busifolia . . . | Pink . . . 8, Ev. S. Mauritius . . . | 1822 | |
| calyculata . . . | White . . . 3, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1748 | |
| latifolia . . . | White . . . 3, H. Ev. S. Newfoundland . . . | 1748 | |
| nana . . . | White . . . 3, H. Ev. S. . . | | |
| ventricosä . . . | White . . . 3, H. Ev. S. Russia . . . | 1743 | |
| canescens . . . | White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | | |
| Catesbæi, 3 . . . | White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1793 | |
| coriacea, 4 . . . | Pink . . . 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1765 | |
| rubra . . . | Red . . . 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1765 | |
| crispa . . . | White . . . 8, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1824 | |
| desubata . . . | Pink . . . 4, H. Ev. S. . . | | |
| fasciculata . . . | White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . | 1824 | |
| floribunda . . . | White . . . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1812 | |
| glaucophylla, 5 . . . | Pink . . . 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | | |
| hypnoides . . . | Whit. red . 6, F. De. Cr. Lapland . . . | 1798 | |
| jamaicensis . . . | White . . . 8, Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1793 | |
| japonica . . . | White . . . G. Ev. T. Japan . . . | 1806 | |
| maritima . . . | White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1786 | |
| oblonga . . . | White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1796 | |
| ovata . . . | White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1736 | |
| ovalifolia . . . | White . . . G. Ev. T. Nepal . . . | 1825 | |
| pilulifera . . . | White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. . . | | |
| polifolia . . . | Pink . . . 7, H. Ev. S. . . | | |
| grandiflora . . . | Pink . . . 4, H. Ev. S. Ingria . . . | 1790 | |
| latifolia . . . | Pink . . . 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | | |
| media . . . | White . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . | | |
| minuta . . . | Pink . . . 4, H. Ev. S. . . | | |
| oleifolia . . . | Pink . . . 4, H. Ev. S. . . | | |
| revoluta . . . | Pink . . . 4, H. Ev. S. N. Eur. . . | 1783 | |
| subulata . . . | Pink . . . 7, H. Ev. S. . . | | |

| AND | ANE | ANE | ANG |
|---------------|----------|-----------------------|------|
| racemosa, 6 | White | 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1736 |
| latifolia | White | 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | |
| romarinifolia | White | 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | |
| rubiginosa, 7 | White | 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | |
| salicifolia | Pa. grn. | 6, H. Ev. S. Maurif. | 1825 |
| sinensis | Blush | 6, G. Ev. S. China | 1826 |
| speciosa | White | 8, H. Ev. S. Carolina | 1800 |
| glauca | Pink | 8, H. Ev. S. | |
| nitida | White | 8, H. Ev. S. Carolina | 1800 |
| pulverulenta | White | 8, H. Ev. S. Carolina | 1800 |
| spicata | White | 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | |
| stragosa | White | 4, F. Ev. S. Lapland | 1810 |

ΑΝΔΡΟΠΟΔΩΝ, Willdenow. The little tufts of hairs on the flowers resemble a man's beard; hence the name from *aner*, a man, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Uninteresting species of grass, of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Andropogon lacus-angustifolius, annulatus, argenteus, comosus, furcatus, Artius, Ischamita, laguroides, saccharoides, serratus, l.*

ΑΝΔΡΟΣΑΚΕ, Linn. Named in reference to the resemblance of the round hollow leaf to an ancient buckler; from *aner*, a man, and *sakos*, a buckler. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceae*. Pretty species, succeeding well in small pots, in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, cautiously watered. They increase from seeds, or by divisions.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|---------------------------|------|
| acutis | White | 7, H. B. S. Beria | 1825 |
| albimoides | White | 8, H. B. S. Beria | 1820 |
| brevifolia | White | 5, F. Her. P. Switzerland | 1768 |
| carnea | Flesh | 7, F. Her. P. Switzerland | 1768 |
| carinata | Yellow | 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1826 |
| Chamaejasme | Pink | 7, F. Her. P. Austria | 1768 |
| elongata | White | 4, H. A. Austria | 1776 |
| filiformis | White | 5, H. A. S. Beria | 1820 |
| lactea | White | 7, F. Her. P. Austria | 1752 |
| lactiflora | White | 8, H. B. S. Beria | 1806 |
| linearis | White | 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1806 |
| macrocarpa | White | 7, H. A. S. Beria | 1827 |
| maxima | White | 4, H. A. Austria | 1797 |
| nana | White | 4, H. A. Denmark | 1803 |
| obtusifolia | Pink | 4, H. A. Italy | 1817 |
| septentrionalis | White | 5, H. A. Russia | 1755 |
| villosa | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1790 |

ΑΝΔΡΟΣΑΜΩΝ, Allioni. The name is given in allusion to the colour of the juice; from *aner*, a man, and *haima*, blood. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Hypericaceae*. Tuscan. An interesting native species, simply cultivated. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hypericum Androsamentum*.

officinale, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

ΑΝΔΡΥΛΑ, Linn. Not explained. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. The species are rather pretty, and will grow well in common soil; they increase by seeds or divisions. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. lyrata*. 2. *Crepis incana*.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|------|
| argentea, 1 | Yellow | 8, H. B. Pyrenees | 1817 |
| cheiranthifolia | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. Madeira | 1777 |
| crithmifolia | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. Madeira | 1778 |
| incana, 2 | Yellow | 6, H. B. Pyrenees | 1818 |
| integrifolia | Yellow | 8, H. B. S. Eur. | 1711 |
| nigricans | Yellow | 8, H. A. Barbary | 1804 |
| pinatifida | Yellow | 7, G. B. Madeira | 1778 |
| ragusata | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. Archipel. | 1758 |
| ruminata | Yellow | 7, H. B. S. Eur. | 1711 |

ΑΝΕΛΙΜΑ, R. Brown. The involucre is wanting; hence the name from *a*, without, and *eilema*, involucre. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Commelinaceae*. Interesting species; for culture, &c. see *Commelina*.

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------------------|------|
| acuminata | Blue | 8, S. Ev. Cr. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| quinquefolia | Blue | 7, S. Ev. Tr. Guinea | 1820 |
| afinis | Blue | 8, G. Ev. Cr. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| ambigua | Blue | 7, S. Her. P. S. Leone | 1822 |
| biflora | Blue | 8, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| longifolia | Blue | 7, S. Her. P. Mozambi. | 1825 |
| nudicaulis | Blue | 7, S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| nudiflora | Blue | 7, G. B. Tr. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| serrulata | Blue | 7, S. Ev. Tr. Trinidad | 1824 |
| stincta, 2 | Pur. blue | 5, G. Her. P. China | 1820 |
| spirata | Blue | 7, G. Ev. Cr. E. Ind. | 1783 |

ΑΝΕΜΙΑ, Swartz. Named in allusion to the naked inflorescence, from *anemoon*, naked. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Osmundaceae*. Ornamental species of ferns, succeeding well in open loamy soil, and increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Osmunda lumidula*. 2. *O. Phillydula*.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| adiantifolia | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1793 |
| occlinea | Brown | 3, S. Her. P. | 1830 |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| collina | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1829 |
| flexuosa | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1831 |
| fraxinifolia | Brown | 6, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1828 |
| hirsuta | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1794 |
| humilis, 1 | Brown | 7, S. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1822 |
| laciniata | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1794 |
| lanceolata | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1820 |
| repens | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1831 |
| Phyllitidis, 2 | Brown | 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad | 1830 |

ΑΝΕΜΟΝΗ, Linn. Many of the species inhabit elevated windy places; hence the name, from *anemos*, the wind. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. Very showy, free-flowering species, succeeding best in light loamy soil. They increase variously, from divisions, offsets, or seeds, and the greenhouse species may be propagated from cuttings in light loam under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. ochotensis*. 2. *A. fragifera*. 3. *Clematis capensis*. 4. *A. tenella*. 5. *A. stellata, versicolor*. 6. *A. alpina*. 7. *A. cuneifolia*. 8. *A. hortensis, pavonia*. 9. *A. apifolia*.

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------------------|------|
| alba, 1 | White | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1820 |
| albana | White | 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1821 |
| alpina | White | 5, H. Her. P. Austria | 1658 |
| apennina | Blue | 4, H. Tu. P. England | |
| acutipetala | Blue | 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| baldensis, 2 | White | 5, H. Tu. P. Switzerl. | 1792 |
| caerulea | Blue | 5, H. Tu. P. Siberia | 1826 |
| capensis, 3 | Purple | 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| caroliniana, 4 | White | 5, H. Tu. P. Carolina | 1824 |
| ceruua | Red wht. | 5, H. Her. P. Japan | 1806 |
| coronaria | Striped | 6, H. Tu. P. Levant | 1596 |
| plena | Striped | 4, H. Tu. P. | |
| dahurica | Flesh | 5, H. Her. P. Dahuria | 1819 |
| deltoidea | White | 5, H. Her. P. Columbia | 1827 |
| dichotoma | Red wht. | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1768 |
| Fischeriana | White | 4, H. Tu. P. Siberia | 1827 |
| Halleri | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1816 |
| hortiana, 5 | Striped | 4, H. Tu. P. Italy | 1597 |
| Hudsoniana | White | 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1827 |
| lancifolia | White | 4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1822 |
| mierantha, 6 | Wht. pur. | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1800 |
| multifida | White | 6, H. Her. P. Magellan | 1824 |
| narcissiflora | White | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1773 |
| memorata | Wht. red | 4, H. Tu. P. Britain | |
| fore-pleno | Wht. red | 4, H. Tu. P. Britain | |
| Nuttalliana | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1827 |
| obsoleta | Purple | 5, H. Her. P. Germany | |
| palmeta | Yellow | 5, H. Tu. P. Portugal | 1597 |
| fore-ahido | Whitish | 5, H. Tu. P. | |
| fore-flavo | Yellow | 5, H. Tu. P. Portugal | 1597 |
| fore-pleno | Yellow | 5, H. Tu. P. | |
| parviflora, 7 | White | 5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| patens | Light yel. | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1752 |
| ochroleuca | Creom. | 4, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1752 |
| pavonia | Red | 4, H. Tu. P. France | |
| fore-pleno | Red | 5, H. Tu. P. Europe | |
| fulgens, 8 | Red | 5, H. Tu. P. S. Eur. | 1818 |
| pennsylvanica | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1766 |
| pratensis | Drk. pur. | 5, H. Her. P. Germany | 1731 |
| Pulsatilla | Violet | 5, H. Her. P. England | |
| quinquefolia | White | 4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1817 |
| ranunculoides | Yellow | 4, H. Tu. P. England | |
| reflexa | Yellow | 4, H. Tu. P. Siberia | 1818 |
| Richardsonia | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1827 |
| sibirica | White | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1804 |
| stellata | White | 6, H. Her. P. Italy | 1597 |
| purpurea | Purple | 5, H. Tu. P. Italy | 1597 |
| sulphurea, 9 | Sulphur | 5, H. Her. P. Europe | 1816 |
| viridestris | White | 5, H. Her. P. Germany | 1596 |
| trifolia | White | 4, H. Her. P. France | 1597 |
| umbellata | Blue | 5, H. Tu. P. Levant | 1824 |
| uralensis | Blue | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1824 |
| vernalis | White | 4, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1752 |
| fore-luteo | Yellow | 4, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | |
| virginiana | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1772 |
| vitifolia | White | 7, F. Her. P. Nepal | 1829 |

ΑΝΕΘΩΝ, Linn. Named in allusion to the quick growth; from *ano*, upwards, and *theo*, to run. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Useful species, succeeding in any common soil, and increased plentifully from seeds. The seed is used in the manufacture of gin, and in medicine as a carminative. *Synonyme*: 1. *Meum Feniculum*.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| Foeniculum, 1 | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. England | |
| dulce | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Italy | |
| graveolens | Yellow | 7, H. B. Spain | 1570 |
| piperratum | Yellow | 7, H. B. Italy | 1824 |
| Sowa | Yellow | 7, H. A. E. Ind. | 1810 |

Σέγγετον.

ΑΝΦΡΑΚΤΩΣ, full of turning and winding passages.

ΑΝΓΕΛΙΚΑ, Linn. Named after its supposed angelic virtues. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. Uninteresting species, of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Imperatoria verticillaris-flavescens*.

| ANG | ANI | ANI | ANO |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| <i>lucida, Razoulli; sylvestris, triquinata, verticillaris, 1.</i> | | | |
| ANGELICA-TREE, see <i>Aralia spinosa</i> . | | | |
| ANGELICA, <i>Kunth</i> . From <i>angelon</i> , its name in the Cistaceae. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . An elegant flowering species, thriving in light rich soil or turfy loam and peat, carefully watered. Cuttings planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, root freely if a little air is occasionally admitted to them. | | | |
| salicariifolia . . . Lgt. blue . 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1818 | | | |
| ANGELANTHUS, <i>Wendland</i> . Compounded from <i>aggos</i> , vessel, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Cassinia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Cassinia aurea</i> . | | | |
| auratus, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1803 | | | |
| ANGIONIDUM, <i>Greville</i> . Derived from <i>aggeion</i> , a vessel, and <i>eidon</i> , like. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A minute production, found upon dead sticks and other decomposing vegetables in autumn. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Reticularia sinuosa-sinuatum, 1.</i> | | | |
| ANGOPHORA, <i>Cavanilles</i> . In allusion to the make of the fruit; from <i>aggos</i> , a vessel, and <i>phero</i> , to bear. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i> . Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Metrosideros</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Metrosideros hispidus, 2. M. costatus</i> . | | | |
| cordifolia, 1 . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1789 | | | |
| lanceolata, 2 . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1816 | | | |
| ANGUREUM, <i>Thouars</i> . Altered from <i>angurek</i> , the Malay name of such plants. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . Some fine plants are described as belonging to this genus, among which <i>A. eburnum</i> is the most beautiful; it is a very rare plant, and not, as we are aware, possessed by more than three or four individuals in this country. It is a remarkably slow-growing plant, and has only flowered once in the country. For culture and propagation see <i>Vanda</i> . | | | |
| caudifolium . . . Wht. grn. 8, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1834 | | | |
| chandelium . . . White . 9, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1834 | | | |
| distichum . . . White . 9, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1834 | | | |
| eburnum . . . White . 1, S. Epi. Madagas. . 1826 | | | |
| luridum . . . Brown . 9, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1822 | | | |
| merianthum . . . White . 10, S. Epi. S. Leone . | | | |
| odoratissimum . . . S. Epi. | | | |
| terrefolium . . . White . S. Epi. S. Leone . | | | |
| ANGULATA, cornered, having sharp angles. | | | |
| ANGUILLARIA, <i>R. Brown</i> . Named in allusion to the twisted seed; from <i>anguilla</i> , an eel. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</i> . Interesting dwarf species, growing well in sandy peat, and are multiplied from offsets. | | | |
| biglandulosa . . . Purple . 5, F. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1826 | | | |
| dioclea . . . Purple . 5, F. Her. P. N. S. W. . 1826 | | | |
| indica . . . Drk. pur. 6, F. Her. P. Tranqueb. . 1818 | | | |
| ANGOUNEA, signifying a snake. | | | |
| ANGULAR, forming angles. | | | |
| ANGULARLY-TOOTHED, toothed so as to form angles. | | | |
| ANGURIA, <i>Linn.</i> A Grecian name for the cucumber. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> . Interesting species of the easiest culture. | | | |
| pedata . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . 1820 | | | |
| triflobata . . . Pink . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Carthage . 1793 | | | |
| triflobata . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Cl. S. Domin. . | | | |
| umbrosa . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . 1827 | | | |
| ANICTANGIUM, <i>Hedwig</i> . Compounded from <i>anoiktos</i> , open, and <i>aggeion</i> , a vase; referring to the open nature of the theca. Small mosses, found in small depressed tufts in summer on rocks, &c. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Gymnostomum citatum, 2. G. imberbe—Citatum, 1. imberbe, 2.</i> | | | |
| ANGOZANTHUS, <i>R. Brown</i> . Named in allusion to the long conspicuous scapes upon which the flowers are raised. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hamorodaceae</i> . Interesting species, succeeding in sandy peat, well watered, and increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Schnagrichenia flavida</i> . | | | |
| flavida, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1808 | | | |
| Mangliffi . . . Green . 5, G. Her. P. N. River . 1833 | | | |
| anustifolia . . . Grn. red . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1836 | | | |
| rufa . . . Rufous . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| ANIMAL OAT, see <i>Avena sterilis</i> . | | | |
| ANISACANTHA, <i>R. Brown</i> . Derived from <i>anisos</i> , unequal, and <i>akantha</i> , a spine. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. | | | |
| Or. <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> . A very curious species, of easy culture. | | | |
| divaricata . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| ANISANTHUS, <i>Willdenow</i> . Named from <i>anisos</i> , unequal, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . Ornamental bulbous-rooted plants; for culture, &c., see <i>Antholyza</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Antholyza Cunonia, Gladiolus Cunonia, 2. Gladiolus quadrangularis, G. abbreviatus</i> . | | | |
| Cunonia, 1 . . . Scarlet . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1756 | | | |
| quadrangularis, 2 . . . Yellow . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1790 | | | |
| splendens . . . Scarlet . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1828 | | | |
| ANISE, see <i>Tragium Anisum</i> . | | | |
| ANISEED-TREE, see <i>Ellicium</i> . | | | |
| ANISCHITLUS, <i>Wallich</i> . Derived from <i>anisos</i> , unequal, and <i>cheilos</i> , a lip. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Lavandula</i> . The juice mixed with powdered sugar candy, is prescribed in India in cyanche. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Lavandula carnosa</i> . | | | |
| carnosa . . . Lilac . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1778 | | | |
| ANISODDUS, <i>Link</i> . Named in allusion to the unequal divisions of the calyx; from <i>anisos</i> , unequal, and <i>odous</i> , a tooth. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceae</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Whitleya anomala, 2. Whitleya stramonifolia</i> . | | | |
| luridus, 1 . . . Lurid . 9, H. Her. P. Nepal . 1824 | | | |
| stramonifolius, 2 . . . Yel. grn. . 9, H. Her. P. Nepal . 1824 | | | |
| ANISOMELIS, <i>R. Brown</i> . Named from <i>anisos</i> , unequal, and <i>melos</i> , a member. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Nepeta</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Ajuga furcata, 2. Nepeta malabarica</i> . | | | |
| furcata, 1 . . . Blue . 8, G. Ev. S. Nepal . 1824 | | | |
| malabarica, 2 . . . Violet . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1823 | | | |
| moschata . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| ovata . . . Pink . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . 1823 | | | |
| ANNULATIONS, rings or circles. | | | |
| ANNULAR, circular, producing a ring or circle. | | | |
| ANODIA, <i>Cavanilles</i> . Named in reference to the impervious capsule cells; from <i>anodos</i> , signifying impervious. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceae</i> . Uninteresting species; for culture, &c. see <i>Sida</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Sida hastata, 2. S. cristata, 3. S. crenatiflora, 4. S. deltoides, 5. S. cristata—Acerifolia, 1. Dilleniana, 2. hastata, incarnata, parviflora, 3. triangulata, 4. triloba, 5.</i> | | | |
| ANODONTIA, <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>a</i> , destitute, and <i>odontos</i> , of a tooth, alluding to the stamens. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Ornamental species; for culture, &c. see <i>Alyssum</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Alyssum dasycarpum, 2. Al. edentulum, 3. Al. halimifolium, 4. Al. macrocarpum, 5. Al. rupestre, 6. Al. spinosum</i> . | | | |
| dasycarpa, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. Siberia . 1819 | | | |
| macrocarpa, 4 . . . White . 6, F. Ev. S. France . 1823 | | | |
| obovata . . . Yellow . H. Her. P. . 1830 | | | |
| spinosa, 6 . . . White . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1823 | | | |
| edentula, 2, halimifolia, 3, rupestris, 5. | | | |
| ANOTROCHILUS, <i>Blume</i> . Supposed to be from <i>anoiktos</i> , open, and <i>cheilos</i> , a lip; in allusion to the spreading apex of that organ. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This is a very interesting little plant, with rather inconspicuous flowers and very handsome leaves, which are admirably and singularly painted with transverse yellowish lines upon a rich brown purple ground. The plant is described as a native of Java and Ceylon, but his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's collector found it on the Khosea Hills, from whence he brought living plants in 1837, and which are thriving in great beauty in the orchidee house at Chatsworth. It requires the same treatment as the other East Indian terrestrial orchidaceae. | | | |
| setaceus . . . Wht. grn. . 6, S. Ter. E. Ind. . 1836 | | | |
| ANOMATHECA, <i>Ker</i> . Named from <i>anomos</i> , singular, and <i>theca</i> , a capsule. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . Very interesting free-flowering species, succeeding in common soil, and multiplied plentifully from seeds. <i>A. cruenta</i> makes a pretty show when planted in a bed by itself in the flower-garden, where its neat blossoms are produced in abundance. | | | |
| cruenta . . . Blood . 7, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1830 | | | |
| jancea . . . Lilac . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1791 | | | |

ANOMŌDŌN, *Hooker*. Compounded from *anomos*, irregular, and *odous*, a tooth; in allusion to the singular nature of the peristome. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musc.* The plants have dark, blackish green, long cylindrical, straggling stems, and are found on the wilds of Dartmoor. *Synonymes*: 1. *Neckera curtipendula*. 2. *Hypnum viticulosum, curtipendulum* 1, *viticulosum* 2.

ANONĀ, *Adanson*. From Menona, its Banda name. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Anonaceae*. An interesting genus, comprising for the most part fruit-bearing plants, preferring a moist heat and rich loamy soil, well watered. Ripened cuttings, in sand, under a glass, root readily; and fresh seed obtained from the tropics, sown in pots, and plunged in a strong hotbed, will speedily furnish good plants. The fruit is a pretty berry of a sub-acid taste, often as large as an orange, but in general more like a plum. *A. cherimolia* produces a succulent fruit of a dark purple colour, containing a soft sweet mucilage, and is much esteemed by the Peruvians. *A. reticulata* yields a yellowish, sometimes reddish fruit, of the consistence of custard, and is much esteemed by some people. *A. palustris* bears a large, smooth, heart-shaped, sweet-scented fruit, of an agreeable taste, but is a strong narcotic; the wood of this plant is so remarkable for its soft, spongy nature, as to be employed in Brazil as a substitute for corks. *Synonyme*: 1. *A. tripetala*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------|------|
| amplexicaulis . . . | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. S. Maurit. | 1824 |
| asiatica . . . | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. S. Asia | 1816 |
| Cherimolia, 1 . . . | Brown | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1739 |
| cinerea . . . | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1818 |
| glabra . . . | Brown | S. Ev. T. Carolina | 1774 |
| laurifolia . . . | Brown | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1773 |
| longifolia . . . | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. T. Guiana | 1820 |
| mexicana . . . | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1823 |
| mucosa . . . | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| muricata . . . | Grn. yel. | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1656 |
| obtusifolia . . . | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1810 |
| paludosa . . . | Green | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1803 |
| paustris . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1731 |
| punctata . . . | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1818 |
| reticulata . . . | Whit. grn. | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1630 |
| senegalensis . . . | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1824 |
| squamosa . . . | Whit. grn. | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1731 |

ANSERINOUS, relating to geese.

ANTENNARIĀ, *R. Brown*. In reference to the down of the pappus, which is like the antennae of some insects. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Mostly interesting species; for culture, &c., see *Gnaphalium*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Gnaphalium alpinum*.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|------|
| alpina . . . | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. | 1775 |
| carpatia, 1 . . . | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Carp. mo. | 1775 |
| contorta . . . | White | 7, F. Her. P. Nepal | 1821 |
| dioca . . . | Pink | 6, F. Her. P. Britain | 1821 |
| hyperborea . . . | Whitish | 6, H. Her. P. England | 1759 |
| margaritacea . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. England | 1759 |
| plantaginifolia . . . | White | 8, F. Her. P. Virginia | 1759 |
| triplicarvis . . . | White | 8, F. Her. P. Nepal | 1823 |

ANTERIOR, growing in front of any thing.

ANTHELMINTIC, capable of killing worms.

ANTHEMIS, *Linn.* In allusion to the great production of flowers; from *anthemion*, a flower. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. These species are more useful than ornamental, and may be grown in common soil, and increased from seed. *A. nobilis* is a very useful herb, and is employed medicinally as a tonic carminative anodyne, and when taken in large doses it proves a powerful emetic. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. maritima*. 2. *A. saxatilis*. 3. *A. peregrina*. 4. *A. incrasata*. 5. *Pyrethrum orientale*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| alpina . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1824 |
| altissima . . . | White | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1731 |
| apifolia . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. China | 1819 |
| austriaca . . . | White | 8, H. A. Austria | 1759 |
| Barbatiaci . . . | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Italy | 1825 |
| carpatia . . . | White | 6, H. Her. P. Carpat. | 1820 |
| Chamomilla . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1807 |
| Chia . . . | White | 6, H. A. Chio | 1731 |
| coronopifolia . . . | White | 5, H. Her. P. Spain | 1818 |
| Cota . . . | White | 8, H. A. Italy | 1714 |
| discoidea . . . | Yellow | 6, H. A. Italy | 1800 |
| fallax . . . | White | 7, H. A. | 1825 |
| fruticosola . . . | White | 8, H. Her. P. Caucas. | 1820 |
| fuscata . . . | White | 7, H. A. Portugal | 1805 |
| globosa . . . | White | 7, G. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1570 |
| grandiflora . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1825 |
| iberica . . . | White | 8, H. Her. P. Iberia | 1820 |
| incrasata . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. France | 1819 |
| Kitschaltz, 2 . . . | White | 6, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1823 |
| maritima . . . | White | 7, H. A. Med. aer. | 1800 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|------|
| Marshalliana . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Coocaa. | 1816 |
| melsapindua . . . | White | 8, H. Her. P. Egypt | 1819 |
| mixta . . . | White | 8, H. A. France | 1731 |
| montana . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1759 |
| nobilis . . . | White | 8, H. Ev. Cr. Britain | |
| flora-pleno . . . | White | 8, H. Ev. Cr. Britain | |
| petraea . . . | White | 7, H. De. Tr. Italy | 1828 |
| pubescens . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1803 |
| punctata . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. Barbary | 1818 |
| Pyrethrum . . . | White | 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1570 |
| rigescens . . . | White | 8, H. Her. P. Caucas. | 1805 |
| Rudolphiana, 5 . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Caucas. | 1824 |
| ruthenica . . . | White | 6, H. A. Tauria | 1823 |
| saxatilis . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1807 |
| tinctoria . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| tomentosa . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. Levant | 1795 |
| Triumfett . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, H. B. Switzerl. | 1819 |

Anglica, 1, *arvensis*, *Cotula*, *nicensis* 3, *pedunculata* 4, *peregrina*, *racemosa*, *retusa*, *secundiramea*.

ANTHĒPHŌRĀ, *Schreber*. Compounded from *anthos*, a flower, and *phoreo*, to bear. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. An interesting species of grass, of easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Tripsacum hermaphroditum*, *Cenchrus laxiguttus*.

elegans, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 8, Grass. Jamaica . 1776

ANTHERICŪM, *Linn.* Applied by the Greeks to the *Stemodia* of the asphodel. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. This interesting genus comprises both bulbous and shrubby species, and all may be grown in a mixture of loam and peat, with the addition of a little sand. The shrubby species propagate readily from cuttings; and from the bulbous kinds offsets may be obtained. Most of them perfect seed. None of the species will thrive if over-watered, and the bulbous kinds should not have any water in winter. *Synonyme*: 1. *Scilla pomeridiana*.

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|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|------|
| albucoides . . . | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1788 |
| bipedunculatum . . . | White | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| canaliculatum . . . | Whit. grn. | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| refum . . . | Copper | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | |
| cracum . . . | White | 6, F. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| falcatum . . . | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| filifolium . . . | White | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| filiforme . . . | White | 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1775 |
| flexifolium . . . | White | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| floribundum . . . | White | 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| fragrans . . . | White | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| graminifolium . . . | White | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| hiratum . . . | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| longifolium . . . | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| pilosum . . . | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| plumosum . . . | White | 3, F. Her. P. Chile | 1829 |
| pomeridianum, 1 . . . | White | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| revolutum . . . | White | 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| serotinum . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| spirale . . . | White | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| squamosum . . . | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| suphureum . . . | Puri yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1823 |
| triflorum . . . | White | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1782 |
| undulatum . . . | White | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| vespertinum . . . | White | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| villosum . . . | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1826 |

ANTHERIFEROUS, bearing anthers.

ANTHERS, the male parts of a flower, containing the fecundating matter.

ANTHINA, *Fries*. Derived from *anthinus*, florid; referring to the colour. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Minute productions, found on the decayed and decaying leaves—*miniata*.

ANTIPISTRĀ, *Willdenow*. Named in allusion to the very stiff stubble, from *antipisteri*. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Uninteresting species, of simple culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Andropogon quadrivalvis*—*australis, ciliata*.

ANTHOCERCIS, *Labillardiere*. Named in reference to the radiated corolla, from *anthos*, a flower, and *kirkis*, a ray. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. These pretty species succeed well in a mixture of loam and peat, with the pots well drained, and the plants carefully watered; cuttings root in sand under a glass.

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| albicans . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| litorea . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| viscosa . . . | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 |

ANTHŌCĒRŌS, *E. Botany*. From *anthos*, a flower, and *kerocis*, a horn; alluding to the horn-like form of the theca. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Hepaticae*. Small frondose plants, with long, slender, two-valved theca, in habit resembling *Jungermannia*, *major*, *multifidus*, *punctatus*.

ANTHŌCLEISTĀ, *Afzelius*. From *anthos*, a flower, and

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elcistos, shut up. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. An ornamental tree, thriving well in peat and loam, and increased from cuttings.

macrophylla . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Leone . 1820

ANTHODON, Ruiz and Pavon. Derived from *anthos*, a flower, and *odous*, a tooth. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hippocretaceae*. Interesting evergreen species, growing in rich loam and peat, and propagated from cuttings in sand under a glass.

ellipticum . . . Yel. gm. . . S. Ev. S. Rio Jan. . 1818
paniculatum . . . Yel. gm. . . S. Ev. S. Rio Jan. . 1818

ANTHOLEMMA, La Billardiere. Named from *anthos*, a flower, and *loma*, a fringe. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marcgraviaceae*. A beautiful tree, preferring rich loam, mixed with a little peat; ripened cuttings root in sand under a glass.

montana S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1810

ANTHOPHYTUM, the receptacle on which the petals, stamens, and ovary are seated.

ANTHOLYZA, Linn. A figurative name, from *anthos*, a flower, and *lyssa*, rage; the flowers look like the mouth of an animal ready to bite. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iradaee*. An interesting genus of bulbous plants, thriving well in sandy soil under a south wall; the roots should be planted deep enough so as to be out of the reach of severe frost; they increase easily from offsets. *Synonyme*: 1. *A. ethiopia vitigera*.

ethiopia Scr. gm. . 6, H. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1759
montana Brown . 6, H. Bl. P. C. G. H. .
praetia, l Orange . 2, H. Bl. P. C. G. H. .

ANTHOPHYTUM, Linn. From *anthos*, a flower, and *sperma*, seed. Linn. 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Rubiaceae*. Amber Tree. An interesting species, delighting in loam and peat, and cuttings strike freely in soil.

anthophtum Grm. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1692

ANTHOPHYTUM, Linn. From *anthos*, a flower, and *xanthos*, yellow. Linn. 2, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Spring Grass. Interesting species of grass, of the simplest culture. It is the dried herbage of *A. odoratum* that gives the sweet peculiar fragrance in meadow hay, said to depend on the presence of benzoic acid.

amarum Apetal . . 6, Grass. Morocco . . 1810
gracile Apetal . . 3, Grass. Sicily . . 1820
odoratum Apetal . . 5, Grass. Britain
sericum Apetal . . 5, Grass. Britain
pubescens Apetal . . 5, Grass. Britain
rumosum Apetal . . 5, Grass. Britain
ovatum Apetal . . 7, Grass. Spain . . . 1821

ANTHRISCUS, Persoon. The name of a plant described by Pliny resembling *Scandix*. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Uninteresting species, of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Scandix Anthriscus fumarioides, hispida, nemorosa, nodosa, laurica, trichosperma, tuberculata, vulgaris* l.

ANTHYLLIS, Linn. From *anthos*, a flower, and *ioulos*, down; in reference to the flowers being usually downy. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Beautiful free-flowering species, proper for ornamenting rock-work. The hardy perennial and annual kinds thrive well in a warm situation and light soil. The greenhouse and frame kinds succeed best in sandy loam and peat, and increase plentifully from seeds, and sometimes from cuttings. *Synonymes* 1. *Vulneraria polyphylla*. 2. *A. cornicina*. 3. *Vulneraria polyphylla*. 4. *A. rustica*.

alpina Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . 1824
aspalathi Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824
Barba Jovis Pa. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1640
cornicina White . 7, H. A. Spain . . 1759
evictoides Red . 6, G. Ev. S. Spain . . 1731
Dillenii, l Wh. . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1816
echinata Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. S. Eur.
erinacea Purple . 5, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1759
Gerardi White . 8, H. Her. P. Provence . 1806
hamosa, 2 Pa. yel. 7, H. A. Barbary . 1821
Hermannia Yellow . 7, F. Ev. S. Levant . 1739
heterophylla Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1768
iodifera Yellow . 7, H. A. Spain . . 1739
montana Purple . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1759
alba White . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1818
onobrychoides Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . 1817
polycephala Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Barbary . 1829
polyphylla, 3 Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1816
tenuifolia Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818

tetraphylla Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1640
Vulneraria Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . .
albiflora, 4 White . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . .
rubra Red . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . .
Webbiana Pa. rose . 6, H. Her. P. Teneriffe . 1829

ANTI-APHRODISIACAT, any thing which checks the desire of sexual intercourse.

ANTIDEMSA, Linn. So-called from the use of the bark in making ropes; from *anti*, like, and *desmos*, bond. Linn. 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Stilaginaceae*. Plants requiring a rich loamy soil; ripened cuttings with their leaves on, root in sand, in a moist heat.

guineensis Apetal . . . S. Ev. S. Guinea . . 1825
pubescens Apetal . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818
zeylanica Apetal . . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . 1821

ALEXITERIUM, paniculata.

ANTI-PRESTENTIAL, efficacious against pestilence.

ANTI-PHRASIS, the use of words in a sense opposite to that of some neighbouring parallel sentence.

ANTIRRHINUM, Linn. Derived from *anti*, similar, and *rhin*, nose; the flowers of most of the species bear a perfect resemblance to the snout of some animal. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. Very pretty flowering species, succeeding well in common soil, and increased plentifully from cuttings or seeds.

angustifolium Pink . . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . 1817
Asarina White . 7, F. Ev. Tr. Italy . . 1699
calycinum Red . 7, H. A. Spain . . 1810
glandulosum Ro. yel. 9, H. A. Califom. . 1834
majus Pink . 7, H. Her. P. England . .
bicolor Scr. wht. 7, H. Her. P. England . .
caryophylloides Scar. stpd. 7, H. Her. P. Gard. hyb.
coccinea Scarlet . 7, H. Her. P. England . .
flore-pleno Flesh . 7, H. Her. P. England . .
variegatum Red . 7, H. Her. P. England . .
medium Pink . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . 1821
moonatum Pink . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1817
molle White . 6, F. Ev. F. Spain . . 1752
montevideana Red . 7, H. A. Mt. Video. 1829
Orentium Flesh . 8, H. A. Britain
semperviens Pink . 8, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . 1821
scidulum White . 7, H. Her. P. Sicily . . 1804

ANTROPHYUM, Kaufuss. Named in reference to its native places of habitation, from *antron*, a cavern, and *phio*, to grow. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Poly-podiaceae*. An interesting species of fern, of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hemionitis lanceolata*.

lanccolatum, l Brown . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1793

ANTI-SCROPHULOUS, efficacious against scurvy, antiscorbatic.

ANTISEPTIC, efficacious against putrefaction.

ANTWERP HOLLYHOCK, see *Althaea ficifolia*.

ANXICHA, Michx. Named from its affinity to *Paronychia*. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceae*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c. see *Paronychia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Queria canadensis*.

dichotoma Green . 7, H. B. N. Amer. . 1806

AORUS, Smith. The ear like appendages are wanting; hence the name from *a*, privative, and *ous*, ear. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Pretty greenhouse species; for culture, &c. see *Pultenea*.

ineana Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
villosa Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1790
ericoides Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1810
ferruginea Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
virgata Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824

APARGIA, Scopoli. A name applied by the Greeks to a plant now unknown. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Herbaceous plants, of simple culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *A. cichoracea*.

aurantiaca Orange . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1816

alpina, aspera, caucasica, coronopifolia, crispata, crocea, dubia, fasciculata l, *Gouani, hastilis, hispida, hypoleiroides, incana, macrorrhiza, strigosa, Taraxaci, Villarsii*.

APARIBA, Margraav. A name given by the natives of Brazil, to *Apeiba Tibourou*. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceae*. Beautiful trees, with large leaves and fine yellow flowers, thriving well in loam and peat, and propagated by cuttings of the ripened wood, in sand, in heat, under a glass, carefully watered. The best way to make them flower in this country, is by ringing the large branches, and by this means checking the flow of the sap. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. hispida*. 2. *A. hirsuta*.

| APE | API | APL | AQU |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| asperá Yellow S. Ev. T. Cayenne . 1702 | | | |
| lavis Green S. Ev. T. Cayenne . 1817 | | | |
| Petoumó, 1 Yellow S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1817 | | | |
| Tibourboú, 2 Yellow S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1756 | | | |
| APERT, possessing a slight purgative quality. | | | |
| APERTUS, open, expanded. | | | |
| APETALOUS, without petals. | | | |
| APEX, the summit of anything. | | | |
| APHANANTHÁ, Link. Derived from <i>aphanos</i> , obscure, and <i>anthos</i> , flower; in allusion to the flowers being destitute of beauty. Linn. 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceæ</i> . A curious species, grown in peat and loam; cuttings. | | | |
| celesioideis Whit. gm. 7, G. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1813 | | | |
| APHANOCHEILŪS, Benth. From <i>aphanos</i> , obscure, and <i>cheilos</i> , a lip, in reference to the obscurity of the lip of the flower. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Mentha</i> . Synonymy: 1. <i>Mentha blanda</i> . | | | |
| incisá White 9, H. Her. P. Nepal . 1824 | | | |
| APHELANDRÁ, R. Brown. From <i>apheles</i> , simple, and <i>aner</i> , a male; the anthers being one-celled. Linn. 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceæ</i> . This splendid stove species, to succeed well, should have a good turfy loam and peat, and be grown in proportioned sized pots, judiciously drained; when the plant is in a growing state, it should have a good supply of water at the roots, and frequently a powerful syringing on the leaves, &c. Synonymes: 1. <i>Ruellia cristata</i> , <i>Justicia pulcherrima</i> . | | | |
| cristatá, 1 Scarlet 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1733 | | | |
| APHELÉXIS, D. Don. From <i>apheles</i> , simple, and <i>eris</i> , habit; in reference to the habit of the species. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Elichrysum</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Elichrysum cricoides</i> . 2. <i>E. fasciculatum</i> . 3. <i>E. spectabile</i> , <i>pinifolium</i> . 4. <i>E. sesamoides</i> . <i>Xeranthemum sesamoides</i> . | | | |
| ericoides, 1 White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1796 | | | |
| fasciculatá, 2 Pur. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1799 | | | |
| albá White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1799 | | | |
| rubrá Red 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1799 | | | |
| versicoló Varieg. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1799 | | | |
| humilis, 3 Pink 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 | | | |
| sesamoides, 4 Pur. wht. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 | | | |
| APHTOUS, resembling something covered with little ulcers. | | | |
| APHYLANTHĒS, Linn. Its stems are like a rush, and bear on their summit a little tuft of flowers; hence the name from <i>aphylos</i> , leafless, and <i>anthos</i> , flower. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . This pretty species delights in peat that is somewhat sandy, and increases by dividing the roots or by seeds. | | | |
| monspeliázis Red 6, F. Her. P. France . 1791 | | | |
| APICRÁ, Willdenow. Derived from <i>apikros</i> , not bitter; probably in allusion to the taste not being like bitter aloes. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . Very interesting species of succulents; for culture, &c. see <i>Aloe</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Aloe spiralis</i> . 2. <i>Apicra pseudo rigida</i> . | | | |
| asperá Grey 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 | | | |
| asperulá Grey 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824 | | | |
| baccinatá Grey 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| bullulatá Grey 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | | | |
| foliolosá Grey 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 | | | |
| imbricatá, 1 Grey 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1731 | | | |
| nigrá Grey 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | |
| pentagoné Grey 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1731 | | | |
| tota, 2 Grey 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | | | |
| rigidá, 2 Grey 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| spirális Grey 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 | | | |
| spirallá Grey 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1808 | | | |
| APICULATUM, the flowers resembling a bee. | | | |
| APICULATE, } terminating in a little point. | | | |
| APICULATED, } | | | |
| APIFERA, like a bee. | | | |
| ÁPĪOS, Boerhaave. From <i>apion</i> , a pear; in reference to the form of the roots. Linn. 17, Or. 4, <i>Leguminosæ</i> . An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Clitaria</i> . The roots may be eaten with safety. Synonymy: 1. <i>Glycine apios</i> . | | | |
| tuberosá Brown pnk. 8, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . 1640 | | | |
| APIUM, Linn. Derived from the Celtic word <i>apon</i> , water; in allusion to the place where the plants grow. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . The | | | |
| mode of cultivating these plants is so well known, that we need not mention it here. | | | |
| graveolans White 7, H. B. Britain . . | | | |
| <i>fractophyllum, prostratum, romanium, ternatum.</i> | | | |
| APLECTRŪM, Nuttall. From <i>aplo</i> , without, and <i>plektron</i> , a spur; the flower is spurless. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . A curious little plant growing freely in sandy peat, and increased by offsets. | | | |
| hiemale Brown H. Ter. N. Amer. . 1827 | | | |
| APLOPHYLLŪM, Jusieu. From <i>aplo</i> , simple, <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf. The leaves are simple. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceæ</i> . Uninteresting species, of easy culture. Synonymes: 1. <i>Ruta dahurica</i> . 2. <i>R. linifolia</i> . 3. <i>R. patarina</i> . 4. <i>R. pubescens</i> . 5. <i>R. suaveolens</i> . 6. <i>R. villosa</i> — <i>Buzbaumii, dahurica</i> 1, <i>linifolium</i> , <i>patarinum</i> 3, <i>pubescens</i> 4, <i>suaveolens</i> 5, <i>tuberculatum, villosum</i> 6. | | | |
| APLŪDÁ, Linn. Derived from <i>apluda</i> , chaff; the resemblance of the involucre to chaff. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . An uninteresting species, of the easiest cultivation. Synonymy: 1. <i>Andropogon involucreatus</i> — <i>aristatá</i> , 1. | | | |
| APŪCYNŪM, Linn. Derived from <i>apo</i> , away, and <i>kyon</i> , a dog; supposed to be mortal if eaten by dogs. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceæ</i> . Plants of little beauty, but easy culture; <i>A. androsarmifolium</i> is acrid, and blisters the skin. The stalks of <i>A. cannabinum</i> afford the North American Indians a substitute for hemp, of which they make twine, bags, fishing-nets, and lines, also linen for their own wear. | | | |
| androsarmifolium Striped 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1688 | | | |
| cannabinum Yellow 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1699 | | | |
| hypericifolium White 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758 | | | |
| venetum White 6, H. Her. P. Adriat. Is. 1690 | | | |
| APONOCHTŪN, Thun. The name is derived because of the species growing in water; from the Celtic <i>apon</i> , water, and the Greek word <i>geiton</i> , near. Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Saururaceæ</i> . Interesting aquatic, succeeding well if planted in loam and peat, and placed in a tub of water. Offsets or seeds. | | | |
| angustifolium White 7, G. Aq. P. C. G. H. . 1788 | | | |
| eripum White 8, S. Aq. P. Ceylon . . 1820 | | | |
| distachyon White 6, G. Aq. P. C. G. H. . 1788 | | | |
| monostachyon Pink 9, S. Aq. P. E. Ind. . 1803 | | | |
| APŪCHSĪS, a swelling beneath the theca of mosses. | | | |
| APŪRŪM, Blume. From <i>aporuz</i> , a running-shoot; from the appearance of the plant. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . This genus possesses little to recommend it to the lovers of this beautiful tribe. Its insignificant flowers are produced from the axils of its bright green leaves. It thrives well with the same treatment as <i>Vanda</i> . Synonymy: 1. <i>Dendrobium anceps</i> . | | | |
| anceps, 1 Velsh. all 6, Epi. E. Ind. . . 1826 | | | |
| APPENDAGE, that which is attached. | | | |
| APPENDANT, } hanging, approaching, pendulous. | | | |
| APPENDENT, } | | | |
| APPENDICULATE, } furnished with appendages. | | | |
| APPENDICULATED, } | | | |
| APPENDIX, anything attached. | | | |
| APPRESSED, pressed close to any thing. | | | |
| APPROXIMATE, } near together. | | | |
| APPROXIMATING, } | | | |
| APŪTEROUS, without the membranous margins, by botanists called wings. | | | |
| AQUARTĪÁ, Jacq. In honour of B. Aquart, Jacquin's companion in America. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceæ</i> . A species of little beauty, and easy culture. | | | |
| tomentosá White S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1819 | | | |
| AQUATIC, growing in water. | | | |
| AQUILARIÁ, Linn. The wood is called <i>bois d'aigle</i> , or eagle wood, in Malacca; hence the name from <i>aquila</i> , an eagle. Linn. 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Aquilariceæ</i> . An ornamental evergreen shrub, succeeding in loam and peat, and propagated from cuttings, under a glass, in heat. Synonymy: 1. <i>A. ovata</i> . | | | |
| malaccensis Whit. gn. S. Ev. S. Malaccæ . 1823 | | | |
| AQUILEGĪÁ, Linn. From <i>aquila</i> , an eagle; alluding to the form of the petal. Linn. 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceæ</i> . The species of this ornamental genus may be grown in common soil, and increased plentifully from seeds. Synonymes: 1. <i>A. glauca</i> . | | | |

| AQU | ARA | ARA | ARC | |
|---|-----|--|-----|--|
| <i>dulosa</i> , 2. <i>A. atropurpurea</i> . 3. <i>A. alpina grandiflora</i> . 4. <i>A. bicolor</i> . 5. <i>A. vulgaris, dakurica</i> . | | | | |
| <i>alpina</i> Blue 6. H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1731 | | | | |
| <i>anemomoides</i> , 1 Purple 7. H. Her. P. Altaia 1827 | | | | |
| <i>atropurpurea</i> Purple 6. H. Her. P. Sibiria 1827 | | | | |
| <i>Fischeriana</i> , 2 Purple 6. H. Her. P. Sibiria 1827 | | | | |
| <i>canadensis</i> Red oran. 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1640 | | | | |
| <i>davurica</i> Purple 6. H. Her. P. Davuria 1827 | | | | |
| <i>formosa</i> Red oran. 6. H. Her. P. Kamtsch. 1822 | | | | |
| <i>Garnieriana</i> Pur. strip. 6. H. Her. P. Eng. hyb. 1829 | | | | |
| <i>glanulosa</i> Wht. blue 6. H. Her. P. Sibiria 1822 | | | | |
| <i>concolor</i> Violet 7. H. Her. P. Altaia 1825 | | | | |
| <i>grandiflora</i> , 3 Blue 6. H. Her. P. Sibiria 1818 | | | | |
| <i>hydrifida</i> , 4 Purple H. Her. P. Sibiria | | | | |
| <i>parviflora</i> Purple 6. H. Her. P. Sibiria 1819 | | | | |
| <i>pyrenaica</i> Blue 7. H. Her. P. Pyrenees 1818 | | | | |
| <i>sibirica</i> , 5 Blue wht. 6. H. Her. P. Sibiria 1806 | | | | |
| <i>viridiflora</i> Grn. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Sibiria 1780 | | | | |
| <i>viscaria</i> Purple 6. H. Her. P. Montpel. 1752 | | | | |
| <i>vulgata</i> Blue 6. H. Her. P. Britain | | | | |
| <i>corniculata</i> Blue wht. 6. H. Her. P. Europe | | | | |
| <i>degener</i> Blue wht. 6. H. Her. P. Europe | | | | |
| <i>inversa</i> Blue wht. 6. H. Her. P. Europe | | | | |
| <i>stellata</i> Blue wht. 6. H. Her. P. Europe | | | | |
| AQUILINUS , like an eagle. | | | | |
| ARABIS , <i>Linn.</i> Originally from Arabia, but this name is not very precise, as the species are found in many parts of the world. <i>Linn. 15</i> , Nat. Or. <i>Crucifera</i> . Mostly interesting species, adapted for ornamenting rock-work; they are propagated from seeds or cuttings. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. caucasica</i> . 2. <i>Turritis atrata</i> . 3. <i>A. asperata</i> . 4. <i>Turritis patula</i> . 5. <i>Turritis alpina</i> . 6. <i>A. lellidifolia, citiaris</i> . 7. <i>Hesperis verna</i> . | | | | |
| <i>albida</i> , 1 White 7. H. Ev. Tr. Caucanus 1798 | | | | |
| <i>alpestris</i> White 7. H. Switzerl. 1819 | | | | |
| <i>alpina</i> Wht. yel. 5. H. Ev. Tr. Switzerl. 1596 | | | | |
| <i>Clusiana</i> White 5. H. Ev. Tr. Pynees 1596 | | | | |
| <i>riana</i> White 7. H. Ev. Tr. Switzerl. 1819 | | | | |
| <i>ambleda</i> White 7. H. Sibiria 1824 | | | | |
| <i>arenosa</i> Pink 7. H. Germany 1798 | | | | |
| <i>bellidifolia</i> Wht. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1773 | | | | |
| <i>caerulesa</i> Pa. blue 6. H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1793 | | | | |
| <i>ciliata</i> , 5 White 6. H. Ireland | | | | |
| <i>crispata</i> White 5. H. Ev. Tr. Carniola 1818 | | | | |
| <i>curtiliqua</i> White 6. H. Eur. 1825 | | | | |
| <i>dasycarpa</i> White 6. H. Her. P. Podolia 1827 | | | | |
| <i>lasioloba</i> White 6. H. Mexico 1820 | | | | |
| <i>longifolia</i> White 6. H. Ev. Tr. Persia 1820 | | | | |
| <i>leucida</i> White 6. H. Her. P. Hungary 1790 | | | | |
| <i>variegata</i> White 6. H. Her. P. Gardens | | | | |
| <i>mollis</i> White 6. H. Ev. Tr. Caucanus 1817 | | | | |
| <i>notans</i> White 6. H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1658 | | | | |
| <i>oviformis</i> Pa. red 6. H. Ev. Tr. Carinthia 1824 | | | | |
| <i>petraea</i> White 6. H. Britain 1800 | | | | |
| <i>hastulata</i> Purple 6. H. Ev. Tr. Britain | | | | |
| <i>hispidia</i> White 6. H. Ev. Tr. Scotland | | | | |
| <i>praecox</i> | | | | |
| <i>variegata</i> White 6. H. Ev. Cr. Gardens | | | | |
| <i>procurrens</i> White 6. H. Ev. Tr. Hungary 1819 | | | | |
| <i>pendula</i> , 6 White 6. H. Ev. Tr. Austria 1816 | | | | |
| <i>retrofracta</i> Blush 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1827 | | | | |
| <i>rosea</i> Rose 2. H. Her. P. Calabria 1832 | | | | |
| <i>Schweizerkranz</i> White 6. H. Ev. Tr. Austria 1826 | | | | |
| <i>stellulata</i> White 6. H. Ev. Tr. Italy 1817 | | | | |
| <i>stenopetala</i> White 6. H. B. 1818 | | | | |
| <i>stoloidifera</i> White 6. H. Ev. Tr. Carniola 1818 | | | | |
| <i>stricta</i> Cream 5. H. Her. P. England | | | | |
| <i>toxophylla</i> White 7. H. Volca 1823 | | | | |
| <i>undulata</i> White 6. H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. 1810 | | | | |
| <i>verna</i> , 7 Purple 5. H. France 1710 | | | | |
| Allioni 2, <i>auriculata</i> 3, <i>A. dasycarpa</i> , <i>A. patula</i> 4, <i>A. recta</i> , <i>canadensis</i> , <i>cebensensis</i> , <i>collina</i> , <i>Halleri</i> , <i>hirsuta</i> , <i>incana</i> , <i>laevigata</i> , <i>lyrata</i> , <i>marialis</i> , <i>Patriana</i> , <i>pendula</i> , <i>praecox</i> , <i>pubescentis</i> , <i>sagittata</i> , <i>S. longistylis</i> , <i>S. oblongata</i> , <i>S. ovata</i> , <i>subglabrata</i> , <i>saxatilis</i> , <i>serpyllifolia</i> , <i>spatulata</i> , <i>Thaliana</i> , <i>T. parviflora</i> , <i>Turritia</i> , <i>T. pendula</i> , <i>T. umbrosa</i> . | | | | |
| ALACNIS , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>α</i> , privative, and <i>rachis</i> , a branch; the plant bears no branches. <i>Linn. 17</i> , Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae Casalpinicae</i> . This very singular plant has the property of forcing the fruit or pods as they increase in size into the earth, where they ripen their seeds, hence the trivial name earth-nut. It grows in sandy loam singly in pots, and is multiplied from offsets. In South Carolina the seed is roasted, and used as chocolate; it further affords a thin limpid oil, proper for lamps, a purpose to which it is applied in Cochinchina. | | | | |
| <i>hypogaea</i> Yellow 6. S. A. S. Amer. 1812 | | | | |
| ARACHNOIDES , covered with capillary filaments. | | | | |
| ARALIA , <i>Linn.</i> A name of unknown meaning, under | | | | |
| | | which one species was sent to Fagon from Quebec in 1764, by a French physician. <i>Linn. 5</i> , Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Araliaceae</i> . These fine species succeed well in common soil, and cuttings, cut off at a joint where the wood is ripe, and planted in a sheltered situation, soon strike root. <i>A. nudicaulis</i> is used in North America as a substitute for <i>sarsaparilla</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hedera aculeata</i> . 2. <i>H. arborea</i> . 3. <i>H. capitata</i> . 4. <i>Panax fragrans</i> . 5. <i>Aralia hispida</i> . | | |
| | | <i>aculeata</i> , 1 White S. Ev. T. Nepal 1820 | | |
| | | <i>arborescens</i> , 2 Green S. Ev. T. Jamaica 1820 | | |
| | | <i>capitata</i> , 3 Green S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | | |
| | | <i>cochleata</i> White S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1820 | | |
| | | <i>digitata</i> White S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1817 | | |
| | | <i>ferruginea</i> White S. Ev. T. Trinidad 1826 | | |
| | | <i>fragrans</i> , 4 White S. Ev. S. Nepal 1818 | | |
| | | <i>hispida</i> White 7. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1799 | | |
| | | <i>micans</i> White S. Ev. T. Trinidad 1826 | | |
| | | <i>macrophylla</i> White G. Ev. S. Norfolk Is. 1831 | | |
| | | <i>Muhlenbergiana</i> , 5 White 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | |
| | | <i>nudicaulis</i> White 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1731 | | |
| | | <i>pentaphylla</i> White S. Ev. T. Japan 1810 | | |
| | | <i>pubescentis</i> White S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1818 | | |
| | | <i>racemosa</i> White 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1658 | | |
| | | <i>sambucifolia</i> White 8. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1823 | | |
| | | <i>spinosia</i> White H. De. S. Virginia 1638 | | |
| | | <i>umbraulifera</i> White S. Ev. P. E. Ind. 1818 | | |
| | | ARANIFEROSUS , resembling a spider. | | |
| | | ARAUCARIA , <i>Ruiz</i> and <i>Pavon</i> . Derived from <i>arauca</i> , its name in Chile. <i>Linn. 23</i> , Or. 13, Nat. Or. <i>Conifera</i> . This, says Sweet, may be termed the handsomest genus of plants with which we are acquainted. <i>A. imbricata</i> in particular is certainly one of the grandest plants known. It will thrive well in the open air, with the protection of a mat or two in very severe weather, and when got pretty large will no doubt be perfectly hardy. Rich open loam suits them well; and propagation may be effected in the same manner as recommended for <i>Altingia</i> . | | |
| | | <i>brasiliana</i> Apetal G. Ev. T. Brazil 1819 | | |
| | | <i>imbricata</i> Apetal G. Ev. T. Chile 1796 | | |
| | | ARBOREUS , being a tree, as distinguished from frutescent. | | |
| | | ARBORESCENS , having a tendency to become a tree. | | |
| | | ARBOR-VITAE , see <i>Thuja</i> . | | |
| | | ARBUTUS , <i>Linn.</i> From the Celtic <i>arboise</i> , austere-bush, rough fruit. <i>Linn. 10</i> , Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</i> . Elegant shrubs, especially <i>A. unedo</i> , which is covered with blossoms, and sometimes with fruit throughout the months of October and November. They succeed well in open loamy soil, mixed with a little sandy peat, and increased by seeds, or by budding and inarching on each other: the dwarfier kinds root readily by layers. From the flowers of <i>A. unedo</i> an agreeable wine is prepared in the island of Corsica. The fruit when taken in any quantity is narcotic. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>A. hybrida</i> . | | |
| | | <i>Andrachnes</i> White 4. H. Ev. S. Levant 1724 | | |
| | | <i>andrachnoides</i> , 1 Wht. grn. 4. H. Ev. S. | | |
| | | <i>canariensis</i> Wht. grn. 6. G. Ev. S. Canaries 1796 | | |
| | | <i>densiflora</i> White G. Ev. T. Mexico 1826 | | |
| | | <i>laurifolia</i> White G. Ev. T. Mexico 1825 | | |
| | | <i>Menziesii</i> White H. Ev. S. N. Amer. 1827 | | |
| | | <i>Milleri</i> | | |
| | | <i>muconata</i> White G. Ev. Tr. Magellan 1828 | | |
| | | <i>pilosa</i> White 5. H. Ev. S. Mexico 1825 | | |
| | | <i>phyllisefolia</i> White G. Ev. S. Ferr. 1812 | | |
| | | <i>procera</i> White H. Ev. S. N. Amer. 1825 | | |
| | | <i>pumila</i> White G. Ev. S. Magellan 1825 | | |
| | | <i>serratifolia</i> Wht. grn. G. Ev. S. | | |
| | | <i>unedo</i> White 10. H. Ev. S. Ireland | | |
| | | <i>crispa</i> White 10. H. Ev. S. | | |
| | | <i>integrifolia</i> Pink 10. H. Ev. S. | | |
| | | <i>plena</i> Wht. grn. 10. H. Ev. S. | | |
| | | <i>salicifolia</i> White 10. H. Ev. S. | | |
| | | <i>schizopetalä</i> White 10. H. Ev. S. | | |
| | | <i>rubra</i> Pink 10. H. Ev. S. | | |
| | | ARCHANGEL , see <i>Lamium</i> . | | |
| | | ARCHANGELI , see <i>Archangelica officinalis</i> . | | |
| | | ARCHANGELICA , <i>Hoffman</i> . From <i>arche</i> , chief, and <i>angelica</i> . So named, from its supposed archangelic virtues. <i>Linn. 5</i> , Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Ornamental species; for culture, &c. see <i>Angelica</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Angelica atropurpurea</i> . 2. <i>A. archangelica</i> . | | |
| | | <i>officinalis</i> , 2 Green 7. H. England | | |
| | | <i>Atropurpurea</i> 1 | | |

| ARE | ARG | ARG | ARI |
|---|------------|-------------------------|------|
| graminifollá, 6 | White | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1817 |
| glaberrimá, 7 | White | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1816 |
| grandifórá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1763 |
| Helmá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1826 |
| hirsutá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1820 |
| imbricatá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1820 |
| juniperiná | White | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1800 |
| lancoellatá | White | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1823 |
| laricifollá | White | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| longifollá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1823 |
| macrocarpá | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1810 |
| mariná, 4 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Germany | 1793 |
| marginatá | White | 7, H. De. Tr. Caucasus | 1818 |
| mediterraneá | White | 6, H. Her. A. Mediterr. | 1843 |
| montáná | White | 6, H. Her. P. France | 1800 |
| multicaullá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1814 |
| nardifollá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1827 |
| ottoides, 10 | White | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1820 |
| pendulá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1816 |
| peploides | White | 6, H. Ev. Cr. Britain | |
| pinifollá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1823 |
| polygonoideá | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1822 |
| procerá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1820 |
| prostrambá | Purple | 7, F. De. Tr. Egypt | 1801 |
| pubescens | White | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1820 |
| purpuréá | White | 7, H. A. Spain | 1823 |
| ramososá | White | 7, H. B. Hungary | 1816 |
| recurvá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Alps | 1822 |
| rigidá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1823 |
| rostratá | White | 8, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1816 |
| rúbrá | Purple | 7, H. A. Britain | |
| rubellá, 11 | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| sáliná | Purple | 7, H. A. Bohemia | 1820 |
| saxatállá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Germany | 1732 |
| scábrá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. | 1822 |
| setáceá, 12 | White | 7, H. Her. P. France | |
| striatá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1683 |
| strictá | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| subulátá, 13 | White | 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1822 |
| tenuifollá | White | 7, H. A. England | 1820 |
| Burreliéri | White | 7, H. A. S. France | 1820 |
| hybridá | White | 7, H. A. S. France | 1827 |
| viscidóllá, 14 | White | 7, H. A. France | 1818 |
| vesicáquetá | White | 8, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1731 |
| triflórá | White | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| triándrá | White | 6, H. A. | 1817 |
| trinervís | White | 6, H. A. Britain | |
| vérná | White | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| verticillatá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Armenia | 1823 |
| uliginózá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| Mediá, 9, serpyllifollá. | | | |
| ARÉOLÁ, little spaces or areas on the surface of anything; the spaces between the cracks in the lichens are the areolæ. | | | |
| ARÉTŪSÁ, Swartz. A nymph of Diana's, who was changed into a fountain; applied to this genus on account of the habit of the plants. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ.</i> The species of this genus are handsome, especially <i>A. bulbosa</i> , which has a large fine lilac flower terminating each stem; it requires to be kept in the greenhouse, and to be grown in a peaty soil, very moist, with the pots well drained. <i>A. plicata</i> does not require to be kept quite so moist. | | | |
| bulbosá | Wht. ro. | 6, G. Ter. Carolina | |
| plicatá | W. S. Ter. | E. Ind. | 1806 |
| ARÉTŪX, Willdenow. Called after Benoit Aretius, a Swiss, professor in the university of Berne. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Primulacææ.</i> Minute interesting species, growing best on rock-work or in pots. Sandy loam and peat suit them, and they are multiplied by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme: 1. Androsacæ aretia.</i> | | | |
| alpíná | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1775 |
| argenteá | White | 6, F. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1826 |
| helveticá, 1 | White | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1775 |
| pubescens | White | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1824 |
| Vitaliáná | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1787 |
| ARGŌNĪX, Schoub. From <i>argam</i> , its aboriginal name. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Sapotacææ.</i> A very fine tree, succeeding in common soil, and increased freely by layers or cuttings. The wood is so close and hard, as to sink in water. <i>Synonymes: 1. Sideroxyylon spinosum, Elæodendron argania.</i> | | | |
| sideroxylýon, 1 | Grn. yel. | 7, S. Ev. T. Morocco | 1711 |
| ARGŌMŌNĒ, Tournefort. Named from its supposed medicinal qualities; from <i>argema</i> , cataract of the eye. <i>Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Papaveracææ.</i> Very interesting dwarf species, succeeding well in common soil, and increased by suckers. <i>Synonyme: 1. intermedia.</i> | | | |
| albiflórá | White | 7, H. A. Mexico | 1821 |
| Barceloná, 1 | Cream | 6, F. Her. P. Mexico | 1827 |
| grandifórá | White | 7, H. Her. P. Mexico | 1827 |
| mexicáná | Yellow | 7, H. A. Mexico | 1592 |
| ochroleucá | Sulphur | 7, H. A. Mexico | 1827 |
| ARGŌLÁSĪX, Jusieu. Named from <i>argos</i> , white, and <i>lasios</i> , woolly; in reference to the calyx being white and velvety on the outside. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Hamodoracææ.</i> An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Lophiólá.</i> <i>Synonyme: 1. Lannaria plumosá.</i> | | | |
| plumosá | White | G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| ARGŪREĪX, Louriero. Named in reference to the white silvery texture of the leaves; from <i>argyreios</i> , silvery. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Convolvulacææ.</i> A very fine genus of extensive growing climbers, requiring a good deal of time and pot-room before they flower. <i>A. cuneifóllá</i> is dwarf, and produces an abundance of elegant flowers: light rich soil, or sandy loam and peat mixed, suit them well; cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass, root freely. <i>Synonymes: 1. Lettsumia bona-nox. 2. L. cuneatá. 3. L. cymosa. 4. L. ornata. 5. L. pomacea. 6. Ipomea speciosa, Lettsumia nervosa. 7. L. splendens. 8. L. uniflora.</i> | | | |
| boná-nóx, 1 | White | S. Ev. Tu. E. Ind. | 1799 |
| cuneatá, 2 | Purple | 8. S. Ev. Tu. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| cymosá, 3 | Pink | S. Ev. Tu. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| ornatá, 4 | White | S. Ev. Tu. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| pomacéá, 5 | Pink | S. Ev. Tu. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| speciósá, 6 | Red | 7, S. Ev. Tu. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| splendens, 7 | Pink | S. Ev. Tu. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| uniflórá, 8 | White | S. Ev. Tu. E. Ind. | 1817 |
| ARIDITY, dryness. | | | |
| ARĪETĪNŪM, resembling a ram's head. | | | |
| ARĪL, { a process of the placenta adhering to the hilum of seeds; a peculiar substance covering the seeds. | | | |
| ARĪLLŪS, { | | | |
| ARĪLĪTĪ, having that peculiar appendage called arillus. A term only applied to seeds. | | | |
| ARĪSTATĪ, { having a beard or awn, as the glume of ARĪSTATĪDŪ, { barley. | | | |
| ARĪSĀRŪM, Tournefort. A Greek word. <i>Linn. 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Aracææ.</i> A curious plant, of little interest, and easily grown in sandy loam, with a little peat. <i>Synonyme: 1. Arum arisarum.</i> | | | |
| vulgáre, 1 | Igt. yel. | 5, F. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1596 |
| ARĪSTRĒĀ, Ker. Named in reference to the bearded leaves, from <i>arista</i> , a point, or beard. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Iridacææ.</i> A pretty genus, thriving well in loam and peat, and increased by seeds or divisions. <i>A. capitata</i> should be planted in peat. | | | |
| capitatá | Blue | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| cyánéá | Blue | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| melsleucá | Pa. blue | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| pusillá | Blue | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| spirális | Pa. blue | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| ARĪSTRĪDŪ, Linn. Derived from <i>arista</i> , an ear of corn. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Graminææ.</i> These plants are not worth cultivating. | | | |
| stipoides | Apetal | 6, Grass. N. Holl. | 1826 |
| vágans | Apetal | 6, Grass. N. Holl. | 1816 |
| ARĪSTŌLŪCHĪX, Linn. So named from <i>aristos</i> , best, and <i>locheia</i> , partition; its supposed medical qualities. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Aristolochiæææ.</i> This is a remarkable genus, the flowers having more or less the appearance of a horn. The most suitable compost is a mixture of sandy loam and peat, with a very little well-decomposed dung. Cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass in heat. <i>Synonymes: 1. A. ringens. 2. A. trilobata.</i> | | | |
| acuminatá | Purple | S. Ev. Cl. Mauri. | 1822 |
| arborescens | Yel. pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. America | 1737 |
| Arkansá | Purple | 7, H. De. Cl. Arkansas | 1824 |
| barbatá | Purple | S. Ev. Cl. Caraccas | 1796 |
| bilobatá | Purple | S. Ev. Cl. | 1824 |
| bæticá | Purple | 6, H. De. Cl. Spain | 1596 |
| bracteatá | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind. | 1793 |
| brasiliénsis, 1 | Yellow | S. Ev. Cl. Brazil | 1820 |
| caudatá | Lurid | 6, S. Ev. Tu. Brazil | 1822 |
| chilénsis | Pur. grn. | 9, F. De. Cl. W. Ind. | 1832 |
| fórens | Pur. yel. | 6, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. | 1832 |
| Clemátis | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | 1822 |
| cymbiflórá | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Cl. St. Paul. | 1829 |
| fétidá | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. Cl. Mexico | 1822 |
| glaucá | Purple | 7, G. Ev. Cl. Barbary | 1785 |
| grandifórá | | S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica | 1824 |

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|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------|
| ha-MATÁ | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Cl. Cuba | 1822 |
| hirtá | 6, G. Her. P. Chio | 1759 | |
| indicá | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1780 |
| lav'osá | Pur. gm. yl. | 7, S. Ev. Tu. Brazil | 1821 |
| lóngá | Purple | 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. | 1548 |
| máximá | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Cl. N. Spain | 1759 |
| odoratísalímá | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica | 1737 |
| palldá | Wht. pur. | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1640 |
| pasturifórmis | | S. Ev. Cl. Caracae | 1823 |
| Pistochilá | Purple | 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. | 1597 |
| ringés | Pur. gm. yl. | 7, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil | 1820 |
| rotundá | Drk. pur. | 7, G. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1596 |
| seccá | Purph. red | 9, S. Ev. Tu. Silhet | 1823 |
| agittátá | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1819 |
| sempervírvis | Purple | 6, G. Ev. Tr. Candia | 1727 |
| Serpentáriá | Drk. pur. | 7, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. | 1632 |
| Siphó | Yel. brn. | 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. | 1763 |
| surinaménsis, 2 | Yellow | S. Ev. Cl. Surinam | 1823 |
| tomentósá | Purple | 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. | 1799 |
| trifidá | Green | S. De. Tu. Caracae | |
| trilobátá | Purple | 6, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. | 1775 |

ARISTÓTELĀ, Willdenow. In memory of the celebrated Aristotĕle. Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Philadelphaceae*. This as a shrub is showy, but its flowers have little beauty. In a warm situation it grows freely, in common soil, and ripened cuttings soon take, as do also layers. It produces a berry.

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|---------------------|----------|----------------------|------|
| Máqui | Wht. gm. | 5, H. Ev. S. Chile | 1735 |
| variegátá | Wht. gm. | 5, F. Ev. S. Gardens | |

ARMENĀKĀ, Tournefort. Named from the apricot being originally from Armenia. Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amygdaleae*. A genus of valuable fruit trees, as is at once apparent from its containing the well-known apricot. The species all thrive well in a rich loamy soil, and are best increased by budding on kind free-growing plum stocks. *A. vulgaris*, or common apricot, produces a round, yellow, firmish-fleshed fruit, little less esteemed than the peach or nectarine; it is used fresh from the tree at the dessert, and is also made into jellies, preserves, &c.; from the clarified juice the Chinese make lozenges, which, dissolved by water, yield a grateful beverage; the nut yields a kind of oil, and the young shoots a fine golden colour to wool. *Synonymes*: 1. *Prunus brigantíca*. 2. *P. dasycarpa*. 3. *P. sibirica*. 4. *P. armeníca*.

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|-------------------------|-------|----------------------|------|
| brígantíca, 1 | Pink | 3, H. De. S. S. Eur. | 1819 |
| dasycárpá, 2 | White | 4, H. De. T. | 1800 |
| persicifóllá | Pink | 4, H. De. T. | 1800 |
| sibirica, 3 | Pink | 4, H. De. S. Siberia | 1788 |
| vulgáris, 4 | White | 4, H. De. T. Levant | 1548 |
| cordatífolá | White | 3, H. De. T. Levant | 1548 |
| ovalifóllá | White | 3, H. De. T. Levant | 1548 |

ARMENĀKĀ, Willdenow. *Armeria* is the Latin name of Sweetwilliam. Linn. 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Plumbaginaceae*. These plants though dwarf are handsome, and well adapted for ornamenting rock-work; they may also be grown in pots, in sandy, open, rich soil. *A. vulgaris*, or common thrift, is considered next to *box* the most valuable for edging walks, borders, &c. *Synonyme*: 1. *Statice armeria*.

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|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|------|
| alliacéá, 1 | White | 6, H. Her. P. Spain | 1798 |
| alpíná | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Carinthia | |
| arenáriá | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. France | |
| cephalóides | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Europe | 1800 |
| denticulatá | Flesh | 6, H. Her. P. Naples | 1816 |
| diasthoides | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Europe | 1810 |
| fasciculatá | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. Portugal | |
| hirtá | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. N. Africa | 1829 |
| húmilis | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1817 |
| juniperifóllá | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Spain | 1818 |
| látifóllá | Lgt. red | 7, H. Her. P. Alzarbia | 1740 |
| littoralis | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | |
| maritímá, 1 | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| montáná | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| pinifóllá | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Portugal | |
| plantaíneá | Red | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1818 |
| púngens | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Spain | 1818 |
| scorzonerifóllá | Scarlet | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| vulgáris | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | |

ARNILLĀRIS, like a bracelet.
ARNĀKĀ, Linnaeus. Derived from *arnakis*, a lamb's skin, because of the likeness of the leaves. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. The species are dwarf and interesting. *A. montana* is a powerful stermutatory, and has besides many and important medicinal properties. *Synonyme*: 1. *A. montana*.

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|---------------------|--------|-------------------------|------|
| Cloná | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| cordatá | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| corsicá | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Corsica | 1824 |
| Doronicum | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1816 |

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|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|------|
| glaciális | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1823 |
| helvéticá, 1 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| lanigerá | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1827 |
| montáná | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1731 |
| scorpioidés | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1710 |

ΑΡΝΟΒΟΟΝ, Willdenow. Taken from *arnos*, lamb, and *ogon*, beard; in allusion to the bearded seeds. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. These are pretty flowering plants, and easily cultivated; the seed merely requires sowing in the border, and treating as other annuals. *Synonymes*: 1. *Urospermum capense*. 2. *U. Dalechampi*.

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|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| asper | Yellow | 7, H. A. Montpel. | 1774 |
| capénsis, 1 | Yellow | 7, H. B. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| Dalechampi, 2 | Lgt. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1739 |
| picroidés | Yellow | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1683 |

ARRACACHĀ, Bancroft. The name given to the plant by the Spaniards in South America. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Perennial South American herbs of a salubrious quality, extensively cultivated for culinary purposes, and propagated by planting pieces of the root, in each of which is an eye or shoot. *Synonyme*: 1. *Conium arracacha*.

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| esculentá, 1 | Brnsh. | 7, S. Tu. P. Santa Fe. | 1823 |
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ARŌMĀ, the spicy quality of a thing.

ARRHENATHERŌN, Paliot de Beauvois. Derived from *arrhen*, male, and *ather*, a point; the male spikes being furnished with awns. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Species of grass, of great use, though but little beauty; cultivation easy. *Synonymes*: 1. *Holcus avenaceus*, *Avena elatior*. 2. *Holcus bulbosus*, *Avēnā bulbosa*.

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|------------------------|---------|--------------------|--|
| avenacéum, 1 | Apetal. | 6, Grass. Britain | |
| matricum | Apetal. | 7, Grass. Scotland | |
| bulbósum, 2 | Apetal. | 7, Grass. Germany | |

ARRŌSŪS, gnawed, bitten.

ARROW-GRASS, see *Triglochin*.

ARROW-HEAD, see *Sagittaria*.

ARROW-ROOT, see *Maranta*.

ARTĀBŌTĀTS, R. Brown. This name was suggested by the curious tendril belonging to the peduncle, by which the growing fruit is suspended on the nearest support; from *aratoo*, to suspend, *botrys*, grapes. Linn. 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Anonaceae*. This species is very ornamental, growing about six feet high, and is easily cultivated in sandy loam, mixed with a little peat, and propagated from ripened cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *A. hexapetala*.

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|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|------|
| odoratísalímá | Brown | 7, S. Ev. S. China | 1758 |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|------|

ARTANĒMĀ, D. Don. A tooth is borne on one side of each of the longer filaments; whence the name, from *aratoo*, to support, *nema*, a filament. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. This is an interesting plant, with the aspect of a mimulus, producing large showy blossoms. It has been treated in the greenhouse, but will succeed in the open border in summer, in loam and peat; seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Torenia scabra*.

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|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|------|
| ímbríatúm | Pa. blue | 8, G. Ev. S. Moreton B. | 1830 |
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ARTĒRĪĀKĀ, Linnaeus. In honour of Peter Artdi, a Swedish naturalist, one of the first who attempted to divide umbelliferous plants into genera. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. An uninteresting species, of the simplest culture—*aquamata*.

ARTEMĪSĪĀ, Linnaeus. Artemis, one of the names of Diana; the plant is said to have been named after Diana, on account of its being used in bringing on precocious puberty. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Some species of this genus are pretty, others merely ornamental, while some are wholly uninteresting; their silvery leaves have a showy effect in rock-work, for which places they are well suited; they grow in almost any soil, and are increased readily from divisions, cuttings, and seeds. *A. chinensis*, and some other species, yield the moxa of China, a substance used as a cauterly, by burning it upon parts affected with gout and rheumatism. In India *A. indicá* is considered a powerful deobstruent and antispasmodic; and the leaves of *A. maderaspatana* are esteemed a valuable stomachic medicine. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. caucasicá*. 2. *A. leucanthemifolia*. 3. *A. nutana*, *cernua*. 4. *A. rupestris*. 5. *A. Redovskii*. 6. *A. inodora*. 7. *A. glaciális*, *rupestris*. 8. *A. rupestris*. 9. *A. splendens*.

| ART | | ART | |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| Abrotánium . . . | Yel. grn. | 8, H. De. S. | Europe . 1548 |
| afra . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | |
| alpina, 1 . . . | Yel. grn. | 7, H. Her. P. | Caucasus . 1804 |
| arboriscens . . . | | 7, H. Ev. S. | Levant . 1640 |
| argentea . . . | Yel. grn. | 6, G. Ev. S. | Madeira . 1777 |
| aristata . . . | Brown | 9, H. Her. P. | Austria . 1597 |
| caerulescens . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Ev. S. | England . . . |
| chinensis . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. | China . . . 1818 |
| Dracunculids . . . | Wht. grn. | 7, H. Her. P. | S. Eur. . 1548 |
| frigida . . . | Yel. grn. | 8, H. Her. P. | Siberia . 1826 |
| furcata . . . | Yel. grn. | 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia . 1820 |
| gallica . . . | Brown | 8, H. Her. P. | Britain . . . |
| glacialls . . . | Yel. grn. | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. . 1739 |
| glauca . . . | Green | 7, H. Her. P. | Greenland . 1806 |
| gromlandica . . . | | 7, H. Her. P. | Greenland . 1810 |
| helvetica . . . | Yel. grn. | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. . 1819 |
| indica . . . | Yel. grn. | 9, H. Her. P. | E. Ind. . 1796 |
| Judaea . . . | Yellow | 8, F. Ev. S. | |
| lactiflora . . . | Pa. wht. | 11, G. Ev. S. | Nepal . . 1823 |
| lenticinens . . . | Yellow | 7, H. De. S. | Carpat. . 1826 |
| maritima . . . | Brown | 7, H. Her. P. | Britain . . . |
| Merschalliana, 6 . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Caucas. . 1816 |
| Mixa . . . | Yellow | 10, G. Ev. S. | China . . . 1815 |
| Metellina, 7 . . . | Yel. grn. | 7, H. Her. P. | Silbia . 1815 |
| nives . . . | Green | 6, H. Her. P. | Norway . 1818 |
| norvegica, 8 . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Norway . 1818 |
| orientalis . . . | Yel. grn. | 7, H. Her. P. | Armenia . 1810 |
| Pallasii . . . | Yel. grn. | 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia . 1820 |
| palmaria . . . | Green | 6, F. Ev. S. | Siberia . . . |
| pectinata . . . | Brown | 6, H. A. | Dauria . 1806 |
| peduncularis, 9 . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Caucasus . 1818 |
| pontica . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. | Austria . 1570 |
| potentillifolia . . . | | 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia . 1818 |
| ramosa . . . | | 6, G. Ev. S. | Canaries . 1816 |
| repens . . . | Brown | 6, H. Her. Tr. | Tartary . 1805 |
| rupesris . . . | Brown | 8, H. Her. P. | Siberia . 1748 |
| salina . . . | Wht. grn. | 7, H. Her. P. | Hungary . 1823 |
| Santonica . . . | Wht. grn. | 9, H. Ey. S. | Siberia . 1596 |
| saxatilis . . . | Brown | 7, H. Her. P. | Hungary . . . |
| scoparia . . . | Wht. grn. | 8, H. A. | Hungary . 1796 |
| sericea . . . | White | 6, H. Her. P. | Siberia . 1796 |
| spicata . . . | Brown | 6, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. . 1790 |
| taurica . . . | Wht. grn. | 7, H. Her. P. | Tauria . 1818 |
| tenuifolia . . . | Yel. grn. | 10, G. Ev. S. | China . . . 1732 |
| valentina . . . | Yel. grn. | 7, F. Ev. S. | Spain . . . 1739 |
| villanica . . . | Lgt. yel. | 6, H. Her. P. | Italy . . . 1739 |
| Wulfenii . . . | Yel. grn. | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. . 1819 |

Abstinthum, alba, ambigua, anethifolia, annua, armeniacca, arragonensis, Balsamita, biennis, camphorata, campestris, c. alpina, canda, canadensis, canescens, caucásica, caudata, chamæmelifolia, coarctata, crithmifolia, desertorum 2, dracunculoides 3, fasciculata, fragrans, gnaphalioides, herbacea, hirsuta, hispida, humilis 4, incisa, inculta, inodora 5, insipida, integrifolia, Japonica, laciniata, longifolia, meziandina, mollissima, monogona, montevidensis, neglecta, nitida, odoratissima, palustris, parviflora, pauciflora, præcæra, procmbens, serrata, Sieversiana, subcanescens, tanacetifolia, viridifolia, vulgaris.

ARTHONIA. The meaning unexplained. *Linn. 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. Lichenes.* Curious species, growing from a quarter of a foot to three feet high, and found chiefly on the bark of old trees.—*Astroideæ, impollita, lignea, obscura, Sneathiana.*

ARTHRICUS, gouty, swollen.

ARTHROPODIUM, R. Brown. Derived from *arthron*, a joint, and *pous*, a foot; the foot-stalks of the flowers being jointed. *Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliaceæ.* Some species of this genus are very pretty, viz. *A. minus* and *fimbriatum*; others are ornamental; and the whole succeed in sandy loam and peat, and increase freely by divisions or seeds. *Synonymes:* 1. *A. minus.* 2. *Anthericum pendulum.*

cirratum . . . White . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Zeal. . 1821
fimbriatum . . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1823
minus . . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1823
paniculatum, 1 . . . White . . . 8, G. Bl. P. N. S. W. . 1800
pendulum, 2 . . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. Tenerife . 1816

ARTHROSTEMMÆ, Pavon. From *arthron*, a joint, and *stemon*, a stamen; their stamens or connectives being jointed. *Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Melastomaceæ.* A beautiful plant, about two feet high, with palish lilac-coloured flowers; it grows in loam, mixed with a little peat, and increases from cuttings. *Synonyme:* 1. *Rhexia versicolor.*

versicolor, 1 . . . Pink . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil . 1825
nitidum . . . Pa. lil. . . 7, G. Ev. S. B. Ayres . 1830

ARTICHOKE, see *Cynara.*

ARTICULATE, } jointed, having joints.
ARTICULATED, }

ARTICULATIONS, the places where one thing is jointed with another.

| ART | | ASA | |
|---|-----------|----------------------|--------|
| ARTOCARPUS, Linn. From <i>artos</i> , bread, and <i>carpos</i> , fruit; in allusion to the well-known name and uses of the bread-fruit. <i>Linn. 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Urticaceæ.</i> To this genus belongs the bread-fruit tree of the South Sea Islands They are difficult to cultivate in this country; a light rich loamy soil is best adapted to them. Sweet says, "they have been generally treated too tenderly, and not allowed sufficient air. They appear to be of the same nature as the fig, to which they are nearly allied. Large cuttings root freely in a pot of sand, plunged under a hand-glass, in a moist heat, with all their leaves entire; if the leaves are shortened, it is a great chance if they succeed." For further particulars respecting this very valuable genus, see <i>Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants.</i> | | | |
| <i>incisa . . .</i> | Wht. grn. | S. Ev. T. S. Sea Is. | . 1793 |
| <i>nucifera . . .</i> | Wht. grn. | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | . 1793 |
| <i>integrifolia . . .</i> | Wht. grn. | 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | . 1778 |
| <i>heterophylla . . .</i> | Wht. grn. | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | . 1778 |

ARUM, Linnæus. Formerly *Arum*, supposed to be an ancient Egyptian word. *Linn. 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Araceæ.* This genus contains some very handsome species, while others are only useful on account of their medicinal qualities; the flowers are generally very disagreeable, hence they are not favourites; they all succeed in any common soil, and increase with little trouble from offsets. *Synonymes:* 1. *Tacca phalifera.* 2. *A. gramineum.*

atrò-ríbens . . . Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758
bulbiferum . . . Purple . . . 4, H. Her. P. Bengal . . 1813
compasulatum, 1 . . . Purple . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1817
Coleckii . . . Green . . . S. Tu. P. Levant . . 1551
crinitum . . . Brown . . . 4, F. Her. P. Minorca . 1777
divariatum . . . Green . . . 7, S. Tu. P. E. Ind. . 1759
Dracóntium . . . Green . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759
Dracunculids . . . Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1548
flagelliforme . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. Bengal . . 1819
gramineum 6, H. Her. P. . . 1*23
hederaceum . . . Purple . . . 6, Epiphy. W. Ind. . 1793
indicum S. Ev. S. China . . 1824
italicum Lgt. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . 1863
integrifolium . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. . . 1745
lingulatum Epiphy. W. Ind. . 1793
marginatum S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1820
macrorhizon . . . Green . . . S. Tu. P. E. Ind. . . 1803
minutum . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Tu. P. E. Ind. . . 1802
obtusilobum S. Her. P. . . 1824
orientale 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . 1820
oriense . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Tu. P. S. Amer. . 1820
palmatum H. Her. P. . . 1825
pedatum S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1820
penulphylum S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1813
picatum H. Her. P. Corsica . . 1800
polyphyllum S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1818
proboscædum 7, H. Her. P. Apenn. . . 1818
ramosum 6, S. Ev. S. . . 1810
ringens 6, G. Her. P. Japan . . 1800
sagittifolium S. Her. P. . . 1824
spirale Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. China . . 1816
syriacum, 2 6, H. Her. P. Egypt . . 1820
tenuifolium White . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1570
terratum Purple . . . 7, F. Her. P. Japan . . 1774
trilobatum Purple . . . 6, S. Tu. P. Ceylon . . 1714
auriculatum Purple . . . 6, S. Tu. P. Ceylon . . 1714
triphylum Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1664
zebrinum Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1664
venosum Purple . . . 3, S. Her. P. . . 1794

ARUNDINACEÆ, reed-like.

ARUNDINARIA, Michaux. An alteration of the word *arundo*, a reed. *Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Arundinaceæ.* These plants are only fit for general collections; their culture is simple, and young plants are obtained from seeds. *Synonymes:* 1. *Ludolphia glaucescens. Panicum glaucescens.*

glaucescens, 1 . . . Apetal . . . Grass. E. Ind. . . 1818
macrosternæ . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Amer. . 1809

ARUNDO, Beauvois. An ancient name of doubtful origin, supposed by some to be from the Latin *arundo*, a reed; and by a recent author to be from the Celtic *aru*, water. *Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineæ.* These are mere weeds. *A. Donax*, var. *versicolor*, is regarded by some on account of its striped leaves. *A. Donax* is grown in France and Italy for fishing-rods, fence-wood, training vines to, &c.

Donax . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1648
versicolor . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1648

festucææ, tenax.

ASARUM, Linnæus. From *a*, privative, and *saron*,

feminine; the application of the term unexplained. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aristolochiaceae*. This is a remarkable genus of dwarf plants, on account of their curious flowers, which are frequently overlooked among the leaves; it is best to plant them near the front of borders, on account of their dwarf character, any common soil suits them, and portions of the root make young plants. The leaves and roots of *A. europæum* are emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|------------------------|------|
| arifolium . . . | Brown | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| canadense . . . | Brown | 6, H. Her. P. Canada | 1713 |
| europæum . . . | Purple | 5, H. Her. P. Amer. | 1820 |
| grandifolium . . . | Brown | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| virginicum . . . | Brown | 5, H. Her. P. Virginia | 1759 |

ASCARICIDÆ, Cassini. Derived from *ascaris*, an intestinal worm, and *cedo*, to kill, because of its medical properties. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Interesting, dwarfish annuals, easily cultivated, with the treatment in common practice for stove annuals. *Synonymes*: 1. *Vernonia anthelmintica*. 2. *F. triplinervia*.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------|------------------|------|
| anthelmintica, 1 . . . | Purple | 8, S. A. E. Ind. | 1770 |
| tripplinervia, 2 . . . | Purple | 11, S. A. Brasil | 1825 |

ASCENDENS, { at first trailing on the ground, then
ASCENDENS, } rising erect, forming a curve.

ASCI, small tubes, which contain the spores of cryptogamous plants.

ASCIGEROSUS, having ascii.

ASCLEPIAS, Linnæus. The Greek name of the *Æsculapius* of the Latins. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. This is a genus of tall-growing herbaceous plants, which thrive best in peat, or any very light soil. They require a good deal of room to show their characters, and are readily propagated by seeds, or dividing the roots. *A. syriaca* is very odoriferous, and in Canada, when in flower, charms the traveller, especially when passing through woods in the evening. The French there eat the tender shoots in spring, as we do asparagus. The natives make a sugar of the flowers, gathering them in the morning, when they are covered with dew, and collect the cotton from the pods to fill their beds. On account of the silkiness of this cotton, Parkinson calls it Virginian silk. The roots of *A. decumbens* are diaphoretic and sudorific, and have the singular property of exciting general perspiration, without increasing the heat of the body; it is used in Virginia against pleurisy. *A. tuberosa* is used in the United States as a mild cathartic, as a remedy for a variety of disorders. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. laurifolia*. 2. *Cynanchum Ipecacuanha*. 3. *A. connivens*. 4. *A. purpurascens*. 5. *A. hybrida*.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|------|
| acuminata, 1 . . . | Red | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1826 |
| aleutica . . . | Green | H. Er. Tw. Ceylon | 1816 |
| amœnæ . . . | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1732 |
| amplexicaulis . . . | Red | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1816 |
| angustifolia . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. Mexico | 1817 |
| asthmatica, 2 . . . | White | 7, S. E. Tw. Ceylon | 1810 |
| cinerea . . . | Brown | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1825 |
| citrifolia . . . | White | 7, S. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1818 |
| curassavica . . . | Scarlet | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1692 |
| alba . . . | White | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1821 |
| debilis . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1818 |
| decumbens . . . | Orange | 7, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1731 |
| exaltata, 3 . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| Greeniânâ . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | 1828 |
| incarnata . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1710 |
| Linaria . . . | White | 7, G. Her. P. Mexico | 1802 |
| linifolia . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. Mexico | 1818 |
| longifolia . . . | Pa. pur. | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1816 |
| mexicana . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1821 |
| nivea . . . | White | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1740 |
| obtusifolia, 4 . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| parviflora . . . | White | 9, G. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1774 |
| paupercula . . . | Red | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1817 |
| phytolocoides . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| polystachya . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1825 |
| pulebra . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| purpurascens, 5 . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1732 |
| quadrifolia . . . | Whit. red. | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| rosea . . . | Red | 7, G. Her. P. Mexico | 1824 |
| rubra . . . | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Virginia | 1825 |
| salicifolia . . . | White | 7, G. Her. P. Mexico | 1817 |
| syriaca . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1629 |
| tuberosa . . . | Orange | 8, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1680 |
| variegata . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1597 |
| verticillata . . . | Whit. grn. | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1759 |
| vir, 6A . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 |

ASCÔBOLUS, Persoon. From *askos*, a bladder, and

ballo, to eject; in allusion to the principal peculiarity of the genus. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A curious production found chiefly on old cow soil—*furfuractus*.

ASCOPHORA, Tode. From *askos*, a term used to denote a peculiar kind of receptacle of spores, and *phoreo*, to bear. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This is mere mould, as seen upon old paste, &c.—*mucedo*.

ASCORUM, Linnæus. From *a*, privative, and *skyrros*, hard; plants soft to the touch. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Hypericaceæ*. The species are dwarf and curious, and succeed well with the treatment given to *Hypericum*.

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|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| amplexicaule . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| crux-Andree . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1759 |
| hypericoides . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1759 |
| pumilum . . . | Yellow | 7, F. Her. P. Georgia | 1806 |
| stans . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1816 |

ASH-TREE, see *Fraxinus*.

ASIATIC POISON-BULB, see *Crinum asiaticum*.

ASIMINÆ, Adanson. A name of Canadian origin, meaning unknown. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Anonaceæ*. Ornamental shrubs, from one to three feet high; they succeed best in peat and loam, and are of easy propagation by layering the branches. *Synonyme*: 1. *Anona triloba*.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|------|
| grandiflora . . . | White | 6, H. De. S. Georgia | 1820 |
| parviflora . . . | Brown | 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1806 |
| pygmaea . . . | White | 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| triloba, 1 . . . | Pa. pur. | 8, H. De. S. China | 1822 |

ASPALATHUS, Linnæus. Said to be derived from *a*, privative, and *spao*, to extract; in reference to the thorns. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. "All the species are rather ornamental when in flower. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, is the soil best adapted for them; and young cuttings of all will strike in sand, under bell-glasses, but the glasses must be wiped occasionally, or the cuttings are very liable to damp off."—*Don's System of Gard. and Botany*.

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|--------------------|--------|------------------------|------|
| affinis . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| albena . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| araneola . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| argentea . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| asparagoides . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| astrofolia . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| callosa . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| candelino . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| carosa . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| capitata . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| Chenopodiâ . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| ciliaris . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |
| crassifolia . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| ericifolia . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| galloides . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1817 |
| genioides . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| globosa . . . | Orange | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| hispidâ . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| hystrix . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| indica . . . | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1759 |
| laricina . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| macronata . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| multiflora . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| pedunculata . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1775 |
| quinquefolia . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| sericea . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| spinosa . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| squarrosa . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| subulata . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| thymifolia . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| uniiflora . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |

ASPALATHUS, Linnæus. Derived from *a*, intensive, and *sparasso*, to tear, some of the species being armed with strong prickles. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. The character and mode of treating this favourite genus is known by all; suffice it to say, that they are most successful in good rich light soil, and may be multiplied by seeds or divisions.

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------|------------------------|------|
| acutifolius . . . | Whit. grn. | F. Ev. S. Spain | 1640 |
| atlanticus . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| albua . . . | White | F. Ev. S. Spain | 1540 |
| amarâ . . . | Green | 7, H. Her. P. France | 1824 |
| aphyllus . . . | White | F. Ev. S. S. Eur. | 1640 |
| asiaticus . . . | White | G. Ev. S. Asia | 1759 |
| Broussoneti . . . | Whit. grn. | H. Her. P. Canaries | 1822 |
| capensis . . . | Green | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1691 |
| dahuricus . . . | Green | 4, H. Her. P. Davuria | 1823 |
| declinatus . . . | Whit. grn. | F. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| decumbens . . . | Whit. grn. | 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| dependens . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1819 |
| falcatus . . . | Whit. grn. | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1792 |

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|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|------|
| flexuosus . . . | Wht. grn. | 7. S. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1800 |
| horrifidus . . . | White . . . | 6. F. Ev. Tw. S. Eur. | | 1800 |
| longifolius . . . | White . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Siberia | | 1827 |
| multifidus . . . | Green . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Caspian | | 1823 |
| obovatis . . . | Green . . . | 7. H. Her. P. England | | |
| placmoides . . . | | | Tenerife | 1829 |
| racemosis . . . | Wht. grn. | G. Ev. S. E. Ind. | | 1808 |
| retrofractis . . . | White . . . | 7. G. Ev. Tw. Africa | | 1759 |
| sarmentosus . . . | Wht. grn. | 8. S. Ev. Tw. Ceylon | | 1810 |
| scandens . . . | Green . . . | G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. | | 1795 |
| Smithianus . . . | | | Tenerife | 1829 |
| stipulatus . . . | White . . . | G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. | | 1821 |
| subulatus . . . | | F. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1811 |
| stylaticus . . . | Green . . . | 7. H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1819 |
| verticillaris . . . | White . . . | 7. H. Her. P. | Caucassus | 1752 |

ASPÄSÄ, Lindley. From *aspazomai*, I embrace, in allusion to the manner in which the column is embraced by the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Elegant plants, with the aspect of epidendrum. The flowers of *A. variegatum* are deliciously sweet in the morning. For culture and propagation, see *Stanhopea*.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|--|------|
| epidendroides . . . | Wht. yel. | S. Epi. Panama | | 1833 |
| variegata . . . | Grn. str. | 2. S. Epi. Panama | | 1836 |

ASPEN, see *Populus tremula*.

ÄSPERÄ, harsh, rugged.

ASPERELLA, see *Elymus hystrix*.

ASPERGILLUS, Michx. From *aspergillum*, because of its resemblance to the brush with which the holy water is scattered in catholic ceremonies. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Mere mouldiness, found in patches upon rotten substances, and damp species in herbariums—*glauca*, *lænens*, *penicillatus*, *vitræus*.

ASPERUGO, Linnaeus. Derived, on account of its asperity, from *asper*, rough. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. Altogether uninteresting, except in a botanical point of view.

| | | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------------------|--|--|
| procumbens . . . | Blue . . . | 4. H. Tr. A. Britain | | |
|------------------|------------|----------------------|--|--|

ASPERULÄ, Linnaeus. A diminutive of *asper*, rough; leaves. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Stellatæ*. *A. arvensis* is a mere weed; all the rest of the species are pretty, and excepting *synanchica*, remarkable for thriving under the shade of trees, in moist soil. The scent of *A. odorata* is quite pleasant, and has been used for flavouring wine, perfuming clothes, &c. An infusion of *A. cynanchica* is astringent, and is used as a gargle. *A. odorata* is diuretic. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. rivalis*. 2. *Galium glaucum*. 3. *A. repens*. 4. *Galium humifusum*. 5. *A. incana*.

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|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|------|
| alpina . . . | White . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Caucasus | | 1820 |
| Aparine, 1 . . . | White . . . | 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1818 |
| arodiensis . . . | Red . . . | 4. H. Her. P. Aroëdia | | 1819 |
| aristata . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1823 |
| brevifolia . . . | Purple . . . | 7. F. Ev. Tr. Europe | | 1825 |
| crassifolia . . . | White . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Levant | | 1775 |
| cynanchica . . . | Flesh . . . | 7. H. Her. P. England | | |
| galioides, 2 . . . | White . . . | 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1710 |
| hirtata, 3 . . . | White . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Portugal | | 1819 |
| hirta . . . | Purple . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Pyrenees | | 1817 |
| humifusa, 4 . . . | White . . . | 7. H. Her. Tr. Caucasus | | 1818 |
| lavigata . . . | White . . . | 6. H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1775 |
| longifolia . . . | Yel. pur. | 7. H. Her. P. Hungary | | 1821 |
| longifolia . . . | Red . . . | 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1820 |
| montana . . . | Pink . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Hungary | | 1801 |
| nitida . . . | Pink . . . | 8. H. Her. P. Greece | | 1829 |
| odorata . . . | White . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| pyrenæica . . . | Flesh . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Spain | | 1821 |
| rigida . . . | Red . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Greece | | 1819 |
| scabra . . . | White . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Italy | | 1824 |
| supina . . . | Pink . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Caucasus | | 1821 |
| taurina . . . | White . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Italy | | 1769 |
| tinctoria . . . | Pink . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Europe | | 1764 |
| tomentosa, 5 . . . | Red . . . | 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1817 |

arvensis.

ASPNODÄUS, Linnaeus. From *a*, privative, and *sphallo*, to supplant; a flower not to be surpassed. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liaceæ*. These plants are of a bold aspect, and when in flower very ornamental; common soil suits them well, and young plants are obtained without difficulty from the roots.

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|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|------|
| æstivus . . . | White . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Spain | | 1820 |
| albus . . . | White . . . | 4. H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | |
| clavatus . . . | White . . . | 7. S. A. E. Ind. | | 1808 |
| creticus . . . | Yellow . . . | 8. H. Her. P. Candia | | 1821 |
| fastuosus . . . | White . . . | 8. H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1596 |
| intermedius . . . | White . . . | 7. G. P. Canaries | | 1822 |
| luteus . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Sicily | | 1596 |
| proliferus . . . | White . . . | 8. H. A. Armenia | | 1824 |
| ramosus . . . | White . . . | 4. H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1551 |
| sibiricus . . . | Pa. yel. | 5. H. Her. P. Siberia | | 1829 |
| tauricus . . . | White . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Tauria | | 1812 |
| umbellor . . . | White . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Siberia | | 1824 |

ASPICARPÄ, Richard. The form of the fruit resembles a shield; hence the name from *aspis*, a shield, and *karpos*, fruit. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. A twining plant of little interest, and easy cultivation.

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| græns . . . | Apetal . . . | 7. S. De. Tw. S. Amer. | | 1821 |
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ASPIDISTRÄ, Ker. From *aspidiseon*, a little round shield; the form of the flower. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acoraceæ*. A curious plant, remarkable for producing its flowers under the surface of the soil; any common soil; suckers.

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| lörida . . . | Purple . . . | 7. S. Her. P. China | | 1832 |
| punctata . . . | Purple . . . | 3. S. Her. P. China | | 1824 |

ASPIDIUM, Swartz. From *aspidium*, a little buckler; because of the form of the indusium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. One of the prettiest and very interesting genera of Ferns. A mixture of loam and peat, and a sheltered situation, are very suitable for them; they are multiplied by seeds, or divisions. *Synonymes*: 1. *Nephrodium acrostichoides*. 2. *N. decompositum*. 3. *Cyathea dentata*. 4. *Aspidium trapezoides*. 5. *Polypodium fragrans*. 6. *Nephrodium unilum*.

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| acrostichoides, 1 . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | |
| aculeatum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| æmulum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. G. Her. P. Madeira | | 1779 |
| alpinum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1825 |
| angulatum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Hungary | | 1819 |
| atomarium . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1820 |
| auriculatum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. E. Ind. | | 1793 |
| bulbiferum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1638 |
| ciuciarium . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. Jamaica | | 1820 |
| cordifolium . . . | Brown . . . | 6. S. Her. P. Jamaica | | 1824 |
| coriaceum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. G. Her. P. V. D. L. | | 1821 |
| cristatum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. England | | |
| decompositum, 2 . . . | Brown . . . | 7. G. Her. P. N. Holl. | | 1820 |
| dentatum, 3 . . . | Brown . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| dilatatum . . . | Brown . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| dimetorum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| elongatum . . . | Brown . . . | 6. G. Her. P. Madeira | | 1779 |
| exaltatum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. Jamaica | | 1793 |
| Felix-mas . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| fragile . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| fragrans . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Siberia | | 1820 |
| intermedium . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1823 |
| indusium . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. Jamaica | | 1824 |
| irriguum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| lobatum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. England | | |
| Lonchitis . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| macrophyllum . . . | Brown . . . | 8. S. Her. P. W. Ind. | | 1816 |
| marginalæ . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1772 |
| mölle . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. Caracass | | 1824 |
| montanum . . . | Brown . . . | 6. S. Her. P. Switzerl. | | 1819 |
| mucronatum . . . | Brown . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Jamaica | | 1820 |
| noveboracensæ . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1812 |
| Orontidis . . . | Brown . . . | 8. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| parasilicium . . . | Brown . . . | 6. S. Her. P. E. Ind. | | 1824 |
| pætinatum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Ev. S. Jamaica | | 1784 |
| pectinatum, 4 . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. W. Ind. | | 1820 |
| propinquum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. E. Ind. | | 1793 |
| pubescens . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. Jamaica | | 1817 |
| regium . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. Britain | | |
| rhaeticum . . . | Brown . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| rhizophyllum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Jamaica | | 1820 |
| rigidum, 5 . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1816 |
| Serra . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. Jamaica | | 1819 |
| spinulosum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| Thelypteris . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| trapezoides . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. Jamaica | | 1824 |
| trifoliatum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. W. Ind. | | 1769 |
| unilum, 6 . . . | Brown . . . | 8. S. Her. P. N. Holl. | | 1793 |
| villosum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. W. Ind. | | 1793 |

ASPLENIUM, Linnaeus. From *a*, privative, and *splen*, spleen; its supposed medicinal qualities. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Aspidium*. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. germanicum*. 2. *Nephrodium asplenoides*, *Aspidium asplenoides*. 3. *Polypodium Filix-femina*. 4. *Aspidium fontanum*, *Polypodium fontanum*. 5. *Aspidium fontanum*, *Halleri*, *Athyrium Halleri*. 6. *Nephrodium Filix-femina*, *Aspidium angustum*. 7. *A. obtusum*. 8. *A. glandulosum*, *Vallis-clausæ*. 9. *A. rhizophorum*. 10. *A. acrostichoides*.

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| acutum . . . | Brown . . . | 4. G. Her. P. Tenerife | | 1818 |
| Adiantum-nigrum . . . | Brown . . . | 8. H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| alternifolium, 1 . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Scotland | | |
| angustifolium . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1812 |
| Athyrium, 2 . . . | Brown . . . | 8. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1823 |
| attenuatum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. G. Her. P. N. Holl. | | 1824 |
| bipartitum . . . | Brown . . . | 8. S. Her. P. Jamaica | | 1820 |
| bisetum . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. Jamaica | | 1821 |
| brasiliensæ . . . | Brown . . . | 7. S. Her. P. Brazil | | 1822 |

| ASP | AST | AST | AST |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|-----|
| bulbiferum . . . Brown | . 7, G. Her. P. N. Zeal. | . 1820 | |
| ciutariolum . . . Brown | . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | . 1820 | |
| cultrifolium . . . Brown | . S. Her. P. W. Ind. | . 1820 | |
| dentatum . . . Brown | . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | . 1820 | |
| difforme . . . Brown | . 8, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | . 1823 | |
| diversifolium . . . Brown | . 6, G. Her. P. Norf. Is. | . 1831 | |
| ebenum . . . Brown | . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1779 | |
| falcatum . . . Brown | . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | . 1825 | |
| Filix-femina, 3 | . 4, H. Her. P. Britain. | . 1823 | |
| habellifolium . . . Brown | . 7, S. Her. P. N. Holl. | . 1820 | |
| fontanum, 4 . . . Brown | . 7, H. Her. P. England. | . 1822 | |
| formosum . . . Brown | . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | . 1822 | |
| fragrans . . . Brown | . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica. | . 1793 | |
| Halleri. 5 . . . Brown | . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | . 1819 | |
| lanceolatum . . . Brown | . 8, H. Her. P. England. | . 1828 | |
| maderense . . . Brown | . 6, H. Her. P. Madeira. | . 1828 | |
| marinum . . . Brown | . 7, H. Her. P. Britain. | . 1812 | |
| melanoctylon . . . Brown | . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1812 | |
| Michauxi, 6 . . . Brown | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1823 | |
| monanthemum . . . Brown | . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | . 1790 | |
| montanum . . . Brown | . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1812 | |
| Nidus . . . Brown | . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | . 1820 | |
| obtusatum, 7 . . . Brown | . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | . 1824 | |
| palmatum . . . Brown | . 7, G. Her. P. S. Eur. | . 1816 | |
| Petrarchæ, 8 . . . Brown | . 8, H. Her. P. France. | . 1819 | |
| præmorsum . . . Brown | . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica. | . 1793 | |
| pumilum . . . Brown | . 7, H. Her. P. W. Ind. | . 1823 | |
| radicans, 9 . . . Brown | . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | . 1820 | |
| rhizophorum . . . Brown | . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica. | . 1793 | |
| rhizophyllum . . . Brown | . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1680 | |
| Ruta-muraria . . . Brown | . 7, H. Her. P. Britain. | . 1812 | |
| septentrionalis . . . Brown | . 7, H. Her. P. Britain. | . 1812 | |
| serotum . . . Brown | . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | . 1793 | |
| Shepherdii . . . Brown | . 8, S. Her. P. N. Holl. | . 1820 | |
| striatum . . . Brown | . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | . 1793 | |
| thelypteroides, 10 . . . Brown | . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1823 | |
| Trichomanes . . . Brown | . 7, H. Her. P. Britain. | . 1812 | |
| viride . . . Brown | . 6, H. Her. P. Britain. | . 1812 | |
| viriparum . . . Brown | . 8, S. Her. P. Maurit. | . 1820 | |
| ramisefolium . . . Brown | . 7, S. Her. P. Caraccas. | . 1820 | |

Aspidia, Cavanillea. In honour of Ignatius Deasso, a distinguished Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. These plants are ornamental and of easy cultivation in sandy soil; cuttings are propagated without difficulty in sand or sandy loam, in heat.

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| populnea . . . White | . S. Ev. T. Bourbon. | . 1820 |
| viburnoides . . . White | . S. Ev. T. Bourbon. | . 1822 |

ASTURGEN, rising upwards.

ASTARTE, Decandolle. A mythological name; Astarte, in Syria Venus. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. An ornamental species, three feet high; for culture, &c., see *Melaleuca*. *Synonyme:* 1. *Melaleuca fascicularis*.

fascicularis, 1 . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .

ASTELMA, R. Brown. From *a*, privative, and *stelma*, crown, in allusion to the construction of the fruit. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Beautiful flowering plants, especially *A. eximium*; they grow about three feet high and thrive well in sandy peat soil; the pots must be well drained, and the soil carefully watered, or they do not progress freely, but on the contrary, the whole plant appears to languish; they delight in a situation near the glass, with a free admission of air; they increase by seeds, sown in light open soil, or cuttings in sand, or sandy soil, without difficulty. *Synonyms:* 1. *Elichrysum canescens*. 2. *E. fragrans*. 3. *E. imbricatum*. 4. *Gnaphalium milleflorum*. 5. *Elichrysum retortum*. 6. *E. speciosissimum*. 7. *E. spirale*. 8. *E. Stæhelinæ*. 9. *E. variegatum*.

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| canescens, 1 . . . Purple | . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1794 |
| eximium . . . Crimson | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1793 |
| fragrans, 2 . . . Pink | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1803 |
| imbricatum, 3 . . . White | . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1820 |
| milleflorum, 4 . . . Pa. pur. | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1802 |
| retortum, 5 . . . White | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1792 |
| speciosissimum, 6 . . . White | . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1691 |
| spirale, 7 . . . White | . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1801 |
| Stæhelinæ, 8 . . . White | . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1801 |
| variegatum, 9 . . . Brn. wht. | . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1801 |

ASTEPHANUS, R. Brown. From *a*, privative, and *stephanus*, crown; in reference to the stamens. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. These are twining plants of considerable beauty, growing about four feet high, in peat and loam, and are increased by divisions.

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| linearis . . . White | . 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. | . 1816 |
| triflorus . . . White | . 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. | . 1816 |

ASTER, Linnæus. From *aster*, a star; the flowers resemble little stars from the rays of their circum-

ference. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Many species of this extensive genus are stately and handsome plants, such as *A. punicicus*, *pulchellus*, &c.: the expanded flower, which appear in autumn when others are over, have been compared to a star, from the numerous rays of the circumference; they succeed in any soil or situation, and the herbaceous kinds increase abundantly from suckers. *A. argophyllus* is a very rapid-growing species, and forms an ornamental tree when planted in the border of a conservatory; its leaves have also a fine fragrance resembling musk. *Synonyms:* 1. *A. pumilus*. 2. *A. pennsylvanicus*. 3. *A. umbellatus*. 4. *A. dracunculoides*. 5. *Solidago bicolor*. 6. *A. biennis*. 7. *A. Marylandica*. 8. *A. scoparius*. 9. *A. pubescens*. 10. *A. carneus*. 11. *Grindelia sibirica*. 12. *A. glaucus*. 13. *A. lucidus*. 14. *A. leucanthemus*. 15. *A. expansus*. 16. *A. parviflorus*. 17. *A. ledifolius*. 18. *A. villosus*. 19. *A. fruticosus*. 20. *A. pinifolius*. 21. *A. amœnus*. 22. *A. alpinus ramosus*. 23. *A. glaucus cyaneus*. 24. *A. virgatus*. 25. *A. hungaricus*. 26. *A. virginicus*. 27. *A. dentatus*, *ferrugineus*. 28. *A. patulus*, *strictus*.

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| abbreviatus . . . Blue | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1781 |
| acris . . . Blue | . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | . 1781 |
| aculeatus . . . White | . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | . 1818 |
| acuminatus . . . Pa. red | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1806 |
| adulterinus . . . Violet | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1806 |
| æstivus . . . Blue | . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1776 |
| albûs . . . White | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1812 |
| Alpinus . . . Purple | . 6, H. Her. P. Europe. | . 1658 |
| rose-albo . . . White | . 7, H. Her. P. Europe. | . 1827 |
| ramosus . . . Blue | . 6, H. Her. P. Europe. | . 1804 |
| altalicus, 1 . . . Blue | . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia. | . 1804 |
| alwartianus . . . Red | . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus. | . 1807 |
| Amellus . . . Purple | . 8, H. Her. P. Italy. | . 1566 |
| angustifolius . . . Pa. blue | . 8, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. | . 1596 |
| amellodes . . . Violet | . 7, H. Her. P. Podolia. | . 1824 |
| amplexicaulis, 2 . . . Blue | . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1759 |
| angustifolius, 3 . . . White | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1804 |
| angustifolius . . . Pa. blue | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1804 |
| argenteus . . . Purple | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1801 |
| argophyllus . . . White | . 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | . 1804 |
| astemiliflorus, 4 . . . White | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1820 |
| bellidiflorus . . . Pa. red | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1820 |
| biâorus . . . Violet | . 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus. | . 1820 |
| biandrus . . . Pa. blue | . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1800 |
| bicolor, 5 . . . Wht. yel. | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1759 |
| canescens, 6 . . . Violet | . 9, H. B. N. Amer. | . 1812 |
| cantua . . . Purple | . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary. | . 1816 |
| carolinianus . . . Purple | . 9, G. Ev. S. Carolina. | . 1804 |
| caucasicus . . . Purple | . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus. | . 1804 |
| cellatus . . . White | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1800 |
| conchatus . . . Purple | . 10, G. Ev. P. Siberia. | . 1820 |
| concolor . . . Purple | . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1759 |
| convolvulus, 7 . . . White | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1778 |
| cordifolius . . . Blue | . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1759 |
| cordifolius . . . Pa. blue | . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1811 |
| cornifolia . . . White | . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1811 |
| corymbosus . . . White | . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1795 |
| Cymbalaria . . . White | . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1786 |
| cyaneus . . . Blue | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1789 |
| desertorum . . . Blue | . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia. | . 1820 |
| diffusus, 8 . . . White | . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1777 |
| divaricatus . . . White | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1800 |
| dracunculoides . . . White | . 11, H. Her. P. Tauria. | . 1811 |
| dumosus . . . White | . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1784 |
| elegans . . . Blue | . 9, H. Her. P. | . 1790 |
| eminens, 9 . . . Light | . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1758 |
| ericoides . . . White | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1758 |
| erubescens . . . Red | . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | . 1823 |
| exasperatus . . . White | . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1812 |
| filifolius . . . White | . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1812 |
| firmus . . . Red | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1816 |
| floribundus . . . Purple | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1816 |
| foliolosus . . . Pa. blue | . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1792 |
| foliosus . . . White | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1799 |
| fragilis, 10 . . . Flesh | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1800 |
| fruticulosus . . . Blue | . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1759 |
| gracilis . . . Green | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1816 |
| graminifolius . . . Pa. pur. | . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1790 |
| grandiflorus . . . Blue | . 11, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1828 |
| gravelens . . . White | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1811 |
| heterophyllus . . . White | . 9, H. Her. P. China. | . 1804 |
| hiemale . . . White | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1699 |
| hymale . . . Pa. pur. | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1683 |
| ibericus . . . Purple | . 8, H. Her. P. Iberia. | . 1818 |
| incisus, 11 . . . Blue | . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia. | . 1818 |
| inuloides . . . Red | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1758 |
| juncus . . . Flesh | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1794 |
| lævigatus, 12 . . . Flesh | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1794 |
| lævis, 13 . . . Blue | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1758 |
| lanceolatus . . . White | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1811 |
| laxus, 14 . . . White | . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1811 |

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| laxiflorus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1699 |
| linarifolius | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1739 |
| littus | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1812 |
| longifolius | 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1798 |
| lusitanicus | 6, H. Her. P. Spain | 1826 |
| luxurians, 15 | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1816 |
| macrophyllus | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1739 |
| marginatus | 7, H. Her. P. N. Gran. | 1827 |
| montanus | 8, H. Her. P. Carolina | |
| multiflorus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1732 |
| mutabilis | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1710 |
| myrsinoides | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1825 |
| myrtifolius | 9, H. Her. P. | 1812 |
| memoralis, 17 | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1778 |
| Nova-Angliae | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1710 |
| ruber | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| Novi-Belgii | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1710 |
| nudiflorus | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| obtusifolius | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1797 |
| obtusatus | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| paludosus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1784 |
| paniculatus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1640 |
| pannonicus | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1815 |
| patens | 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1773 |
| pauciflorus | 9, H. Her. P. Missouri | |
| pendulus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1758 |
| pergrinus | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| phlogifolius | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1797 |
| pilosus, 18 | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| plantaginifolius | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| pluriflorus, 19 | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| polyphyllus, 20 | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| praectus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| praecox | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| prenanthoides | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1821 |
| pulechertus | 6, H. Her. P. Armenia | |
| pulcherrimus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1810 |
| punctatus | 8, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1816 |
| panicus, 21 | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1710 |
| demissus | 9, H. Her. P. Gardens | 1820 |
| pyrenaeus | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | |
| radula | 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1785 |
| ramosus, 22 | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1816 |
| recurvatus | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| reflexus | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| reticulatus | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| rigidulus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1815 |
| rigidus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1759 |
| rivularis | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| rubricaulis, 23 | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1815 |
| sagittifolius | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1700 |
| salicifolius, 24 | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1760 |
| salicinus, 25 | 9, H. Her. P. Germany | 1815 |
| sanguineus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| Scheheri | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| serotus | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1786 |
| serotinus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| sessiliflorus | 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1700 |
| sibiricus | 8, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1788 |
| simplex, 26 | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| solidaginoides | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1699 |
| sparsiflorus | 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1798 |
| spectabilis | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1777 |
| spurius | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1789 |
| squarrosus | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1801 |
| stellatus | 6, G. Ev. T. V. D. L. | 1823 |
| strictus | 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1806 |
| subulatus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| surulculosus | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| tardiflorus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1775 |
| tartaricus | 8, H. Her. P. Tartary | 1818 |
| tenuis | 8, G. B. C. G. H. | 1769 |
| tenuifolius | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1723 |
| tomentosus, 27 | 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1725 |
| tortifolius | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| Tridacanti | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1633 |
| trinervis | 8, H. Her. P. Nepal | 1818 |
| Trippolium | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| undulatus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1699 |
| vesiculosus | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1790 |
| villosus | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| vinosus, 28 | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |

divergens, miser 16.

Asterias, stellate, starry.

ASTEROCERATULUS, Vaillant. From *aster*, a star, *kephale*, head; in allusion to the seed. *Lin.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacea*. Very showy plants, growing about two feet high in common soil, and may be readily increased from seeds or cuttings, under a hand-glass, in the same kind of soil. *Synonymes*: 1. *Scabiosa africana*. 2. *S. agrestis*. 3. *S. altissima*, *africana*, *indurata*. 4. *S. amena*, *nitida*. 5. *S. argentea*. 6. *S. atropurpurea*. 7. *S. bannatica*, *Columnea*. 8. *S. Biebersteinii*. 9. *S. canescens*. 10. *S. capillata*, *mollis*. 11. *S. caucasea*. 12. *S. ceratophylla pilosa*. 13. *S. Colum-*

baria. 14. *S. commutata*. 15. *S. crenata*, *coronopifolia*. 16. *S. cretica*. 17. *S. elegans*. 18. *S. graminifolia*. 19. *S. granuntia*. 20. *S. grandiflora*. 21. *S. holoserica*. 22. *S. incana*. 23. *S. intermedia*. 24. *S. isetensis*. 25. *S. legionensis*. 26. *S. lucida*. 27. *S. lutea*. 28. *S. lyrata*. 29. *S. maritima*. 30. *S. micrantha*. 31. *S. mollissima*. 32. *S. neglecta*. 33. *S. nitens*, *lucida*. 34. *S. ochroleuca*. 35. *S. palestina*. 36. *S. paucisetus*. 37. *S. pectinata*. 38. *S. prolifera*. 39. *S. pyrenaica*. 40. *S. rotata*. 41. *S. rupestris*. 42. *S. rufulifolia*. 43. *S. saratilis*. 44. *S. Scopoli*. 45. *S. setifera*. 46. *S. sicula*. 47. *S. silenifolia*. 48. *S. simplex*. 49. *S. stellata*, *taxiflora*. 50. *S. tomentosa*. 51. *S. ucranica*. 52. *S. urceolata*. 53. *Webbiana*.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| africanus, 1 | White | 8, G. Ev. S. Africa | 1690 |
| agrestis, 2 | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1813 |
| altissimus, 3 | Blue | 8, G. Ev. S. Africa | 1819 |
| amoenus, 4 | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. | 1820 |
| argenteus, 5 | White | 8, H. Her. P. Levant | 1713 |
| atropurpureus, 6 | Brown | 7, H. A. E. Ind. | 1629 |
| albus | White | 7, H. A. E. Ind. | 1629 |
| caerueus | Flesh | 7, H. A. E. Ind. | 1629 |
| proliferus | Purple | 7, H. A. E. Ind. | 1629 |
| roseus | Red | 7, H. A. E. Ind. | 1629 |
| variegatus | Variieg. | 7, H. A. E. Ind. | 1629 |
| bannaticus, 7 | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1802 |
| Biebersteinii, 8 | Pink | 7, H. A. Beria | 1823 |
| canescens, 9 | Lilac | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1802 |
| capillatus, 10 | Violet | 7, H. Her. P. | 1820 |
| caucasicus, 11 | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1803 |
| ceratophyllus, 12 | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1826 |
| columnarius, 13 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| commutatus, 14 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1826 |
| crenatus, 15 | Flesh | 8, H. Her. P. | 1825 |
| crucifolius, 16 | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. Crete | 1596 |
| elegans, 17 | Lgt. blue | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1813 |
| graminifolius, 18 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Switzer. | 1843 |
| gramuntius, 19 | Lgt. blue | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1597 |
| grandiflorus, 20 | White | 7, H. A. Barbary | 1804 |
| holosericeus, 21 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1813 |
| incanus, 22 | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1826 |
| intermedius, 23 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1824 |
| isetensis, 24 | White | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1801 |
| legionensis, 25 | Pink | 7, H. A. Spain | 1820 |
| lucidus, 26 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Dauphny | 1800 |
| luteus, 27 | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Russia | 1820 |
| lyratus, 28 | Purple | 7, G. Her. P. Turkey | 1759 |
| maritimus, 29 | Purple | 7, H. A. Italy | 1683 |
| micranthus, 30 | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. Armenia | 1825 |
| mollissimus, 31 | White | 6, H. Her. P. Italy | 1820 |
| neglectus, 32 | Red | 6, H. A. Germany | 1825 |
| nitens, 33 | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Azores | 1779 |
| ochroleucus, 34 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Germany | 1817 |
| palustrinus, 35 | Citron | 7, H. A. Polstaine | 1771 |
| paucisetus, 36 | Straw | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1827 |
| pectinatus, 37 | Violet | 7, H. A. Arabia | 1624 |
| proliferus, 38 | Yellow | 7, H. A. Egypt | 1683 |
| pyrenaicus, 39 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. S. France | 1819 |
| rotatus, 40 | Pink | 7, H. A. Iberia | 1823 |
| rupestris, 41 | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1824 |
| rufifolius, 42 | Scarlet | 7, H. Her. P. Sicily | 1804 |
| saxatilis, 43 | Pink | 7, H. A. Spain | 1827 |
| Scopoli, 44 | Straw | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1818 |
| setiferus, 45 | White | 7, H. Her. P. S. France | 1826 |
| siculus, 46 | Pink | 7, H. A. Sicily | 1783 |
| silenifolia, 47 | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1826 |
| simplex, 48 | White | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1620 |
| stellatus, 49 | Blue | 7, H. A. Spain | 1596 |
| tomentosus, 50 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Spain | 1827 |
| urceolatus, 51 | Lgt. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Ukraine | 1795 |
| urceolatus, 52 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Barbary | 1804 |
| Webbiana, 53 | White | 7, H. Her. P. Mt. Ida | 1813 |

ASTEROMYX, Decandolle. Supposed to be named from *aster*, on account of their resemblance to a star. *Lin.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. The substances referred to this genus are merely cobweb lines, discernible upon the leaves of elm, ash, and sometimes apple-trees.—*Alchemilla, Fraxini, Padi, Prunella, Pyri, Umi.*

ASTROPHORA, Dittmar. Named from *aster*, a star, and *phoro* to bear. *Lin.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This curious production is said to be peculiar to rotten mushrooms—*Lycoperdoides*.

ASTYLE, Hamilton. From *a*, private, and *stille*, brightness; plants opaque. *Lin.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Saxifragacea*. This plant is ornamental, attaining two feet in height; it grows best in open peat, and is multiplied by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1. *Tiarella biternata*

decandra, 1 White 6, H. Her. P. Carolina 1812

ASTROGALUS, Linnaus. From *astragalus*, vertebra, or talus, the seeds being squeezed into a squarish form.

form in some of the species. It is also a name given by the Greeks to one of their leguminous plants. *Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosae*. This genus is extensive, and the species are many of them very handsome, and well suited for the flower-garden; the herbaceous kinds merely require planting in the open air; the annual kinds sowing where they are to flower. *A. lotoides* is the handsomest, and should be sown in a moderately-heating hotbed, and planted out in the borders when sufficiently strong. *Synonymes: 1. A. carnosus. 2. A. macrorhizus. 3. A. virescens. 4. A. malacaphyllus. 5. Phaca vesicaria. 6. A. tragacanthoides. 7. A. tenuifolius. 8. A. sinicus. 9. A. micranthus. 10. Phaca triangularis. 11. A. albidus. 12. A. alopecuroides.*

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------|
| acutifolius | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland | 1826 |
| adsurgens | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1818 |
| prostratus | Purple | 7, H. De. Tr. Siberia | 1820 |
| adnatus | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1819 |
| aegetifolius | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Tr. A. Austria | 1818 |
| alopeclis | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1810 |
| alopecuroides | Let. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Spain | 1757 |
| Ammodendrus | White | 7, H. Ev. S. Siberia | 1820 |
| annularis | Purple | 7, H. Tr. A. Egypt | 1810 |
| arenarius | Blue | 7, H. De. Tr. Germany | 1718 |
| aristatus | Purple | 7, H. Kv. S. Pyrenees | 1791 |
| asper | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Aetnaea | 1796 |
| austriacus | Pa. blue | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1640 |
| bactica | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. | 1759 |
| baicalensis | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1830 |
| bayonensis | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. France | 1816 |
| brachycarpus | Purple | 7, H. De. Tr. Caucasus | 1820 |
| brachyceras | Yellow | 7, H. A. Tauria | 1828 |
| brevisfolius | Purple | 7, F. Ev. S. Armenia | 1826 |
| bucaris | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Tr. A. | 1818 |
| buchtormensis | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1818 |
| canadensis | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1732 |
| caucasicollatus | White | 7, H. A. | 1816 |
| caprinus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Barbary | 1603 |
| capitatus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Levant | 1759 |
| carolinianus | Grn. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1732 |
| caryocarpus, 1 | Purple | 7, H. Her. B. Spain | 1800 |
| caucasicus | White | 7, H. Ev. S. Caucasus | 1824 |
| chinensis | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. China | 1795 |
| chironostachys | Grn. vel. | 8, H. Her. P. Nepal | 1824 |
| christianus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Armenia | 1737 |
| Cicer | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. Europa | 1570 |
| contortuplicatus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Tr. A. Siberia | 1764 |
| cruciatum | Violet | 7, H. Tr. A. | 1820 |
| cymbocarpus | White | 7, H. Tr. A. Spain | 1800 |
| dahuricus | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Dahuria | 1822 |
| dasyglottis | Purple | 7, H. De. Tr. Siberia | 1818 |
| depressus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. De. Tr. Europe | 1729 |
| diffusus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Caspia | 1823 |
| Dionianus, 2 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Nepal | 1818 |
| emarginatus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1825 |
| epiglottis | Pa. vel. | 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. | 1737 |
| escapitum | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1827 |
| escapitum, 3 | Grn. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1819 |
| falciformis | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Algiers | 1816 |
| frutescens | Violet | 7, H. De. S. Siberia | 1804 |
| galeiformis, 4 | Vel. grn. | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1729 |
| Glaux | Purple | 7, H. Tr. A. Spain | 1596 |
| glycyphylloides | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Da. Tr. Iberia | 1818 |
| glycyphyllus | Vel. grn. | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | 1811 |
| gracilis | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1821 |
| Halicacabius | Pa. vel. | 5, H. Her. P. Armenia | 1806 |
| hamosus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. De. Tr. Spain | 1683 |
| macrocarpus | Pa. vel. | 6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| hypoglottis | Purple | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | 1759 |
| incanus | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Montpel. | 1827 |
| infans | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Mendoza | 1791 |
| inlegens, 6 | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Egypt | 1818 |
| Laxmanni | Purple | 7, H. De. Tr. Siberia | 1814 |
| lentius | Blue | 7, H. De. Tr. Austria | 1816 |
| leptophyllus | White | 7, H. Her. P. Barbary | 1811 |
| leucophaeus | Wht. vel. | 7, H. De. Tr. | 1776 |
| linearifolius, 7 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1780 |
| longiflorus | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Tartary | 1806 |
| lotoides, 8 | Red | 8, H. Tr. A. China | 1763 |
| marcescens | Lilac | 7, H. Tr. A. Egypt | 1817 |
| maximus | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. America | 1818 |
| melilotoides | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1785 |
| micranthus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. | 1820 |
| microphyllus | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1773 |
| monspessulanus | Purple | 7, H. Ev. Tr. France | 1710 |
| albus | White | 7, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. | 1825 |
| narbonensis | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1789 |
| neglectus | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1820 |
| Nuttallianus, 9 | Blue | 7, H. Tr. A. America | 1820 |
| odoratus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Iberia | 1819 |
| Onobrychioides | Purple | 7, H. De. Tr. Austria | 1640 |
| Onobrychia | Purple | 7, H. De. Tr. Austria | 1640 |
| otopetrus | Pa. blue | 7, H. Her. P. Altai | 1817 |
| oxiglottis | Blue | 7, H. Tr. A. Tauria | 1817 |
| Pallasii | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caspia | 1818 |
| palleocens | Pa. vel. | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1818 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------|
| pentaglottis | Purple | 7, H. Tr. A. Spain | 1739 |
| physodes | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1759 |
| platyphyllus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. De. Tr. Siberia | 1824 |
| potius | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Tauria | 1820 |
| Poterium | White | 7, H. Ev. S. Levant | 1640 |
| procumbens | Vel. blue | 5, F. Her. P. Chile | 1832 |
| purpureus | Purple | 7, H. De. Tr. S. France | 1820 |
| reptans | White | 7, G. Ev. Cr. Mexico | 1818 |
| reticulatus | Blue | 7, H. A. Iberia | 1823 |
| semibilocularis | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1804 |
| sesames | Pa. blue | 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. | 1616 |
| scorpioides | Pa. blue | 7, H. A. Spain | 1816 |
| stella | Blue | 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. | 1658 |
| stipulatus | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Nepal | 1822 |
| subulatus | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1820 |
| succulentus | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1827 |
| sulcatus | Lgt. blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1785 |
| tauricus | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Tauria | 1826 |
| testiculatus | Flesh wht. | 7, H. Her. P. Tauria | 1818 |
| tomentosus | Pa. vel. | 7, F. Her. P. Egypt | 1800 |
| Tragacantha | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. | 1640 |
| triangularis, 10 | Pa. vel. | 7, H. A. | 1818 |
| tribuloides | Purple | 7, H. Tr. A. Egypt | 1817 |
| trimestris | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Tr. A. Egypt | 1730 |
| trimorphus | Purple | 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| tumidus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Ev. S. Egypt | 1816 |
| uliginosus | Pa. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1752 |
| utricul | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Russia | 1818 |
| vesiciferus, 11 | Wht. vel. | 7, H. De. Tr. Europe | 1737 |
| vinosus | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1816 |
| virgatus | Violet | 7, H. De. S. Siberia | 1806 |
| vulpinus, 12 | Lgt. vel. | 7, H. Her. P. Caucas. | 1815 |

ASTRANTHUS, Loureiro. Named from *astron*, a star, and *anthos*, a flower; segments radiating in a star-like manner. *Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Homaliaceae*. This species is curious, it grows about four feet high, and will succeed in any rich soil; cuttings in sand strike freely.

cochin-chinensis . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1823

ASTRANTIA, Linnaeus. From *astron*, a star, and *anti*, comparison; in reference to the appearance of the umbels of flowers. *Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbelliferae*. This is a pretty genus; the plants grow from half a foot to two feet high, and succeed well in the flower-border. *A. minor* requires to be grown in pots, and protected in a pit or frame in winter; increased by seeds. *Synonymes: 1. A. intermedia. 2. A. helloborifolia heterophylla.*

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|------|
| carniolica | Striped | 6, H. Her. P. Carniola | 1812 |
| caucasicus, 1 | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1818 |
| majör | Striped | 6, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. | 1596 |
| maxima, 2 | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1804 |
| minor | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1686 |
| pauciflora | White | 7, H. Her. P. Sicily | 1820 |

ASTRAPÆA, Lindley. Named from *astrape*, lightning, bright colour of the flowers. *Linn. 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Sterculiaceae*. These are splendid plants, especially *A. Wallichii*, which may be considered one of the finest plants that ever was introduced; when loaded with its magnificent flowers, we think nothing can exceed its grandeur; there are other species in the collections about London, but we have not yet seen their flowers; they grow freely in any rich soil, or a mixture of loam and peat suits them very well; young cuttings planted in mould, and placed under a hand glass in heat, will soon strike root.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| tillæfolia | | S. Ev. T. Bourbon | 1824 |
| viscosa | Pink | S. Ev. T. Madagas. | 1823 |
| Wallichii | Pink | 7, S. Ev. T. Madagas. | 1820 |

ASTROCARYUM, Meyer. From *astron*, a star, and *karyon*, nut; in allusion to the fruit. *Linn. 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Palmaceae*. A genus of very ornamental trees, attaining the height of from ten to forty feet, thriving in rich loamy soil best, and increased plentifully from seeds.

| | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------|------|
| aculis | | Palm. Brazil | 1820 |
| aculeatum | | Palm. Guiana | 1824 |
| campestre | | Palm. Brazil | 1826 |
| Murumuru | | Palm. Brazil | 1825 |
| vulgare | | Palm. Brazil | 1825 |

ASTROLOBUM, Decandolle. From *astron*, a star, and *lobos*, a pod; in reference to the disposition of the pods. *Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosae*. Very pretty dwarf annuals, with an abundance of yellow flowers; they grow freely in any soil, and ripen abundance of seed, by which they may be multiplied. *Synonymes: 1. Ornithopus durus. 2. O. ebracteatus. 3. O. repandus. 4. O. scorpioides.*

| AST | | ATH | | ATH | | ATT | |
|--|----------|---|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| durum, 1 . . . | Yellow | . 7, H. | A. Spain . . . | 1816 | ATHRĪXĪ, Ker. | From <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>thrix</i> , a hair; the receptacle being without hairs. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is a rather low, ornamental Cape shrub, succeeding in a loamy soil, and increased from cuttings. | |
| ehRACTUM, 2 . . . | Yellow | . 7, H. | A. S. Eur. . . | 1700 | capensis . . . | Red | . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821 |
| repandum, 3 . . . | Yellow | . 7, H. | A. Barbary . . . | 1805 | ATRACTOBŌLŪS, Tode. | The bladder which contains the spores is fusiform, and is ejected from the base of the capsule as soon as the operculum is thrown off; whence the name, from <i>atraktos</i> , a spindle, and <i>boleo</i> , to eject. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Merely a white powdery substance found on wood, stones, &c.— <i>ambigitritius</i> . | |
| scorpioides, 4 . . . | Yellow | . 7, H. | A. S. Eur. . . | 1506 | ATRACYLIS, Linnaeus. | The stems are light, and fit to make spindles; whence the name is derived from <i>atraktos</i> , a spindle. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This species is fit only for general collections; culture and propagation easy— <i>humilis</i> . | |
| ASTRĀLŌMĀ, Robert Brown. From <i>astron</i> , a star, and <i>loma</i> , a fringe; the limb of the corolla being bearded. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Epacridaceae</i> . This most beautiful genus should be in every collection; they make little bushes about a foot high, and thrive best in sandy loam and peat mixed, with the pots well drained, and the plants cautiously watered; cuttings root in sand under a glass. | | | | | | | |
| denticulatum . . . | Pa. red. | . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | . 1824 | | | | |
| humifusum . . . | Scarlet | . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | . 1807 | | | | |
| ASTROSPŌRĪŪM, Kunze. From <i>aster</i> , a star, and <i>spora</i> , a spore, alluding to the form of the spores. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A minute curious black substance, discovered on dead beech branches— <i>Hoffmanni</i> . | | | | | | | |
| ATALĀNTHŪS, D. Don. From <i>atalos</i> , soft, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in reference to the softness of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . These are species of little beauty, and easy cultivation— <i>arborēus</i> , <i>pinnatus</i> , <i>spinuosus</i> . | | | | | | | |
| ATALĀNTĪĀ, Correa. The fruit of this shrub is of a golden yellow colour, whence the name from Atalanta the daughter of Schœnus; so swift that she promised to marry him who outran her, and by casting three golden apples in her way, she was overtaken by Hippomenes. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aurantiaceae</i> . This species is represented as being ornamental, and attaining four feet in height; it succeeds in any rich soil, and increases freely from cuttings in sand under a glass in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Limonium monophyllum</i> . | | | | | | | |
| monophylla, 1 . . . | White | . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | . 1777 | | | | |
| ATĀMĀSCŌ-LILY, see <i>Zephyranthes Atamascō</i> . | | | | | | | |
| ATHĀMĀNTĀ, Koch. Some of the species are found upon Mount Athamas in Sicily; whence the name. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . These are chiefly weeds, of very easy culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Ligusticum Cervaria</i> . 2. <i>Cachrys panicifolia</i> . | | | | | | | |
| condensata . . . | White | . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1773 | | | | |
| macdonaldia . . . | White | . 7, H. Her. P. Greece . . . | 1596 | | | | |
| Mattioli . . . | White | . 7, H. Her. P. Carniola . . . | 1802 | | | | |
| tortuosa . . . | White | . 7, F. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1826 | | | | |
| ANNŪĀ, carvifolia, Cervariā, cretensis, incanā, lasianthā, panicifolia 2, sibirica, steudā. | | | | | | | |
| ATHĀNĀSĪĀ, Cassini. From <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>thanatos</i> , death; in allusion to the length of time the flowers last. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is a genus of Cape plants, growing from half a foot to two feet high; some of them are very pretty, and all succeed well in loamy soil, and increase from cuttings in sand under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. lanuginosa</i> . | | | | | | | |
| canescens, 1 . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1820 | | | | |
| capitata . . . | Yellow | . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1774 | | | | |
| crenata . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1816 | | | | |
| crithmifolia . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1723 | | | | |
| eucaifolia . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1816 | | | | |
| dentata . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1759 | | | | |
| filiformis . . . | Yellow | . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1787 | | | | |
| longifolia . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1800 | | | | |
| parvidora . . . | Yellow | . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1731 | | | | |
| pectinata . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1774 | | | | |
| pinnata . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 | | | | |
| pubescens . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1768 | | | | |
| punctata . . . | Yellow | . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1822 | | | | |
| tomentosa . . . | Yellow | . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1774 | | | | |
| tricuspis . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1816 | | | | |
| trifurcata . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1710 | | | | |
| virgata . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1815 | | | | |
| ATHEROPŌBŌN, Willdenow. From <i>ather</i> , awn, and <i>pogon</i> , a beard; on account of the awns being bearded. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . This is a species of grass said to be very pretty; the cultivation and propagation simple. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Chloris curtispendula</i> , <i>Dinebrā curtispendulā</i> . | | | | | | | |
| aplodesis, 1 . . . | Apetal. | . 8, Grass. S. Eur. | . 1768 | | | | |
| ATHEROSPĒRMĀ, Labillardiere. From <i>ather</i> , awn, <i>sperma</i> , seed; the seeds being furnished with awns. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Atherospermeae</i> . An ornamental tree, attaining the height of twenty-two feet; it grows in loam and peat, and may be increased from cuttings. | | | | | | | |
| moschatā . . . | White | . 6, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | . 1824 | | | | |
| | | [35] | | | | | |
| | | Acuminatā 1, albā 2, albicans, angustifolia, campestris 3, canescens 4, decumbens 5, diffusā, erectā, glabra, hastatā 6, incanā laciniatā, linearifolia, littoralis, microsperma, montevideensis, oblongifolia, obtusā, parvifolia, pūtilū 7, pedunculatā, prostratā, reniformis, rosē 8, sibiricā 9, sulcatā, tatāricā, triangularis, venatā, verticillatā, virgatā. | | | | | |
| | | ATRŌPĀ, Linnaeus. In allusion to the very poisonous fruit; from <i>Atropos</i> , one of the Fates, whose duty it was to cut the thread of human life. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceae</i> . Both poisonous species, only fit for botanical collections. The leaves of <i>A. Belladonna</i> are narcotic and exciting. | | | | | |
| | | arborescens . . . | | White | . 7, G. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1733 | |
| | | Belladonnā . . . | | Violet | . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| | | ATTALĒĀ, Humboldt. Derived from <i>attalus</i> , magnificent; in allusion to the beauty of the trees. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceae</i> . A fine genus of ornamental Palm trees, attaining the height of from ten to seventy feet; they thrive in any rich soil, and increase from seeds. | | | | | |
| | | cōmptā | | Palm. Brazil | 1820 | | |
| | | excelsā | | Palm. Brazil | 1826 | | |
| | | funifera | | Palm. Brazil | 1824 | | |
| | | humilis | | Palm. Brazil | 1820 | | |
| | | Rosci | | Palm. Brazil | 1825 | | |
| | | speciosa | | Palm. Brazil | 1826 | | |
| | | spectabilis | | Palm. Brazil | 1824 | | |

ATTENUATE, } tapering gradually to a point.
 ATTENUATED, }
 AUBRIETĪĀ, *Adanson*. In honour of M. Aubriet, a famous French botanical draughtsman. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Crucifera*. These are very ornamental either in the flower-garden or on rock-work, as they produce their purple flowers for such a length of time; they delight in an open dry situation, and are multiplied by dividing the roots, or cuttings, and are put in a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Farselia deltoidea*, *Alyssum deltoideum*. 2. *Draba hesperidiflora*. 3. *Arabis purpurea*.

deltoideā, 1 . . . Purple . 4, H. Ev. Tr. Levant . . . 1710
 hesperidiorā, 2 . . Purple . 3, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1823
 purpūrē, 3 . . . Purple . 4, H. Ev. Tr. Greece . . . 1820

AUCĪBĀ, *Kempfer*. The name of the shrub in Japan. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Cornaceae*. This is a fine hardy shrub, and its beautiful blotched leaves make it generally admired, particularly as it is clothed with leaves all the year; it is proper for standing singly on a small grass-plot, or in clumps amongst other shrubs in a conspicuous place. Cuttings root readily under hand-glasses, in the common garden soil.

japōnicā . . . Apetal . 6, H. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1783

AUCUPĀRĪŪS, having a tendency to attract birds.

AUDIĀĒRĪĀ, *Bentham*. In honour of M. Audibert, of Tarascon, a celebrated nurseryman. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. An interesting little plant about a foot and half high, and bearing palish-blue flowers; it grows in any common soil, and increases from seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Salvia carnosa*.

inešā . . . Pa. blue . 8, H. Ev. S. Columbia . . . 1827

AUDOUĪNĀ, *Brongniart*. In honour of V. Audouin, a profound entomologist and friend of Brongniart. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bruniaceae*. An ornamental genus; for culture, &c., see the genus *Diosma*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Diosma capitata*.

capitātā . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790

AUSTĪSŪS, grand, stately, magnificent.

AŪLĀX, *Bergius*. Named from *aulax*, a furrow; the under side of the leaves of the original species being furrowed. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*. This is a pretty genus, the species attain from one to two feet high and bear yellow flowers; they succeed best in a very sandy loam, with a good drainage; ripened cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted in a pot of sand, will strike root readily under a hand-glass.

pinifoliā . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1780
 umbellātā . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774

AURICŌNŪS, a head or tuft like hair, of a gold colour.

AURICULATE, } having ear-like appendages.
 AURICULATED, }
 AURICLED, }

AURICULATE-SAGITTATĀ, eared at the base, so as to give the leaf the appearance of the head of an arrow.
 AURICULATĪSTEM-CŁASPING, having auricles at the base of the leaves, clasping the stem.

AVĒNĀ, *Linnaeus*. A name of obscure origin, supposed to be from the Celtic *aten*, from *etan*, to eat; whence our word oat has been obtained. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. The species of this genus are easy of cultivation, and uninteresting in point of beauty.

nudā Apetal . . 6, Grass.
 orientālī Apetal . . 6, Grass. . . 1798
 pretensī Apetal . 6, Grass. Britain . . .
 sativā Apetal . . 6, Grass.
 melanospermā Apetal . 6, Grass.
 leucospermā Apetal . 6, Grass.
 strībīlī Apetal . 6, Grass. Barbary . . 1640

Albā, brevī, bromoidēs, fallāx, fitnā, hirsūtā, planiculis, præcōx, pūnillā, sempervirens, setacē, versicolor.

AVĒNS, see *Genm*.

AVĒRRĪŌĀ, *Linnaeus*. In honour of Averrhoes, of Cordova, in Spain, a celebrated physician. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Oralidaceae*. The species are evergreen trees, singular for the fruit growing frequently on the trunk itself below the leaves: the flowers grow in racemes; the fruit is a five-celled pomme. *A. Bilimbi* is a beautiful tree, with a green, fleshy, oblong fruit, the thickness of the finger, filled with a grateful acid juice; the sub-

stance and seeds not unlike those of the cucumber. Both species form handsome plants in our stoves, growing freely; and ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a hand-glass.

Bilimbi Red yel. . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1791
 Carāmbōlā Grn. red . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . 1733

AVICĒNNĀ, *Linnaeus*. In honour of Avicenna, a celebrated Persian philosopher and physician. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myoporaceae*. The bark of *A. tomentosa* is in great use at Rio Janeiro for tanning, but it is not worth culture in this country—*tomentosa*.

AVICULAR, fit for bird's meat.

AWL-SHAPED, narrow-pointed, like an awl.

AWNEED, terminating in an awn, or sharp point.

AWNEDELY-ACUMINATED, tapering to a point, and terminating in an awn.

AWNS, the beard of any thing.

AXIL, } literally the arm-pit; in plants applied to
 AXILLĀ, } the angle formed by the union of the leaf and stem.

AXIL-FLOWERING, flowering in the axils of the leaves.

AXILLARY, placed in the axils or axillae.

AXIS, the line real or imaginary that passes through any thing; the axis of a spike of flowers is the stem to which the flowers are attached.

AXONŌSŪS, *Beauvois*. Derived from *axon*, axis, and *posos*, a foot; in reference to the structure of the plant. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Species of grass, possessing little that is interesting.

cimicīnŭs Apetal . . 7, Grass. India . . . 1788

axrēŭs, digitātā.

AXŪRĪS, *Linnaeus*. From *axros*, rough; on account of the leaves. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceae*. The species of this genus are mere weeds, of the easiest culture, &c.—*amaranthoidēs*, *hybridā*, *prostrātā*.

AYĒNĀ, *Linnaeus*. In honour of the Duke d'Ayen, of the house of Noailles. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. The species are curious and grow from one to two feet high, producing purple and scarlet flowers in rich soil, and are multiplied by cuttings in sand.

levigātā Scarlet . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . .
 pusillā Purple . 8, S. B. Jamaica . . 1756

AZĀLĒĀ, *Linnaeus*. From *azealos*, dry, arid; habitation of the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceae*. This is a beautiful genus, universally admired for its white, orange, purple, scarlet, and variegated flowers, which are invariably produced in great profusion. They all thrive best in sandy peat or very sandy loam; and cuttings taken off close to the plant will root in sand, under a glass placed in heat, or they may be multiplied from seeds, &c. *A. indica* is a greenhouse plant of great beauty, it should stand out in the open air in summer in a partially shaded situation, and in the winter in a cool part of the greenhouse; and the beautiful varieties require the same treatment.

arborescens . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1818
 bicolor Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1734
 canescens Red . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1812
 calendulacēā . . . Orange . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1806
 chrysolectā . . . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. .
 crocēā Saffron . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. .
 cūpreā Copper . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. .
 flammēā Red . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1812
 grandiflorā . . . Orange . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. .
 ignescens Red . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. .
 lepidā Varieg. . 6, H. De. S. Hybrid . .
 splendens Orange . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. .
 Stapletoniā Rosy . 6, H. De. S. Hybrid . .
 subcuprēā Copper . 6, H. De. S. Hybrid . .
 triumphans Orange . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. .
 Daniellianā Carmine . 6, H. De. S. China . . 1830
 glaucēā White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1734
 hispida White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1734
 indicā Scarlet . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . 1808
 aurantiacā Orange . 4, G. Ev. S. China . . 1822
 ignescens Brown . 4, H. Ev. S. China . .
 phoenicēā Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. China . . 1824
 purpurēo-plenā . . . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . 1819
 variegatā Striped . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . 1824
 ledifoliam White . 4, G. Ev. S. China . . 1824
 Morterii Flesh . 5, H. De. S. Hybrid . .
 præstans Copper . 6, H. De. S. Hybrid . .
 ultidā White . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1812
 nudiflorā Scr. Pink . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1734
 allā White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. .

| AZA | | BAC | | AZA | | BEC | |
|----------------|-----------|-----|--------------------|--------------|-----------|-----|--------------------|
| alba-plenă | White | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | violaceă | Violet | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| blandă | Blush | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | pontică | Yellow | 6 | H. De. S. Turkey |
| carneă | Pa. red. | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | albifloră | White | 5 | H. De. S. Turkey |
| cazolină | Scarlet | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | cupreă | Copper | 6 | H. De. S. Turkey |
| Cobârșii | Scarlet | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | glucă | Yellow | 4 | H. De. S. Turkey |
| cocineă | Scarlet | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | pălădă | Pa. yel. | 4 | H. De. S. Turkey |
| corymbosă | Scarlet | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | tricolor | Pa. red. | 4 | H. De. S. Turkey |
| crispă | Pink | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | versicolor | Yel. rose | 5 | H. Ev. S. Hybrid |
| cumulată | Ser. pink | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | sinensis | Yellow | 5 | G. Ev. S. China |
| di-color | Wht. scr. | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | speciosă | Scarlet | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| fastigiată | Pink | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | acutifoliă | | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| floridă | Pink | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | aurantă | Orange | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| globosă | Pink | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | clisată | | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| glomerată | Pink | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | crispă | Scarlet | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| incană | Pink | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | cuecullată | | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| incarnată | Flesh | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | măjor | Scarlet | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| mirabilis | Scarlet | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | obliquă | | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| magnifică | Scarlet | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | prunifoliă | | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| montană | Scarlet | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | revoltă | | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| pălădă | Pa. red. | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | tortulifoliă | | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| paludosă | Pa. red. | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | undulată | | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| papilionaceă | Strip. | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | viscoasă | White | 7 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| partită | Wht. red. | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | crispă | White | 7 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| parvifloră | | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | dealbătă | White | 7 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| prolifără | | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | fissă | White | 7 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| pitulă | White | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | odorată | White | 7 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| purpurascens | Purple | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | penicillată | White | 7 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| purpură | Purple | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | pubescens | White | 7 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| purpuréo-plenă | Purple | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | rubescens | White | 7 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| roșă | Red | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | variegată | White | 7 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| ruberrimă | Drk. red. | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | vittată | White | 7 | H. De. S. N. Amer. |
| rubescens | Red | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | | | | |
| rubicundă | Red | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | | | | |
| rubră | Red | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | | | | |
| rutilans | Drk. red. | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | | | | |
| scintillans | Orange | 6 | H. De. S. Hybrid | | | | |
| semiduplex | White | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | | | | |
| stanfneă | Red | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | | | | |
| stellată | Red | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | | | | |
| thyrifloră | Drk. scr. | 6 | H. De. S. Seedling | | | | |
| tricolor | Ser. wht. | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | | | | |
| variabilis | Red | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | | | | |
| variegată | Red wht. | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | | | | |
| versicolor | Red wht. | 6 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | | | | |

AzARĂ, Ruiz et Pavon. In honour of Joseph Nicolas Azara, a Spanish promoter of botany. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Biracææ*. An ornamental tree eighteen feet high, which Mr. Don recommends to be grown in loam and sand; and ripened cuttings, he says, will root if planted in sand, placed under a glass, in a moderate heat.

dentată . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1830
 integrifoliă . . . G. Ev. S. Concepcion 1832

AZĂRĂ, sky-blue coloured.

B.

BABIĂNĂ, Ker. Derived by Mr. J. B. Ker, from *Babianer*, because the roots are the favourite food of baboons. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridacææ*. Handsome species, succeeding well in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat, freely watered when the plants are growing; but after flowering keep them dry till October, when they require re-potting. During the suspension of water, keep them quite cool till new roots are made in the pots, after which a little more heat will cause them to flower strong. Protected from frost they succeed well in a south border, or the bulbs may be planted in spring and taken up again in autumn. Offsets or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ixia stricta*. 2. *I. villosa*. 3. *Gladiolus nanus*.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---|--------------------|------|
| angustifoliă, 1 | Variég. | 5 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1757 |
| distichă | Blue | 6 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| mucronată | Purple | 5 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| nana, 3 | Blue | 4 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1807 |
| obtusifoliă, 2 | Blue | 5 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| plicată | Purple | 5 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| purpură | Purple | 5 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| ringens | Purple | 5 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1752 |
| rubrocyană | Blue red | 4 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| sambucina | Lgt. | 4 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1799 |
| spathacéă | Lgt. blue | 6 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1801 |
| stricta | Blue wht. | 5 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1757 |
| thyrifloră | Yellow | 5 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| tenuifloră | Purple | 5 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| Thunbergii | Wht. red. | 4 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| tubata | Yel. red | 6 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| tubifloră | Drk. red | 5 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| villosă | Purple | 5 | G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1778 |

BACĂZĂ, Flora Peru. In honour of George Bacaz, a botanist at Carthage. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. An interesting plant, growing well in peat and loam; cuttings.

spinosă . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1825

BACCATE, berried, fleshy.

BACCATUS, berry-bearing.

BACCHARIS, Linn. By the Greeks, to a plant dedicated to Bacchus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. This genus, called the Ploughman's

Spikenard, consists of ornamental species, of easy culture and propagation. Loam and peat; cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Molina parviflora*. 2. *Calea scoparia*.

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|----------------|-----------|----|--------------------|------|
| adnată | Purple | 8 | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1823 |
| alată | Pa. yel. | 12 | G. Ev. S. | 1829 |
| angustifoliă | White | 7 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| confertă | | 7 | S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1826 |
| Dioscoridis | White | 9 | F. Ev. S. Levant | |
| glomerulifloră | White | 8 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1817 |
| glutinosa | | | S. Ev. S. Peru | 1824 |
| halimifoliă | White | 10 | H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1633 |
| Indică | | | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1819 |
| ivæfoliă | White | 7 | G. Ev. S. America | 1696 |
| parvifloră, 1 | | | S. Ev. S. Peru | 1820 |
| scoparia, 2 | Cream cl. | 7 | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1820 |

BĂCRIS, Jacquin. From *baktron*, a cane; on account of the small stems being used for walking-sticks. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmacææ*. Fine species of *Palms*, thriving well in sandy loam, and only increased by seeds. *B. minor* produces a fruit the size of a common cherry, which contains an acid juice, not very pleasant to the taste. *B. major* produces a nut with a solid kernel, eaten in Carthage.

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|--------------|--|--|----------------|------|
| carvotofoliă | | | Palm. Brazil | 1825 |
| cuspidată | | | Palm. Brazil | 1826 |
| guianensis | | | Palm. Guiana | 1820 |
| macracanthă | | | Palm. Brazil | 1823 |
| măjor | | | Palm. Carthag. | 1800 |
| minor | | | Palm. S. Amer. | 1691 |
| pectinată | | | Palm. Brazil | 1825 |

BADGER'S-BANE, see *Aconitum melocotnum*.

BÆCKĀ, Linn. Taken from A. Bæck, a physician to the king of Sweden. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtacææ*. Very interesting plants, delighting in sandy loam and peat. Cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass.

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|-------------|-------|----|--------------------|------|
| camphorată | White | 7 | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1818 |
| densifoliă | White | 9 | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | |
| diosmæfoliă | White | 8 | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| frutescens | White | 11 | G. Ev. S. China | 1806 |
| gracilis | White | | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1826 |
| linifolia | White | 8 | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1818 |

BÆO

BAL

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BAN

ramo-vasimä . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
 saxicolä . . . White . . . 7. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
 virgätä . . . White . . . 9. G. Ev. S. N. Caledo. . 1806

BÆOMYCES, Acharius. Derived from *baios*, the fruit, and *mykes*, fungus; the resemblance of the fructification to a fungus. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi.* The species appear like some small kinds of *Agaricus* or *Helvella*, and are generally found upon heath, oaks, or sandstone—*caspitiūs, microphyllus, röstūs, rufus.*

BAGODN, svelä like a sack, or bag.
BALÄNTIUM, Kauff. From *balantion*, a purse; on account of the form of the indusium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ.* An interesting species of fern, growing in peat and loam, and increased by divisions. *Synonyme:* 1. *Dicksonia culcita.*

colletä, 1 . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Fern. Madeira . .

BALRISÄ, Cav. In honour of John Baptist Balbis, a writer on botany. *Linn.* 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Orali-daceæ.* A handsome plant, succeeding best in the greenhouse, in loam and peat. It must be watered with great caution; cuttings. *Synonymes:* 1. *Ledocarpum pedunculare. Cruickshanksia cistiflora.*

peduncularis, 1 . Yellow . . 8, G. Ev. S. Chile . . 1825

BALL, applied to the round central part of the flower of *Stapelia.*

BÄLLÖTÄ, Linn. Named from *ballo*, to reject, on account of its offensive odour; hence the trivial name. Stinking Horehound. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiata.* Mere weeds, of the easiest culture. *Synonyme:* 1. *B. fistulä—älbä, distichä, nigrä, 1, vulgäris.*

BALM, see *Mellissä.*

BALM OF GILEAD, see *Dracocéphalum canariensē.*

BALSAM, see *Impättlēs.*

BALSAM APPLE, see *Momördittē balsaminē.*

BALSÄMINÄ, Rivinus. Called *balassan* by the Arabs, from which most probably the name balsamina has sprung. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Balsaminaceæ.* That beautiful and popular annual the garden balsam, with its white, red, pink, purple, lilac, and finely-variegated carnation-like flowers, belongs to this genus. All the species are ornamental, and may be grown with success by the following mode of treatment, recommended in Don's Miller's Gard. Dic.—"The seeds of these plants should be sown on a moderate hotbed, in spring, and when the plants are about two or three inches high, they should be planted in separate small pots, taking care to shade them until they have taken fresh root, replacing them in the hotbed, after which they should have a moderate share of free air admitted to them when the weather is favourable, to prevent their being drawn up tall and weak; they should then be shifted from size to size of pots, until the plants have grown the size required, and when in flower they may be placed in the greenhouse, where they will make a very showy appearance, and seed freely." A light, very rich soil, composed of rotten dung, loam, and leaf mould, with a little sand, suits them best, plentifully watered. They do not root readily by cuttings; but may be increased abundantly from seeds, which in general ripen. The juice of the balsam used with alum is employed by the Japanese to dye their nails red. *Synonyme:* 1. *Impatiens balsamina.*

bifidä . . . Red . . . 8, G. A. Japan . . . 1820
 capensis . . . Red . . . 8, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1818
 chinensis . . . Purple . . 8, G. A. China . . . 1824
 coccinēä . . . Scarlet . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1808
 cornütä . . . Red . . . 8, G. A. Ceylon . . . 1826
 hortensis, 1 . . Red . . 9, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1596
 latifoliä . . . Pa. red . 8, G. A. E. Ind. . . 1818
 madagascariens. . Red . 8, G. A. Madagas. . 1824
 mlnor . . . Red . . . 8, G. A. E. Ind. . . 1817
 mysorensis . . . Red . . . 8, G. A. Mysore . . . 1820

BALSÄMÄRÄ, Desfon. From *balsamon*, balm; in reference to its strong balsamic smell. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ.* Plants of little interest, and easy culture. *Synonyme:* 1. *Tanacetum ännuüm.*

grandiflorä . . . Yellow . 7, F. B. Algiers . . . 1821
 vulgäris . . . Yel. grn. . 8, H. Her. F. Italy . . 1568

ageratifoliä, annua 1, virgata.

BALSAMODENDRON, Kunth. From *balsamon*, balsam, and *dendron*, tree. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Burseraceæ.* An ornamental tree, growing well in

sandy loam and peat, and ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. This tree yields the gum elemi of the East, which is distinct from the American elemi. *Synonyme:* 1. *Amyris zelanica.*

zeylanicum, 1 . . . S. Ev. T. Ceylon . .

BALTIMÖRÄ, Linn. In honour of Lord Baltimore, proprietor of Maryland. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositæ.* Uninteresting species, of easy culture—*älbä, recta.*

BALSAM OF CAPREI, see *Copafjervä.*

BALSAM TREE, see *Clässä.*

BAMBOO CANE, see *Bambäsä.*

BAMBÜSÄ, Schrader. From *bambos*, its name in India.

Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ.* This genus contains the bamboo-cane; the species are interesting, and in rich loamy soil they grow rapidly to a great height in our stoves if well watered; they increase by offsets. *B. arundinaceæ* is very useful for a very great variety of domestic purposes; in the E. Indies, cottages are almost entirely made of it, bridges, boxes, cups, baskets, mats, paper, and masts for boats, are also made of it. It is likewise employed for fences for gardens, &c., and it is commonly used instead of pipes for conveying water. The substance called tabasher, is a secreted siliceous matter, found at the joints of the bamboo.

aristätä . . . Apetal. . Grass. E. Ind. . . 1824
 arundinacæä . . . Apetal. . Grass. E. Ind. . . 1730
 glöcä . . . Apetal. . Grass. E. Ind. . . 1826
 nigrä . . . Apetal. . Grass. E. Ind. . . 1825
 pubescens . . . Apetal. . Grass. E. Ind. . . 1826
 spinösä . . . Apetal. . Grass. E. Ind. . . 1820
 strictä . . . Apetal. . Grass. E. Ind. . . 1824
 verticillatä . . . Apetal. . Grass. India . . . 1803

BANANA TREE, see *Müsä sapientüm.*

BANK-BERRY, see *Actää.*

BANDS, applied to the spaces between the lines, or ribs of the fruit of umbelliferous plants.

BÄNGLÄ, Agardh. Named in honour of Christian Frederick Bang. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algaeæ.* Curious productions, appearing on marine rocks along the sea coast—*atrapurpurätä, fusco-purpurätä, calophyllä, Lamänärä.*

BANISTERIÄ, Linn. In memory of the Rev. John Banister, a diligent botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ.* Interesting species, with beautiful foliage, as *B. splendens.* They succeed in loam and sand, or a mixture of loam and sandy peat; ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme:* 1. *B. heterophylla, B. fulgens.*

clissätä . . . Yellow . S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . 1796
 ferruginä . . . Yellow . S. Ev. Brazil . . 1820
 fulgens . . . Yellow . S. Ev. W. Ind. . . 1759
 Humboldtianä . Yellow . S. Ev. S. Amer. . 1824
 laurifoliä . . . Yellow . S. Ev. Jamaica . . 1733
 ovätä . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. St. Domin. . 1810
 periploceafoliä . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Porto Rico . 1818
 sericä . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . 1810
 splendens, 1 . . Yellow . S. Ev. S. Amer. . 1812
 tenuis . . . Yellow . G. Ev. Tw. B. Aytee . . 1820
 tomentösä . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1820
 zansibärä . . . Yellow . S. Ev. Tw. Zanzibar . 1825

BÄNKSÄ, Robert Brown. In honour of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. Pres. R.S.; a distinguished patron of science in general, particularly Natural History. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ.* This is a handsome and interesting genus. The species, to succeed well, must be treated in the following manner recommended by Sweet. "The pots must be well drained, which should be done in the following manner:—place a piece of potsherd about half way over the hole at the bottom of the pot, then lay another piece against it that it may be hollow, afterwards put some smaller pieces all around them, and some more broken very small on the top of these. All plants belonging to the *Proteaceæ* should be drained in the same manner, as the roots are very fond of running amongst the broken potsherds, and there is not so much danger of their being overwatered; care must be taken not to let them flag for want of water, as they seldom recover if allowed to get very dry; they should also be placed in an airy part of the greenhouse when in doors, as nothing is more beneficial to them than a free circulation of air. Cuttings are generally supposed to be difficult to root, but they will root

| BAN | BAR | BAR | BAR |
|--|---|--|-----|
| <p>readily if properly managed; let them be well ripened before they are taken off; then cut them at a joint, and plant them in pots of sand, without shortening any of the leaves, except on the part that is planted in the sand, where they should be taken off quite close, the less depth they are planted in the pots the better, if they only stand firm, when the sand is well closed round them: then place them under hand-glasses in the propagating house, but not plunge them in heat, the glasses must be frequently taken off to give them air, and dry them, or they are apt to damp off; when they are rooted, the sooner they are potted off in small pots the better, as the sand is liable to canker their roots, if left too long in it; when potted off they should be placed in a close frame, but not on heat, as a bottom-heat will destroy their roots, when they must be hardened to the air by degrees. Plants raised in this way have better roots, grow faster, and flower sooner, than plants raised from seeds: in raising them from seeds, they should be sown in the same kind of soil as the plants are grown in, and placed in the greenhouse, or if it is in summer they will come up sooner, if placed out in the open air; they will soon make their appearance, when they should be potted off in small pots, for if left in the seed pots too long they are apt to die, and are more difficult to move with safety." <i>Synonymes: 1. B. ledifolia, B. littoralis.</i></p> | | <p><i>meliceæ.</i> An interesting species, growing in sandy loam, and multiplied by divisions. <i>purpureâ</i> . . . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . 1825 BARBADOES CEDAR, see <i>Juniperûs barbadensis.</i> BARBADOES CHERRY, see <i>Malpighiâ.</i> BARBADOES GOOSEBERRY, see <i>Peteskiâ.</i> BARBADOES LILY, see <i>Amaryllis equestris.</i> BARBARËA, <i>Robert Brown.</i> On account of its being formerly called the herb of St. Barbara. <i>Linn. 15, Nat. Or. Cruciferae.</i> Plants of easy culture. The genus is called the Winter <i>Cress. Synonymes: 1. Cheiranthus ibericus. 2. Siumbrium Barbarea. 3. Erysimum praecox. 4. E. Barbarea.</i> <i>præcox. 3</i> . . . Yellow . 10, H. Her. P. England . <i>vulgâris. 4</i> . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . <i>ibericâ 1, plantaginâ 2, taëricâ.</i> BARBIËRÏA, <i>Decan.</i> In compliment to J. B. G. Barbier, M.D. <i>Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ.</i> An ornamental species, grown in sandy peat, and multiplied by cuttings. <i>Synonymes: 1. Clitoria polyphylla. Galactia pinnata.</i> <i>polyphyllâ, 1</i> . . . Purple . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1818 BARLËRÏA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of the Rev. James Barleier, a Dominican, and M.D. of Paris. <i>Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Acanthaceæ.</i> These interesting dwarfish plants flower freely if grown in loam and peat, mixed with a little rotten dung; and strike readily from cuttings made of the young wood, planted in soil, and placed under a glass. <i>Synonymes: 1. B. mitis, Justicia flava, Eranthemum flavum. 2. Dactyloctenium spinosa.</i> <i>albâ</i> White . 7, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1815 <i>buxifollâ</i> White . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1768 <i>cærulâ</i> Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1823 <i>crisatâ</i> Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1796 <i>dichotomâ</i> Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1823 <i>flavâ, 1</i> Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1816 <i>longifollâ</i> White . 8, S. B. E. Ind. . 1781 <i>longifollâ</i> Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1816 <i>lupulinâ, 2</i> Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1824 <i>Prionitis</i> Orange . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1759 <i>purpurâ</i> Purple . 9, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1814 <i>solanifollâ</i> Blue . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . <i>strigosâ</i> Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1820 BARLEY, see <i>Hördeâm.</i> BARNARDÏA, <i>Lindley.</i> In honour of E. Barnard, F.L.S. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliaceæ.</i> This pretty species succeeds well in peat and loam mixed, and increases by offsets. <i>scilloides</i> Pa. blue . 5, F. Bl. Siberia . 1819 BARREB, marked in spaces with a paler colour, resembling bars. BARRIN-WORT, see <i>Epinardiâm.</i> BARRINGTONÏA, <i>Forster.</i> Dedicated to the Hon. Daines Barrington, F.R.S. &c. <i>Linn. 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. Myrtaceæ.</i> This very handsome, lofty-growing species, is rather scarce in our stoves, and somewhat difficult to preserve in a healthy state. It must be grown in a moist, warm atmosphere, not by any means under 60 degrees, and planted in loam and peat mixed. Cuttings in a moist heat, root in sand, under a glass. <i>B. speciosa</i> yields a reddish-brown drupe, the seed of which, mixed with the bait, inebriates fish. <i>speciosâ</i> Scarlet . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1796 BARTHOLINÏA, <i>R. Brown.</i> In memory of the great Danish anatomist and physiologist Thomas Bartholin. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ.</i> A singular species, very difficult to preserve in our collections. It requires a very sandy loam, and a light part of the greenhouse; it is very probable, that if they had more light in their growing stage, they would be much easier preserved. <i>Synonyme: 1. Arëthasâ pectinatâ.</i> <i>pectinatâ</i> Lilac . 11, G. Ter. C. G. H. . 1787 BARTONÏA, <i>Pursh.</i> In honour of Dr. B. S. Barton, a botanist in Philadelphia. <i>Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Loasaceæ.</i> Beautiful plants with large yellow and white flowers, which open in the night, and effuse around them a delightful odour. Sweet says, they should be raised in a gentle hotbed, and when up, potted, and protected in the greenhouse in winter. <i>Synonyme: 1. B. decapetala.</i></p> | |
| <p><i>âmûlâ</i> Green . 8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1788 <i>atenuatâ</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1794 <i>auratâ</i> Green . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1812 <i>Baderi</i> G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830 <i>Baxteri</i> G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830 <i>Brownii</i> G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830 <i>Caleyi</i> G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830 <i>coccineâ</i> Scarlet . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 <i>collinâ</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1800 <i>compâr</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 <i>Cunninghamii, 1</i> Pa. yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822 <i>dentatâ</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1822 <i>depressâ</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 <i>dryandraoides</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 <i>elâtiôr</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 <i>ericifoliâ</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1788 <i>Goodii</i> G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830 <i>grandis</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1794 <i>insularis</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1822 <i>integrifoliâ</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1788 <i>latifoliâ</i> Green . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1802 <i>littoralis</i> Orange . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 <i>marcescens</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1794 <i>marginatâ</i> Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1804 <i>mediâ</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 <i>nutans</i> Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 <i>oblongifoliâ</i> Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1805 <i>occidentalis</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 <i>paludosâ</i> Yellow . 3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1805 <i>prostratâ</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 <i>pulehellâ</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1805 <i>quercifoliâ</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1805 <i>repens</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 <i>serratâ</i> Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1788 <i>Solandrâ</i> G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830 <i>speciosâ</i> Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1805 <i>spinulosâ</i> Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1788 <i>sphaerocarpiâ</i> Yellow . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 <i>verticillatâ</i> Yellow . 8, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . 1794</p> | <p>BAOBAB TREE, see <i>Adansoniâ.</i> BÂPHÏA, <i>Afzelius.</i> Taken from <i>baphe</i>, from its use in dyeing. <i>Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ.</i> The genus yields what cabinet-makers call ringwood. <i>nitidâ</i> White . 8, S. Ev. T. S. Leone . 1793 BAPTÏSYÏA, <i>Robert Brown.</i> From <i>bapto</i>, to dye; in allusion to the dyeing properties possessed by some species. <i>Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ.</i> Ornamental border plants, succeeding in common loamy soil, and multiplied by divisions. The roots and leaves of <i>B. tinctoria</i> are antiseptic and astringent. <i>Synonyme: 1. Podalyria uniflora.</i> <i>albâ</i> White . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1724 <i>australis</i> Blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758 <i>exaltatâ</i> White . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1724 <i>lancoelatâ, 1</i> Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1818 <i>prostratâ</i> Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1829 <i>mollis</i> Blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1824 <i>perfoliatâ</i> Yellow . 8, F. Her. P. Carolina . 1732 <i>tinctoriâ</i> Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1750 <i>villosâ</i> Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811</p> | <p>BARBACENÏA, <i>Vandellii.</i> From <i>Barbacena</i>, the governor of Minas Geraes. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Bro-</i> <p style="text-align: center;">[39]</p> </p> | |

| BAR | BAS | BAS | BAU |
|---|------------------------------|---|-----|
| albescens White H. | A. Chile 1831 | BASTARD HARE'S-EAR, see <i>Phyllis</i> . | |
| aurea Gold. yel. 6, H. | A. California 1834 | BASTARD HYSOPE, see <i>Teucrium Pseudo-hyssopus</i> . | |
| nuda White 8, F. | B. Missouri 1811 | BASTARD INDIGO, see <i>Amorpha</i> . | |
| ornata, 1 White 8, F. | B. Missouri 1811 | BASTARD JASMINE, see <i>Androsac chamajasmæ</i> . | |
| BARTÄMÄ, Hedwig. So called in honour of J. Bartram, an Anglo-American, to whose researches in N. America the gardens of Europe owe many of their finest trees. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . This is an elegant genus of mosses, remarkable for their green leaves, and spherical capsules. The genus approaches nearly to <i>Bryum</i> , but differs in almost every species having spherical capsules, and the sixteen broad segments of the inner peristome instead of being entire, or only perforated, are cleft like the teeth of a <i>Dicranum</i> .— <i>Loudon's Ency. of Plants.</i> <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Bryum fontanum-acutata, fontanå, f. majör 1, f. märchica, gracilis, Halleriand, itlyphglå, pomiförms, p. majör, p. minör.</i> | | | |
| BARTSÄ, Linn. Dedicated to his friend John Bartsch, M.D. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> . Curious plants, of difficult cultivation. They succeed best in a shady bog border, or in pots kept moist; they also do pretty well in a moderately exposed situation sown in sandy soil. | | | |
| alpina Purple 8, H. | A. Britain | BASTARD WOODSAGE, see <i>Teucrium Pseudo-scorodoidå</i> . | |
| latifolia Purple 8, H. | A. S. Europe | BATEMANNÄ, <i>Lindley</i> . In compliment to James Bateman, Esq. of Knypersley Hall, Cheshire, an ardent collector and successful cultivator of Orchidaceæ, and author of that splendid work, the "Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala." <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . A very pretty species, well deserving a place in every collection; it somewhat resembles a <i>Maxillaria</i> , with a pendulous raceme of flowers from the base of the pseudo-bulbs; the sepals and petals are brownish-purple within, green without, and a white labellum. It requires the same treatment as <i>Stanhopea</i> , and other similar genera. | |
| odontites Pink 8, H. | A. Britain | Colleyi Pur. grn. 8, S. Epi. Demerara 1834 | |
| viscosa Yellow 7, H. | A. Britain | BATRACHOPERMUM, <i>Agardh</i> . From <i>batrachos</i> , frog, and <i>sperma</i> , seed. Name refers to the situation where the species grow. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ</i> . The species are interesting, having more or less the appearance of a necklace, especially <i>B. moniliforme</i> ; they grow mostly in marshes— <i>moniliforme, M. detorsum, M. purpurascens, M. simpliciss, M. stagnale; vögum, V. tenuissimum.</i> | |
| BARYÖSMÄ, Willd. From the powerful scent of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceæ</i> . Pretty species; for culture, &c., see <i>Diosma</i> . <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Diosma latifolia, D. serratifolia, D. odorata, Bucco crenata, 2. Diosma tinifolia, 3. Agathosma latifolia, 4. Agathosma pulchella.</i> | | | |
| betulina White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 | BÄTSCHIÄ, <i>Nichaux</i> . In honour of John George Batsch, a professor of botany in Germany. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Boraginaceæ</i> . Pretty dwarf species, succeeding in common soil, and increased by seeds or divisions. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Lithospermum canescens, 2. L. hirtum, Batschia carolinensis.</i> | |
| crenulata, 1 Bluish 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | canescens, 1 Yellow 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1826 | |
| diocla, 2 White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 | Gmelin, 2 Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Carolina 1812 | |
| latifolia, 3 White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 | longiflora Yellow 8, H. Her. P. Missouri 1812 | |
| ovata White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 | sericea Yellow 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1825 | |
| puchella, 4 Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 | BÄTTÄRREÄ, <i>Persoon</i> . Named in honour of Antonia Battarra. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A very curious plant, found only in Britain, where it is very rare. The volva or wrapper, is about the size of a hen's egg, originally in three slightly coriaceous layers, hollow internally, which rises suddenly to its full height of about twelve inches; the stalk carries up on its summit full half the innermost layer of the volva, which is white and smooth within, and covered externally with copious brown spores, intermixed with fibre.— <i>Loudon's Ency. of Plants—phalloidæ.</i> | |
| BASILÄ, Linn. Its Malabar name. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceæ</i> . Some species are pretty; <i>B. lucida</i> when in fruit is very interesting. The seed should be sown on a gentle hotbed, or in pots in the hothouse, and afterwards planted out singly in small pots, and placed among the tender annuals. The species furnish a summer spinach in Paris and China. | | | |
| alba White 8, S. | B. E. Ind. 1688 | hämllis Red 9, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1804 | |
| cordifolia Pa. pur. 8, S. Cl. B. E. Ind. 1802 | | rubrifolia Pink 9, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1793 | |
| lucida White 8, S. Cl. B. E. Ind. 1802 | | BAUCHIÄ, <i>Plumier</i> . In memory of John and Caspar Bauhin, botanists of the sixteenth century. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Showy interesting species, some of them particularly so when in bloom; they succeed well in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and cuttings taken when the wood is neither ripe nor very young (observing to dress off the leaves), and planted in sand, under a glass in a moist heat, will strike root. The dried leaves and young buds of <i>B. tomentosa</i> are prescribed in dysenteric affections; the bark of <i>B. variegata</i> is used in tanning and drying leather, and that of <i>B. racemosa</i> is employed in making rope. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>B. anguina, 2. B. retusa, divaricata, 3. B. aculeata.</i> | |
| marginata 7, S. Tw. B. Mexico 1824 | | BASTARD ACACIÄ, see <i>Robinia Pseudo-acaciä</i> . | |
| nigra White 8, S. Cl. B. China 1822 | | BASTARD ACNELLÄ, see <i>Spilanthes Pseudo-acnellä</i> . | |
| ramosa 8, S. Ev. Cl. | | BASTARD ADONIS, see <i>Silene Pseudo-adonis</i> . | |
| rubra Pink 8, S. Cl. B. E. Ind. 1731 | | BASTARD BALM, see <i>Melittis</i> . | |
| tuberosa Purple 9, S. Tu. B. S. Amer. 1824 | | BASTARD BAX, see <i>Polygala Chamæbaxus</i> . | |
| BASIL, see Ocymum. | | | |
| BASILAR, at the base of anything, usually the embryo when situated at the bottom of the seed. | | | |
| BÄSSÄ, Linn. In honour of Ferdinando Bassi, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Bologna. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapotaceæ</i> . Handsome lofty-growing trees, thriving well in light loam and peat, mixed; ripened cuttings in sand, under a glass, strike root freely. <i>B. butyracea</i> yields a thick oil-like butter, and <i>B. longifolia</i> is prescribed in rheumatic affections. | | | |
| butyracea S. Ev. T. Nepal 1823 | | BASTARD CEDER, see <i>Guzanä</i> . | |
| latifolia Yellow S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1799 | | BASTARD CHERRY, see <i>Cerasus Pseudo-cerasus</i> . | |
| longifolia S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1811 | | BASTARD CINNAMON, see <i>Cinnamomum Cissidä</i> . | |
| BASTARD CORK-TREE, see <i>Quercus Pseudo-süder</i> . | | | |
| BASTARD CRÄCCÄ, see <i>Vicia Pseudo-cräccä</i> . | | | |
| BASTARD CYPERÜS, see <i>Cyperus Pseudo-cyperus</i> . | | | |
| BASTARD DICTÄMÑS, see <i>Beringerä Pseudo-dictamnus</i> . | | | |
| BASTARD GROUND-PINE, see <i>Teucrium Pseudo-chamæpitga</i> . | | | |

| BAW | | BEG | | BEJ | | BEL | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------|
| aculeatā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1737 | rich soil, and cuttings root readily. Some species are useful in cases of scurvy. <i>Synonymes: 1. B. maculata. 2. Evansiana. 3. Glabra.</i> | | | |
| acuminatā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1808 | acuminatā . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1790 |
| americanā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1800 | acutifoliā . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1816 |
| anatōmicā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1806 | argyrostrigā, 1 . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1819 |
| armatā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1756 | bulbiferā . . . | Wh. puk. 7, G. Her. P. Peru . . . | | 1827 |
| aureā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1777 | dichotōmā . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Caracass . . . | 1800 |
| candidā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1777 | dipetalā . . . | Pink . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Bombay . . . | 1827 |
| chinensis . . . | Red . . . | S. Ev. S. China . . . | 1800 | dipterā . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1823 |
| corymbosā, 1 . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. CL. E. Ind. . . | 1818 | discolō, 2 . . . | White . . . | 5, S. Ev. S. China . . . | 1804 |
| crumenaensis . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. CL. Cumana . . . | 1826 | distichā . . . | White . . . | 9, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1819 |
| divaricatā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1742 | diversifoliā . . . | Pink . . . | 7, S. Her. P. Mexico . . . | 1829 |
| emarginatā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Carthag. . . | 1700 | dubiā . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1818 |
| ferugineā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. CL. E. Ind. . . | 1820 | Fischeri . . . | | 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1835 |
| forficatā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1823 | geraniifoliā . . . | Wh. red . . . | 9, S. Tu. P. Lima . . . | 1833 |
| glabrā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Carthag. . . | 1810 | heracleifoliā . . . | | S. Tu. P. . . . | 1831 |
| grandiflorā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Cumana . . . | 1817 | hirtatā . . . | White . . . | 6, S. B. W. Ind. . . . | 1789 |
| guianensis . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Peru . . . | 1820 | hirtellā . . . | White . . . | 9, S. Her. P. . . . | 1824 |
| heterophyllā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. CL. Guiana . . . | 1820 | humilis . . . | White . . . | 9, S. B. W. Ind. . . . | 1788 |
| indicā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Caracass . . . | 1824 | incarnatā . . . | Pink . . . | S. Brazil | 1829 |
| inermis . . . | Yel. red . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1820 | insignis . . . | Pink . . . | 12, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . | 1826 |
| Lamarckianā, 2 . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Acapulco . . . | 1810 | longipes . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1828 |
| latifoliā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1818 | lucidā . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . | 1816 |
| leptopetalā . . . | Yel. grn . . . | S. Ev. S. N. Spain . . . | 1818 | macrophyllā . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1793 |
| lunariā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Acapulco . . . | 1820 | Martianā . . . | Pink . . . | 9, S. Tu. P. Brazil . . . | 1829 |
| madagascariensis . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Madagas. . . | 1826 | monopera . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Tu. P. Brazil . . . | 1829 |
| malabaricā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. CL. E. Ind. . . | 1810 | multitubulosā . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Tu. P. Brazil . . . | 1830 |
| microphyllā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1817 | nitidā . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1777 |
| multinerviā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Caracass . . . | 1808 | ocpetalā . . . | Gsh. wht. 10, S. S. Tu. P. Peru . . . | | 1835 |
| parviflorā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1820 | odoratā . . . | White . . . | 9, S. Her. P. . . . | 1824 |
| Pauletīā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Panama . . . | 1737 | palmatā . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Ev. P. Nepal . . . | 1819 |
| porrectā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1823 | papillosā . . . | Pink . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1826 |
| pubescens . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1773 | patulā . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . | 1818 |
| purpureā . . . | Purple . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1820 | pauciflorā . . . | White . . . | 9, S. Her. P. . . . | 1816 |
| racemōsā . . . | Pa. pink . . . | S. Ev. CL. E. Ind. . . | 1790 | petaloides . . . | Gsh. wht. . . | 5, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1833 |
| retusā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1820 | pectā . . . | Pink . . . | 8, S. Tu. P. Nepal . . . | 1818 |
| rufescens . . . | Pa. red . . . | S. Ev. S. Africa . . . | 1810 | platanifoliā . . . | Pink . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1829 |
| scandens . . . | Wh. yel. . . . | S. Ev. CL. E. Ind. . . | 1790 | pulchellā . . . | White . . . | 7, S. A. Brazil | 1823 |
| semibifidā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1823 | reniformis . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1818 |
| spathocēā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. CL. . . . | 1820 | sanguineā . . . | S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | | 1829 |
| strobundifoliā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Acapulco . . . | 1820 | scandens, 3 . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Ev. CL. Guiana . . . | 1822 |
| tomentōsā . . . | Yel. wht. . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1808 | sempervirens . . . | Pink . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1829 |
| triandriā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. CL. E. Ind. . . | 1823 | spatulatā . . . | White . . . | 9, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . . | 1819 |
| ungliā, 3 . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. S. Caracass . . . | 1817 | staveolens . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . | 1816 |
| variegatā . . . | Striped . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1690 | tuberosā . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Tu. P. Amboyna . . . | 1810 |
| BAWD-MONEY, see <i>Mēm.</i> | | | | ulmifoliā . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . | 1822 |
| BAY TREE, see <i>Laurea nobiliss.</i> | | | | undulatā . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1825 |
| BEAD TREE, see <i>Mellā.</i> | | | | villosā . . . | Pink . . . | 7, S. A. S. Amer. . . . | |
| BEAK, anything like the beak of a bird, hard sharp points. | | | | glaciā . . . | Purple . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. N. Grenā . . . | 1826 |
| BEAN, see <i>Fābā.</i> | | | | racemōsā . . . | Purple . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. Florida . . . | 1810 |
| BEAN CAPER, see <i>Zygophyllām.</i> | | | | BELLADONNA LILY, see <i>Amargyllis Belladonnā.</i> | | | |
| BEAN TREFOL, see <i>Anagyris.</i> | | | | BELLEISLE CRESS, see <i>Barbārē pręcōr.</i> | | | |
| BEARRIND, see <i>Calystēgiā.</i> | | | | BELLEVĀLĪ, <i>La Peyrouse.</i> In memory of P. R. Belveal, a French botanist. <i>Linn</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliacēa.</i> An interesting species, succeeding in common soil, and increased by suckers. <i>Synonymes: 1. Scilla romana, Hyacinthus romanus.</i> | | | |
| BEARLET-BRED, possessed of small awns. | | | | operculatā . . . | White . . . | 5, H. Bl. P. Italy . . . | 1596 |
| BEAR'S-BRECH, see <i>Acānthā.</i> | | | | BELL FLOWER, see <i>Campānūlā.</i> | | | |
| BEAR'S-EAR SANICLE, see <i>Cortisā.</i> | | | | BELLIDIĀSTRUM, <i>Micheli.</i> From <i>bellis</i> and <i>astrum</i> , resembling a daisy. <i>Linn</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositēa.</i> An ornamental species, succeeding in peat and loam, and increased by divisions. <i>Synonymes: 1. Arnica Bellidiastrum.</i> | | | |
| BEAR'S-FOOT, see <i>Hellobōris fētidā.</i> | | | | Micheli . . . | White . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1570 |
| BEAR'S-GRAPE, see <i>Arctostaphylos ōvā ārē.</i> | | | | BELLIS, <i>Linn.</i> In allusion to the pretty flowers. <i>Linn</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositēa.</i> This comprehends the common daisy, the merits and the culture of which must be familiar to every one. | | | |
| BEAR'S-BANE, see <i>Aconitūm thērīophōntām.</i> | | | | annūā . . . | White . . . | 5, H. A. S. Eur. . . . | 1759 |
| BEAUFORTIĀ, <i>Robert Brown.</i> In compliment to Mary, Duchess of Beaufort, a botanical patroness. <i>Linn</i> 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtacēa.</i> Very splendid and desirable species; for culture, &c., see <i>Tristania.</i> | | | | hybridā . . . | White . . . | 4, H. Her. P. Italy . . . | 1824 |
| carinatā . . . | Scarlet . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1823 | perennis . . . | White . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | |
| Dampieri . . . | Pink . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. Hartō's Is. . . . | 1803 | fastulosā . . . | Red . . . | 6, H. Her. P. . . . | |
| decausātā . . . | Scarlet . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1803 | hortensīā . . . | Red . . . | 6, H. Her. P. . . . | |
| sparsā . . . | Red . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1803 | proliferā . . . | Striped . . . | 6, H. Her. P. . . . | |
| splendens . . . | | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1830 | sylvestris . . . | White . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Portugal . . . | 1797 |
| BEAUMONTIĀ, <i>Wallich.</i> In memory of Diana, the lady of Colonel T. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall. <i>Linn</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynacēa.</i> Beautiful species, especially <i>B. grandiflora.</i> They succeed well in loam, or loam and peat mixed, and are propagated from cuttings, or seed, in sandy soil under a glass. | | | | BELLUM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>bellis</i> , daisy; the flowers being similar to those of the daisy. <i>Linn</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositēa.</i> Pretty species, succeeding best in sandy peat, or peat and common soil mixed; seeds or divisions. | | | |
| grandiflorā . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Ev. T. W. E. Ind. . . . | 1820 | bellioides . . . | White . . . | 7, H. A. Italy . . . | 1796 |
| longifoliā . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. W. E. Ind. . . . | 1818 | crassifolūm . . . | Wh. yel. . . | 6, F. Ev. P. Sardinia . . . | 1831 |
| BECKMANNIĀ, <i>Host.</i> Dedicated to Mr. Beckman, the author of "The History of Inventions." <i>Linn</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineā.</i> An uninteresting species, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes: 1. Cyanosurus eruciformis, eruciformis</i> l. | | | | minūtūm . . . | White . . . | 8, H. Her. P. Levant . . . | 1772 |
| BED-STRAW, see <i>Gāllūm.</i> | | | | BELOPERONĒ, <i>Nees.</i> Named in reference to the arrow- | | | |
| BERCH, see <i>Fāgū.</i> | | | | | | | |
| BERT, see <i>Bēlā.</i> | | | | | | | |
| BEŪŪŪ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Michael Begon, a Frenchman, and promoter of botany. <i>Linn</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Begoniacēa.</i> An interesting, somewhat succulent genus, peculiar for the leaves being oblique at their base. They succeed well in very | | | | | | | |

| BEN | BER | BER | BES |
|---|--------------------|--|--------------------------|
| shaped connectivum; from <i>belos</i> , an arrow, and <i>perone</i> , a band, or strap. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceae</i> . A pretty species, easily cultivated, and multiplied by cuttings. | | Or. <i>Compositae</i> . The species are ornamental, and succeed well in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings planted in common soil, root readily under a glass. | |
| oblongatá | Ro. pur. | 9, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1832 |
| BENGAL QUINCE , see <i>Agelë mármelós</i> . | | | |
| BENINCÁSA, Saví . From Count Benincasa, an Italian nobleman. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> . A worthless species, of the easiest culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Cucurbita cerifera</i> — <i>ceriferá</i> 1. | | | |
| BENJAMIN TREE , see <i>Ficus Benjaminii</i> . | | | |
| BENJAMIN TREE , see <i>Lactárüs Benzoín</i> . | | | |
| BENT-GRASS , see <i>Agrostis</i> . | | | |
| BENTHÁMIA, Lindl. In honour of George Bentham, secretary of the London Horticultural Society. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cornaceae</i> . A very handsome plant, sufficiently hardy to bear our severest winters, if guarded from the cold cutting winds, and unusually sharp frosts, by a mat. The flowers, which appear in profusion during summer, are succeeded by an abundance of large, globular, reddish-yellow, eatable fruit, of an insipid though not unpleasant taste. It succeeds best in common garden loamy soil, and is easily increased by seeds or layers. The best situation for it is against a south wall, where it grows freely, and looks well. | | | |
| fragiferá | Ysh. red | 8, H. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1825 |
| BERÁRDY, Villars . Named after Mr. Berard, a botanist of Grenoble. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A pretty species, of very easy culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Brunia paleacea</i> . 2. <i>B. physaloides</i> . | | | |
| paleacea, 1 | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| physaloides, 2 | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1805 |
| BÉRBERIS, Linn. From berbery, its name in Arabia. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Berberaceae</i> . This genus comprises the common berberry, and the species are very ornamental whilst growing plants. They thrive in any common soil, but prefer one rather light; cuttings or layers take freely in the open ground. The fruit makes an agreeable jelly, and, as a medicine, is considered an agreeable and grateful astringent acid. The bark of the root boiled is used in Poland to dye yellow; the colour is best when boiled in ley. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Chitria</i> . 2. <i>Vulgaris iberica</i> . | | | |
| aristatá, 1 | Yellow | 4, H. Ev. S. Nepal | 1820 |
| aristatá | Yellow | H. Ev. S. Nepal | 1823 |
| buxifolia | Yellow | F. Ev. S. Stra. of Mag. | 1827 |
| canadensis | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Canada | 1759 |
| crataginá | Yellow | H. De. S. Asia Minor | 1829 |
| erectá | Yellow | 6, H. De. S. Candia | 1759 |
| serratifolia | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Candia | 1759 |
| daurica | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Dauria | 1818 |
| dealbata | Yellow | 5, H. Ev. S. Mexico | 1833 |
| dulcis | Yellow | 2, H. Ev. S. Magellan | 1830 |
| emarginatá | Yellow | 5, H. Ev. S. Siberia | 1790 |
| empetrifolia | Yellow | 5, F. Ev. S. Stra. of Mag. | 1827 |
| heterophyllá | Yellow | 5, H. Ev. S. Magellan | 1805 |
| iberica, 2 | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Iberia | 1818 |
| ilicifolia | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. T. del Fue. | 1791 |
| inermis | Yellow | F. Ev. S. Stra. of Mag. | 1827 |
| provinciála | Yellow | 6, H. De. S. France | 1821 |
| ruscifolia | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. R. Ayres | 1823 |
| sibirica | Yellow | 7, H. De. S. Siberia | 1790 |
| sinénsis | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. China | 1815 |
| tenusifolia | Yellow | H. Ev. S. Vera Cruz | 1836 |
| vulgaris | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. England | |
| alba | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | |
| asperma | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. Europe | |
| lutea | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Europe | |
| nigra | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Europe | |
| purpurá | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. Europe | |
| violacea | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | |
| Wallichiana | Yellow | 5, F. Ev. S. Nepal | 1820 |
| BERRERY , see <i>Berberis</i> . | | | |
| BERCHÉMIA, Necker . In honour of M. Berchem, a French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceae</i> . The species succeed in sandy loam and peat, and are interesting. They increase either by cuttings or seeds. To the roots of <i>B. volubilis</i> , antispasmodic virtues are ascribed. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Rhamnus lineata</i> , <i>Enoplia lineata</i> . 2. <i>Rhamnus volubilis</i> , <i>Enoplia volubilis</i> . | | | |
| lineatús, 1 | Green | 6, G. Ev. Cl. China | 1804 |
| volubilis, 2 | Green | 6, H. De. Tw. Carolina | 1714 |
| BERCKÉYÁ, Greville . Dedicated to John LeFranc de Berckley, a Dutch botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. | | | |
| cernúa | Yellow | 6, S. | B. C. G. H. 1774 |
| cusatá | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| cynaroidés | Yellow | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| grandiflora | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| ineaná | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1739 |
| obovatá | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| palmatá | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| pectinatá | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| spinosissimá | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| uniiflora | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1815 |
| BERGAMOT , see <i>Menthá odoratá</i> . | | | |
| BERGÉRA, König . In compliment to C. J. Berger, a botanist at Kiel. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aurantaceae</i> . Curious and interesting species, succeeding in sandy loam, and multiplied by layers or cuttings. The leaves of <i>B. Königii</i> are stomachic and tonic, and an infusion of them toasted allays vomiting. | | | |
| integerrimá | White | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1823 |
| Königii | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| BÉROÏÁ, Linn. In honour of P. J. Bergius, M.D. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Elatinaceae</i> . This curious little species may be grown in sandy soil, and increased plentifully by seeds. | | | |
| verticillatá | Wh. red | 6, H. A. Egypt | 1820 |
| BERINGÉRA, Necker . From Beringer, supposed to be a man's name. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Marrubium</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Marrubium acetabulosum</i> . 2. <i>M. africanum</i> . 3. <i>M. cinereum</i> . 4. <i>M. crispum</i> . 5. <i>M. hirsutum</i> . 6. <i>M. hispanicum</i> . 7. <i>M. orientale</i> . 8. <i>M. Pseudo-dictamnus</i> . | | | |
| acetabulosá, 1 | Purple | 7, F. Ev. S. Candia | 1676 |
| africaná, 2 | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1719 |
| cinereá, 3 | Pa. pur. | 7, H. Her. P. Spain | 1823 |
| crispá, 4 | Pa. pur. | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1714 |
| hirsutá, 5 | Pa. pur. | 6, H. Her. P. | |
| hispanica, 6 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Spain | 1714 |
| orientális, 7 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1821 |
| Pseudo-dictamnús, 8 | Purple | 7, F. Ev. P. Candia | 1596 |
| BERKELEYÁ, Greville . In honour of the Rev. Mr. Berkeley, an English cryptogamist. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . A very small, interesting marine production— <i>fragilis</i> . | | | |
| BERMUDA CEDAR , see <i>Juniperús bermudiáná</i> . | | | |
| BERRY, Roz. In memory of Dr. Berry, who first introduced it into Calcutta. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tiliaceae</i> . An ornamental tree, succeeding well in rich loam and peat mixed; cuttings planted in sandy soil root well under a glass. <i>B. amomilla</i> furnishes the fine light timber employed in making the Massoola boats of Madras, and called Trincomalee. | | | |
| amomillá | | 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| BERTÉROÏÁ, Dec. Named in compliment to C. J. Bertero, an esteemed friend of Decandolle's. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . The species are ornamental, and of easy cultivation: sandy soil suits them, and young plants are obtained either from seeds or cuttings. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Farsetia incana</i> . 2. <i>Farsetia mutabilis</i> . | | | |
| incaná, 1 | White | 7, H. B. Europe | 1640 |
| mutabilis, 2 | Whit. pnk. | 7, H. Her. P. Levant | 1802 |
| obliquá | White | 7, F. Ev. S. Sicily | 1823 |
| BERTHOLÉTYÁ, Humb. & Bonp. In memory of L. C. Berthollet, a meritorious chemist. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lecythidaceae</i> . This tall ornamental tree yields the nuts known in shops under the name of Brazilian nuts. It succeeds in sand, peat, and loam, and may be increased by cuttings in sand, or in a sandy soil. | | | |
| excelsá | | S. Ev. T. Para | |
| BÉRZÉLYÁ, Brongniart . Dedicated to the celebrated chemist Berzelius. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bruniaceae</i> . These pretty species delight in a mixture of rather sandy peat and loam. Cuttings take readily in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Brunia abrotanoides</i> . 2. <i>B. lanuginosa</i> . | | | |
| abrotanoidés, 1 | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| lanuginosa, 2 | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| BESLERÉÁ, Linn. Named in memory of Basil Besler, [42] | | | |

BET

BET

BIA

BIG

an apothecary at Nuremberg. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceae*. A pretty and interesting genus, delighting in very light rich soil. Sweet says, cuttings strike freely by merely sticking them, without protection, in the tan-bed. *Synonymy*: 1. *B. bicolor*.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| coccinea | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1819 |
| cristata | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. | 1739 |
| dichroa | Red yel. | 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1826 |
| grandifolia | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1823 |
| hirtella | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1824 |
| incarnata | Yellow | S. Her. P. Guiana | 1820 |
| lutea | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1739 |
| multifolia | Orange | 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1739 |
| mollis | Yellow | S. Ev. S. Amer. | 1823 |
| pellucida | Yellow | S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1806 |
| serulata | Pur. yel. | S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. | 1806 |
| viridica | Yellow | S. Ev. Cl. Guiana | 1824 |

BĚŤĀ, *Linn.* From the Celtic *bett*, signifying red; alluding to the red colour of the roots. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceae*. The beet-root is the type of this genus; the uses of which are well known; and the species succeed well in common garden soil, treated as other culinary roots. *B. patula* does best kept in the greenhouse. *B. cicla* is used as spinach; and in Germany and Switzerland the midrib of the leaf is boiled, and eaten with gravy or melted butter.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| ciela | Green | 8, H. B. Portugal | 1670 |
| crispā | Green | 8, H. B. S. Eur. | 1800 |
| macrorhiza | Green | 8, H. B. Caucasus | 1820 |
| maritima | Green | 8, H. B. Britain | 1820 |
| trigyna | White | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1796 |
| vulgaria | Green | 8, H. B. Europe | 1548 |
| lutea | Green | 8, H. B. S. Eur. | |
| rubra | Green | 8, H. B. S. Eur. | |
| viridis | Green | 8, H. B. S. Eur. | |

BELLE NUT, see *Pipér Betle*.

BĚTONĀĀ, *Linn.* From *betonic*, its Celtic name. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiate*. These handsome dwarf species are well adapted for ornamenting the margins of flower-borders, or rock-work. They grow in any common soil, and increase plentifully from suckers. *B. officinalis* when fresh intoxicates, and the dried leaves excite sneezing.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|------|
| alopecurus | Red | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1759 |
| grandiflora | Purple | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1800 |
| hirsuta | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Italy | 1710 |
| incana | Flesh | 6, H. Her. P. Italy | 1759 |
| macroura | Pa. red. | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1820 |
| nivea | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1820 |
| officinalis | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| alba | White | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| orientalis | Lt. pur. | 6, H. Her. P. Levant | 1737 |
| stricta | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Denmark | 1592 |

BĚTONY, see *Betonica*.

BĚTONY, see *Teucrium betonicum*.

BĚTŮĀ, *Linn.* From *betu*, its Celtic name. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Betulaceae*. This is a popular genus, and best known by its common name, the beech. The species are for the most part lofty-growing trees, and very ornamental. *B. pendula* has a graceful and pleasing growth; the species *pumila* and *nana* are dwarfer-growing kinds, but very pretty and interesting. They thrive in any soil, and are commonly increased by grafting or budding on the larger and more plentiful kinds, the latter being raised from seed; the dwarfest species are best when produced from layers. *Synonymy*: 1. *Alnus viridis*.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------|------------------------|------|
| albā | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| dalecarlica | Apetal | 5, H. De. T. Europe | |
| macrocarpa | Apetal | 6, H. De. T. Europe | |
| verrucosa | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| carpinifolia | Apetal | 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1759 |
| daurica | Apetal | 7, H. De. T. Siberia | 1785 |
| parvifolia | Apetal | 7, H. De. T. Siberia | |
| excelsa | Apetal | 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1767 |
| fruticosa | Apetal | 6, H. De. S. Siberia | 1818 |
| lanulosa | Apetal | 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1817 |
| lenta | Apetal | 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1759 |
| lutea | Apetal | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | |
| nana | Apetal | 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. | |
| macrophylla | Apetal | 5, H. De. S. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| stricta | Apetal | 5, H. De. S. Siberia | |
| nigra | Apetal | 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1736 |
| ovata | Apetal | 5, H. De. S. Hungary | 1820 |
| pyraccea | Apetal | 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1750 |
| pendula | Apetal | 6, H. De. T. Britain | |
| pontica | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. S. Turkey | |
| populifolia | Apetal | 7, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. | 1750 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| pubescens | Apetal | 6, H. De. T. Germany | 1812 |
| pumila | Apetal | 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1762 |
| rubra | Apetal | 7, H. De. T. Canada | |
| tristis | Apetal | 5, H. De. T. Kamtsch. | |

BIALĀTĀ, two-winged.

BICĒRS, having two heads.

BICĒRNĪS, two-horned.

BIDENTATE, having twin, or a double row of, teeth.

BIENNIAL, of the continuance of two years. A plant is said to be biennial which takes two years to mature its fruit, and then dies.

BIFARIOSUS, disposed in two rows.

BIFID, opening with a cleft nearly divided in two.

BIDĒNS, so called from *bis*, twice, and *dens*, a tooth; alluding to the seed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. These species are mostly uninteresting; a few, however are worth cultivating. They grow readily in common soil, and increase from seeds, suckers, or divisions, according to their habits and duration. *Synonymy*: 1. *Careopsis coronata*. 2. *B. odorata*. 3. *B. tripartita*.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------------------------|------|
| Berteriānā | Yellow | 5, S. Her. P. Porto Rico | 1787 |
| bipinnatā | Yellow | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1687 |
| crithmifolia | Yellow | 6, G. Her. P. Mexico | 1824 |
| cynapiifolia | Yellow | 6, A. Cuba | 1827 |
| grandiflora | Yellow | 6, H. A. S. Amer. | 1800 |
| heterophyllā | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. Mexico | 1803 |
| leucanthā | White | 7, H. A. S. Amer. | |
| macrospirmā | Yellow | 6, H. A. Siberia | 1819 |
| odoratā | White | 6, H. A. Mexico | 1825 |
| procera | Yellow | 11, H. Her. P. Mexico | 1822 |
| repens | Yellow | 7, H. De. Cr. Nepal | 1819 |
| sambucifolia | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1801 |

Angustifolia, *bullata*, *cernua*, *chinensis*, *connata*, *chrysantha*, *chrysanthemoides*, *foliosa*, *frondosa*, *helianthoides*, *hirtella*, *luxurians*, *nudiflora*, *parviflora*, *pilosā*, *procumbens*, *resterā*, *stridata*, *tripartita*.

BĪRĪKĪS, *Sprengel*. The name is compounded from *bis*, double, or two, and *foris*, a flap; in reference to the shape of the fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Uninteresting species, of the simplest culture. *Synonymy*: 1. *Coriandrum testiculatum*. 2. *C. testiculatum-radicans* 1, *testiculatum* 2.

BĪFRĒNĀĪĀ, *Lindley*. So named from *bis*, twice, and *frænum*; in allusion to the double strap or frænum that connects the pollen masses with their gland. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A genus of very pretty plants when in flower, especially *B. aurantiaca*, the flowers of which are deep orange yellow, mottled with deep brown spots. For culture and propagation see *Maxillaria*, to which the genus is near akin. *Synonymy*: 1. *Maxillaria atropurpurea*.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|------|
| atropurpureā | Drk. pur. | S. Epi. Rio Jan. | 1828 |
| aurantiaca | Or. spot. | 9, S. Epi. Demerara | |

BĪFRĒNS, two-faced.

BĪGĒLŌVĪĀ, see *Borreria*.

BĪGMINĀTE, twin, each division bearing a pair of leaflets.

BĪGLĀNDULĀR, having two or double glands.

BĪGLĒMĪS, having two husks, or chaffy scales.

BĪGNŌVĪĀ, *Linn.* In memory of Abbé Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceae*. The species are trees or shrubs, inhabitants of hot climates. The leaves are opposite, pinnate, ternate, or conjugate; the flowers in panicles, large and handsome, of various colours, red, blue, yellow, or white, and eminently beautiful. The stove sorts grow freely in loam and peat, and young cuttings root in sand under a hand-glass. The species grow in any soil, but will not flower well unless the situation be warm; they are increased by cuttings of the roots, by layers, or by young cuttings in a gentle heat, under a hand-glass or frame. *B. radicans* is a well-known much-admired species, capable of living in the open air in this country against a wall.—*Loud. Ency. of Plants*. The young shoots of *B. Chirera* are sometimes manufactured into wicker-work. *Synonymy*: 1. *Jacaranda alba*. 2. *B. heterophylla*. 3. *Jacaranda echinata*. 4. *Tomentosa*. 5. *Millingtonia hortensis*. 6. *Incarvillea-tomentosa*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|------|
| albā | White | S. Ev. Cl. Guiana | 1823 |
| alliacēā | Yellow | S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. | 1790 |
| amēnā | Yellow | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1828 |
| apurēnsis | Yellow | S. Ev. Cl. Orinoco | 1824 |
| equinoctialis | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. Cl. Guiana | 1768 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| resculiflora . . . Yellow . . . | S. Ev. T. Mexico . . . |
| bijuga | S. Ev. S. Madagas. 1822 |
| caudicinis | S. Ev. Cl. Cayenne 1820 |
| capreolata | Scarlet 6, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. 1710 |
| Chamberlaynii . . . Yellow . . . | 8, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil 1820 |
| Chica | S. Ev. Cl. Orinoco . 1819 |
| churere, 2 | Red. or . . . S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . 1824 |
| chrysanthea | S. Ev. T. Guiana . 1823 |
| chrysoleuca | S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . 1824 |
| Clematis | S. Ev. Cl. Caracas 1820 |
| crenata | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1823 |
| crucigerâ | S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. 1759 |
| decipiens | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1823 |
| diversifolia | S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . 1825 |
| echinata, 3 | Purple . . . S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . 1804 |
| elongata | Purple . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. 1820 |
| floribunda | White . . . S. Ev. Cl. Caracas 1816 |
| flurifolia | Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1824 |
| gracilis | Yellow 4, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. 1810 |
| grandifolia | Pur. red 6, S. Ev. Cl. Caracas 1816 |
| incarnata | Wh. or . . . S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . 1820 |
| Indica | Purple . . . S. Ev. T. India . 1775 |
| jasminifolia | White . . . S. Ev. Cl. Orinoco 1826 |
| jasminoides | Purple . . . G. Ev. Cl. Moreton B. 1830 |
| lactiflora | White . . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Santa Cruz 1823 |
| latifolia | Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Cayenne 1823 |
| laetifolia | S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . 1804 |
| Leucoxylon | Pink . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1759 |
| littoralis | Pink red . . S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . 1824 |
| lucida | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1823 |
| meoanthua | Pink . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. N. Holl. . 1818 |
| mollis, 4 | S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . 1818 |
| mollissima | S. Ev. Cl. Caracas 1820 |
| multifida | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1823 |
| pallida | White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . 1823 |
| pecta | Variag. . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . 1823 |
| pubescens | Yellow 6, S. Ev. Cl. Campeachy 1759 |
| purpureâ | Purple . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1822 |
| quadrangularis | Purple . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1823 |
| rigescens | Pink . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Caracas 1823 |
| salicifolia | Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Trinidad 1824 |
| serratifolia | Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1822 |
| spectabilis | Purple . . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. 1820 |
| spicata | S. Ev. Cl. Trinidad 1822 |
| stamina | Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Hispani. 1825 |
| suberosa, 5 | White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1820 |
| tomentosa, 6 | S. Ev. T. Japan . 1820 |
| triphylia | White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1733 |
| unguis | Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Caracas 1759 |
| variabilis | Vel. wht. . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. 1819 |
| venusta | Orange . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. 1816 |
| viridiflora | Green . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. 1823 |

acerosa Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1816

BINATE, two growing together.
 BINDWEED, see *Convolvulus*.
 BINDWEED, see *Smilax aspera*.
 BIOPHYTUM, Decan. So called from *bios*, life, and *phyton*, a plant; in allusion to the irritability of the leaves and pods, which latter open when touched. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Oxalidaceae*. A very pretty, and when grown as in China nine inches high, a remarkable annual; the leaves are prettily pinnated, which with the rich yellow flowers, have an interesting appearance. Cultivated in common soil, and raised plentifully from seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Oxalis sensitiva*.

sensitivum, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. China . . 1823

BIOVULATE, containing two ova, or young seeds; seeds before they are mature are called ova.

BIRCH, see *Carpinus Bêtula*.
 BIRD-CHEERY, see *Cerastis pidaia*.
 BIRD-PEPPER, see *Capsicum baccatum*.
 BIRD'S-BILL, see *Trigonotis ornithopodioides*.
 BIRD'S-EYE, see *Primitia farinosa*.
 BIRD'S-FOOT, see *Ornithopsis*.
 BIRD'S-ROOT, see *Euphorbia ornithopûs*.
 BIRD'S-ROOT TRIFOLI, see *Lótus*.
 BIRD'S-NEST, see *Asplenium Nidus*.
 BIRD'S-TONGUE, see *Ornithoglossum*.
 BIRTHWORT, see *Aristolochia*.

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|-------------------------|--|
| ambigua | Yellow 6, H. Her. P. S. Italy . . 1820 |
| apola | Yellow 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1710 |
| auriculata | Yellow 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1823 |
| cichoriifolia | Yellow 6, H. Her. A. Pyrenees 1819 |
| ciliata | Yellow 6, H. A. S. France 1820 |
| Columnâ | Yellow 6, H. A. S. Italy . . 1823 |
| coronopifolia | Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . 1790 |
| depressa | Yellow 6, H. A. Egypt . . 1811 |
| erigerifolia | Yellow 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . |
| eriocarpa | Yellow 6, H. A. Spain . 1820 |
| hispidâ | Yellow 6, H. A. S. Eur. . 1824 |
| hirsutâ | Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . 1777 |
| alpestris | Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Hungary 1816 |
| leicocarpa | Yellow 6, H. A. Levant . 1816 |
| lyrata | Yellow 7, H. A. Spain . 1799 |
| maritima | Yellow 6, H. A. Naples . 1824 |
| microcarpa | Yellow 6, H. A. S. Eur. . 1818 |
| montana | Yellow . . . H. Her. P. Spain . 1823 |
| obovata | Yellow 6, H. A. Europe . 1817 |
| obovatifolia | Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Sicily . 1822 |
| osaticâ | Yellow 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1821 |
| sempervirens | Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Spain . 1784 |
| stenophylla | Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Spain . 1826 |

BISACATE, having two little bags, or pouches.
 BISCATATE, resembling two bucklers.

BISERRATE, twice cut, like the teeth of a saw.
 BISERRULA, *Linn.* Derived from *bis*, twice, and *serrula*, a small saw; the pods being furnished with teeth something like a saw. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This genus is known by the name of Hatchet Vetch, and comprehends an interesting species, which may be cultivated in sandy loam or peat, and increased from seeds.

Pelecinus Purple . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1640

BISHOP'S-WEED, see *Stach Anni*.
 BISULCATE, doubly furrowed,
 BITERNATE, divided into two, thrice over.
 BITTER OAK, see *Quercus Cerris*.
 BITTER SWEET, see *Solanum Dulcamara*.
 BITTER VETCH, see *Orbisia*.
 BITUMINOUS, clammy, adhesive.
 BIVAGINATE, having double sheaths, or covers.
 BIVONIA, *Decan.* Dedicated to Antoine Bivona Bernardi, a professor of botany in Sicily. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. A pretty species, the seeds sown in sandy dry soil, where they are intended to remain, will succeed well. *Synonyme*: 1. *Thlaspi luteum-lutea* 1.

BIXA, *Linn.* Its name in South America. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bixaceae*. These trees grow to a large size before they can be got to flower from seed. But if cuttings be taken from a flowering plant and struck, they may be brought to flower

| BLA | BLE | BLE | BOB |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| when small plants. Loam and peat suit them well, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.—G. Don. | | | |
| Orellänä | Pink | 6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1690 |
| Purpürä | Purple | 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1817 |
| Urucuränä | Pink | 7, S. Ev. T. Brazil. | 1820 |
| BLACK ADIANTUM, see <i>Asplenium adiantum nigrum</i> . | | | |
| BLACK BRYONY, see <i>Tamias</i> . | | | |
| BLACK SALTWORT, see <i>Glaux maritima</i> . | | | |
| BLACK VARNISH TREE, see <i>Melanorrhæa</i> . | | | |
| BLACKWELLIA, <i>Commelin.</i> In compliment to Elizabeth Blackwell, a botanical artist. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Homaliaceæ</i> . The foliage of these plants is pretty, but the flowers have nothing to recommend them. They delight in sandy peat, and are propagated with facility from cuttings. | | | |
| axilliflora | White | S. Ev. S. Madag. | 1824 |
| grandiflora | White | 8, G. Ev. S. China | 1824 |
| integerrima | White | S. Ev. S. Madag. | 1825 |
| padiflora | White | 8, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1827 |
| paniculata | White | S. Ev. S. Bourbon | 1820 |
| spiralis | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| BLÆRIÄ, <i>Linn.</i> In compliment to Patrick Blair, a physician at Boston, in Lincolnshire. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Nat. Or. <i>Ericææ</i> . The species are interesting, and may be cultivated the same as the genus <i>Erica</i> . | | | |
| articulata | Pink | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| ciliaris | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| depressa | | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| dumosa | | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| ericoides | Purple | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| fasciculata | | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| glabella | | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| muscosa | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| pauciflora | | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| purpurea | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| scabra | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| BLÆKÆ, <i>Linn.</i> In memory of Martin Blake, an active promoter of useful knowledge. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomææ</i> . These species are said to be among the most beautiful plants of the W. Indies. They grow well in peat, or peat and loam mixed; cuttings taken from quite ripened wood, planted in sand, and plunged in a moist heat, root readily. | | | |
| quinqueværvia | White | 6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1820 |
| trinærvia | White | 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1789 |
| BLANCHING, making white, by being grown in a dark place, or by being covered with any thing. | | | |
| BLAND, fair, beautiful. | | | |
| BLANDFORDIÄ, <i>Smith.</i> Dedicated to George, Marquis of Blandford. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliacææ</i> . These beautiful species grow freely in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, and thrive planted out in a conservatory, much better than when grown in pots. They increase from suckers or seeds. | | | |
| grandiflora | Crimson | 7, G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1812 |
| nobilis | Orange | 7, G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1803 |
| BLATTÄRIUS, relating to moths, like moths. | | | |
| BLÆCHNUM, <i>Linn.</i> Derived from <i>blechnon</i> , a Greek name for a Fern. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceæ</i> . Very interesting species of Ferns, they delight to grow in the openings of rockwork, in sandy loam and peat mixed; they divide readily at the roots, and may very readily be increased by seeds. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>canadense</i> . 2. <i>stramineum</i> . | | | |
| australæ | Brown | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1691 |
| brasiljensæ, 1 | Brown | 6, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1820 |
| cartilagineum | Brown | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| glandulosum | Brown | 4, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1823 |
| gracile | Brown | 11, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1830 |
| hancædia | Brown | 9, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1829 |
| lævigatum | Brown | 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1821 |
| longifolium | Brown | 7, S. Her. P. Caracææ | 1820 |
| occidentale | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1823 |
| pectinatum | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1827 |
| polypodioides | Brown | 9, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1829 |
| serulatum | Brown | 7, H. Her. P. Florida | 1819 |
| striatum, 2 | Brown | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| BLÆCHUM, <i>Jussieu.</i> Taken from the Greek name of a plant resembling marjoram. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceæ</i> . Species of considerable beauty; for culture, &c., see <i>Justicia</i> . | | | |
| angustifolium | Blue | 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1824 |
| brasiljensæ | Blue | 6, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1824 |
| bröwnei | | 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1780 |
| laxiflorum | White | 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1818 |
| BLÆPHÄRIS, <i>Jussieu.</i> Derived from <i>blepharis</i> , the | | | |
| eyelash; in allusion to the bractæes of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceæ</i> . The species are ornamental, and may be referred to <i>Acanthus</i> for culture, &c. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Acanthus capensis</i> . | | | |
| boerhaaviifolia | Blue | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1821 |
| capensis | Blue | 7, G. B. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| furcata | | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| linearifolia | Blue | 7, S. A. Guinea | 1823 |
| procumbens | | 7, G. Ev. T. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| BLÆPHILÄ, <i>Rafin.</i> The derivation is from <i>blepharis</i> , eyelash; the sepals being fringed. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiataæ</i> . These species are ornamental, and for culture, &c., may be referred to <i>Monarda</i> . | | | |
| clliata | Red | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1798 |
| hirsuta | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1798 |
| BLÆTÄ, <i>Ruiz and Pavon.</i> In honour of Don Louis Blet, a Spanish physician and botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . This is, when in flower, a handsome genus of tuberous-rooted plants. They succeed well when grown in a mixture of sandy peat and light loam, with the pots well drained, and treated as follows:—As soon as the leaves die down, remove the plants to a cooler house, where they should be kept dry for three or four months; then they must be repotted, and placed in a brisk moist heat; and when growing freely, liberally supplied with water. They are easily increased by dividing the roots, which should be done at the time of potting. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>B. pallida</i> , <i>Cymbidium floridum</i> . 2. <i>C. hyacinthinum</i> . 3. <i>C. altum</i> , <i>Limodorum altum</i> . 4. <i>B. Shepherdii</i> . | | | |
| acutipetala | Purple | 9, G. Ter. America | 1795 |
| capitata | | 6, S. Ter. W. Ind. | 1795 |
| florida, 1 | Rose | 2, S. Ter. Trinidad | 1786 |
| gracilis | Yelsh. pur. | 6, S. Ter. Mexico | 1830 |
| guineensis | Purple | S. Ter. S. Leone | 1822 |
| havanensis | Purple | 4, S. Ter. Havannah | 1835 |
| hyacinthina, 2 | Ro. pink | 4, S. Ter. China | 1802 |
| pätälä | Purple | S. Ter. Hayti | 1795 |
| reflexa | Pur. grn. | 8, S. Ter. Mexico | 1795 |
| verecundä, 3 | Purple | 3, S. Ter. W. Ind. | 1733 |
| Shepherdii, 4 | Ro. purple | 9, S. Ter. W. Ind. | 1788 |
| BLÆTÄ, <i>Hortus Ken.</i> Dedicated to Capt. Bligh, who first carried the bread-fruit to the W. Indies. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindiaceæ</i> . This is called Akee Tree, and is a plant much esteemed in Africa and the W. Indies on account of its fruit, which is as large as a goose's egg, and of a reddish, or yellow colour; the aril is eatable, of a sub-acid flavour, and considered very grateful, particularly in the W. Indies. It grows in loam and peat; and cuttings, with the leaves not taken off, root in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| säpida | White | S. Ev. T. Africa | 1793 |
| BLIGHT, a vague term, signifying a pestilence amongst plants, caused by the attack of insects, or parasitical fungi; or by some epidemic affection of the atmosphere. | | | |
| BLISTERED, the surface being raised, as the skin is when blistered. | | | |
| BLITUM, <i>Linn.</i> The derivation is doubtful, but it is most probably taken from <i>bliton</i> , insipid. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceæ</i> . These plants are only worth cultivation for the strawberry-like fruit which succeeds the flowers; hence the trivial name Strawberry Blite; they succeed well soon in the open ground. | | | |
| capitatum | Apetal | 7, H. A. Austria | 1633 |
| maritimum | Apetal | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1825 |
| virgatum | Apetal | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| <i>chenopodioides, petiolare.</i> | | | |
| BLUMENBACHIÄ, <i>Schrader.</i> In compliment to J. F. Blumenbach. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Loasacææ</i> . The species are ornamental; for culture, &c., see <i>Loasa</i> . <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Loasa palmata</i> . | | | |
| insignis, 1 | White | 7, H. Tr. A. Monte Vi. | 1826 |
| multifida | Grn. red | 7, H. A. B. Ayres | 1826 |
| BOBÄRTÄ, Dedicated to Jacob Bobart, a worthy professor of botany at Oxford. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridacææ</i> . The species are rather showy, and may be referred to <i>Marica</i> for culture, &c. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Marica gladiata</i> , <i>Moræa gladiata</i> . 2. <i>Moræa spathacea</i> . | | | |
| aurantiflora | Orange | 3, H. Her. P. Belgia | 1827 |
| gladiata, 1 | Yellow | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| spathacea, 2 | Yellow | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1798 |

BOC

BOCCONIA, *Linn.* The name is derived from a Sicilian monk, named Paolo Boccone, M.D. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveracea*. The species are ornamental, and *B. frutescens* has pretty foliage. They are easily cultivated in loamy soil, and increased from cuttings in sand, in a gentle heat, placed under a glass.

frutescens White . . . 2, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1739
integrifolia White . . . 2, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1820

BÖBERIA, *Willdenow.* Taken from Bøber, a Russian professor of botany. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. The species are pretty, and of easy cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dyssodia glutinosa*. 2. *D. porophylla*.

chrysanthemoides, 1 Yellow . 10, H. A. Carolina . 1821
incana Golden . 9, G. Ev. S. Mexico . 1828

porophylla, 2.

BOHMERIA, *Jacquin.* In memory of George Rudolph Bøhmer, a German botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceae*. The species are uninteresting, and of the easiest culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Urtica arborea*.

rubescens, 1 . . . Green . . . 4, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1779

castaneifolia, *caudata*, *cylindrica*, *elongata*, *frondosa*, *frutescens*, *hirta*, *interrupta*, *lateriflora*, *macrophylla*, *platyphylla*, *ramiflora*, *rotundifolia*, *salicifolia*.

BOERHAAVIA, *Linn.* So called in honour of the famous Dutch physician, who is said to have been the first of the many friends and patrons of Linnaeus. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceae*. The species are of very simple cultivation, and possess but little beauty.

diffusa White . . . 9, S. Ev. Tr. India . . 1690
discolor Red . . . 8, S. Her. P. Guayag. . 1825
erecta White . . . 7, S. Her. P. India . . 1733
exelsa Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1820
hirsuta Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. Tr. Jamaica . 1733
plumbaginifolia Red . . . 8, S. Her. P. Spain . . 1820
procumbens Red . . . 8, S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind. . 1830
scandens Green . 8, S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica . 1691
viscosa Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. Tr. Peru . . 1821

BOLEOPHYTELUM, *Thouars.* From *bolbos*, a bulb, and *phyllon*, a leaf: the leaves universally rise from a pseudo-bulb. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is a most singular and interesting genus of plants, which to thrive well must be grown in a strong damp heat, potted, and otherwise treated as the genera *Epidendrum*, *Stanhopea*, &c. *Synonymes*: 1. *Antispetalum Careyana*. 2. *Tribrachia pendula*.

barrigerium Crimson . 6, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1835
bracteolum Yel. pur. 7, S. Epi. Demerara . 1836
Careyanum, 1 Brn. pur. 10, S. Epi. Nepal . . 1823
cochinum Flesh . 10, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1835
cupreum Copper . . S. Epi. Manilla . . 1837
leopardinum Ysh. grn. S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1837
recurvum Grn. wht. 9, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1822
salsatorium 12, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1835
setigerum Purple . . . S. Epi. Demerara . .
tetragonium S. Epi. S. Leone . .
umbellatum Yellow . . S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1837

BOLDIA, *Lagasca.* In memory of D. Boldo, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceae*. Ornamental species, succeeding in sandy peat, and propagated by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1. *Salpianthus arenarius*.

lanceolata, 1 . . . Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1824
purpurascens Varieg. . 6, S. Her. P. Cuba . . 1820

BOLE, trunk of a tree.

BÖLETUS, *Dillenius.* Named from *bolos*, a mass, in reference to its massy or globular form. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Curious productions, found in woods and groves, pastures, or on old trees. The species are succulent, and have their parts in the greatest perfection of any *Fungi*. *B. granulatus* is eatable, as is *B. sub-tomentosus*, and *B. edulis* is excellent when cooked. The *Boleti* when wounded, heal much in the same manner as the flesh of animals. *Synonymes*: 1. *B. rubeculosus*—*cyanescens*, *edulis*, *lactiflorus*, *laridus*, *latens*, *piperratus*, *scaber*, *S. aurantiacus*. 2. *B. bovinus*, *subtomentosus*, *S. sanguineus*, *variegatus*.

BOLBOCUM, *Desvaux.* The name is taken from the round pods; and is derived from *bolos*, a ball. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. An ornamental species, succeeding best in rather sandy peat; it ripens

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seed, from which it may be plentifully increased. *Synonyme*: 1. *Vella aspera*.

asperum Cream . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1818

BOLIVARIA, *Schlech.* The name is given in honour of the great Bolivar. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Jasminaceae*. An interesting species, delighting in a mixture of loam and peat, and propagates readily from cuttings.

trifida Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. Chile . . 1828

BOLTONIA, *L. Herit.* Dedicated to J. B. Bolton, an English professor of botany. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Very interesting species, so much like some of those of the genus *Aster*, that they may be referred for culture, &c. to that genus.

asteroides Flesh . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758
glastifolia Pink . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758

BOMBAX, *Linn.* The name is derived from *bombax*, cotton; in allusion to the wool in the pods. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. The genus is trivially named the Silk Cotton Tree, and the species thrive well in a sandy loamy soil; half-ripened cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat, root readily. The seeds of many of the species are enveloped in long hairs, like those of the true Cotton; it is found, however, that they cannot be manufactured, in consequence of no adhesion between the hairs. The woolly coat of the seeds of some of the species is employed in different countries for stuffing cushions, &c. The trunk of *B. Ceiba* is spiny, and said to be one of the highest trees in both Indies; the wood is light and of little value, but is sometimes used for canoes. The wood cut into boards, and steeped some time in lime-water, will endure the action of the air many years. The cotton in which the seed is enveloped, is used by the poor inhabitants for stuffing chairs, pillows, &c., but is seldom or never used for beds, it being thought unwholesome to sleep upon. *Synonymes*: 1. *quinatum*. 2. *heptaphyllum*. 3. *heptaphyllum*.

Ceiba, 1 White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1692
globosum S. Ev. T. Guiana . . 1824
malabaricum, 2 Scarlet . S. Ev. T. Malabar . .
septentium, 3 White . . S. Ev. T. Carthag. . 1699

BONAPARTEA, *Ruiz and Pavon.* In memory of Napoleon Bonaparte. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceae*. This species has a singularly graceful appearance, by the naturally drooping tendency of its rush-like leaves. It grows well in sandy rich loam, and increases without difficulty from seed.

gracilis Epiphy. Mexico . 1828
juncata Blue . . . Epiphy. Peru . . 1800

BONATEA, *Willdenow.* In honour of M. Bonat, a celebrated botanist and professor at Padua. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A curious species, with remarkably formed green and white, slightly fragrant flowers. For culture and propagation, see *Bletia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Orchis speciosa*.

speciosa Grn. wht. . 5, S. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1820

BONNAYIA, *Link.* In memory of Bonnay, a German botanist. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. The species are dwarf-growing plants of considerable interest; for culture, &c., see *Griatiola*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Griatiola veronicaefolia*.

brachiata White . . 8, S. A. Brazil . . 1823
reptans Blue . . 7, S. Ev. Cr. E. Ind. . . 1820
veronicifolia, 1 Pink . . 8, S. Cr. B. E. Ind. . . 1798

BONNEMAISONTIA, *Agardh.* Named in honour of M. Bonnemaison, a French cryptogamist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. A very delicate, finely-branched species, much like asparagus, rather plentiful about the sea-shore—asparagoides.

BONNETIA, *Schreber.* In honour of C. Bonnet, a celebrated naturalist. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceae*. An elegant species, doing well in a mixture of loam and peat; ripened cuttings in a moderate heat, root freely in sand, under a glass.

palustris Red . . . S. Ev. T. Trinidad . 1819

BONTIA, *Linn.* Dedicated to James Bont, a Dutch physician. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myoporaceae*. An interesting plant, with the appearance of a *Daphne*; it succeeds in loam and peat, and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

daphnoides Yel. pur. . 6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1690

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| <p>BÖRÅGÖ, Linn. So called from the nourishing qualities of the herb. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Boraginaceae</i>. Pretty dwarf species, succeeding in any common soil, and are increased by divisions or seeds. The leaves of <i>B. officinalis</i> may be used as a salad, and has been much reputed as a cordial.</p> | | <p>sand under a glass. <i>B. stricta</i> must be treated as a tender biennial. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Spermacoe verticillata</i>, <i>Bigelovia commuta</i>. 2. <i>S. stricta</i>, <i>B. stricta</i>. 3. <i>S. verticillata</i>, <i>B. verticillata</i>.</p> | |
| <p>crassifolia . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Persia . . . 1822 cretica . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1823 laxiflora . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Tr. B. Corsica . . . 1813 longifolia . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1825 officinalis . . . Blue . . . 8, H. A. England . . . albiflora . . . White . . . 8, H. A. England . . . orientalis . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Turkey . . . 1752</p> | <p>commutata, 1 . . . White . . . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1818 stricta, 2 . . . White . . . 7, G. B. E. Ind. . . 1820 verticillata, 3 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Aëtica . . . 1732</p> | <p>BÖRÅX, Willdenow. Dedicated to Colonel Bory de St. Vincent, a French traveller and promoter of natural history. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i>. The species are uninteresting, and easily cultivated—<i>acuminatâ</i>, <i>ligustrinâ</i>, <i>nitidâ</i>, <i>porulâ</i>, <i>primoides</i>, <i>retusâ</i>.</p> | |
| <p>BORASSUS, Linn. The immortal Linnæus applied this name to the spatha of the date. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceae</i>. This fine species grows upwards of thirty feet high, and yields a fruit the size and shape of a child's head; it thrives well in a mixture of loam and peat, and propagates from seeds. From the sap of the trunk a sugar and wine is made of considerable value.</p> | | <p>BÖSCIA, Lamarck. Dedicated to Louis Bosc, a French professor of agriculture. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Capparidaceae</i>. The species is ornamental, and may be referred to <i>Cratæva</i> for culture, &c. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Podoria Senegalensis</i>.</p> | |
| <p>fabelliformis . . . Whit. grn. . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1771</p> | <p>senegalensis . . . S. Ev. S. Senegal . . . 1824</p> | | |
| <p>BORBONIA, Willdenow. Dedicated to Gaston de Bourbon, Duke of Orleans, son of Henry IV. of France. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. The species are very showy when in flower, and thrive well in peat and loam; and cuttings of the young wood in sand, placed under a glass, root freely.</p> | | <p>BÖSEÄ, Linn. In compliment to Ernest Gottlieb Bose, a professor of botany in Germany. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Phytolaccaceae</i>. An ornamental species, succeeding in loam and peat mixed; and cuttings in sand, under a glass, placed in heat, strike readily.</p> | |
| <p>barbatâ . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823 ciliatâ . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 cordatâ . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1759 cravatâ . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 ericifolia . . . Pink . . . 1, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821 lanceolatâ . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1752 ruscifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790 trimeriâ . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1759 undulatâ . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812</p> | <p>Yervamörâ . . . Rufous . . . G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1728</p> | | |
| <p>BORKHAUSIA, Bohmer. Dedicated to Moritz Borkhausen, a German professor of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. Species of no beauty except <i>B. alpina</i>, which is rather pretty and interesting; they are all easily cultivated. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Crepis alpina</i>. 2. <i>Hieracium stipitatum</i>. 3. <i>Lagoseris bursifolia</i>. 4. <i>Crepis fetida</i>. 5. <i>Lagoseris intybacea</i>. 6. <i>L. leontodontoides</i>. 7. <i>Crepis nicæensis</i>. 8. <i>Lagoseris raphanifolia</i>. 9. <i>Crepis rubra</i>. 10. <i>C. senecioides</i>. 11. <i>L. versicolor</i>.</p> | | <p>BOSWELLIA, Roxburgh. Dedicated to Dr. John Boswell, of Edinburgh. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Burseraceae</i>. Ornamental trees of easy culture, thriving best in loam and peat, and are propagated with facility from cuttings in sand, under a glass. The genus is called the Olibanum Tree. <i>B. serrata</i> yields a resin called olibanum, which yields a grateful incense, and possesses stimulant, astringent, and diaphoretic qualities. <i>B. glabra</i> furnishes a coarse resin, used for pitching the bottom of ships. The resin of both species is used in India as a frankincense and as pitch.</p> | |
| <p>alpina, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1739</p> | <p>glabrâ . . . Pa. yel. . . S. Ev. T. Coromand. . . 1823 serratâ . . . Pa. yel. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820</p> | | |
| <p>BORONIA, Sims. In memory of Francis Boroni, an Italian attendant of Dr. Sibthorp. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i>. A very pretty and interesting genus of New Holland plants. The species flower remarkably free, and some may be seen in bloom at almost any time of the year. They grow best in sandy peat mixed with a few broken shreds, and the pots, which should not be large, must be judiciously drained, as the plants are very liable to suffer from over watering. Cuttings taken at a joint, planted in sand, and placed under a glass in a frame, observing to dry up the damp now and then, will, if carefully tended, make roots.</p> | | <p>BOTANY BAY TREE, see Smilax glycyphyllo.</p> | |
| <p>alatâ . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825 anemonefolia . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 crenatâ . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Kg. Geo's. Sd. . . denticulatâ . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 ledifolia . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1814 paradoxâ . . . Red . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825 pilonemâ . . . Red . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826 pinnatâ . . . Purple . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1794 polygalefolia . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 serulâtâ . . . Scarlet . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1816 tetrandrâ . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824</p> | <p>BOTANIC BAY TREE, see Smilax glycyphyllo.</p> | | |
| <p>BORRERIA, Ach. In honour of J. W. Borrer, F.L.S., a British cryptogamist. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenaceae</i>. An exceedingly interesting genus to the cryptogamist, on account of the natural habit of the species—<i>atlantica</i>, <i>chrysophthalmâ</i>, <i>ciliaris flavicânis</i>, <i>furfuracâ</i>, <i>leucomelâ</i>, <i>tenellâ</i>.</p> | | <p>BOTRYCHUM, Swartz. The derivation is from <i>botrys</i>, a bunch; in reference to the form of the fructification, which is much like a bunch of grapes. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ophioglossaceae</i>. The genus is well known by the name of Moonwort. The species are curious and interesting plants; see <i>Adiantum</i> for culture, &c. <i>B. virginicum</i> is the largest of the American ferns, and is named the rattlesnake, on account of its generally being found growing where those reptiles abound. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Gracilis</i>. 2. <i>Osmunda Lunardi</i>.</p> | |
| <p>BORRERIA, Meyer. Derivation same as <i>Borreria</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i>. Pretty little plants, of easy culture, in any common soil; and cuttings of the perennial and shrubby kinds root readily in</p> | | <p>australê . . . Brown . . . 6, F. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1823 dissectum, 1 . . . Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1806 fumarioides . . . Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1806 Lunardi, 2 . . . Brown . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . . obliquum . . . Brown . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1821 virginicum . . . Brown . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1790</p> | |
| <p>[47]</p> | | <p>BOTRYCHUM, Michaux. Name alludes to the little "found seeds, or seed-vessels, resembling a bunch of grapes, and derived from <i>botrys</i>, a cluster of grapes. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Minute productions. <i>B. parasitica</i> is found on that plant called the Shepherd's Purse, viz. <i>Capsella Bärâ</i> <i>pâstris</i>—<i>agaricinâ</i>, <i>densâ</i>, <i>diffusâ</i>, <i>effusâ</i>, <i>leucospôrâ</i>, <i>macrospôrâ</i>, <i>mutinâ</i>, <i>nigrâ</i>, <i>parvasitâ</i>, <i>polyspôrâ</i>.</p> | |
| <p>BOURREAU, Gertner. Named in memory of Bourrer, an apothecary of Nuremberg. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cordaceae</i>. Ornamental trees of easy cultivation; for the mode of which, see the genus <i>Ehretia</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Ehretia Bourreriâ</i>.</p> | | <p>BORUSSIA, H. B. and Kunth named this genus in honour of J. B. Boussingault, a celebrated naturalist and traveller. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceae</i>. This is described as a most desirable stove plant, of rapid growth, and bearing copious and graceful racemes of deliciously fragrant flowers. It grows in any common garden soil, and</p> | |

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| may be increased by seed. At Glasnevin, near Dublin, the plant has stood the winter in the open air, planted at the bottom of a wall. | | | |
| besseloides . . . White . . . 7, F. Bl. P. S. Amer. . 1836 | | | |
| BOUVARDIÄ, <i>Salis</i> . In memory of Dr. Bouvard, superintendent of the royal Paris botanic garden. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceæ</i> . This is a beautiful genus, worthy of extensive cultivation. <i>B. triphylla</i> is a free flowerer, and thrives in a cool part of the greenhouse; <i>B. versicolor</i> is rather more tender, and thrives best in a warmer situation in summer, but requires to be cool in winter. They grow in a mixture of loam and peat, and young plants may be obtained from cuttings, which strike in the same kind of soil, in heat; they may also be propagated by pieces of the root, planted in good soil, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>B. Jacquinii</i> , <i>Houstonia coccinea</i> . | | | |
| longiflora . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1827 | | | |
| triphylla, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1794 | | | |
| pulchescens . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1794 | | | |
| galbrata . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1794 | | | |
| versicolor . . . Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Amer. . 1814 | | | |
| BOVISTÄ, <i>Persoon</i> . Latinised from its German name <i>bofist</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Striking productions. Bulliard mentions having seen many of eighteen, twenty, and twenty-three inches in diameter; and on the authority of others, affirms them to attain the enormous bulk of nearly nine feet in circumference. <i>B. gigantea</i> is the largest of the genus or order, measuring two feet in diameter. The flesh is at first white, afterwards of a greenish-yellow, lastly of a brown grey, the outer peridium cracks, and peels off in large flakes on being handled.— <i>Loudon's Ency. of Plants—gigantä, nigrescens</i> . | | | |
| BOWIERÄ, <i>Hamorth</i> . In memory of J. Bowie, a collector of plants for the Kew gardens. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . Curious plants, succeeding in fibrous sandy peat, and multiplied by offsets or suckers. | | | |
| Africanä . . . Red grn. . 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | |
| myriacantha . . . Red grn. . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | |
| BOWLERÄ, <i>Romer and Schultes</i> . Named in honour of Mr. Bowles, an Irish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifera</i> . A minute curious plant, will grow in any common soil, and is increased by divisions. | | | |
| tenerä . . . Grn. yel. . 7, F. Ev. Cr. M. Video . 1827 | | | |
| BRABERUM, <i>Linn.</i> Named from <i>brabeion</i> , a sceptre; applying to the racemes of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceæ</i> . An ornamental tree, succeeding best in open sandy loam and peat; cuttings of the ripened wood root without difficulty, in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| stellatum . . . White . . . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1731 | | | |
| BRACHIATE, having arms or branches usually placed opposite to each other at right angles with the main stem, and crossing each other alternately. | | | |
| BRACHYLÄNÄ, <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>brachys</i> , short, and <i>läna</i> , cloak; in allusion to the form of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . An ornamental plant, for the culture of which, see <i>Baccharis</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Baccharis nerefolia</i> , <i>Tarconanthus dentata</i> . | | | |
| nerefolia, 1 . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1752 | | | |
| BRACHYPODIUM, <i>Beauvois</i> . Taken from <i>brachys</i> , short, and <i>podus</i> , a foot; in reference to the short stalks of the spikelets. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Triticum asperum</i> , <i>Festuca rigida</i> . 2. <i>Triticum loliaceum</i> . 3. <i>Bromus pinnatus</i> . 4. <i>B. rupestris</i> . 5. <i>B. sylvaticus</i> . 6. <i>Brachypodium nudrös—asperum</i> 1, <i>brunciäle, brevisetäm, caspitolium, distachyon, Hälteri, loliacüm 2, longifolium, obtusifolium, pharicotides, pinnatüm 3, ramösüm, retätüm, rupstré 4, strigosüm, sylvaticüm 5, tenellüm 6, Tenoriänüm, tenniculüm, tenuiflorüm, unioloides, unilateräle</i> . | | | |
| BRACHYSEMÄ, <i>R. Brown</i> . Derived from <i>brachys</i> , short, and <i>semä</i> , standard; the flowers having a very short standard. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Very handsome climbing species, especially <i>B. latifolia</i> , thriving well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; they are increased by layers, or cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, | | | |
| | | in heat, root freely. They may also be increased by seeds, which are sometimes produced. These plants are well suited for training up the columns of the conservatory or greenhouse. | |
| | | latifolium . . . Crimson . . 5, G. Ev. Cl. N. Holl. . 1803 | |
| | | undulatum . . . Green . . . 3, G. Ev. Cl. N. S. W. . 1820 | |
| | | BRACHYSTÄLMÄ, <i>R. Brown</i> . Named from the word <i>brachys</i> , short, and <i>stälna</i> , a crown; in allusion to the short coronal processes of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i> . A curious plant, grows well in sandy loam, and is increased by cuttings. | |
| | | crispörüm . . . Br. yel. . 9, S. Tu. P. C. G. H. . 1829 | |
| | | tuberöstüm . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Tu. P. C. G. H. . 1821 | |
| | | BRACTEAS, small leaves placed near the calyx on the peduncle or pedicel. | |
| | | BRÄDLEÄ, <i>Gaertner</i> . In honour of Richard Bradley, a professor of botany at Cambridge. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> . Curious plants, of little interest. They succeed in loamy soil, and multiply from cuttings. | |
| | | niltidä S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| | | sineicä 7, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1816 | |
| | | BRÄCTEÄ, small leaves placed near the calyx, on the peduncle or pedicel. | |
| | | BRACTEATÆ, furnished with bractea. | |
| | | BRACTEOLÆ, little bractea. | |
| | | BRASSÄVÖLÄ, <i>R. Brown</i> . Named after Antonio Musa Brassavola, a noble Venetian, and one of the most enlightened botanists of his day. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . The plants of this genus are deserving a place in every collection of orchidaceæ, having, when in flower, a delightfully fragrant odour. They require to be propagated, and otherwise treated, as <i>Stanhopea</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Epidendrum cucullatum</i> , <i>Cymbidium cucullatum</i> . 2. <i>C. nodosum</i> , <i>Epidendrum nodosum</i> . | |
| | | angustätä . . . Ysh. grn. . 6, S. Epi. Demerara . . | |
| | | cordatä White . . . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . | |
| | | cucullätä, 1 . . . White . . . 6, S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1790 | |
| | | elegans Lilac . . . 8, Epi. Antigua . . | |
| | | nodösä, 2 Wht. grn. 1, S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1830 | |
| | | Perrinü Wht. grn. 9, S. Epi. Rio Jan. . . | |
| | | tuberculätä Wht. yel. 7, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1827 | |
| | | BRÄSSÄLÄ, <i>R. Brown</i> . In commemoration of the late Mr. Brass, a skillful botanical traveller and draughtsman. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . This is a fine genus of plants, all of which are delightfully fragrant when in flower. The flowers are mostly yellowish green, spotted with purple. For culture and propagation, see <i>Stanhopea</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Epidendrum caudatum</i> , <i>Malaxis caudata</i> . | |
| | | caudätä, 1 Ysh. grn. . 2, S. Epi. W. Ind. . 1823 | |
| | | Lanceätä Ysh. spot. 1, S. Epi. Surinam . . 1833 | |
| | | mäcrösäbhÿä . . . Grn. brn. . . S. Epi. Demerara . . | |
| | | maculatä Wht. spot. 4, S. Epi. Jamaica . 1806 | |
| | | BRÄSSICÄ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>bresic</i> , the Celtic name of the cabbage. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifera</i> . In this genus we have the well known cabbage, with its many varieties, and many other familiar pot-herbs and roots. It is wonderful to look upon the common cabbage (<i>B. oleracea</i>) with its varieties, and observe the exceeding great difference in appearance and qualities, particularly when we compare the original types as found on our shores, with wavy sea green leaves tending to no head, and flowering like wild mustard or charlock, with the cauliflower and red cabbage, &c. As their culture is generally well known, we shall dwell upon it here as briefly as possible; the cabbage and its varieties require a very strong rich soil, or they will not come to a good size. The turnip also does well only in good rich soil, and indeed the whole tribe thrive best in open loamy soil, enriched with manure. They all produce an abundance of seeds, which must be sown at those periods which experience has shown to be the best, for bringing their produce to perfection at certain seasons. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>B. sempervirens</i> . 2. <i>Raphanus cheiranthifolia</i> . 3. <i>Sisymbrium valentinum—balearicä 1, campëstris, C. näpä Bräsicä, C. commänis, C. rutabägä, C. oleifvä, C. pabulärä, cheiranthifolä 2, cheiranthös, chinënsis, elongätä, E. rucisträm, fructulosä, Gravinä, Helëniänä, hümlis, incänä, levigätä, monënsis, montänä, Näpüs, N. esculëntäs, N.</i> | |

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| <p><i>ilbūs, N. flavūs, N. nigricāns, oleiferūs 2, olerācūd, O. asparagōidēs, O. cauliflōrā, O. commūnis, O. cōnicā, O. costātā, O. crispā, O. deprēssā, O. ellipticā, O. gemmiferā, O. mājōr, O. obovātā, O. oblongā, O. palmifoliā, O. quercifoliā, O. ramōsā, O. rābrā, O. sabellīcā, O. sphaericā, O. vulgārīs, pinnatifidā, polymōrphā, prēcōz, Pseudo-ernāstrūm, Ripā, R. deprēssā, R. oblongā, R. oleiferā, repāndā, Richērii, subulārī, Tournefortiī, valentīnā 3, violācēd.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>BRAYĀ, Sternberg. In memory of Count Bray, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifera</i>. Curious minute species, with purple flowers. They thrive best in loamy soil mixed with a little fibrous peat, and are multiplied by seeds.</p> | | | |
| <p>alpīnā Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Carinthia . 1823 pilosā Purple . . . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1827</p> | | | |
| <p>BREMONTĒRĀ, Dec. In memory of M. Bremontier, an agriculturist. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. An ornamental interesting plant, thriving in sandy loam, and is multiplied by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> | | | |
| <p>Ammoxyliēn . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1826</p> | | | |
| <p>BRĒXĪĀ, Noronha. Named from <i>brezis</i>, rain; on account of the protection afforded against rain by some of the large leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Brezia</i>. Excellent stove plant, with very beautiful foliage. They all grow freely and look well planted in large pots, in turfy loam and peat mixed. Cuttings take readily in any state, except that the leaves must not be moved, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. A bud at the base of an entire leaf will strike, and make a young plant, if put in a little sand, under a glass, and put in the propagating house.</p> | | | |
| <p>chrysophyllā S. Ev. T. Mauritius . 1820 madagascariēnīs . . Green . . 6, S. Ev. T. Madagas. . 1812 pinosā Green . . 6, S. Ev. T. Madagas. . 1812</p> | | | |
| <p>BRIDĒĪĀ, Willdenow. Named after the great muscologist, Professor Bridel. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i>. Small shrubs or trees, with little beauty, and easily cultivated. <i>Synonyme: 1. Clusia scandens.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>montānā Apetal . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1825 scandēns, 1 Apetal . . 8, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1804 pinosā Apetal . . 6, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1803</p> | | | |
| <p>BRIGOLIĀ, Bertolini. Named in compliment to J. L. Brignoli, a professor at Vienna. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. A species of trifling beauty and easy culture. <i>Synonyme: 1. Sium siculum.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>panaeifoliā, 1 . . White . . 7, H. Her. P. Sicily . . 1686</p> | | | |
| <p>BRISTLES, rigid hairs.</p> | | | |
| <p>BRISTLY-TOOTHED, bristles like teeth, or with the teeth ending each in a bristle.</p> | | | |
| <p>BRĪĀ, Linn. Named from <i>briso</i>, to nod, on account of the quaking character of the spikelets. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. Although mere weeds, some species are pretty and interesting, as <i>B. minor, rubra, Clusii</i>, &c. The whole are of easy cultivation.</p> | | | |
| <p>Clasī Apetal . . 6, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1820 elatīr Apetal . . 7, Grass. Greece . . 1817 geniculatā Apetal . . 7, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1816 hūmīlis Apetal . . 6, Grass. Caucasus . 1825 māximā Apetal . . 6, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1633 mediā Apetal . . 5, Grass. Britain minōr Apetal . . 7, Grass. England rubrā Apetal . . 6, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1820 virēns Apetal . . 6, Grass. Spain . . . 1800</p> | | | |
| <p>BRODĪĒĀ, Sir J. E. Smith. In honour of James J. Brodie, a Scotch Cryptogamist. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i>. Very curious bulbs, with lilac, blue, and white flowers. They may be successfully grown in sandy peat, and increased chiefly by offsets of the root. <i>Synonyme: 1. Hookeria coronaria.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>congēstā Blue . . 7, G. Bl. P. Georgia . . 1806 grandiflōrā, 1 . . Blue . . 6, F. Bl. P. N. Amer. . 1806</p> | | | |
| <p>BROMĒĪĀ, Linn. So called after Olaus Bromel, a Swedish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bromeliaceae</i>. This is a genus of very handsome plants, among which the Pine Apple was lately included. They are of easy culture providing they have a sufficiency of heat, and are potted in good rich open loamy soil; they must be watered carefully, that is, giving a good supply when growing, but in the</p> | | | |
| <p>winter a very little is sufficient. The pots should be well drained, and as the plants are, like the Pine Apple, subject to injurious attacks of the scale, &c. they should be carefully looked over and washed; indeed, these plants may be said to do best with the treatment successfully applied to the Pine Apple. Rope is manufactured from a species of the genus in Brazil, called <i>Granartha</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>acāngā Pink . . . 9, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1822 bracteatā Blue . . . 9, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1785 chrysanthā Blue . . . 9, S. Her. P. Caracas . 1819 cruentā Blk. wht. . 8, S. Her. P. Rio. Jan. . 1824 discolor Pink . . . 4, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1824 exdāns Yellow . 10, Epiphy. W. Ind. . 1820 fastuosā Purple . . 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1815 hūmīlis Pink . . . 3, S. Her. P. . . 1789 karātās Pink . . . 3, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1739 lingulatā Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1759 paniculigerā S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1822 pingūiā Red . . . 3, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1690 semiseratā Green . . 3, S. Her. P. S. Amer. sessiliflorā 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1826 sylvēstrīs Crimson . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1820</p> | | | |
| <p>BROMŪS, Linn. So called from <i>bromos</i>, the Greek name for a wild cat. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. The whole are uninteresting, and in point of culture simply managed. <i>Synonymes: 1. Festuca gigantea, 2. F. triflora—Alopecurus, altissimus, arvensis, asper, australis, Biebersteinii, ciliatus, commutatus, confertus, elongatus, erectus, festucoides, Gaudini, giganteus 1, G. longifolius, G. triflorus 2, glaucus, hirsutissimus, humilis, jubatus, lanceolatus, lanuginosus, latus, ligustricus, longiflorus, madri-tensis, maximus, mollis, multiflorus, parviflorus, pendulatus, pilosus, pratensis, pubescens, purgans, racemosus, rigidus, scaberrimus, scoparius, scutellus, squarrosus, stenophyllus, sterilis, tectorum, tortilis, variegatus, velutinus, vestitus, vulgosis.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>BRONGIARIĀ, Humb. Bonpl. and Kunth. In honour of M. Adolphe Brongniart, a French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. A valuable species, having flesh-coloured flowers. It is cultivated best in loam and peat, with a little sand; and increased by cuttings in sand, in heat, under a glass.</p> | | | |
| <p>podalyroidēs Flesh . . 9, G. Ev. S. N. Spain . 1827</p> | | | |
| <p>BROSĪMŪM, Swartz. Named from <i>brosimos</i>, good to eat; in allusion to the eatable fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i>. <i>Alicastrum</i> is common in the woods of Jamaica; the timber is not despicable, but the leaves and young branches are more useful, and a hearty fattening fodder for all sorts of cattle. The fruit, boiled with salt fish, pork, or beef, or pickle, has frequently been the support of the negroes and poorer sorts of white people in times of scarcity, and proved a wholesome and not unpleasant food; when roasted, it eats something like our common chestnut, and is called bread nut. The leaves and young shoots are full of gum, which renders them disagreeable to most cattle at first; but they soon grow very fond of them. <i>B. spurium</i> is also common in woods in the W. Indies; but its timber is of little value. In our stoves both species thrive well, and like loamy soil, and old cuttings with their leaves on, root in sand, in moist heat.—<i>Lou. Ency. of Plants.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>Alicāstrūm Apetal . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1776 spūriūm Apetal . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1789</p> | | | |
| <p>BROSSĒĪĀ, Linn. Named after Gui de la Brosse, physician to Louis XIII. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1. Not sufficiently known to be referred to any natural order. As far as we know of this plant, it is a shrub, like a cistus, with scarlet flowers half an inch long. It will no doubt grow in sandy peaty soil, and raise from cuttings in sand.</p> | | | |
| <p>coecīnā Scarlet . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer.</p> | | | |
| <p>BROTĒRĀ, Wild. So called, in memory of Felix A. Brotero, a Portuguese botanist, and professor at Coimbra. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. An interesting plant, with blue flowers, grows in loam, mixed with peat, and propagates by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme: 1. Onobroma corymbosa.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>corymbosā Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1640</p> | | | |
| <p>BROUGHTONĪĀ, Brown. In honour of Mr. Arthur Broughton, an English botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. <i>B. sanguinea</i>, the only species</p> | | | |

| BRO | BRU | BRU | BRU |
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| <p>we have seen flower, is a very desirable plant, producing its fine crimson flowers in terminal racemes. They require a free supply of water when in a free-growing state. For culture and propagation see <i>Stanhopea</i>.</p> | | <p>suaveolens 3 . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1733 Waymāni Wht pur. 5, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1827</p> | |
| <p>nitida Red . . . 6, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1824 sanguinea Crimson . . . 8, S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1793</p> | <p>BRUNNĪĀ, Linn. In memory of Cornelius Brun, a traveller in the Levant and Russia. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i>. This, observes Mr. Sweet, is a pretty Cape genus; its species are pretty bushy shrubs, with heath-like leaves, and are handsomest while young. The flowers are not so showy as in many other genera, but some of them are very elegant. A sandy peat soil suits them best, with a moderate supply of water; young cuttings, planted in sand under a bell-glass, strike root freely.—<i>Bot. Cult.</i> 153.</p> | | |
| <p>BROUSSONĒTĪĀ, Ventenat. In compliment to P. N. V. Broussonet, a French naturalist and traveller. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i>. Ornamental and fast-growing fruit trees, with large, various-shaped leaves, which differ in the male and female plants, so much as not to be easily distinguished one from the other. The fruit is no larger than peas; and in China and Japan <i>B. papyrifera</i> is cultivated for the sake of its young shoots, which are used in the same manner as osiers here; the outer bark, when separated from the wood and inner bark, will make tolerably good paper. The juice is also used in China as glue in gilding leather and paper. From the bark of this tree is made the finest and whitest cloth, worn by the highest ranks in Otaheite and the Sandwich Islands. The cloth of the bread-fruit tree is inferior in whiteness and softness to it, consequently worn by the commoner people. They grow in any open soil, and increase readily by cuttings. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Morus papyrifera</i>.</p> | | <p>alopeuroides . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 arachnoides . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 comosa White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 densata White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 elegans White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817 ericoides White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1804 formosa White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817 fragarioides . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794 globosa White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 hirsuta White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 lævis White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822 laxa White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1815 macrophylla . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1805 nodiflora White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1786 plumosa White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824 squarrosa White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 superba White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791 verticillata White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794</p> | |
| <p>papyrifera, 1 Apetal . . . 6, H. De. T. Japan . . . 1751 spatulata Apetal . . . 6, H. De. T. Japan . . . 1824</p> | | <p>BRUNNĪĀ, Banks. Named in memory of one F. Brunnich, a Danish naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygonaceae</i>. An evergreen climber, of some merit; it grows readily in a loamy soil, and roots freely from cuttings.</p> | |
| <p>BROWALLĪĀ, Linn. Named in honour of J. Browallius, bishop of Abo. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i>. Very handsome plants, on account of their blue and white flowers. They are easily cultivated in common soil, if sandy, much the better, and increased by seeds. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>B. lactea</i>.</p> | | <p>cirrhosa Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. Cl. Carolina . . . 1787</p> | |
| <p>demissa Blue . . . 8, G. A. S. Amer. . . 1735 elata Blue . . . 8, G. A. Peru . . . 1768 elongata, 1 Blue wht. 7, G. A. grandiflora Lilac . . . 7, G. A. Peru . . . 1829</p> | | <p>BRUNNĪĀ, Smith. Named in compliment to Robert Brown, Esq., D.C.L., &c. &c. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bruniaceae</i>. A most interesting fragrant perennial; for the growth of which, a frame or cool greenhouse is recommended.</p> | |
| <p>BROWNEĪĀ, Wild. In memory of Dr. Patrick Browne. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. This, though rare in our collections, is a splendid genus. The species succeed in sandy loam and peat, if the pots be well drained, and the soil carefully watered, particularly in winter. Cuttings of the ripe wood in sand, put in a moist heat under a glass, may be brought to root. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>B. speciosa</i>.</p> | | <p>australis Blue . . . H. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1834</p> | |
| <p>coeinea Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1793 grandiceps Red . . . S. Ev. S. Caracae . . 1829 latifolia Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . 1824 racemosa Rose . . . S. Ev. S. Caracae . . 1826 rosea, 1 Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . 1820</p> | | <p>BRUNNĪĀ, Linn. In memory of Otho Brunfels, of Mentz, a carthusian monk and physician. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i>. Handsome-growing, fine-flowering shrubs, with neat foliage, and showy white or purple flowers. They succeed well in a good rich soil; and cuttings root readily in sand or soil under a glass in heat.</p> | |
| <p>BROWNLOWĪĀ, Roxburgh. In compliment to the late Lady Brownlow, daughter of Sir A. Hume. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tiliaceae</i>. A large, tall-growing tree, of considerable beauty, thriving in a sandy, loamy soil, and increased by cuttings without difficulty.</p> | | <p>americana Pa. yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1735 angustifolia Pa. yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . latifolia Pa. yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . montana White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820 undulata White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1780 violacea Livid . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1815</p> | |
| <p>elata Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820</p> | | <p>BRUNSVĪĀ, Ker. So called in honour of the family of Brunsvick. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i>. This, observes Mr. Sweet, is a beautiful bulbous genus, "some of the bulbs grow to a great size, and require large pots to have them flower in perfection; or if planted out in the open borders in spring, there will be a better chance of their flowering; taking the bulbs up again in autumn, and keeping them through the winter; or the best way to succeed well with them is to have a pit built on purpose, so as to be occasionally covered with the lights to keep off too much wet, and to be covered close in severe weather, as they cannot bear the frost; the mould must be made for them of full one-third sand, more than one-third of turfy loam, and the rest peat; all well mixed together, but not chopped too small, as the roots run better through it for being rough and hollow; when in full growth and flower they require a frequent supply of water, but none while dormant; all the greenhouse species of <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> will succeed best in this way."—<i>Bot. Cult.</i>, 190. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Hemantthus ciliaris</i>. 2. <i>Ammocharis coranica</i>. 3. <i>Amaryllis coranica</i>, pallida. 4. <i>Disticha</i>, <i>Buphane disticha</i>. 5. <i>Ammocharis falcata</i>. 6. <i>Amaryllis laticeoma</i>, <i>Nerine laticoma</i>. 7. <i>Amaryllis orientalis</i>. 8. <i>Hemantthus toxicarius</i>.</p> | |
| <p>feruginea Green . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Abyssinia . . 1775 gracilis Yel. gm. . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 sumatranā Green . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820</p> | | <p>eliaris, 1 Black . . . 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1752 coranica, 2 Pink . . . 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1815 pallida, 3 Pale . . . 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1826 disticha, 4 Red . . . G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1823 falcata, 5 Red . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774</p> | |
| <p>BRUGMĀNSĪĀ, Persoon. Named in honour of Professor S. J. Brugmans. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceae</i>. The species of this genus are among the greatest ornaments of our conservatories; <i>B. arborea</i> in particular; this species never thrives well but when planted out in a border, and must be plentifully watered, allowing plenty of room for the branches; thus treated, the number, size, and fine white colour of the flowers will be surprising. All the species are great feeders, and require good soil, and a deal of room to grow them fine. They are easily propagated from cuttings; or the eyes taken off, like vines, and put in good soil in heat, will strike readily. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Sanguinea</i>. 2. <i>Datura arborea</i>. 3. <i>D. arborea</i>.</p> | | <p>bicolor, 1 Dk. red . . 8, G. Ev. S. Peru . . 1833 candida, 2 White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Peru . . 1813</p> | |

| BRY | BUC | BUC | BUL |
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| grandiflora . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1827 | | angustifolia, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| Josephina . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1814 | | latifolia . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| minor . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1814 | | BUCHNERIA , Linn. After J. G. Buchner, a German naturalist. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . Species of little interest; they grow in loamy soil, and are increased by seeds. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Bistora</i> . | |
| striata . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1823 | | americana . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1733 | |
| lucida, 6 . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1818 | | <i>hispida, urticifolia</i> 1. | |
| marginata . . . Scarlet . . . 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795 | | BUCIDA , Linn. Named from <i>bous</i> , an ox; the fruit being like an ox's horn. Linn. 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Combretaceae</i> . A fine tree, of considerable value on account of its useful qualities; it grows best in loam and peat; and ripened cuttings planted in sand, and plunged in heat, under a glass, root readily. The bark is greatly esteemed by the tanners. | |
| minor . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1822 | | Buceras . . . Yel. wht. . . 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1793 | |
| multiflora, 7 . . . Red . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1752 | | BUD , the flower, or leaves before expansion, are said to be in the bud. | |
| radula . . . Red . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790 | | BUDDEIA , Linn. In memory of Adam Buddle, an English botanist. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . A genus of very handsome shrubs, especially <i>B. globosa</i> , which flowers freely in the open air of Britain, providing it has a warm situation; one against a south wall is best. <i>B. Neemda</i> is one of the most beautiful plants of India, bearing a profusion of handsome white flowers. They delight in a loamy soil, mixed with a little peat, and young plants are obtained by laying the branches, or from cuttings, which root in sandy mould without difficulty. | |
| striata . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1823 | | americana . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1826 | |
| toxicaria . . . Pink . . . 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774 | | braziliensis . . . Orange . . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1822 | |
| BRYA , Brown. From the word <i>bryo</i> , to sprout; so named on account of the germination of the seed commencing while on the plant. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Tallish evergreen ornamental shrubs, succeeding well in very rich soil, and increased readily by cuttings or seed in heat. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Amerimum Ebenus</i> . | | connata . . . Orange . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Peru . . 1826 | |
| Ebenis, 1 . . . Yel. grn. . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1713 | | diversifolia . . . S. Ev. S. Java . . 1823 | |
| Leoneis . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. S. Leone . . 1824 | | globosa . . . Orange . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Chile . . 1774 | |
| BRYOBUM , Lindley. Name not explained. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A plant of no beauty, and very easy culture. | | heterophylla . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1824 | |
| pubescens . . . Green . . . S. Epi. E. Ind. . . | | madagascariensis. Orange . . . S. Ev. S. Madeira . . 1824 | |
| BRYONIA , Linn. Named in allusion to the quick growth of the stems, from <i>bryo</i> , to sprout. Linn. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> . Straggling plants of little interest, and easy culture. "The root of <i>Bryonia</i> is powerfully purgative, but if properly cooked, becomes wholesome; those of <i>B. rostrata</i> are used in India internally, in electuary, in cases of piles, it is also used in the form of powder as a demulcent; <i>B. cordifolia</i> is cooling, and useful in expectorants. The root of <i>B. Epigaea</i> was once considered to be the esteemed Calamba Root, on account of its nearness in quality. The young shoots and leaves of <i>B. scabra</i> , after roasting, are aperient.—Lind. <i>Intro. Nat. System—africana, alba, cordata, crotchi, dioica, dissecta, divisa, epigaea, falcifolia, filiformis, garcini, grana, laciniata, latifolia, nitida, palmata, pinnatifida, quinqueloba, scabra, scabrella, tenella, trilobata, verrucosa</i> . | | Naemda . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1824 | |
| BRYONIFLUM , Salisbury. So named from <i>bryo</i> , to grow, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; in reference to the circumstance of the leaf when laid upon damp earth emitting roots, whence arise young plants. Linn. 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Crassulaceae</i> . Of this curious plant, Mr. Loudon observes, it requires very little water, and the pots to be well drained; it flowers best plunged in tan heat; rich loamy soils suit it best. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Cotyledon caticynum</i> . | | paniculata . . . White . . . 3, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1823 | |
| elymum, 1 . . . Grn. pur. . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1800 | | salicifolia . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1823 | |
| BRYONIS , Aghardh. The little branches resemble moss; hence the name <i>bryon</i> , moss, and <i>opsis</i> , resemblance. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Interesting marine productions, growing in fine feathery tufts— <i>composita, plumosa</i> . | | saligna . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 | |
| BRYUM , Hedwig. Named from <i>bryo</i> , to abound; abounding in great plenty. Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . Dwarf species, generally found growing in wet places. <i>B. triquetrum</i> has been only met with upon the border of some lakes in the north of Ireland. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Mnium androgynum</i> . 2. <i>Bryum stellare</i> . 3. <i>Compactum</i> . 4. <i>Aureum</i> . 5. <i>Nigricans</i> . 6. <i>Linum, cubitale—alpinum, androgynum 1, argenteum cespitium, C. majus, C. minus, capillare 2, cernuum, cridum, cuspidatum, dealbatum, demissum, elongatum, hornum, inlaetum, ligulatum, marginatum, nutans 3, palustre, punctatum, pyriforme 4, roseum, rostratum, Tozeri, trichodes, triquetrum, turbinatum 5, ventricosum 6, Zierii</i> . | | salvifolia . . . Crimson . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1760 | |
| BUBON , Linn. Named from <i>boubon</i> , signifying the groin; in allusion to its medicinal qualities. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifera</i> . Curious plants, of little beauty and easy cultivation. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Selinum galbanum</i> . 2. <i>Favula levigata</i> . | | BUFFALO CLOVER , see <i>Trifolium pensylvanicum</i> . | |
| galbanum, 1 . . . Yel. grn. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1596 | | BUFFONIA , Willd. Named after Count de Buffon, the noted naturalist. Linn. 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Alinaceae</i> . Dwarf curious species, of easy culture. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>B. annua</i> . | |
| pumiferum . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1731 | | perennis . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. France . . 1817 | |
| levigatum, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 | | tenuifolia, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. A. England . . | |
| BUCHANANIA , Roxburgh. Named in honour of F. Buchanan, now Hamilton, M.D. Linn. 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Anacardiaceae</i> . Fruit-bearing trees of no particular value; they grow well in light loamy soil; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Mangifera arillaris, Spondias arillaris</i> . | | BUGINVILLEA , Commerson. Named after De Bougainville, a French navigator. Linn. 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Nyctaginaceae</i> . A showy evergreen climber, succeeding in loam, and increased by cuttings. | |
| | | speetabilis . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1829 | |
| | | BUGLE , see <i>Ajuga</i> . | |
| | | BUGLOSS , see <i>Anchusa</i> . | |
| | | BUGWORT , see <i>Cimicifuga</i> . | |
| | | BULBINE , Willd. From <i>bolbos</i> , a bulb. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . The species are showy, fragrant, and of easy culture; and increase rapidly by cuttings.—Lous. <i>Ency. of Plants—Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Anthericum annuum</i> . 2. <i>Bulbosum</i> . 3. <i>Asphodeloides</i> . 4. <i>Hispidium</i> . 5. <i>Latifolium</i> . 6. <i>Nutans</i> . 7. <i>Præmorsa</i> . 8. <i>Scabrum</i> . 9. <i>Semibarbatum</i> . 10. <i>Triquetrum</i> . | |
| | | aloides . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1732 | |
| | | annua, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. A. C. G. H. . . 1731 | |
| | | asphodeloides, 2 . . . White . . . 7, F. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1759 | |
| | | australis, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Bl. P. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| | | bisulcata . . . Yellow . . . 11, H. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1823 | |
| | | chilata . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1823 | |
| | | frutescens . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1702 | |
| | | glauca . . . White . . . G. Bl. P. Chile . . 1828 | |
| | | graminea . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1824 | |
| | | hispida, 4 . . . White . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1774 | |
| | | latifolia, 5 . . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1812 | |
| | | longiscapa . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1759 | |
| | | mesembryanthoides Yellow . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1822 | |
| | | nutans, 6 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1820 | |
| | | premorsa, 7 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1818 | |
| | | pugioniformis . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1753 | |
| | | rostrata . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 | |
| | | scabra, 8 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | |
| | | semibarbatata, 9 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1820 | |
| | | snavis . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1836 | |
| | | triquetra, 10 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | |

| BUL | BUN | BUN | BUR |
|---|--|--|--|
| BULBIFEROUS , bulb-bearing. | | | |
| BULBOCISTĒ , <i>Agardh</i> . Named in reference to the stiff bristly end of the primary filaments, from <i>bulbos</i> , bulb, and <i>cistite</i> , bristles. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Found in autumn in delicate tufts about lakes and rivers— <i>setigera</i> . | | | |
| BULMS , under-ground buds, resembling roots, and consisting of numerous fleshy scales, placed one over the other. | | | |
| BULBOCIDIUM , <i>Willd.</i> Named from <i>bulbos</i> , bulb, and <i>kodium</i> , wool; the bulb being wrapped in a woolly covering. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</i> . Very beautiful dwarf species, worthy of careful cultivation: they grow best in sandy loam and peat; and young plants are obtained from the roots. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Colchicum vesiculosum</i> . | | | |
| vernūm . . . Purple . . . 2, H. B. P. Spain . . . 1829 | vesiculosū, 1 . . . Purple . . . 8, H. B. P. Crimea . . . 1820 | | |
| BULOŖĀĪĻĪ , <i>Fries</i> . The species assume something the form of a bag; hence the name from <i>bulga</i> , a leather bag. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Minute species, frequent upon dead oaks and other decaying trees— <i>inquānūs, sarcoidēs</i> . | | | |
| BULLACE TREE , see <i>Prānūs institiā</i> . | | | |
| BULLATE , garnished with studs, like bubbles. | | | |
| BULL GRASS , see <i>Vitis rotundifoliā</i> . | | | |
| BULLIĀRĀ , <i>Dec.</i> In memory of M. Bulliard, a French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Crassulaceae</i> . A curious little annual aquatic. The soil for it is loam and peat; seeds. | | | |
| Vaillantī . . . White . . . 7, H. A. S. Europe . . . 1825 | | | |
| BUMĀLDĀ , <i>Thunberg</i> . In memory of J. A. de Bumalda, a botanist of Bologna. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Staphyleaceae</i> . A curious evergreen, with little to recommend it; any common soil suits it; seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Staphylea Bumalda</i> . | | | |
| trifoliū 8, G. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1812 | | | |
| BUMĒĻĀ , <i>Swartz</i> . The Greeks gave this name to the common ash. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapotaceae</i> . These are plants of ground foliage, but no great beauty of blossom. Some of the species are robust enough to bear our winters in the open air, but they are rather tender, and require to be placed in a sheltered situation, or against a warm wall, and covered with mats during winter; cuttings root in sand, under a glass. The stove species are low W. Indian trees, and known there under the name of bully-tree. They thrive well in loamy soil, or loam and peat; and cuttings will root, but, according to Sweet, not freely, in sand under a hand-glass, being well ripened before they are taken off.— <i>Lou. Ency. of Plants</i> — <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Sideroxylon lycioides</i> . 2. <i>Chrysothylum macrophyllum</i> . 3. <i>Achras salicifolia</i> . 4. <i>Sideroxylon strigulosum</i> . 5. <i>S. tenax</i> . | | | |
| borbonicā . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Bourbon . . . 1825 | conatā . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1823 | fœtidissimā . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1820 | lanuginosā . . . White . . . 8, H. De. S. Carolina . . . 1806 |
| lycioidēs, 1 . . . White . . . H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1758 | neruosā, 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1820 | nigrā . . . White . . . S. Ev. F. W. Ind. . . 1806 | oblongifoliā . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. Carolina . . . 1818 |
| reclinatā . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Carolina . . . 1806 | rotundifoliā . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1806 | salicifoliā, 3 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1758 | seriatā . . . White . . . H. De. S. Missouri . . . 1812 |
| strigosā, 4 . . . White . . . 7, F. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . 1818 | tenax, 5 . . . White . . . 7, H. De. T. Carniola . . . 1765 | | |
| BUNCHOSĪĻĪ , <i>Jussieu</i> . From <i>bunchos</i> , coffee; the seeds resembling that article. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Malpighiaceae</i> . A genus of ornamental tallish shrubs; they thrive best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; cuttings of the ripe wood root very well in sand, in heat, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Malpighia canescens</i> . 2. <i>M. glandulifera</i> . 3. <i>M. glandulosa</i> . 4. <i>M. m. Chia</i> . 5. <i>M. nitida</i> . 6. <i>M. polystachya</i> . 7. <i>M. tuberculata</i> . | | | |
| argenteā . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Caracās . . . 1810 | caneſcēs, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1742 | cumanēſis . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Cumana . . . 1820 | glanduliferā, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1806 |
| glandulōsā, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1804 | mediā, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1790 | nitidā, 5 . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. St. Domin. . . 1800 | odoratā . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Carthag. . . 1806 |
| paniculatā . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1820 | polystachyā, 6 . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1806 | tuberculatā, 7 . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Caracās . . . 1806 | |
| BUNĪĀS , <i>Linn.</i> <i>Bunios</i> , a hill; alluding to the habitation. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifere</i> . Hardy annuals, of no interest— <i>asperā, Erucicā, orientālīs</i> . | | | |
| BUNĪŪM , <i>Linn.</i> Same as <i>Bunias</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifere</i> . Mere weeds of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Fleurosum</i> . 2. <i>Bulbocastanum</i> — <i>annoides</i> 1, <i>Bulbocastanum, fleurosum</i> , 2, <i>pyrenaeum</i> . | | | |
| BUPEŖĀRUM , <i>Linn.</i> Not satisfactorily explained. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifere</i> . A very natural and remarkable genus, on account of the leaves being for the most part quite entire. They succeed in any common soil. The annual species merely require sowing in the open border early in spring; the perennial kinds may be increased by offsets, or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Tenoria canescens</i> . 2. <i>T. difforme</i> . 3. <i>T. frutescens</i> . 4. <i>T. fruticosum</i> . 5. <i>T. coriaceum</i> . 6. <i>T. plantagineum</i> . 7. <i>B. junceum</i> . 8. <i>T. spinosum</i> . | | | |
| argulosū . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1759 | aurēum . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820 | buldosū . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Mt. Baldo . . . 1817 | Buserianūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1817 |
| caneſcēs, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Barbary . . . 1809 | caricifoliūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1817 | difforme, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1752 | exaltatūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1807 |
| falcitatūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1739 | frutescēs, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1752 | fruticosū, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1596 | Gerardi . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1804 |
| Gibraltariē, 5 . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Gibraltar . . . 1784 | glacētūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1819 | gracile . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. Caracās . . . 1820 | graminifoliūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1768 |
| heterophyllūm . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Egypt. . . 1818 | jūnceūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1772 | lanatifoliūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. B. Tauria . . . 1820 | longifoliūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1718 |
| modiflorūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. P. Greece . . . 1823 | nūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1778 | Odontitēs . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1749 | oppositifoliūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. Pyrenees . . . 1819 |
| paniculatūm . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. De. P. Spain . . . 1824 | petrēum . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1768 | plantagineūm, 6 . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Mt. Atlas . . . 1810 | Pollitii, 7 . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. Palestine . . . 1818 |
| polyphyllūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1823 | pyrenaicūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1790 | ranunculoidēs . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1790 | rigidūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. England . . . 1820 |
| rotundifoliūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1778 | semi-compositūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1778 | sibiricūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1826 | spinosūm, 8 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1752 |
| stellatūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. P. Switzerl. . . 1775 | subrotatūm . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1819 | tenusimūm . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. England . . . 1824 | trifidūm . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. B. Italy . . . 1824 |
| BUPŖĀĻMŪM , <i>Linn.</i> Named in allusion to the resemblance the disk of the flowers bears to an ox's eye, from <i>bous</i> , ox, and <i>ophthalmos</i> , eye. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . The plants of this genus are very showy and ornamental. The greenhouse species do well in a loamy soil; and increase from cuttings, under a glass: the herbaceous species thrive in common garden mould; and increase by suckers: the annual species only require sowing in the open ground. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Coriaceum</i> . | | | |
| aquatifolium . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1731 | grandiflorum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1722 | leucifolium, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . . 1800 | maritimum . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1640 |
| salicifolium . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1759 | sericeum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1779 | speciosissimum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1826 | spinosum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1570 |
| stenophyllum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1818 | | | |
| BUR , see <i>Centatheca Cappicida</i> . | | | |
| BURCHARDĪĻĪ , <i>R. Brown</i> . In honour of Henry Burchard, M.D., a botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</i> . A species of considerable beauty, thriving best in sandy peat, or peat mixed with a little loam; offsets or divisions. | | | |
| umbellatā . . . Wh. grn. . . 8, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820 | | | |
| BURCHĒLLĪĻĪ , <i>R. Brown</i> . In compliment to W. Burchell, a traveller in Africa. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. [52] | | | |

| BUR | BUT | BUT | BYS |
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| <p>Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ</i>. Handsome species, especially <i>B. capensis</i>; they require open rich soil, and to be carefully watered, and they will flower well. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Parviflora</i>.</p> | | <p>flowers of <i>B. frondosa</i> and <i>superba</i> yield a beautiful dye, and the roots are capable of being made into strong rope.</p> | |
| <p>bubalina, 1 . . . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818</p> | | <p>frondosa . . . Scarlet . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1796</p> | |
| <p>capensis . . . Scarlet . 3, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .</p> | | <p>parviflora . . . Scarlet . S. Ev. S. Coroman. . 1818</p> | |
| <p>parviflora . . . Scarlet . 3, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .</p> | | <p>superba . . . Scarlet . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1798</p> | |
| <p>BURDOCK, see <i>Arctium</i>.</p> | | <p>BÛRÖMÛS, <i>Linn.</i> The leaves of this plant are said to</p> | <p>cut the mouths of cattle to bleed that crop it; hence the name from <i>bous</i>, ox, and <i>temno</i>, to cut. <i>Linn.</i> 9, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Eutomaceæ</i>. This genus</p> |
| <p>BURLINGTONIA, <i>Lindley</i> dedicated this lovely genus to the amiable and accomplished Countess of Burlington. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. The species belonging to this genus are of great beauty, each of which rivals the other in loveliness of colour and delightful fragrance of their flowers. The species belonging to this and some other genera grow best upon wood with a little moss on their roots, and fastened to the wood with tempered copper or metallic wire. Oak branches with several arms or forks protruding in different directions are the most suitable wood for them. <i>B. rigida</i> is a very curious-growing species, producing the small pseudo-bulbs at the end of the wiry-like rhizoma. When the plants make their growth a little moss should be fastened to the oak branch for the young shoots to root and fasten themselves to. Copious watering overhead and likewise a strong heat are necessary when the plants are growing, but when they are torpid they should be kept cool and dry. They are increased by dividing the bulbs.</p> | | <p>contain that beautiful plant the flowering rush, a native of the margins of our rivers, ditches, &c.; both species are aquatics, and may be increased with little difficulty.</p> | <p>latifolius . . . White . 6, H. Aq. P. Nepal . . 1823</p> <p>umbellatus . . . Pink . 6, H. Aq. P. Britain . .</p> <p>BUTTER AND EGGS, see <i>Narcissus</i>.</p> <p>BUTTER BUR, see <i>Tussilago petastitis</i>.</p> <p>BUTTERFLY PLANT, see <i>Oncidium Papilio</i>.</p> <p>BUTTER-NUT, see <i>Juglans cineræa</i>.</p> <p>BUTTERWORT, see <i>Pinguicula</i>.</p> <p>BUTTON FLOWER, see <i>Gomphia</i>.</p> <p>BUTTON TREE, see <i>Conocarpus</i>.</p> <p>BUTTON-WEED, see <i>Spermacoce</i>.</p> <p>BUTTON-WOOD, see <i>Cephalanthus</i>.</p> <p>BUXBAUMIA, <i>Linn.</i> In memory of J. C. Buxbaum, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i>. A most singular minute plant, without apparent leaves, more like a species of fungus than a moss, found generally in summer in fir-woods, &c.—<i>aphylla</i>.</p> <p>BÛXS, <i>Linn.</i> Supposed to have been taken from <i>pyknos</i>, dense; in reference to the wood. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i>. This is an excellent genus of hardy evergreen shrubs; <i>B. balaricus</i> does much better however when it is slightly protected in severe weather. They thrive in most situations; and are propagated by suckers, or layers, without difficulty. The timber is very hard and smooth, and not apt to warp: it is used by the turner, engraver, mathematical instrument maker, comb, pipe, and flute maker; and the roots by the inlayer and cabinet maker. Wheels, skewers, pins, pegs for musical instruments, nut-crackers, button-moulds, weavers' shuttles, holler-sticks, bump-sticks, rollers, rolling-pins, tops, screws, spoons, knife-handles, combs, &c., are made of it, as well as many other useful articles.</p> |
| <p>candida . . . White . 4, S. Epi. Demerara . 1834</p> | | <p>australis . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820</p> | |
| <p>rigida . . . S. Epi. Brazil . . .</p> | | <p>balearica . . . Yel. grn. . 7, H. Ev. S. Minorca . 1780</p> | |
| <p>BURNET, see <i>Potterium</i>.</p> | | <p>chinensis . . . Yel. grn. . 10, G. Ev. S. China . . 1802</p> | |
| <p>BURNET SAXIFRAGE, see <i>Pimpinella</i>.</p> | | <p>sempervirens . . . Yel. grn. . 4, H. Ev. S. England . .</p> | |
| <p>BUR PARSLEY, see <i>Cactalis</i>.</p> | | <p>angustifolia . . . Yel. grn. . 4, H. Ev. S. .</p> | |
| <p>BUR REED, see <i>Sparganium</i>.</p> | | <p>suffruticosa . . . Yel. grn. . H. Ev. S. .</p> | |
| <p>BURRY, covered with hooked stiff hairs, like the heads of bur or burdock.</p> | | <p>BÛYLIS, <i>Salisbury</i>. Byblis was the daughter of Minetus. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Droseraceæ</i>. A minute, very pretty aquatic; it should be planted in loamy soil, and immersed in water; seeds.</p> | |
| <p>BURSARIA, <i>Cavanilles</i>. Named from <i>bursa</i>, signifying a pouch. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pittosporaceæ</i>. A pretty species desirable for a greenhouse or conservatory, being an abundant flowerer, and very showy when covered with its elegant little white blossoms. An equal mixture of sandy loam and peat is the best soil for it; and young cuttings are not difficult to root in sand under a little glass.—<i>Bot. Cul.</i></p> | | <p>liniflora . . . Blue . 5, G. Aq. P. N. Holl. . 1800</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Jacquin</i>. In memory of Joachim Burser, a botanist in Naples. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Burseraceæ</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>altissima, 1 . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1820</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>chrysophylla . . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. Orinoco . 1823</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>coriacea, 2 . . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1814</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>crassifolia, 3 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. T. Guiana . 1793</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>laurifolia . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. T. Cumana . 1824</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>lucida, 4 . . . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1759</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>Mourèlla, 5 . . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1823</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>nervea, 6 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1820</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>pellida, 7 . . . Pale . . S. Ev. S. Cayenne . 1820</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>reticulata . . . Pur. yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. Cayenne . 1823</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>spicata . . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. Antilles . 1810</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>verbascifolia, 8 . . . Pa. red . 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1810</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>volubilis, 9 . . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1793</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | <p>BYSOCLADICUM, <i>Agardh</i>. Compounded from <i>bysos</i>, fine flax, and <i>klados</i>, a branch; alluding to the fine branches. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algaeæ</i>. A singular production, said to grow in places overflowed with water, and on windows—<i>fenestræ</i>.</p> | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>BURSERIA, <i>Quassia</i>. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. <i>B. gummiifera</i> abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it <i>Almacigo</i>. It is also said to possess identical properties with <i>Quassia</i>.</p> | | | |

| BYB | CAD | BYT | CAJ |
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| <p>BYSTROROGUS, Willd. The word alludes to the throat of the corolla being closed by hairs, and derived from <i>byo</i>, to close, and <i>ogon</i>, beard. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. The species are ornamental, and thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings put in sand or soil root readily.</p> | | | |
| canariensis . . . | Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . | 1714 | |
| originifolius . . . | Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . | 1815 | |
| plumosus . . . | Pa. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . | 1779 | |
| punctatus . . . | Pa. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . | 1775 | |
| <p>BYTTWÆRÄ, Loefling. In memory of S. A. Buttner, a professor at Göttingen. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i>. The species are not very interesting; for culture, &c., see <i>Commersonia</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Commersonia dasycphylla</i>.</p> | | | |
| dasycphylla, 1 . . . | Wh. . . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . . | 1780 | |
| hermannifolia . . . | Wh. . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1823 | |
| microphylla . . . | Wh. pur. . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . | 1816 | |
| scabra . . . | Wh. . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . | 1793 | |
| <p><i>catalpaefolia, cordata, grandifolia, herbacea.</i></p> | | | |

C.

CACALIX, Linn. Named from *kakos*, pernicious, and *lian*, exceedingly. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A genus remarkable for the fleshy awkward-looking stems, and discoloured leaves of most of the species. They grow in a mixture of sandy loam, brick-rubbish, and decomposed dung well reduced; they require little water, especially when growing, and the pots must be well drained. Cuttings taken off, and dried for a few days to heal the wound, strike readily; when sufficiently struck, they should be potted off, using the same kind of soil recommended for old plants, and carefully watered. *Synonymes*: 1. *Kleinia tomentosa*. 2. *C. tomentosa*. 3. *C. pugioniformis*. 4. *C. macrophyllum*.

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| albifrons . . . | White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1739 |
| alpina . . . | Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1739 |
| Anteuphorbium . . . | Yellow . . . 2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1596 |
| appendiculata . . . | Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . . | 1815 |
| articulata . . . | Yellow . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1775 |
| atropicifolia . . . | Li. pur. . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . | 1669 |
| bicolor . . . | Purple . . . 7, S. De. S. E. Ind. . . . | 1804 |
| carnea . . . | Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1757 |
| coccinea . . . | Orange . . . 6, H. A. . . . | 1799 |
| cordifolia . . . | White . . . 8, H. Tu. P. Mexico . . . | 1823 |
| cylindrica . . . | Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1818 |
| scoides . . . | Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1710 |
| hastata . . . | White . . . 9, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1780 |
| Haworthii, 1 . . . | Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1795 |
| Kleinia . . . | Yellow . . . 9, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . | 1732 |
| leucophylla, 2 . . . | Pa. yel. . . 9, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . | 1819 |
| longifolia, 3 . . . | Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. . . . | 1820 |
| ovata . . . | Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . | 1834 |
| papillaris . . . | Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1727 |
| radicans . . . | Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1823 |
| reniformis . . . | White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . | 1801 |
| repens . . . | Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1759 |
| reticulata . . . | Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Bourbon . . . | 1823 |
| rhombofolia, 4 . . . | Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1816 |
| sagittata . . . | Or. pur. . . 8, A. Java . . . | 1823 |
| scandens . . . | Or. pur. . . 4, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . . . | 1814 |
| sonchifolia . . . | Pink . . . 7, S. A. A. E. Ind. . . . | 1768 |
| suaevolens . . . | White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . | 1752 |
| tomentosa . . . | Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1795 |
| tuberosa . . . | Yellow . . . 8, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . . . | 1812 |

petiata, radulaefolia, runcinata.

CACHRVS, Linn. Not satisfactorily explained. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. The species are uninteresting, and the culture of them is easy. *Synonyme*: 1. *Laserpitium ferulaceum*-*atata* 1, *alpina*, *athamantoides*, *cretica*, *Libanotis*, *microcarpa*, *Morisoni*, *odontalgica*, *seseloides*, *taurica*.

CACRVS, Linn. A name used by Theophrastus to describe a spiny plant. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceae*. This genus is commonly called the melon thistle. The species are very interesting in appearance, and variable in structure. They succeed best in sandy loam, mixed with brick and lime rubbish, and a little peat, or rotten dung, at all times carefully watered. Cuttings root readily if a little dried before planting. *Synonyme*: 1. *C. nobilis*.

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| corrugatus . . . | S. Ev. S. Chile . . . | 1824 |
| foliosus . . . | S. Ev. S. Chile . . . | 1824 |
| reductus, 1 . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1796 |
| senilis . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1823 |

CADIX, Forskahl. From the Arabic name *gadhy*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This rather curious species succeeds in light loamy soil, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *C. varia*.

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| purpurea, 1 . . . | Wh. pur. 6, S. Ev. S. Arabia . . . | 1775 |
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CADUCVS, falling off soon.

CELESTINA, Cassini. Named from *celestes*, celestial; alluding to the sky-blue colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Showy species of easy culture, common open soil suits them; seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Eupatorium ceruleum*. 2. *E. micranthum*, *Ageratum celestinum*.

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| ageratoides . . . | Blue . . . 8, G. Her. P. N. Spain . . . | |
| caerulea, 1 . . . | Blue . . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . | 1732 |
| micrantha, 2 . . . | Blue . . . 7, F. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . | 1800 |

CÆNÖPTERIS, Bergius. Derived from *kaïnos*, new, and *pteria*, a fern. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polyodiaceae*. Small interesting ferns; peat mixed with a little loam suits them, and they are chiefly increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1. *Asplenium laxum*, *Darea*, *Appendiculata*. 2. *Asplenium Odontites Darea*, *Odontites*.

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| appendiculata, 1 . . . | Brown . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1822 |
| odontites, 2 . . . | Brown . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1822 |

CÆSALPINIA, Plumier. In memory of Andreas Cæsalpinus, chief physician to Pope Clement VIII. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This genus as a whole is of considerable importance, but the species in point of beauty have little to recommend them; they all grow well in sand, peat, and open loam mixed. *C. Sappan* yields the sappan wood of India. From the seeds of *C. oleosperma* an oil is expressed; and the Brazil-wood of commerce is obtained from the *C. Brasiliana*.

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| bahamensis . . . | White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Bahama . . . | 1820 |
| bijuga . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . | 1770 |
| brasilensis . . . | Orange . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . | 1739 |
| Catalpa . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1824 |
| cassioides . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Amer. . . . | 1821 |
| chinensis . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . | 1820 |
| Crista . . . | Wh. yel. . . 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . | |
| enneaphylla . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . | 1816 |
| Gillicii . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. De. S. Mendoza . . . | 1829 |
| mimosoides . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . | 1806 |
| mucronata . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1823 |
| Naga . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . | 1801 |
| oleosperma . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . | 1820 |
| paniculata . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Malabar . . . | 1817 |
| proctra . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Cuba . . . | 1824 |
| punctata . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1820 |
| Sappan . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . | 1773 |
| scandens . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . . | 1800 |
| suberosa . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . | 1823 |
| tortuosa . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . | 1820 |
| vesicaria . . . | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . | 1820 |

CÆSIX, R. Brown. In honour of Frederick Cæsius. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceae*. A showy species, sandy loam and peat suit it, and young plants are obtained from seeds.

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| vittata . . . | Pa. blue . . . 7, G. Tu. P. N. S. W. . . . | 1816 |
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CÆSIOS, grey.

CÆSPITOSE, growing in little tufts.

CÆSURIÆ, Roxburgh. From *caesos*, beaten; appearing as if trampled upon. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Not interesting, culture simple. *Synonyme*: 1. *Meyera orientalis-axillaris* 1.

CAJANVS, Dec. From *cajang*, its name in Malabar. *Linn.* 17, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. The species are highly useful for food in some places. They grow well in sandy loam; and increase from seed. The seed of *C. flavus* is much eaten by poor people, and negroes, and is esteemed a wholesome pulse. The plant is cultivated in Jamaica for feeding pigeons, whence its name; and in the island of Martinico, even the better sort of people hold it in estimation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cytisus Pseudocajan*. 2. *C. Cajan*.

| CAK | CAL | CAL | CAL |
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| bicolor, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1800 | | CALAMIFÖRMÉ, reed or quill-shaped. | |
| lavus, 2 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1807 | | CALAMINT, see <i>Calaminthä</i> . | |
| CÄKÏLË, Tournefort. An Arabic term for these plants. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Annual species of little beauty; cultivation simple. <i>Synonymes: 1. Maritima sinuatifolia.</i> | | CALAMINTHÄ, <i>Pursh.</i> From <i>kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>mintha</i> , mint. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . The species of this genus have little to recommend them; all that can be said is, that they are ornamental; they grow without difficulty in common loamy soil, and are increased by suckers. <i>Synonymes: 1. Thymus caroliniana. 2. Melissa grandiflora. 3. Nepeta marifolia. 4. Melissa Nepeta. 5. M. calamintha, Thymus Calamintha.</i> | |
| ägyptifläci, 1 . . . Purple . 7, H. A. Egypt . . . | | albä White . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1818 | |
| americanä . . . Purple . 7, H. A. America . 1823 | | carolinianä, 1 . . . Flame . 6, H. Her. P. Carolina . . 1804 | |
| maritima . . . Purple . 7, H. A. Britain . . . | | cretica Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1596 | |
| CALABASH, see Cyreseñfiä. | | fruticosä . . . Purple . 8, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1752 | |
| CALABA TREE, see Calophyllum Cäläbä. | | grandiflora, 2 . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . 1596 | |
| CALADENÏÄ, R. Brown. From <i>kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>aden</i> , a gland; in reference to the disc of the labellum being finely beset with glands. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A genus of pretty orchideous plants, growing well in a mixture composed of peat, loam, and sand in equal parts. They should be kept in a cool frame, and carefully watered, when not in a growing state; increased by dividing the roots. | | variegatä . . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. | |
| alätä 6, F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | mariflora, 3 . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1788 | |
| albä White . 7, F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1810 | | Nepeta, 4 . . . Blue . 8, H. Her. P. England . . | |
| cæruleä Blue . . . F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1804 | | vulgäris, 5 . . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. England . . | |
| carnä Flesh . 7, F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1826 | | CALÄMPËLÏS, D. Don. Compounded from <i>kalos</i> , pretty, and <i>ampelis</i> , a vine, its habit of growth being to ramble like that plant. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Bignoniaceae</i> . This is a species of great merit, capable of enduring the open air; when in full flower it has an elegant appearance; the situation for it is against a south wall, trained up a pillar, over a vase, &c. Any light loamy soil suits it; and young plants from cuttings are readily obtained. <i>Synonymes: 1. Eccremocarpus scabër.</i> | |
| testacä 7, F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | scäbrä, 1 . . . Orange . 7, F. Ev. Cl. Chile . . 1824 | |
| CALÄDÏÜM, Ventenat. Meaning not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Araceae</i> . The species of this genus are interesting on account of having singularly spotted stems, and pretty neat, often green foliage. Several grow best in water, and the whole grow well if planted in rich soil, and may be propagated from tubers. <i>C. seguinum</i> is a native of the W. Indies and S. America, and called the dumb-cane, and grows five or six feet high. This plant has the power, when chewed, of swelling the tongue, and destroying the power of speech. Dr. Hooker gives an account of a gardener who incautiously bit a piece of the dumb-cane, when his tongue swelled to such a degree, that he could not move it, he became utterly incapable of speaking, and was confined to the house for several days; he also adds, that it is said to impart an indelible stain to linen.— <i>Er. Bot.</i> P. Brown states, that its stalk is employed to bring sugar to a good grain when it is too viscid, and cannot be made to granulate properly by the application of lime alone. <i>Synonymes: 1. Arum cucullatum. 2. A. grandifolium. 3. C. seguinum maculatum. 4. C. grandifolium. 5. Arum virginicum. 6. A. xanthorhizum.</i> | | | |
| arborescens . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1759 | | CÄLÄMÏS, <i>Linn.</i> Taken from <i>kalam</i> , signifying a reed, in Arabic. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaeae</i> . This is a fine genus, holding a middle station between the grasses and palms, with the habit of the former and inflorescence of the latter. They succeed best in a moist atmosphere in rich sandy loam, and are increased by seed. The resin called dragon's-blood is obtained by wounding <i>C. Draco</i> . <i>C. zalacca</i> is cultivated for its fruit, which is about the size of a walnut, and covered with scales like those of a lizard; within these scales are two or three sweet yellow kernels. | |
| arboresum . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. Cumanä . 1820 | | älbus Palm. E. Ind. . . 1812 | |
| auritum White . 6, S. Ev. S. America . 1739 | | Dräco Palm. E. Ind. . . 1819 | |
| bicolor White . 6, S. Her. P. Madeira . 1773 | | niger Green . . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1824 | |
| cucullatum, 1 . . Green . 3, S. Ev. S. China . . 1826 | | rudentum . . . Green . . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1812 | |
| edule White . 3, S. Her. P. Guiana . 1800 | | veris Green . . . Palm. Cochín China 1824 | |
| esculentum . . . White . 3, S. Her. P. America . 1739 | | Zalaccä Green . . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1812 | |
| fragransimum . Red . . . Parasit. Demerara . 1823 | | CALANDRINÏÄ, Humboldt and Bonpland. In honour of J. L. Calandrinä, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Portulacaceae</i> . The species of this genus are very pretty, and grow well in loam and peat carefully incorporated; multiplied from seeds or cuttings. <i>Synonymes: 1. Talinum ciliatum. 2. T. paniculatum.</i> | |
| grandifolium, 2 . White . 6, S. Ev. S. Caraccas . 1796 | | arenariä Or. red . 7, H. Her. P. Valpar. . . 1831 | |
| helleborifolium . White . 6, S. Ev. S. Caraccas . 1796 | | ascendens . . . Purple . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | |
| läcerum White . 3, S. Ev. S. Caraccas . 1822 | | ciliatä, 1 Purple . 8, S. A. Chile . . . 1823 | |
| lividum Dingy . 9, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1828 | | discolor Rose . 7, G. Her. P. Chile . . . 1824 | |
| maculatum, 3 . . Green . 3, S. Ev. S. Amer. . 1820 | | grandiflora . . . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. Chile . . 1826 | |
| nymphæifolium . White . 3, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1800 | | paniculatä, 2 . . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1816 | |
| odoratum White . 3, S. Her. P. Pegu . . . 1818 | | speciosä Purple . 6, H. Her. P. California . 1831 | |
| ovatum White . 3, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1818 | | CALÄNTHË, R. Brown. From <i>kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; literally a "pretty blossom." <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This is a genus of very pretty plants when in flower. They require a light airy part of the house, otherwise the flowers will not open freely, neither will their colour be so good. The plants must never be saturated with water; in every other respect they require the same treatment as is recommended for the <i>Bletias</i> . | |
| pedatum White . 3, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1824 | | bicolor Yellow . G. Ter. Japan . . . 1837 | |
| pinnatifidum . . White . 3, S. Her. P. Caraccas . 1817 | | densiflora Yelsh . 9, S. Ter. E. Ind. . . 1837 | |
| pumilum White . 3, S. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1820 | | discolor White . G. Ter. Japan . . . 1837 | |
| sagittifolium . . White . 3, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1710 | | furcatä White . G. Ter. Luzon Is. . 1836 | |
| scandens White . 3, S. Her. P. Guinea . 1822 | | Sieboldii White . 4, S. Ter. E. Ind. . . 1837 | |
| seguinam White . 3, S. Ev. S. America . 1759 | | veratrifollä . . . White . 4, S. Ter. Java . . . 1819 | |
| Simsii, 4 White . 4, S. Ev. Cl. | | CALÄTHËÄ, Meyer. The name applies to the form of the stigma, and is derived from <i>kalathos</i> , a basket or cup. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Marantaceae</i> . The plants of this genus are interesting and ornamental. <i>C. zebрина</i> is much admired on account of the stripes on the leaves, which resemble the marks on a zebra's back; whence the specific name. They grow well in the stove, in sandy | |
| tripartitum . . . White . 3, S. Ev. S. Caraccas . 1816 | | | |
| virginicum, 5 6, H. Her. P. Virginia . 1759 | | | |
| viviparum Green . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1817 | | | |
| xanthorhizum, 6 . White . 3, S. Ev. S. Amer. . 1822 | | | |
| zamiæfolium . . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | | | |
| CALAMAGRÖSTIS, Adanson. Taken from <i>calamos</i> , a reed, and <i>agrostis</i> , grass. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Mere weeds of simple culture. <i>Synonymes: 1. Arundo epigejos. 2. A. Pseudophragmites. 3. C. sylvatica. 4. Arundo Calamagrostis. 5. Agrostis Calamagrostis. 6. Arundo stricta. 7. C. arundinacea. 8. Arundo humilis—acutiflora, confinis, effusä 1, glaucä, Hallerianä 2, Höstii 3, lanceolatä 4, Langsdörffi, lara, littorälä, montänä, speciosä 5, stricta 6, strigosä, sylvaticä 7, tenellä 8, variä.</i> | | | |
| CALAMÄRIÄ, plants resembling reeds. | | | |

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| peat; and are increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Maranta zebrina</i> . | | | |
| Alouyá | White | 9, S. Her. P. Trinidad | 1824 |
| Ravescens | Yellow | 8, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1822 |
| grandifolia | Yellow | 7, S. Her. P. Rio Jan. | 1826 |
| longibractea | Purple | 7, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1826 |
| maculata | White | 12, S. Her. P. Rio Jan. | 1826 |
| orbiculata | Yellow | 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1830 |
| Rossil | | 4, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1825 |
| villosa | | 4, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1825 |
| violacea | Purple | 7, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1815 |
| zebrina, 1 | Red yel. | S. Her. P. Brazil | 1815 |
| CALATHIAN VIOLET, see <i>Gentiana pneumonanthe</i> . | | | |
| CALCARATE, spurred, having a spur. | | | |
| CALCAREOS, chalky. | | | |
| CALCEFORM, like a little shoe. | | | |
| CALCEOLARIA, Linn. Named from <i>calceolus</i> , alluding to the form of the corolla. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . This is a favourite genus, and contains some very showy species, from which an almost countless number of handsome hybrids have been raised and are raising. The herbaceous and shrubby kinds are chiefly cultivated. They thrive in a turfy loam, peat and sand mixed, or any kind of rich, open, sandy garden mould seems to suit them. The place most favourable to their successful growth is a pit or frame, where they must be potted and watered with judgment. Some cultivators turn them out in the flower-garden, where they make a brilliant display; others flower them in pots, with perfect success in the greenhouse; the latter way is generally preferred for the rare and superior kinds. Young cuttings planted in soil, under a glass, root freely; they are also increased from seed, which it is recommended to sow as soon as ripe. The annual species require to be sown in heat, and when up, potted off, and afterwards brought on for flowering in the greenhouse. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Tinctoria</i> . 2. <i>Diffusa</i> . 3. <i>Floribunda</i> . 4. <i>Anomala, pendula</i> . | | | |
| angustiflora | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. Peru | 1830 |
| arachnoides, 1 | Purple | 6, G. Her. P. Chile | 1827 |
| ascendens | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. Cordill. | 1826 |
| Atkinsonia | Yel. red | 7, G. Ev. S. Hybrid. | 1830 |
| bicolor, 2 | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. Peru | 1829 |
| chilensis | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. Chiloe | 1830 |
| connata, 3 | Yellow | G. B. Chile | 1824 |
| cornubia | Yellow | 5, G. Her. P. Chile | 1822 |
| crenatiflora, 4 | Yel. spot. | 8, F. Her. P. Chile | 1831 |
| Fothergillii | Orange | 4, F. Her. P. Falk. Is. | 1777 |
| Gellaniána | Ochre | G. Her. P. Hybrid. | 1830 |
| Herbertiana | Yellow | 6, G. Her. P. Chile | 1828 |
| parviflora | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. Valparaiso | 1836 |
| hifans | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. Her. Hybrid. | 1830 |
| Hoepfni | Yellow | 6, G. Her. P. Hybrid. | 1830 |
| integrifolia | Yellow | 8, F. Ev. S. Chile | 1822 |
| argusifolia | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1822 |
| viscosissima | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1832 |
| Knyperianensis | Yel. or. | G. Her. P. Hybrid. | 1834 |
| Martinia | Yel. spot. | 7, G. Her. P. Hybrid. | 1830 |
| mirabilis | Purple | G. Her. P. Hybrid. | 1834 |
| Morrisoni | Ochre | 6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid. | 1830 |
| pendula | Yel. spot. | 7, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1831 |
| pinната | Yellow | 7, G. A. Peru | 1773 |
| plantaginea | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. Chile | 1827 |
| polifolia | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. Chile | 1826 |
| polyantha | Yellow | 5, G. Her. P. Hybrid. | 1830 |
| purpurea | Purple | 7, G. Her. P. Chile | 1827 |
| elegans | Pa. pur. | 6, G. Her. P. Chile | 1832 |
| picta | Whl. pur. | 6, G. Her. P. Chile | 1832 |
| rugosa | Yellow | 8, F. Ev. S. Chile | 1822 |
| scabiosifolia | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. Tr. Chile | 1822 |
| scutella | Yellow | 8, F. Ev. S. Valparaiso | 1832 |
| thyrsoiflora | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1827 |
| Wheelcri | Purple | 5, F. Her. P. Hybrid. | 1831 |
| Youngii | Ochre | 5, G. Her. P. Hybrid. | 1830 |
| atra | Dark | 5, G. Her. P. Hybrid. | 1830 |
| dilecta | Brown | 5, G. Her. P. Hybrid. | 1830 |
| pallidior | Pale | 5, G. Her. P. Hybrid. | 1830 |
| CALDASIA, Wild. In memory of J. Caldas, a Botogotan naturalist. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifera</i> . This very handsome species thrives well in sandy peat mixed with a little loam; seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Bonplandia geminiflora</i> . | | | |
| heterophylla | Blue | 7, S. A. N. Spain | 1813 |
| CALIX, R. Brown. Derived from <i>kalos</i> , beautiful; in allusion to the showy flowers. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Composita</i> . The species are very showy, and easily cultivated; a loamy soil mixed with peat is best; cuttings take without difficulty in soil or sand. | | | |
| cordifolia S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1822 | | | |
| jamaicensis Purple 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1789 | | | |
| solidaginea S. Ev. S. Caracas 1817 | | | |
| CALEACTE, R. Brown. From <i>kalos</i> , beauty, and <i>akte</i> , sea-shore; the species being ornamental there. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Composita</i> . A showy species of easy culture and propagation. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Solidago utricifolia</i> . | | | |
| urticifolia, 1 Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. Vera Cruz 1740 | | | |
| CALÉANX, R. Brown. In honour of George Caley, some time superintendent of the Botanic Garden St. Vincent. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A genus of pretty plants, requiring the same treatment as the <i>Caladenia</i> . | | | |
| majör Grn. brn. 6, G. Ter. N. S. W. 1810 | | | |
| minör Grn. brn. 6, G. Ter. N. Holl. 1822 | | | |
| CALÉNDULA, Linn. Named from <i>calenda</i> , the first day of the month; there being flowers almost any month in the year. Linn. 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Composita</i> . A genus of showy plants, among which is the old and well-known <i>C. officinalis</i> , or common marigold. This species was formerly used in soups and broths, but is now little regarded. The greenhouse species thrive well in loam and peat mixed; and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. The half-hardy annuals it is recommended to sow in a gentle heating hotbed, from whence they must be transplanted into the open ground; the hardy kinds merely require to be sown in the open borders. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>C. ægyptiaca</i> . | | | |
| arborescens Yellow 12, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1774 | | | |
| arvensis Yellow 6, H. A. Europe 1597 | | | |
| chrysanthemifolia Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1790 | | | |
| dentata Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1790 | | | |
| denticulata Yellow 12, G. Ev. S. Barbary 1821 | | | |
| frutescens Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1782 | | | |
| geminifolia Yellow 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. 1791 | | | |
| hybrida White 6, H. A. C. G. H. 1752 | | | |
| incana Yellow 7, H. A. Barbary 1796 | | | |
| mexicana Yellow 8, H. A. Mexico 1829 | | | |
| muricata Yellow 12, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | | |
| nudeicaulis Whl. pur. 7, H. A. C. G. H. 1731 | | | |
| officinalis Orange 6, H. A. S. Eur. 1573 | | | |
| plena Orange 6, H. A. | | | |
| oppositifolia Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1774 | | | |
| pluvialis White 6, H. A. C. G. H. 1699 | | | |
| sancita Yellow 6, H. A. Levant 1731 | | | |
| stellata Yellow 6, H. A. Sicily 1816 | | | |
| stellata Yellow 7, H. A. Barbary 1795 | | | |
| suffruticosa Yellow 12, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1823 | | | |
| Tragus Whl. pur. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1774 | | | |
| staccida Orange 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1774 | | | |
| viscosa Orange 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1790 | | | |
| CALEPINEA, Adanson. Not explained. Linn. 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifera</i> . A curious annual, of easy culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Myagrion iberioides</i> . | | | |
| corvial White 5, H. A. S. Eur. 1816 | | | |
| CALICŪM, Acharius. The name is expressive of the organs of reproduction; and derived from <i>kalypion</i> , a little cup. Linn. 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . Curious white or grey productions appearing in patches on wood or boards exposed to the air— <i>acicularē, eruginosa, cantharellum, capitellatum, chrysocephalum, clavicularē, curtum, debile, ferruginum, hyperellum, inquinans, microcephala, rosidum, sphaerocephalum, stigonellum, terebinellum, tigillare</i> . | | | |
| CALIA, Linn. From <i>kalos</i> , beauty. Linn. 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Araceae</i> . These species are showy and worth cultivation, they grow freely in any rich soil; and increase by seeds, or divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Dracontium pertusum</i> . | | | |
| aromatica White 7, G. Her. P. China 1813 | | | |
| oculata White 5, G. Her. P. China 1817 | | | |
| palustris White 7, G. Aq. P. N. Amer. 1768 | | | |
| pertusa, 1 White 5, G. Ev. Cr. W. Ind. 1752 | | | |
| CALLICARPA, Linn. Named in reference to the pretty berries; from <i>kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>karpos</i> , fruit. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . The species of this genus are handsome, and succeed well in loam and peat mixed. Cuttings strike without difficulty in sand or soil. The bark of <i>C. Lantana</i> has a peculiar subaromatic and slightly bitter taste, and is chewed by the Cingales, when they cannot obtain <i>belle</i> leaves; the Malays reckon the plant diuretic.—Linn. <i>Nat. System of Botany</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>C. tomentosa</i> . | | | |

| CAL | | CAL | | CAL | | CAL | | |
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| americāna . . . Red . . . 6, G. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1724 | | | | CALLISTEMMÄ, R. Brown. The name refers to the beautiful flowers; and is derived from <i>kallistos</i> , prettisch, and <i>stemma</i> , a crown. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . The species of this genus are well known in the garden for the beauty of their flowers, and the little trouble required to bring them to perfection. The seeds should be sown in a gentle hotbed in spring, and the plants removed to the flower borders, or they may be sown as soon as the weather permits in the open air, where they are wished to flower. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Aster chinensis</i> . 2. <i>A. indicus</i> . | | | | |
| arboræa . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | | | hortensæ, 1. . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. China . . . 1731 | | | | |
| caña, 1. . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1799 | | | | albūm . . . White . . . 7, H. A. China . . . 1731 | | | | |
| ferruginæa . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1794 | | | | rubrūm . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. China . . . 1731 | | | | |
| incāna . . . Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1800 | | | | variegatūm . . . Varieg. . . 7, H. A. China . . . 1731 | | | | |
| lanatā . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1788 | | | | multiplex . . . Varieg. . . 7, H. A. China . . . 1731 | | | | |
| lineolata . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | | | brachyanthūm . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. China . . . 1731 | | | | |
| longifolia . . . White . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Cl. Ind. . . 1825 | | | | indicūm, 2 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | | | |
| macrophyllā . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. S. India . . . 1808 | | | | CALLISTEMŌN, R. Brown. The name refers to the beautiful scarlet colour of the stamens of some species; and is derived from <i>kallistos</i> , beautiful, and <i>stemon</i> , a stamen. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . These are species of great beauty, and should be cultivated in all conservatory or greenhouse collections; particularly those with scarlet or crimson flowers. Loam, peat, and sand, is the best soil for them; and ripened cuttings strike readily in sand, or sandy loam, under a glass: they are also sometimes increased from seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Metrosideros citrinus</i> . 2. <i>M. lophanthus</i> . 3. <i>M. rugulosus</i> . 4. <i>M. salignus</i> . 5. <i>M. speciosus</i> . 6. <i>M. viminalis</i> . | | | | |
| purpurea . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | | | formosūs . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | | |
| reticulatā . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1820 | | | | lineolatūs, 1. . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1788 | | | | |
| rubellā . . . Red . . . 5, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1822 | | | | leptostachyūs . . . Crimson . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 | | | | |
| CALLICHRŌÅ, Fischer and Meyer. From <i>kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>chros</i> , colour; in reference to the colour of its flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . This little plant is well entitled to a place in every flower-border, as well on account of its dwarf and slender habit as of its rich golden-coloured flowers. It grows well in common garden soil, and is increased from seed, which should be reared on a hotbed. | | | | linearifoliūs . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1820 | | | | |
| platyglossā . . . Yellow . . . 10, H. A. California . . 1835 | | | | linearis . . . Scarlet . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1788 | | | | |
| CALLICŌMÄ, Bot. Rep. The name is expressive of the pretty bunches of yellow flowers; and is derived from <i>kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>kome</i> , hair. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Cunoniaceæ</i> . A very showy plant, cultivated with ease in fibrous peat and sand; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. | | | | lophanthūs, 2 . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1800 | | | | |
| serratifoliā . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1793 | | | | marginatūs . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1816 | | | | |
| CALLIGŌNŪM, Linn. Derived from <i>kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>gonum</i> , a joint; there being joints instead of leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Polygonaceæ</i> . This species is showy, and requires sandy open loam to grow it well; cuttings. | | | | microphyllūs . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | | |
| Pallasia . . . Grn. wht. 8, H. Ev. S. Casp. Sea . . 1780 | | | | microrostachyām . . . Red . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1836 | | | | |
| CALLIŌPĒÄ, D. Don. So called from <i>Calliope</i> , one of the Muses. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . This is a pretty dwarf genus, succeeding in any loamy soil, and increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> 1. <i>Leontodon aureum</i> . | | | | pinifoliūs . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1827 | | | | |
| atræa . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1769 | | | | pungens . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1800 | | | | |
| CALLIŌPSIS, Reich. Derived from <i>kallistos</i> , beautiful, and <i>opsis</i> , eye; in allusion to the beautiful bright eye of the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . The flowers of these plants are extremely pretty, and well suited for the flower-garden. The perennial kinds grow in any loamy soil, and the annuals merely require sowing; the tender species should be sown in a slight hotbed, and afterwards transplanted. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> . 2. <i>Coreopsis palmata</i> . 3. <i>Coreopsis rosea</i> . | | | | rugulosūs, 3 . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1821 | | | | |
| Atkinsoniana . . . Yel. brn. . . H. A. Columbia . . 1826 | | | | salignūs, 4 . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1788 | | | | |
| bicolor, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Arkansas . . 1822 | | | | scaber . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 | | | | |
| palmata, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1823 | | | | sempervirens . . . Crimson . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1818 | | | | |
| rosæ, 3 . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Casana . . 1778 | | | | speciosūs, 5 . . . Crimson . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1822 | | | | |
| CALLIPRŌÄ, Lindley. Derived from <i>kalos</i> , pretty, and <i>prora</i> , a front; in allusion to its pretty appearance. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliacæ</i> . This is a very handsome hardy bulbous species, succeeding well in a shaded peat border, and increased freely from offsets. | | | | viminalis, 6 . . . Red . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1800 | | | | |
| lötä . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Bu. P. California . . 1831 | | | | viridiflorūs . . . Green . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1818 | | | | |
| CALLISÄCĒ, Fischer. The name alludes to the seeds; and is taken from <i>kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>sakos</i> , a buckler. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifereæ</i> . A species of little beauty, and easily cultivated— <i>daharicā</i> . | | | | CALLITRICHĒ, Wild. Named from <i>kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>thrix</i> , hair; applied by Pliny to a plant, which had the colour of beautiful hair. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Callitrichaceæ</i> . Plants not worth cultivating; the seeds do well thrown into a pond. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. aquatica—autumnalis, pedunculata, verna</i> . 1. <i>V. aquatica</i> . | | | | |
| CALLISÄÄ, Linn. This is a pretty species, hence the propriety of the name from <i>kalos</i> , pretty. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliacæ</i> . This plant succeeds in sandy fibrous peat, and is increased by divisions. | | | | CALLITRIS, Ventenat. From <i>kalos</i> , beautiful; in allusion to its beautiful appearance. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Conifereæ</i> . This is a beautiful species, growing twenty or thirty feet high; like the rest of the family, it delights in sandy loam; and increases from seed. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Thuja articulata</i> . 2. <i>Cupressus triquetra</i> . | | | | |
| repens . . . Blue . . . 6, S. Tu. P. W. Ind. . . 1776 | | | | cupressiformis . . . G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1826 | | | | |
| CALLISTÄCHYS, Ventenat. The name is expressive of the fine spikes of flowers; and is derived from <i>kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>stachys</i> , a spike. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Beautiful shrubs, of easy and free growth; sandy peat and loam is the best soil for them; and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings, in sand. | | | | quadrivalvis, 1 . . . Apetal . . 2, G. Ev. T. Barbary . . 1815 | | | | |
| cuneatā . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | | triquetra, 2 . . . Apetal . . 4, G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1820 | | | | |
| lineolata . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1815 | | | | CALLOSE, callous, hardened. | | | | |
| linearifoliā . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | | CALLOUSLY-GLANDULAR, having hardened glands. | | | | |
| ovata . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1815 | | | | CALLOUSLY SERRATED, having hardened serratures. | | | | |
| retusā . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1830 | | | | CALŌCĒRÄ, Fries. <i>Kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>keros</i> , a horn; in allusion to the divisions of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . These are remarkable productions found under the bark of various trees— <i>cörnëä, tuberösä</i> . | | | | |
| [57] | | | | CALŌCHILŪS, Brown. From <i>kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>cheilos</i> , a lip. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . A genus of bulbous-rooted plants, very showy when in flower. The sepals are yellowish-green, and the lip purple, covered with rich brown hairs. They will grow in the greenhouse; but they do best in the stove, treated as the <i>Bletias</i> . | | | | |
| | | | | campëstris . . . Grn. brn. . . G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | | |
| | | | | paludösüs . . . Brown . . . G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | | | |
| | | | | CALŌCHŪRTŪS, Pursh. From <i>kalos</i> , handsome, and <i>chortus</i> , grass. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Liliacæ</i> . | | | | |

| CAL | CAL | CAL | CAL |
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| <p>This is a splendid genus of plants. The soil most suitable for them is sandy peat, and a little loam; if the plants are grown in pots, they must be carefully drained, and the soil only watered as the growth happens to require it. In the winter they must be treated like other frame bulbs. When the roots recommence growing, shift them into new soil. They increase from offsets.</p> | | <p>pretty; it is multiplied by divisions, and grown successfully in any common soil.</p> | |
| <p>älägäns White . . . 6, F. Bu. P. Columbia . 1826 luteüs Yel. spot. 9, F. Bu. P. California . 1831 macrocarpius . . . Purple . 8, F. Bu. P. Columbia . 1826 nitidus Purple . 8, F. Bu. P. Columbia . 1826 splendens Whl. spot. 8, F. Bu. P. California . 1832 venustus Lilac . . . 8, F. Bu. P. California . 1836</p> | | <p>cuneifolia Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl . 1819</p> | |
| <p>CALODENDRÖN, Thunberg. Derived from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>dendron</i>, a tree; in reference to the beauty of this plant. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Kutaceæ</i>. A tall-growing ornamental tree, succeeding in loamy soil; and increases from cuttings.</p> | | <p>CALOTRÖPIS, R. Brown. Taken from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>tröpis</i>, a keel; alluding to the keel of the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i>. Any rich soil suits these beautiful species, young plants of which are readily obtained from cuttings, or seeds. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Asclepias gigantea</i>.</p> | |
| <p>capensë Pink . . . G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . 1789</p> | | <p>gigantä, 1 White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1690 procerä White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Persia . 1714</p> | |
| <p>CALOPHÖACÄ, Fischer. Taken from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>phake</i>, lentil. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. An ornamental species; it grows best in sandy loam; and is multiplied by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cytisus niger</i>, <i>pinnatus</i>, <i>Wolgarcicus</i>.</p> | | <p>CÄLTHÄ, Linn. A syncope of <i>kalathos</i>, a goblet; in allusion to the likeness of the form of the corolla to a golden cup. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceæ</i>. The species are showy, and do best in a moist situation, but will grow and flower in a common border. Seeds, or divisions. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Ficarioides</i>.</p> | |
| <p>Wolgarcä, 1 . . . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. Siberia . 1786</p> | | <p>asarifolia Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Unilas . 1824 biflorä White . . . 6, H. De. S. Amer. . 1827 flabellifolia . . . Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1818 leptosepala Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827 minor Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Britain nätans Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1816 palustris Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Britain flöre-plénö Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. parnasifolia Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1815 radicans Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Scotland</p> | |
| <p>CALOPHÄNS, D. Don. Taken from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>phaino</i>, to appear; alluding to the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceæ</i>. This is an interesting addition to our hardy border flowers; it succeeds best in loam and peat; and is readily increased by parting the roots. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Ruellia oblongifolia</i>.</p> | | <p>CALYPTROS, see Tribütüs.</p> | |
| <p>oblongifolia Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1832</p> | | <p>CALYCANTHUS, Linn. From <i>kalyx</i>, a calyx, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; in allusion to the colour of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Calycanthaceæ</i>. This is a valuable genus, with delightful fragrant flowers. They succeed in open loamy soil, and multiply by layers.</p> | |
| <p>CALOPHYLLÖM, Linn. Expressive of the beautiful leaf; and taken from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>phyllon</i>, a leaf. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Guttiferæ</i>. Large-growing timber trees of considerable value. Sandy loam suits them best; and young plants are easily procured from cuttings. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Calaba</i>.</p> | | <p>fertilis Brown . 6, H. De. S. Carolina . 1726 floridus Brown . 6, H. De. S. Carolina . 1726 lævigätüs Brown . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1806 oblongifolius Brown . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1820 pennsylvanicus Brown . 5, H. De. S. Pensyl . 1820</p> | |
| <p>Caläbä White . . . S. Ev. T. India . 1780 laophyllüm White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1793 spörüm, 1 White . . . S. Ev. T. Malabar . 1800 Tæcamähäcä White . . . S. Ev. T. Bourbon . 1822</p> | | <p>CALYCIPORM, formed like a calyx.</p> | |
| <p>CALOPHÖGÖN, R. Brown. From <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>pogon</i>, a beard; the lip is beautifully fringed. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. This is a beautiful greenhouse plant, producing a few purple flowers on a stem, from twelve to eighteen inches high. It will grow well in peat and loam, and may be increased by dividing the tuberous roots. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Limodorum tuberosum</i>.</p> | | <p>CALYCIUM, or belonging to the calyx.</p> | |
| <p>pulchellüs Purple . 7, G. Ter. N. Amer. . 1771</p> | | <p>CALYULATE, } having bractæes resembling an ex- CALYULATED, } ternal, or additional calyx.</p> | |
| <p>CALOSTÄMMÄ, R. Brown. From <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>stemma</i>, a crown; alluding to the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidææ</i>. These are handsome bulbous species, of tolerably easy culture; they thrive best in sandy loam and a little peat mixed; and are increased from offsets.</p> | | <p>CALYPSÖ, Salisbury. Said to be from <i>kalypto</i>, to conceal; in allusion to the habitat of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. This is a small, but extremely pretty species, well deserving a place in every garden. It grows best in sandy loam and peat, in a frame or warm border, by a south wall, and is increased by offsets from the bulbs. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>C. americana</i>.</p> | |
| <p>albüm White . 5, G. Bu. P. N. Holl . 1824 lateüm Yellow . 11, G. Bu. P. N. Holl . 1819 purpuræüm Purple . 11, G. Bu. P. N. Holl . 1819</p> | | <p>boreälis Ro bra. . 1, F. Ter. N. Amer. . 1820</p> | |
| <p>CALOTHÄNNES, Labillardière. So called from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>thamnös</i>, a shrub. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceæ</i>. Beautiful shrubs; they succeed well in sandy peat; and cuttings root freely in sand, or sandy mould, under a glass.</p> | | <p>CALYPTERÄ, applied to the body which covers the theca in mosses; anything in the shape of an extinguisher.</p> | |
| <p>clavätä Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . 1824 græfcilis Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . 1803 quadrifidä Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . 1803 villosä Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . 1803</p> | | <p>CALYPTERÄNTHES, Swartz. From <i>kalyptra</i>, a veil, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; in allusion to the peculiar manner in which the united segments of the calyx fall off. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceæ</i>. Strong-growing ornamental timber trees, of easy management. Sandy peat suits them; and young plants are obtained by layering the branches.</p> | |
| <p>CALOTHÄRÄ, Agardh. The name applies to the beauty of the filaments; and is taken from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>thrix</i>, a hair. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algeæ</i>. Minute, curious marine productions, found in little patches sometimes floating—<i>confervicolör, distörtö, fusciculätä, lanätä, L. fuscicæns, lutölö, miräbilis, nivä, scopulörüm.</i></p> | | <p>Chytracöllä White . 4, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1778 Zuzygium White . 6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1778</p> | |
| <p>CALOTIS, R. Brown. A derivation from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>otis</i>, an ear; alluding to the paleæ of the pappus. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i>. This species has wedge-shaped leaves, and is very</p> | | <p>CALYPTERÖN, Gingins. Derived from <i>kalyptra</i>, a veil, and <i>ion</i>, a violet. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceæ</i>. Pretty species: peat and loam suits it; and young plants are procured from seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Viola Hybanthus</i>, <i>Ionidium Hybanthus</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>Aublät, 1 Cream . . S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . 1823</p> | |
| | | <p>CALYSTÖLÄ, Loureiro. Named from <i>kalyx</i>, calyx, and <i>stega</i>, a covering. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceæ</i>. Only a few of these species are interesting. They all succeed in common loamy soil, and are increased by divisions. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Convolvulus sepium</i>. 2. <i>Convolvulus spithameus</i>. 3. <i>Convolvulus stans</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>dahricä Pink . 7, H. De. Tw. Dahrja . 1823 marginätä Pink . 7, H. De. Tr. N. Holl . 1824 sepüm, 1 Whl. grn. 9, H. De. Tw. Australia . 1837 incarnätä Red . 7, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. Soldanällä Flame . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Britain</p> | |

| CAL | CAM | CAM | CAM |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| spithamä . . . White . . . 7. H. De. Tw. N. Amer. 1796 | | | |
| světrřis, 2 . . . White . . . 7. H. De. Tw. Hungary. 1815 | | | |
| tomentosa, 3 6. H. De. Tr. N. Amer. 1818 | | | |
| Catesbeinä, paradöxa, reniförmis. So called from <i>kalyx</i> , a calyx, and <i>thrix</i> , hair. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Myrtaceæ. These are handsome evergreens, of easy culture; sandy peat and loam mixed suits them; and cuttings take readily in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| ericoides . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| flöribunda . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820 | | | |
| gläbrä White . . . 5. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1818 | | | |
| pubescens . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| scäbrä White . . . 6. G. Ev. S. S. Austrä. . 1824 | | | |
| CAMELINÄ, Crants. From <i>chamai</i> , on the ground, and <i>linon</i> , flax; in allusion to its dwarf habit. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cruciferaæ. The species have but little beauty, and require to be sown in the open border. <i>C. sativa</i> is cultivated in some parts of Europe for the sake of the oil which is obtained from the seeds. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Myagrum sativum</i> . 2. <i>Cheiranthus sylvestris</i> . | | | |
| sativa, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5. H. A. Britain . . . | | | |
| pilosa, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 5. H. A. Britain . . . | | | |
| glabrätä . . . Yellow . . . 5. H. A. . . . | | | |
| austricä, barbareaefölä, dentätä, microcärpä. CÄLYX , the outer envelope of a flower. | | | |
| CAMASSIÄ, Lindley. From <i>quassus</i> , or <i>camass</i> , its native name in N. America. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Asphodeleæ. The flowers of this beautiful plant are nearly two inches in diameter. Dr. Lindley scarcely remembers to have ever seen a more strikingly handsome bulbous plant. It requires a peat border, under a north wall; increased by seeds. | | | |
| esculentä . . . Purple . . . 7. H. Bu. P. Columbia . 1827 | | | |
| CAMELLIÄ, Ker. Named in honour of George Joseph Kamel, or Camellia, a Moravian Jesuit, and traveller in Asia. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. Ternstræmiaceæ. "All the species of Camellia are universally admired by every collector of plants, on account of their beautiful rose-like flowers, and elegant dark-green shining laurel-like leaves. They are very hardy greenhouse plants and are easy of culture, requiring only to be sheltered from severe frost. The best soil for them is an equal quantity of good sandy loam and peat. Messrs. Loddiges find that light loam alone answers as well, or better; and in the Comte de Vande's gardens at Bayswater, rotten dung is mixed with loam and peat. The pots should be well drained with pieces of potsherds, that they may not get soddened with too much wet, as nothing injures them more than over-watering, particularly when they are not in a growing state. When growing freely, they can scarcely have too much, and they should be watered over the leaves with a fine rose-pot; they are readily increased by cuttings, or inarching on the common kinds. The cuttings should be taken off at a joint as soon as they are ripened, and planted in sand, under a glass, where they will soon strike root; when this is the case they should be planted singly in small pots, and set in a close frame, and they must be afterwards hardened to the air by degrees."— <i>Smeat.</i> The season most proper to give the Camellias a general potting is February and March. After this, put them into a peach-house or vinery, or a warm greenhouse, and give the plants plenty of water while they are making their young shoots; when the season's growth is completed, and the flower-buds formed, the back of the greenhouse or even a well-sheltered north border will suit them, for they will be seriously injured if exposed to the rays of the sun. A regular succession of flowers may be obtained from autumn till July, if attention is paid shifting the plants to the warm atmosphere of a vinery, or pinery, &c., and to one a few degrees colder, and so on till they come to expand their flowers in the greenhouse, which in rough, bleak, cold weather, should be kept closed. The seeds of <i>C. oleifera</i> yield an excellent table oil. | | | |
| eurycoides . . . White . . . 5. G. Ev. S. China . . . 1824 | | | |
| hybridä G. Ev. S. Leige . . . | | | |
| japonicä . . . Red . . . 5. G. Ev. S. China . . . 1739 | | | |
| Acutipetälä, Aisöulä, älbä, A. plenä, A. semidäpläx, A. simpläx, A. variegätä, altheiflörä, Amherstiä, amphisimä, anemoneflöra, A. älbä, A. cärnä, A. Knightii, A. rosä, A. strätät, Antvepänsis, apungä, ävöns, argenteä, atropurpürä, atrörübüs, atroviolacä, aucubafölä, augustä, Pedförät, bländä, brooksiänd, Bruzellensis, Buckliänd, burlesiänd, candidissimä, Candolleänd, cardinäis, cärnä, cerästinä, Chamlerii, Chandlerii, Clintöniä, Cliveänd, coccinä, collä, Colvillii, compactä, C. rubrä, Comptoniänd, conchiflörä, concinä, cücölor, conspicuä, corallinä, coronätä, crassinerviä, curvatiflörä, Dahligflöra, decörä, delicatissimä, Derlyänd, dilectä, dianthiflörä, Donkelaürii, Dorsetti, Egertöni, Eclipsis, electä, elegäns, elegantissimä, Elphinstöni, ex-celsä, eximä, fusciculäris, funbriät, fionänd, fläcidä, flammölä, flavescens, flöribündä, flöridä, Flöyit, föllis-variegätis, Fördii, Francfortensis, fil-gens, gaussonii, Gilési, gloriös, grandiflörä, Griffini, halési, haylockii, helvöb, heptanguläris, Herberti, heterophyllä, hexanguläris, Hibbertii, hövi, humilis, ignescens, imbricatä, I. älbä, imperialis, incarnätä, insägnis, I. älbä, involtäl, Johnsonii, Kermesinä, lactä, Lambertii, Lancmäniänd, latifölä, Leehii, Leenä, Lefevreänd, Lehmannii, lindbräti, Lindleyänd, Lippölä, longifölä, lactidä, latä-älbä, macrophyllä, marmorätä, Mastieri, mäzinä, minätä, mutabilis, myrtifölä, nänä, non-netänsis, nivä, nobilissimä, ochroleucä, ornätä, ozoniensis, peoniiflörä, papavericä, paradöxä, Pärksii, parthoniänd, parviflörä, peticillätä, perfectä, picturät, platyptälä, plumäridä, pompöniä, prägnäns, Pressii, princeps, pulchri, pulcherrimä, punctätä, ranunculiflörä, Revesii, reginä, respöndens, Rivinii, rosäcä, rosafflörä, rösmündi, rösi-sinensis, röst, roseänd, Rüssii, rotundifölä, roufini, rubicändä, rubrä, rubrä-punctätä, rubricärlis, rugosissimä, Subiniänd, sanguinä, smi-plenä, sericä, Simsii, Soulangeänd, spatulätä, speciosä, spectabilis, Spofforthiänd, Spofforthiä-cärnä, spölsferä, staminä, supinä, Swezii, tricolor, triumphäns, vandesi-cärnä, vandesi-suprä, variabilis, variegätä plenä, V. simpläx, venös, verticölor, Weimäriä, Welbankiänd, Wiltonii, Woodii. | | | |
| Kissii White . . . 5. G. Ev. S. China . . . 1823 | | | |
| oleifera White . . . 5. G. Ev. S. China . . . 1819 | | | |
| reticulätä . . . Red . . . 4. G. Ev. S. China . . . 1824 | | | |
| plensä White . . . 2. G. Ev. S. China . . . 1811 | | | |
| plensä-älbä . . . White . . . 2. G. Ev. S. China . . . 1824 | | | |
| plensä-rubrä . . . Red . . . 2. G. Ev. S. China . . . 1818 | | | |
| semi-plenä . . . Red . . . 2. G. Ev. S. China . . . 1811 | | | |
| CAMERÄRIÄ, Linn. In memory of Joachim Camerarius, a physician and botanist of Nuremberg. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Apocynaceæ. The species of this genus are handsome flowering plants, of easy culture; they succeed best in loam and peat mixed; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Wrightia dubia</i> . | | | |
| angustifölä . . . White . . . 9. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1752 | | | |
| dübä, 1 . . . Orange . . . 6. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1813 | | | |
| latifölä White . . . 8. S. Ev. T. Havannah . 1733 | | | |
| CAMPÄNÜLÄ, Linn. The name is a diminutive of <i>campana</i> , a bell; on account of the resemblance thereto of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Campanulaceæ. This is a showy and well-known genus; some of the species are tall-growing handsome plants, while others scarcely rise more than a few inches from the ground. They are all of easy culture in the border of the flower-garden or shrubbery, where the hardy kinds merely require sowing; the less hardy kinds should be sown on a hotbed, or in the greenhouse, and when up potted off. The roots of <i>C. Rapunculus</i> are occasionally eaten. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Rupestris</i> . 2. <i>Roella decumbens</i> . 3. <i>C. capitata</i> . 4. <i>Neglecta</i> . 5. <i>Spatulata</i> . 6. <i>Speciosa</i> . 7. <i>Diffusa</i> . 8. <i>Betonicaefolia</i> . 9. <i>Adenophora liliifolia</i> . 10. <i>C. baldensis</i> . 11. <i>Multiflora</i> . 12. <i>Glomerata petraea</i> . 13. <i>Labelloides</i> . 14. <i>Gummiifera</i> . 15. <i>Glomerata dahurica</i> . 16. <i>Planiflora</i> . 17. <i>Flexuosa</i> . | | | |
| acuminätä . . . Blue . . . 8. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1826 | | | |
| Adami Blue . . . 7. H. B. Caucasus . . . 1821 | | | |
| affinis Blue . . . 7. H. B. S. Eur. . . . 1824 | | | |
| aggregätä . . . Blue . . . 8. H. Her. P. Bavaria . . . 1817 | | | |
| alliariefölä . . . Blue . . . 7. H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1803 | | | |
| Allionii Blue . . . 7. H. Her. P. S. France . 1820 | | | |
| alpina Blue . . . 7. H. Her. P. Switzerland. . 1779 | | | |
| Alpini Blue . . . 6. H. Her. P. Italy 1800 | | | |

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| ansuicoidná | . Blue | . 7. H. | B. Pennysl. | . 1763 | planiflora | . Blue | . 8. H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1817 | pubescens | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Bohemia | . 1817 | palla | . Blue | . 6. H. Her. P. | Austria | . 1779 | pumilla | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | . 1813 | punctata | . White | . 5. H. A. | Siberia | . 1821 | pyramidalis | . Blue | . 6. H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | . 1594 | floré-albó | . White | . 7. H. Her. P. | Europe | . 1820 | quadrifida | . Blue | . 6. H. Her. P. | N. Holl. | . 1829 | ramosí-símá, 13. | . Blue | . 7. H. A. | Greece | . 1826 | Rapanchúla | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Italy | . 1817 | Rapunculoides | . Blue | . 6. H. Her. P. | Britain | . 1817 | rhomboidéá | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | . 1775 | rigescens | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1820 | rotundifolia | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Britain | . 1820 | floré-albó | . White | . 7. H. Her. P. | Britain | . 1815 | ruthénicá | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Caucasus | . 1803 | sarmaticá, 14 | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1768 | saxatilis | . Blue | . 6. H. Her. P. | Candia | . 1813 | Scheuchzeri | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Europe | . 1783 | sibiricá | . Blue | . 8. H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1819 | simplex | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | S. France | . 1817 | spatulata | . Blue | . 7. H. B. | Greece | . 1825 | speciosá, 15 | . Purple | . 5. H. Her. P. | Britain | . 1786 | spicata | . Blue | . 7. H. B. | Switzerl. | . 1820 | stricta | . Blue | . 6. H. B. | Syria | . 1819 | tenuifolia | . Violet | . 7. H. Her. P. | Hungary | . 1785 | thyrsoidéá | . Blue | . 7. H. B. | Switzerl. | . 1810 | Trachelium | . White | . 6. H. Her. P. | Levant | . 1817 | alba | . White | . 7. H. Her. P. | Britain | . 1817 | alba-plena | . White | . 7. H. Her. P. | Britain | . 1817 | plena | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Britain | . 1817 | tracheloides | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Caucasus | . 1823 | trichocalycina | . Blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Italy | . 1800 | artificialis | . Blue | . 8. H. Her. P. | Germany | . 1823 | Vandesi | . Cream | . 6. H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | . 1826 | velutina | . Blue | . 6. H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | . 1823 | vulgatá, 16 | . Striped | . 8. H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | . 1788 | violifolia | . Blue | . 7. H. B. | Siberia | . 1817 | Wald-teiniká, 17 | . Blue | . 6. H. Her. P. | Hungary | . 1824 | Zóysi | . Dk. blue | . 7. H. Her. P. | Carniola | . 1813 |
| <p>CAMPANULATE, bell-shaped.</p> <p>CAMPYLIX, <i>Richard</i>. So named from <i>Campe</i>, a bending, and <i>helios</i>, the sun. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Comellina</i>. An interesting plant, growing in any rich soil, and increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Tradescantia zanonica</i>.</p> <p>Zanóniá, 1. . . Blue . . . 8. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1759</p> <p>CAMPHORÖSMÄX, <i>Linn.</i> Named from <i>camphora</i>, camphor, and <i>osme</i>, a smell; the former a Latin and the latter a Greek word. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceæ</i>. The species have but little beauty. <i>C. monspeliaca</i> abounds with a volatile oily salt, and is warm and stimulating.</p> <p>monspeliacá . . . Apetal . . . 8. G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1640</p> <p>actá, oválá.</p> <p>CAMPHOR TREE, see <i>Cinnamómum camphorá</i>.</p> <p>CAMPION, see <i>Cucubítula</i>.</p> <p>CAMPYLÁNTHÜS, <i>Roth</i>. Named from <i>kampylos</i>, a curve, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulacæ</i>. An ornamental plant, succeeding in sandy loam and peat; and increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass.</p> <p>salsoloides . . . Purple . . . 3. G. Ev. S. Teneriffé . . 1825</p> <p>CANADA RICK, see <i>Zizánia aquatilis</i>.</p> <p>CANADIAN MUGWORT, see <i>Artemisiá canadénsis</i>.</p> <p>CANALICULATE, channelled, furrowed.</p> <p>CANARINÄ, <i>Linn.</i> So called from the species being natives of the Canaries. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campanulacæ</i>. These are desirable plants, producing pretty flowers in the autumn and winter. Unless the roots are placed in the stove after they begin to grow in the spring, they do not flower so well in the greenhouse. A mixture of light loam and peat is the best soil for them; plants are procured from cuttings, which strike in soil, or by dividing of the roots.</p> <p>Campánulá . . . Orange . . . 2. G. Her. P. Canaries . . 1696 laevigatá . . . Orange . . . 2. G. Her. P. Canaries . . 1825</p> <p>CANARY GRASS, see <i>Phálaris</i>.</p> <p>CANAVÁLIA, <i>Dec.</i> Canavali is its name in Malabar. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. These species have but little to recommend them; for culture, &c., see <i>Dolichos</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Dolichos ensiformis</i>. 2. <i>D. obtusifolius</i>. 3. <i>D. roseus</i>.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| CAN | | CAN | |
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| bonariensis . . . | Purple | 7, S. De. Cl. B. Ayres . . . | 1778 |
| iniformis, 1 . . . | Purple | 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . | 1790 |
| gladiata . . . | Wh. red | 6, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| obtusifolia, 2 . . . | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . | 1800 |
| emarginata . . . | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . | 1812 |
| rosea, 3 . . . | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica . . . | 1812 |
| CANCELLATE, like lattice-work. | | | |
| CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE, see <i>Myrtca</i> . | | | |
| CANDOLLĒA, <i>Labillardiere</i> . In honour of Augustus Pyramus Decandolle, F.M.R.S. and L.S., Professor of Botany at Geneva, author of many approved botanical works. He is one of the first botanists of the present age. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Dilleniaceae</i> . A beautiful shrub, thriving best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; cuttings, in the same kind of soil, root readily, under a glass. | | | |
| cuneiformis . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . | 1824 |
| CANDY CARROT, see <i>Athamantia Matthioli</i> . | | | |
| CANDYTUFF, see <i>Iberis</i> . | | | |
| CANE-BRAKE, see <i>Arundinacæ</i> . | | | |
| CANELLĀ, <i>P. Browne</i> . From <i>canna</i> , a reed; in allusion to the bark being rolled like cinnamon. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Guttiferae</i> . These are valuable and ornamental trees, about fifteen feet high, best cultivated in loam, peat, and sand; cuttings of the well-ripened wood taken off at a joint will root in sand in a moist heat; they must not be deprived of any of their leaves. Sweet recommends large old cuttings as the best. The bark is aromatic and pungent. | | | |
| alba . . . | White | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . | 1735 |
| aurifolia . . . | White | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . | 1820 |
| CANESCENT, hoary, approaching to white. | | | |
| CANINĀ, pertaining to dogs. | | | |
| CĀNNĀ, <i>Linn.</i> . The Celtic name for a cane or mat. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Marantaceae</i> . This, says Mr. Sweet, is a genus worthy of cultivation in all collections, as its lively flowers are produced in great abundance, and at all seasons; many species are now in our collections; the most splendid is <i>iridiflora</i> , which is amongst the handsomest plants of the stove; rich light soil suits the species best: they are propagated by divisions at the root, or by seeds, which they produce in abundance.— <i>Bot. Cult.</i> 43. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>C. chinensis</i> . | | | |
| achras . . . | Drk. red | 8, S. Her. P. Mendoza . . . | 1829 |
| angustifolia . . . | Scarlet | 4, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1824 |
| aurantiaca . . . | Orange | 12, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1824 |
| carnea . . . | Flesh | 12, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1822 |
| coccinea . . . | Scarlet | 12, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1731 |
| compacta . . . | Red | 4, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| crocea . . . | Red | 5, S. Her. P. . . | 1823 |
| denudata . . . | Scarlet | 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1818 |
| latifolia . . . | Red | 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1827 |
| discolor . . . | Scarlet | 11, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . . | 1827 |
| edulis . . . | Red | 9, S. Her. P. Peru . . . | 1820 |
| esculentā . . . | Red | 12, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1822 |
| excolā . . . | Scarlet | 2, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1820 |
| flaccidā . . . | Red | 7, S. Her. P. S. Carol. . . | 1788 |
| gigantā . . . | Red yel. | 12, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1809 |
| glauca . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1730 |
| rufa . . . | Brown | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1820 |
| Indica . . . | Scarlet | 12, S. Her. P. India . . . | 1570 |
| maculata . . . | Red yel. | 12, S. Her. P. India . . . | 1816 |
| iridiflora . . . | Red | 12, S. Her. P. Peru . . . | 1820 |
| juncæ . . . | Red | 5, S. Her. P. Indies . . . | 1828 |
| lagunculæ . . . | Yellow | 9, S. Her. P. Laguna . . . | 1819 |
| Lamberti . . . | Scarlet | 5, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . . | 1825 |
| lanceolata . . . | Red | 12, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1823 |
| lanuginosa . . . | Scarlet | 4, S. Her. P. Marant . . . | 1820 |
| latifolia . . . | Pink | 12, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1820 |
| limbata . . . | Red | 12, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1820 |
| lutea . . . | Yellow | 10, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . | 1822 |
| occidentalis . . . | Red yel. | 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| orientalis, 1 . . . | Red | 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| flava . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| pallida . . . | Pa. yel. | 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| latifolia . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| pârens . . . | Red yel. | 5, S. Her. P. Rio Jan. . . | 1778 |
| pedunculata . . . | Orange | 10, S. Her. P. . . | 1820 |
| polymorpha . . . | Red | 12, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1825 |
| Reevesii . . . | Yellow | 5, S. Her. P. China . . . | 1835 |
| rubra . . . | Red | 12, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| rubricaulis . . . | Red | 5, S. Her. P. . . | 1821 |
| sanguinea . . . | Red | 12, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1820 |
| speciosa . . . | Red | 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1820 |
| sylvestræ . . . | Scarlet | 12, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1820 |
| variabilis . . . | Red | 12, S. Her. P. India . . . | 1822 |
| CĀNNĀBĪS, <i>Linn.</i> . So called from <i>ganesh</i> , its Arabic name, and from the Celtic appellation can, reed, and ab, small. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Urticacæ</i> . | | | |

| CAN | | CAP | |
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| One species of this genus produces the hemp. The hemp to which we owe so many of our comforts is <i>C. sativa</i> . Neither is handsome, and they require only to be sown in the open ground and kept clean. A most powerfully narcotic gum resin. | | | |
| Indica . . . | Green | 8, H. A. E. Ind. . . | 1800 |
| sativa . . . | Grn. wht. | 6, H. A. India . . . | |
| CANTERBURY BELLS, see <i>Campänula mediæm</i> . | | | |
| CANTHARELLÛS, <i>F. Adams</i> . An alteration of the French name <i>chanterelle</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Interesting productions. <i>C. cibarius</i> is one of the best of our edible mushrooms. The best way of preserving them for use, is to string them in rows, and after they have become flaccid, to hang them in a dry place where they can have plenty of air. They then form a delicious ingredient in rich gravies, &c. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Merulius purpuratus, aurantiacus, cibarius, cinereus, cornucopioides, lobatus, lutescens, umbonatus, undulatus</i> . | | | |
| CĀNTHŪS, <i>Lambert</i> . <i>Cantix</i> is the Malabar name. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonacæ</i> . This is an ornamental shrub, and will grow in any rich soil; cuttings. | | | |
| dubium . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1824 |
| CAPE JASMINE, see <i>Gardëniâ floridâ</i> . | | | |
| CAPE PHILLYREA, see <i>Cassine capensis</i> . | | | |
| CAPER SPURGE, see <i>Euphorbia Lathyris</i> . | | | |
| CAPER TREE, see <i>Capparis</i> . | | | |
| CAPILLARY, } very slender, like a hair. | | | |
| CAPILLACEOUS, } | | | |
| CAPILLARY-MULTIFID, divided in slender hair-like segments. | | | |
| CAPILLATE, hairy, stringy. | | | |
| CAPITATE, growing in a head; a stigma is capitate, when it is large, round, and blunt. | | | |
| CAPITELATE, } growing in small heads. | | | |
| CAPITULAR, } | | | |
| CAPITULATE, } | | | |
| CAPNOPHYLLUM, <i>Gartner</i> . So called from <i>kapnos</i> , smoke, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . A mere weed. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Conium africanum, Rumia capensis—africana</i> 1. | | | |
| CĀPPĀRĪS, <i>Linn.</i> . So called from the Arabic <i>kapar</i> , capers. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Capparidacæ</i> . This is a genus of ornamental low shrubs; they grow well in a mixture of loam and peat: and cuttings root in sand, in heat, under a glass. <i>C. spinosa</i> is a good free-flowering species, when allowed plenty of room. The flower-buds of the caper form a well-known pickle; they are stimulant, antiscorbatic, and aperient; and the bark is said to be diuretic. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>acutifolia, acuminata</i> . 2. <i>Ocledara</i> . 3. <i>Fontanesii</i> . 4. <i>Arborescens</i> . 5. <i>Uncinata</i> . | | | |
| acuminata . . . | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1822 |
| ægyptiaca . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Egypt . . . | 1822 |
| amygdalina . . . | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1818 |
| aphylla . . . | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1822 |
| auriculata . . . | White | S. Ev. S. . . | |
| Brasili . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Gld Coast . . . | 1793 |
| Breynei . . . | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1752 |
| chinensis, 1 . . . | White | 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1827 |
| cynophallophora . . . | Grn. whit. | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1752 |
| Eustachiana . . . | Striped | S. Ev. S. St. Eust. . . | 1822 |
| ferruginea, 2 . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1800 |
| frondosa . . . | Green | S. Ev. S. Carthag. . . | 1818 |
| herbacea . . . | White | F. Her. P. Tauria . . . | 1793 |
| jamaicensis . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1793 |
| linearis . . . | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| mariana . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Timor . . . | 1814 |
| odoratissima . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Caracæas . . . | 1824 |
| ovata, 3 . . . | White | 6, F. De. S. Eur. . . | 1827 |
| peltata . . . | White | G. Ev. S. Trinidad . . . | 1700 |
| pulcherrima, 4 . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Carthag. . . | 1807 |
| saligna . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Santa Cruz . . . | 1823 |
| sepiaria . . . | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1596 |
| spinosa . . . | White | 6, F. De. S. Eur. . . | 1823 |
| tenuisiliqua . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Caracæas . . . | 1822 |
| torulosa . . . | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1822 |
| triflora . . . | White | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1820 |
| undulata . . . | White | S. Ev. S. . . | |
| verrucosa . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Carthagæna . . . | 1820 |
| zeylanica . . . | White | S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . | 1819 |
| CAPRĀRĪX, <i>Linn.</i> . The leaves of this genus are liked by goats; hence the name, from <i>caper</i> , a goat. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariacæ</i> . Uninteresting species, of easy culture.— <i>biflora, cuneata, humilis, lanceolata, undulata</i> . | | | |
| CAPREOLATE, having tendrils. | | | |

| CAP | CAR | CAR | CAR |
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| <p>CAPRIFOLIUM, Romer and Schultes. Called poetically goat-leaf; and is derived from <i>caper</i>, a goat, and <i>folium</i>, a leaf; in reference to the climbing and twining habit of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Caprifoliaceae</i>. This is a genus of favourite climbing plants, well adapted for planting against walls, bowers, or trellis work. Common soil suits them; and cuttings taken off early in autumn readily root in a shady border. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Lonicera glabratum</i>. 2. <i>Cap. pubescens</i>. 3. <i>L. caprifolium</i>. 4. <i>Caprifolium japonicum</i>.</p> | | | |
| chinensis, 1 | Orange | 8, F. Ev. Tw. China | 1806 |
| ciliatum | Yellow | 6, F. De. Tw. Missouri | 1825 |
| diotium | Purple | 6, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. | 1776 |
| Douglasii | Orange | 8, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| etruscum | Orange | 5, H. De. Tw. Italy | 1824 |
| flavum | Yellow | 5, H. De. Tw. Carolina | 1810 |
| hirsutum, 2 | Yellow | 5, H. De. Tw. Canada | 1822 |
| hispidulum | Rose | 7, H. De. S. Amer. | 1833 |
| gratum | Red | 7, H. Ev. Tw. N. Amer. | 1730 |
| implexum | Red yel. | 7, H. Ev. Tw. Minorca | 1772 |
| italicum, 2 | Pur. yel. | 6, H. De. Tw. England | |
| roburum | Red | 6, H. De. Tw. Eur. | |
| japonicum | Red | 6, F. Ev. Tw. China | 1806 |
| longiflorum | Yel. wht. | 7, H. De. Cl. China | 1826 |
| nepalense, 3 | Orange | 7, F. Ev. Tw. Nepal | 1807 |
| occidentale | Orange | 7, H. De. Tw. Pt. Vancou. | 1824 |
| Periclymenum | Yellow | 6, H. De. Tw. Britain | |
| Belgica | Yellow | 6, H. De. Tw. | |
| quercifolium | Yel. red | 6, H. De. Tw. | |
| serotinum | Yel. red | 6, H. De. Tw. | |
| variegatum | Yel. red | 6, H. De. Tw. Britain | |
| sempervirens | Scarlet | 6, H. Ev. Tw. N. Amer. | 1656 |
| minuta | Scarlet | 6, F. Ev. Tw. Carolina | 1656 |
| <p>CAPSILLA, Moench. So called from a diminution of capsule. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i>. Weedy plants. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Thlaspi bursa-pastoris</i> — <i>bursa-pastoris</i> 1, <i>apetalá</i>, <i>B. coronopifolia</i>, <i>B. integrifolia</i>, <i>B. minor</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>CAPSIUM, Linn. So named from <i>kapto</i>, to bite; on account of the hot, pungent qualities of the pericarp. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceae</i>. This genus is ornamental, but chiefly cultivated for its fruit, which is much used in pickles; they are easily cultivated in any rich open soil; and readily increased from seeds. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Cerasiforme</i>.</p> | | | |
| angulosum | White | 6, H. A. India | |
| anaëum | White | 6, H. A. India | 1548 |
| baeticum | White | 6, S. Ev. S. | 1731 |
| bioslor | Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1804 |
| cerasiforme | White | 6, S. Ev. S. | 1823 |
| cruciforme | Pa. yel. | 6, S. A. W. Ind. | 1739 |
| côneum | White | 6, S. A. Guiana | 1820 |
| conoides | White | 4, S. Ev. S. India | 1750 |
| coediforme | White | 6, H. A. India | |
| frutescens | Pa. yel. | 7, S. Ev. S. India | 1656 |
| tortulosum | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| globiferum | White | 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1824 |
| groszum | White | 7, S. B. India | 1759 |
| globosum | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | |
| luteum | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | |
| longum | White | 6, H. A. India | 1548 |
| latum | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| microanthum | White | 5, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1820 |
| microcarpum | White | 5, S. Ev. S. | |
| Milleri, 1 | White | 6, G. A. W. Ind. | 1824 |
| ovatum | White | 7, S. Ev. S. | 1824 |
| pendulum | White | 5, S. Ev. S. | 1750 |
| pyramidale | White | 5, S. Ev. S. Egypt | 1750 |
| avenæ | White | 7, S. Ev. S. China | 1807 |
| sphaericum | White | 5, S. Ev. S. | 1807 |
| tetragonum | White | 6, H. A. India | |
| ustulatum | White | 6, S. A. Chile | |
| <p>CARAGANA, A. B. Lambert. So called from <i>carachana</i>, its name in Tartary. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. This is a handsome genus; most of the species are well adapted for shrubberies. A sandy open loam is the best soil for them; they are multiplied either by grafts, layers, or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Robinia Altagana</i>. 2. <i>R. Caragana</i>. 3. <i>R. frutescens</i>. 4. <i>R. mollis-tomentosa</i>.</p> | | | |
| Altagana, 1 | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Siberia | 1789 |
| arborescens, 2 | Yellow | 5, H. De. T. Siberia | 1752 |
| inermis | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Siberia | 1820 |
| arenaria | Yellow | 6, H. De. S. Siberia | 1802 |
| Chamalagu | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. China | 1773 |
| ferox | Yellow | 6, H. De. S. Siberia | |
| frutescens | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. Siberia | 1752 |
| grandiflora | Yellow | 6, H. De. S. Iberia | 1823 |
| cupata | Yellow | 6, H. De. S. Siberia | 1796 |
| macrostachya | Yellow | 6, H. De. S. Siberia | |
| microphylla | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Russia | 1819 |
| mollis | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Tauria | 1818 |
| pygmaea | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Siberia | 1751 |
| Redowski | Yellow | 6, H. De. S. Siberia | 1827 |
| spinosa | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Siberia | 1775 |
| tragacanthoides | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Siberia | 1816 |
| <p>CARAGANTHA, Plumier. Its name in S. America. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bromeliaceae</i>. An interesting plant, but with no great beauty; for culture, &c., see <i>Bromelia</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Tillandsia linguata</i>.</p> | | | |
| lingulata | Yellow | 6, Epiphy. Jamaica | 1795 |
| <p>CARALLIA, Roxburgh. From <i>Carillie</i>, the name of <i>C. lucida</i> in the Telinga language in Hindoostan. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhizophoraceae</i>. An ornamental stove tree, about twenty feet high, succeeding best in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, and may be increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass.</p> | | | |
| lucida | Yellow | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| <p>CARALLUMA, R. Brown. Its Indian name. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>. This succulent genus of curious plants is allied to <i>Stapelia</i>; they vary in height from one to two feet. The best soil for them seems to be a mixture of loam and brick rubbish. The pots require to be well drained, and the plants cautiously watered, except about the time of flowering, when they ought to have a liberal supply. Cuttings root freely, if they are allowed to dry before planted, till they begin to shrivel.</p> | | | |
| adscendens, 1 | Pink | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| crenulata | Pa. yel. | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1829 |
| fimbriata | Pa. yel. | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1829 |
| umbellata | Pink | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| <p>CARAPA, Aublet. From <i>Caraipe</i>, the name of <i>C. guianensis</i> in Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Meliaceae</i>. A fine genus of stove plants, not common in collections; they succeed best in loam and sandy peat mixed, and are increased readily by cuttings in sand, plunged in heat, under a glass.</p> | | | |
| guianensis | Yellow | S. Ev. T. Guiana | 1824 |
| guianensis, 1 | Yellow | S. Ev. T. S. Leone | 1793 |
| moluccensis | Yellow | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| procera | Yellow | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | |
| <p>CARAWAY, see Cistm Cistm. CARONIZED, burned to coal.</p> | | | |
| <p>CARDAMINE, Linn. From <i>kardia</i>, the heart, <i>damas</i>, to subdue; stomachic quality of the plants, or perhaps a diminutive of <i>kardamon</i>, watercress, the taste being similar. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i>. An interesting genus, of the simplest culture and propagation.</p> | | | |
| amara | White | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| asarifolia | White | 6, H. Her. P. Italy | 1710 |
| bellidifolia | White | 4, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| alpina, 1 | White | 4, H. Her. P. Austria | 1658 |
| Chelidonia | White | 6, H. Her. P. Italy | 1739 |
| glauca | White | 6, H. Her. P. Calabria | 1827 |
| latifolia | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Spain | 1710 |
| macrophylla | Purple | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1824 |
| pratensis | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| plena | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. | |
| thalictroides | White | 6, H. A. Piedmont | 1818 |
| trifolia | White | 5, H. Her. P. Switzerland | 1629 |
| uliginosa | White | 4, H. Her. P. Tauria | 1819 |
| <p><i>africana</i>, <i>alpina</i>, <i>chilensis</i>, <i>dentata</i>, <i>granulosa</i>, <i>hirsuta</i>, <i>impatiens</i>, <i>parviflora</i>, <i>pennsylvanica</i>, <i>protrepens</i>, <i>resedifolia</i>, <i>rhomboidea</i>, <i>rotundifolia</i>, <i>sylvatica</i>, <i>umbræa</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>CARDINAL FLOWER, see Lobelia cardinalis.</p> | | | |
| <p>CARDINALIS, principal, chief; scarlet.</p> | | | |
| <p>CARDIOSPERMUM, Linn. From <i>kardia</i>, a heart, and <i>sperma</i>, seed; in allusion to the shape of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceae</i>. The species of this singular genus require to be sown in a hot-bed frame, or in the stove in any light soil.</p> | | | |
| canescens | White | 8, E. Ind. | 1828 |
| cartoideus | White | 7, S. Ev. Cl. Caraccas | 1818 |
| Curtidum | Wht. gm. | 7, S. A. Brazil | 1750 |
| grandiflorum | White | 7, S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica | 1817 |
| Halleacabum | White | 7, S. Cl. A. India | 1594 |
| hirsutum | White | 7, S. Ev. Cl. Guinea | 1822 |
| pubescens | Scarlet | 6, S. Ev. Cl. N. Spain | 1823 |
| <p>CARDON, see Cynara cardunculus.</p> | | | |
| <p>CARDOPATUM, Jusieu. <i>Carduus</i>, a thistle, and <i>patos</i>, beaten path; in allusion to the appearance of the plant, and the place it inhabits. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. An uninteresting herbaceous plant, of simple cultivation, and is increased by dividing the root—<i>corymbosum</i>.</p> | | | |

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| CARDUNCĒLŪS, Adanson. From the diminutive, <i>cardunculus</i> , of cardoon. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A genus of pretty herbaceous plants, succeeding well in common soil, and increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Carthamus mittissimus</i> . 2. <i>C. carduncellus</i> . | | |
| mittissimās, 1 | Blue 6, H. Her. P. France | 1776 |
| vulgaris, 2 | Blue 5, H. Her. P. France | 1734 |
| CARDŪS, Linn. From <i>ard</i> , in Celtic, meaning a point, the plants being mostly spiny. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A coarse, though somewhat ornamental and numerous genus of plants, growing from one to four feet high; they succeed in any common soil, and are multiplied by seeds or divisions. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Onopordum deltoideum</i> . 2. <i>Carlina pyrenaica</i> . | | |
| alātūs | Purple 7, H. B. | 1812 |
| albūdūs | Purple 7, H. A. Tauria | 1816 |
| alpēstris | Purple 7, H. Her. P. Croatia | 1805 |
| atriplīcīfoliūs, 1 | Purple 8, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1784 |
| arctūs | Purple 7, H. A. Arabia | 1739 |
| argentiādes | Purple 7, H. Her. P. Carniola | 1804 |
| argentātūs | Purple 7, H. A. Egypt | 1789 |
| Argemōne | Purple 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1810 |
| cāndicūs | Purple 7, H. B. Hungary | 1805 |
| carlinifoliūs | Purple 7, H. B. Pyrenees | 1804 |
| carliniōsis, 2 | Purple 7, H. B. Pyrenees | 1784 |
| cinērtūs | Purple 7, H. A. Caucasus | 1818 |
| clavātūs | Purple 7, H. A. Canaries | 1827 |
| collinūs | Purple 7, H. B. Hungary | 1818 |
| pycnophōsis | Purple 7, H. B. Naples | 1824 |
| crassifoliūs | Purple 7, H. Her. P. | 1805 |
| crispūs | Purple 7, H. B. Europe | 1804 |
| deflorātūs | Red 8, H. Her. P. Austria | 1570 |
| diabūs | Purple 7, H. Her. P. | 1816 |
| hamulosūs | Purple 6, H. B. Hungary | 1802 |
| lanuginōsūs | Purple 7, H. B. Armenia | 1820 |
| leucinōsūs | Purple 7, H. A. Spain | 1816 |
| leucogrāphūs | Purple 6, H. A. Italy | 1752 |
| macrocephālūs | Purple 7, H. Her. P. Numidia | 1827 |
| mediūs | Purple 6, H. Her. P. Piedmont | 1819 |
| montōsūs | Purple 7, H. B. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| nigrāscēns | Purple 7, H. B. S. France | 1819 |
| nūtāns | Purple 7, H. A. Britain | |
| onopordioidēs | Purple 7, H. Her. P. Iberia | 1818 |
| orientālīs | Purple 7, H. Her. P. Iberia | 1804 |
| parvisiliōsūs | Purple 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1781 |
| peregrinūs | Purple 7, H. A. | 1816 |
| Personātā | Purple 7, H. B. Austria | 1776 |
| podacanthūs | Purple 7, H. Her. P. France | 1819 |
| pycnophālūs | Purple 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1739 |
| seminūdūs | Purple 7, H. B. Caucasus | 1819 |
| uncinātūs | Purple 7, H. B. Tauria | 1817 |
| vulgātūs | Purple 7, H. A. Volga | 1820 |

acanthoidēs, tenuiflorās.

CĀRĒX, Linn. From *carco*, to want; the upper spikes being without seeds. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceae*. This genus is extensive, and the species are uninteresting; part of them are natives of marshy situations, and a few do best on dry sandy eminences; they seed freely, by which they are increased. *Synonymes*: 1. *C. scotica*, 2. *C. straminea*—*acuminātā, acūtā, albā, alpēstris, ambleocarpā, ampullacētā, āncēps, angustifoliā, appressā, aquātilis, arenārīa, atrātā, axillārīs, bicolor, binērvīs, brachystachyā, brizoidēs, bullatā, Burbatēnsis, cespitosā, capillārīs, chordorrhizā, ciliatā, clandestinā, collinā, conglobatā, crinitā, cartā, curvatā, cyperoidēs, Davalliānā, depauperatā, digitatā, dioica, distāns, divīsā, divulā, elongatā, exlensā, ferruginōsā, flavā, filiformis, fimbriatā, flexuosā, ferrēā, fittidā, Fraseriānā, flavā, glareosā, granulārīs, hirtā, hordeiformis, incurvā, intermediā, inversā, juncēā, juncefoliā, levigatā, lagopodioidēs, leporinā, leuco-glochētā, limosā, lobatā, loliacēā, longipēs, leucōrām, Micheliū, Melichioferā 1, microstachyā, mucronatā, multiflorā, muricātā, nemorosā, nitidā, norvegicā, nūtāns, Cederi, ovalis, pallēscēns, paludōsā, panicēā, paniculatā, paraxōā, pauciflorā, pendulā, phaeostachyā 2, pilosā, piluliferā, plantaginēā, podocarpā, præcox, pœnō-cyperūs, pulicārīs, pallā, pyrenitēā, variflorā, recurvā, remotā, repēns, rigidā, ripariā, rosēā, rostratā, rupestris, salinā, saxatilis, schamoidēs, Schrebēri scopariā, secalinā, speirostachyā, sphæro-stachyā, stellulatā, stenophyllā, stictocarpā, stipulatā, stramineā, strictā, strigosā, sylvaticā, tenellā, terebinthaculā, thuringiacā, tomentosā, umbrōsā, ustulatā, Vahlī, vesicariā, vulpinā.*

CAREVA, Roxburgh. In honour of the Rev. William Carey, of Serampore, a distinguished botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. *C. herbacea*

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| is a most splendid herbaceous stove-plant, of rather difficult culture; it must be grown in a mixture of light loam and sandy peat, carefully watered at all times, particularly in winter, and the pot properly drained; and the mode of raising it is by dividing the roots. | | |
| arborēā | Red yel. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| herbacēā | Red 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1808 |
| sphæricā | Red S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1803 |
| CARGILLĀ, R. Brown. In honour of James Cargill, M.D., of Aberdeen. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Ebenaceae</i> . An interesting genus of greenhouse plants, that succeed best grown in a mixture of peat and open loam, and are increased by cuttings in sand, or sandy soil, under a glass. | | |
| austrālīs | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1816 |
| laxā | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1827 |
| CĀRĪCĀ, Linn. Erroneously supposed to be a native of Cariz. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Papayaceae</i> . The plants of this genus are ornamental, and grow best in loamy soil; full-grown cuttings, root at once, if the leaves are not taken off, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | |
| caulliflōrā | Green S. Ev. T. Caracae | 1806 |
| citriflōrā | Whit. grn. S. Ev. T. Lima | 1820 |
| microcarpā | Whit. grn. S. Ev. T. Caracae | 1806 |
| monōica | Whit. grn. S. Ev. T. | 1818 |
| Papayā | Green 7, S. Ev. S. India | 1890 |
| pyriformis | Green S. Ev. T. Guiana | 1823 |
| spinōsā, 1 | Whit. grn. S. Ev. T. Guiana | 1821 |
| CĀRĪNĀ, a keel like that of a boat, also the lower petal of a papilionaceous flower. | | |
| CĀRINATE, keel-shaped. | | |
| CĀRINATELY-WINGED, having a wing like a keel. | | |
| CĀRINATELY-CONCAVE, hollowed so as to resemble a keel externally. | | |
| CĀRĪPŌSĪS, a one-celled, small, indehiscent pericarp, adhering to the seed which it contains, as the grain of grasses. | | |
| CĀRĪSSĀ, Linn. Derivation not known. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i> . This is an ornamental genus, the species attain from six to twenty feet high, and to succeed well require a mixture of peat and loam; and to grow in pots, should be carefully drained, as the plants are impatient of much water. Cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | |
| carāndās | White 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1790 |
| lanceolatā | White 7, S. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| ovātā | White 8, S. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1819 |
| spinārūm | White 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1819 |
| Xylopicrōn | White 7, S. Ev. T. Mauritius | 1820 |
| CĀRĪNĀ, Linn. Named after the famous Charlemagne, whose army was cured of the plague by it. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Interesting plants, attaining from one to three feet high, and succeeding well in garden soil; they are easily increased from seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. sulphurea</i> . 2. <i>C. bracteata</i> . | | |
| acanthifoliā | White 6, H. Her. P. Carniola | 1818 |
| aculis | White 6, H. Her. P. Italy | 1649 |
| caulescēns | White 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| agregatā | White 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1804 |
| Biebersteiniānā | White 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1816 |
| corymbōsā | Yellow 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1806 |
| lanatā | Purple 6, H. A. S. Eur. | 1683 |
| lyratā | White 6, G. B. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| racemōsā, 1 | Yellow 7, H. A. Spain | 1658 |
| sciclā, 2 | White 7, H. B. Sicily | 1827 |
| simplex | White 6, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1816 |

acanthifoliā

aculis

caulescēns

agregatā

Biebersteiniānā

corymbōsā

lanatā

lyratā

racemōsā, 1

sciclā, 2

simplex

variegāris.

CĀRĪNE THISTLE, see Carlina.

CARLOWITZĪĀ, Manch. After Carlowitz, some unknown botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. This is a pretty greenhouse shrub, attaining the height of three feet; it thrives best when grown in sandy loam; cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Onobroma salicifolium*.

salicifoliā, 1 Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. Madeira 1784

CĀRĪLŌVĪCĀ, Ruiz and Pavon. Named in honour of Charles IV. of Spain, and Louisa his Queen, noble patrons of botany. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Cyclanthaceae*. These are ornamental low palm-like plants; they grow best in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, and are multiplied by suckers.

| CAR | CAR | CAR | CAS |
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| <p><i>Synonymes: 1. Salmia angustifolia. 2. Ludovia junifera.</i></p> <p>angustifolia, 1 . . . Grn. yel. . . S. Her. P. Peru . . . 1818 junifera, 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. Cl. Trinidad . . . 1824 jamicensis . . . White . . . S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica . . . 1825 latifolia . . . Green . . . 7, S. Her. P. Peru . . . 1818 palmata . . . White . . . 7, S. Her. P. Peru . . . 1818</p> | | <p>6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Commelinaceae</i>. A pretty annual, requiring merely to be sown in sandy peat, and treated in the stove.</p> | |
| <p>CARMICHAELIA, R. Brown. In honour of the late Captain Dugald Carmichael, F.H.S., author of the "Flora of Tristan da Acunha." <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. A pretty greenhouse shrub, succeeding well in sandy peat, and increased by cuttings in sand under a glass. <i>Synonyme: 1. Lotus australis.</i></p> | | <p>spicatum . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1822</p> <p>CARUM, Koch. From Caria, in Asia Minor, being originally found there. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. One species of this genus, <i>C. Carui</i>, produces the seeds so generally known by the name of caraway seeds; they are hardy biennials, and require merely to be sown in the open ground.</p> | |
| <p>australis, 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1800</p> | | <p>carui . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .</p> | |
| <p>CARMINATIVES, medicines which remove flatulence.</p> <p>CARNATION, see <i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>.</p> <p>CARNOSE, fleshy, thick substance.</p> <p>CARP TREE, see <i>Ceratonia</i>.</p> <p>CAROLINEA, Linn. In honour of Sophia Caroline, Margravine of Baden. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i>. Splendid species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high; they delight in a rich loamy soil; and cuttings, not deprived of their leaves, root in sand under a glass in heat.</p> | | <p><i>Stmplex.</i> CARUNCLE, a small protuberance.</p> <p>CARUNCULARIA, Haworth. Derived from <i>caruncula</i>, a fleshy protuberance; in reference to the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>. A curious succulent plant; for culture, &c., see <i>Stapelia</i>. <i>Synonyme: 1. Stapelia pedunculata.</i></p> | |
| <p>alba . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1817 insignis . . . Red . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1796 minor . . . Red yel. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1798 princeps . . . Red yel. gr. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1787</p> | | <p>pedunculata, 1 . . . Br. par. . . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790</p> | |
| <p>CARPPELLA, } the small parts of which compound fruits CARPELS, } are formed.</p> <p>CARPESICUM, Linn. From <i>carpesion</i>, a bit of straw, the appearance of the leaves of the involucrem. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. Plants of little beauty, and easy management in light rich soil; seeds—<i>abrotanoides, cernuam</i>.</p> <p>CARPINUS, Linn. From the Celtic, <i>car</i>, wood, <i>pinda</i>, head; the wood being fit for the yokes of cattle. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i>. Ornamental trees, from twelve to thirty feet high; some of the species make good hedges for shelter, as they grow quick, and are easily managed; they are raised from seeds or layers without difficulty.</p> | | <p>CARUNCLE, a small protuberance.</p> <p>CARUNCULARIA, Haworth. Derived from <i>caruncula</i>, a fleshy protuberance; in reference to the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>. A curious succulent plant; for culture, &c., see <i>Stapelia</i>. <i>Synonyme: 1. Stapelia pedunculata.</i></p> | |
| <p>americana . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812 betulis . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. Britain . . . inca . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. . . coryfolia . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Europe . . . variegata . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. Britain . . . orientalis . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. Levant . . . 1739</p> | | <p>amara, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1629 compressa, 2 . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1730 laciniosa . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . microcarpa . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . obcordata, 4 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812 olivaeformis, 5 . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . porcina, 6 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1799 glabra . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . sulcata, 7 . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1804 tomentosa . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . maxima . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Philadel. . .</p> | |
| <p>CARPONUM, R. Brown. From <i>karpos</i>, fruit, and <i>dinos</i>, a circle; the fruit being round. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i>. A fruiting shrub, attaining about eight feet high, and growing well in a mixture of open loam and sandy peat, and increased, without difficulty, from cuttings.</p> | | <p>CARYOPHYLLUS, Linn. From <i>karyon</i>, a nut; the species bear large fruit, containing an eatable nut. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Rhizobolaceae</i>. A genus of fruit-bearing trees, attaining the height of a hundred feet; in our stoves they thrive best in sandy open loam or a mixture of loam and peat, and may be increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonyme: 1. Pekea tuberculata.</i></p> | |
| <p>dulcis . . . Green . . . 6, S. S. Leone . . . 1822</p> | | <p>glabrum . . . Green . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1820 nuciferum . . . Red. yel. . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . tomentosum, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1820</p> | |
| <p>CARPONOTOS, Labillardiere. From <i>karpos</i>, a fruit, and <i>odontos</i>, toothed; the cells or carpels toothed at the apex. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Hypericaceae</i>. An ornamental greenhouse plant, growing to the height of twenty feet; it thrives best in peat and loam mixed, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass.</p> | | <p>CARYOPHYLLUS, Linn. From <i>karyon</i>, a nut, and <i>phylon</i>, a leaf; referring to the appearance of the flower-buds. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i>. The species <i>aromaticus</i> grows to about twenty feet high, and produces the article known as cloves. It grows best in a mixture of sandy peat and loam in a strong steady heat. The species is rather scarce, owing to the difficulty of keeping them in winter; cuttings in sand root readily under a glass, in a moist heat.</p> | |
| <p>laevis G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820</p> | | <p>aromaticus . . . Yel. wht. . . S. Ev. T. Moluccae . . . 1797</p> | |
| <p>CARPOLOGY, the science which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.</p> <p>CARRICHERA, Decandolle. Probably without meaning. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i>. This is a pretty annual, growing well when sown in the open ground in a dry situation. <i>Synonyme: 1. Vella annua.</i></p> | | <p>CARYOPHYLLUS, Linn. From <i>karyon</i>, a nut; the species bear large fruit, containing an eatable nut. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Rhizobolaceae</i>. A genus of fruit-bearing trees, attaining the height of a hundred feet; in our stoves they thrive best in sandy open loam or a mixture of loam and peat, and may be increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonyme: 1. Pekea tuberculata.</i></p> | |
| <p>Vella, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. England . . .</p> | | <p>horrida Palm. S. Amer. . . 1823 mitis White . . . Palm. China . . . 1820 urens White . . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1788</p> | |
| <p>CARROT, see <i>Daucus</i>.</p> <p>CARTHAMUS, Tournefort. From its Arabic name <i>qarom</i>, to paint; the flowers yield a fine colour. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. Interesting annuals, requiring to be sown on a gentle hotbed, and afterwards transplanted where they are intended to flower.</p> | | <p>CASEARIA, Jacquin. In honour of J. Casearius, the co-operator of Rheede in the Hortus Malabaricus. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Samydaceae</i>. Interesting stove shrubs, growing from four to eight feet high; they all thrive well in sandy loam, and are increased by cuttings in sand under a glass in heat. <i>Synonymes: 1. C. decandra. 2. Iroucana guianensis.</i></p> | |
| <p>oxycantha . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Caucasus . . . 1818 tinctorius . . . Orange . . . 6, H. A. Egypt . . . 1551</p> | | <p>casearia Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1825 parviflora, 1 . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1818 parviflora, 2 . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. S. Martiniq. . . 1827 ramiflora, 2 . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1824 serullata Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1818 sylvestris Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1823</p> | |
| <p>CARTILAGINOUS, gristly.</p> <p>CARTONEMA, R. Brown. From <i>karpos</i>, shorn, and <i>nema</i>, a filament; in allusion to the stamens. <i>Linn.</i></p> | | <p>CASHW-NUT, see <i>Anacardium</i>.</p> | |

| CAS | CAS | CAS | CAS |
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| Cassivá, see <i>Jainiphá Mánióh.</i> | | | |
| Cássy, <i>Linn.</i> According to Olaus Celsus, this name is to be traced to the Hebrew Ketzioth, and latinised by Cassia. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . This is a numerous genus of ornamental plants, growing from one to fifteen feet high; they delight in a light, loamy soil, or loam and peat mixed; some produce seed in abundance, but cuttings strike freely in sand under a glass in a little heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. acuminata</i> . 2. <i>C. Jexuosa</i> . 3. <i>C. crispá</i> . 4. <i>C. grandiflora</i> . 5. <i>C. orientális, acutiloba</i> . 6. <i>C. Senna</i> . 7. <i>C. procumbens</i> . 8. <i>C. ceruá</i> . 9. <i>C. arboreascens</i> . 10. <i>C. multiglandulosa</i> . 11. <i>C. chinensis</i> . 12. <i>C. dimidiata</i> . | | | |
| acapulcensís . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Acapulco . . . 1823 |
| acschynonémés . . . | Yellow | 6, S. | A. W. Ind. . . 1810 |
| egyptiáca . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | Egypt . . . 1822 |
| alata . . . | Yellow | 3, S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1731 |
| amazoniáca . . . | Yellow | 7, S. | A. E. Ind. . . 1820 |
| apocuináta . . . | Yellow | 3, S. Ev. S. | Surinam . . . 1820 |
| arenária . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | M. Yapures . . . 1819 |
| artemisioidés . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. . . 1820 |
| ásperá . . . | Yellow | 7, S. | A. Georgia . . . 1818 |
| atomariá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | N. Amer. . . 1810 |
| auriculáta . . . | Yellow | 3, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . . 1777 |
| austrális . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. . . 1824 |
| aversiflórá . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | Brazil . . . 1820 |
| bacilláris . . . | Yellow | 3, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . . 1732 |
| Barclayiáca . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. . . 1827 |
| Bertéri . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1827 |
| bicapsuláris . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1739 |
| biflórá . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1766 |
| bifoliáta . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | Brazil . . . 1820 |
| bractéata . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1822 |
| brevisfoliá . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | Madagasc. . . 1824 |
| Burmánni, 2 . . . | Yellow | 6, F. | A. C. G. H. . . 1810 |
| capénsis . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . . 1816 |
| chamaecristá . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. | A. America . . . 1829 |
| chinénsis . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. | China . . . 1807 |
| clitáriá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Her. P. | E. Ind. . . 1817 |
| clitáriá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Cuba . . . 1820 |
| coromandeláná . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Coroman. . . 1823 |
| eorymbosá . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | B. Ayres . . . 1796 |
| cuspidáta . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | S. Amer. . . 1820 |
| diphyllá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1781 |
| dispar . . . | Yellow | 3, S. Ev. S. | S. Amer. . . 1824 |
| ellipticá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Trinidad . . . 1813 |
| emargináta . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Jamaica . . . 1759 |
| festugiáta . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . . 1818 |
| fexuósá . . . | Yellow | 7, S. | A. Brazil . . . 1810 |
| floribúnda . . . | Yellow | 6, S. | A. New Spain . . . 1818 |
| floribúnda . . . | Yellow | 6, S. | A. E. Ind. . . 1820 |
| frondosá, 3 . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1796 |
| geminiflórá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Mexico . . . 1824 |
| glandulosá . . . | Yellow | 9, S. | A. E. Ind. . . 1822 |
| glauca . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . . 1818 |
| glaucosá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | A. Seylon . . . 1813 |
| gracilís . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Orinoco . . . 1817 |
| Herbertiáca . . . | Yellow | 11, S. Ev. S. | Barba. . . 1828 |
| hirtá . . . | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. S. | N. Amer. . . 1820 |
| hirsutá . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | America . . . 1778 |
| humilis . . . | Yellow | 6, S. | B. S. Amer. . . 1800 |
| italicá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. | A. S. Eur. . . 1800 |
| láevigáta, 4 . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | M. S. Eur. . . 1811 |
| lanceolatá, 5 . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | Levant . . . 1759 |
| Ligustriná . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | Bahama . . . 1736 |
| linearís . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | Carolina . . . 1800 |
| linearís . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Jamaica . . . 1818 |
| longisiliquá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1800 |
| lotoidés . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Trinidad . . . 1820 |
| macrantherá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Brazil . . . 1824 |
| margináta . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Surinam . . . 1823 |
| marilandicá . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. . . 1823 |
| mexicaná . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Mexico . . . 1824 |
| microphyllá . . . | Yellow | 7, S. | A. San. Cruz . . . 1806 |
| microphyllá . . . | Yellow | 7, S. | A. Seylon . . . 1806 |
| mollióssimá . . . | Yellow | 3, S. Ev. S. | S. Amer. . . 1820 |
| nectitáns . . . | Yellow | 7, H. | A. N. Amer. . . 1800 |
| nigrícans . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | Egypt . . . 1817 |
| obovátá, 6 . . . | Yellow | 7, S. | A. Egypt . . . 1640 |
| occidentális . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1759 |
| pállida . . . | Pa. yel. | 6, S. Ev. S. | S. Amer. . . 1818 |
| Parkeriáca . . . | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. S. | Demerara . . . 1817 |
| pátula . . . | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1778 |
| pendulá . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | S. Amer. . . 1820 |
| pentagóná . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Her. P. | Pera . . . 1700 |
| pióssa . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Her. P. | Jamaica . . . 1818 |
| planisiliquá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1822 |
| polyphyllá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1816 |
| prostráta . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Tr. S. Amer. . . 1819 |
| pubescens . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | S. Amer. . . 1819 |
| puchellá . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. | Mauritius . . . 1825 |
| pumilá, 7 . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Tr. | A. E. Ind. . . 1814 |
| purpurá . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . . 1821 |
| quadranguláris . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Yacenta . . . 1818 |
| reticuláta . . . | Yellow | 9, S. Ev. S. | S. Amer. . . 1821 |
| Richardiáca . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | Cumana . . . 1823 |
| robinoidés . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | S. Amer. . . 1823 |
| ruseifoliá . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | Madeira . . . 1816 |
| sennoidés . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . . 1808 |
| sophorá . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . . 1658 |
| speciosá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Brazil . . . 1816 |
| spectábilis . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | Caracac . . . 1820 |
| stipuláca . . . | Yellow | 3, S. Ev. S. | Chili . . . 1781 |
| sulcatá, 8 . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | S. Amer. . . 1820 |
| tarántán . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | Cumana . . . 1817 |
| tenillá . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | Oronoca . . . 1820 |
| Thonningii . . . | Yellow | 6, S. | A. Guinea . . . 1824 |
| tomentósá, 9 . . . | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. T. | S. Amer. . . 1822 |
| torosá, 10 . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | China . . . 1816 |
| triflórá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. | A. W. Ind. . . 1816 |
| vimineá . . . | Yellow | 3, S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1796 |
| virgátá . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. . . 1810 |
| Wallichianá, 11 . . . | Yellow | 6, S. | A. Nepal . . . 1817 |
| <i>Abús, ligustrinoidés, obtusifoliá, procumbens, sericé, sulphuréá 12, Tagerá, Törá.</i> | | | |
| CASSINE, <i>Linn.</i> The name applied to it by the Indians of Florida. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Aquifoliaceae</i> . An ornamental genus, from one to six feet high; and one species, <i>C. excelsa</i> , grows eighteen feet high. They thrive in a composition of loam and peat, and cuttings of the matured wood root freely in sand under a glass. | | | |
| athipoléa . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . . |
| bárbará . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . . 1818 |
| capénsis . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . . 1629 |
| Colpón . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . . 1791 |
| excelsá . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | Nepal . . . 1820 |
| Maurocoená . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . . 1690 |
| oppositifoliá . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . . |
| CASSINIÁ, <i>R. Brown</i> . In honour of M. Henri Cassini, a celebrated French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . The species of this genus are pretty, and may be successfully cultivated in a mixture of loam and peat; they are multiplied by dividing at the root, by cuttings, and by seed, without difficulty. | | | |
| affinis . . . | White | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. . . 1820 |
| ará . . . | White | 7, G. Her. F. | N. Holl. . . 1803 |
| leptophyllá . . . | White | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Zeal. . . 1821 |
| longifoliá . . . | White | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. . . 1822 |
| spectábilis . . . | White | 7, H. Ev. A. | N. Holl. . . 1818 |
| CASSIOBERRY BUSH, see <i>Viburnum levigatum</i> . | | | |
| CÁSSYÁ, <i>Linn.</i> The Greek name of the <i>Cuscuta</i> , which it much resembles. <i>Linn.</i> 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cassythaceae</i> . This is a curious parasite, resembling very much the habit and character of the genus <i>Cuscuta</i> , and will succeed with the same treatment; which see. | | | |
| filiformis . . . | White | 5, Parasite. | E. Ind. . . 1796 |
| glabellá . . . | White | 5, Parasite. | N. Holl. . . 1823 |
| CASTANÉÁ, <i>Gartner</i> . From its being originally found in the territory of Castanea, in Thessaly. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Corylaceae</i> . Ornamental timber trees, of variable heights, from ten to fifty feet; some are raised from seed; the varieties are frequently multiplied by grafting on the common kinds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Fagus Castanea</i> . | | | |
| americaná . . . | Green | 5, H. De. T. | America . . . 1818 |
| chinénsis . . . | Green | 5, H. De. T. | China . . . 1818 |
| indica . . . | Green | 5, S. Ev. T. | E. Ind. . . 1827 |
| pumilá . . . | Grn. yel. | 7, H. De. T. | N. Amer. . . 1699 |
| vescá, 1 . . . | Green | 5, H. De. T. | England . . . 1818 |
| aspensifoliá . . . | Green | 6, H. De. T. | Europe . . . |
| foliis-aureis . . . | Green | 6, H. De. T. | Europe . . . |
| mediá . . . | Green | 6, H. De. T. | Europe . . . |
| CASTANOSPÉRMUM, <i>Hooker</i> . The seeds taste like chestnuts; whence the name, from <i>castanea</i> , a chestnut, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . An ornamental fruit-tree, growing upwards of forty feet high, and delights in any loamy soil, and may be increased by layers. | | | |
| austrális . . . | Saffron | 6, G. Ev. T. | N. Holl. . . 1828 |
| CASTEMÉÁ, <i>Turpin</i> . After M. Castel, author of a poem upon plants. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ochnaceae</i> . An interesting stove shrub, four feet high; it requires a mixture of peat and loam to grow in, and is increased by cuttings in sand, in heat under a glass. | | | |
| erectá . . . | White | 7, S. Ev. T. | W. Ind. . . 1821 |
| CASTILLEÁ, <i>Mutis</i> . After Don Castilleja, a Spanish botanist, and friend of Mutis. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . A genus of ornamental plants, of easy management; the stove species succeed | | | |

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well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased by cuttings; the herbaceous and annual kinds may be grown in sandy peat, and increased by dividing the roots or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Bartsia pallida*.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| integrifolia | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1825 |
| moracensis | S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1825 |
| pallida, l | Lgt. pur. 7. H. Her. P. Sibera. | 1782 |
| septentrionalis | Whit. grn. 8. H. A. Labrador | 1824 |

CASIOR-OIL PLANT, see *Ricinus communis*.

CASUARINA, *Linn.* Supposed to be named from the resemblance the leaves bear to the feathers of the *Cassowary*, of the same country. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Casuaraceae*. These are very interesting plants, on account of their rush-like, frequently drooping appearance; they grow from ten to fifteen feet high, and are very desirable, from the circumstance of their flowering so late in the season; they grow very well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and cuttings root in sand under a glass.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|------|
| distyla | Apetal | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1812 |
| equisetifolia | Apetal | 9. G. Ev. T. S. Sea Isl. | 1776 |
| glauca | Apetal | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| microrhiza | Apetal | G. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| modifera | Apetal | G. Ev. T. N. Caled. | 1823 |
| quadrialata | Apetal | G. Ev. T. N. S. W. | 1812 |
| stricta | Apetal | 5. G. Ev. T. N. S. W. | 1775 |
| tenusilima | Apetal | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| torulosa | Apetal | G. Ev. T. N. S. W. | 1772 |

CATABRUSA, *Beauvois*. Derived from *katabrosia*, signifying food. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A curious aquatic genus of grasses, that require to be grown in a cistern, or pan of water; divisions. *Synonyme*: 1. *Aira aquatica*.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------|------|
| aquatilis, l | Apetal | 6. H. Aq. P. England | |
| viridula | Apetal | 6. H. Aq. P. | 1816 |

CATAPHA, *Jussieu*. Its name in India. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceae*. *C. ayringefolia* is excellently adapted for planting singly on lawns, or about the skirts of pleasure-grounds; it grows freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and is propagated readily by means of seed, layers, or cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1. *Bignonia microphylla*.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| longilasmia | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1777 | |
| microphylla, l | S. Ev. T. Hispaniola. | 1820 | |
| ayringefolia | White | 7. H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1726 |

CATANANCHE, *Linn.* *Katanagke*, strong incentive; used by the women of Thessaly in philtres and love potions. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A pretty genus, that succeeds well in common soil, and may be increased by seeds, or dividing at the roots.

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| caerulea | Blue | 8. H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1596 |
| bicolor | Whit. blue 8. H. Her. P. Gardens | | 1827 |
| lutea | Yellow | 6. H. A. Candia | 1640 |

CATAPHRACTA, clothed in mail.

CATARRHAL, of or belonging to a cold.

CATASERTUM, *Richard*. Not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. All the species of this genus are strong, rapid-growing plants, and from the singular formation of the flowers, they well deserve a place in every collection. They should be kept cool and dry when torpid, forced gently into growth, and when growing freely, kept in a strong heat, and copiously supplied with water: this treatment should be applied to all plants of a similar habit. They require to be potted in the same kind of soil, and in a similar manner to the *Stanhopeae* and *Gongoras*. *Synonyms*: 1. *C. Claveringi*. 2. *C. floribundum*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------|
| aristatum | Dark | 7. S. Epi. Brazil | |
| crispatum | Green | 8. S. Epi. Brazil | 1823 |
| Hookeri | Grn. brn. 10. S. Epi. Brazil | | 1818 |
| laridum | Grn. brn. 10. S. Epi. Brazil | | |
| maculatum | Pur. pur. | S. Epi. N. Grenada. | 1836 |
| Milleri | Pur. spot. | 9. S. Epi. Brazil | 1837 |
| poriferum | Grn. pur. | S. Epi. Demerara | 1837 |
| porum | Green | 10. S. Epi. Brazil | |
| semipartitum | Green | 1. S. Epi. Brazil | 1824 |
| tridentatum | Yel. brn. | 4. S. Epi. Trinidad | 1822 |
| Claveringi, l | Yel. brn. | 8. S. Epi. Brazil | 1822 |
| foribundum, 2 | Yel. brn. | 11. S. Epi. Trinidad | 1824 |
| trifidum | Green | 6. S. Epi. Trinidad | |

CATERPIV, see *Silene*.

CATERPILLAR, see *Scorpiurus*.

CATESSA, *Gronovius*. After Mark Catesby, author of the Natural History of Carolina. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1,

Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. An ornamental genus, the species of which attain from two to twelve feet high; they thrive best in light turfy loam, and peat soil. Being very subject to the attacks of insects, great watchfulness is required to keep them clear, or the plants never succeed or flower. Cuttings root in sand under a glass, in heat.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|------|
| latifolia | Yellow | 6. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1823 |
| parriflora | White | 6. S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1810 |
| spinosa | Yellow | 6. S. Ev. S. I. Provi. | 1726 |

CATHARTICUS, *Don*. From *katharos*, pure, and *anthos*, a flower; on account of the neat and beautiful flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. The species of this genus are well worth cultivating in every collection of plants. *C. roseus* and its varieties succeed well in common garden soil, and are readily increased by cuttings or seeds. The seeds of *C. pusillus* should be sown in a pot full of light rich soil, and placed in a hotbed, and afterwards treated as other tender annuals. *Synonyms*: 1. *Vinca pusilla*. 2. *V. rosea*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------|
| pusillus | Blue | 8. S. A. Tranquebar | 1778 |
| roseus | Rose fld. | 5. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1726 |
| albus | White | 6. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | |
| ocellatus | Whit. pur. | 6. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | |

CATHARTIC, purgative.

CATHOLIC, generally useful, excellent in a medicinal sense.

CATKIN, inflorescence of the natural order *Amentaceae*, as the willow.

CATMINT, see *Nepeta*.

CAT'S EAR, see *Hypochœris*.

CAT'S TAIL, see *Tophæ*.

CAT'S-TAIL GRASS, see *Phleum*.

CAT THYME, see *Teucrium maurum*.

CÄTTLËVA, *Lindley*. In honour of William Cattley, Esq., of Barnet, Hertfordshire, a famous patron of botany, and one of the most ardent collectors of rare plants of his day. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Some of the species of this splendid genus of plants are most magnificent when in flower, as *C. crispata*, *labiata*, and *Mossie*; and these three vie with each other in the beauty of their flowers: when they are well grown, each of these has generally from four to six flowers on a spike; in *C. crispata* the sepals and petals are pure white, the latter much curled, while the lip or labellum is purple in the inside, and white outside. The flowers of *C. labiata* are very large and showy, the sepals and petals being a delicate rose-colour, and somewhat curled; the outside of the labellum is also rose-colour, and the inside blotched, and striped with deep carmine. The flowers of *C. Mossie* very much resemble those of *labiata*, only they are larger, the circumference of the flower being about twenty-four inches. All the other species are highly deserving of cultivation, if only for the splendour of their flowers. For culture and propagation they may be referred to the *Stanhopeae*.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------|
| bicolor | Olive grn. | 9. S. Epi. Brazil | 1837 |
| crispata | Whit. pur. | 9. S. Epi. Brazil | 1826 |
| elatic | Grn. spot. | S. Epi. Brazil | 1827 |
| Forbesii | Whit. yel. | 6. S. Epi. Brazil | 1823 |
| guttata | Grn. spot. | 4. S. Epi. Brazil | 1827 |
| Russelliana | Grn. spot. | 8. S. Epi. Brazil | 1838 |
| Harrisonia | Vio. yel. | 4. S. Epi. Brazil | |
| intermedia | Vio. yel. | 4. S. Epi. Brazil | 1824 |
| pallida | Lgt. red | 6. S. Epi. Brazil | 1833 |
| labiata | Crim. lilac | S. Epi. Brazil | 1818 |
| Loddigesii | Vio. lilac | S. Epi. Brazil | 1815 |
| Mossie | Crim. lilac | 7. S. Epi. La Guayra | 1836 |
| Perrinii | Purple | S. Epi. Brazil | |
| pumila | Purple | S. Epi. S. Amer. | 1837 |

CAÛCARIS, *Hoffmansegg*. A name used by Hippocrates and Theophrastus. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. The plants have little beauty, and are easily managed by merely sowing the seed in the open ground—*daucoides*, *glabra*, *hispida*, *latifolia*, *leptophylla*, *mauritanica*, *pumila*.

CAUDA, tailed, being like a tail.

CAÛDEX, the trunk or stem of a tree.

CAÛDICTA, a small membranous process, on which the pollen of orchidaceous plants is fixed.

CAULESCENT, acquiring a stem.

CAULICULATA, wing-stemmed.

CAULICOLA, the little stem of the embryo which unites the cotyledons with the radicle.

CAULIFLOWER, see *Brassicæ oleracæ caulifloræ*.

| CAU | CEL | CEL | CEL |
|--|--|---|--|
| CAULINE, belonging to the stem. | | | |
| CAULOPHYLLUM, Michaux. From <i>kaulos</i> , a stem, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; is most so terminated by the stalks, its leaves appear a continuation of the stem. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Berberacea</i> . A singular plant that requires to be grown in sandy peat, and is increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Leontice thalictroides</i> . | | | |
| thalictroides, 1 . Yel. gr. . 5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . 1755 | | | |
| CAUSTIC, having a burning quality. | | | |
| CAVUS, hollow, full of holes. | | | |
| CEANOTHUS, Linn. From <i>kenoteo</i> , to prick; a name used by Theophrastus to denote a spiny plant. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceae</i> . A genus of showy plants, growing from one to twenty feet high; they thrive well in peat and loam; cuttings strike in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. cæruleus</i> . 2. <i>Rhamnus capensis</i> . 3. <i>R. levigatus</i> . 4. <i>R. mystacinus</i> . 5. <i>R. sphaerocarpus</i> . 6. <i>Celastrus zeylanicus</i> . | | | |
| americanus . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1713 | apurensis, 1 . . . Pa. blue . 4, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1818 | capensis, 2 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | collinus . . . Light . . . 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1827 |
| infestus S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1824 | intermedius . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1812 | levigatus, 3 . . . Grn. yel. . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1818 | macrocarpus . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. N. Spain . 1824 |
| microphyllus . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1806 | Mocinianus S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1824 | mystacinus, 4 . . . Wht. grn. 11, S. Ev. S. Africa . . 1775 | nepalensis . . . Yellow . H. De. S. Nepal . . 1820 |
| ovatus White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1818 | pernans White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1822 | sanguinatus . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Missouri . 1812 | sphaerocarpus, 5 . Grn. yel. . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1824 |
| thaidiflorus . . . White . . . 9, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1820 | zeylanicus, 6 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Ceylon . . 1818 | | |
| CEROPHYLL, Linn. After <i>Cerops</i> , king of Athens, whose legs were fabled to be snakes. Linn. 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i> . Beautiful plants, attaining upwards of fifteen feet high, they have five pettate leaves, which give the plant a fine appearance; a mixture of loam and peat suits them, and strong cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, with a little heat, root freely. | | | |
| concolor Apetal . . . S. Ev. T. Brazil . . 1822 | palmatá Apetal . . . S. Ev. T. Brazil . . 1820 | petatá Apetal . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1778 | |
| CEDAR OF GOA, see <i>Cupressus lusitanica</i> . | | | |
| CEDAR OF LEBANON, see <i>Cedrus Libani</i> . | | | |
| CÉDRÉLÁ, Linn. From <i>cedrus</i> , the cedar-tree; the wood has an aromatic resinous scent like it. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cedrelaceae</i> . A genus of tallish timber trees, they do well in open loam, and young plants are procured from cuttings in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| odoratá Pink . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1739 | Toiná Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1823 | velutiná S. Ev. T. | |
| CÉDRUS, Miller. Found plentifully on the banks of a brook in Judæa, named Cedron; whence the name. Linn. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Coniferae</i> . The two species of this genus are not only ornamental but highly valuable for the fine timber they yield, and grow ninety feet high; they delight in sandy loamy soil, and are increased by seeds generally, but <i>C. Deodara</i> takes readily grafted upon the common larch. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Pinus Cedrus</i> . | | | |
| Deodará Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Nepal . . 1822 | Libani Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Levant . . 1683 | | |
| CELÁSTRUS, Linn. From <i>celas</i> , the latter season; the fruit remains on the tree all winter. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Celastraceae</i> . This is a genus composed of ornamental plants, varying in height from two to twenty feet; the species thrive best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; the ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. The leaves of <i>C. edulis</i> and <i>nutans</i> are said to be stimulant, and are used in medicine. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. emarginatus</i> . 2. <i>Cassine levigata</i> . | | | |
| bullatus White . . . 7, H. De. Cl. Virginia . 1759 | buxifolius White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1752 | canariensis White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1739 | caerulus White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1817 |
| cymosus White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1815 | emarginatus White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | |
| flexuosus White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| laevius White . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1817 | laurinus White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | linearis White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1813 | lucidus White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1732 |
| mexicanus S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1824 | multiflorus White . . . 5, S. Ev. T. S. Eur. . . 1816 | myrtifolius White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1810 | nutans White . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1810 |
| oleoides White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824 | pterocephalus punctatus White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1817 | pyracantha White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1742 | quadrangularis White . . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1820 |
| retusus, 1 Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Peru . . 1824 | rigidus Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | scandens Yellow . . . 5, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . 1736 | tetragonus White . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816 |
| tricuspidatus, 2 White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | trigynus White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. I. France . 1824 | undatus White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1826 | |
| CELANDINE, see <i>Chelidonium</i> . | | | |
| CELANDINE, see <i>Boccònia frutescens</i> . | | | |
| CELERY, see <i>Apium graveolens</i> . | | | |
| CELL, the hollow part of a capsule, in which the seeds are lodged, and the part of the anthers which contains the pollen. | | | |
| CELLULAR, composed of cells. | | | |
| CELÓSIA, Linn. From <i>kelos</i> , burnt; the flowers of the species appear as it were singed or burnt. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceae</i> . These are all ornamental or curious plants, growing from one to five feet high; the species should be sown in a hotbed frame, or in a hothouse, and when of a sufficient strength, they should be transplanted into single pots, and placed amongst other hothouse or greenhouse annuals. | | | |
| argenteá Lgt. flesh. 7, S. A. China . . 1740 | linearis Flesh . . . 6, G. A. E. Ind. . . 1714 | castralis Purple . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1739 | cernuá Purple . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1809 |
| coccineá Pink . . . 7, S. A. China . . 1597 | comosá Pink . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1802 | cristatá Drk. red. 7, S. A. Asia . . 1570 | compactá Drk. red. 7, G. A. Asia . . 1570 |
| elata Drk. red. 7, G. A. Asia . . 1570 | flavescens Yellow . 7, G. A. Asia . . 1570 | dichotoma Yellow . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1824 | echinata Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. Orinoco . 1821 |
| glauca White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | margaritacea, 1 . . . Yellow . 8, S. A. W. Ind. . 1817 | Monsoniá White . . . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . 1778 | nitida Purple . 8, S. A. Malabar . 1706 |
| nodiflora Green . . . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . 1780 | pyramidalis White . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . 1820 | | |
| CÉLSI, Linn. In honour of Olaus Celsius, D.D. professor of oriental languages in the university of Upsal, and friend of Linnaeus. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . This is a genus of ornamental plants, from two to six feet high; its species must be raised on a mild hotbed, and then transplanted in pots, as it is necessary they have the protection of a stove or greenhouse during winter. | | | |
| Aretius Yellow . . . 8, F. B. Candia . . 1780 | coromandeliana Yellow . 7, F. B. N. Africa . . 1783 | betonica Yellow . 7, F. B. A. E. Ind. . . 1783 | cretica Yellow . 7, F. B. Crete . . . 1752 |
| heterophylla Yellow . 7, F. B. . . . 1829 | lanata Yellow . 7, F. Ev. S. . . . 1818 | lanceolata Yellow . 7, F. B. Levant . . 1816 | orientalis Brn. yel. 7, H. A. Levant . . 1713 |
| viscosa Yellow . 7, S. A. . . . 1816 | | | |
| CÉLUS, upright, stately, tall. | | | |
| CÉLUS, Linn. One of the ancient names given to the Lotus. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ulmaceae</i> . This is an ornamental genus of trees and shrubs, varying in height from six to fifty feet; the most of them do very well in any common garden soil, and are very suitable for the back of shrubberies and plantations; increased by seeds or layers. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>C. cordifolia</i> . | | | |
| aculeata Green . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1791 | australis Green . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1796 | crassifolia, 1 . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1812 | levigata Green . . . 4, H. De. T. Louisiana . 1823 |
| lima Grn. yel. . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1823 | micrantha Green . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1739 | occidentalis Green . . . 4, H. De. F. N. Amer. . 1686 | cordata Green . . . 4, H. De. F. N. Amer. . 1817 |
| scabrifolia, 2 Green . . . 4, H. De. F. N. Amer. . 1817 | orientalis Grn. yel. . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | |

| CEN | CEN | CEN | CEN |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| pümlä Green 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. 1812 | | | |
| tincañ Green H. De. T. Asia 1820 | | | |
| Tournefört Green H. De. S. Levant 1739 | | | |
| CĒMBRĀ , signifying a pine. | | | |
| CĒNĀNGŪM, Fries. From <i>kenos</i> , empty, and <i>ageion</i> , a vessel; in reference to the empty or hollow receptacle. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Minute species of <i>Fungi</i> , appearing generally upon plum and cherry barks, and as well upon the Mountain Ash and dead <i>Firs</i> — <i>Acupāriā, Cērāsī, ferruginōsām, Prunāstīā, quercīnām</i> . | | | |
| CĒNCHRŪS, Linn. From <i>kechros</i> , the oriental name of the millet. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . These, as well as the greater part of the <i>Gramineæ</i> , are very curious; the species of this genus grow from one to two feet high, and the principal part of them only require to be sown in the open ground. | | | |
| australis Apetal 7, Grass. N. Holl. 1822 | | | |
| echnātis Apetal 9, Grass. IV. Ind. 1691 | | | |
| spinifex Apetal 5, Grass. S. Amer. 1820 | | | |
| tubuloidēs Apetal 6, Grass. N. Amer. 1818 | | | |
| CĒNĪĀ, Commelin. Derived from <i>kenos</i> , empty; in allusion to its inflated calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Lidbeckia turbinata</i> — <i>turbīnātā, l.</i> | | | |
| CĒNISĪĀ, growing on Mount Cenis. | | | |
| CĒNŌSŪBĒ, Acharius. From <i>kenos</i> , empty, and <i>mykes</i> , a fungus; alluding to the hollowness of the little receptacles. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . An extensive genus of interesting <i>Lichens</i> , discoverable upon moor and mountain land, and also upon old wood, &c.— <i>alcitrinis, bacillaris, bellidiflorā, cervicrinis, coccyferā, C. cornuopoidēs, deformis, delicatā, digitatā, encosmā, E. gracilis, endivifolā, fimbriatā, F. cornūtā, F. radiatā, furcatā, F. subulatā, gonorōgā, G. anomā, papillariā, pyxidatā, racemōsā, rangiferinā, R. pūngens, sparassā, uncidis, vermicularis</i> . | | | |
| CĒNTAURĒĀ, Linn. With one of these plants, the Centaur Chiron cured the wound made in his foot by the arrow of Hercules. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . The species of this genus are, for the greater part, ornamental plants, growing from half a foot to five feet high. The hardy annual and biennial kinds need only to be sown in the open ground; the half-hardy ones should be sown on a mild hotbed, where they must remain till strong enough to be planted out in the borders. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>C. ceratophylla</i> . 2. <i>C. caucasica</i> . 3. <i>C. exaltata</i> . 4. <i>C. argyrophylla</i> . 5. <i>C. linearifolia</i> . 6. <i>C. sibirica</i> . 7. <i>C. sulphurea</i> . 8. <i>C. leucantha</i> . 9. <i>C. virgata</i> . 10. <i>C. rigescens</i> . 11. <i>C. zannonii</i> . 12. <i>C. variegatā</i> . | | | |
| acanthodēs Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1827 | | | |
| Adāmi Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1824 | | | |
| egyptiācā White 7, F. Her. P. Egypt. 1790 | | | |
| alā Yellow 8, H. Her. P. Tartary 1781 | | | |
| albā White 7, H. Her. P. Spain 1597 | | | |
| alpīnā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Italy 1640 | | | |
| amārā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Italy 1819 | | | |
| grandiflorā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland 1819 | | | |
| pinnatifidā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland 1819 | | | |
| americānā, 1 Red 7, H. A. N. Amer. 1824 | | | |
| apilā Yellow 7, H. A. N. Africa 1817 | | | |
| aracnoidēs, 1 Yellow 7, H. B. Italy 1820 | | | |
| arenariā Purple 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1778 | | | |
| argenteā Pa. yel. 7, F. Ev. S. Candia 1739 | | | |
| argūtā 8, F. Ev. S. Canaries 1829 | | | |
| āspērā Purple 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1772 | | | |
| astracānicā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Astracān 1818 | | | |
| atropurpūrēā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Hungary 1802 | | | |
| aurēā Yellow 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1758 | | | |
| austrāsiā Purple 8, H. Her. P. Austria 1815 | | | |
| axillaris Purple 7, H. Her. P. Austria 1823 | | | |
| balyōnicā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Levant 1710 | | | |
| Balsamitā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Syria 1820 | | | |
| Barrelieri Purple 7, H. Her. P. Hungary 1820 | | | |
| benedictā Yellow 8, H. A. Spain 1548 | | | |
| bracteatā Purple 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1817 | | | |
| Calcitrapā Pink 7, H. Her. P. England 1827 | | | |
| castrisipoidēs Purple 6, H. Her. P. Levant 1693 | | | |
| calceophalā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Levant 1816 | | | |
| calophyllā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1816 | | | |
| cancellatā Yellow 7, H. A. N. Amer. 1824 | | | |
| capillatā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1810 | | | |
| centauroidēs Yellow 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1739 | | | |
| centaurium Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Italy 1596 | | | |
| cheiranthifollā, 2 Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1820 | | | |
| cichorōsā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1816 | | | |
| cicutifollā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Podolia 1820 | | | |
| Cinerariā Purple 7, F. Her. P. Italy 1710 | | | |
| cinērēā Purple 6, H. Her. P. Italy 1710 | | | |
| coarctatā Yellow 7, H. A. N. Africa 1827 | | | |
| collinā Yellow 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1596 | | | |
| concinā Yellow 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1818 | | | |
| coriācā Purple 6, H. Her. P. Hungary 1804 | | | |
| coronopifollā, 3 Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Levant 1739 | | | |
| Crocodylium Purple 7, H. A. Levant 1777 | | | |
| crusatā Purple 7, H. Her. A. 1816 | | | |
| Crupinā Flesh 6, H. P. Italy 1596 | | | |
| crupinoidēs Copper 7, H. A. N. Africa 1818 | | | |
| Cyanūs Blue 7, H. A. Britain 1823 | | | |
| dealbatā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1804 | | | |
| deceptis Purple 8, H. Her. P. France 1816 | | | |
| declinatā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1821 | | | |
| decumbens Purple 8, H. Her. P. France 1815 | | | |
| depressā Blue 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1818 | | | |
| deistā Drk. red 8, H. Her. P. Naples 1818 | | | |
| dilatā Pa. pur. 7, H. Her. P. Maurit. 1781 | | | |
| dissectā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Naples 1823 | | | |
| elātā Yellow 8, H. Her. P. Maurit. 1820 | | | |
| elongatā Purple 8, H. Her. P. Barbary 1823 | | | |
| eriophorā Yellow 8, H. Her. P. Portugal 1714 | | | |
| eriophyllā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1827 | | | |
| ferox Yellow 8, H. Her. P. Barbary 1790 | | | |
| Fischeri Blue 7, H. Her. P. Russia 1820 | | | |
| foscioosā Purple 8, H. Her. P. Italy 1818 | | | |
| glaucofilā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1731 | | | |
| glaucā Pa. yel. 6, H. A. Caucasus 1809 | | | |
| hybridā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland 1813 | | | |
| hyasopifollā Purple 7, F. Ev. S. Spain 1812 | | | |
| ibericā Purple 7, H. B. Iberia 1818 | | | |
| ineanā Purple 8, H. Her. P. Naples 1822 | | | |
| intybacēā Purple 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1778 | | | |
| Isnardi Purple 7, H. Her. P. Britain 1818 | | | |
| jacobaeifollā, 4 Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1816 | | | |
| leucanthā White 8, H. Her. P. S. France 1816 | | | |
| leucophyllā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1820 | | | |
| limbatā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Portugal 1818 | | | |
| lingulatā Blue 7, H. Her. P. Spain 1824 | | | |
| linifollā, 5 Purple 7, H. Her. P. Spain 1827 | | | |
| Lippi Pa. pur. 6, H. A. Egypt 1793 | | | |
| macrocephalā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1805 | | | |
| maculatā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1816 | | | |
| maculosā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1816 | | | |
| Marschallianā, 6 Purple 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1820 | | | |
| melitensīā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Malta 1810 | | | |
| mollis Blue 7, H. Her. P. Hungary 1818 | | | |
| montanā Blue 7, H. Her. P. Austria 1596 | | | |
| moschatā Purple 8, H. A. Persia 1629 | | | |
| muricatā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Spain 1621 | | | |
| myacanthā Purple 8, H. Her. P. France 1820 | | | |
| napifollā Purple 7, H. A. Candia 1691 | | | |
| negictā, 7 Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Podolia 1820 | | | |
| nerosā Purple 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1815 | | | |
| nicanasā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Nice 1819 | | | |
| nitens Purple 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1823 | | | |
| ochroleucā, 8 Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1801 | | | |
| orientālī Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1759 | | | |
| ornatā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Spain 1818 | | | |
| ovīnā Purple 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1802 | | | |
| pallascens Yellow 7, H. A. Egypt 1816 | | | |
| paniculatā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Europe 1640 | | | |
| parifidā Violet 6, H. Her. P. France 1823 | | | |
| pectinatā Purple 8, H. Her. P. France 1727 | | | |
| peregīnā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1749 | | | |
| phrygiā Purple 8, H. Her. P. Switzerland 1633 | | | |
| ambigūā Purple 8, H. Her. P. Switzerland 1819 | | | |
| polyanthā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Portugal 1804 | | | |
| polymorphā, 9 Purple 7, H. Her. P. Spain 1819 | | | |
| Pouzini Purple 7, H. Her. P. S. France 1824 | | | |
| pratensī Purple 7, H. Her. P. France 1817 | | | |
| proctababā Purple 6, H. Her. T. S. Eur. 1821 | | | |
| pubescens Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1804 | | | |
| pulcherrimā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Armenia 1816 | | | |
| pullatā Purple 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1759 | | | |
| radiatā White 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1804 | | | |
| ragusinā Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. Candia 1710 | | | |
| reflexā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Iberia 1801 | | | |
| repens Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Levant 1739 | | | |
| rigidā, 10 Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1823 | | | |
| rubulā Brown 7, H. Her. P. Portugal 1812 | | | |
| rumifolā, 11 Red 7, H. Her. P. Rome 1739 | | | |
| rupestrī Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Italy 1806 | | | |
| ruthenicā Pa. yel. 8, H. Her. P. Russia 1806 | | | |
| sabalosā White 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1820 | | | |
| salicifollā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1823 | | | |
| salmānticā Purple 7, H. B. S. Eur. 1596 | | | |
| sanguinēā Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1827 | | | |
| semipervirens Red yel. 7, G. Her. P. Spain 1633 | | | |
| Saridi Purple 7, H. Her. P. Spain 1698 | | | |
| sebānā, 12 Blue 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1816 | | | |
| sibiricā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1780 | | | |
| siiculā Yellow 7, H. A. Sicily 1720 | | | |
| soltisialis Yellow 7, H. A. England 1813 | | | |
| sonchifollā Purple 8, H. Her. P. Mediter. 1780 | | | |
| sordidā Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1818 | | | |
| spatulatā Blue 7, H. Her. P. Naples 1825 | | | |
| sphaerocephalā Purple 7, H. Her. P. Barbary 1623 | | | |
| splendens Purple 6, H. Her. P. Spain 1597 | | | |
| spinōsā Purple 7, F. Her. P. Candia 1640 | | | |

| CEN | CEP | CEP | CER |
|--|-------------------------|------|-----|
| spinulosa . . . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1826 | |
| stereophylla . . . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Podolia | 1820 | |
| Stevcni . . . Yellow | 7, H. B. Caucasus | 1820 | |
| Stuba . . . Red yel. | 6, H. Her. P. Austria | 1759 | |
| straminea . . . Yellow | 7, H. A. Egypt. | 1801 | |
| stricta . . . Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1816 | |
| suaevolems . . . Yellow | 7, H. A. Levant | 1683 | |
| sulphurea . . . Yellow | 7, H. A. | 1815 | |
| tatarica . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Tartary | 1801 | |
| tenuiflora . . . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1820 | |
| transalpina . . . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 | |
| trichoccephala . . . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1805 | |
| trinerua . . . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Podolia | 1816 | |
| uliginosa . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Portugal | 1816 | |
| umiflora . . . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1819 | |
| verutum . . . Yellow | 7, H. A. Levant | 1780 | |
| vochinensis . . . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1817 | |
| xanthina . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | | |
| Jacea, nigra 13, nigrescens, Scabiosa, tagana, Triumfetti. | | | |
| CENTOTHÈCA, Desfontaines. From <i>kenteo</i> , to prick, and <i>theca</i> , a sheath; in reference to the prickly sheath. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . A curious grass, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cenchrus lappaceus</i> . | | | |
| lappacea, 1 . . . Apetal. | 7, Grass. E. Ind. | 1773 | |
| CENTRAL-PLACENTA , a column in the centre of fruits to which the seeds are attached. | | | |
| CENTRANTHUS, Decandolle. From <i>kentron</i> , a spur, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; the corolla being furnished with a spur at the base. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Valerianaceae</i> . The plants are ornamental, growing from one foot to one and a half high; they succeed in any common garden soil, in the open borders; seeds. | | | |
| angustifolius . . . Crimson | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1759 | |
| calitrapa . . . Purple | 6, H. A. Portugal | 1683 | |
| rubra . . . Crimson | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| flora-alba . . . White | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| CENTROARPHEA, D. Don. From <i>kentron</i> , a sharp point, and <i>karphe</i> , chaff; the palea being bristly. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . An interesting genus of herbaceous plants, that thrive well in common soil, and are increased by dividing the roots, and by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. acutifolia</i> , <i>Rudbeckia Newmanii</i> . | | | |
| chrysolia, 1 . . . Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1821 | |
| chrysantha . . . Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Gardens | | |
| fulgida . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1760 | |
| gracilis . . . Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1825 | |
| grandiflora . . . Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1830 | |
| hirs . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1714 | |
| radialis . . . Yellow | H. B. | | |
| spatulata . . . Yellow | 9, F. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1825 | |
| subtomentosa . . . Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1802 | |
| triflora . . . Yellow | 8, H. B. N. Amer. | 1699 | |
| CENTROCLINYUM, D. Don. Derived from <i>kentron</i> , a sharp point, and <i>kline</i> , a bed. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A genus of ornamental stove plants, succeeding best when grown in a light vegetable soil; seeds. | | | |
| appressum . . . Rosy | 1, S. Ev. S. Peru | 1830 | |
| reflexum . . . Rosy | 8, S. A. Peru | 1830 | |
| CENTROSPERMUM, Sprengel. From <i>kentron</i> , a spur, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed; alluding to the spiny points of the pappus. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A pretty annual, that requires sowing in the open border, in common garden soil. | | | |
| chrysanthum . . . Yellow | 7, H. A. Spain | 1823 | |
| CENTAUURY, see Centaurea. | | | |
| CENTOCULUS, Linn. The name applied by the Romans to a small plant, found in cultivated land. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . A curious annual, of easy culture in sandy loam. | | | |
| minimus . . . Flesh | 6, H. A. Britain | | |
| CEPHALÛS, Swartz. From <i>kephale</i> , a head; the flowers disposed in heads. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . An ornamental genus of plants, from one to fifteen feet high; they thrive well in a mixture of peat and sandy loam, and cuttings strike root freely under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. calycina</i> . 2. <i>Tapagonia purpurea</i> . 3. <i>T. violacea</i> . | | | |
| axillaris, 1 . . . White | 4, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1816 | |
| elata . . . Purple | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1793 | |
| involucrata . . . White | 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1826 | |
| pedunculata . . . White | 2, S. Ev. S. Leone | | |
| panicola . . . White | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1820 | |
| purpurea, 2 . . . Whit. par. | 5, S. Ev. Tr. Trinidad | 1821 | |
| tomentosa . . . Brown | 8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1825 | |
| violacea, 3 . . . White | 6, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. | 1818 | |
| [69] | | | |
| CEPHALANTHÈRA, Richard. From <i>kephale</i> , a head, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A genus of very pretty plants, succeeding well in peat and loam, and increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Epipactis ensifolia</i> . 2. <i>E. pallens</i> . 3. <i>E. rubra</i> . | | | |
| ensifolia, 1 . . . White | 6, H. Ter. Britain | | |
| pallens, 2 . . . White | 6, H. Ter. Britain | | |
| rubra, 3 . . . Purple | 6, H. Ter. Britain | | |
| CEPHALANTHÛS, Linn. From <i>kephale</i> , a head, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; referring to the flowers being disposed in globular heads. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . An ornamental shrub, growing seven feet high; the soil best for it is a mixture of sandy peat and loam; propagation is easy, the ripened cuttings root readily under a glass, or by layers. | | | |
| occidentalis . . . White | 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1735 | |
| brachypodus . . . White | 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. | | |
| CEPHALIC, medicinal to the head. | | | |
| CEPHALOPHÛRA, Cavanilles. From <i>kephale</i> , a head, and <i>phoro</i> , to bear; the flowers are united in little heads. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . An annual of little beauty, and easy culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hyemenopappus glaucus</i> , <i>Græmiæ aromatica</i> - <i>glauca</i> , 1. | | | |
| CEPHALOTRICHUM, Link. From <i>kephale</i> , a head, and <i>thrix</i> , a hair; the heads being covered with hairs. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A minute fungus discernible in general on decayed or decaying branches— <i>nanum</i> . | | | |
| CEPHALOTÛS, R. Brown. From <i>kephalotes</i> , headed; its filaments of stamens are capitate. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Cephalotaceae</i> . A most curious little plant of rather difficult management, it should be potted in chopped moss, and boggy soil, mixed, the pots well drained, and the plants carefully watered. A glass should be placed over it at all times, and if allowed plenty of light and a temperature of 65 or 70 degrees, offsets treated in the same manner will speedily make roots. | | | |
| follicularis . . . White | G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1822 | |
| CERACEOUS, wax-like. | | | |
| CERAMÛM, Rochel. Derived from <i>keramion</i> , a pitcher; from the resemblance of the capsules. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . An extensive genus of seaweeds— <i>arbuscula</i> , <i>Borreri</i> , <i>corymbosum</i> , <i>Daviesii</i> , <i>diaphanum</i> , <i>D. pilosum</i> , <i>floridulum</i> , <i>Hookeri</i> , <i>interriptum</i> , <i>lanuginosum</i> , <i>patens</i> , <i>pedicellatum</i> , <i>pinulatum</i> , <i>pluma</i> , <i>plumula</i> , <i>repens</i> , <i>roseum</i> , <i>Rothii</i> , <i>rubrum</i> , <i>tetragonum</i> , <i>tetricum</i> , <i>thujoides</i> , <i>Turneri</i> , <i>versicolor</i> . | | | |
| CERANTHÈRA, Beauvois. From <i>keras</i> , a horn, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther; the lobes of the anthers being terminated by a bristle. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceae</i> . An ornamental genus of stove plants, growing about six feet high; it must be grown in sandy loam, and will increase by cuttings in sand, under a glass in heat. | | | |
| subintegrifolia . . . White | 6, S. Ev. S. Guinea | 1824 | |
| CERASCINOUS, deep red, cherry-coloured. | | | |
| CERASTÛM, Linn. From <i>keras</i> , a horn; because many of the species have capsules like an ox's horn. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Alsineae</i> . A genus of little interest; they vary in height from half a foot to two feet high. The herbaceous kinds have a pretty appearance on rock-work. Any light loamy soil suits them; seeds or suckers. | | | |
| alpinum . . . White | 6, H. Ev. Tr. Britain | | |
| glaciale . . . White | 6, H. Ev. Tr. Switzerl. | 1814 | |
| grandiflorum . . . White | 6, H. Her. Tr. Siberia | 1818 | |
| lanatum . . . White | 6, H. Her. Tr. Alps | 1819 | |
| latifolium . . . White | 6, H. Her. Tr. Britain | | |
| pusillum . . . White | 6, H. A. Siberia | 1824 | |
| sylvaticum . . . White | 6, H. Her. C. Hungary | 1820 | |
| ANOMALÛM, arvensè, barbulosum, Biebersteinii, brachypetalum, campanulatum, caucasicum, dahuricum, dichotomum, diffusum, dioicum, glandulosum, gracile, hirsutum, holosteoides, inflatum, maritimum, matrensè, maximum, nemorale, ovale, ovatum, pauciflorum, pennsylvanicum, pentandrum, perfoliatum, pilosum, pubescens, ruderatum, rupestre, semidecandrum, serpyllifolium, Sprenglii, stellarioides, strictum, S. suffruticosum, tataricum, Tenorianum, tetrandrum, tomentosum, viscosum, vulgatum. | | | |
| CERASÛS, Jussieu. Reported to have been first | | | |

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| <p>grown from Cerasus, a town of Pontus, in Asia. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i>. A valuable genus of fruit trees, that grow well in any common soil, and are increased by seeds, budding, or grafting, with perfect ease. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>C. macrophylla</i>. 2. <i>Prunus rubra</i>. 3. <i>P. pubescens</i>. 4. <i>C. salicina</i>. 5. <i>Prunus serrulata</i>.</p> | | <p>An uninteresting grass, requiring only to be sown in common soil. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Festuca unioloides-unioloides</i> 1.</p> | |
| <p>avtüm White . . . 4, H. De. T. England macrocarpā White . . . 4, H. De. T. Switzerland multiplex White . . . 4, H. De. T. pallida White . . . 4, H. De. T. silvestris White . . . 4, H. De. T. Britain borealis White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . . 1822 canadensis White . . . 5, H. De. T. Canada 1820 caproniana White . . . 4, H. De. T. S. Eur. cordigera White . . . 4, H. De. T. gobbettā White . . . 4, H. De. T. griotta White . . . 4, H. De. T. Montmorencyana White . . . 4, H. De. T. multiplex White . . . 4, H. De. T. pallidus White . . . 4, H. De. T. persicifolia White . . . 4, H. De. T. polygama White . . . 4, H. De. T. variegata White . . . 4, H. De. T. caroliniana White . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Carolina . . . 1759 Chamaecerasua White . . . 5, H. De. S. Austria 1597 chicada White . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . . 1806 depressa White . . . 5, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . . 1805 duracina White . . . 4, H. De. T. S. Eur. cordigera White . . . 4, H. De. T. mamillaris, l. White . . . 4, H. De. T. obtusā White . . . 4, H. De. T. hyemalis White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1805 japonica Pink . . . 4, H. De. S. Japan 1810 multiplex Pink . . . 4, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . . 1810 Juliana White . . . 4, H. De. T. S. Eur. Heaumeana White . . . 4, H. De. T. pendula White . . . 4, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . . 1821 Laurocerasua White . . . 4, H. Ev. S. Levant 1629 luscitana White . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Portugal 1648 Mahaleb White . . . 4, H. De. T. Austria 1714 fructu-Bava White . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. latifolia White . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. nepalensis White . . . 5, F. De. T. Nepal 1820 occidentalis White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica 1629 Padua White . . . 4, H. De. T. Britain bracteosa White . . . 4, H. De. T. Europe parviflora White . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Eur. rubra, 2 White . . . 4, H. De. T. Britain vulgaria White . . . 4, H. De. T. Britain pennsylvanica White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . . 1773 persicifolia White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. prostrata Pink . . . 4, H. De. S. Crete 1802 Pseudo-cerasua White . . . 4, H. De. S. China 1821 pubescens, 3 White . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . . 1806 pumila White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . . 1756 pygmaea, 4 White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . . 1823 semiperfoliata White . . . 4, F. De. T. China 1822 seasiliflora White . . . 4, H. De. T. serotina White . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . . 1629 serrulata, 5 White . . . 4, F. De. S. China 1822 sphaerocarpa White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1820 virginiana White . . . 5, H. De. T. Virginia 1724</p> | <p><i>CERATONIA</i>, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>keration</i>, a horn or pod; in allusion to the shape of the pods. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. Scarcely worth cultivating, except for botanical collections; it grows to the height of fifteen feet, in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings in sand will strike under a glass.</p> <p>alliquā Red yel. . 9, G. Ev. T. Levant . . . 1570</p> <p><i>CERATOPETALUM</i>, <i>Smith.</i> Derived from <i>keras</i>, a horn, and <i>petalon</i>, a petal; in reference to the form of the petals. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cunoniaceae</i>. A fine greenhouse plant, growing best in a sandy loam, and increased by cuttings in sand under a glass.</p> <p>gummiferum Yellow . . . G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820</p> <p><i>CERATOPHYLLUM</i>, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>keras</i>, a horn, and <i>phyllon</i>, a leaf; the petals are cut so as to appear like a stag's horn. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i>. Uninteresting water plants, thriving in any pond, and easily raised by seeds—<i>demersum, submersum</i>.</p> <p><i>CERATOPHYLLUS</i>, leaves like the upper part of a stag's horn.</p> <p><i>CERATOSANTHES</i>, <i>Jussieu.</i> From <i>keras</i>, a horn, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; referring to the inner segments. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Cucurbitaceae</i>. A climbing plant, of no beauty, and grows in any common soil; increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Trichosanthes tuberosa, corniculata-tuberosa</i> 1.</p> <p><i>CERBERA</i>, <i>Linn.</i> Named from its poisonous qualities, in allusion to the dog Cerberus, whose bite was poisonous. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i>. An ornamental genus of stove plants, succeeding well in a rich mould, and cuttings in sand root freely under a glass in heat. The fruit of <i>C. Ahouai</i> is a deadly poison. The Indians put small stones into the empty nuts, with which they ornament their legs; and the bark of <i>C. Odullam</i> is purgative.</p> <p>Ahouai Yellow . . 6, S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1739 fruticosa Red . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Pegu . . . 1819 maculata White . . 6, S. Ev. T. Bourbon . . . 1782 ovata Yellow . . 6, S. Ev. S. N. Spain Thevetia Yellow . . 6, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1735 thevetioides Yellow . . 6, S. Ev. S. N. Spain . . . 1800</p> <p><i>CERBERA</i>, see <i>Tanghinla</i>.</p> <p><i>CERCIS</i>, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>kerkis</i>, a shuttlecock; a name given to this tree by Theophrastus. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. This is a beautiful genus of ornamental trees, flowering early in spring, and looking very pretty planted singly on a lawn, or trained to a wall or trellis; they grow to the height of twenty feet, and prefer an open loamy soil: plentifully increased from seeds.</p> <p>canadensis Pa. red . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1730 siliquastrum Red . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . . 1596 flora-alba White . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. parviflorum Purple . . 5, H. De. T. Bucharja . . . 1827</p> <p><i>CERESIA</i>, <i>Pearson.</i> From the goddess Ceres, the inventor of tillage. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. This is a very pretty grass, that requires to be grown in a greenhouse, and succeeds in any common soil; increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i>. 1. <i>Paspalum membranaceum</i>.</p> <p>elegans Apetal . . 7, G. Her. P. Peru . . . 1816</p> <p><i>CERÉUS</i>, <i>Decandolle.</i> From <i>cereus</i>, signifying pliant, like wax; referring to the shoots of some of the species being easily bent. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cactaceae</i>. A most beautiful genus, belonging to <i>Cactaceae</i>; some of the species produce the most splendid flowers that are grown in our stoves; they succeed well in a sandy loam, the pots being well drained; in winter they require little or no water, but as soon as the flower-buds appear, they should have a good supply; increased by cuttings, which should be laid to dry a few days before being planted.</p> <p>Ethlops S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1829 affinis White . . . S. Ev. S. albisetosus S. Ev. S. St. Domin. . . 1816 albispinus S. Ev. S. St. Domin. . . 1816 amblygonus S. Ev. S. B. Ayres . . . 1836 arcuatus White . . . S. Ev. S. bifrons S. Ev. S. 1818</p> | | |
| <p><i>CERATOPHYLLUM</i>, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>keras</i>, a horn, and <i>kerpos</i>, fruit; in reference to the calyx being two-horned. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceae</i>. An uninteresting annual, only requiring to be sown in the open border—<i>arenarius</i>.</p> <p><i>CERATOSPERMUS</i>, <i>Mönch.</i> From <i>keras</i>, a horn, and <i>kephale</i>, a head; on account of the end of the seeds in the heads of the capsules being horned. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i>. A somewhat curious genus of plants, only requiring to be sown in the open border, and treated as about hardy annuals. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Ranunculus falcatus</i>.</p> <p>falcatus Yellow . . 5, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1739 orthoceras, l. Yellow . . 5, H. A. S. Caucasus . . . 1816</p> <p><i>CERATOSTICHIA</i>, <i>Decandolle.</i> From <i>keras</i>, horn, and <i>chloa</i>, grass; in reference to the seeds having three little horns. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>.</p> | | | |

| CER | | CER | | CER | | CES |
|----------------|------------|----------------------|------|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Honariénals | | S. Ev. S. B. Ayres | 1836 | strigósus | | S. Ev. S. 1815 |
| césius | Grey | S. Ev. S. | 1836 | subrepándus | | S. Ev. S. 1817 |
| cándicns | | S. Ev. S. | | tenuátus | | S. Ev. S. 1836 |
| Chiloénsis | | S. Ev. S. Chile | 1825 | ténus | Red | S. Ev. S. Brazil |
| Chiloénsoides | | S. Ev. S. Chile | | tenuispínus | | S. Ev. S. |
| coccínus | Scarlet | S. Ev. S. Brazil | | tenuissímus | | S. Ev. S. 1835 |
| coruléscens | Blue | S. Ev. S. Brazil | | tetrágónus | White | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1810 |
| Colvilli | Rose | S. Ev. S. Hybrid | | triángulus | | S. Ev. S. B. Ayres 1816 |
| costátus | | S. Ev. S. Peru | 1690 | triángularis | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1690 |
| crenulátus | | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1822 | trigónus | White | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1809 |
| cylíndricus | | S. Ev. S. Peru | 1759 | tripetér | | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1794 |
| Deppi | | S. Ev. S. Peru | 1799 | tripetris | | S. Ev. S. |
| divaricátus | | S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1826 | tubifórus | White | S. Ev. S. 1820 |
| eburneus | | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1818 | turbínátus | | S. Ev. S. 1825 |
| erióphorus | Red | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1835 | undátus | | S. Ev. S. China 1829 |
| euphorbioides | | S. Ev. S. | | undulátus | | S. Ev. S. |
| exténsus | | S. Ev. S. | | vállidus | | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1826 |
| Eyresii | Wht. grn. | S. Ev. S. | 1829 | variábilis | | S. Ev. S. 1836 |
| feróx | | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1827 | | | |
| finziáttá | White | S. Ev. S. St. Domin. | 1836 | | | |
| flagellifórmis | Pink | S. Ev. S. Peru | 1690 | | | |
| flagrifórmis | | S. Ev. S. | | | | |
| flavispínus | | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | | | | |
| formósus | White | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1834 | | | |
| fulvispínus | | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1796 | | | |
| gemmaátus | | S. Ev. S. | 1835 | | | |
| glaucescens | | S. Ev. S. B. Ayres | 1836 | | | |
| glaucus | | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1835 | | | |
| gracilior | | S. Ev. S. | 1835 | | | |
| gracilis | | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | | | | |
| grandifórus | Wht. yel. | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1700 | | | |
| grándis | | S. Ev. S. Brazil | | | | |
| griseus | Grey | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1809 | | | |
| Haworthii | | S. Ev. S. Caribbees | 1711 | | | |
| heptagónus | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1728 | | | |
| heteracanthus | | S. Ev. S. B. Ayres | 1836 | | | |
| hexagónus | White | S. Ev. S. Surinam | 1690 | | | |
| húmilis | | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1827 | | | |
| Hystrix | | S. Ev. S. | 1808 | | | |
| incrustátus | | S. Ev. S. | 1836 | | | |
| Jamacáru | White | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1835 | | | |
| laetivirens | | S. Ev. S. | 1836 | | | |
| Lanceátus | Scarlet | S. Ev. S. | 1834 | | | |
| lanuginósus | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1690 | | | |
| leptocanthus | | S. Ev. S. | 1826 | | | |
| leptóphus | | S. Ev. S. | 1835 | | | |
| leucanthus | Wht. pur. | S. Ev. S. | 1830 | | | |
| macracanthus | | S. Ev. S. | 1830 | | | |
| mágnus | | S. Ev. S. St. Domin. | 1829 | | | |
| Martianus | Purple | S. Ev. S. | 1835 | | | |
| monstrósus | Red wht. | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1816 | | | |
| multangularis | | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1815 | | | |
| múltiplex | Scarlet | S. Ev. S. St. Domin. | 1829 | | | |
| myosórus | | S. Ev. S. | 1828 | | | |
| myriacanthus | | S. Ev. S. Chile | 1815 | | | |
| myriacaulon | | S. Ev. S. | 1835 | | | |
| myriophyllus | Brown | S. Ev. S. | 1815 | | | |
| Napoleonis | Grn. wht. | S. Ev. S. | 1834 | | | |
| niger | | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1820 | | | |
| nigrósus | | S. Ev. S. | 1835 | | | |
| nigrospínus | | S. Ev. S. B. Ayres | 1836 | | | |
| nóbilis | Pink | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1811 | | | |
| nycticallis | | S. Ev. S. | 1834 | | | |
| obtusus | | S. Ev. S. | 1820 | | | |
| ochroleucus | Ochre | S. Ev. S. | 1835 | | | |
| Olfersii | | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1836 | | | |
| ovátus | | S. Ev. S. Chile | 1827 | | | |
| oxygónus | Pink | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1829 | | | |
| pellucidus | | S. Ev. S. St. Domin. | 1826 | | | |
| pentagónus | White | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1769 | | | |
| pentálophus | | | | | | |
| subarticulátus | Lilac | S. Ev. S. Mexico | | | | |
| peruvianus | Red | S. Ev. S. Peru | 1728 | | | |
| Pitahayá | | S. Ev. S. Cartagena | 1836 | | | |
| polygónus | White | S. Ev. S. Chile | 1827 | | | |
| polymórphus | | S. Ev. S. Chile | 1827 | | | |
| prismáticus | | S. Ev. S. | 1820 | | | |
| propingius | | S. Ev. S. | 1826 | | | |
| quadragularis | | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1829 | | | |
| radicans | | S. Ev. S. B. Ayres | 1836 | | | |
| ramósus | | S. Ev. S. | 1836 | | | |
| regalis | White | S. Ev. S. | | | | |
| repándus | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1728 | | | |
| reptans | | S. Ev. S. | 1813 | | | |
| rosáceus | Rose | S. Ev. S. | 1826 | | | |
| Royeni | White | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1728 | | | |
| Russellianus | | S. Ev. S. Demerara | 1836 | | | |
| Schrankii | | S. Ev. S. | 1835 | | | |
| senilis | Red | S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1823 | | | |
| serpentinus | Wht. pur. | S. Ev. S. Peru | | | | |
| setaceus | | S. Ev. S. Brazil | | | | |
| setiger | | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1828 | | | |
| setosus | | S. Ev. S. | 1835 | | | |
| Smithii | | S. Ev. S. | 1835 | | | |
| speciosissimus | Crims. sp. | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1836 | | | |
| spinósus | | S. Ev. S. | 1815 | | | |
| spinibarbis | | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1828 | | | |
| squamulosus | | S. Ev. S. Brazil | | | | |
| strictus | | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1822 | | | |
| | | | | acuminátus | Gsh. yel. | 9, G. Ev. S. Mexico 1824 |
| | | | | alaternoides | Pa. yel. | 3, S. Ev. S. Trinidad 1824 |
| | | | | angustifolium | White | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1820 |
| | | | | auriculátum | Green | 6, S. Ev. S. Peru 1774 |
| | | | | braectátum | Green | 4, S. Ev. S. Brazil 1813 |
| | | | | caulifórum | White | 5, G. Ev. S. 1821 |
| | | | | citrifolium | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. 1821 |
| | | | | confertum | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. Peru 1820 |
| | | | | dürnum | White | 11, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1732 |
| | | | | fedissimum | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1820 |
| | | | | fastigiatum | White | 11, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1820 |
| | | | | hirtum | White | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1800 |
| | | | | latifolium | White | 6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad 1818 |
| | | | | laurifolium | White | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1691 |
| | | | | lycioides | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1826 |
| | | | | macrophyllum | White | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1812 |
| | | | | nectumum | White | 11, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1732 |
| | | | | odontospermum | White | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1793 |
| | | | | Parqui | Pa. yel. | 6, G. Ev. S. Chile 1787 |
| | | | | pendulinum | Grn. wht. | 6, S. Ev. S. Caraccas 1824 |
| | | | | salicifolium | Grn. wht. | 5, S. Ev. S. Caraccas 1815 |
| | | | | suberosum | Sulphur | 6, S. Ev. S. 1823 |
| | | | | tinctórium | White | 5, S. Ev. S. Caraccas 1790 |
| | | | | tomentosum | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1825 |
| | | | | undulatum | Yellow | G. Ev. S. Peru 1787 |
| | | | | venenatum | White | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1797 |
| | | | | vespertinum | Green | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1759 |

CERINTHE, Linn. From *keros*, wax, and *anthos*, a flower; in reference to the attraction for bees in the flowers. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. The species of this genus are all ornamental annual, or biennial plants, requiring only to be sown in common soil.

aspera Yel. pur. 7, H. A. S. France 1633
maiculata Yel. red 7, H. B. France 1804
major Yellow 7, H. A. S. France 1596
minor Yel. pur. 7, H. A. Austria 1570
retorta Yel. grn. 7, H. Tw. A. Levant . 1825

CERNUOUS, nodding, drooping, pendulous.
CEROPEGIA, Linn. From *keros*, wax, and *pege*, a fountain; literally a fountain of wax. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. A curious genus of stove plants, that require to be grown in a sandy loam, and increased by cuttings potted in sand, and placed in a little heat.

acuminata Purple 6, S. Tu. P. Coroman. 1820
africaná Yellow 8, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1823
aphyllá White 6, G. Ev. Tw. 1817
australis G. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. 1820
bulbosa Red grn. 5, S. Tu. P. E. Ind. 1821
dichotómá White 7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1804
elegans Purple 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. 1828
juncéá Yellow 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1822
Leishii 9, S. De. Cl. Bombay 1833
sinuata Pa. red 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. 1818
stapelisfórmis Purple 7, S. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. 1826
tuberosa Red grn. 5, S. Tu. P. E. Ind. 1821
Wrightii Grn. pur. 8, S. De. Cl. E. Ind. 1832

CERRIS, ancient name for the bitter oak.

CERVINOUS, tawny, deer-coloured.

CESTRINUS, Cassini. After Cestrinus the son of Helenus and Andromache. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An ornamental herbaceous plant, that grows well in common soil, and is increased freely by dividing at the root. *Synonymes*: 1. *Serratula acaulis*, *Cynara acaulis*.

carthamoides, 1 Purple 7, H. Her. P. Barbary 1797

CESTRUM, Linn. The Greek name for *betony*, but it has no relation to the plant which now bears that name. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cestraceae*. This is a genus of little beauty, and of easy culture; all the species grow well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by cuttings; the fruit of all the species is poisonous.

acuminátum Gsh. yel. 9, G. Ev. S. Mexico 1824
alaternoides Pa. yel. 3, S. Ev. S. Trinidad 1824
angustifolium White 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1820
auriculátum Green 6, S. Ev. S. Peru 1774
braectátum Green 4, S. Ev. S. Brazil 1813
caulifórum White 5, G. Ev. S. 1821
citrifolium Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 1821
confertum Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. Peru 1820
dürnum White 11, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1732
fedissimum White 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1820
fastigiatum White 11, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1820
hirtum White 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1800
latifolium White 6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad 1818
laurifolium White 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1691
lycioides White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1826
macrophyllum White 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1812
nectumum White 11, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1732
odontospermum White 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1793
Parqui Pa. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. Chile 1787
pendulinum Grn. wht. 6, S. Ev. S. Caraccas 1824
salicifolium Grn. wht. 5, S. Ev. S. Caraccas 1815
suberosum Sulphur 6, S. Ev. S. 1823
tinctórium White 5, S. Ev. S. Caraccas 1790
tomentosum Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1825
undulatum Yellow G. Ev. S. Peru 1787
venenatum White 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1797
vespertinum Green 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1759

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| <p>СЕТРАРІА, <i>Acharius</i>. From <i>setra</i>, a buckler; in reference to the receptacle being buckler-shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i>. Is a genus of lichens; some of the species are used for food in Iceland and Lapland. <i>C. islandica</i> and <i>nivalis</i> are used as tonic, demulcent, and nutrient—<i>glancā</i>, <i>G. fallax</i>, <i>islandica</i>, <i>juniperina</i>, <i>J. Pinastri</i>, <i>nivalis</i>, <i>sepicola</i>.</p> <p>СЕТУОСОРЪ, <i>Fries</i>. From <i>keutho</i>, to hide, and <i>spora</i>, a spore; in allusion to the spores being hidden. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. A genus of very minute fungi, found on decaying holly, laurel, and other leaves—<i>Lavri</i>, <i>phaciodites</i>, <i>phacobetes</i>.</p> <p>СЕНАНТЕНЪ, <i>Lindley</i>. Not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. This is described as a most singular plant, but no figure of it has yet appeared. It will most probably be found to succeed best when treated as is recommended for the genus <i>Vanda</i>.</p> <p>Barkeri S. Epi. Para 1837</p> <p>СЕНТАЧЛЕНЪ, <i>D. Don</i>. From <i>chaite</i>, a bristle, and <i>chlaina</i>, a covering; the points of the involucre being covered. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. This is an ornamental, greenhouse, herbaceous plant, succeeding best in sandy loam; seed.</p> <p>odorata Red 8, G. Her. P. Chile 1830</p> <p>СЕНУОФІЛІУМ, <i>Hoffmannsegg</i>. From <i>chairo</i>, to rejoice, and <i>phylon</i>, a leaf; alluding to the smell of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. An uninteresting genus of plants, varying in height from one to three feet; the annual and biennial species are best sown in the open ground in common soil. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Myrrhis bulbosa</i>.</p> <p>aromatіcum White 7, H. Her. P. Germany 1726 tenuifolium White 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1818</p> <p>Ангеліскафіліум, <i>aurēum</i>, <i>Biebersteinii</i>, <i>bulbosum</i> 1, <i>capense</i>, <i>cicutarium</i>, <i>coloratum</i>, <i>divaricatum</i>, <i>hirsutum</i>, <i>humile</i>, <i>hybridum</i>, <i>maculatum</i>, <i>monogonum</i>, <i>nifidum</i>, <i>procumbens</i>, <i>roseum</i>, <i>temulatum</i>, <i>torquatum</i>.</p> <p>СЕНТАНТЕРІА, <i>Ruiz et Pavon</i>. From <i>chaite</i>, a bristle, and <i>anthera</i>, an anther; because the anther is furnished with a hairy tuft. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. This is a pretty genus of herbaceous plants, which thrive best when sown in a mixture of peat and loam, increased by dividing at the roots. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Perdicium Chilense</i>.</p> <p>chilensis, 1 7, G. Her. P. Chile 1827 ciliata 7, G. Her. P. Chile 1822</p> <p>СІЛЕТРІА, <i>Beauvois</i>. Derived from <i>chaite</i>, an awn or bristle. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. This is an interesting genus of grasses, that grow well if sown in any common soil. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Aristida ascensionis—ascensionis</i> 1, <i>caerulescens</i>, <i>divaricata</i>, <i>hystrix</i>.</p> <p>СІЛЕТРАЛІУМ, <i>Decandolle</i>. From <i>chaite</i>, a bristle, and <i>calyx</i>, calyx; the calyx is covered with bristles. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. Is an ornamental stove climber, that thrives well in a mixture of peat and loam; increased by cuttings. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Glycine vincentina</i>.</p> <p>vincentina, 1 Yellow 6, S. Ev. Tu. St. Vincent 1823</p> <p>СІЛЕТРОГЛАТРА, <i>Decandolle</i>. From <i>chaite</i>, a bristle, and <i>gaster</i>, a belly; alluding to the tube of the calyx being covered with hairy scales. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</i>. Interesting plants, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased by seeds.</p> <p>gracilis Red ll. S. Her. P. Brazil 1834 lanceolata, 1 White 1, S. A. Trinidad 1820</p> <p>СІЛЕТРОМІУМ, <i>Kunze</i>. Named from <i>chaite</i>, a bristle; in allusion to the hairy appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. This is a minute species of <i>Fungus</i>, found growing on damp straw, &c.—<i>elatium</i>.</p> <p>СІЛЕТРОРЪ, <i>Agardh</i>. From <i>chaite</i>, a bristle, and <i>phoreo</i>, to bear; the filaments being terminated by a bristle-like point. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i>. This is a curious genus of <i>Algae</i>, found growing on marine rocks, in lakes, ditches, &c.—<i>endiviasfolia</i>, <i>E. crassa</i>, <i>pellita</i>, <i>pisiformis</i> 1, <i>tuberculosa</i>.</p> <p>СІЛЕТРОСОРЪ, <i>Agardh</i>. From <i>chaite</i>, a bristle, and <i>spora</i>, a seed; the spores are placed on fine divisions of the filaments. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or.</p> | <p><i>Algae</i>. A fine genus of <i>Algae</i>, found growing on the sea-shore—<i>Wiggii</i>.</p> <p>СІЛЕТРОСОРЪ, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>chaite</i>, a bristle or awn, and <i>spora</i>, a seed. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceae</i>. An uninteresting genus of grasses, that grow well in a boggy situation; increased by dividing at the roots. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Schenus ferrugineus</i>.</p> <p>turbinata Apetal 7, Grass. N. Holl 1820</p> <p><i>ferruginosa</i>, 1.</p> <p>СІЛЕТУРЪ, <i>Link</i>. From <i>chaite</i>, a bristle, and <i>oura</i>, a tail; in reference to the silky appearance of the panicles. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. An uninteresting grass, that grows in any common soil—<i>fasciculatus</i>.</p> <p>СІЛЕТУОФЛОУЕР, see <i>Alternanthera Achnyrantha</i>.</p> <p>СІЛЕТУО, bearing processes like chaif.</p> <p>СІЛЕТУІА, <i>Decandolle</i>. In honour of M. Chaillet, a Swiss botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chaillitaceae</i>. A poisonous greenhouse shrub, that grows about five feet high, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased by cuttings potted in sand, under a glass.</p> <p>toxicaria White 6, G. Ev. S. S. Leone 1824</p> <p>СІЛАЗА, a spot on the seed, indicating where the vessels of the raphe terminate.</p> <p>СІЛМЕРДОУА, <i>Willdenow</i>. From <i>chamai</i>, dwarf, and <i>dorea</i>, a gift; supposed to refer to the flowers being near the ground. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceae</i>. An ornamental genus of Palms, growing from eight to ten feet high; they thrive best in a sandy loam in a moist heat. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Numezia fragrans</i>.</p> <p>fragrans, 1 White Palm. Trinidad 1820 gracilis Wht. grn. Palm. Caracass 1803</p> <p>СІЛМЕРІДОУА, <i>Link</i>. From <i>chamai</i>, dwarf, and <i>ledon</i>, a kind of cistus; from its having the appearance of a cistus. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</i>. This is one of the most interesting of our native plants; it delights in a sandy peat, and may be increased by layers. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Azalea procumbens</i>, <i>Loiseleuria procumbens</i>.</p> <p>procumbens, 1 Pink 4, H. Ev. S. Britain</p> <p>СІЛМЕРІТІУМ, <i>Willdenow</i>. Derived from <i>chamai</i>, ground, and <i>leirion</i>, a lily; on account of the appearance of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</i>. An ornamental herbaceous plant, that grows best in a mixture of peat and loam, and is increased by dividing at the roots. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Veratrum luteum</i>, <i>Helonias lutea</i>, <i>dioica</i>, <i>Melanthium densum</i>.</p> <p>carolinianum, 1 Yellow 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1759</p> <p>СІЛМЕРРОПС, <i>Linn</i>. <i>Chamai</i>, on the ground, <i>rhops</i>, a twig; alluding to the low growth of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceae</i>. A handsome genus of the Palm tribe, attaining thirty feet in height, and delighting best in a rich loamy soil; and with the exception of <i>C. guianensis</i> and <i>gracilis</i>, they do very well in a common greenhouse. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Corypha palmata</i>.</p> <p>excelsa Grn. wht. Palm. Nepal 1822 gracilis Grn. wht. Palm. S. Amer. 1822 guianensis Grn. wht. Palm. Guiana 1824 humilis Grn. wht. 2, Palm. S. Eur. 1731 hystrix Grn. wht. Palm. Georgia 1801 palmata, 1 Grn. wht. Palm. Carolina 1809 serrulata Grn. wht. Palm. N. Amer. 1809</p> <p>СІЛМІССОХ, <i>Humbt. et Boupl</i>. In honour of M. Chamisso, the companion of Kotzebue. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceae</i>. This is a beautiful stove plant, attaining the height of five feet; it thrives well in common soil, and may be increased from cuttings. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Achyrauthes altissima</i>.</p> <p>altissima, 1 Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1816</p> <p>СІЛМОНІЛЕ, see <i>Anthemis</i>.</p> <p>СІЛОННІЛ-ЛЕУД, folded together, so as to resemble a channel for conducting water.</p> <p>СІЛПТАІА, <i>Ventnat</i>. In honour of M. Chaptal, a celebrated French chemist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. This is a pretty hardy herbaceous plant, that succeeds well in common soil, and is increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Tussilago integrifolia</i>.</p> <p>tomentosa, 1 White 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1806</p> | | |

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| <p>CHARX, Linn. From <i>chairo</i>, to delight; in allusion to its habitation. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alga</i>. A curious and interesting genus, requiring to be grown in ponds or cisterns, in a peat soil—<i>aspérâ</i>, <i>hispidâ</i>, <i>vulgâria</i>.</p> | | <p>in a sandy loam, and cuttings with their leaves entire, potted in peaty soil, plunged in heat, root freely.</p> | |
| <p>CHARLES'S SCEPTRE, see <i>Pediculâris Scepterâm carollinâm</i>.</p> | | <p>platanoides . . . S. Ev. T. N. Spain . 1820</p> | |
| <p>CHARLOCK, see <i>Sinâpis arvensis</i>.</p> | | <p>CHEILONÏUM, Linn. The plant is said to flower at the arrival and dry up at the departure of the swallows; whence the name, from <i>cheledon</i>, a swallow. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveracæ</i>. The species of this genus are interesting, and succeed well in common garden soil. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>C. dahuricum</i>.</p> | |
| <p>CHARWOODIA, Sweet. In honour of G. Charlwood, F.L.S., an enthusiastic English botanist. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliacæ</i>. This is a beautiful stove genus, that attains the height of ten feet; the species thrive well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Dracænia australis</i>. 2. <i>D. indivisa</i>. 3. <i>D. stricta</i>.</p> | | <p>grandiflorum, 1 . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Dahuria . 1820 laciniatum . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . <i>mâjûs</i>.</p> | |
| <p>austrâlis, 1 . . . Blue wht. . . S. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . 1823 congestâ . . . Pa. blue . 3, S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . 1822 indivisâ, 2 . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . . . strictâ, 3 . . . Blue . . . 3, S. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . 1820</p> | | <p>CHELONË, Linn. From <i>chelonæ</i>, a tortoise; to the back of which, the helmet of the flowers is fancifully compared. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariacæ</i>. This is a beautiful hardy herbaceous genus, that ought to have a place in every collection; the species succeed well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>C. major</i>.</p> | |
| <p>CHARRÉD, blackened by fire.</p> | | <p>barbatâ Scarlet . 7, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1794 centranthifoliâ . . . Scarlet . 9, H. Her. P. California . 1834 gentianoides Oran. scar. 7, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1825 glâbrâ White . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1730 Lyônâ, 1 Purple . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812 nemorosâ Purple . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827 obliquâ Purple . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1752</p> | |
| <p>CHASMONÏA, Presb. From <i>chasmo</i>, to gape wide; in reference to the calyx being spread open. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i>. An ornamental annual, that only requires sowing in common soil. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Moluccella spinosa</i>.</p> | | <p>CHEMÔLËX, Linn. Supposed to be derived from <i>chen</i>, a goose, and <i>leia</i>, prey. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiacæ</i>. The beauty of this plant consists in its silvery leaves; its height is seldom more than one foot, and any rich light soil will suit it; cuttings root freely placed under a glass.</p> | |
| <p>incisâ, 1 Pink . . . 7, H. A. Levant . . 1596</p> | | <p>diffusâ Green . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1758</p> | |
| <p>CHEESE RENNÉT, see <i>Gâllum vërûm</i>.</p> | | <p>CHENOPÔDIÛM, Linn. From <i>chen</i>, a goose, and <i>pous</i>, a foot; in reference to many of the species having leaves similar to the webbed feet of the goose. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiacæ</i>. A genus of so little beauty, that its species are for the greatest part only grown in botanical collections; when grown they require to be sown on a sandy soil in the open border. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Salsola fruticosa</i>. 2. <i>S. divergens</i>. 3. <i>C. erosum</i>. 4. <i>Salsola salsa</i>. 5. <i>C. fatidium</i>. 6. <i>Salsola salsa</i>.</p> | |
| <p>CHEILANTHËS, Swartz. From <i>cheilos</i>, a lip, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; in allusion to the form of the indusium. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polyptodiacæ</i>. This is a beautiful genus of ferns, that succeed best when grown in a mixture of peat and loam, and increase by dividing the roots. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Polyptodium fragrans</i>. 2. <i>Pteris gracilis</i>. 3. <i>Notholena cheilanthesoides</i>. 4. <i>Adiantum pteroides</i>. 5. <i>Neophrodium lanosum</i>.</p> | | <p>ambrosioides . . . Green . . . 8, H. A. Mexico . . 1640 fruticosum, 1 . . . Green . . . 8, H. E. S. England . . . Quinô Green . 7, H. A. Peru . . . 1822 rûbrum Green . 7, H. A. Peru . . . 1822</p> | |
| <p>caudatâ Brown . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824 crenulatâ Brown . S. Her. P. . . 1831 cuneatâ Brown . S. Her. P. . . 1831 ferruginâ Brown . 6, S. Her. P. . . 1816 fragrans, 1 Brown . 8, G. Her. P. Madeira . 1778 gracilis, 2 Brown . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1823 hirtâ Brown . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1806 lindigérâ Brown . 6, S. Her. P. N. Spain . . . microphyllâ, 3 Brown . 6, G. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1823 odorâ Brown . 6, F. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1819 pteroides, 4 Brown . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1775 repens Brown . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1824 spectabilis Brown . 9, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1829 vestitâ, 5 Brown . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812</p> | | <p>CHELOSÏDËX, Haller. In honour of John Henry Cherler, who assisted John Bauhin in his history of plants. Linn. 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Alinacæ</i>. This is an ornamental plant, and has a good effect upon rock-work; it grows best in a sandy loam and peat, and may be increased by dividing the roots, or by cuttings.</p> | |
| <p>CHEIRANTHÛS, Linn. Derived from its Arabic name <i>cheirey</i>, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifera</i>. These are all ornamental dwarfish plants, and the common kinds thrive well in light soil, the rest require it somewhat richer, and the protection of a frame or greenhouse in winter. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>C. dubius</i>.</p> | | <p>acuminatum, acutifolium, album, A. crassifolium, A. integrifolium, A. subrotundum, A. viride, altissimum, antheminticum, aristatum, atriplicis, Biebersteinianum, bitoides, Bonus-Henricus, botryoides, Botrys, Carthagenensæ, caudatum, chrysmelanospermum, crassifolium, ficifolium, fatidium, gigantæum, glabrum, graveolens, guineensæ, hirsutum, hortensæ 2, humifusæ, hybridum, incisum, lanceolatum, laterale, marginatum, maritimum, multifidum, murale, olidum, opulifolium 3, Pallasianum, parvifolium, patulum, petiolare, polyspermum, punctulatum, radiatum, rhombifolium, rubrum, salsum 4, Schradærianum 5, septim, serotinum, setigerum, spicatum 6, suffruticosum, arhicum.</p> | |
| <p>alpinus Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1810 arvensis Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. Egypt . . 1827 Cheir Orange . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1573 ferruginæus Brown . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1573 flavescens Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1573 florè-plenô Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. grandiflorus Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1573 hæmianthus Blood . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1573 maximûs Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1573 patalis Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1573 sangulifolius Dk. brn. 5, F. Ev. S. serotinus Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1573 thyrsoides Blood . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1573 varius Varieg. 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1573 firmus Yellow . 6, F. Ev. S. Europe . . 1816 fruticulosus Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . . linifolius Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. Spain . . 1815 mutabilis Yel. pur. 4, G. Ev. S. Madeira . 1777 longifolius Whit. pur. 3, G. Ev. S. Madeira . 1815</p> | | <p>sedoides Yel. wht. 7, H. Her. P. Scotland . . .</p> | |
| <p>ochroleucis, 1 . . . Pa. yel. 3, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1822 scoparius Whit. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . 1812 seruginosus Rusty . 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . 1812 chamæleô Yel. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . 1812 semperflorens White . 6, G. Ev. S. Barbary . 1815 frutescens White . 5, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . 1815 tenuifolius Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . 1777</p> | | <p>CHEIRÏDËX, Humboldt and Bonpland. From <i>cheir</i>, the hand, and <i>stemon</i>, a stamen; on account of their having five stamens, and the filaments united at the base. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiacæ</i>. This is a very handsome plant, on account of its five-lobed leaves; it grows about thirty feet high,</p> | |
| <p>[73]</p> | | <p>L</p> | |

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| <p><i>paniculatum</i>. 4. <i>P. Bahmeri</i>—<i>annua</i> 1, <i>arenaria</i> 2, <i>aspera</i> 3, <i>Bahmeri</i> 4, <i>cuspidata</i>.</p> <p>CHIΛIDĪĀ, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>cheilos</i>, a lip, and <i>odous</i>, a tooth; alluding to the lip being toothed. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. The species of this genus are ornamental greenhouse shrubs, that succeed well in a mixture of peat and loam, and increase by cuttings potted in sand, under a glass.</p> <p><i>australis</i> . . . Violet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . <i>scutellarioides</i> . . . Violet . . . 9, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1829</p> <p>CHLOROLOSSĪS, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>cheilos</i>, a lip, and <i>glotta</i>, a tongue; alluding to the tongue-like appendage to the lip. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. An ornamental bulbous-rooted plant, growing well in a mixture of light turfy loam, turfy peat, and sand; and kept either in the greenhouse or in a frame.</p> <p><i>diphyllā</i> . . . Red . . . F. Ter. N. Holl. . .</p> <p>CHIMĀPHĪLĀ, <i>Pursh</i>. From <i>chima</i>, winter, and <i>phileo</i>, to love; the plants are green in winter. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pyrolaceae</i>. This is a genus of ornamental and medicinal plants, but difficult of cultivation; they succeed best planted out in peat soil, and there left to remain, as they cannot bear to be disturbed; cuttings. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pyrola umbellata</i>. 2. <i>P. maculata</i>.</p> <p><i>corymbōsa</i>, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1752 <i>maculata</i>, 2 . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1752</p> <p>CHIMONĀNTHŪS, <i>Lindley</i>. From <i>chimon</i>, winter, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; alluding to the time of its flowering. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Calycanthaceae</i>. This genus is deserving of a place in all collections, on account of its delightful fragrance; it will endure our winters in the open air, but when grown in the conservatory it is seen to the most advantage, as the flowers are liable to be injured when unprotected. It will grow in any soil, but prefers a mixture of loam and peat; increased by layers or young cuttings potted in sand, under a glass, plunged in a little heat. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Calycanthus præcox</i>.</p> <p><i>frāgrāns</i>, 1 . . . Yel. red. . 12, H. De. S. Japan . . 1766 <i>grandiflōris</i> . . . Yellow . 12, H. De. S. China . . . <i>parviflōris</i> . . . Pa. yel. . 12, H. De. S. Japan . . 1818</p> <p>CHINA ASTER, see <i>Callistēmā</i>.</p> <p>CHINA ROSE, see <i>Hibiscus rōsi-sinēnsis</i>.</p> <p>CHINESE TREE, see <i>Pæoniā Moutān</i>.</p> <p>CHIOCOCĀ, <i>P. Brown</i>. From <i>chion</i>, snow, and <i>kokkos</i>, a berry; referring to the berries, which are white, hence the name snowberry. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i>. Ornamental plants growing from three to six feet high; they thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased by cuttings in sand, placed under a glass. <i>C. anguifuga</i> is a violent emetic and purgative.</p> <p><i>anguifugā</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1824 <i>racemōsā</i> . . . White . . . 2, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1729</p> <p>CHIRONĀNTHŪS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>chion</i>, white or snow, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; the flowers are pure white. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Oleaceae</i>. An ornamental genus of plants, varying in height from seven to thirty feet; the best plants are raised from seeds, but they may be increased by budding or grafting on the common ash.</p> <p><i>axillāris</i> . . . White . . . 6, S. De. S. E. Ind. . . 1810 <i>maritimā</i> . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1736 <i>virginicā</i> . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1736</p> <p>CHIRONĪĀ, <i>Linn.</i> After <i>Chiron</i>, one of the fathers of medicine and botany; he is represented to have been the son of Saturn. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceae</i>. The species of this genus are pretty, growing to the height of two feet: peat soil, or peat with a little loam mixed, suits them best; they ought to be frequently raised from cuttings, as the species are not long-lived plants; cuttings strike freely in peat, placed under a glass.</p> <p><i>angustifoliā</i> . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 <i>bacciferā</i> . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1759 <i>decussatā</i> . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 <i>frutescens</i> . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1756 <i>albiflōra</i> . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1756 <i>jamaicensis</i> . . . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812 <i>linoides</i> . . . Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1797 <i>lychnoides</i> . . . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816 <i>nudicaulis</i> . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816</p> | | <p><i>pedunculatā</i> . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1839 <i>serpyllifoliā</i> . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1829 <i>tetragonā</i> . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824</p> <p>CHIRONĪĀ, <i>D. Don</i>. From <i>chiron</i>, a coat of mail; in allusion to the seeds being covered with scales. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</i>. This is a genus of ornamental stove plants, growing from three to twenty feet high; they succeed well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased readily by cuttings planted in sand under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Melastoma albicans</i>. 2. <i>M. Fothergilla</i>, <i>Fothergilla mirabilis</i>. 3. <i>M. pyramidaea</i>. 4. <i>M. Tamoniana</i>, <i>M. Swartziana</i>.</p> <p><i>albicans</i>, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1815 <i>Fothergilla</i>, 2 . . . Purple . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1815 <i>macrophyllā</i> . . . White . . S. Ev. S. Trinidad . 1820 <i>pyramidalis</i>, 3 . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . 1817 <i>Tamoniā</i>, 4 . . . Purple . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1815</p> <p>CHIVES, see <i>Alliūm Schænoprasūm</i>.</p> <p>CHLIDĀNTHŪS, <i>Herbert</i>. From <i>chlideos</i>, delicate, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; alluding to the delicate texture of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i>. This is a pretty plant, requiring to be grown in a composition of two-thirds sandy loam, and one-third sand and peat; bulbs that are planted out in the spring will flower in summer, but they should be taken up in the autumn. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Pauciflorum luteum</i>.</p> <p><i>frāgrāns</i>, 1 . . . Yellow . 5, G. Bu. P. B. Ayres . 1820</p> <p>CHLOĀNTHĒS, <i>R. Brown</i>. Named from <i>chloa</i>, grass, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; on account of the green flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i>. An ornamental genus; the species grow to the height of two feet, and require a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings, when young, root freely in the same soil, under a glass.</p> <p><i>glāndulosā</i> . . . Grn. yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 <i>resmarinifoliā</i> . . . Grn. yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823 <i>Stæchadis</i> . . . Grn. yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822</p> <p>CHLORĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>chloros</i>, green. The flowers of <i>C. perfoliatā</i> are a perfect green when dried, but yellow when fresh; hence the name Yellow-wort. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceae</i>. This is a pretty genus, and the species well worth cultivating as hardy annuals; they only require to be sown in the open borders as soon as the seeds are ripe. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>C. dubia</i>.</p> <p><i>imperfoliatā</i>, 1 . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. Italy . . 1823 <i>perfoliatā</i> . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. Britain . . .</p> <p>CHLORĀNTHŪS, <i>Swartz</i>. The flowers are green; whence the name, from <i>chloros</i>, green, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chloranthaceae</i>. This is a very curious genus of plants, not growing more than a foot, or a foot and a half high. They grow well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely in peat under a glass.</p> <p><i>inconspicūus</i> . . . Apetal . 5, S. Ev. S. China . . 1781 <i>monānder</i> . . . Apetal . 6, S. Ev. S. China . . 1817 <i>monostachys</i> . . . Apetal . 4, S. Her. P. China . . 1819</p> <p>CHLORIDĪŪM, <i>Link.</i> From <i>chloros</i>, pallid, and <i>eidōs</i>, appearance; alluding to the appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Ov. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Insignificant plants, growing on decayed wood—<i>griseūm</i>.</p> <p>CHLORIS, <i>Swartz</i>. From <i>chloros</i>, green; alluding to the colour of the herbage. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. The tender species should be raised on a hotbed, and require altogether to be grown with other tender annuals. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>C. Durandiana</i>.</p> <p><i>barbatā</i> . . . Apetal . . 6, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1779 <i>ciliatā</i> . . . Apetal . . 8, Grass. Jamaica . . 1779 <i>compressā</i> . . . Apetal . 7, Grass. S. France . 1820 <i>dolichostachyā</i> . . . Apetal . 7, Grass. Phil. Is. . 1822 <i>elegāns</i> . . . Apetal . 7, Grass. S. Amer. . 1818 <i>fasciculatā</i> . . . Apetal . 7, Grass. Brazil . . 1827 <i>gracilis</i>, 1 . . . Apetal . 7, Grass. . . 1824 <i>inflatā</i> . . . Apetal . 7, Grass. California . 1826 <i>pallidā</i> . . . Apetal . 8, Grass. S. France . 1816 <i>polydactylā</i> . . . Apetal . 7, Grass. Jamaica . . 1810 <i>radiatā</i> . . . Apetal . 8, Grass. W. Ind. . . 1739 <i>retūsā</i> . . . Apetal . 7, Grass. B. Ayres . 1824 <i>Roxburghianā</i> . . . Apetal . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . 1820 <i>truncatā</i> . . . Apetal . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . 1818 <i>ventricosā</i> . . . Apetal . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . 1829</p> <p>CHLOROCOCĒUM, <i>Greville</i>. Derived from <i>chloros</i>, green, and <i>kokkos</i>, a berry; on account of their appear-</p> | |

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| ance. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alga</i> . This is a very curious genus, belonging to <i>Alga</i> , found growing on trunks of trees and old walls. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Lepraria botryoides</i> — <i>murorum, vulgare</i> l. | | | |
| CHLOROPHYTUM , <i>Ker.</i> From <i>chloros</i> , green, and <i>phyton</i> , a plant; referring to the appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alga</i> . A curious genus, growing from one to two feet high; they do best in a compost of turfy loam, peat and sand. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Athericum alatum</i> . | | | |
| elatium, 1 | White | 8, S. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1751 |
| inornatum | White | 7, S. Her. P. S. Leone | 1822 |
| orbidiistrum | White | S. Her. P. S. Leone | 1822 |
| CHLOROSIS , the green sickness; a disease so called. | | | |
| CHLOROKYLON , <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>chloros</i> , green, and <i>xylo</i> , wood; on account of the green or deep yellow colour of the wood. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cedrelaceae</i> . This is a fine timber tree, growing to the height of one hundred feet; it grows well in our stoves, in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Svietenia chlorozylo</i> . | | | |
| Swietenia, 1 | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| CHOCOLATE-NUT , see <i>Theobroma</i> . | | | |
| CHOISYIA , <i>Kunth</i> . In honour of M. Choisy, a Genevese botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i> . This is an ornamental shrub, growing about six feet high; it thrives well in a mixture of peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings in sand under a glass. | | | |
| ternata | White | 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1825 |
| CHOKE , see <i>Cerasus hymalis</i> . | | | |
| CHOKO , see <i>Schitum</i> . | | | |
| CHOMELIA , <i>Jacquin</i> . After J. B. Chomel, M.D., physician to Louis XV. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . The species are ornamental plants, growing from five to twelve feet in height; they thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely under a glass in heat. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Izora fasciculata</i> . 2. <i>I. spinosa</i> . | | | |
| fasciculata, 1 | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1825 |
| spinosa, 2 | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1793 |
| CHONDRIA , <i>Agardh</i> . From <i>chondros</i> , a cartilage; on account of the fronds being cartilaginous. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alga</i> . A curious genus, belonging to <i>Alga</i> ; all the species are found growing in the ocean— <i>articulata, clavellata, dasyphylla, kaliformis, obtusa, ovata, pinnatifida, tenuissima</i> . | | | |
| CHONDRIELLA , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>chondros</i> , a lump; the plants bear lumps of gummy matter on the stems. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Uninteresting plants; the species grow best planted in a sandy soil, and are increased by dividing the roots— <i>graminea, juncata, latifolia</i> . | | | |
| CHORDARIA , <i>Link.</i> Named on account of the resemblance of the plants to a cord, from <i>chordea</i> , a cord. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alga</i> . A very remarkable genus of <i>Alga</i> , found growing in the ocean— <i>flagelliformis</i> . | | | |
| CHORDORHIZA , cord-rooted. | | | |
| CHORISPORA , <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>choris</i> , separately, and <i>spora</i> , a seed; the seeds are separated from each other in the pods. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . The species of this genus are pretty, and only require sowing in the open ground, and treating like other hardy annuals. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Raphanus tenellus</i> . 2. <i>R. arcuatus</i> . | | | |
| tenella, 1 | Purple | 6, H. A. Siberia | 1780 |
| arcuata, 2 | Purple | 6, H. A. Siberia | |
| <i>iberica, sibirica</i> . | | | |
| CHOROZEMA . From <i>choros</i> , a dance, and <i>zema</i> , a drink; this name was suggested to Labillardiere, who originally discovered the plant upon the south-west coast of New Holland, at the foot of the mountains, near a spot, where, after finding many salt springs, his party met with an ample supply of fresh water. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . This is a very pretty genus, C. <i>Henchmanni</i> is beautiful; they grow from one to two feet high, and succeed best in an equal mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and increase from cuttings, but the best plants are obtained from seed, which ripen in abundance. | | | |
| cordata | Red | 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | |
| Henchmanni | Scarlet | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| ilicifolia | Yel. red | 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
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| nana Yel. red 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1803 | | | |
| ovata Scarlet 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1820 | | | |
| rhombata Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1803 | | | |
| spartioides Yel. red 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1822 | | | |
| triangularis Scarlet 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1820 | | | |
| CHRISTMAS ROSE , see <i>Helleborus niger</i> . | | | |
| CHRIST'S EYE , see <i>Izula Oculis Christi</i> . | | | |
| CHRIST'S THORN , see <i>Palustris</i> . | | | |
| CHRÖOLEPIS , <i>Agardh</i> . From <i>chroos</i> , skin, and <i>lepo</i> , to decorticate; in allusion to the change undergone by the inner membrane, which becomes powdery. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alga</i> . This is a curious genus of <i>Alga</i> , found growing on rocks, trees, and old walls— <i>ebenusa, jolithus, lichenicola, odoratus, rubicandus</i> . | | | |
| CHRYSAIS-LIKE , like the chrysalis of an insect. | | | |
| CHRYSANHELLUM , <i>Richard</i> . A diminutive of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . An uninteresting stove annual, that will grow well soon in any common soil. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Verbesina nudica, Collea procumbens</i> — <i>procumbens</i> , 1. | | | |
| CHRYSANTHEMUM , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>chrysos</i> , gold, and <i>antheon</i> , a flower; alluding to the colour of some of the flowers being yellow. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . The species and varieties of this genus are very numerous and of great beauty, when a large quantity of them are grown together; the greenhouse species thrive well in any light soil, and young cuttings root freely taken off young, and potted in sand under a glass. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. C. <i>indicum</i> . | | | |
| absinthifolium | White | H. Her. P. Siberia | 1824 |
| Achillae | White | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1775 |
| anomalum | White | 6, F. Ev. S. Spain | 1811 |
| arctatum | White | 7, H. Her. P. Kamtsch. | 1801 |
| argenteum | White | 7, H. Her. P. Levant | 1791 |
| atratum | White | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1781 |
| lobatum | White | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| carinatum | Wh. pur. | 8, H. A. Barbary | 1796 |
| coronarum | Yellow | 8, H. A. Sicily | 1629 |
| daucifolium | White | 7, H. Her. P. | 1820 |
| graminifolium | White | 6, H. Her. P. Montpel. | 1739 |
| heterophyllum | White | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1806 |
| indicum | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. China | |
| italicum | Pa. yel. | 6, H. De. Tr. Italy | 1796 |
| lanceolatum | White | 6, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1817 |
| leucanthemum | White | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| mexicanum | White | 8, H. Her. P. Mexico | 1825 |
| monspeliense | White | 7, H. Her. P. Montpel. | 1739 |
| montanum | White | 6, H. Her. P. France | 1759 |
| Myconis | Yellow | 7, H. A. Italy | 1775 |
| paludosum | White | 6, H. Her. P. Barbary | 1810 |
| perpusillum | White | 6, H. Her. P. France | 1825 |
| pinnatifidum | White | 7, G. Ev. S. Madeira | 1777 |
| pumilum | White | 8, H. A. | 1806 |
| radicum | White | 7, C. Ev. S. Spain | 1818 |
| rotundifolium | White | 6, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1817 |
| segetum | Yellow | 7, H. A. Britain | |
| sinese | Variet. | 10, H. Her. P. China | 1764 |
| sylvestre | White | 6, H. Her. P. | 1804 |
| tanacetifolium | White | 7, H. Her. P. A. Minor | 1818 |
| tripartitum, 1 | Yellow | 10, H. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| CHRYSEIS , <i>Lindley</i> . After Chryseis, a celebrated Homeric beauty; alluding to the colour of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceae</i> . The species of this genus are very handsome when in flower, and on that account well deserving of a place in every flower-garden. They succeed well in any rich soil, and must be annually raised from seed sown on a gentle hotbed early in spring, and afterwards planted out in the open border, where they will produce their flowers and seeds in autumn. If there is any convenience for protecting the young plants during winter, the seed should be sown in autumn, as by that means the plants will flower much earlier and produce seeds with greater certainty. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Eschscholtzia Californica</i> . 2. <i>E. crocea</i> . | | | |
| californica, 1 | Yellow | 9, H. Tu. P. California | 1826 |
| compacta | Yellow | 8, H. Tu. P. California | 1823 |
| crocea, 2 | Saffron | 8, H. Tu. P. California | 1823 |
| CHRYSIPIHALLA , <i>Ker.</i> From <i>chrysos</i> , gold, and <i>phiale</i> , a goblet; in allusion to the golden cup-like flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . This is a pretty genus of bulbs, that require to be grown in a light loam, and are increased by offsets. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Stenomison javica</i> . | | | |
| crocea | Copper | 5, G. Bu. P. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| curvidentata | Yellow | 1, G. Bu. P. Peru | 1825 |
| flava, 1 | Orange | 5, G. Bu. P. Peru | 1820 |
| paniculata | Orange | 5, G. Bu. P. Peru | 1822 |

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| <p>CHRYSOBALANŪS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>balanos</i>, an acorn; some of the species bear yellow fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chrysoalanaceae</i>. A genus of fruiting shrubs, succeeding best when grown in a mixture of loam and peat; increased by layers or cuttings in sand, under a glass. In the W. Indies the fruit of <i>C. Icaco</i> is eaten, under the name of cocoa-pluin.</p> | | <p>of grasses, some of which are very ornamental; they only require to be sown in any common soil. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>C. cynosuroides</i>, <i>Cynosurus aureus</i>. 2. <i>Cynosurus elegans</i>.</p> | |
| Icaco | White S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1752 | effusus | Apetal 7, Grass. S. Eur. 1824 |
| oblongifolius | White 5, G. Ev. S. Georgia 1812 | elegans 2 | Apetal 7, Grass. S. Eur. 1816 |
| <p>CHRYSOCŌMĀ, <i>Decandolle</i>. From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>come</i>, hair; the stems are terminated by tufts of yellow flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. This is an ornamental genus of plants, the species growing from half a foot to six feet high; they succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings taken off when ripe, root freely under a glass.</p> | | <p><i>Abrŭs</i> 1, <i>echinatus</i>. CHRYSIS, <i>Lindley</i>. From <i>chusis</i>, a melting; because the pollen-masses are as it were fused together. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. This is a splendid but very rare species. In its native country it is found growing suspended by long fibrous roots from the branches of trees, so that the pseudo-bulbs, which grow to a great length (and are also very brittle when growing), hang downwards, and wave in the wind. The flower is very showy, the colour being very bright, its texture firm, and its surface even and waxy. The labellum is beautifully marked with crimson veins. It succeeds well with the treatment recommended for the genus <i>Vanda</i>.</p> | |
| bifida | Blue 8, H. Her. P. Siberia 1741 | aurea | Yellow 5, S. Epi. Venezuela 1834 |
| conŭa | White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1712 | CINABRIOUS , good for food, esculent. | |
| ciliaria | White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1759 | CINŪTĪŪM , <i>Kaufuss</i> . From <i>kibotion</i> , a little chest; in reference to the form of the indusium. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . This is a beautiful tree fern from N. Holland, where it grows to the height of thirty feet; it requires to be grown in a mixture of loam and peat, and is increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Dicksonia antarctica</i> . | |
| Comagare | Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1731 | Billardieri, 1 Brown G. Ev. T. N. Holl. 1824 | |
| denticulata | Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. | CicĕĀ , <i>Linn.</i> Supposed to be a man's name. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . Is a fruit tree, growing to the height of twenty feet; it thrives best in sandy loam, and strong cuttings root freely if planted with their leaves on in sand, under a glass. | |
| draucunculoides | Yellow 8, H. Her. P. Siberia 1741 | disteha | |
| Lynostria | Yellow 9, H. Her. P. Europe 1596 | Green S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1796 | |
| nivea | Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1816 | CICĒR , <i>Tournefort</i> . From <i>kykia</i> , force, or strength; in reference to its qualities. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosa</i> . This genus is cultivated in the south of Europe for the same purpose as the lentil in this country; it only requires to be sown in common soil, but it is too delicate for field culture in this country. | |
| nodata | Yellow 9, H. Her. P. Carolina 1818 | arietinum | |
| palata | Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 | Purple 7, H. A. S. Eur. 1548 | |
| scabra | White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1732 | CICĒRĪŪM , <i>Linn.</i> The Greeks adopted this name from the Egyptians. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is a genus of uninteresting plants, with the exception of <i>C. Endivia</i> , which is very valuable as a salad; the tender species should be sown on a hotbed, and afterwards transplanted. | |
| equistata | Yellow 5, G. Her. P. N. S. W. 1837 | <i>Endivia</i> | |
| villosa | Yellow 8, H. Her. P. Hungary 1799 | Blue 7, H. A. E. Ind. 1548 | |
| virgata | Yellow 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1821 | Intyba | |
| <p>CHRYSOCŌNŪM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>gonu</i>, a knee or joint; the flowers are generally produced at the joints of the stem. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. This is a very pretty herbaceous plant, that thrives best in peat and loam, and is increased by dividing the roots.</p> | | <p><i>divaricatum</i>, <i>pumilum</i>, <i>spinosum</i>. CICŪTĀ, <i>Linn.</i> A name of doubtful meaning, used by Pliny. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. The species of this genus are of little interest, growing from one to three feet high; they delight in a humid situation, and are easily raised from seeds. The roots of <i>C. virosa</i> are poisonous.</p> | |
| virginianum | Yellow 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | maculata | |
| <p>CHRYSOPHYLLŪM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>phylon</i>, a leaf; in allusion to the under surface of the leaves being covered with dense shining hairs of a bright yellow colour. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapotaceae</i>. This is a fruit-bearing genus; the species grow from fifteen to fifty feet high, and one species, <i>C. macrophyllum</i>, attains the height of one hundred feet, with most splendid foliage; they do well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand under a glass, with a good moist heat.</p> | | <p>virosa</p> | |
| angustifolium | White S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1819 | White 7, H. Her. P. Britain 1759 | |
| argenteum | White S. Ev. T. Martinique 1758 | White 5, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. 1737 | |
| Cainito | White S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1737 | White 5, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. 1737 | |
| ceruleum | White 5, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. 1737 | White 5, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. 1800 | |
| jamaicens | White 5, S. Ev. T. Jamaica 1737 | White S. Ev. T. Martinique 1823 | |
| microphyllum | White 5, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. 1800 | White S. Ev. T. S. Leone 1824 | |
| glabrum | White S. Ev. T. Martinique 1823 | Brown S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1812 | |
| macrophyllum | White S. Ev. T. S. Leone 1824 | <p>CHRYSOPŪGŌN, <i>Trinius</i>. From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>pogon</i>, a beard; in allusion to the yellow awns. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. An uninteresting grass, that only needs to be sown in any common soil. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Andropogon gryllus</i>, <i>Holcus gryllus</i>, <i>Pollinia gryllus-gryllus</i> 1.</p> | |
| monopyrenum | Brown S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1812 | <p>CHRYSOPLENĪŪM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>splen</i>, the spleen; in reference to the colour of the flowers, and the supposed medicinal virtues of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Sarifragaceae</i>. This is a curious and rather pretty genus; they require a moist situation. Our native species are found in the greatest perfection upon the banks of small rivulets; increased by dividing the roots.</p> | |
| alternifolium | Yellow 4, H. Her. P. Britain | <p>CHRYSOSTĒMMĀ, <i>Lessing</i>. From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>stemma</i>, a crown; alluding to the colour of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. This very pretty species deserves to be cultivated in every flower-border. For culture and propagation see <i>Coreopsis</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>.</p> | |
| nepalense | Yellow 4, H. Her. P. Nepal 1820 | <p>CHRYSURŪS, <i>Persoon</i>. From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>oura</i>, a tail; alluding to the compact heads of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. This is a genus</p> | |
| oppositifolium | Yellow 4, H. Her. P. Britain | <p>of grasses, some of which are very ornamental; they only require to be sown in any common soil. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>C. cynosuroides</i>, <i>Cynosurus aureus</i>. 2. <i>Cynosurus elegans</i>.</p> | |
| tripteris | Yellow 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1837 | <p><i>Achea podocarpa</i>. 2. <i>A. Cimicifuga</i>.</p> | |
| <p>CHRYSURŪS, <i>Persoon</i>. From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>oura</i>, a tail; alluding to the compact heads of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. This is a genus</p> | | <p>americanas, 1</p> | |
| | | Wht. yel. 7, H. Her. P. Carolina 1824 | |
| | | Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1812 | |
| | | Lat. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1777 | |
| | | Wht. yel. 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1812 | |

| CIN | CIN | CIN | CIR |
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| <p>CINCHONA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of the Countess de Cinchon, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of a fever in 1638 by this remedy. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i>. It is from this genus that the celebrated Peruvian bark is obtained; it is not common in collections, owing to its being rather difficult to keep. The best soil for it is loam and peat; and cuttings, if taken off when ripe, and planted in a pot of sand under a glass in heat, will strike.</p> | | | |
| officinalis | Red | 7, S. Ev. T. Peru | 1810 |
| scabra | Red | S. Ev. S. | 1820 |
| <p>CINCIDOTUS, <i>Beauvois</i>. From <i>kigkia</i>, lattice, and <i>odous</i>, a tooth; the cilia of the peristome are united in parcels, in a peculiar netted manner. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i>. A pretty genus, belonging to <i>Musci</i>, found growing in streams of fresh water. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Fontinalis minor</i>—<i>fontinaloides</i> 1.</p> | | | |
| <p>CINERARIA, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>cineres</i>, ashes; referring to the soft white down which covers the surfaces of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. This is a pretty genus of plants, the species of which grow generally from one to three feet high; they thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat, and young cuttings root freely under a glass.</p> | | | |
| Aitoniana | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | |
| alba | White | 2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| alpestris | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| alpina | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| americana | Yellow | 8, Ev. S. Grenada | 1825 |
| angustifolia | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1825 |
| aurantiaca | Orange | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| aurea | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1827 |
| aurea | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira | 1777 |
| bicolor, 1 | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. Austria | |
| caesaloides | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| canadensis | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Canada | 1739 |
| canescens, 2 | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| campestris | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Europe | 1759 |
| caucasiaca | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1827 |
| crassifolia | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Carinthia | 1827 |
| crispa | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1818 |
| discolor | White | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1804 |
| elatior | White | 7, G. Her. P. | |
| gelifolia | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1710 |
| gigantea | White | 7, H. Her. P. Cape Horn | 1801 |
| glabrata | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1822 |
| humifusa | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1754 |
| hybrida | Yellow | 2, G. Ev. S. | |
| incana | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1823 |
| integrifolia | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. England | |
| lactea | White | 6, G. Ev. S. | 1816 |
| lanata | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1780 |
| laevigata | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1819 |
| lobbata | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| longifolia | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1792 |
| lucida | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | |
| macrophylla | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Altaï Mts. | 1831 |
| maritima | Yellow | 6, G. Her. P. Azores | 1777 |
| maritima | Yellow | 9, H. Ev. S. Eur. | 1633 |
| palustis | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. England | |
| papposa | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Sicilia | 1821 |
| parvisora | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Caucassus | 1820 |
| Petasitis | Yellow | 2, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1812 |
| populifolia | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1780 |
| præcox | Yellow | 2, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1824 |
| pulchella | Purple | 2, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1818 |
| racemosa | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Caucassus | 1820 |
| renifolia | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Russia | 1833 |
| revularis | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1816 |
| salicifolia | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1827 |
| scapiflora | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1829 |
| sibirica | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1784 |
| spatulifolia, 4 | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Germany | 1820 |
| speciosa | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1815 |
| stictica | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| <p>tussilagines</p> | | | |
| Waterhouseana Red | | 4, G. Her. P. Hybrid | 1835 |
| vestita | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| viscosa | Yellow | 7, G. | 1774 |
| <p>CINEROSUS, coloured like ashes, grey.</p> | | | |
| <p>CINEROSLY-CANESCENT, between white and ash-coloured.</p> | | | |
| <p>CINEROSLY-GLAUOUS, between sea-green and ash-coloured.</p> | | | |
| <p>CINEROSLY-PUBESCENT, covered with grey pubescence.</p> | | | |
| <p>CINGALESE, inhabitants of, or belonging to Ceylon.</p> | | | |
| <p>CINNA, <i>Linn.</i> The ancient name of a grass growing in Cilicia. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i>. This is a curious grass, that succeeds well sown in any common soil.</p> | | | |
| arundinacea | | 7, | 1799 |
| <p>CINNAMOMUM, <i>R. Brown</i>. Derived from the Arabic, <i>kinamon</i>, cinnamon. <i>Linn.</i> 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lauraceæ</i>. This is a genus of stove plants of considerable beauty, and some of them are highly valuable. It is from the inner bark of <i>C. verum</i> that the cinnamon of commerce is obtained; and <i>C. camphora</i> is the plant from which camphor is prepared. All the species succeed well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Laurus Beligota</i>. 2. <i>L. camphora</i>. 3. <i>L. cassia</i>. 4. <i>L. cinnamomum</i>. 4. <i>L. Cullabân</i>. 5. <i>L. dulce</i>. 6. <i>L. Burmanni</i>. 6. <i>L. glauca</i>. 7. <i>L. gracilis</i>. 8. <i>L. Malabatrum</i>. 9. <i>L. montana</i>. 10. <i>L. nitida</i>. 11. <i>L. cinnamomum, cassia</i>.</p> | | | |
| Beligota, 1 | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| Camphora, 2 | Grn. wht. | 5, S. Ev. T. Japan | 1727 |
| Cassia, 3 | Yel. grn. | 6, S. Ev. T. Ceylon | 1763 |
| Cullabân, 4 | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| dulce, 5 | Whit. yel. | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| glaucum, 6 | Pa. yel. | S. Ev. T. Japan | 1800 |
| gracile, 7 | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| Malabatrum, 8 | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1805 |
| montana, 9 | Whit. grn. | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1810 |
| nitidum, 10 | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| verum, 11 | Green | 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1768 |
| <p>CINNAMOMUM, see <i>Cinnamomum</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>CINQUEFOIL, see <i>Potentilla</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>CIRCEÆ, <i>Linn.</i> After <i>Circe</i>, the famous enchantress; the fruit, from being covered with hooked prickles, lays hold of the clothes of passengers, as <i>Circe</i> is said to have done by her enchantments. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceæ</i>. Ornamental species, growing in any common soil, and increased by offsets.</p> | | | |
| alpina | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| intermedia | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1821 |
| lutetiana | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| <p>CIRCINATE, curled round like a sheep crook.</p> | | | |
| <p>CIRCINAL, resembling a circle.</p> | | | |
| <p>CIRCINATELY-REVOLUTE, curled round like a circle.</p> | | | |
| <p>CIRRHEÆ, <i>Lindley</i>. The part of the flower called the rostellum is prolonged in the form of a small tendril or <i>cirrhus</i>; hence the name. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. This is an interesting genus of orchideous plants. The flowers of all the species are of a green or yellowish colour; and in some, the sepals and petals are beautifully spotted with rich orange. For culture and propagation see <i>Stanhopea</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cymbidium dependens</i>. 2. <i>Gongora viridi purpurea</i>.</p> | | | |
| fuscolatæ | Yel. grn. | 5, S. Epi. Brazil | |
| Loddigii, 1 | Yellowish | 7, S. Epi. Brazil | 1827 |
| lobbata | Yel. red | 9, S. Epi. Rio Jan. | 1835 |
| tristis | Pur. grn. | 6, S. Epi. Mexico | 1834 |
| viridipurpurea, 2 | Pur. grn. | 6, S. Epi. Brazil | |
| Warreana | Yelsh. grn. | 6, S. Epi. Brazil | |
| <p>CIRRIFEROUS, bearing tendrils, or clasps.</p> | | | |
| <p>CIRRIFERUM, <i>Lindley</i>. From <i>cirrhus</i>, a tendril, and <i>petalon</i>, a petal; in allusion to the form of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. <i>C. Thoursii</i> is a most singular species, with long, strap-shaped sepals, growing from one side of the flowers, while the petals are very small, yellow, spotted finely with red. The rhizoma of this species elongates very much, and is in a growing state always at the extremity; on this account it is requisite, in potting, to keep the active part nearest the side of the pot from which it grows away. The other species have much smaller flowers, without anything striking about them. For culture, &c., they may be referred to <i>Stanhopea</i>.</p> | | | |
| caespitosum | Pa. yel. | 4, S. Epi. Khoosee | 1837 |
| cornutum | Purple | 8, S. Epi. Khoosee | 1837 |
| Thoursii | Yel. red | 7, S. Epi. So. Isles | 1836 |
| <p>CIRROSE, } tendrilled, having clasps, like the pea.</p> | | | |
| <p>CIRROUS, }</p> | | | |
| <p>CIRSIUM, <i>Vaillant</i>. From <i>kirsoo</i>, a swelled vein; from its supposed healing properties. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i>. This is an ornamental genus of hardy herbaceous plants, that succeed well in any common soil, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cnicus acarna</i>, <i>Carlina acarna</i>. 2. <i>Carduus pratensis</i>. 3. <i>C. arvensis</i>, <i>Serratula arvensis</i>. 4. <i>Cnicus horridus</i>. 5. <i>Cirsium horridus</i>. 6. <i>Cnicus nivalis</i>. 7. <i>Carduus cichoraceus</i>. 8. <i>Cnicus cynaroides</i>. 9. <i>Carduus simbrivatus</i>. 10. <i>Carduus giganteus</i>, <i>Cnicus firma</i>. 11. <i>Cnicus elatior</i>. 12. <i>Cnicus heteromallus</i>. 13. <i>Cnicus</i></p> | | | |

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| hybridus, 14. | <i>Carduus igniarius.</i> | 15. <i>Cardus inerne.</i> |
| 16. | <i>Carduus italicus.</i> | 17. <i>Cardus lanceolatus.</i> |
| 18. | <i>Cardus leucocephalus.</i> | 19. <i>Cardanthus marceoticus.</i> |
| 20. | <i>Cardus medius.</i> | 21. <i>Cardus glaber.</i> |
| 22. | <i>Cardus orientalis.</i> | 23. <i>Cardus pudulosus.</i> |
| 24. | <i>Cardus pauriflorus.</i> | 25. <i>Cardus paniculatus.</i> |
| 26. | <i>Cardus pascuiflorus.</i> | 27. <i>Cardus pascuarensis.</i> |
| 28. | <i>Cardus pinnatifidus.</i> | 29. <i>Cardus polyanthemus.</i> |
| 30. | <i>Cardus pungens.</i> | 31. <i>Cardus pyrenaicus.</i> |
| 32. | <i>Cardus salisburgensis.</i> | 33. <i>Cardus echinus.</i> |
| 34. | <i>Cardus strictus.</i> | 35. <i>C. Verutum.</i> |
| 36. | <i>Cardus virginianus.</i> | |
| acris, 1 | Purple | 8, H. A. Spain . . . 1683 |
| aculeatus | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . |
| afriam | Purple | 6, H. B. Barbary . . . 1800 |
| albidissimum | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1726 |
| altissimum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Mt. Cenis . . . 1820 |
| angulatum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1819 |
| arachnoideum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1818 |
| Bertolini, 4 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1820 |
| beticum, 5 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1824 |
| canum | Purple | 7, H. Bl. P. Austria . . . 1633 |
| carniolicum | Pa. yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Carniola . . . 1792 |
| castanea | Purple | 7, H. F. B. S. Eur. . . 1714 |
| cernuum | Purple | 7, H. B. Mexico . . . 1827 |
| Cervini | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1825 |
| cichoraceum, 6 | Purple | 8, F. B. Naples . . . 1816 |
| ciiliatum | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1787 |
| cymeroides, 7 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1827 |
| destratum | Purple | 7, H. F. B. Caucasus . . . 1820 |
| desertorum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1824 |
| diacanthum | Purple | 7, F. B. Syria . . . 1800 |
| discolor | Purple | 6, H. B. N. Amer. . . 1803 |
| echinatum | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1817 |
| echinoccephalum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1826 |
| elatius, 8 | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. . . 1823 |
| eriphorum | Purple | 7, H. B. Britain . . . 1752 |
| Eristifolius | Pa. yellow | 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1693 |
| fenestratus | White | 7, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1827 |
| fimbriatum, 9 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1816 |
| giganteum, 10 | Crimson | 7, H. B. Sicily . . . 1820 |
| glutinosum | Pa. yellow | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1816 |
| Halleri | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1816 |
| helenioides | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1804 |
| heteromallum, 11 | Purple | 7, H. B. Nepal . . . 1820 |
| heterophyllum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1823 |
| horridum, 12 | Purple | 8, H. B. Iberia . . . 1819 |
| hybridum, 13 | Pa. yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1826 |
| igniarum, 14 | Purple | 7, H. B. Caucasus . . . 1820 |
| incanum | Purple | 7, H. B. Caucasus . . . 1824 |
| inermis, 15 | Purple | 7, H. B. Italy . . . 1815 |
| italicum, 16 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1819 |
| lacteum | Pa. yellow | 7, H. B. Britain . . . 1819 |
| lanceolatum, 17 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1821 |
| laniflorum | Purple | 7, H. B. Caucasus . . . 1816 |
| lappaceum | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1827 |
| leucocephalum, 18 | White | 7, H. Her. P. Piedmont . . . 1819 |
| maritimum, 19 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820 |
| medium, 20 | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Montp. . . 1596 |
| mitis | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1816 |
| monspessulanum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1820 |
| munium | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1827 |
| muticum, 21 | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1817 |
| neglectum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1816 |
| nudiflorum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1570 |
| obvallatum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1823 |
| ochroleucum | Pa. yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Asia Minor . . . 1827 |
| oleraceum | Pa. yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1819 |
| orientale, 22 | Purple | 6, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1781 |
| paludosum, 23 | Purple | 7, H. B. Hungary . . . 1816 |
| paniculatum, 25 | Purple | 7, H. B. Mexico . . . 1827 |
| pascuiflorum, 26 | Purple | 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1820 |
| pascuarensis, 27 | Purple | 6, H. B. Rome . . . 1739 |
| pinnatifidum, 28 | Purple | 7, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1820 |
| pinifolium, 29 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1816 |
| pungens, 30 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1775 |
| pyrenaicum, 31 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1804 |
| rigens | White | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1816 |
| rivularis | White | 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1816 |
| rufescens | White | 7, H. B. Caucasus . . . 1820 |
| Salisburgensis, 32 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1819 |
| scleranthum, 33 | Pa. white | 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1819 |
| semipinnatifidum | Pa. white | 7, H. A. Silesia . . . 1822 |
| serotuloides | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1759 |
| serotulum | Purple | 7, H. B. Siberia . . . 1818 |
| setosum | Purple | 6, H. A. Italy . . . 1665 |
| spinossissimum | Pa. yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Naples . . . 1819 |
| squarrosum | Purple | 8, H. B. Caucasus . . . 1825 |
| stellatum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1771 |
| strictum, 34 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1775 |
| strigosum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. England . . . 1820 |
| stryacum | Purple | 8, H. B. Nepal . . . 1820 |
| tetractemum | White | 7, H. Her. P. Virginia . . . 1824 |
| tuberosum | Purple | |
| uliginosum | Purple | |
| verutum, 35 | Purple | |
| virginianum, 36 | Purple | |

| CIS | CIS | CIS |
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| anglicum 2, arvensis 3, Forsteri, palustre 24. | | |
| CISSAMPLOS, Linn. From kiasos, ivy, and ampelos, a vine, having the character of the ivy in its rambling branches, and that of the vine, from the fruit being in racemes. Linn. 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. Menispermaceae. This is a genus of beautiful stove climbers; the species thrive well in a sandy peat, and are increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. | | |
| caespita Green . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . . 1733 | | |
| capensis Yellow . . . G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . . 1775 | | |
| hirsatia Yel. grn. . G. Ev. Tw. Nepal . . . 1819 | | |
| mauritiana Yel. grn. . S. Ev. Cl. Mauritius . . 1822 | | |
| microcarpa Yel. grn. . S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. . . 1823 | | |
| Parselti Green . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . . 1733 | | |
| Cissus, Linn. From the Greek, <i>kiasos</i> , ivy; said also to come from the Arabic word, <i>giasos</i> , signifying the same plant. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Vitaceae. This is a genus of climbers, some of the species of which are very ornamental; they are free growers, and delight in a light rich soil. Cuttings are easily rooted under a glass in a moist heat. | | |
| acida Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica . . . 1692 | | |
| antaretica Green . . . 7, G. Ev. Cl. N. S. W. . . 1790 | | |
| capensis Green . . . G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H. . . 1792 | | |
| caesia Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone . . . 1822 | | |
| diversifolia, 1. Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. . . . 1822 | | |
| elongata Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1818 | | |
| glandulosa Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1819 | | |
| glauca Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1818 | | |
| ovata Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. Guadaloupe . . 1822 | | |
| pentaphylla Green . . . 7, G. Ev. Cl. Japan . . . 1790 | | |
| puncticulosa Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. Cayenne . . . 1818 | | |
| quadrangularis Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1790 | | |
| quinata Green . . . 7, G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H. . . 1790 | | |
| Sicyoides Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica . . . 1768 | | |
| trifoliata Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1818 | | |
| trilobata Green . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | |
| vitiginea Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. India . . . 1772 | | |
| adnata, alata, angustifolia, auriculata, carnosa, latifolia, microcarpa, orientalis, quinquefolia, repens, smilacina. | | |
| Cistris, Tournefort. From the Greek, <i>kiasos</i> , which is derived from <i>kiste</i> , meaning a box or capsule; on account of the remarkable shape of the capsule. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cistaceae. This is a beautiful genus of plants, varying in height from one to four feet; they are considered hardy, but there are some of them that require protection in winter, either in a greenhouse or cold frame, but most of the species will pass the winter in the open air, if the weather be not very severe; but it is the best plan to keep some of all the sorts in pots, that they may be more easily protected from severe weather, when they may be turned out in the borders in spring, where they will flower freely. They do well in common soil, and are increased by layers, or ripened cuttings placed under a glass, or seeds. Synonymes: 1. <i>C. salvijolius</i> . 2. <i>C. ladaniferus</i> , <i>stenophyllum</i> . 3. <i>C. undulatus</i> . 4. <i>C. villosus</i> , <i>virescens</i> . 5. <i>C. ladaniferus</i> , <i>undulatus</i> . | | |
| acutifolius, 1. White . . . 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1640 | | |
| albidus Pa. pur. . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1640 | | |
| asperifolius White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1817 | | |
| eandissimus Pa. red . . 6, H. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1817 | | |
| canescens Red . . . 6, H. Ev. S. . . . 1810 | | |
| Clusii White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1818 | | |
| complicatus Red . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1656 | | |
| Corborensis White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1800 | | |
| cordifolius White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. . . . 1791 | | |
| craticus Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1817 | | |
| ladiferus Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Tauria . . . 1817 | | |
| crispus Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Portugal . . . 1656 | | |
| cupaniensis White . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Sicily . . . 1800 | | |
| cymosus Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. . . . 1800 | | |
| cyprus, 2 White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Greece . . . 1800 | | |
| Dunalianus, 3 Purple . . . 5, H. Ev. S. . . . 1825 | | |
| floridus White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Italy . . . 1656 | | |
| heterophyllum Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Algeria . . . 1656 | | |
| hirsatia White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Fungai . . . 1596 | | |
| incanus Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1629 | | |
| ladaniferus White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1700 | | |
| albiflorus White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1731 | | |
| maculatus White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Barbary . . . 1731 | | |
| latifolius White . . . 6, P. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1656 | | |
| laurifolius White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1730 | | |
| laxus White . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1800 | | |
| Lédon White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1656 | | |
| longifolius White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1656 | | |
| monspeliensis White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1800 | | |
| obtusifolius White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. . . . 1800 | | |
| parviflorus Pa. red . . 6, H. Ev. S. Crete . . . 1781 | | |

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| platysepalus . . . Red . . . 6, H. Ev. S. | | | |
| populifolius . . . White . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1656 | | | |
| psilosepalus . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. | | | |
| purpurea . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. | | | |
| rotundifolius, 4 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . . | | | |
| salvifolius . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . . 1548 | | | |
| sericeus . . . Red . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1826 | | | |
| undulatus, 5 . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . . 1800 | | | |
| virginatus . . . Pa. pur. . . 4, H. Ev. S. Tenerife . . . 1779 | | | |
| villosus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . . 1640 | | | |
| CITHARÉYLIUM, Linn. From <i>kithara</i> , a lyre, and <i>axylon</i> , wood, erroneously supposed to be applicable to making musical instruments; hence the name fiddle-wood. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . An ornamental genus; the species vary in height from six to ten feet. They thrive best in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings root freely in sand under a glass. | | | |
| caudatum . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1763 | | | |
| cinerum . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . . 1739 | | | |
| dentatum S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1824 | | | |
| molle . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . . 1816 | | | |
| pentandrum . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Porto Rico . . . 1815 | | | |
| quadrangulare . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1759 | | | |
| serotum S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1824 | | | |
| subseriatum . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . . 1820 | | | |
| villosum S. Ev. T. St. Domin. . . . 1784 | | | |
| CITRORHIZUS, Cunningham. Derived from <i>citrus</i> , a citron, and <i>batos</i> , a thorn; in reference to the small orange-coloured fruit, which resembles an orange; hence it is called by the colonists orange thorn. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pittosporaceae</i> . The species of this little known genus will probably be found to succeed best in sandy peat, and a little loam, well mixed. The pots should be carefully drained. | | | |
| multiflorus G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1818 | | | |
| pauciflorus G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1822 | | | |
| CITRON, see Citrus. | | | |
| CITRUS, Linn. This genus is said to have its name from the town Citron, in Judea. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Aurantiaceae</i> . This is an ornamental genus of fruit trees, growing from three to fifteen feet high; they thrive best in a good loamy soil, mixed with a quantity of rotten dung. They do not like much pot-wood, nor too much water, when in a growing state. The different kinds are procured by budding or grafting on common stocks, which, as soon as operated upon, should be placed in some close frame, in a moderate dung heat. Stocks for working upon are raised from any oranges, lemons, &c. They are sometimes raised from cuttings, in which case they produce fruit when very small plants. | | | |
| angustata . . . White . . . G. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . | | | |
| aurantium . . . White . . . G. Ev. T. Asia 1595 | | | |
| buxifolia . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. China | | | |
| decumana . . . White . . . G. Ev. T. India 1724 | | | |
| hystrix . . . White . . . G. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . | | | |
| japonica . . . White . . . G. Ev. T. Japan | | | |
| Limetta . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. Asia 1648 | | | |
| Limonium . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. Asia 1648 | | | |
| madurensis . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. China | | | |
| margarita . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. China | | | |
| Médica . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Asia | | | |
| nobilis . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. China 1805 | | | |
| maïor . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. China 1805 | | | |
| spinosissima . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. Cayenne | | | |
| vulgaris . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. Asia | | | |
| myrtifolia . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Asia | | | |
| CLADANTHUS, Cassini. From <i>klados</i> , a branch, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; referring to the situation of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Interesting dwarf plants, of simple culture. This is a pretty annual, growing about a foot and a half high; it only requires to be sown in common soil. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Anthemis arabica</i> . | | | |
| arabicus, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Barbary . . . 1759 | | | |
| canescens . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1829 | | | |
| CLADŪM, P. Browne. From <i>klados</i> , a branch or twig; referring to the appearance of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceae</i> . The species are curious, and best cultivated in wet boggy soil. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Schœnus acutus</i> . | | | |
| plomeriacum . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Holl. . . . 1816 | | | |
| junceum . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . . . 1820 | | | |
| occidentale . . . Apetal . . . 5, Grass. Jamaica . . . 1820 | | | |
| schœnoideis, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . . . 1823 | | | |
| germānicum. | | | |
| CLADOSPORA, Link. From <i>klados</i> , a branch, and | | | |

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| <i>spora</i> , a sporule; on account of the sporules being attached to the branches of the fungi. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Minute species of <i>Fungi</i> , found most frequently upon old decaying wood— <i>herbarium, velutnium</i> . | | | |
| CLADOSTACHYS, D. Don. From <i>klados</i> , a branch, and <i>stachys</i> , a spike, in reference to the manner of its flowering. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceae</i> . The species possess little beauty. For culture, &c., see <i>Achyranthes</i> . <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>Achyranthes alternifolia</i> , <i>Desmochata alternifolia</i> . 2. <i>A. muricata</i> , <i>Chamissoa muricata</i> . | | | |
| alternifolia, 1 . . . Purple . . . 9, G. B. E. Ind. . . . 1789 | | | |
| frutescens, 2 . . . Green . . . 9, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1777 | | | |
| CLADOSTEPHUS, Agardh. From <i>klados</i> , a branch, and <i>stephus</i> , a crown; in reference to the whorled branches. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ</i> . Marine productions, of an interesting character— <i>myriophyllum, spongiosum</i> . | | | |
| CLAMMY, viscid, sticky. | | | |
| CLANDESTINE, hidden, secret, private. | | | |
| CLARKIA, Pursh. In honour of Captain Clarke, who accompanied Captain Lewis in his journey to the Rocky Mountains. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceae</i> . A genus of annuals, which make a beautiful display in the flower-borders during summer. They succeed well merely sown in the open ground, where they are to flower; seeds ripen in great plenty. | | | |
| elegans Ro. pur. . . 7, H. A. California . . . 1832 | | | |
| gauroides Pink . . . 8, H. A. California . . . 1835 | | | |
| pulchella Purple . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . . 1826 | | | |
| flore-albâ White . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . . 1826 | | | |
| CLARY, see Salvia Sclardæ. | | | |
| CLATHRATE, latticed, divided like lattice-work. | | | |
| CLAUSËNÄ, Burmann. The meaning unexplained. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aurantiaceae</i> . An ornamental tree, growing upwards of twenty feet high, and cultivated best in rich loam. Cuttings may be rooted in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Limonia pentaphylla</i> . | | | |
| pentaphylla, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Coroman. . . 1800 | | | |
| CLÄVÄ HËRCÛLIS, see Zanthoxylon. | | | |
| CLÄVÄRIÄ, Vaillant. From <i>clava</i> , a club; in reference to the form of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Striking species of <i>Fungi</i> , growing from the eighth of an inch to a foot high, but the majority average from one to three inches. They are found upon trees of various kinds, sometimes in meadows, and at others, in dense shady places, where the soil is damp— <i>abietina, actüa, Ardeniä, böttrigis, ceranooides, cinerä, coralloides, cörnüa, corniculatä, cristatä, fimbriatä, flavä, fragilis, fusiformis, hëlvola, inæqualis, pistillaris, prætensis, rugosä, settipes, strictä, uncialis, vermicularis</i> . | | | |
| CLAVATE, } shaped like a club, the thick end upper- CLAVATED, } most. | | | |
| CLAVELOSE, having club-like processes. | | | |
| CLÄVUS, a name for the ergot, a disease in corn. | | | |
| CLÄVJÄ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of J. Clavijo Faxardo, a Spanish naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrsinaceae</i> . A very ornamental genus, growing in peat and loam, and cuttings might strike in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. The trees grow about twenty feet high. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>C. macrophylla</i> . 2. <i>Theophrasta longifolia</i> . | | | |
| macrocarpa, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Peru 1816 | | | |
| ornatä Orange . . . S. Ev. S. Caracæes . . . 1823 | | | |
| CLAWS, the narrow end of petals. | | | |
| CLAYTONÄ, Linn. In honour of John Clayton, a collector of plants in Virginia, which were published by Gronovius in his <i>Flora Virginica</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Portulacaceae</i> . The species of this genus are very pretty; the perennial species grow best in a border of peat soil. The annual kinds only require sowing in the open border, in peaty soil. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>C. virginica</i> . 2. <i>C. bifida</i> . | | | |
| acutifolia White . . . H. Tu. P. Siberia 1827 | | | |
| acutifolia, 1 . . . White . . . 5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . . . | | | |
| alsinoides White . . . 5, H. A. England | | | |
| caroliniana Pink . . . 4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . . . 1789 | | | |
| grandifolia Pink . . . 4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . . . | | | |
| gypsophilioides . . . Pink . . . 10, H. A. California . . . 1835 | | | |
| Joanneänä White . . . 6, H. A. Siberia 1818 | | | |
| lanceolatä White . . . 4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . . . 1812 | | | |
| longifolia White . . . 4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . . . 1827 | | | |

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| perfoliata . . . | White | 6, H. | A. N. Amer. . 1794 |
| polyphylla . . . | Pink | 4, H. Tu. | P. N. Amer. . 1827 |
| sibirica . . . | Red | 6, H. | A. Siberia . . 1768 |
| unlashedkensis, 2 . | White | 6, H. | A. Russia . . 1820 |
| Vestiana . . . | Rose | H. Her. P. Altaï | 1827 |
| virginiana . . . | White | H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1740 |

CLEARING-NUT, see *Strjgöns potatlrüm*.
 CLEAVERS, see *Gälltum Aparinè*.
 CLEFT, divided, but not to the base, split.

CLEISTÖSTÖMÄ, *Blume*. Not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are described as rather insignificant, the flowers being small, and of a dingy colour. They succeed best on wood, treated as the *Burlingtonias*.

ROÖÅ . . . Straw e.d. 9, S. Epi. Manilla . . 1837
 tridentata . . . Redsh. wht. S. Epi. N. Holl. . . 1838

CLEMÄTIS, *Linn.* From *klima*, a vine branch; because most of the species climb like the vine. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. A numerous and highly ornamental genus of, for the most part, climbing plants. The greenhouse species are very desirable where climbers are wanted; they grow well in any light soil, or loam and peat; cuttings root freely under a glass. The same treatment is required for the stove kinds. The hardy kinds grow in any common garden soil, and are well adapted for trellis-work, or for training against a wall. They are readily increased by laying the young shoots in July or October. The herbaceous kinds are increased by dividing the plants at the root early in spring. *Synonymes*: 1. *C. calycina*. 2. *C. australis*. 3. *C. fragrans*. 4. *C. cirrhosa*. 5. *C. cordata*. 6. *C. bracteata*.

| | | | |
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| americana . . . | White | S. Ev. | Cl. S. Amer. . |
| angustifolia . . . | White | 6, H. Her. | P. Austria . 1787 |
| aristata . . . | Grn. yel. | 6, G. De. | Cl. N. Holl. . 1812 |
| balestrica, 1 . . . | Yel. wht. | 2, F. Ev. | Cl. Minorca . 1783 |
| brachiata . . . | Yel. grn. | 10, G. Ev. | Cl. C. G. H. . |
| brasiliana . . . | White | S. Ev. | Cl. Brasil . . 1823 |
| cerulea . . . | Violet | 4, H. Her. | Cl. Japan . . 1836 |
| campaniflora . . . | Purple | 7, H. De. | Cl. Spain . . 1810 |
| caripensis . . . | White | S. Ev. | Cl. Trinidad . 1820 |
| chinensis . . . | Yel. wht. | F. Cl. | Cl. China . . 1820 |
| cirrhosa . . . | Whit. grn. | 4, H. Ev. | Cl. Spain . . 1596 |
| coriacea, 2 . . . | White | G. Ev. | Cl. N. Holl. . 1821 |
| crispa . . . | Pa. pur. | 8, H. De. | Cl. N. Amer. . 1726 |
| cylindrica . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. | P. N. Amer. . 1802 |
| dahurica . . . | Yel. grn. | 8, H. De. | Cl. Dahuria . 1820 |
| dioica . . . | Grn. yel. | 5, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. . 1733 |
| diversifolia . . . | White | 4, H. Her. | P. |
| erecta . . . | White | 7, H. Her. | P. Austria . 1597 |
| hispanica . . . | White | 7, H. Her. | P. Spain . . 1800 |
| Flammula . . . | White | 8, H. De. | Cl. France . 1596 |
| maritima . . . | White | 7, H. De. | Cl. S. Eur. . . |
| rotundifolia, 3 . | White | 8, H. De. | Cl. France . 1596 |
| vulgaris . . . | White | 8, H. De. | Cl. France . . |
| florida . . . | White | 6, H. De. | Cl. Japan . . 1776 |
| florè-plenò . . . | White | 6, H. De. | Cl. |
| glauca . . . | Pa. yel. | 4, H. De. | Cl. Siberia . . |
| glycinoides . . . | White | 4, G. Ev. | Cl. N. Holl. . 1826 |
| grandiflora . . . | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. | Cl. S. Leone . 1823 |
| hedyarifolia . . . | White | S. Ev. | Cl. E. Ind. . 1819 |
| integrifolia . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. | P. Hungary . 1596 |
| angustifolia . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. | P. Hungary . |
| elongata . . . | Blue | 6, H. Her. | P. Europe . . |
| lineariloba . . . | White | 7, G. Her. | P. Carolina . 1823 |
| Mss-oniana . . . | H. Ev. | Cl. C. G. H. . | |
| montana . . . | White | 5, H. De. | Cl. Nepal . . 1831 |
| ochroleuca . . . | Li. yel. | 6, H. De. | P. N. Amer. . 1767 |
| odorata . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. | Cl. E. Ind. . 1831 |
| orientalis . . . | Yel. wht. | 8, H. De. | Cl. Levant . 1731 |
| paniculata . . . | White | 7, H. De. | Cl. Japan . . 1800 |
| pedicellata, 4 . . | Whit. grn. | 7, H. Ev. | Cl. Majorca . |
| reticulata . . . | Purple | 7, H. De. | Cl. N. Amer. . 1812 |
| semitriloba . . . | Whit. grn. | 6, H. Ev. | Cl. S. Spain . . |
| Simul, 5 . . . | Purple | 7, H. De. | Cl. N. Amer. . 1812 |
| smilacifolia . . . | Purple | S. Ev. | Cl. E. Ind. . 1824 |
| craterata . . . | White | H. De. | Cl. 1800 |
| Viorna . . . | Purple | 8, H. De. | Cl. N. Amer. . 1730 |
| viornoides . . . | Lilac | 8, H. De. | Cl. N. Amer. . 1828 |
| virginiana . . . | Green | 7, H. De. | Cl. N. Amer. . 1767 |
| bracteata, 6 . . . | Grn. wht. | 6, H. De. | Cl. N. Amer. . 1767 |
| Vitalba . . . | White | 8, H. De. | Cl. England . |
| integrata . . . | White | 8, H. De. | Cl. England . |
| Viticella . . . | Purple | 8, H. De. | Cl. Spain . . 1569 |
| cerulea . . . | Blue | 7, H. De. | Cl. Spain . . 1659 |
| plena . . . | Purple | 8, H. De. | Cl. |
| purpurea . . . | Purple | 7, H. De. | Cl. Spain . . |
| sambarsensis . . . | White | G. Ev. | Cl. Zanibar . 1820 |

CLEOMÄ, *Linn.* From *kleio*, to shut; alluding to the parts of the flower. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cappariaceæ*. The species of this genus are very pretty, and free-flowering; the stove kinds require

a rich light soil, and cuttings root freely under a glass. Some of the annual species require sowing in a hotbed frame, or in a hothouse, and when potted off, to be placed among the tender annuals. The hardier kinds may be sown on a hotbed, and when of sufficient size, planted out in sheltered situations in the flower-borders. *Synonymes*: 1. *C. ornithopodioides*. 2. *C. spinosa*.

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| aculeata . . . | White | 6, S. | A. S. Amer. . 1817 |
| arabica . . . | Yellow | 6, H. | A. Arabia . . 1794 |
| arbores . . . | White | 6, S. Ev. | S. Caracæ . 1817 |
| cardinalis . . . | Red | 7, S. | A. Mexico . . 1823 |
| Dilleniana, 1 . . . | White | 6, H. | A. Levant . . 1732 |
| diffusa . . . | Green | 6, S. | A. Brazil . . 1823 |
| gigantea . . . | White | 6, S. Ev. | S. S. Amer. . 1774 |
| heptaphylla . . . | White | 7, S. | A. Jamaica . 1817 |
| Houstonia . . . | White | S. | A. W. Ind. . 1730 |
| iberica . . . | White | H. | A. Iberia . . 1820 |
| monophylla . . . | Yellow | 6, S. | A. E. Ind. . . 1759 |
| seylanica . . . | Yellow | 6, S. | A. E. Ind. . . 1759 |
| polygama . . . | White | 6, S. | A. W. Ind. . 1824 |
| procumbens . . . | Yellow | 6, S. He | P. W. Ind. . 1798 |
| pubescentes . . . | Red | 7, H. | A. 1815 |
| pungens, 2 . . . | White | 7, S. | B. W. Ind. . 1812 |
| rosæa . . . | Red | 6, S. | A. Brazil . . 1825 |
| speciosissima . . . | Purple | 7, H. | A. Mexico . . 1827 |
| spinosa . . . | White | 6, S. | B. W. Ind. . 1731 |
| violacea . . . | Purple | 6, H. | A. Portugal . 1776 |
| virgata . . . | White | 6, H. | A. Persia . . 1820 |

CLEONIA, *Linn.* A Greek name, employed by Theophrastus. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiataæ*. This pretty species merely requires sowing in the open border, and treating as other hardy annuals.

lusitanica . . . Li. blue . 6, H. A. Portugal . 1710

CLEODENDRUM, *Linn.* *Kleros*, lot, and *dendron*, a tree; in allusion to the uncertain medicinal properties of the species. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. A beautiful genus, varying in height from three to eight feet; they succeed best in a rich soil, composed of loam, rotten dung, and sandy peat. Young cuttings root freely in sand or soil, under a glass. *C. speciosissimum* is the most splendid. *Synonymes*: 1. *Folkameia buxifolia*. 2. *C. ovatum*, *V. madagascariense*. 3. *V. angustifolia*. 4. *Leucosceptrum canum*. 5. *Siphonanthus indica*.

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| angustifolium . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | Maurit. . 1824 |
| attenuatum . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | N. Holl. . 1824 |
| buxifolium, 1 . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | 1820 |
| calamitotum . . . | White | 3, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1823 |
| cernuum . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1823 |
| cordamandelanum 2 | White | S. Ev. S. | Maurit. . 1823 |
| costatum . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | N. Holl. . 1823 |
| emirsense . . . | White | 2, S. Ev. S. | Madagas. . 1822 |
| floribundum . . . | Lilac | 7, S. Ev. S. | Madagas. . 1825 |
| fastidium . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | Nepal . . 1820 |
| fortunatum . . . | White | 7, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1784 |
| fragrans . . . | Whit. red | 10, S. Ev. S. | China . . 1790 |
| florè-plenò . . . | Whit. red | 10, S. Ev. S. | China . . 1790 |
| glaucum . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1825 |
| hastatum . . . | White | 6, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1825 |
| helianthifolium . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1824 |
| heterophyllum, 3 . . | White | 8, S. Ev. S. | Maurit. . 1805 |
| inermè . . . | White | 7, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1824 |
| infortunatum . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. |
| Leucosceptrum, 4 . . | White | S. Ev. S. | Nepal . . 1826 |
| ligustrinum . . . | White | 9, S. Ev. S. | Maurit. . 1789 |
| lividum . . . | White | 11, S. Ev. S. | China . . 1824 |
| macrophyllum . . . | Whit. blue | 7, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1815 |
| nutans . . . | White | 11, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1825 |
| odoratum . . . | Red | S. Ev. S. | Nepal . . 1823 |
| paniculatum . . . | Scarlet | 8, S. Ev. S. | Java . . 1809 |
| pholidoides . . . | White | 8, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1820 |
| paniculatum . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1824 |
| serratum . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | Nepal . . 1822 |
| Siphonanthus, 5 . . | White | S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1796 |
| speciosissimum . . . | Scarlet | 8, S. Ev. S. | 1835 |
| squamatum . . . | Scarlet | 8, S. Ev. S. | China . . 1790 |
| ternifolium . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | Nepal . . 1823 |
| tomentosum . . . | White | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. S. W. . 1794 |
| trichotomum . . . | White | G. Ev. S. | Japan . . 1800 |
| urticifolium . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1824 |
| verticillatum . . . | White | 8, S. Ev. S. | Nepal . . 1813 |
| violaceum . . . | Violet | S. Ev. S. | 1822 |
| viscosum . . . | White | 7, S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . 1796 |
| vulgbile . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | Cl. Guinea . 1823 |

CLETHRÄ, *Linn.* From *klethra*, the Greek name of the alder; on account of the resemblance it bears to that plant. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. All the species of this genus are ornamental, growing from two to ten feet high. The greenhouse kinds are well suited for conservatories, succeeding best in peat earth, or light sandy loam; cuttings taken in April, or May, will root freely in sand, under a

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| glass. The hardy kinds, where the soil will suit them, are well adapted for the front of shrubberies, and require the same kind of soil as the greenhouse species. It is usual to increase them by layers; but cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. All the kinds may be raised from seeds. | |
| acuminatā | White . . . 9, H. De. S. Carolina . 1806 |
| alنيفolia | White . . . 9, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1731 |
| arborē | White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. Madeira . 1784 |
| minor | White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. Madeira . |
| variegatā | White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Madeira . |
| ferruginea | White . . . G. Ev. S. Peru . . 1800 |
| nānā | White . . . 8, H. De. S. 1820 |
| paniculatā | White . . . 9, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1770 |
| scabrā | White . . . 9, H. De. S. Georgia . . 1806 |
| tinifolia | White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1825 |
| tomentosā | White . . . 9, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1731 |
| CLEYERĀ, Thunberg. In honour of Andrew Cleyer, M.D., a Dutch botanist, once resident at Batavia. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ternstroemiaceae</i> . An ornamental greenhouse plant, about five feet high; it grows well in sandy peat, and is increased by cuttings under a glass. | |
| japonica | G. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1820 |
| CLIANTRUS, Solander. From <i>kleios</i> , glory, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in reference to the noble appearance of the species of this genus. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A very elegant plant, resembling the <i>Sutherlandia frutescens</i> when in flower; it attains the height of eight or ten feet; it grows well in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; it does best when planted in the border of the conservatory, and will also flourish against a south wall when protected from frost and cold; cuttings root in the kind of soil recommended for growing it, when placed under a glass. | |
| plunicosus, 1 | Crimson . . 5, F. Ev. S. N. Zeal . 1832 |
| CLIDEMĪX. In honour of Clidemi, an ancient Greek botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</i> . The species of this genus are not very showy. For culture and propagation, see <i>Melastoma</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Melastoma alata</i> . 2. <i>M. cernua</i> . 3. <i>M. elegans</i> . 4. <i>M. hirta</i> . 5. <i>M. rubra</i> . 6. <i>M. velutina</i> . | |
| aggregatā | White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1820 |
| cordifolia | White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1822 |
| alata, 1 | White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maran. . . 1819 |
| cerniā, 2 | White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1820 |
| elegans, 3 | White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maran. . . 1822 |
| hirta, 4 | Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1740 |
| holosericeā | White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1820 |
| microphyllā | White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1817 |
| niveā | White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1823 |
| spiciatā | Purple . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1783 |
| rubra, 5 | White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1793 |
| velutina, 6 | White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1816 |
| CLIVĪORĪX, Linn. In honour of George Clifford, a merchant of Amsterdam, and one of the patrons of J. Linnæus. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 13, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i> . These species are only worthy of cultivation on account of their singular habit; they succeed well in an equal mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass. | |
| ciurēā | Grn. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| cordifolia | Grn. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| crenatā | Grn. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1791 |
| cuneatā | Grn. wht. . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1787 |
| ericifolia | Grn. wht. . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1799 |
| falcatā | Grn. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 |
| helicifolia | Grn. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1714 |
| obcordatā | Grn. wht. . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| oblongā | Grn. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816 |
| pulchellā | Grn. wht. . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 |
| ruscifolia | Grn. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1752 |
| sarmentosā | White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1793 |
| strobiliferā | Grn. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. 1818 |
| ternatā | Grn. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 |
| tridentatā | Grn. wht. . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . |
| trifoliatā | Grn. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1752 |
| CLINANDRUM, that part of the column of orchideous plants in which the anther lies. | |
| CLISORHIZUM, Linn. From <i>klis</i> , a bed, and <i>pous</i> , a foot; the flowers have been compared to the castor of a bedpost. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . Rather ornamental plants, growing about a foot high; they do well in any common soil, and increase freely by division of the roots, or by seeds. | |
| ægyptiacum | Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Egypt . . 1759 |
| origanifolium | Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1825 |
| vulgare | Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . |

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| CLINTONĪX, Douglas. In honour of De Witt Clinton, late governor of the state of New York. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Lobeliaceae</i> . Very pretty border plants, producing an abundance of flowers; the seeds merely require sowing in the flower-borders in spring; they produce an abundance of seeds. | |
| slægāns | Blue . . . 7, H. A. Columbia . 1827 |
| pulchellā | Blue wht. 8, G. A. Columbia . 1831 |
| CLITORĪX, Linn. From <i>clitoris</i> , an anatomical term; a resemblance to the configuration of which has been fancied to exist in the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . The species of this genus are mostly climbers, with large elegant pea-flowers: they succeed best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; cuttings will root under a glass, in heat, but the best method of increasing them is by seed, which sometimes ripens in this country. The annual species requires the same treatment as other tender annuals. | |
| arborescens | Pink . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . 1804 |
| braziliānā | Pink . . . 7, S. Tr. A. Brazil . . 1759 |
| coecineā | Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. T. Brazil . . 1820 |
| formosā | Pink . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Orinoco . 1823 |
| gracilis | Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1824 |
| heterophyllā | Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1812 |
| lascivā | Blue . . . 7, G. Ev. T. Madag. . 1826 |
| marianā | Blue . . . 8, F. De. T. W. N. Amer. . 1759 |
| mexicanā | Purple . 10, G. Ev. T. W. N. Amer. . 1759 |
| Plumieri | Whit. red 10, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . |
| Ternatēā | Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1739 |
| virginianā | Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. T. W. America . 1732 |
| CLIVĪYĀ, Lindley. Named in honour of the Duchess of Northumberland. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarylhidaceae</i> . A beautiful plant, requiring a warm part of the greenhouse, or a cool part of the stove; the soil it grows best in is a rich loam, with about a third part sand; when growing freely, it requires a plentiful supply of water; it may be increased by divisions, or seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Imatophyllum aitonii</i> . | |
| nobilis, 1 | Red yel. . 7, G. Ev. Bl. C. G. H. . 1823 |
| CLOSED, that which is closed up, leaving no aperture; pressed together, not spreading. | |
| CLOSE-PRESSED, when any thing lies quite close upon a surface. | |
| CLOUDBERRY, see <i>Ribis chamaemōris</i> . | |
| CLOVE, see <i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> . | |
| CLOVES, forked. | |
| CLOVER, see <i>Trifolium</i> . | |
| CLOVER-TREE, see <i>Caryophyllus</i> . | |
| CROWN'S ALLREAL, see <i>Stachys palustris</i> . | |
| CLUB GRASS, see <i>Corynephorus</i> . | |
| CLUB MOSS, see <i>Lycopodium</i> . | |
| CLUB RUSH, see <i>Scirpus</i> . | |
| CLUSĪX, Linn. In honour of Charles de l'Ecluse, of Artois, a celebrated botanist, who died in 1609. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Guttiferae</i> . A very ornamental genus of trees growing, under cultivation, thirty feet high; they require a light sandy loam, and the pots must be well drained. Cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. In tropical climates they are found growing on other trees. | |
| albā | White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1752 |
| flavā | Yellow . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1759 |
| rosēā | Red . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Carolina . 1692 |
| venosā | White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1733 |
| CLUSTERED, disposed in clusters. | |
| CLUTĪYĀ, Aiton. Named after Outgers Cluyt, a Dutchman, who was professor of botany at Leyden. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . Ornamental species, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass. | |
| alaternoides | White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1692 |
| collinā | White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1807 |
| daphnoides | White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1731 |
| erfoides | White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| heterophyllā | White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 |
| pātulā | White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1812 |
| polifoliā | White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| polygonoides | White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| pubescens | White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| pulchellā | White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1739 |
| tennifoliā | White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1817 |
| tomentosā | White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812 |
| CLYPRATE, buckler-shaped. | |
| CLYPRĒOLĀ, Gaertner. From <i>clypis</i> , a buckler; in | |

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| allusion to its buckler-like silicle. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Pretty annuals, which only require sowing in the open ground, and to be treated as other hardy annuals. | | <p><i>punctata</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1733 <i>tenuifolia</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1820 <i>uvifera</i>, 1 . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1690 <i>virans</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1825</p> | |
| <p><i>Ion Thlaspi</i> . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1710 <i>eriphoria</i> . . . White . 6, H. A. Spain . . 1820</p> | <p>COCŪLUS, a kind of cell, which opens with elasticity. COCŪLUS, <i>Decandolle</i>. Derived from <i>coccus</i>, the systematic name of the cochineal; given to this genus because most of the species bear scarlet berries. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Menispermaceae</i>. An interesting genus of plants, remarkable for its medicinal virtues. The species do well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely under a glass. <i>C. crispus</i> is used in intermittent fevers and liver complaints; a poisonous principle called picrotoxia has been detected in the seed of <i>C. suberosus</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Menispermum coculus</i>.</p> | | |
| <p>CNEMIDŪTACHYS, <i>Martius</i>. Derived from <i>knemia</i>, the spoke of a wheel, and <i>stachys</i>, a spike. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i>. A worthless stove annual, growing in sandy peat—<i>Chamedæ</i>.</p> | <p><i>cordifolius</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1820 <i>crispus</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1822 <i>incanus</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1820 <i>laurifolius</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1816 <i>orbiculatus</i> . . . Grn. yel. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1790 <i>palmetis</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1800 <i>Plukenetii</i>, 1 . . . Grn. jel. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1790 <i>rotundifolius</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. . 1820 <i>suberosus</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1800 <i>tomentosus</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1819 <i>villosus</i> . . . Grn. yel. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1800 <i>hirsutus</i> . . . Grn. yel. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1800</p> | | |
| <p>CNĒSTIS, <i>Justie</i>. From <i>knao</i>, to scratch; in reference to the prickly capsules. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Connaraceae</i>; Ornamental shrubs; see <i>Connarus</i>, for culture and propagation.</p> | <p><i>anglica</i> . . . White . 5, H. A. Britain . . <i>Aimoracæa</i> . . . White . 5, H. Fu. P. England . . <i>dánica</i> . . . White . 5, H. A. Britain . . <i>fenestrata</i> . . . White . 5, H. B. Greenland . 1820 <i>gronlandica</i> . . . Fleah . 5, H. B. Scotland . . <i>integrifolia</i> . . . White . 5, H. B. Siberia . . 1822 <i>officinalis</i> . . . White . 4, F. B. Britain . . <i>minor</i> . . . White . 4, H. B. Britain . . <i>rotundifolia</i> . . . White . 4, H. B. Britain . . <i>pyrenæica</i> . . . White . 4, H. B. Pyrenees . 1820</p> | | |
| <p>CORNICULATA . . . Purple . S. Ev. S. Guinea . . 1798 <i>glabra</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. S. Maurt. . . 1823 <i>polyphylla</i> . . . Purple . S. Ev. S. Maurt. . . 1823</p> | <p>COCHLEARĪA, <i>Tournefort</i>. From <i>cochlear</i>, a spoon; the leaves are hollowed like the bowl of a spoon. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i>. Plants of little interest with the exception of <i>C. Armoracca</i>, the common Horse-radish, which should be planted in February or October in a deep rich soil; the best way of increasing it is by slips from the root. The smaller perennial kinds do best in pots or rock-work. The annuals and biennials merely require sowing in the open border, which should be done directly after the seeds have ripened. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>C. pusilla</i>. 2. <i>Myagrum saxatile</i>.</p> | | |
| <p>CNĪDĪCŪM, <i>Cusson</i>. The ancient name of Orach. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. Worthless herbaceous plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Séséli</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>s: 1. <i>Smyrnium atropurpureum</i>. 2. <i>Selinum canadense</i>. 3. <i>Angelica Fischeri</i>—<i>atropurpureum</i> 1, <i>canadense</i> 2, <i>Fischeri</i> 3, <i>Monnieri</i>, <i>pyrenæum</i>.</p> | <p><i>acaulis</i> 1, <i>auriculata</i>, <i>glatifolia</i>, <i>macrocarpa</i>, <i>saxifolia</i> 2.</p> | | |
| <p>COADUNATE, united, soldered together.</p> | <p>COCHLEATE, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |
| <p>COAGŪLANS, congealing together.</p> | <p>COCHLEATĒ, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |
| <p>COARCTATE, pressed together.</p> | <p>COCHLEATĒ, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |
| <p>CORĒA, <i>Cavanilles</i>. In honour of B. Cobo, a Spanish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniaceae</i>. A very fast growing climber, well adapted to a conservatory; it thrives well in the open air in summer, and looks well growing up by the side of a house; if the wall be rough on which it runs, the tendrils will catch fast hold of the crevices and support the branches without any assistance; it may be increased by cuttings, which will root under a glass, in a little moist heat, but it is best to raise it from seeds, which ripen in abundance.</p> | <p>COCHLEATĒ, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |
| <p><i>scandens</i> . . . Purple . 8, F. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . 1792</p> | <p>COCHLEATĒ, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |
| <p>COBŪRŪM, <i>Herbert</i>. In honour of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, now King of Belgium. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i>. Handsome species, requiring the same treatment as <i>Pancratium</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Pancratium incarnatum</i>.</p> | <p>COCHLEATĒ, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |
| <p><i>fulva</i> . . . Tawny . G. Bu. P. S. Amer. . . 1829 <i>incarnata</i>, 1 . . . Scarlet . 8, F. Bu. P. Quito . . 1826</p> | <p>COCHLEATĒ, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |
| <p>COBVEBĒM, covered with loose hairs, as if with a cobweb.</p> | <p>COCHLEATĒ, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |
| <p>COCCOCŪSĒLŪM, <i>Swartz</i>. From <i>kokkos</i>, fruit, and <i>kypaele</i>, a vase; alluding to the shape of the berries. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i>. An uninteresting stove herbaceous plant, growing in sandy loam, and multiplied by cuttings in sand, under a glass—<i>répens</i>.</p> | <p>COCHLEATĒ, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |
| <p>COCŪLOBĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>kokkos</i>, a berry, and <i>lobos</i>, a lobe; in allusion to the character of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygonaceae</i>. The Sea-side Grape is an ornamental genus, varying in height from fifteen to eighty feet, the species are remarkable for their large leaves. They grow well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood, taken off at a joint, will root freely under a glass, in sand; the leaves of the cuttings must not be shortened. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Coccoloba parviflora</i>.</p> | <p>COCHLEATĒ, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |
| <p><i>acuminata</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. N. Gren. . 1820 <i>barbadensis</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. Barbadoes . 1790 <i>braziliensis</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. Brazil . . 1825 <i>diversifolia</i> . . . Wht. grn. 8, S. Ev. T. St. Domin. 1818 <i>exocriata</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1733 <i>flavescens</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. St. Domin. 1820 <i>latifolia</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1812 <i>laurifolia</i> . . . Wht. grn. 8, S. Ev. T. Caraccas . 1822 <i>longifolia</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1810 <i>microstachya</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1824 <i>nivea</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1818 <i>obovata</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1824 <i>obtusifolia</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. Carthage . 1822 <i>orbicularis</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1825 <i>pubescens</i> . . . Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1690</p> | <p>COCHLEATĒ, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |
| <p><i>flexuosa</i> Pa. grn. . Palm. Brasil . . 1825 <i>nucifera</i> Pa. grn. . Palm. E. Ind. . 1690 <i>plumosa</i>, 1 Pa. grn. . Palm. Brasil . . 1825</p> | <p>COCHLEATĒ, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |
| <p>CONĀRĪŪM, <i>Solander</i>. Derived from <i>kodarion</i>, a leather pouch; in reference to the pods. <i>Linn.</i> 2, [82]</p> | <p>COCHLEATĒ, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.</p> | | |

| COD | COL | COL | COL |
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| Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Ornamental trees, from twelve to twenty feet high. For culture and propagation, see <i>Copaifera</i> . | | | |
| acutifolium . . . Pa. red . . . 2, S. Ev. T. S. Leone . . . 1800 | | | |
| obtusifolium . . . Pa. red . . . 2, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . . 1824 | | | |
| CODIUM , <i>Stackhouse</i> . From <i>kodon</i> , a skin; on account of the appearance of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ</i> . Marine productions of little interest— <i>barsü, tomentösüm</i> . | | | |
| CODINS AND CREAM , see <i>Epitobium hirsütüm</i> . | | | |
| CODON , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>kodon</i> , a little bell, referring to the shape of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hydroclacæ</i> . A curious plant, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat; it requires to be kept with the greenhouse plants. | | | |
| Royeni White . . . 9, G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1801 | | | |
| CODONOPHORÄ , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>kodon</i> , a little bell, and <i>phoros</i> , to bear; alluding to the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gesneriacæ</i> . Ornamental plants. For culture, &c., see <i>Gesnerid</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Gesnera pasinata</i> . <i>G. tomentosä</i> . | | | |
| gandiflorä 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1813 | | | |
| lanceolata, 2 . . . Scarlet . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Anzer . . . 1732 | | | |
| COLIA , <i>Lindley</i> . Not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidacæ</i> . This is described as being a very curiously formed plant, and requiring the same treatment as <i>Stanhopea</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cymbidium tripterum</i> , <i>Epidendrum tripterum</i> . | | | |
| Bauerianä White . . . 6, S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1790 | | | |
| COLOGYNÉ , <i>Lindley</i> . From <i>kolos</i> , hollow, and <i>gyné</i> , a female; in allusion to the form of the stigma. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidacæ</i> . The species of this genus are all very handsome when in flower, and therefore deserve to be in every collection of Orchideous plants. From most of the species having been introduced but a short time, they are rather rare in most collections. They should be grown in a hot damp heat, and otherwise treated as the <i>Stanhopeas</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Calogyne punctulata</i> . | | | |
| barbatä Wh. tel. . . 12, S. Epi. Khoosea . . . 1837 | | | |
| cristatä S. Epi. Nepal . . . 1837 | | | |
| elätä S. Epi. Khoosea . . . 1837 | | | |
| fimbriatä Wh. brn. . . 9, S. Epi. Nepal . . . | | | |
| fliccidä White . . . 1, S. Epi. Nepal . . . | | | |
| Gardnerianä White . . . 11, S. Epi. Khoosea . . . 1837 | | | |
| interruptä White . . . S. Epi. Khoosea . . . 1837 | | | |
| longicaulis Wh. tel. . . S. Epi. Khoosea . . . 1837 | | | |
| maculatä S. Epi. Khoosea . . . 1837 | | | |
| maculä Wh. tel. . . S. Epi. Khoosea . . . 1837 | | | |
| nitidä Yellow . . . S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | | |
| ocellatä Yellow . . . S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | | |
| ovallä Wh. brn. . . 10, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . | | | |
| proliferä Yellowish . . . S. Epi. Khoosea . . . 1837 | | | |
| rigidä Yellow . . . S. Epi. Khoosea . . . 1837 | | | |
| undulatä White . . . S. Epi. Khoosea . . . 1837 | | | |
| Willichianä Rose . . . S. Epi. Khoosea . . . 1837 | | | |
| COFFEA , <i>Linn.</i> Named from <i>Coffea</i> , a province of Narea in Africa, where it grows in abundance. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonacæ</i> . The Coffee-tree is a very ornamental plant, succeeding well in peat and loam, and if kept clean and free from insects it will flower and fruit abundantly; to grow well, it must have a good supply of water and plenty of pot-room; cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. Coffee is the roasted seeds of this plant, and owes its character to a peculiar chemical principle called <i>Caffein</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Tetramerium paniculatum</i> . | | | |
| arabictis, 1 White . . . 9, S. Ev. S. Yemena . . . 1696 | | | |
| paniculatä, 1 White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1822 | | | |
| COFFEE-TREE , see <i>Coffea</i> . | | | |
| COGWOOD TREE , see <i>Laurus Chloroägilön</i> . | | | |
| COHERING , connected. | | | |
| COIX , <i>Linn.</i> A name applied by Theophrastus to a reed-leaved plant. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A genus of curious tropical grasses, growing freely in light rich soil; they produce both flowers and seeds in great plenty. | | | |
| agrestis Apetal . . . Grass. E. Ind. . . . 1812 | | | |
| arundinacä Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Mexico . . . 1818 | | | |
| exaltatä Apetal . . . 6, Grass. China . . . 1816 | | | |
| Koenigii Apetal . . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1818 | | | |
| lachrymä Apetal . . . 6, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1596 | | | |
| COLA , see <i>Sterculia acuminatä</i> . | | | |
| COLBERTIÄ , <i>Salisbury</i> . In honour of John Baptist Colbert, Marquis of Seignelai, a famous French statesman and patron of botany; died 1633. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Dilleniaceæ</i> . A beautiful genus of trees, resembling <i>Dillenia</i> , to which genus they may be referred for culture and propagation. | | | |
| coromandelianä, 1 Yellow . . . 4, S. Ev. T. Coroman. . . 1803 | | | |
| scabrällä Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Nepal . . . 1820 | | | |
| COLCHICUM , <i>Linn.</i> Named after Colchis, its native country. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthacæ</i> . An ornamental genus of bulbs, growing best in a light loamy soil, and increased by offsets from the bulbs, or from seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Merendera montana</i> . | | | |
| alpinüm Purple . . . 7, H. Bu. P. Apennin. . . 1820 | | | |
| arenariüm Purple . . . 9, H. Bu. P. Hungary . . . 1816 | | | |
| altumnä Purple . . . 9, H. Bu. P. Britain . . . | | | |
| album White . . . 9, H. Bu. P. Britain . . . | | | |
| foliis-variegätis Purple . . . 9, H. Bu. P. Britain . . . | | | |
| flöre-pleno Purple . . . 9, H. Bu. P. Britain . . . | | | |
| byzantiüm Purple . . . 9, H. Bu. P. Levant . . . 1629 | | | |
| chionensë Purple . . . 11, H. Bu. P. Chio . . . | | | |
| crociiflorüm Purple . . . 8, H. Bu. P. S. Eur. . . | | | |
| montänüm, 1 Purple . . . 8, H. Bu. P. S. Eur. . . 1819 | | | |
| tesellatüm Purple . . . 8, H. Bu. P. S. Eur. . . 1690 | | | |
| umbrosüm Pink . . . 9, H. Bu. P. Crimea . . . 1819 | | | |
| variegätüm Purple . . . 9, H. Bu. P. Greece . . . 1629 | | | |
| COLDENIÄ , <i>Linn.</i> In honour of C. Colden, a zealous North American botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Boraginacæ</i> . A pretty stove annual, requiring the same treatment as other tender annuals. | | | |
| procumbens White . . . 7, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1699 | | | |
| COLEBRÖCKIÄ , <i>Smith</i> . In honour of H. T. Colebrooke, an accomplished botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i> . A beautiful genus of shrubs, growing about three feet high, succeeding best in a mixture of peat and loam; increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| oppositiföllä White . . . G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1820 | | | |
| terniföllä White . . . G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823 | | | |
| COLONEMÄ , <i>Bartling</i> . From <i>kelosa</i> , a sheath, and <i>nema</i> , a filament; in allusion to the manner in which the filaments are fixed. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutacæ</i> . A very beautiful little shrub. For culture and propagation, see <i>Adenändri</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Diosma alba</i> . | | | |
| albä, 1 White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1798 | | | |
| COLEORHIZÄ , a little sheath, which tips the radicle in cruciferous plants. | | | |
| COLÉES , <i>Loureiro</i> . Derived from <i>kolos</i> , a sheath; referring to the manner in which the stamens are united. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i> . Shrubs of some merit, requiring to be grown in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. ambuinicus</i> , <i>Gesneria odorata</i> . 2. <i>Plectanthus barbatus</i> , <i>P. Forskoldii</i> . 3. <i>P. fruticosus</i> . | | | |
| aromatitcus, 1 Blue . . . 5, S. Ev. S. India . . . 1826 | | | |
| barbatüs, 2 Blue . . . 10, S. Ev. S. Abyssinia . . . 1806 | | | |
| fruticosüs, 3 Blue . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 | | | |
| COLLEPSING , the act of closing or falling together. | | | |
| COLLEMÄ , <i>Hoffmann</i> . From the Greek <i>kolla</i> , glue; all the species are gelatinous. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . A rather extensive genus of <i>Lichenes</i> , varying from half an inch to three inches high, found in a variety of situations, some being on the trunks and roots of trees, some on rocks, and others on old walls and dry banks, &c.— <i>Burgessii, cheiläm, corrugätüm, cretätüm, crispäm, fasciculäre, flaccidüm, fluviälle, frägräns, färuüm, granulätüm, lacëräm, melänüm, M. marginälle, multipartitüm, musciölä, nigrescens, nigräm, palmätüm, picitätä, saturinäüm, Schraderi, scotinäm, S. simütüm, spongiosüm, subtille, tenäz, tenuissimüm, tremelloidës</i> . | | | |
| COLLETIÄ . A name given by Commerson, in honour of his friend and countryman M. Collet, a writer upon the plants of Brest. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnacæ</i> . Ornamental shrubs, varying from two to five feet high. For culture and propagation, see <i>Retanillä</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. ferox</i> . 2. <i>C. horrida</i> . | | | |
| hörridä, 1 Gsh. wht. . . 5, F. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1832 | | | |
| serratiföllä Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1822 | | | |
| spinösä, 2 Apetal . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1823 | | | |
| COLLIGIÄ , <i>Molina</i> . The name given to it by the natives. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiacæ</i> . | | | |

COL

A shrub of considerable merit, though little known in cultivation.

odorifera . . . Yel. wht. . . G. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1831

COLLINSIA, Nuttall. In honour of Zac. Collins, vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. A most elegant genus of hardy annuals: the seeds of the different kinds need only to be sown in the borders of the flower-garden early in spring, they will then flower beautifully during summer, and ripen plenty of seeds; to obtain flowering plants early in spring, the seed must be sown in autumn.

bicolor . . . Pur. wht. . . 6, H. A. California . . . 1833
 grandiflora . . . Pk. blue . . . 6, H. A. Columbia . . . 1826
 heterophylla . . . Lilac . . . 7, H. A. Columbia . . . 1838
 parviflora . . . Pur. blue . . . 6, H. Tr. A. Columbia . . . 1826
 varna . . . Pur. blue . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . . 1826

COLLINSIA, N. Named by Linnæus in honour of his friend Peter Collinson, F.R.S., a distinguished promoter of botany. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. A genus of pretty plants, growing upwards of three feet high; they succeed well in common garden soil, particularly if they are planted in a moist situation; they are increased by dividing them at the roots.

anisata . . . Yellow . . . 10, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1806
 canadensis . . . Lil. yel. . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1735
 cordata . . . Lil. yel. . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1734
 ovata . . . Lil. yel. . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1734
 ovalis . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1812
 scabrisetula . . . Red yel. . . 8, G. Her. P. E. Flor. . . 1776
 tuberosa . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Tu. P. Carolina . . . 1806

COLLONIA, Nuttall. Derived from *kolla*, glue; referring to the seeds. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceae*. A genus of annuals, possessing little beauty in their flowers; they require the same treatment as *Collinsia*. Synonyme: 1. *C. laterita*.

cocinata, 1. . . Brick . . . 7, H. A. Chile . . . 1832
 grandiflora . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. Columbia . . . 1826
 heterophylla . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. Columbia . . . 1826
 linearis . . . Red . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1826

COLOGANIA, Kunth. In honour of the family of Cologan, of Port Orotavo in Teneriffe, from whom the men of science visiting that island experience the greatest hospitality. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A beautiful genus of climbers. For culture and propagation, see *Clitoria*. Synonyme: 1. *Clitoria Broussonetii*.

angustifolia . . . Violet . . . S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . . 1827
 Broussonetii, 1 . . . Violet . . . S. Ev. Tw. . . 1827

COLOPHONIA, Commeraon. Its name in the Isle of France is Bois de Colophone. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Burseraceae*. An ornamental tree, scarcely known in collections. For culture and propagation, see *Boswellia*.

mauritanica . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. T. Mauritius . . . 1826

COLDRANS, changeable, coloured.

COLORATE, coloured, painted.

COLORON, see *Fusania*.

COLORON-TREE, see *Cassia Colpocoon*.

COLORON-FOOT, see *Tussilago*.

COLUBRINA, Richard. From *koluber*, a snake; alluding to the appearance of the twisted stamens. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceae*. Plants of little beauty, and scarcely worth cultivating except in general collections; loam and peat suits them, and cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass. Synonymes: 1. *Ceanothus asiaticus*. 2. *C. cubensis*. 3. *C. colubrina*. 4. *C. reclinatus*.

asiatica, 1. . . Pa. vel. . . 7, G. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1691
 cubensis, 2. . . Crimson . . . S. Ev. S. Cuba . . . 1820
 ferruginosa, 3. . . Green . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Bahama . . . 1762
 reclinata, 4 . . . Green . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1758

COLUBRINA, relating to snakes.

COLUMBINE, see *Aquilegia*.

COLUMBINUS, resembling a dove in shape or colour.

COLUMELLIA. Named by Jacquin after the celebrated Geoponic writer, L. J. M. Columella, a Spaniard, who flourished about forty-two years A.C. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Columelliaceae*. A worthless greenhouse biennial, growing in any common soil. Synonyme: 1. *Neottia biennis-biennis* 1.

COLUMNÆA, Plumier. In honour of Fabius Columna, of the noble family of Colonna, in Italy. Linn. 14,

COL

Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceae*. Pretty flowering plants, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat, and striking readily from cuttings: the plants must be carefully watered or they will soon rot; they require a dry part of the house.

hirta . . . Pa. pur. . . 9, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1780
 rufiana . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1823
 scandens . . . Scarlet . . . 8, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1759
 trifoliata . . . Blue . . . 9, S. Ev. S. . . 1823

COLURIA, R. Brown. From *kolouros*, deprived of a tail; in reference to the seed wanting that appendage. Linn. 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. A pretty species, thriving best in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased by divisions. Synonyme: 1. *Geum potentilloides*.

potentilloides, 1. Orange . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1780

COLUTEA, Linn. Supposed to be from *koluo*, to amputate; they are said to die if the branches are cut off. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. All the species of Bladder-Senna, on account of the great profusion of flowers, and their continuing in flower the most of the season, are well adapted for the shrubbery; they thrive in any common soil, and are increased by seeds, or cuttings planted in the autumn. *C. arborea* is purgative. Synonyme: 1. *C. Pocockii*.

arborescens . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. De. S. France . . . 1548
 cruenta . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. De. S. Levant . . . 1710
 halappia, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. De. S. Levant . . . 1752
 media . . . Orange . . . 7, H. De. S. . . .
 nepalensis . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. De. S. Nepal . . . 1822

COLVILLEA, Bojer. In honour of Sir Charles Colville, Governor of the Mauritius. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A splendid tree, from forty to fifty feet high; nothing is at present known of its cultivation.

racemosa . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. T. Madagas. . .

COMANDRA, Nuttall. Derived from *kome*, hair, and *aner*, anther; in allusion to the tuft of hair attached to the anthers. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Santalaceae*. A hardy plant of some merit, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by divisions. Synonymes: 1. *Thesium umbellatum*, *Hamiltonia umbellatum*.

umbellata, 1 . . . Green . . . H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1782

COMAROPIS, Richard. From *komaron*, the comarum, and *opsis*, appearance; because of its resemblance to Marsh Cinquefoil. Linn. 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. Pretty herbaceous plants. For culture and propagation, see *Geum*. Synonymes: 1. *Dalibarda fragarioides*, *Waldsteinia Doniana*. 2. *D. fragarioides*.

Doniana, 1. . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800
 fengarioides, 2. . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1803

COMARUM, Linn. Derived from *komaron*, the arbutus; on account of the similarity of its fruit. Linn. 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. An interesting plant, growing in any moist soil, and increased by divisions. Synonyme: 1. *Potentilla comarum*.

palustre, 1. . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

COMATIS, tufted.

COMBRÆTUM, *Lafling*. A name given to a climbing plant by Pliny. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceae*. Plants surpassed by few in the elegance and brilliancy of their blossoms; they all thrive well in loam and peat, and cuttings of the young wood root readily in a pot of sand, in a moist heat, with a glass over them. The climbing species are well adapted to training up the rafters, or covering the trellis-work in a stove. Synonyme: 1. *C. laxum*.

elegans . . . Scarlet . . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . . 1820
 farinosum . . . Orn. red . . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . . 1825
 grandiflorum . . . Scarlet . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Leone . . . 1824
 nanum . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1825
 paniculatum . . . Scarlet . . . 9, S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . . . 1824
 racemosum . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Benin . . . 1826
 secundum, 1 . . . Yel. str. . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Trinidad . . . 1818

COMSPERMA, *Labillardiere*. From *kome*, the hair of the head; and *sperma*, a seed; alluding to the tuft of hairs at the end of the seed. Linn. 14, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Polygalaceae*. These species are well worthy of cultivation, succeeding best in sandy loam and peat, and young cuttings will root freely in sand, under a glass.

| COM | CON | CON | CON |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| cordifolia . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822 | | loam; increased by offsets. <i>Synonyme: 1. C. bifolia.</i> | |
| ericina . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822 | | bifolia Blue . . . 4, G. Bu. P. Chile . . . 1823 | |
| gracilis . . . Blue . . . 4, G. De. Tw. Australia. 1834 | | Simsi, 1 Blue . . . 4, G. Bu. P. Chile . . . 1823 | |
| COMFREY, see <i>Strophitium</i>. | | | |
| COMMELINA, Linn. In honour of J. and G. Commelin, famous Dutch botanists. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Commelinaceae</i> . Some of the plants of this genus are very handsome; the stove kinds grow freely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and are increased by divisions or seeds. The hardy kinds thrive in common garden soil, and are increased by offsets from the roots, or by seeds; the annual species require the same treatment as other hardy and tender annuals. | | | |
| africana Blue . . . 7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . . 1759 | | CONDENSATE, bundled, growing close. | |
| angustifolia Blue . . . 6, F. Ev. Tr. Carolina . . 1827 | | CONDYLOCARPUS, <i>Hoffman</i> . From <i>kondyle</i> , a knob, and <i>karpos</i> , fruit; in allusion to the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Worthless weeds, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes: 1. Tordylium apulum. 2. T. humile. 3. T. officinale—apulum 1, humile 2, officinale 3.</i> | |
| bengalensis Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. Tr. Bengal . . . 1794 | | CONE, a particular kind of compound fruit. | |
| Cajennensis Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. Tr. Guiana . . . 1823 | | CONFERRUMINATE, united together so as to be undistinguishable. | |
| carolinensis Blue . . . 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . 1826 | | CONFERVA, <i>Agardh</i> . Derived from the Latin <i>conferrumino</i> , to consolidate; because of the close coherence. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . A very extensive and interesting genus of <i>Algae</i> , found chiefly in the ocean, lakes, pools, ditches, &c.— <i>aezagröplä, äräü, æruginosä, alpina, ärcäta, äspärd, bombgicinä, Bröwnii, capilläris, cärnä, catenätä, colläbens, cögregätä, crässä, crispätä, cirtä, dissiliens, distäns, ericetörum, fasciätä, ferruginä, flaccä, flaccidä, flavescens, floccosä, fräctä, furcüm, glomerätä, heterochlöä, hormotdes, Hutchinsii, implexä, intricätä, isogönä, lanosä, linitum, melogönitum, mucöstum, patens, P. prolifärd, pellucidä, refräctä, ripärdü, rivuläris, R. änglicä, rupestris, sericä, stelläris, tortuosä, tumidulä, vaucheriaformis, vesicätä, V. fuscescens, Youngänä, zonätä.</i> | |
| caerulescens Blue . . . 6, S. Her. P. America . . 1813 | | CONFLUENT, running into one another at the base or apex. | |
| communis Par. blue . 6, H. A. America . . 1732 | | CONGLUTINATE, glued together into one mass. | |
| cuscutätä Blue . . . 7, G. A. Brazil . . . 1825 | | CONICAL, shaped like a cone. | |
| cynäea Blue . . . 7, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . 1820 | | CONICALLY-SUBULATE, between cone and awl-shaped, thickest at the base. | |
| deficiens Blue . . . 8, S. Ev. Tr. Brazil . . 1823 | | CONICO-CYLINDRICAL, form of a cylinder, but tapering to a point. | |
| dianthifolia Blue . . . 7, S. W. P. . . . 1816 | | CONICO-SUBULATE, awl-shaped and conical, tapering to a point. | |
| döbä Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. Tr. . . . 1818 | | CONIC-OVATE, between egg-shaped and conical. | |
| eräctä Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Virginia . . 1782 | | CONJUGATE, joined in pairs; chiefly applied to leaves. | |
| fasciculätä Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Lima . . . 1817 | | CONFUM. Derived, according to Linnæus, from <i>konis</i> , dust or powder; the application of the term is not evident. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . The annual species of this genus merely require sowing in the open ground in autumn; the stove species delights in a rich mould, and is increased by dividing the roots. In the south of Europe <i>C. maculatum</i> is a dangerous poison, while in Russia and the Crimea it is innocuous and eatable. | |
| gracilis Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. Lima . . . 1830 | | CRÖTICUM White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1818 | |
| hirtella Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1820 | | maculätum White . . . 6, H. B. Britain . . . 1824 | |
| longicaulis Blue . . . 8, S. Ev. Tr. Caracacs . . 1806 | | moschätum White . . . 6, S. Fu. P. S. Amer. . 1824 | |
| mollis Blue . . . 8, S. Ev. Tr. Caracacs . . 1804 | | CONNÄRUS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>conarus</i> , the name of a tree described by Athenæus. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Connaraceae</i> . The species of this genus are ornamental plants, growing from six to eight feet high; they succeed best in a mixture of peat and loam, and increase by cuttings of the ripened wood in sand, under a glass, in heat. | |
| obliquä Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. Tr. . . . 1820 | | nitidüs White . . . S. Ev. S. Silhet . . . 1824 | |
| palidä Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. Tr. Trinidad . . 1820 | | paniculatüs White . . . S. Ev. S. Chittagong 1824 | |
| parviflorä Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. Tr. . . . 1824 | | pubescens White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1822 | |
| polygamä Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. Tr. China . . . 1818 | | CONNÄRUS, joined together at the base. | |
| tuberösä Blue . . . 6, S. Her. P. Mexico . . 1732 | | CONNIVING, converging, lying close together. | |
| virginicä Blue . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Virginia . . 1779 | | CONOCARPUS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>konos</i> , a cone, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; the fruit is so closely imbricated in a head as to resemble a fir cone. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Combretaceae</i> . Ornamental shrubs. For culture and propagation, see <i>Bucida</i> . The bark of <i>C. racemosus</i> is much used in Rio Janeiro for tanning. | |
| COMMERSÖNIA, Forster. In honour of Philibert Commerson, M.D., a French botanist and traveller, who died in 1774. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i> . These ornamental shrubs thrive well in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| echinätä White . . . S. Ev. S. Moluccas . 1820 | | acutifolüs Pa. vel. . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1824 | |
| platyphyllä White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Moluccas . 1806 | | erectüs White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1752 | |
| COMMUNED, pulverised, pounded. | | | |
| COMOCLADIA, P. Browne. From <i>come</i> , a tuft, and <i>klados</i> , a branch; the leaves being crowded at the tops of the branches. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Anacardiaceae</i> . Ornamental trees, from fifteen to twenty feet high, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam, or any light rich soil; ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| dentätä Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1790 | | procumbens Pa. vel. . . S. Ev. S. Cuba . . . 1750 | |
| ilicifolia Red . . . S. Ev. S. Caribbee Is. 1789 | | racemosüs White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1820 | |
| integrifolia Red . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1778 | | | |
| COMPACT, close, crowded. | | | |
| COMPARETTIA, Poppig and Endlicher. Named after Andreas Comparetti, professor at Padua, and an eminent writer upon vegetable physiology. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This is a splendid but a very rare genus of plants, well worth cultivating for the brilliant colour of the flowers, and their very curious structure. They will be found to succeed well potted in good fibrous peat, and the pots efficiently drained with broken potshards, which should be carried up the centre of the peat. The plants should be raised above the pot according to their size, in the same way as the <i>Stanhopeas</i> . | | | |
| coccinä Scarlet . . . 8, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1838 | | | |
| COMPLANATE, flattened. | | | |
| COMPLICATE, folded together. | | | |
| COMPOUND, used in botany to express the union of several things into one. | | | |
| COMPRESSED, pressed together, flattened. | | | |
| COMPSONIA, Banks. In honour of Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of London, an ardent cultivator of exotics. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Myricaceae</i> . A pretty shrub, growing about four feet high in light sandy loam or peat soil; increased by layers. | | | |
| asplenifolia Brown . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1714 | | | |
| CONANTHERÄ, Ruiz et Pavon. From <i>konos</i> , a cone, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther; the anthers being united into a cone. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . A pretty genus of bulbs, growing best in light sandy | | | |

CONOCHEMILUS, *Blume*. From *konos*, a cone, and *kephale*, a head; referring to the form of the flowers. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Urticaceae*. A curious plant, growing about ten feet high; cultivated in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

naucleifolius, 1. Yellow. S. Ev. S. Chittagong. 1820

CONOID, cone-shaped.

CONOPSEIUM, *Koch*. From *konos*, a cone, and *podion*, a little foot; form of flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Plants of little beauty; may be grown in any common soil, and increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *Sison canadense*. 2. *Myrrhis Claytoni*. 3. *Bunium denudatum*.

Claytoni, 2. . . . White. 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1806

canadense 1, *denudatum* 3.

CONOPSEIUM, resembling a gnat.

CONOSPERMUM, *Smith*. From *konos*, a cone, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Protaceae*. An ornamental genus of plants, thriving well in sandy peat, and readily increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass.

aciniifolium . . . White. 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824

cardioides . . . Blue. 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1830

capitatum . . . Blue. 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824

ellipticum . . . White. 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1822

ericiifolium . . . White. 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1820

longifolium . . . White. 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824

taxifolium . . . White. 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824

tenuifolium . . . White. 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824

triplinerivium . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1830

CONOSTOMUM, *Swartz*. From *konos*, a cone, and *stoma*, a mouth; the teeth of the theca are united. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musci*. A curious species of moss, found during summer on some of the Scotch mountains. *Synonyme*: 1. *Grimmia conostoma-boreale* 1.

CONOSTYLIS, *R. Brown*. From *konos*, a cone, and *stylos*, a style; the styles are united. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hamdoraceae*. Rather an ornamental genus, growing about a foot high; sandy peat suits them, and they are increased by dividing the roots.

aculeata . . . G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1820

serrulata . . . G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1824

setigera . . . G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1825

CONSPERSUS, scattered, or sprinkled.

CONSTRICED, tightened, or contracted in some particular place.

CONTOURPLICATE, twisted in plaits.

CONTRACTED, narrowed in some particular place.

CONTRAJERVA-ROOT, see *Dorstenia Contrajerua*.

CONVALLARIA, *Linn*. From the Latin *convallis*, a valley; in allusion to the situation where it grows. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in any common soil; it will do well in any shady situation where few other plants will succeed; it is multiplied by dividing the roots.

marialis . . . White. 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

flora-pleno . . . White. 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

rubra . . . Flesh. 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

CONVEX, rising in a circular form.

CONVOLUTE, rolled together, or over each other.

CONVOLVULUS, *Linn*. Derived from the Latin *convolvere*, to untwine or wind about; in reference to the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceae*. Being mostly showy plants, the tender species are well adapted to stoves and conservatories: they are best cultivated in loam and peat, and cuttings strike very freely in sand, under a glass; the half-hardy annual kinds should be sown on a gentle hotbed, and when of sufficient size planted out into the open border, the hardy kinds only require sowing in the open ground; the stove and greenhouse annuals and biennials require to be sown in the stove, and treated as other stove and greenhouse annuals and biennials. The roots of *C. arvensis* and *macrocarpus* abound in a milky juice which is highly purgative, and the roots of *C. floridus* and *scoparius* are used as sternerutaries. *Synonymes*: 1. *C. Pseudo-siculus*. 2. *C. decumbens*.

albicinctus . . . Pa. pink. 6, S. Ev. Cl. Algoua. 1823

altheoides . . . Pink. 6, H. De. Tw. Levant. 1597

arborescens . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico. 1818

beccarii . . . Wht. pur. 7, S. Tw. A. Isle Fra. 1818

bicuspidatus . . . Purple. 6, H. De. Tw. Davuria. 1818

bonariensis . . . White. 7, H. De. Tw. Chile. 1817

broniifolia . . . Pink. 7, G. De. Tw. China. 1802

canariensis . . . Pink. 6, G. Ev. Tw. Canaries. 1590

cantabricus . . . Pink. 6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. 1640

chinensis . . . Purple. 7, H. De. Tw. China. 1817

ciliatus . . . Pink. 7, S. Ev. Tw. Cayenne. 1816

Cneorum . . . Pink. 6, G. Ev. S. Levant. 1640

corcius . . . Pink. 6, H. De. Tw. Corsica. 1824

Dorycnium . . . Flesh. 7, H. De. Tr. Levant. 1806

ebnetatus . . . White. 7, H. De. Tr. 1815

elongatus, 1. . . White. 7, H. Tw. A. Canaries. 1815

emarginatus . . . Purple. 7, H. De. Tw. 1817

erubescens . . . Pink. 7, G. Tw. B. N. S. W. 1803

evolvuloides, 2. . . Red. 7, G. A. S. Eur. 1820

farinosus . . . Pink. 5, G. Ev. Tw. Madeira. 1777

floridus . . . Pink. 8, G. Ev. Tr. Canaries. 1799

Gerardi . . . Pink. 6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. 1824

glaber . . . White. 5, S. Ev. Tw. Cayenne. 1806

guianensis . . . White. 7, S. Ev. Tw. Guiana. 1823

Hermanniae . . . White. 8, G. Ev. Tw. Peru. 1799

hirtus . . . Blue. 7, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. 1804

Imperati . . . Yellow. 7, H. De. Tr. Naples. 1824

lanuginosus . . . White. 7, H. De. Tw. Levant. 1818

linearis . . . Pink. 6, G. Ev. S. Eur. 1770

lineatus . . . Purple. 6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. 1770

macrocarpus . . . Purple. 7, S. Tw. A. S. Amer. 1752

maximus . . . Pink. 7, S. Ev. Tw. Ceylon. 1799

ochrolepis . . . Yellow. 7, S. Ev. Tw. Guinea. 1825

pannifolius . . . Blue. 8, G. Ev. Tr. Canaries. 1805

pentapetaloides . . . Li. blue. 7, H. Tr. A. Majorca. 1789

pentanthus . . . Li. blue. 8, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1808

quinquefolius . . . White. 7, S. Tw. A. W. Ind. 1808

reptans . . . Purple. 7, S. Ev. Cr. E. Ind. 1806

salvifolius . . . Pink. 7, H. De. Tr. Palestine. 1825

saxatilis . . . White. 6, G. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. 1796

Scammonia . . . Wht. pur. 7, H. De. Tw. Levant. 1596

ochrolepis . . . White. 8, G. Ev. Tr. Canaries. 1733

serotinus . . . Pa. red. 8, Ev. Tr. S. Amer. 1825

Sibthorpii . . . White. 7, H. De. Tr. France. 1823

sciculus . . . Li. blue. 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1640

suffruticosus . . . Pink. 7, G. Ev. Tw. Madeira. 1788

tiliaceus . . . Purple. 7, G. Ev. Tw. Brazil. 1820

tricolor . . . Striped. 7, H. A. S. Eur. 1629

albiflorus . . . White. 7, H. A. S. Eur. 1629

verticillatus . . . Blue. 8, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. 1819

arvensis, *bogotensis*, *dentatus*, *filiceus*, *hirsutus*, *intermedius*, *italicus*, *micranthus*, *multifidus*, *serotinus*.

CONYZA, *Linn*. From *konis*, dust; because it was supposed to have the power, when it was powdered and sprinkled, of driving away flies, whence the name Flea (Fly)-bane. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Plants of no beauty. The stove and greenhouse shrubby kinds grow well in loam and peat; young cuttings root under a glass. The hardy herbaceous kinds grow in any garden soil, and increase by divisions or seeds. The hardy and tender kinds require the same treatment as other hardy and tender annuals. *Synonyme*: 1. *Conyza candida*.

genistelloides . . . Yellow. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1824

odorata . . . Purple. 7, S. Ev. S. India. 1759

agryptica, *amena*, *amplexicaulis*, *arborescens*, *aurita*, *axillaris*, *balsamifera*, *bifrons*, *camphorata*, *candida*, *carolinensis*, *chinensis*, *cineræa*, *fastigiata*, *fœtida*, *geminiiflora*, *glomerata*, *Gouanii*, *hirsuta*, *inclata*, *inuloides*, *limoniifolia*, *marylindica*, *paniculata*, *patula*, *pinnatifida*, *prolifera*, *purpurascens*, *rigida*, *rugosa*, *rupertis*, *saxatilis*, *sericea*, *scutella*, *sordida*, *spatulata*, *squarrosa*, *Tenorii*, *thapsoides*, *verbascifolium*, *virgata*.

COOKIA, *Sonnerat*. In memory of the celebrated circumnavigator Capt. James Cook, R.N., who was killed in the Sandwich Islands in 1779. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantiferae*. An ornamental stove tree, requiring to be cultivated in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood with their leaves on will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. A fruit called wampee, which is highly esteemed in China and the Indian archipelago, is the produce of this tree.

punctata . . . White. S. Ev. T. China. 1795

COOPERIA, *Herbert*. In compliment to Mr. Joseph Cooper, one of the most zealous and successful cultivators of rare plants in this kingdom, and who has had, for upwards of twenty years, the management of the botanic garden at Wentworth House, the property and residence of Earl Fitzwilliam. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. Very interesting flowering bulbs; a sandy compost appears to suit them well, with a copious supply of water

| COP | COR | COR | COR |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| they increase freely from seed. The flower is fragrant, smelling like a primrose, and is produced at night. | | | |
| chlomósón | Wht. gm. | G. Bu. P. Mexico | 1835 |
| Drummondii | Wht. red | G. Bu. P. Mexico | 1835 |
| COPAIFERA, Linn. Derived from the Brazilian name, <i>copaiba</i> , and <i>fero</i> , to bear. The balsam of Capevi is the produce of this genus. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amyridaceae</i> . Valuable species, because of their medical properties. They are best cultivated in sandy loam; ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| guianénsis | White | S. Ev. T. Guiana | 1826 |
| officinalis | White | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1774 |
| COPRINUS, Persoon. Named from <i>kopria</i> , dung; species found on dunghills. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . The species of this genus are found on dunghills, trunks of trees, shady damp places, &c. — <i>atramentarius</i> , <i>cinereus</i> , <i>comatus</i> , <i>domesticus</i> , <i>ephemerus</i> , <i>Lagopus</i> , <i>micaceus</i> , <i>viridis</i> , <i>pilicatus</i> , <i>placitidis</i> , <i>radiatus</i> . | | | |
| COPRIS, Salisbury. From <i>kopto</i> , to cut; in allusion to the divisions of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> . A pretty species, well worthy of a place in every garden, succeeding well in a bed of peat soil, or grown in pots, and protected in severe weather, increased by divisions or seeds. In the United States, the root of this plant is a popular remedy for aphous affections of the mouth in children. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Helleborus trifolius</i> . | | | |
| trifoliata, 1 | Brown | S. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1782 |
| CORALLOID , like coral. | | | |
| CORAL TREE , see <i>Erythrina coralloendron</i> . | | | |
| CORALORHIZA, Swartz. Said to be from <i>korallin</i> , a coral, and <i>rhiza</i> , a root. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A genus of curious, bulbous-rooted, perfectly hardy plants. They grow well in peat and loam, and are readily increased by divisions. | | | |
| innata | Green | 6. H. Ter. Scotland | |
| multiflora | Green | 6. H. Ter. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| odoratrhiza | Green | 6. H. Ter. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| CORANIC POISON-BULB , see <i>Brunsvigia coranica</i> . | | | |
| CORCARIÄ, Hamorth. From <i>corbula</i> , a little basket; in reference to the shape of the nectary. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Anaryllidaceae</i> . An ornamental species, thriving best in a light loamy soil in a sheltered situation; it also succeeds well in pots treated as a bulbous frame plant. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i> . | | | |
| serotina, 1 | Yellow | 3. H. Bu. P. Portugal | 1629 |
| CÖRCHÖRS, Linn. From <i>core</i> , a pupil, and <i>koreo</i> , to purge; in allusion to the laxative qualities of <i>C. olitoria</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tiliaceae</i> . A genus of stove shrubs and annuals, of easy cultivation. In India, fishing lines and nets, rice bags, and a coarse kind of linen are made from <i>C. capularis</i> . | | | |
| hirtis | Yellow | 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| pillobis | Yellow | 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1818 |
| tridens | Yellow | 7. S. Ev. S. Senegal | 1824 |
| acutüngtöls, ästänns, capsularis, hirsütus, olitörins, ziliqnöshs, trilocularis. | | | |
| CORDATE , formed like a heart. | | | |
| CORDATE , when joined by a hyphen to another word, signifies a figure between the two, as cordate-reniform, a figure between heart-shaped and kidney-shaped: cordate-auriculate, having auricles at the base, so as to give the leaf the figure of a heart. | | | |
| CÖRDIA, Lina. In honour of E. Cordus, a German botanist of the sixteenth century. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cordiaceae</i> . An ornamental genus, many of the species being fine timber-trees, upwards of sixty feet high; best cultivated in loam and peat, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. The flesh of the fruit of <i>C. Myxa</i> and <i>Sebestena</i> is succulent, mucilaginous, and emollient. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Varronia alba</i> . 2. <i>V. alnifolia</i> . 3. <i>V. augustifolia</i> . 4. <i>V. monosperma</i> . 5. <i>V. bullata</i> . 6. <i>V. globosa</i> . 6. <i>V. lineata</i> . 7. <i>V. martinicensis</i> . 8. <i>V. mirabiloides</i> . | | | |
| alnifolia, 1 | White | S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1820 |
| alnifolia, 2 | White | S. Ev. S. | 1818 |
| angustifolia, 3 | White | S. Ev. S. Santa Cruz | 1808 |
| collococa | Green | S. Ev. T. Jamaica | 1759 |
| corymbosa, 4 | White | S. Ev. T. Caraccas | 1800 |
| dentata | White | S. Ev. T. Curacao | 1819 |
| dichotöma | Pink | S. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| Dillenii | Orange | 4. S. Ev. T. Bahama | 1700 |
| domestica | Orange | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| elliptica | White | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1804 |
| flavescens | White | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1823 |
| Geraschthüsh | Pink | 5. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1789 |
| globosa, 5 | White | 8. S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1818 |
| grandiflora | White | 9. G. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1827 |
| lävis | Red | 7. S. Ev. f. Trinidad | 1826 |
| lineata, 6 | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1793 |
| macrophylla | White | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1752 |
| marticensis, 7 | White | 8. S. Ev. S. Martinicq. | 1795 |
| ricinantha | White | S. Ev. T. Guiana | 1822 |
| mirabiloides, 8 | White | 9. S. Ev. T. Hispaniola | 1798 |
| monolea | White | 4. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1799 |
| Myxa | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1644 |
| nervosa | White | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1820 |
| nodosa | White | 6. S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1803 |
| obliqua | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| parviflora | White | S. Ev. T. Jamaica | 1819 |
| reticulata | Yellow | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| rigosa | Orange | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1825 |
| Sebestena | White | 7. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1738 |
| spinescens | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| CÖRDIGERÄ, heart-lipped. | | | |
| CÖRDYLINE, Commerson. From <i>korlyte</i> , signifying a club. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . Ornamental shrubs, cultivated in a mixture of peat and loam, or any light vegetable soil; readily increased by suckers. | | | |
| cannafolia | | S. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| hemichrysa | | S. Ev. S. Bourbon | 1823 |
| CÖREMA, D. Don. From <i>corema</i> , a broom; in allusion to the habit of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Empetraceae</i> . An ornamental dwarf shrub, succeeding well in sandy peat, and increased by layers. | | | |
| alba, 1 | Apetal | 4. H. Ev. S. Portugal | 1774 |
| CÖREMIUM, Nees. From <i>korema</i> , filth; found there. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A very minute fungus, found on old paste, &c.— <i>glacium</i> . | | | |
| CÖREOPSIS, Linn. From <i>koris</i> , a bug, and <i>opsis</i> , appearance; because of the resemblance of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A very pretty genus of plants, the stove perennial kinds grow freely in any rich light soil, and cuttings root under a glass; some of the hardy kinds are tall growing plants well adapted to the back of flower borders, or vacant places in the shrubbery, some of the smaller species are very handsome, and may be planted near the front; they are increased by divisions of the roots. The hardy and tender annuals and biennials require the same treatment as other hardy and tender annuals and biennials. | | | |
| alba | White | 6. S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica | 1699 |
| angustifolia | Yellow | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1778 |
| arguta | Yellow | 8. H. Her. P. Carolina | |
| aurea | Yellow | 8. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1785 |
| auriculata | Yellow | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1699 |
| chrysantha | Yellow | 8. S. B. W. Ind. | 1752 |
| coronata | Yel. brn. | 7. H. Her. P. Mexico | 1835 |
| crassifolia | Yellow | 9. H. Her. P. Carolina | 1786 |
| dichotöma | Yellow | 9. H. Her. P. Carolina | 1827 |
| diversifolia | Blood | 7. H. A. N. Amer. | 1833 |
| ferulefolia | Yellow | 10. F. Her. P. Mexico | 1799 |
| filifolia | Yellow | 8. H. A. Texas | 1835 |
| grandiflora | Yellow | 8. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1826 |
| incta | Yellow | 10. S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. | |
| integrifolia | Yellow | 7. H. Her. P. Carolina | |
| lanceolata | Yellow | 8. H. B. Carolina | 1724 |
| latifolia | Yellow | 8. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1786 |
| longipes | Yellow | 4. H. A. Texas | 1835 |
| reptans | Yellow | 7. S. Tw. A. W. Ind. | 1792 |
| senifolia | Yellow | 9. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| tenuifolia | Yellow | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1780 |
| trichosperma | Yellow | 8. H. B. N. Jersey | 1818 |
| verticillata | Yellow | 8. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1759 |
| <i>amplexicaulis</i> . | | | |
| CÖREOPSIS , see <i>Chrysostemma</i> . | | | |
| CÖRIACEOUS , thick, tough, like leather. | | | |
| CÖRIANDER , see <i>Coriandrum</i> . | | | |
| CÖRIANDRUM, Hoffmann. From <i>koris</i> , a bug; alluding to the smell of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . A species of little beauty, which only requires to be sown in the open ground. The fruit is a well-known warm, and agreeable aromatic. | | | |
| sativum | White | 6. H. A. England | |
| CÖRIARIÄ, Linn. From <i>corium</i> , a hide. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Coriariaceae</i> . Ornamental shrubs, | | | |

the hardy species succeeds well in the open border, and is readily increased by cuttings of the roots, or by suckers. The other species thrives well in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat, and cuttings under a glass, in the same kind of soil, will root freely. *C. myrtifolia* is not only used in tanning leather, but also for staining black. Its fruit is poisonous.

myrtifolia . . . Green . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1629
sarmentosa . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . . 1823

CÖRIS, *Linn.* A Greek name, used by Dioscorides. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. An ornamental little plant, rather of a succulent nature, growing in peat and loam, with the pots well drained and a limited supply of water; it produces seeds in great plenty.

mons-peliensis . . . Lilac . . . 6, G. B. S. Eur. . . 1640

CORISPËRMÛS, *Linn.* From *koris*, a bug, or tick, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. Worthless hardy annuals, which merely require sowing in the open ground—*canescens*, *glomeratum*, *hysopifolium*, *internedum*, *Marschallii*, *nitidum*, *pätens*, *pungens*, *Redöwskii*, *marubium*, *squarrosam*, *tenuë*.

CORK-TREE, see *Quercus subër*.

CORKWOOD, see *Anonã palustris*.

CORN-CKLE, see *Lýchnis Githögö*.

CORNLIAN CHERRY, see *Cornus masëcölä*.

CORN-FLAG, see *Glauciflora bulbifera*.

CORNICULATED, furnished with little horns.

CORNICULÄRIÄ, *Acharius*. From *corniculus*, a little horn; referring to the divisions of the thallus. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. A genus of *Lichenes* found on mountains and alpine rocks—*aculeatä*, *A. spadicä*, *bicolor*, *heteromallä*, *lanatä*, *ochroleucä*, *pubescens*, *tristis*.

CORNISH MONKSWORT, see *Silthörpild europä*.

CORNUCÖPIÄ, *Linn.* From *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty; the spike inclosed in the involucrium resembles the horn of plenty. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. This is an annual grass, that only requires to be sown in the open ground.

cucullatum . . . Apetal . . . 8, Grass. Levant . . . 1788

CORNUS, *Tournefort*. Derived from *cornu*, a horn; the wood being thought as hard and durable as horn. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cornaceæ*. This is an ornamental genus, consisting principally of trees and shrubs, that succeed well in any common soil; they are increased by seeds or by layers, the herbaceous species are generally grown in pots, but they grow well in a bed of peat, and are increased by dividing the roots. The bark of *C. florida* and *sericea* is said to rank among the best tonics of N. America.

alba . . . White . . . 7, H. De. T. Siberia . . . 1741
rossica . . . White . . . 7, H. De. T. Siberia . . . 1820
alternifolia . . . White . . . 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1760
canadensis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1774
circinata . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1784
floridä . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1731
masëcölä . . . Yellow . . . 2, H. De. T. Austria . . . 596
variegatä . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. De. T. Austria . . . 1596
oblongä . . . Purple . . . H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1818
paniculatä . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1758
sanguinea . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Britain . . . 1758
variegatä . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Britain . . .
sericea . . . White . . . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1683
sibirica . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. Siberia . . . 1824
stricta . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1759
variegatä . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1758
suecica . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

CORNÜTÄ, horned, furnished with horns.

CORNÜTÄ, *Linn.* Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. An ornamental shrub growing about six feet high, succeeding well in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings strike freely in sand, under a glass.

pyramidalä . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1733

CORNWREN, see *Bisörbilä Pelectinä*.

COROLLA, the coloured part of a flower, composed of a petal or petals. The term is only applied when the calyx is persistent, otherwise it is called a perianth.

CORONÄ, a crown; in botany applied to the crown-like cup, which is found at the orifice of the tube of the corolla in *Narcissus*, *Pancretium*, and some other.

CORONILLA, *Necker*. Derived from *corona*, a crown; in reference to the arrangement of the flowers. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. An interesting genus: several of the greenhouse species are very pretty flowering shrubs, and grow well in a mixture of peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings or seeds, which ripen in abundance; the herbaceous species are some of them best grown in pots, such as *C. coronata* and *minima*, as they require the protection of a frame in severe weather; increased by seeds or dividing at the roots: the hardy annual kinds only require to be sown in the open ground.

argenteä . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Crete . . . 1664
cappadocica, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Cappadoc. . . 1800
coronata . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1776
cretica . . . Striped . . . 6, H. A. Caudia . . . 1731
Emerüs . . . Red yel. . . 4, H. De. S. France . . . 1596
glauca . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. France . . . 1722
variegatä . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Gardiens . . .
globosa . . . White . . . 8, H. De. Cr. Crete . . . 1800
iberica . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Iberia . . . 1822
juncea . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. France . . . 1656
minimä . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1658
montanä, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1776
pentaphyllä . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Algiers . . . 1700
squamata . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1820
varia . . . Pink . . . 9, H. De. Cr. Europe . . . 1597
valentiniä, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1596
viminälis . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Mogad. . . 1798

CORPUSCLE, a small body, a particle of anything.

CORRËÄÄ, *Smith*. In honour of Joseph Correa da Serra, a distinguished Portuguese botanist. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. The species of this genus are pretty greenhouse shrubs, growing from three to six feet high; they succeed best in a mixture of equal parts of sand and loam; the species are increased by cuttings, which should not be planted too thick, as they are liable to damp off. *C. speciosa*, which is allowed to be the most difficult, may be increased by inarching upon the common sorts.

alba . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1793
pulehiella . . . Scarlet . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824
rufa . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1821
speciosä . . . Scarlet . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1806
virëns . . . Green . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1800

CORRIGIÖLÄ, *Linn.* A diminutive of *corrigia*, a leather thong; from the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Ullicebraceæ*. These are pretty annuals, only requiring to be sown in the open ground, and to be treated as other hardy annuals.

capensis . . . White . . . 7, H. Tr. A. C. G. H. . . 1819
littoralis . . . White . . . 7, H. Tr. A. England . . .
telephifolia . . . White . . . 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1822

CORROBORANT, strengthening.

CORROSIVE, having the power to eat away.

CORRUGATED, wrinkled, or shrivelled.

CORTICAL, belonging to the bark.

CORTICATE, like bark.

CORTSÄ, *Linn.* In honour of J. A. Cortusius, professor of botany at Padua. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. This is an ornamental plant, that succeeds well grown in a pot in a mixture of peat and loam, but requires to be protected in severe weather; it is increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.

Matthioli . . . Red . . . 4, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1596

CORVISÄRTÄ. Named by Merat, in honour of M. Corvisart. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Plants not remarkable for much beauty, that grow well in common soil, and are increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *Uvula caucasiä*. 2. *I. Helenium*.

caucasiä 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1818
Helenium, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

CORYANTHËS, *Hooker*. From *korys*, a helmet, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the large helmet-like appendage to the lip of the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus ought to be extensively cultivated, because of their splendid and very curiously-formed flowers. The most extraordinary species of this genus is *C. macrantha*, of which the following is an abridged description, extracted from the *Botanical Register*. "The plant has the habit of a *Stanhopea*, and pushes forth from the base of its pseudo-bulbs a pendulous scape,

| COR | COR | COR | COS |
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| <p>on which two or three flowers are developed; each flower is placed at the end of a long, stiff, cylindrical-furrowed ovary, and when expanded, measures something more than six inches from the tip of one sepal to that of the opposite one. The sepals and petals are nearly of the same colour, being of an ochrey yellow, spotted irregularly with dull purple. The lip is as fleshy and solid in its texture as the sepals and petals are delicate; it is seated on a deep purple stalk, nearly an inch long, this stalk terminates in a hemispherical greenish-purple cup or cap; and the latter contracting at its front edge, extends forward into a sort of second stalk of a very vivid blood-colour, the sides of which are thinner than the centre, turned back, and marked with four or five very deep, solid, sharp-edged plaits. These edges again expand and form a second cup, less lobed than the first, thinning away very much to the edges, of a broadly conical figure, with a diameter of at least two inches at the orifice; this second cup is of an ochrey yellow, streaked and spotted with pale crimson, and seems intended to catch a watery secretion, which drips into it from two succulent horns, taking their origin in the base of the column, and hanging over the centre of the cup.—<i>Bot. Reg.</i> vol. xxii. t. 1841. The genus requires the same treatment as is recommended for <i>Stanhoepea</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Gongora macrantha</i>. 2. <i>G. speciosa</i>.</p> | | <p>generally cultivated for the sake of their fruit; they will thrive well in any common garden soil, and may be raised from seed; but to have any variety true to its kind, they must be raised from suckers or layers.</p> | |
| <p>americanā . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . Arellana . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. Britain . . . alba . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. Spain . . . barcelonensis . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. Spain . . . crispā . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. . . glomeratā . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. . . grandis . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. . . ovatā . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. . . pumilā . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. . . rubrā . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. . . variagatā . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. . . heterophyllūs . . . Yel. red . . . H. De. S. Danube . . . 1829 humilis . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1798 Colurnā . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. Constant. . . 1665 rostratā . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1745 tubulosā . . . Apetal . . . 2, H. De. S. Eur. . . 1759</p> | <p>CORYMB, a raceme or panicle, in which the stalks of the lower flowers are longer than those of the upper, so that the flowers are all on the same level. CORYMOSELY-CYMOSE, between a corymb and a cyme. CORYMBULOSE, formed of many small corymbs. CORYNĒPHORĀ, <i>Agardh</i>. From <i>koryne</i>, a club, and <i>phoreo</i>, to bear; the last articulation of the jointed beard is club-shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i>. Curious plants, found growing on the seashore. <i>Synonyme</i>: <i>Rivularia tuberiformis—marina</i> l. CORYNĒPHORĒS, <i>Beauvois</i>. From <i>koryne</i>, a club, and <i>phoreo</i>, to bear; the last articulation of the jointed beard is club-shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. Uninteresting species of grass, requiring only to be sown in common soil. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Aira canescens</i>. articulatūs . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1816 canescēs l. CORYNĒUM, <i>Nees</i>. So called from <i>koryne</i>, a club; in allusion to the form of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Very minute species of <i>Fungi</i>, discernible upon old decaying branches—<i>pulvinatūm</i>. CORYNOĀRĒPUS, <i>Forster</i>. This name is derived from <i>koryne</i>, a club, and <i>karpos</i>, a fruit; in reference to the form of the seed-vessel. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrsinaceae</i>. An ornamental plant, of easy culture and propagation. lævigatūs . . . G. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . . 1823</p> | | |
| <p>macranthā, 1 . . . Brn. yel. . . 6, S. Epi. Cameracae . . maculatā . . . Yel. spot. . . 6, S. Epi. Demerara . . 1829 speciosā, 2 . . . Yel. grn. . . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1826</p> | <p>CORYMB, a raceme or panicle, in which the stalks of the lower flowers are longer than those of the upper, so that the flowers are all on the same level. CORYMOSELY-CYMOSE, between a corymb and a cyme. CORYMBULOSE, formed of many small corymbs. CORYNĒPHORĀ, <i>Agardh</i>. From <i>koryne</i>, a club, and <i>phoreo</i>, to bear; the last articulation of the jointed beard is club-shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i>. Curious plants, found growing on the seashore. <i>Synonyme</i>: <i>Rivularia tuberiformis—marina</i> l. CORYNĒPHORĒS, <i>Beauvois</i>. From <i>koryne</i>, a club, and <i>phoreo</i>, to bear; the last articulation of the jointed beard is club-shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. Uninteresting species of grass, requiring only to be sown in common soil. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Aira canescens</i>. articulatūs . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1816 canescēs l. CORYNĒUM, <i>Nees</i>. So called from <i>koryne</i>, a club; in allusion to the form of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Very minute species of <i>Fungi</i>, discernible upon old decaying branches—<i>pulvinatūm</i>. CORYNOĀRĒPUS, <i>Forster</i>. This name is derived from <i>koryne</i>, a club, and <i>karpos</i>, a fruit; in reference to the form of the seed-vessel. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrsinaceae</i>. An ornamental plant, of easy culture and propagation. lævigatūs . . . G. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . . 1823</p> | | |
| <p>arundinacēus, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 4, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1810</p> | <p>CORYCĪUM, <i>Swartz</i>. From <i>korys</i>, a helmet; appearance of the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. The species of this genus will succeed well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, planted out in a pit or frame. They will also grow, when planted about six inches deep, in a warm border, and protected by some slight covering, in frosty weather, but to be exposed when the weather is fine and mild; increased by divisions. crispām . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1825 orobanchoidēs . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1825</p> | | |
| <p>CORYDALIS, <i>Decandolle</i>. One of the Greek names of <i>Fumitory</i>; from <i>korydalos</i>, a lark; because the spur of the flower resembles the spur of that bird. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceae</i>. This is a beautiful genus, the species of which grow from one to six feet high; the delicate kinds thrive best in a mixture of peat and loam, and are very ornamental in flower-borders; the annual kinds only require sowing in the open border; seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Fumaria solida</i>. 2. <i>F. fabacea</i>. 3. <i>F. sempervirens</i>. 4. <i>F. pauciflora</i>. 5. <i>F. cava albiflora</i>.</p> | <p>CORYTHĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>koryphe</i>, the summit; the leaves are only on the top of the trees. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceae</i>. This is a beautiful genus of the Palm tribe, growing in their native country from 15 to 150 feet high; they should have a strong moist heat, and a sandy loam to grow them well. austrālis . . . Apetal . . . Palm. N. Holl. . . 1824 elatā . . . Apetal . . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1825 glaucescēs . . . Apetal . . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1820 heterophyllūs . . . Apetal . . . Palm. Danube . . 1829 pumōs . . . Aretal . . . Palm. Cuba . . . 1824 tectōrium . . . Apetal . . . Palm. W. Ind. . . 1825 umbrauculiferā . . . Apetal . . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1742 Utān . . . Apetal . . . Palm. Moluccas . . 1825</p> | | |
| <p>acutis . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. A. Hungary . . 1825 angustifoliā . . . Purple . . . 2, H. Tu. P. Iberia . . 1819 aurēā . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. R. N. Amer. . . 1812 bracteatā . . . Pa. yel. . . 2, H. Tu. P. Siberia . . 1820 bivalvitatā . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Tu. P. . . breviflorā . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, H. A. Kamtsch. . . 1824 bulbosā . . . Pink . . . 2, H. Tu. P. Britain . . . capitoidēs . . . White . . . 7, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1596 caucasicā, 2 . . . Purple . . . 2, H. Tu. P. Caucasus . . 1823 claviculatā . . . Wht. yel. . . 6, H. Cl. A. Britain . . . fabacēā . . . Purple . . . 2, H. Tu. P. Germany . . 1815 Gehleri 5, H. Tu. P. Altai . . . 1827 glaciā, 3 . . . Yel. pur. . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1683 impatiēns . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. A. Siberia . . . 1823 latēē . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. England . . . longiflorā . . . Pa. rose . . . 4, H. Tu. P. Altai . . . 1832 Marshallianā . . . Purple . . . 2, H. Tu. P. Tauria . . . 1824 nobilis . . . Li. yel. . . 5, H. Tu. P. Siberia . . . 1783 pneumonioidēs . . . Purple . . . 2, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1820 pauciflorā, 4 . . . Purple . . . 2, H. Tu. P. Siberia . . 1819 sibiricā . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1810 strictā . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. B. Siberia . . . 1827 tuberosā . . . Purple . . . 2, H. Tu. P. Europe . . 1596 ulbiflorā, 5 . . . White . . . 2, H. Tu. P. Europe . . 1596 uralensis . . . Pa. yel. . . 8, H. B. Kamtsch. . . 1824</p> | <p>CORTYANTHĒS, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>korys</i>, a helmet, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; in allusion to the large helmet-like appendage to the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. The species of this genus are well worth cultivating; for which, see <i>Corycium</i>. bivalvitatā . . . Drk. brn. . . 7, F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1823 fimbriatā . . . Drk. brn. . . 7, F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1824 unguiculatā . . . Drk. brn. . . 7, F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1822</p> | | |
| <p>CORYLUS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>korys</i>, a helmet; referring to the calyx enveloping the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Cupuliferae</i>. The species of this genus are</p> | <p>COSKINĪUM, <i>Colebrooke</i>. From <i>koskinon</i>, a little sieve; in reference to the cotyledons being perforated. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Menispermaceae</i>. This is a climbing plant of pleasing habit, that grows well in a mixture of loam and peat, and is increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Menispermum fenestratum</i>. fenestratūm, 1 . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. Ceylon . . 1800 Cōsmiā, <i>Willdenow</i>. From <i>kosmos</i>, an ornament; in allusion to the ornamental flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. The species of this genus are mostly pretty annuals, that require to be sown on a gentle hotbed, and when large enough transplanted into the greenhouse or open borders.</p> | | |

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| bipinnatá . . . | Purple . . . | 7, G. | A. Mexico . . . | 1799 |
| chrysanthemifolia . . . | Yellow . . . | 10, G. | A. S. Amer. . . | 1826 |
| crithmifolia . . . | Yellow . . . | 9, G. | A. Mexico . . . | 1825 |
| luteá . . . | Yellow . . . | 10, G. | A. Mexico . . . | 1811 |
| periflorá . . . | White . . . | 7, H. | A. Mexico . . . | 1800 |
| sulphurá . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, H. | A. Mexico . . . | 1799 |
| tenellá . . . | Yellow . . . | 10, G. | A. Mexico . . . | 1824 |

COSMÉTĪĀ, R. Brown. From *kosmeo*, to adorn; in reference to the beauty of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eparidaceae*. This is a pretty plant, growing about a foot and a half high; it succeeds best in a sandy peat soil, and may be increased freely from cuttings in the same compost.

rubrá . . . Red . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826

COSMÉTĪC, beautifying.

COSMĪS, Cavanilles. From *kosmos*, beautiful; in allusion to the appearance of the species. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. This is a genus of very beautiful plants, well deserving of extensive cultivation. The flowers are not very much unlike those of a single dahlia, to which the genus bears a close resemblance; and the perennial species requires exactly the same treatment. *C. tenuifolius* being an annual, the seeds must therefore be sown on a hotbed early in spring, and planted out in the flower-garden about the end of May; but a few plants should be kept in the greenhouse, from which the seeds should be gathered.

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| diversifolius . . . | Lilac . . . | 9, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . . | 1835 |
| scabiosoides . . . | Scarlet . . . | 9, G. Tu. P. Mexico . . . | 1836 |
| tenuifolius . . . | Purple . . . | 9, H. A. Mexico . . . | 1836 |

COSNONĪĀ, Commerson. In honour of M. Cossony, a French naturalist, who presented Commerson with an herbarium of the plants of Coromandel. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceae*. This is a pretty stove plant, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam; and cuttings, in sand, root freely under a glass.

borbonicá . . . S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1824

COSTATE, ribbed, having longitudinal elevations.

COSTMART, see Balsamitá.

COSTŪS, Linn. Derived from its Arabic name, *Gosth*. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scitamineae*. This is an ornamental genus of plants, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seed. *Synonymes*: 1. *C. afer spiralis*. 2. *C. speciosus angustifolius*. 3. *Alpinia spiralis*.

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| áfer . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Her. P. S. Leone . . . | 1822 |
| arabichs . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Her. P. Indies . . . | 1752 |
| discolor . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Her. P. Maran. . . | 1823 |
| lanáts . . . | White . . . | 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1820 |
| maculáts, 1 . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Her. P. S. Leone . . . | 1822 |
| nepalensis, 2 . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . | 1799 |
| pletáts . . . | Yel. pur. . . | 7, S. Her. P. Mexico . . . | 1832 |
| Pisonís . . . | Crimson . . . | 6, S. Her. P. Maran. . . | 1823 |
| speciosus . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . | 1799 |
| spicatús . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . | 1793 |
| spirális, 3 . . . | Scarlet . . . | 11, S. Her. P. St. Vincent . . . | 1822 |
| villosissimús . . . | Yellow . . . | 11, S. Her. P. St. Vincent . . . | 1822 |

COTONEASTĒR, Medicus. From *cotoneum*, a quince-tree; in reference to the downy leaves of this genus being similar to the quince. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. These are hardy ornamental shrubs, growing about four feet high; they thrive well in any common soil, and are increased by layers. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pyrus Missia*. 2. *P. microphylla, vuursii*. 3. *Mespilus Cotoneaster*.

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| acuminatá . . . | Pink . . . | 4, H. De. S. Nepal . . . | 1820 |
| affinis . . . | Pink . . . | 4, H. De. S. Nepal . . . | 1820 |
| frigida, 1 . . . | Wht. grn. . . | 4, H. De. S. Nepal . . . | 1824 |
| laxiflora . . . | Pink . . . | 4, H. De. S. . . | 1826 |
| melanocarpá . . . | White . . . | H. De. S. . . | |
| microphyllá . . . | White . . . | 4, H. De. S. Nepal . . . | 1825 |
| nummiflora . . . | Wht. grn. . . | 4, H. De. S. Nepal . . . | 1824 |
| rotundifolia, 2 . . . | White . . . | 4, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1820 |
| tomentosá . . . | Pink . . . | 4, H. De. S. . . | 1759 |
| vulgáris, 3 . . . | Pink . . . | 4, H. De. S. Europe . . . | 1656 |
| depressá . . . | White . . . | 4, H. De. S. Europe . . . | |
| thrythrocarpá . . . | White . . . | 4, H. De. S. Europe . . . | |
| melanocarpá . . . | White . . . | 4, H. De. S. Europe . . . | |

COTTON, see Gossypium.

COTTON GRASS, see Eriophorum.

COTTON ROSE, see Fildigó pygmæá.

COTTON THISTLE, see Onopordum.

COTŪĀ, Linn. A diminutive of *cota*, an old name of a species of *Anthemis*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. This is a genus of very little interest; the tender species require to be sown on a gentle

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hotbed, or in the stove, but the hardy kinds need only be sown in the open air.

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| átré . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, H. | A. Spain . . . | 1818 |
| nudicaulis . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, H. | A. C. G. H. . . | 1816 |

anthemoides, coronopifolia, sphaerantha, tanacetifolia, viscosa.

COTYLEDÓN, seed leaf, the first leaf from seed.

COTYLEDON, Linn. From *kotyle*, a cavity; in allusion to the cup-like leaves. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceae*. A numerous and rather ornamental genus of succulents; they succeed best in a sandy loam, and the pots must be well drained, as they do not thrive with too much water at their roots. Cuttings taken off and dried in the sun for a few days root freely. *Synonymes*: 1. *C. purpurea*. 2. *C. papillaris*. 3. *Onostachys malacophyllum*. 4. *C. ramosissima*. 5. *C. mucronata*.

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| alternans . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1816 |
| caladioides . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| canaliculatá . . . | Purple . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| clavifolia . . . | Purple . . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . | 1824 |
| corticáts . . . | Orange . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1813 |
| crassifolia . . . | Orange . . . | 6, G. P. C. G. H. . . | 1824 |
| cristatá . . . | Varieg. . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| cuneatá . . . | Orange . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| cuneiformis . . . | Orange . . . | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1823 |
| curviflora, 1 . . . | Orange . . . | 18, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| decussatá, 2 . . . | Scarlet . . . | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1819 |
| dichotomá . . . | Orange . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| elata . . . | Orange . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1815 |
| fascicularis . . . | Red . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1759 |
| gracilis . . . | Orange . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1800 |
| hemisphaericá . . . | Wht. pur. . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1731 |
| interjectá . . . | Orange . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1824 |
| jasminiflora . . . | Orange . . . | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| maculatá . . . | Wht. pur. . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| Malacophyllum, 3 . . . | Pa. yel. . . | 6, H. S. Daouria . . . | 1815 |
| mammillaris . . . | Wht. pur. . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| oblongá . . . | Red . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1690 |
| orbiculatá . . . | Red . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1792 |
| ovata . . . | Red . . . | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1789 |
| papillaris . . . | Red . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1822 |
| ramosa, 4 . . . | Orange . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1748 |
| ramosissima . . . | Orange . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1816 |
| rhombifolia . . . | Orange . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1823 |
| rotundifolia . . . | Orange . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1826 |
| spuria . . . | Orange . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1731 |
| tricuspidatá . . . | Orange . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1823 |
| triflora . . . | Ph. wht. . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1821 |
| tuberculosa . . . | Orange . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1820 |
| undulata, 5 . . . | Orange . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| ungulata . . . | Orange . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| viridis . . . | Orange . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1824 |

COUCH GRASS, see Agropyrum rhipens.

COULTĒRĪĀ, Humboldt and Bonpl. In honour of Thomas Coulter, M.D., a botanical author. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. An ornamental genus of stove shrubs, from twelve to fifteen feet high; they grow well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Poinciana tarra, Casalpina tinctoria*.

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| horrída . . . | Orange . . . | S. Ev. S. Carthage . . . | 1824 |
| tinctoría, 1 . . . | Orange . . . | S. Ev. S. Carthage . . . | 1822 |

COUROURDS, see Lagenaria vulgaris; var.

COUTĀRĒĀ, Aublet. Derived from *coutari*, the name applied to it in Guiana. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. This is a beautiful plant, growing to the height of twelve feet, and thriving best in sandy peat; increased by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1. *Portlandia hexandra*.

speciosa, 1 . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1803

COUTOURĒĀ, Aublet. The name given to it in Guiana. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. The species of this genus require a mixture of peat and loam; increased by seed, which must be sown in a hotbed frame, or in the stove. *Synonymes*: 1. *Exacum ramosum*. 2. *E. spicatum*. 3. *E. verticillata, Gentiana verticillata*.

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| ramosa, 1 . . . | White . . . | 7, S. A. Brazil . . . | 1824 |
| spicata, 2 . . . | White . . . | 7, S. B. Maran. . . | 1823 |
| verticillata, 3 . . . | White . . . | 7, S. B. Trinidad . . . | 1818 |

COWĀNĪĀ, D. Don. In commemoration of the services rendered to botany by the late Mr. James Cowan, a merchant who visited and introduced a number of plants from Mexico and Peru. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. A very beautiful and interesting shrub, about two feet high, with large showy blossoms resembling the rose; if it should prove sufficiently hardy to endure our winters, it will be

| COW | CRA | CRA | CRA |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| a very great acquisition to the ornamental shrubbery. It requires to be grown in sandy peat, and may be increased by divisions, though it has, as yet, been found extremely difficult to propagate. | | | |
| pileatā Red 6, H. Ev. S. Mexico . | | | |
| COWBARE, see <i>Cicatā</i> . | | | |
| COWBERRY, see <i>Vaccinūm Vitis Idēā</i> . | | | |
| COWDIE PINE, see <i>Dammārū austrālīs</i> . | | | |
| COW-GRASS, see <i>Trifolium mēdiūm</i> . | | | |
| COW-HERB, see <i>Saponārū vaccārū</i> . | | | |
| COW-ITCH, see <i>Mucānā</i> . | | | |
| COW-PARSLEY, see <i>Heracleūm pānācēs</i> . | | | |
| COW-PARSNEY, see <i>Heracleūm</i> . | | | |
| COWSLIP, see <i>Primūlū vērīs</i> . | | | |
| COW-WHEAT, see <i>Melampyrām</i> . | | | |
| CRĀMBĒ, <i>Tournefort</i> . The Greek name for Sea-kale, or Sea-cabbage. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifera</i> . Some of the species are much valued, and cultivated as vegetables. They require a good rich soil, and may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seed. | | | |
| cordifoliā White 5, H. Tu. P. Caucasus . 1822 | | | |
| maritīmā White 5, H. Tu. P. Britain . . | | | |
| tataricā White 6, H. Tu. P. Siberia . . . 1754 | | | |
| āspērā, filifōrmis, fructuosā, hispānicā, orientālīs, pinatifidā, renifōrmis, strigōsā. | | | |
| CRANBERRY, see <i>Oxyccoccus palustris</i> . | | | |
| CRANE'S-BILL, see <i>Geraniūm</i> . | | | |
| CRANIOLĀRĪĀ, Linn. Derived from <i>cranium</i> , a skull; on account of the fancied resemblance in the capsules. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Pedaliaceae</i> . A greenhouse species, growing about two feet high, and succeeding in any light sandy soil, in which it merely requires sowing. Synonyme: 1. <i>Martynia craniolaria</i> . | | | |
| annūā, 1 White 7, G. A. S. Amer. . 1733 | | | |
| CRASPĒDĪĀ, <i>Forster</i> . Derived from <i>craspedon</i> , a fringe; in allusion to the flowers. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Curious plants, preferring a light loamy soil, and propagated readily by cuttings in sand, under a glass. Synonyme: 1. <i>Richea glauca</i> . | | | |
| glaciā, 1 Yellow 4, H. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1836 | | | |
| macrocephalā Ysh. wht. F. Ev. P. V. D. L. . 1834 | | | |
| plebeā G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823 | | | |
| CRĀSSŪLĀ, Linn. A diminutive of <i>crassus</i> , thick; in reference to the fleshy leaves and stems. Linn. 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Crassulaceae</i> . Succulent species, thriving best in a mixture of sandy loam and brick rubbish, care being taken to have the pots well drained; cuttings taken off and laid for two or three days in the sun to dry, take root freely. Synonymes: 1. <i>Turgosia aloides</i> . 2. <i>T. capitulata</i> . 3. <i>T. pertusa</i> . 4. <i>T. linguifolia</i> . 5. <i>T. obovata</i> . 6. <i>T. tomentosa</i> . 7. <i>T. turrita</i> . | | | |
| acutifoliā White 7, G. Ev. S. Greece . 1795 | | | |
| albiflorā White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | | | |
| aloidēs, 1 White 7, G. B. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| arborescens Pink 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. A. . 1739 | | | |
| bibracteātā White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | |
| mājōr White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | |
| biconvexā White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | | | |
| bipinnatā White 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1833 | | | |
| bullulatā Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | | | |
| capitulatā, 2 White 7, G. B. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| centauroidēs Pink 5, G. B. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| ciliatā Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1732 | | | |
| medīā Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | | | |
| minōr Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | | | |
| coccinellā Scarlet 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | |
| columnaris White G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | | | |
| condensā Pink 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| cordatā White 11, G. B. C. G. H. . 1818 | | | |
| corymbulōsā, 3 White G. Ev. P. C. G. H. . 1800 | | | |
| dejectā White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| diffusā Pink 6, G. A. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| ericoidēs White 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| expansā White 6, G. A. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| filiculis White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| fruticulōsā White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| glabrā, 1 White 8, G. A. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| glomeratā White 9, G. A. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| imbricatā White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1760 | | | |
| lactēā White 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| lineolatā Yellow 7, G. B. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| linguifoliā, 4 White 8, G. B. C. G. H. . 1803 | | | |
| Magnoliī White 6, G. A. S. Eur. . 1800 | | | |
| marginatīs Pa. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| mosehatīs White 9, G. A. N. S. W. . 1794 | | | |
| obliquā Red 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1769 | | | |
| obovātā, 5 White 6, G. B. C. G. H. . 1818 | | | |
| obtūsā G. Ev. S. C. C. H. . 1812 | | | |
| orbicularis Pink 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1731 | | | |
| perfilatā Pink 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1785 | | | |
| pellucidā Pink 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1732 | | | |
| pertusolā White 10, G. B. C. G. H. . 1824 | | | |
| pulchellā Red 5, G. A. C. G. H. . 1810 | | | |
| punctatā White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1759 | | | |
| ramosā Pink 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| ramuliflorā White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1822 | | | |
| retrofractā Yellow 6, G. A. C. G. H. . 1788 | | | |
| revolvēns White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| rosularis White 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1819 | | | |
| rotundifoliā White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| rūbens Pink 5, G. A. Italy . . . 1759 | | | |
| scabrā Pa. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1730 | | | |
| scabrellā G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 | | | |
| spiratā White 6, G. B. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| spathulatā White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| squamulosā White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1817 | | | |
| subulatā G. A. C. G. H. . 1800 | | | |
| telephiodēs White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | | | |
| tetragonā White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1711 | | | |
| tomentosā, 6 White 4, G. B. C. G. H. . 1818 | | | |
| turrītā, 7 White 3, G. B. C. G. H. . 1818 | | | |
| verticillārīs Pink 7, G. A. S. Eur. . 1788 | | | |
| CRASSIFOLIĀ, thick-leaved. | | | |
| CRATĒGŪS, Linn. From <i>kratos</i> , strength; in allusion to the strength and hardness of the wood. Linn. 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i> . A very ornamental genus, chiefly composed of low, hardy trees, or shrubs. Young plants may be obtained from seeds, and they may also be multiplied by buds, or grafts. Synonymes: 1. <i>C. glandulosa</i> . 2. <i>C. indentata</i> . 3. <i>Coccinea spinosa</i> . 4. <i>Mespilus linearis</i> . 5. <i>M. nana</i> . 6. <i>Cratægus lobata</i> . 7. <i>Pyrus cratægifolia</i> . 8. <i>Cratægus Oliveriana</i> . 9. <i>C. laciniata</i> . 10. <i>C. edulis</i> . 11. <i>C. incisa</i> . 12. <i>C. Celsiana</i> . | | | |
| alpīnā White 5, H. De. T. Italy . . . | | | |
| apifoliā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1812 | | | |
| Aroniā White 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1810 | | | |
| Azarolūs White 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1640 | | | |
| carpatīcā White 5, H. De. T. Carpat. Mo. | | | |
| coccīnēā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1683 | | | |
| glandulosā, 1 White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1759 | | | |
| indentatā, 2 White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . | | | |
| maximā, 3 White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . | | | |
| corallīnā White 5, H. De. T. France . . | | | |
| cordatā White 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1738 | | | |
| crenulatā White 5, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1820 | | | |
| Crūs-galli White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1691 | | | |
| linearīs, 4 White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . | | | |
| nānā, 5 White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . | | | |
| pyracanthifoliā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . | | | |
| salleifoliā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . | | | |
| splendens White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . | | | |
| Douglasī White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1830 | | | |
| ellipticā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1765 | | | |
| ericocarpā White 5, H. De. T. Britain . . | | | |
| fissā White 5, H. De. T. 1810 | | | |
| fabellatā White 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . | | | |
| fāvā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1724 | | | |
| lobatā, 6 White 6, H. De. S. | | | |
| florentinā, 7 White 5, H. De. T. 1800 | | | |
| floridā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . | | | |
| glabrā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1818 | | | |
| heterophyllā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1816 | | | |
| laciniatā White 5, H. De. T. Sicily . . . 1816 | | | |
| latifoliā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1820 | | | |
| lucidā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . | | | |
| maroccanā White 5, H. De. T. Barbary . 1822 | | | |
| melanocarpā White 5, H. De. T. Tauria . . 1820 | | | |
| mexicanā White 5, F. Ev. T. Mexico . 1823 | | | |
| monogynā White 5, H. De. T. Siberia . . | | | |
| nigrā White 5, H. De. T. Hungary . 1819 | | | |
| odoratissimā White 5, H. De. T. Crimea . . | | | |
| orientālīs White 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1810 | | | |
| ovalifoliā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1810 | | | |
| oxyacanthā White 5, H. De. T. Britain . . | | | |
| aerēā White 5, H. De. T. | | | |
| mājōr White 5, H. De. T. | | | |
| Oliverianā, 8 White 5, H. De. T. Asia Minor. 1820 | | | |
| plēnā White 5, H. De. T. | | | |
| præcox White 5, H. De. T. | | | |
| punicēā Scarlet 5, H. De. T. | | | |
| rosēā, 9 Red 5, H. De. T. | | | |
| oxyacanthoidēs White 5, H. De. T. France . . 1822 | | | |
| parvifoliā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1704 | | | |
| grossularifoliā White 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . | | | |
| pentagynā White 5, H. De. T. Hungary . 1820 | | | |
| Poiretianā White 5, H. De. T. Hungary . 1810 | | | |
| Priestianā White 5, H. De. T. 1810 | | | |
| prunellifoliā White 5, H. De. T. | | | |
| prunifoliā White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1818 | | | |
| punctatā White H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1746 | | | |
| purpurēā White 5, H. De. T. 1822 | | | |

| CRA | CRI | CRI | CRO |
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| <i>Pyraeantha</i> . . . White . . . 5. H. Ev. T. S. Eur. . . 1699 | | <i>algaenae</i> . . . Red wht. 8, S. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | |
| <i>pyrifolia</i> , 10 . . . White . . . 6. H. De. T. Amer. . . 1765 | | <i>ambilae</i> , 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1810 | |
| <i>sanguinea</i> . . . White . . . 5. H. De. T. Siberia . . . 1810 | | <i>americanum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. S. Amer. . . 1752 | |
| <i>spatulata</i> . . . White . . . 5. H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1805 | | <i>amœnum</i> . . . White . . . 8, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1810 | |
| <i>spinosissima</i> . . . White . . . 5. H. De. T. Europe . . . 1819 | | <i>læve</i> . . . White . . . 8, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1819 | |
| <i>tanacetifolia</i> . . . White . . . 5. H. De. T. Greece . . . 1789 | | <i>angustifolium</i> . . . White . . . 8, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1819 | |
| <i>glabra</i> . . . White . . . 5. H. De. T. Germany . . . 1816 | | <i>angustifolium</i> . . . White . . . 6, G. Bu. P. N. Holl. . . 1824 | |
| <i>Leeana</i> , 11 . . . White . . . 6. H. De. T. Hybrid . . . 1818 | | <i>angustum</i> . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Maurit. . . 1818 | |
| <i>taurica</i> , 12 . . . White . . . 7. H. De. T. Tauria . . . 1806 | | <i>anomalum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. China . . . 1822 | |
| <i>viridis</i> . . . White . . . 5. H. De. T. Carolina . . . 1810 | | <i>aquaticum</i> , 2 . . . Pink . . . 8, S. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1820 | |
| CRAETEVA , Linn. After Cratæus, a Greek botanist, who lived in the time of Hippocrates. Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Capparidaceæ</i> . Ornamental stove trees, growing from twelve to twenty feet high; they prefer a rich strong soil, and may be propagated by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Capparis trifoliata</i> . 2. <i>C. trifoliata</i> . | | <i>arenarium</i> . . . White . . . 5, S. Bu. P. N. Holl. . . 1822 | |
| <i>gyandra</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1789 | | <i>blandum</i> . . . Blue . . . 5, S. Bu. P. N. H. I. . . 1821 | |
| <i>Roxburghii</i> , 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | <i>asiaticum</i> , 3 . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. China . . . 1732 | |
| <i>capla</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. India . . . 1752 | | <i>augustum</i> . . . Whit. red . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1819 | |
| <i>taipoides</i> , 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1820 | | <i>Baconi</i> . . . Red wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. Eng. hyb. . . 1826 | |
| CRAETERIUM , <i>Trentepohl</i> . Derived from <i>krater</i> , a cup; in reference to the form of the peridium. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Curious minute species, found growing on mosses in damp places. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Cyathus minutus</i> — <i>leucocapillum</i> , <i>vulgare</i> l. | | <i>brachyandrum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. N. Holl. . . 1819 | |
| CREPINO , spread upon the ground, and rooting at the joints. | | <i>bracteatum</i> , 4 . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Maurit. . . 1810 | |
| CREeping FLORIN , see <i>Agrœstis stolonifera</i> . | | <i>angustifolium</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Maurit. . . 1810 | |
| CRËPIS , Linn. A name given to a plant by Pliny, of which he gave no description. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Uninteresting species, succeeding in any common border soil, in which they merely require sowing. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. Gmelini</i> . | | <i>brevilimbum</i> . . . Red wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. Guinea . . . 1740 | |
| 2. <i>Prenanthes hieraciifolia</i> . 3. <i>Lagoseris taurinensis</i> . | | <i>caffrum</i> . . . Red wht. . . 9, S. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | |
| 4. <i>C. graminifolia</i> — <i>agrestis</i> , <i>banatica</i> , <i>biennis</i> , <i>cœrulea</i> , <i>chondrilloides</i> , <i>cinerea</i> , <i>corymbosa</i> , <i>croatica</i> , <i>diffusa</i> , <i>Dioscoridis</i> , <i>heterosperma</i> , <i>hieracioides</i> , <i>lâ-cera</i> , <i>latifolia</i> , <i>lodomiriana</i> , <i>macrorrhiza</i> , <i>neglecta</i> , <i>parviflora</i> , <i>pinnatifida</i> , <i>plœchra</i> 2, <i>rhagadioloides</i> , <i>rigida</i> , <i>rigida</i> , <i>scabra</i> , <i>sœgetum</i> , <i>Sprengeriana</i> , <i>taurinensis</i> 3, <i>tectorum</i> , <i>tenuifolia</i> 4, <i>virens</i> . | | <i>canaliculatum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1810 | |
| CRENATE , having round notches. | | <i>canulifolium</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| CRENULATE , having small round notches. | | <i>capense</i> , 5 . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1752 | |
| CRESCËNTIA , Linn. In memory of Pietro Crescenti, of Bologna, an agricultural author of the sixteenth century. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Bigoniaceæ</i> . A genus of handsome stove trees; they will thrive in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, in heat. | | <i>Gowœni</i> . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Bu. P. Hybrid . . . 1821 | |
| <i>acuminata</i> . . . Grn. wht. . . S. Ev. T. Cuba . . . 1822 | | <i>Coreyanum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Maurit. . . 1821 | |
| <i>cucurbitina</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1733 | | <i>Commelinæ</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. S. Amer. . . 1798 | |
| <i>Cujete</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1690 | | <i>confertum</i> . . . White . . . 6, S. Bu. P. N. Holl. . . 1822 | |
| CRESS , see <i>Leptidum sativum</i> . | | <i>crassifolium</i> , 6 . . . Pink . . . 9, G. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1754 | |
| CRËSSA , Linn. From <i>crema</i> , a native of Crete; the plant is plentiful there. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceæ</i> . This is a curious annual, growing about six inches high, and should be sown in sandy peat. | | <i>crœnatum</i> . . . Red . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1810 | |
| <i>cretica</i> . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Levant . . . 1822 | | <i>declinatum</i> . . . White . . . 5, S. Bu. P. Silhet . . . 1818 | |
| CRESS ROCKLET , see <i>Vellâ</i> . | | <i>defixum</i> . . . White . . . 8, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1810 | |
| CREST , applied to some elevated appendage, terminating a particular organ; a stamen is crested when the filament projects beyond the anther, and becomes dilated. | | <i>disticum</i> , 7 . . . Wht. pur. . . 6, S. Bu. P. Guinea . . . 1774 | |
| CRETACROUSLY-PRUINOSE , covered with white glittering spots, or pustules. | | <i>elegans</i> . . . White . . . 9, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1823 | |
| CRISTAN CARROT , see <i>Athamânta cretica</i> . | | <i>ensifolium</i> . . . White . . . 8, S. Bu. P. Pegu . . . 1819 | |
| CRIBRARIÆ , <i>Schrader</i> . From <i>cribrum</i> , a sieve; in reference to the upper part of the peridium being perforated. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A small species, found on pine bark, &c.— <i>micropœa</i> . | | <i>erubescens</i> , 8 . . . Pa. wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. W. Ind. . . 1789 | |
| CRIBRIFORM , riddled with holes, like a sieve. | | <i>berbiceae</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Berbice . . . 1819 | |
| CRINËUS , hairy, having long hairs. | | <i>maljus</i> . . . Red wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. S. Amer. . . 1789 | |
| CRINUM , Linn. From <i>krinon</i> , the Greek name of the lily. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> . This is a fine genus of bulbous plants; many of the species are very beautiful. The flowers of most of them are delightfully fragrant, and are produced freely in large umbels. They prefer a mixture of rich loam, peat, and sand, and are increased by offsets, which are produced in abundance. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. superbum</i> . 2. <i>campanulatum</i> . 3. <i>torcicarium</i> . 4. <i>brevifolium</i> . 5. <i>Amaryllis longifolia</i> . 6. <i>C. capense</i> , <i>viridiflorum</i> . 7. <i>Arnata</i> . 8. <i>C. rubrolimbo</i> . 9. <i>A. australis</i> . 10. <i>A. giganteum</i> . 11. <i>A. revoluta</i> , <i>C. revoluta</i> . 12. <i>A. insignis</i> . 13. <i>A. moluccanum</i> . 14. <i>A. zeylanica</i> | | <i>minus</i> . . . Red wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. S. Amer. . . 1789 | |
| | | <i>viridifolium</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Demerara . . . 1819 | |
| | | <i>erythrophyllum</i> . . . Red wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1825 | |
| | | <i>exaltatum</i> . . . White . . . 8, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| | | <i>flaccidum</i> , 9 . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Bu. P. N. Holl. . . 1816 | |
| | | <i>formosum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Brazil . . . 1820 | |
| | | <i>giganticum</i> , 10 . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Guinea . . . 1732 | |
| | | <i>Herbertii</i> , 11 . . . Pink . . . 9, H. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1774 | |
| | | <i>humilis</i> . . . White . . . 10, S. Bu. P. . . 1822 | |
| | | <i>hybridum</i> . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Hybrid . . . 1820 | |
| | | <i>insigne</i> , 12 . . . Pink . . . 11, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1819 | |
| | | <i>Lancei</i> . . . Red wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. Surinam . . . 1825 | |
| | | <i>latifolium</i> . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1806 | |
| | | <i>longiflorum</i> . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1816 | |
| | | <i>longifolium</i> . . . White . . . 7, G. Bu. P. Bengal . . . 1810 | |
| | | <i>lorifolium</i> . . . White . . . 7, G. Bu. P. Pegu . . . 1819 | |
| | | <i>macrocarpum</i> . . . White . . . 7, G. Bu. P. Pegu . . . 1820 | |
| | | <i>maritimum</i> . . . Pink . . . 3, G. Bu. P. Maurit. . . 1812 | |
| | | <i>moluccanum</i> , 13 . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Bu. P. Moluccas . . . 1819 | |
| | | <i>multiflorum</i> . . . White . . . 7, G. Bu. P. . . 1822 | |
| | | <i>pedunculatum</i> . . . White . . . 7, G. Bu. P. N. S. W. . . 1790 | |
| | | <i>plicatum</i> . . . White . . . 7, G. Bu. P. China . . . 1818 | |
| | | <i>procœrum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Pegu . . . 1820 | |
| | | <i>purpurascens</i> . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Bu. P. Fernan. Po . . . 1826 | |
| | | <i>revolutum</i> . . . White . . . 6, S. Bu. P. Maranb. . . 1823 | |
| | | <i>riparium</i> . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1816 | |
| | | <i>scabrum</i> . . . Pink . . . 5, S. Bu. P. Amer. . . 1810 | |
| | | <i>sincium</i> . . . White . . . S. Bu. P. China . . . 1819 | |
| | | <i>speciosum</i> . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1819 | |
| | | <i>strictum</i> . . . White . . . 9, S. Bu. P. . . 1824 | |
| | | <i>submersum</i> . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Rio Jan. . . 1820 | |
| | | <i>sumatranum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Sumatra . . . 1810 | |
| | | <i>undulatum</i> . . . White . . . 11, S. Bu. P. Maranb. . . 1824 | |
| | | <i>venustum</i> . . . Whit. red . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1821 | |
| | | <i>verecundum</i> . . . Pa. red . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| | | <i>Xucocoides</i> . . . Red wht. . . 6, S. Bu. P. Guinea . . . 1740 | |
| | | <i>zeylanicum</i> , 14 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Ceylon . . . 1771 | |
| | | CRISP , curled, much undulated. | |
| | | CRISTARIÆ , <i>Cavanilles</i> . From <i>crista</i> , a crest; in reference to the form of the capsules. Linn. 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceæ</i> . A pretty little hardy herbaceous plant, requiring to be planted in peat soil; to thrive, it may be increased by division or seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Malva coccinea</i> . | |
| | | <i>coccinea</i> , 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 8, H. Her. P. Missouri . . . 1811 | |
| | | CRISTATE , crested, tufted. | |
| | | CRITHMUM , <i>Tournefort</i> . Derived from <i>krith</i> , barley; in allusion to the singularity of the seeds. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifera</i> . Curious species, not succeeding well under any cultivation. Sandy or gravelly soil is best for them, with a plentiful supply of water, to which a little soda should be added now and then; increased by division. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Tenorina canadensis</i> . | |
| | | <i>latifolium</i> , 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. Canaries . . . 1780 | |
| | | <i>maritimum</i> . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1810 | |
| | | CRÛCUS , Linn. A Chaldean name, applied by Theo- | |

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| <p>phrastus. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Iridaceæ. This is a well-known and much-admired genus. The species and varieties are very pretty and ornamental in flower-beds, borders, &c. They will grow well in any light sandy soil, and may be increased by offsets or seeds.</p> | | | |
| albiflorus | White | 2, H. Bu. P. Austria | |
| argentæus | Wht. brn. 2, H. Bu. P. | | |
| africus | Yellow | 2, H. Bu. P. Greece | |
| biflorus | White | 2, H. Bu. P. Crimea | 1629 |
| imperati | Lilac | 2, H. Bu. P. Naples | 1630 |
| lacteus | Pa. yel. | 2, H. Bu. P. | |
| lagenæiflorus | Red yel. | 2, H. Bu. P. Greece | |
| flavus | Pa. yel. | 2, H. Bu. P. Greece | |
| luteus | Yellow | 2, H. Bu. P. Turkey | 1629 |
| mesasiæus | Yellow | 2, H. Bu. P. Greece | 1629 |
| minimus | Purple | 2, H. Bu. P. | 1629 |
| nudiflorus | Violet | 9, H. Bu. P. England | |
| odoris | | 9, H. Bu. P. Naples | 1830 |
| Pallasiæ | Lilac | 9, H. Bu. P. Crimea | 1821 |
| puissilis | Wht. blue | 2, H. Bu. P. Naples | 1824 |
| reticulatus | Blue | 2, H. Bu. P. Crimea | |
| sativus | Violet | 9, H. Bu. P. England | |
| serotinus | Violet | 10, H. Bu. P. S. Eur. | 1629 |
| stellatus | Yellow | 2, H. Bu. P. | |
| striatus | White | 2, H. Bu. P. | 1820 |
| suaveolens | | 9, H. Bu. P. Naples | 1830 |
| sulphureus | Yellow | 2, H. Bu. P. S. Eur. | 1629 |
| flavus | Pa. yel. | 2, H. Bu. P. S. Eur. | 1629 |
| Susianus | Yellow | 2, H. Bu. P. Turkey | 1605 |
| Thomasi | Blue | 9, H. Bu. P. Naples | 1830 |
| variegatus | Varieg. | 2, H. Bu. P. Levant | 1829 |
| vernus | Purple | 2, H. Bu. P. England | |
| leucorhynchus | Wht. blue | 2, H. Bu. P. | |
| neapolitanus | Pur. blue | 2, H. Bu. P. Naples | |
| obovatus | Purple | 2, H. Bu. P. S. Eur. | |
| pectus | Pa. wht. | 2, H. Bu. P. | |
| versicolor | Purple | 2, H. Bu. P. S. Eur. | 1629 |
| <p>CROCUS BRIGHT, see <i>Rhizocotyledon Crociformis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>CROSSANDRÆ, <i>Salisbury</i>. From <i>crossos</i>, a fringe, and <i>aner</i>, a male, or anther; in reference to the anthers being fringed. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceæ</i>. A beautiful, free-flowering stove shrub, succeeding well in any light rich soil, and easily propagated by cuttings in sand. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Harrachia speciosa</i>, <i>Ruellia infundibuliformis</i>.</p> | | | |
| undulatifolia, 1 | Or. Scar. | 3, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| <p>CROSSWORT, see <i>Crucianellæ</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>CROSSWORT, see <i>Valantii cruciatæ</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>CROTALARIÆ, Linn. Derived from <i>krotalon</i>, a castanet; the seeds are in inflated pods, and rattle when shaken. Linn. 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. This is a numerous genus, some species of which are very ornamental. <i>C. jancea</i> is said to be a valuable fodder; they require a mixture of loam and peat. The perennial kinds may be increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass. The annual and biennial kinds merely require sowing. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>sericea</i>. 2. <i>hirta</i>. 3. <i>Trifoliolatum</i>. 4. <i>chinensis</i>. 5. <i>lavigata</i>. 6. <i>stricta</i>, <i>anthylloides</i>. 7. <i>curtæ</i>. 8. <i>incanescens</i>.</p> | | | |
| acuminatâ | Yellow | 7, F. A. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| alata | Pa. yel. | 7, S. B. Nepal | 1818 |
| anagyroides | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1823 |
| angulata | Yellow | 6, S. A. S. Amer. | 1700 |
| anthylloides | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1789 |
| argentea | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| Berteriânâ | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1818 |
| bialata | Yellow | 6, S. A. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| bifariâ | Yellow | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1817 |
| bracteatâ | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| Brownæ | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1816 |
| Burmânâ, 1 | Yellow | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| cajaniifolia | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1824 |
| calycina | Blue | 6, S. A. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| chinensis | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. China | 1818 |
| cubensis, 2 | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. Cuba | 1820 |
| cytisoides | Yellow | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1826 |
| dichotoma | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1824 |
| filosâ | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| frutescens | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1716 |
| fulvâ | Yellow | 6, S. A. E. Ind. | 1817 |
| glauca | Yellow | 7, S. A. Guinea | 1824 |
| hirsutâ | Yellow | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| Langsdorffii | Yellow | 6, S. A. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| linifolia | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. Nepal | 1820 |
| medioginâ, 3 | Yel. grn. | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| microphyllâ | Purple | 7, S. Tr. A. Arabia | 1820 |
| Nová Hollandiæ | Purple | 6, S. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| obscurâ | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| ovalis | Yellow | 7, F. A. Carolina | 1810 |
| paniculatâ, 4 | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. Java | 1820 |
| pellitâ | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1820 |
| pendulâ | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1820 |
| procumbens | Yellow | 6, S. Her. P. Mexico | 1823 |
| pumila | Yellow | 6, S. Tr. A. Cuba | 1825 |
| purpurascens | Purple | 7, S. A. Madagâs. | 1825 |
| Pürshii, 5 | Yellow | 6, F. A. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| Roxburghiânâ, 6 | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| senegalensis | Yellow | 6, S. A. Senegal | 1819 |
| spectabilis | Purple | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| stipularis | Yellow | 7, S. A. Cayenne | 1823 |
| striatâ | Yel. red. | 3, S. Ev. S. Mauriti. | 1831 |
| tenuifolia | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| thebaica | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. Egypt | 1818 |
| triânthâ | Yellow | 6, S. A. Mexico | 1824 |
| tuberosâ | Purple | 6, G. A. Nepal | 1821 |
| turgidâ | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. | 1820 |
| verrucosâ, 7 | Blue | 6, S. A. W. Ind. | 1731 |
| acuminatâ | Blue | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1731 |
| villosâ | Yellow | 6, S. A. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| virgatâ | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| <p><i>angustifolia</i>, <i>arborescens</i> 8, <i>axillaris</i>, <i>benghalensis</i>, <i>biflora</i>, <i>curtata</i>, <i>diffusa</i>, <i>fenestrata</i>, <i>hirta</i>, <i>incana</i>, <i>jancea</i>, <i>laburnifolia</i>, <i>lotifolia</i>, <i>micans</i>, <i>micrantha</i>, <i>neapolensis</i>, <i>oriensis</i>, <i>pallida</i>, <i>parviflora</i>, <i>Paulinæ</i>, <i>platycarpa</i>, <i>prostrata</i>, <i>pulchella</i>, <i>pulcherrima</i>, <i>pâchra</i>, <i>purpurâ</i>, <i>quinquefolia</i>, <i>retusa</i>, <i>rubiginosa</i>, <i>sagittalis</i>, <i>Saltinâ</i>, <i>semperflorâ</i>, <i>strictâ</i>, <i>tetragonâ</i>, <i>vitellinâ</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>CROTŌN, Linn. From <i>kroton</i>, a tick; in reference to the resemblance of the seeds. Linn. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i>. A genus (with the exception of one or two species) of little interest. The bark of <i>C. cascarilla</i> is aromatic; and the seeds of <i>C. Tigillum</i> are purgative. They will all succeed in a mixture of three parts loam, and one peat; and cuttings, with the leaves left on, root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>digitata</i>. 2. <i>Aleurites ambinuræ</i>.</p> | | | |
| Eleuteriâ | Wht. grn. | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1748 |
| glabellâ | Wht. grn. | 3, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1778 |
| linearis | Wht. grn. | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1773 |
| picatâ | Wht. grn. | 7, S. Ev. S. Ind. | 1810 |
| rosmarinifolia | | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| Tigillum | Wht. grn. | 3, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1796 |
| variegatâ | Wht. grn. | 3, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| crispâ | Wht. grn. | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| mediâ | Wht. grn. | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| <p><i>argenteâ</i>, <i>aromaticâ</i>, <i>astricis</i>, <i>casarilla</i>, <i>castaneæfolia</i>, <i>digitatâ</i>, <i>flabellifolia</i>, <i>flavus</i>, <i>glabulosâ</i>, <i>gossypifolia</i> 1, <i>hibiscifolia</i>, <i>humilis</i>, <i>læcis</i>, <i>lobatâ</i>, <i>lucidâ</i>, <i>macrophyllâ</i>, <i>maritimâ</i>, <i>micans</i>, <i>moluccânâ</i> 2, <i>nitens</i>, <i>nivêâ</i>, <i>pâstris</i>, <i>penicillatâ</i>, <i>pungens</i>, <i>rosmarinifolia</i>, <i>tomentosâ</i>, <i>xalapensis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>CRŌWËÆ, <i>Smith</i>. In honour of James Crow, of Norwich, an excellent British botanist, and a great collector of willows. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceæ</i>. Delightful greenhouse shrubs, producing their beautiful purple flowers throughout the greatest part of the year; they succeed in loam and peat, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass.</p> | | | |
| latifolia | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1825 |
| salignâ | Purple | 9, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1796 |
| <p>CROWFOOT, see <i>Ranunculûs</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>CROW'S-FOOT, see <i>Echinoclilô crûs cûrvi</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>CROWNED, terminated by anything.</p> | | | |
| <p>CROZOPHŌRÆ, <i>Necker</i>. The meaning is not explained. Linn. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i>. An annual species, of simple culture, succeeding in any light soil. The preparation called turnsole is chiefly obtained from this plant. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Croton tinctoria</i>.</p> | | | |
| tinctoriâ, 1 | Wht. grn. | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1570 |
| <p>CRUCIANELLÆ, Linn. A diminutive of <i>crux</i>, a cross; alluding to the leaves being placed crosswise. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Stellatæ</i>. The greenhouse species of this genus grow freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and may be increased by cuttings; the annual kinds merely require sowing in the open border.</p> | | | |
| ægyptiacâ | Yellow | 6, H. A. Egypt | 1800 |
| americanâ | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1780 |
| angustifolia | Yellow | 6, H. A. France | 1658 |
| anomâlâ | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1820 |
| ciliatâ | Yellow | 7, H. A. Levant | 1805 |
| glomeratâ | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Iberia | 1823 |
| latifolia | Green | 6, H. A. France | 1824 |
| maritimâ | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. France | 1640 |
| molluginoides | Green | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1800 |
| monspeliacâ | Yellow | 7, H. A. France | 1791 |
| pâtulâ | Yellow | 6, H. A. Spain | 1798 |
| pubescens | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Candia | 1799 |
| stylôsâ | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. Persia | |
| tuberculosâ | Yellow | 7, H. A. Spain | 1826 |

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| <p>CRUCIATE, a flower is cruciate when four petals are placed opposite each other, at right angles.</p> <p>CRUCIFEROUS, the name of a particular family of plants bearing cruciate flowers.</p> <p>CRŪBĒ, <i>Lindley</i>. From <i>krubeis</i>, concealed; in allusion to the manner in which the column is hidden by the floral envelopes. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. This plant is only remarkable for never expanding its singular, club-shaped, rose-colored flowers. It requires the same treatment as <i>Bletia</i>.</p> | | | |
| rōsēā | Rose | 6, S. Ter. Mexico | 183- |
| <p>CRŪSĪS, <i>Aiton</i>. From <i>krypto</i>, to conceal; referring to the flowers being concealed among the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. Uninteresting species of grass, merely requiring to be sown in any common soil. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Helochloa alopecuroides</i>, <i>Phalaris crypsoides</i>—<i>aculeatā</i>, <i>alopecurōidēs</i> 1, <i>schœnoidēs</i>.</p> <p>CRŪPTĀRĒNĀ, <i>Smith</i>. From <i>kryptos</i>, hidden, and <i>aner</i>, a man; alluding to the stamens being concealed. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceae</i>. A singular genus; the species grow well in sandy peat, and young plants may be obtained from cuttings.</p> | | | |
| amārā | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1821 |
| ericifoliā | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1821 |
| obovātā | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| spinescēns | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| <p>CRŪPTĀRĒNĀ, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>kryptos</i>, hidden, and <i>arren</i>, a male. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. The small, yellowish-green flowers of this species are produced on a loose spike. For culture and propagation, see <i>Bletia</i>.</p> | | | |
| lanātā | Yelsh. grn. | S. Ter. Jamaica | 1815 |
| <p>CRŪPTOCĀRYŪ, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>kryptos</i>, hidden, and <i>karya</i>, a nut; alluding to the fruit being covered. Greenhouse shrubs, growing about sixteen feet high; they will succeed in sandy peat, and plants may be obtained from cuttings.</p> | | | |
| glaucoescēns | Whit. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1818 | |
| obovātā | Whit. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 | |
| <p>CRŪPTOCHĪLĪS, <i>Wallich</i>. From <i>kryptos</i>, hidden, and <i>cheilos</i>, a lip; the labellum is not easily seen, on account of the contraction of the mouth of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. A very interesting species, well worth a place in every collection of orchideous plants. It produces its brilliant scarlet flowers on a one-sided spike. For culture and propagation, see <i>Stanhopea</i>.</p> | | | |
| sanguinēā | Scarlet | 6, S. Epi. Nepal | |
| <p>CRŪPTOLĒPĪS, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>kryptos</i>, hidden, and <i>lepis</i>, a scale; in reference to the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i>. An interesting climbing species, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and multiplied by cuttings under a glass, in sand.</p> | | | |
| elēgāns | | S. Ev. Tw. Brazil | 1824 |
| <p>CRŪPTOCĪCĒS, <i>Greville</i>. Derived from <i>kryptos</i>, hidden, and <i>mikes</i>, a small fungus; alluding to the smallness of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. A curious species found on willow branches—<i>Wallich</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>CRŪPTOSPERMŪM, <i>Persoon</i>. From <i>kryptos</i>, hidden, and <i>sperma</i>, a seed; in allusion to the seeds being concealed in the involucre. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i>. A plant of little merit, growing freely, and increased by cuttings. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Opercularia paleata</i>—<i>Yongii</i> 1.</p> | | | |
| <p>CRŪPTOSŪLĪ, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>kryptos</i>, concealed, and <i>stego</i>, a covering; referring to the corona being concealed within the tube of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>. Beautiful, climbing plants, succeeding in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings will root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> | | | |
| grandiflorā | Pink | 6, S. Ev. Tw. India | 1818 |
| madagascariēnsis | Pink | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Madag. | 1826 |
| <p>CRŪPTOSTĒMMĀ, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>kryptos</i>, hidden, and <i>stemma</i>, a crown; the crown of the grains being concealed in wood. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. Annual species, requiring to be sown in a gentle hotbed, and, when of a sufficient strength,</p> | | | |
| <p>planted out in the open borders, where they will flower, and look very well.</p> | | | |
| calenduliflorūm | Yellow | 7, H. A. C. G. H. | 1752 |
| hypochondriacūm | Yellow | 7, H. A. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| rucinātūm | Yellow | 7, H. A. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| <p>CRŪPTOSŪLĪS, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>kryptos</i>, hidden, and <i>stylis</i>, a style. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. The species of this genus are curious, and succeed best in an equal mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand; divisions.</p> | | | |
| brētā | Drk. brn. | 6, G. Ter. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| longifoliā | Drk. brn. | 6, G. Ter. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| <p>CRŪSTALĪNE, resembling crystals.</p> <p>CŪBĪCŪS, cubical, die-shaped.</p> <p>CŪCKOO-ŪLŌWER, see <i>Lychnis floscūcūt</i>.</p> <p>CŪCKOO-ŪLŌWER, see <i>Cardāminē pratēnsis</i>.</p> <p>CŪCŪRĪLŪS, <i>Gartner</i>. Altered from <i>Cacōbōlis</i>, which is derived from <i>kakos</i>, bad, and <i>bolos</i>, a shoot; meaning a plant which is destructive to the soil. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Silenaceae</i>. A common plant, of little interest, thriving in any common soil, and increasing either by seeds, or division—<i>baccifer</i>.</p> <p>CŪCŪLLATE; a leaf is cucullate when its edge is curved inwards, so as to resemble the cowl of a monk.</p> <p>CŪCUMBER, see <i>Cūcūmīs</i>.</p> <p>CŪCŪMĪS, <i>Linn.</i> Derived from <i>curvus</i>, crooked; referring to the shape of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Cucurbitaceae</i>. This is a well-known and extensively cultivated genus, chiefly for culinary purposes. The <i>C. colocynthis</i> produces the colocynth of the shops. The whole of the species require to be sown in a hotbed, and, when of sufficient size and strength, to be planted out in frames, or under a hand-glass, in a good rich soil. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Cucurbita citrullus</i>.</p> | | | |
| africanūm | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. C. G. H. | |
| Anguriā | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. Jamaica | 1692 |
| Cūstā | Yellow | 6, F. Tr. A. Levant | 1759 |
| Citrullūm, 1 | Yellow | 6, F. Tr. A. S. Eur. | 1597 |
| Jacē | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. | 1597 |
| Pantēā | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. | 1597 |
| Colocynthis | Yellow | 6, F. Tr. A. C. G. H. | 1551 |
| deliciōsiss | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| Dudāim | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. Levant | 1705 |
| flexuosūm | Yellow | 6, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. | 1597 |
| integrifoliūm | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| jamaicensis | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. Jamaica | 1824 |
| lanātūm | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. Guiana | 1825 |
| maculātūm | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. Guinea | 1820 |
| moderapaliātūm | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. | 1805 |
| Melo | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. | 1570 |
| Cantalopā | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. | 1570 |
| melitēnsis | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. | 1570 |
| reticulātūm | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. | 1570 |
| Momordicā | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| muricātūm | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. | 1817 |
| prophetarūm | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. Levant | 1777 |
| pubescēns | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. | 1815 |
| sativūm | Yellow | 8, H. Tr. A. E. Ind. | 1597 |
| albūm | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | |
| fastigiātūm | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | |
| flāvūm | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | |
| variegātūm | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | |
| viridūm | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. E. Ind. | 1597 |
| utilissimūm | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| <p>CŪCŪRĪTĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>curvitas</i>, crookedness; in allusion to the shape. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Cucurbitaceae</i>. For culture, &c., see <i>Cucumis</i>, to which genus this is nearly allied.</p> | | | |
| aurantiācā | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. | 1802 |
| oranginā | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. | 1802 |
| colocynthoidēs | Yellow | 7, F. Tr. A. | 1802 |
| māximā | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | |
| Meloppō | Yellow | 6, H. Tr. A. | 1597 |
| moschātā | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | |
| oviferā | Yellow | 8, H. Tr. A. Astracan. | |
| griseā | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | |
| pyriformā | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | |
| subglobosā | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | |
| Pēpō | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. Levant | 1570 |
| oblongā | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | 1570 |
| subrotundā | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. Levant | 1570 |
| Potirā | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | |
| gourgērā | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | |
| viridīs | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. | |
| sicariārī | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. Chile | 1824 |
| subverrucosā | Yellow | 6, H. Tr. A. | |
| verrucosā | Yellow | 6, H. Tr. A. | 1658 |
| <p>CŪCŪRĪTŪM, <i>Humboldt and Bonpland</i>. From <i>culcita</i>, a stuffed bed; referring to the heads of paleae. <i>Linn.</i> [94]</p> | | | |

| CUL | CUP | CUP | CUR |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . An ornamental, greenhouse plant, growing well in any common soil, and propagated by cuttings. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Cacalia salicina</i> . | | saponarioidēs . . . White . . . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1810 setigera . . . White . . . 11, S. Ev. T. C. Moret. B. 1830 tomentosa . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1818 | |
| salicinam, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 | | CŪPHĒĀ, <i>Jacquin</i> . Derived from <i>kuphos</i> , curved; in reference to the form of the capsule. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lythraceae</i> . This is rather a pretty genus; the stove species require to be grown in sandy loam, and are propagated by cuttings. The annual kinds should be raised in a gentle hotbed, and when strong enough, may be potted off, and kept in the greenhouse. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Melvillea speciosa</i> . | |
| CULLEMIĀ, <i>R. Brown</i> . In honour of Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart., F.L.S., a great promoter of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Curious species, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings will strike root in soil, under a glass, in heat. | | circæoidēs . . . Purple . . . 9, G. A. S. Amer. . . 1821 decandāra . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1789 gracilis . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Orinoco . . . 1824 lanceolata . . . Purple . . . S. B. Mexico . . . 1796 lilavē . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1830 Melvillei, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 8, S. Her. P. Guiana . . . 1823 micropetalā . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1824 multiflorā . . . Purple . . . 9, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . . 1820 parviflorā . . . Pink . . . 11, S. Ev. S. Demerara . . . 1824 procumbens . . . Pa. pur. . . 8, S. A. Mexico . . . 1816 racemosa . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1820 serpyllifoliā . . . Red . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . . 1822 viscosissimā . . . Purple . . . 7, G. A. America . . . 1776 virgatā . . . Purple . . . 8, G. A. Mexico . . . 1824 | |
| CULM, the stem of grasses, scitamineous plants, and the like. | | CŪPIĀ, <i>Decandolle</i> . <i>Cupi</i> is the Malabar name of one of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . The species of this genus deserve to be in every collection of plants, being very showy when in blossom, and the flowers very fragrant. For culture and propagation, see <i>Rondeletia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Weberia coriacea</i> , 2. <i>W. corymbosa</i> , 3. <i>W. cymosa</i> . | |
| CULMIFEROUS, producing culms. | | coriacea, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1828 corymbosa, 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1759 cymosa, 3 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1811 | |
| CULTRATE, } shaped like a pruning-knife. | | CUPRESSŪS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>kuo</i> , to produce, and <i>parisos</i> , equal; in reference to the branches being regular. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Coniferae</i> . The species comprising this genus are handsome, evergreen trees, varying in height from ten to forty feet. The hardy kinds are beautiful ornaments for lawns, grass plots, &c. They prefer a good, rich, loamy soil, and are generally multiplied by seeds; but cuttings may be made to root, under a glass, in the shade. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>glauca</i> , 2. <i>Thuja sphaeroidea</i> . | |
| CUMIN, see <i>Cuminum</i> . | | australis . . . Apetal . . . 4, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . bacciformis . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. . . 1818 lusitanica, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 4, F. Ev. T. Goa . . . 1683 pendula . . . Apetal . . . 5, G. Ev. T. Japan . . . 1808 sempervirens . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Candia . . . 1548 horizontalis . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Mediter. . . stricta . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Mediter. . . thyoides, 2 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . 1736 torulosa . . . Apetal . . . 5, G. Ev. T. Nepal . . . 1824 | |
| CUMINUM, <i>Bauhin</i> . Altered from <i>quamoun</i> , its Arabic name. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . A plant of little beauty, and merely requires to be sown in any open border, to succeed. | | CŪPRĒŪS, copper-coloured. | |
| Cymosum . . . White . . . 6, H. A. Egypt . . . 1594 | | CŪPULĀ, the cup of an acorn, and such-like fruits. | |
| CUMMINGIĀ, <i>D. Don</i> . In honour of Lady Gordon Cumming, of Ahtyre, near Forres, Scotland. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . Pretty frame bulbs, with blue flowers; a mixture of loam and peatsuits them, and they are multiplied by offsets. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Conanthera campanulata</i> . | | CUPULATE, shaped like a cup, or a reversed bell. | |
| campanulata, 1 . . . Blue . . . 8, F. Bu. P. Chile . . . 1823 tenella . . . Blue . . . 11, F. Bu. P. Chile . . . 1829 trimaeculata . . . Blue . . . 12, F. Bu. P. Chile . . . 1829 | | CURATĒLLĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>kureno</i> , to shave; in reference to the leaves being used in Guiana for polishing bows, sabres, &c. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Dilleniaceae</i> . Stove shrubs of some beauty, succeeding in sandy loam, and cuttings, made of the ripened wood, root freely in sand, under a glass. | |
| CUMULATE, heaped, overflowed. | | alata . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . americana . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Amer. . . | |
| CUNEATE, wedge-shaped. | | CURCŪLIŪŌ, <i>Gartner</i> . Derived from <i>curculio</i> , a weevil; the seeds have a process resembling the beak of that animal. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . Pretty, herbaceous species, succeeding in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by offsets. | |
| CUNEIFORM-OVATE, between wedge-shaped and egg-shaped. | | brevifollia . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1804 latifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. Poole Pin. . . 1804 orchinoides . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1800 plicata . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1788 glabra . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1788 recurvata . . . Yellow . . . S. Her. P. Bengal . . . 1803 sumatranā . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. Sumatra . . . 1818 | |
| CŪNILĀ, <i>Linn.</i> The derivation of this word is doubtful; by some botanists it is supposed to be from <i>konos</i> , a cone, and by others, to be from <i>Cunila</i> , the name of a town. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . Pretty species. <i>C. coccinea</i> requires the heat of a greenhouse, and will succeed in a mixture of loam and peat. <i>C. mariana</i> will thrive in the open border, in any common soil; they may both be increased by division. <i>C. mariana</i> is used beneficially in slight fevers and colds, with a view to excite perspiration. | | CŪRCŪMĀ, <i>Linn.</i> Derived from <i>kurkum</i> , its Arabic name. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scitamineae</i> . Interesting species, thriving well in a rich, light soil, and increased by offsets, from the root. Turmeric is obtained from <i>C. longa</i> ; it is cordial and stomachic, and considered by the native doctors of India an excellent application in powder for cleansing foul ulcers. A kind of arrow-root is prepared from <i>C. angustifolia</i> . | |
| coccinea . . . Scarlet . . . 9, G. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823 mariana . . . Red . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759 | | canescens, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1818 dentata . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1824 excelsa . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1824 glabra . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1822 | |
| CUNNINGHAMIĀ, <i>Richard</i> . In honour of J. and A. Cunningham, botanists and travellers in New South Wales. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Coniferae</i> . This is a very handsome species; it succeeds best in a mixture of peat and loam, and may be propagated by cuttings, or seeds. It will grow freely planted out in a warm situation, if protected during the winter from severe frost. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Pinus lanceolata</i> , <i>Belis jaculiflora</i> , <i>C. lanceolata</i> . | | [95] | |
| sinensis, 1 . . . Apetal . . . G. Ev. T. China . . . 1804 | | | |
| CUNONIĀ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of John Christian Cuno, of Amsterdam, who described his own garden in verse, in 1750. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Cunoniaceae</i> . An ornamental, greenhouse tree, attaining a height of twenty feet; it prefers a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| capensis . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1816 | | | |
| CUP, anything in the shape of a cup. | | | |
| CUPANIĀ, <i>Plumier</i> . In memory of Father Francis Cupani, an Italian monk, and botanical author, who died in 1710. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceae</i> . An ornamental stove genus. The species vary in height from six to twenty feet; they flourish in a mixture of equal parts peat and loam, and young plants may be obtained from cuttings, under a glass, in sand. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Molinia canescens</i> . | | | |

| CUR | CYA | CYA | CYC |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| seruginosa . . . Red yel. . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1807 | | | |
| amada . . . Red yel. . . 4, S. Her. P. Bengal. . . 1819 | | | |
| angustifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | | |
| aromatica . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1804 | | | |
| caesia . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. Bengal. . . 1819 | | | |
| comosa . . . Red yel. . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1819 | | | |
| elata . . . Crimson . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1819 | | | |
| feruginosa . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1819 | | | |
| latifolia . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | | |
| leucorhiza . . . Red yel. . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1819 | | | |
| longa 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1759 | | | |
| montana . . . Red wht. . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1824 | | | |
| parviflora . . . Wht. vio. . . 1, S. Her. P. Rome . . . 1828 | | | |
| petiolata . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Her. P. Pegu . . . 1822 | | | |
| reclinata . . . Pink . . . 4, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1824 | | | |
| rubescens . . . Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1805 | | | |
| rubricaulis . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | | |
| viridiflora . . . Yel. grn. . . 7, S. Her. P. Sumatra . . . 1822 | | | |
| xanthorhiza . . . Red . . . 5, S. Her. P. Amboyna . . . 1819 | | | |
| zodaria . . . Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1797 | | | |
| zorrubet . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1807 | | | |
| CURRANT, see Ribes. | | | |
| CURTA, broken off, curtailed. | | | |
| CURTISIA, Aiton. In honour of the late William Curtis, the founder of the Botanical Magazine. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aquifoliaceae</i> . This, in its native country, is a timber tree, attaining the height of eighty feet, and from which the Hottentots and Caffres make the shafts of their javelins. It succeeds in loam and peat, and cuttings strike readily in sand. | | | |
| flaginea . . . Pale . . . G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1775 | | | |
| CURTIOGONE, Hanworth. From <i>kurtos</i> , curved, and <i>gune</i> , a style; referring to the gibbous ovary. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Crasulaceae</i> . Greenhouse species, flourishing in sandy loam, and propagated by cuttings, which should be laid a few days in the sun to dry. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Crasula undata</i> . | | | |
| undata, 1 . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818 | | | |
| undulata . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1797 | | | |
| undosa . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824 | | | |
| CUSCUTA, Linn. Derived from its Arabic name, <i>kuṣṣūt</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Cuscutaceae</i> . A genus of curious parasitical plants. They will grow on almost any plant they can lay hold of, producing, in the autumn, abundance of sweet-scented flowers. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Reflexa verrucosa</i> . | | | |
| americana . . . Wht. yel. . . 8, Parasite. S. Amer. . . 1816 | | | |
| australis . . . White . . . 8, Parasite. N. Holl. . . 1818 | | | |
| chilensis . . . White . . . 8, Parasite. Chile . . . 1821 | | | |
| chinensis . . . White . . . 8, Parasite. China . . . 1803 | | | |
| Epithymum . . . White . . . 7, Parasite. Britain . . . | | | |
| europaea . . . White . . . 7, Parasite. Britain . . . | | | |
| Hookeri, 1 . . . White . . . 9, Parasite. E. Ind. . . 1823 | | | |
| verrucosa . . . White . . . 8, Parasite. Nepal . . . 1821 | | | |
| CUSSONIA, Thunberg. In honour of Pette Cusson, a celebrated French botanist, and professor at Montpellier. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Araliaceae</i> . Greenhouse shrubs, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| spicata . . . Green . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789 | | | |
| thyrsoiflora . . . Green . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795 | | | |
| tripteris . . . Green . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 | | | |
| CUSTARD APPLE, see Annona. | | | |
| CUTANEOUS, relating to the skin. | | | |
| CUTICLE, the scarf skin, or epidermis. | | | |
| CUT-TOOTHED, cut and toothed at the same time. | | | |
| CYAMOPSIS, Decandolle. From <i>kyamos</i> , a bean, and <i>opsis</i> , resemblance; on account of the plant resembling a bean. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . An annual species, of some beauty, growing freely in any common soil. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Dolichos psoraloides</i> , 2. <i>fabaformis</i> , 3. <i>Psoralea tetragonolobus</i> , 4. <i>Lupinus trifoliatas</i> . | | | |
| psoraloides, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. Arabia . . . 1813 | | | |
| CYANELIA, Linn. A diminutive of <i>Kyanos</i> , blue; alluding to the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . These are pretty bulbous plants, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by offsets. | | | |
| alba, 1 . . . White . . . 7, G. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1819 | | | |
| capensis . . . Blue . . . 7, G. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1768 | | | |
| lineata . . . Striped . . . 7, G. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1816 | | | |
| lutea . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1783 | | | |
| orchidiformis . . . Blue . . . 8, G. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1826 | | | |
| CYANOTIS, D. Don. Derived from <i>kyanos</i> , blue, and <i>ous</i> , an ear; referring to the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. | | | |
| 1, Nat. Or. <i>Commelinaceae</i> . Pretty species, requiring a good rich soil. <i>C. barbata</i> may be increased by division. | | | |
| axillaris . . . Blue . . . 8, G. B. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | | |
| barbata . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1824 | | | |
| cristata . . . Blue . . . 8, G. B. Ceylon . . . 1770 | | | |
| CYATHEA, Smith. From <i>kyatheion</i> , a little cup; in allusion to the indusium being cup-shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . This is a genus of fine tropical ferns, mostly arborescent, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. They succeed best in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by division, or seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>arborea</i> . | | | |
| arbores . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1793 | | | |
| excelsa, 1 . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1825 | | | |
| CYATHIFORM, cup-shaped, concave. | | | |
| CYATHODES, Labillardiere. From <i>kyathos</i> , a cup, and <i>eidos</i> , like; because the nectary resembles that vessel. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Epacridaceae</i> . Greenhouse shrubs, worth cultivating; they thrive in a mixture of peat and loam, and young plants may be obtained from cuttings. | | | |
| acerosa . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | | |
| glauca . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. T. V. D. L. . . 1818 | | | |
| Oxyoides . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1822 | | | |
| CYCAS, Linn. The Greek name of a palm, said to grow in Ethiopia. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. <i>Cycadaceae</i> . This is a fine ornamental genus of stove plants, requiring to be grown in good rich loam, with a liberal supply of water. Young plants may be obtained from suckers, which are sometimes produced. From the soft stem of <i>C. circinalis</i> a kind of sago is produced. | | | |
| angulata . . . Apetal . . . S. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| circinalis . . . Apetal . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1700 | | | |
| glauca . . . Apetal . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1818 | | | |
| revoluta . . . Apetal . . . 7, S. Her. P. China . . . 1737 | | | |
| squarrosa . . . Apetal . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1824 | | | |
| CYCLAMEN, Linn. Derived from <i>kyclicos</i> , circular; referring to the round leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . Pretty bulbous species, thriving well in a mixture of sandy loam and vegetable mould; they may be increased by seeds, which should be sown as soon as they are ripe. All the species are famous for their acidity, yet it is the principal food of the wild boars of Sicily, hence the common name of sowbread. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Clusii</i> . 2. <i>europaeum</i> . | | | |
| colum . . . Li. red . . . 2, H. Tu. P. S. Eur. . . 1596 | | | |
| europaeum, 1 . . . Li. red . . . 8, H. Tu. P. Switzerl. . . 1596 | | | |
| hederifolium, 2 . . . Purple . . . 4, H. Tu. P. Britain . . . | | | |
| albicum . . . White . . . 7, H. Tu. P. Britain . . . | | | |
| purpurascens . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Tu. P. Britain . . . | | | |
| ibericum . . . Red wht. . . 2, G. Tu. P. Asiatie G. . . 1831 | | | |
| latifolium . . . Red . . . 4, H. Tu. P. S. Eur. . . 1800 | | | |
| linearifolium . . . Purple . . . 4, H. Tu. P. S. Eur. . . 1824 | | | |
| neapolitanum . . . Red . . . 4, H. Tu. P. Italy . . . 1824 | | | |
| persicum . . . Red wht. . . 2, G. Tu. P. Cyprus . . . 1731 | | | |
| albiflorum . . . White . . . 2, G. Tu. P. Cyprus . . . 1731 | | | |
| inodorum . . . Red wht. . . 2, G. Tu. P. Cyprus . . . 1731 | | | |
| odoratum . . . Red wht. . . 2, G. Tu. P. Cyprus . . . 1731 | | | |
| laciniatum . . . Red wht. . . 4, G. Tu. P. . . | | | |
| repandum . . . Red wht. . . 4, G. Tu. P. Greece . . . 1816 | | | |
| vernum . . . Purple . . . 4, H. Tu. P. S. Eur. . . | | | |
| CYCLANTHUS, Poiteau. From <i>kyclos</i> , a circle, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in allusion to the disposition of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Cyclanthaceae</i> . A curious stove perennial, flourishing in a mixture of loam and peat, and multiplied by suckers. | | | |
| Plumieri . . . Green . . . S. Her. P. Trinidad . . . 1820 | | | |
| CYCLOBOTRYA, Sweet. From <i>kyklos</i> , a circle, and <i>botros</i> , a pit; alluding to the sepals being circular. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . Beautiful species of bulbous plants, thriving well in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand. They may be readily increased by the little viviparous bulbs that are produced on the upper part of the stem. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Fritillaria barbata</i> . 2. <i>Cyclobotrya barbata</i> . 3. <i>Fritillaria purpurea</i> . | | | |
| alba, 1 . . . White . . . 8, H. Bu. P. California . . . 1832 | | | |
| barbata . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Bu. P. Mexico . . . 1827 | | | |
| lutea, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 9, G. Bu. P. Mexico . . . 1827 | | | |
| pulchella . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Bu. P. California . . . 1832 | | | |
| purpurea, 3 . . . Pur. grn. . . 8, F. Bu. P. Mexico . . . 1827 | | | |
| CYCLOPSIS, Ventenat. From <i>kyclos</i> , and <i>psis</i> , a foot; in allusion to the shape of the base of the pods. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Greenhouse | | | |

shrubs, with little to recommend them; they grow freely in a mixture of peat and loam, and propagate freely by cuttings. *Synonymy*: 1. *Sophora galitoides*, *Aspalathus callosa*. 2. *Genista buxifolia*.

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| galitoides, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 |
| genitoides . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787 |
| latifolia, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 |
| tenuifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. De. S. C. G. H. . . 1809 |

CYCNOCHEUS, *Lindley*. From *kyknos*, a swan, and *auchen*, the neck; in allusion to the column, which is long, and gracefully curved, like the neck of a swan. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. The species of this genus are well worth cultivating, especially *C. Loddigesii*, which has large and delightfully fragrant flowers. The sepals and petals of this species are of a brownish-green colour, with darker spots, and bearing a strong resemblance to the expanded wings of a swan. They require a strong heat, and a plentiful supply of water when growing, and to be otherwise treated as the *Stanhopeas*.

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| Loddigesii Wht. grn. 5, S. Epi. Surinam . . 1830 |
| ventricosa Grn. wht. . . S. Epi. Guatemala. 1835 |

CYDONIA, *Tournefort*. Supposed to be named from its being a native of Kydon, in the Island of Crete. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. A genus of fruit trees. *C. japonica* is one of the handsomest hardy shrubs, producing its beautiful scarlet, or white flowers, in great abundance. *C. vulgaris*, the quince, is well known, and cultivated for its fruit. They will thrive in any soil, and may be multiplied by suckers.

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| japonica Scarlet all . . H. De. S. Japan . . 1815 |
| alba White all . . H. De. S. |
| sinensis Pink 5, H. De. S. China . . 1818 |
| vulgaris White 5, H. De. T. Austria . . 1573 |
| lusitanica White 5, H. De. T. Spain |
| maliformis White 5, H. De. T. |
| oblonga White 5, H. De. T. Europe |

CYLINDRICAL, cylinder-shaped, round.

CYLINDRICALLY-GLOBOSE, a form between a cylinder and a sphere.

CYLINDROSPORIUM, *Linn.* From *kylindros*, a cylinder, and *spora*, a spore; alluding to the cylindrical-shaped spore. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A minute species, growing on cabbage leaves—*concentricum*.

CYLISTA, *Aiton*. Derived from *kylix*, a calyx; in allusion to the very large calyx. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. An ornamental climbing genus; the species grow well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the young wood root well in sand, under a glass.

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| albifera White . . . 4, S. Ev. Tw. Maurit. . . . |
| scariosa Yellow . . . S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1806 |
| tomentosa Yellow . . . S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1816 |
| villosa Yellow . . . 4, S. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . . 1776 |

CYMBARIUM, *Linn.* Derived from *kymbe*, a boat; referring to the shape of the fruit. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. This is a curious plant, growing about a foot high, and producing yellow flowers; it will flourish in any common soil, and may be increased by dividing the roots.

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| daurica Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . 1796 |
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CYMBIDIUM, *Swartz*. From *kymbos*, a hollow recess; in allusion to the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Several of the species of this genus are remarkably handsome when in flower, and therefore deserve to be extensively cultivated. The *epiphytal* kinds may be referred to *Stanhopea*, and the *terrestrial*, to *Bletia*, for culture and propagation.

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| aloefolium Pur. yel. . . 9, S. Ter. E. Ind. . . 1789 |
| ensifolium Yel. strip. . . 9, S. Ter. E. Ind. . . 1780 |
| estriatum Grn. red . . 6, S. Epi. China |
| Finlaysonianum S. Epi. Coch. China |
| Gibsonii Wht. red . . 1, S. Ter. Sylhet . . . 1837 |
| gigantium Brn. pur. . . S. Epi. Nepal . . . 1837 |
| lanatifolium Wht. red . . 9, S. Ter. Nepal . . . 1822 |
| marginatum Yel. pur. . . S. Epi. Brazil |
| ochroleucum Yellow . . . S. Epi. Trinidad |
| sinense Pur. grn. . . S. Ter. China . . . 1793 |
| tristis Purple . . . S. Ter. Nepal |
| virgacens Greenish . . 5, S. Epi. Japan |
| xiphifolium Green . . . 10, S. Ter. China . . 1814 |

CYMBIFORM, boat-shaped.

CYMBOPOGON, *Sprengel*. From *kymbe*, a boat, and *pogon*, a beard; the valves of the calyx are boat-shaped. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A species of grass, remarkable for its fragrance; loam and peat suits it, in which it merely requires to be sown. *Synonymy*: 1. *Andropogon Schananthus*.

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|---|
| Schananthus, 1 Apetal . . . Grass. E. Ind. . . 1786 |
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CYMB, a mode of inflorescence resembling a flattened panicle, as that of the *Elder*.

CYMINOSEMIA, *Gartner*. *Kyminon*, cumin seed, and *osme*, smell; the fruit smells like cumin seed. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceae*. Curious evergreen shrubs. They flourish in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonymy*: 1. *Gela oblongifolia*. 2. *Jambouifera odorata*. 3. *J. pedunculata*.

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| oblongifolia, 1 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1824 |
| odorata, 2 Green . . . G. Ev. S. China . . . 1818 |
| pedunculata, 3 Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1800 |

CYMOSE, flowering in cymes.

CYNANCHUM, *Linn.* From *kuon*, a dog, and *agche*, to strangle; alluding to its poisonous qualities. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. Most of the species of this genus are perennial twiners, requiring the heat of the stove, or greenhouse; they may be grown in a good loamy soil, and will readily increase by cuttings. The hardy kinds thrive in any border soil. In Egypt, the leaves of *C. Arghel* are used for adulterating senna. *Synonymy*: 1. *Oleifolia*. 2. *Asclepias davarica*. 3. *A. villosa*. 4. *A. vincetoxicum*.

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|---|
| acutum White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1596 |
| Argel, 1 Gsh. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. Egypt . . 1831 |
| capense White . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . . 1820 |
| cirrhosum H. De. Tw. 1825 |
| crassifolium Green . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . . 1816 |
| excelsum White . . . 7, H. De. Tw. Barbary . . 1816 |
| fimbriatum Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Cumana . . 1826 |
| fœtidum White . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . 1820 |
| fuscatum Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1817 |
| Heyniaum White . . . S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1825 |
| hirsutum S. Ev. Tw. Trinidad . . 1825 |
| luteum Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1596 |
| medium White . . . 6, H. Her. P. |
| melanthos Purple . . . 7, H. De. Tw. 1818 |
| onspeliacum White . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1596 |
| mucronatum Green . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Trinidad . . 1804 |
| nigrum White . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1596 |
| pauciflorum Green . . . S. Ev. Tw. Tranqueb. . 1820 |
| pileatum White . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . . 1726 |
| roseum, 2 Purple . . . 7, H. De. Tw. Davaria . . 1818 |
| sibiricum Green . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1775 |
| undatum Green . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. . . 1803 |
| villosum, 3 White . . . 7, H. De. Tw. 1821 |
| Vincetoxicum, 4 White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1596 |
| viridiflorum Green . . . 11, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1814 |

CYNARA, *Vaillant*. From *kuon*, a dog; in reference to the spines of the involucre. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. This genus produces the artichoke, so much grown for culinary purposes. They all delight in a good rich soil, and may be increased by seeds. The Arabians consider the root of *C. scolymus* an aperient; the gum of it is called *kurkirgeed*, and placed by them among their emetics. *Synonymy*: 1. *Stoebea glomerata*.

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|---|
| carduncellus Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Candia . . 1658 |
| ferox Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1820 |
| glomerata, 1 Blue . . . 8, F. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1824 |
| hirsuta Purple . . . 8, G. Her. P. Madeira . . 1768 |
| integrifolia Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1820 |
| pygmaea Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1820 |
| Scolymus Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1548 |
| spinosissima Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sicily . . 1826 |

humilis.

CYNODON, *Richard*. Derived from *kuon*, a dog, and *odon*, a tooth. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Grasses, succeeding in any common soil, in which they merely require sowing. In India, a cooling drink is prepared from the roots of *C. Dactylon*. *Synonymy*: 1. *Panicum Dactylon*—*Dactylon* 1.

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| Indica Apetal . . . 7, H. Cr. A. E. Ind. |
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Dactylon 1, *linearis*, *praecox*, *stellatus*, *virgatus*.

CYNOGLOSSUM, *Linn.* From *kuon*, a dog, and *glossa*, a tongue; the leaves resemble a dog's tongue, whence the common name of the genus, *Hound's Tongue*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. The species are pretty border plants, succeeding in any common soil, and readily multiplied by

division. *Synonymes*: 1. *C. virginicum*. 2. *hirsutum*. 3. *Anchusa lanata*.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------|
| amplexicaule, 1 | Blue | 6, H. Her. | P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| apenninum | Red | 5, H. | B. Italy | 1731 |
| australe | Pa. red | 6, G. Her. | P. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| bicolor | Wh. pur. | 7, H. | B. Germany | 1820 |
| canescens, 2 | Blue | 7, H. | A. E. Ind. | 1819 |
| cheirifolium, 3 | Blue | 6, H. | B. Levant | 1596 |
| clandestinum | Brown | 7, H. | B. Spain | 1821 |
| clodmänn | Blue | 7, H. | B. Apennines | 1825 |
| dioscoridis | Purple | 7, H. | B. France | 1820 |
| elongatum | Flesh | 7, H. | B. | 1819 |
| glomeratum | | 6, H. | B. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| grandiflorum | Blue wht. | H. Her. | P. India | 183- |
| haenki | Blue pur. | 7, H. | B. Bohemia | 1819 |
| hirsutum | Blue | 7, H. | A. G. H. | 1806 |
| holoserotum | Violet | 7, H. | B. Siberia | 1821 |
| magellanicum | Purple | 6, H. Her. | P. Naples | 1823 |
| officinale | Pur. red | 6, H. | B. Britain | |
| pletium | Li. blue | 8, H. | B. Madeira | 1658 |
| svlaticum | Blue | 6, H. | B. Britain | |
| umbellatum | Purple | 6, H. | B. Hungary | 1817 |

CYNOBETRA, Linn. From *kyon*, a dog, and *metra*, the matrix; referring to the form of the pods. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Stove trees, growing from twenty to thirty feet high, thriving well in a mixture of loam and sandy peat, and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass.

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|------------|-----|-------------------|------|
| cauliflora | Red | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| polyandra | Red | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1822 |

CYNORACHIS, Thourar. From *kuon*, a dog, and *orchis*, Dog-orchis. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This species is one of the representatives in tropical countries of the terrestrial Orchises of Europe. It has a smell resembling that of *Orchis mascula*. It succeeds best in sandy loam, in a moist part of the house, and is increased by dividing the roots.

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|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------|
| fastigiata | Red. grn. | 3, S. Ter. | Is. of France | 1835 |
|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------|

CYNOSURUS, Beauvois. From *kuon*, a dog, and *oursa*, a tail; from its resemblance to a dog's tail, whence the name dog's tail grass. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. This species is esteemed one of the best fodder grasses in Europe; it will succeed in any soil.

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|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|--|
| cristatus | Apetal | 8, Grass. | Britain | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|--|

CYPELLA, Herbert. From *Kypellon*, a goblet; in reference to the shape of the flowers. Linn. 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. The species of this genus are rendered ornamental by their beautiful flowers; they delight in sandy peat, and may be multiplied by offsets. *Synonyme*: 1. *Morea Herberti*, *Tigridia Herberti*.

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|-------------|-----------|------------------------|------|
| Drummondii | Pur. yel. | 6, G. Bu. P. San. Fel. | 1834 |
| Herberti, 1 | Vermil. | 7, G. Bu. P. B. Ayres | 1823 |

CYPERUS, Linn. Supposed to be derived from *Cypris*, a name of Venus, from the roots of some of the species being aphrodisiacal. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceae*. A genus of grass-looking plants, many of them growing best in water, or a wet situation; any soil suits them, and they may be increased by division.

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------------------|----------|------|
| Aitonii | Apetal | 6, Grass. | C. G. H. | |
| alopeuroides | Apetal | 5, Grass. | C. G. H. | 1804 |
| alternifolius | Apetal | 2, Grass. | Madag. | 1781 |
| baduus | Apetal | 7, Grass. | Algiers. | 1800 |
| conglomeratus | Apetal | 7, Grass. | Arabia. | 1820 |
| distans | Apetal | 7, Grass. | W. Ind. | 1820 |
| distans | Apetal | 7, Grass. | E. Ind. | 1802 |
| erubescens | Apetal | 5, Grass. | | 1820 |
| esculentus | Apetal | H. Tw. P. S. Eur. | | 1597 |
| fastigiatus | Apetal | 6, Grass. | E. Ind. | 1800 |
| flavescens | Apetal | 7, Grass. | Germany. | 1776 |
| fasciatus | Apetal | 8, Grass. | England | |
| glomeratus | Apetal | 6, Grass. | Italy | 1804 |
| irioides | Apetal | 7, Grass. | E. Ind. | 1802 |
| kyllingoides | Apetal | 7, Grass. | N. Amer. | 1828 |
| longus | Apetal | 7, Grass. | England | |
| lucida | Apetal | 7, Grass. | W. Ind. | |
| millicus | Apetal | 3, Grass. | Egypt | 1810 |
| paniculatus | Apetal | 6, Grass. | E. Ind. | 1804 |
| paniculatus | Apetal | 7, Grass. | Hungary | 1781 |
| strigosus | Apetal | 8, Grass. | W. Ind. | 1786 |
| tenuifolius | Apetal | 5, Grass. | C. G. H. | 1819 |
| vegetus | Apetal | 7, Grass. | America | 1790 |
| viscidus | Apetal | 6, Grass. | Jamaica | 1781 |

articulatus, *australis*, *brizoides*, *caricinus*, *compactus*, *compressus*, *cruentus*, *difformis*, *divers*, *fascicularis*, *hydr*, *leucophyllus*, *ligularis*, *Mönst*, *muscularis*, *pallens*, *Pangorel*, *paramattensis*, *patens*, *pâtulus*,

polycephalus, *polystachys*, *prostratus*, *rigidus*, *tenuiflorus*, *trialtus*.

CYPRIX, Bergius. From *kyphos*, curved; in reference to the stigma being gibbous. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Goodeniaceae*. A pretty genus; the species require a mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and may be increased by taking off the young shoots as they begin to grow, and planting them in sand. The annual species merely require sowing. *Synonymes*: 1. *Lobelia cardamines*. 2. *L. volubilis*.

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|-------------|------|
| bulbosus | Pa. blue | 8, G. | A. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| cardaminés, 1 | | 7, S. Her. | P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| incisa | Pa. red | 7, G. | A. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| Phytolium, 2 | Pink | 2, G. Tu. | P. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| volubilis, 2 | Pa. blue | G. | A. C. G. H. | 1795 |

CYPRIS, see *Cupressis*.

CYPRIPEDIUM, Linn. From *Cypris*, one of Venus's names, and *podion*, a slipper; hence the name, Venus's, or Ladies' Slipper. Linn. 20, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. The *Cyripediums* are remarkably handsome when in flower, and on that account, they deserve a place in every collection. They are all of the easiest culture. The hardy species succeed well in peat soil, either kept in a frame, or planted out in a shady border. The species, natives of America, require to be protected from severe frost and rain. The stove kinds require the same treatment as other stove terrestrial orchidaceae. *Synonyme*: 1. *C. humile*.

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------|
| acule, 1 | Rn. pur. | 5, H. Ter. | N. Amer. | 1786 |
| album | White | 5, H. Ter. | N. Amer. | 1800 |
| arietinum | Grn. ro. | 4, H. Ter. | Canada | 1808 |
| Calceolus | Yellow | 6, H. Ter. | England | |
| helveticum | Yellow | 6, H. Ter. | Switzerl. | 1825 |
| candidum | White | 6, H. Ter. | N. Amer. | 1826 |
| insigne | Pur. grn. | 6, S. Ter. | Nepal | 1819 |
| macranthos | Purple | 5, H. Ter. | Siberia | 1828 |
| parviflorum | Yellowish | 6, H. Ter. | N. Amer. | 1759 |
| pubescens | Yel. pur. | 6, H. Ter. | N. Amer. | 1790 |
| purpuratum | Purple | 9, H. Ter. | Archipel. | 1836 |
| spectabile | Whit. pur. | 6, H. Ter. | N. Amer. | 1731 |
| venustum | Grn. pur. | 10, S. Ter. | Nepal | 1816 |

CYRILLIA, Linn. In honour of Dominico Cyrillo, M.D., a professor of botany at Naples, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceae*. A genus of pretty shrubs, that grow well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. Young cuttings root in sand, under a glass.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|------|
| Antillarum | White | 7, G. Ev. | S. Antilles | 1824 |
| caroliniana | White | 7, G. Ev. | S. Carolina | 1765 |

CYRTOCHILUS, Aiton. From *kyrtos*, curved, and *anthos*, a flower; the tube of the flower is long and round. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. Handsome Cape bulbs, succeeding in a mixture of turfy loam, sand, and peat, and a liberal supply of water, when in a growing state. They may be increased readily from offsets.

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------|
| angustifolius | Orange | 5, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| caeruleus | Flesh | 8, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | |
| collinus | Crimson | 6, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| obliquus | Grn. or. | 6, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| odoratus | Crimson | 6, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| pallidus | Pink | 6, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| spiralis | Scarlet | 6, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| striatus | Orange | 7, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | |
| ventricosus | Red | 6, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1770 |

CYRTOCHILUM, Kunth. From *kyrtos*, concave, and *cheilos*, a lip. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. The species of this genus are small, but remarkably pretty when in blossom, and will probably be found to succeed best with the treatment recommended for the genus *Burlingtonia*.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------|
| bictoniensis | Red | 10, S. Epi. | Guatemala | 1836 |
| flavescens | Yellowish | 6, S. Epi. | Mexico | 183- |
| maculatum | Grn. pur. | 8, S. Epi. | Veracruz | 1837 |
| mystacinum | Yellowish | 10, S. Epi. | Peru | 1836 |

CYRTOPERA, Lindley. Not explained. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is a splendid species when in flower. It is easily cultivated with the treatment given to *Stanhopeas*, and the like: and it is readily increased by separating the thick stem, with a portion of the rooting rhizoma attached. *Synonyme*: 1. *Cyrtopodium Woodfordii*.

| | | | | |
|---------------|------|------------|----------|------|
| Woodfordii, 1 | Pink | 9, S. Epi. | S. Amer. | 1814 |
|---------------|------|------------|----------|------|

CYRTOPODIUM, R. Brown. From *kyrtos*, hollow, and *pous*, a foot; alluding to the curved stalk of the labellum of *C. Andersonii*. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat.

| CYR | DAC | CZA | DAH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------|------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------|----------------------|-----------|------------|------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--|------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--|------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------|
| Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This is a genus of plants well worth cultivating for the sake of their fine, yellow, sweet-scented flowers. They succeed well, treated as the genus <i>Stanhopea</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andersonii | Yellow . 4, S. Epi. St. Vincent . 1804 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| flavum | Yellow . S. Epi. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| punctatum | Yel. red . 4, S. Epi. Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CYRTOSTYLIS, R. Brown. From <i>cyrtos</i> , convex, and <i>stylos</i> , a style. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A very curious species, succeeding well with the same treatment as is recommended for the genus <i>Corycium</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| reniformis | . 6, F. Ter. N. Holl. | | 1823 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CYRTICAPNOS, Boerhaave. From <i>kystis</i> , a bladder, and <i>kapnos</i> , a Greek name for fumitory; in allusion to the bladdery capsules. Linn. 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceae</i> . Annual species, requiring to be sown in a gentle hotbed, and afterwards transplanted into the open ground, where they will flower well. Synonyme: 1. <i>Fumaria vesicaria</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| africana, l. | Whit. red . 6, H. Cl. A. C. G. H. | | 1696 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| alexandriana | Whit. red . 6, H. Cl. A. Alexan. | | 1827 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CYSTRORHIZÆ, Agardh. From <i>kystis</i> , a bladder, and <i>seira</i> , a chain; in reference to the upper parts of the fronds appearing like little bladders chained together. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Species of sea-weed, found at all seasons of the year in the open ocean— <i>abrotanifolia</i> , <i>barbata</i> , <i>discors</i> , <i>ericoides</i> , <i>fibrosa</i> , <i>granulata</i> , <i>siliquosa</i> , <i>S. denudata</i> , <i>S. minor</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CYTRORHIZÆ, Fries. From <i>kystis</i> , a bladder, and <i>spora</i> , a spore; the sporules appear like little bladders. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Minute species, growing on dead branches, leaves, &c.— <i>chryso-spermã</i> , <i>guttiferã</i> , <i>leucospemã</i> , <i>Rosãrãm</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CYTRUS, Linn. Derived from <i>Cythus</i> , one of the Cyclades, one of the species being first found there. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . This is a very ornamental genus. The species are fine, hardy, free-flowering trees and shrubs, succeeding in almost any soil, and readily increased by seeds, layers, grafts, or buds. Synonymes: 1. <i>Spartium multiflorum</i> . 2. <i>C. pauciflorus</i> . 3. <i>Spartium spinosum</i> , <i>villosum</i> . 4. <i>C. elongatus</i> . 5. <i>Spartium nubilegum</i> . 6. <i>S. patens</i> . 7. <i>S. spinosum</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0"> <tr> <td>æolifolia</td> <td>Yellow . 5, H. De. S.</td> <td>Stromboli .</td> <td>1836</td> </tr> <tr> <td>albida</td> <td>White . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>S. Eur. . .</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>albus, l.</td> <td>White . 5, H. De. S.</td> <td>Portugal .</td> <td>1752</td> </tr> <tr> <td>incarnatus</td> <td>Flesh . 5, H. De. S.</td> <td>Portugal .</td> <td>1752</td> </tr> <tr> <td>alpinus</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. T.</td> <td>Europe . .</td> <td>1596</td> </tr> <tr> <td>argenteus</td> <td>Yellow . 8, H. De. S.</td> <td>France . .</td> <td>1739</td> </tr> <tr> <td>austrifolius</td> <td>Yellow . 7, H. De. S.</td> <td>Austria .</td> <td>1741</td> </tr> <tr> <td>biflorus</td> <td>Yellow . 5, H. De. S.</td> <td>Hungary .</td> <td>1760</td> </tr> <tr> <td>calycinus, 2</td> <td>Yellow . 8, H. De. S.</td> <td>Tauria . .</td> <td>1820</td> </tr> <tr> <td>capitatus</td> <td>Yellow . 7, H. De. S.</td> <td>Austria .</td> <td>1774</td> </tr> <tr> <td>clivata</td> <td>Yellow . 7, H. De. S.</td> <td>Carpathia .</td> <td>1817</td> </tr> <tr> <td>elegans</td> <td>Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S.</td> <td>C. G. H. . .</td> <td>1821</td> </tr> <tr> <td>elongatus</td> <td>Yellow . 5, H. De. S.</td> <td>Hungary .</td> <td>1804</td> </tr> <tr> <td>falcatus</td> <td>Yellow . 7, H. De. S.</td> <td>Hungary .</td> <td>1816</td> </tr> <tr> <td>glomeratus</td> <td>S. Ev. S.</td> <td>Zanzibar .</td> <td>1826</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grandiflorus</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>Portugal .</td> <td>1816</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hirsutus</td> <td>Yellow . 7, H. De. S.</td> <td>S. Eur. . .</td> <td>1739</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Labanum</td> <td>Yellow . 5, H. De. T.</td> <td>Switzerl. .</td> <td>1596</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <i>purpurascens</i></td> <td>Purple . 7, H. Ev. T.</td> <td>Hybrid . .</td> <td>1828</td> </tr> <tr> <td>laniger, 3</td> <td>Yellow . 6, F. Ev. S.</td> <td>Spain . . .</td> <td>1821</td> </tr> <tr> <td>leucanthus</td> <td>Pa. yel. . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>Hungary .</td> <td>1806</td> </tr> <tr> <td>mollis</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>Eur. . . .</td> <td>1818</td> </tr> <tr> <td>multiflorus, 4</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>Europe . .</td> <td>1800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nanus</td> <td>Yellow . 5, H. De. S.</td> <td>Levant . .</td> <td>1816</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nigricans</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>Austria .</td> <td>1730</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nubigenus, 5</td> <td>Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S.</td> <td>Tenerife .</td> <td>1779</td> </tr> <tr> <td>orientalis</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>S. Eur. . .</td> <td>1818</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pateris, 6</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>Portugal .</td> <td>1752</td> </tr> <tr> <td>polytrichus</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>Tauria . .</td> <td>1818</td> </tr> <tr> <td>prolifera</td> <td>Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S.</td> <td>Canaries .</td> <td>1779</td> </tr> <tr> <td>purpurea</td> <td>Purple . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>Austria .</td> <td>1792</td> </tr> <tr> <td>albiflorus</td> <td>White . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>Austria .</td> <td>1792</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pyramis</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>Galacea . .</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>racemosus</td> <td>Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S.</td> <td></td> <td>1835</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ruthenicus</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>Russia . .</td> <td>1817</td> </tr> <tr> <td>scoparius</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>England .</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <i>albus</i></td> <td>White . 5, H. De. S.</td> <td>England .</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>sessiliflorus</td> <td>Yellow . 7, H. De. S.</td> <td>Italy . . .</td> <td>1629</td> </tr> <tr> <td>spinosus, 7</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S.</td> <td>S. Eur. . .</td> <td>1596</td> </tr> <tr> <td>supinus</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. T.</td> <td>S. Eur. . .</td> <td>1756</td> </tr> <tr> <td>triflorus</td> <td>Yellow . 6, H. De. S.</td> <td>Spain . . .</td> <td>1640</td> </tr> </table> | | | | æolifolia | Yellow . 5, H. De. S. | Stromboli . | 1836 | albida | White . 6, H. De. S. | S. Eur. . . | | albus, l. | White . 5, H. De. S. | Portugal . | 1752 | incarnatus | Flesh . 5, H. De. S. | Portugal . | 1752 | alpinus | Yellow . 6, H. De. T. | Europe . . | 1596 | argenteus | Yellow . 8, H. De. S. | France . . | 1739 | austrifolius | Yellow . 7, H. De. S. | Austria . | 1741 | biflorus | Yellow . 5, H. De. S. | Hungary . | 1760 | calycinus, 2 | Yellow . 8, H. De. S. | Tauria . . | 1820 | capitatus | Yellow . 7, H. De. S. | Austria . | 1774 | clivata | Yellow . 7, H. De. S. | Carpathia . | 1817 | elegans | Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . . | 1821 | elongatus | Yellow . 5, H. De. S. | Hungary . | 1804 | falcatus | Yellow . 7, H. De. S. | Hungary . | 1816 | glomeratus | S. Ev. S. | Zanzibar . | 1826 | grandiflorus | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Portugal . | 1816 | hirsutus | Yellow . 7, H. De. S. | S. Eur. . . | 1739 | Labanum | Yellow . 5, H. De. T. | Switzerl. . | 1596 | <i>purpurascens</i> | Purple . 7, H. Ev. T. | Hybrid . . | 1828 | laniger, 3 | Yellow . 6, F. Ev. S. | Spain . . . | 1821 | leucanthus | Pa. yel. . 6, H. De. S. | Hungary . | 1806 | mollis | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Eur. . . . | 1818 | multiflorus, 4 | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Europe . . | 1800 | nanus | Yellow . 5, H. De. S. | Levant . . | 1816 | nigricans | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Austria . | 1730 | nubigenus, 5 | Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. | Tenerife . | 1779 | orientalis | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | S. Eur. . . | 1818 | pateris, 6 | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Portugal . | 1752 | polytrichus | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Tauria . . | 1818 | prolifera | Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. | Canaries . | 1779 | purpurea | Purple . 6, H. De. S. | Austria . | 1792 | albiflorus | White . 6, H. De. S. | Austria . | 1792 | pyramis | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Galacea . . | | racemosus | Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. | | 1835 | ruthenicus | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Russia . . | 1817 | scoparius | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | England . | | <i>albus</i> | White . 5, H. De. S. | England . | | sessiliflorus | Yellow . 7, H. De. S. | Italy . . . | 1629 | spinosus, 7 | Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S. | S. Eur. . . | 1596 | supinus | Yellow . 6, H. De. T. | S. Eur. . . | 1756 | triflorus | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Spain . . . | 1640 |
| æolifolia | Yellow . 5, H. De. S. | Stromboli . | 1836 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| albida | White . 6, H. De. S. | S. Eur. . . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| albus, l. | White . 5, H. De. S. | Portugal . | 1752 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| incarnatus | Flesh . 5, H. De. S. | Portugal . | 1752 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| alpinus | Yellow . 6, H. De. T. | Europe . . | 1596 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| argenteus | Yellow . 8, H. De. S. | France . . | 1739 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| austrifolius | Yellow . 7, H. De. S. | Austria . | 1741 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| biflorus | Yellow . 5, H. De. S. | Hungary . | 1760 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| calycinus, 2 | Yellow . 8, H. De. S. | Tauria . . | 1820 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| capitatus | Yellow . 7, H. De. S. | Austria . | 1774 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| clivata | Yellow . 7, H. De. S. | Carpathia . | 1817 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| elegans | Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . . | 1821 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| elongatus | Yellow . 5, H. De. S. | Hungary . | 1804 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| falcatus | Yellow . 7, H. De. S. | Hungary . | 1816 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| glomeratus | S. Ev. S. | Zanzibar . | 1826 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| grandiflorus | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Portugal . | 1816 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| hirsutus | Yellow . 7, H. De. S. | S. Eur. . . | 1739 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labanum | Yellow . 5, H. De. T. | Switzerl. . | 1596 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>purpurascens</i> | Purple . 7, H. Ev. T. | Hybrid . . | 1828 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| laniger, 3 | Yellow . 6, F. Ev. S. | Spain . . . | 1821 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| leucanthus | Pa. yel. . 6, H. De. S. | Hungary . | 1806 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| mollis | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Eur. . . . | 1818 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| multiflorus, 4 | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Europe . . | 1800 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| nanus | Yellow . 5, H. De. S. | Levant . . | 1816 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| nigricans | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Austria . | 1730 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| nubigenus, 5 | Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. | Tenerife . | 1779 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| orientalis | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | S. Eur. . . | 1818 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pateris, 6 | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Portugal . | 1752 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| polytrichus | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Tauria . . | 1818 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| prolifera | Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. | Canaries . | 1779 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| purpurea | Purple . 6, H. De. S. | Austria . | 1792 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| albiflorus | White . 6, H. De. S. | Austria . | 1792 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pyramis | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Galacea . . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| racemosus | Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. | | 1835 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ruthenicus | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Russia . . | 1817 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| scoparius | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | England . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>albus</i> | White . 5, H. De. S. | England . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| sessiliflorus | Yellow . 7, H. De. S. | Italy . . . | 1629 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| spinosus, 7 | Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S. | S. Eur. . . | 1596 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| supinus | Yellow . 6, H. De. T. | S. Eur. . . | 1756 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| triflorus | Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | Spain . . . | 1640 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CZŁĘCIK, Andrejzouski. In honour of Andrejzousky Czack, a Russian botanist. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . A pretty species, producing abundance of elegant flowers; it prefers a good rich loam, and an open situation. It is readily increased by seeds, or dividing the roots. Synonyme: 1. <i>Anthericum liliatum</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| liliistrum, l | White . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1629 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

D.

DACRYDIUM, Banks. Derived from *dakru*, a tear; in reference to the gummy exudation. Linn. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Taraceae*. These are ornamental plants, resembling the spruce in appearance, except that the branches are somewhat pendulous; hence the English name of *D. cupressinum*, New Zealand Spruce. A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits them, and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass. Synonyme: 1. *Juniperus elata*.

cupressinum G. Ev. T. N. Zeal. 1825
 elatum, l G. Ev. T. Pulo Pen. 1830

DACRYMYCES, Nees. From *dakru*, a tear, and *myke*, a fungus; in allusion to the deliquescent nature of the plants. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Curious and minute species of *Fungi*, found usually upon dead and partially rotten wood, in the early part of the season—*moriformis*, *stillatus*.

DACTYLICAPNOS, Wallich. From *dactylos*, a finger, and *kapnos*, fumitory; alluding to the berries being finger-shaped. Linn. 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceae*. An interesting annual, of a climbing character, succeeding in any sandy soil. Synonyme: 1. *Dielytra scandens*.

thalictrifolia, l Yel. brn. F. Ev. Cl. Nepal 1831

DACTYLIS, Linn. From *dactylos*, a finger; the head is divided so as fancifully to resemble fingers. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. An uninteresting genus of grasses, of easy culture and propagation.

glomerata Apetal Grass. Britain
 variegata Apetal Grass. Gardens

ascendens, cynosuroides, glauca, glaucescens, hispanica, littoralis, maritima, patens, repens.

DACTYLOCTENIUM, Willd. From *dactylos*, a finger,

and *kteis*, a comb; alluding to the digitate spikes. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A plant of little merit, and of easy culture. Synonyme: 1. *Cynosurus ægyptiacus*.

ægyptiacum, l Apetal 8, Grass. Egypt 1770

DADALEX, Persoon. From *dadaleus*, artificial; artificial-like arrangement of sinuosities. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Very minute species of *Fungi*, found at all seasons on rotten wood, trunks of trees, &c.—*angustã*, *betulinã*, *biennis*, *confragosa*, *gibbosa*, *quercinã*, *unicolor*.

DÆMIÄ, R. Brown. The name given to it in Arabia, where the first plant was found. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. An ornamental genus of twining plants, thriving best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. Cuttings root freely in sand, or sandy soil, under a glass. Synonymes: 1. *Cynanchum bicolor*. 2. *C. extensum*. 3. *Asclepias scandens*.

bicolor, l White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1806
 cordata White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Arabia 1824
 extensa, 2 White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1777
 scandens, 3 White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Gambia 1824

DAFFODIL, see *Narcissus*.

DÄHLÄ, Cavanilles. In honour of Andrew Dahl, a celebrated Swedish botanist, and pupil of Linnaeus. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. This exceedingly beautiful genus comprises almost an indefinite number of varieties, all more or less showy in the flower-garden in the autumn, when most other flowers have faded. They are all of easy cultivation, growing freely in almost any soil, particularly if of a sandy open nature. They may be raised plentifully from seeds, which should be sown early in the spring. After the flowering season is over, and the frost has damaged the leaves and branches, the roots should be taken up, and

placed in a secure dry place, excluded from frost, till spring, when they should be divided and propagated, and brought on, by dung heat, in frames, for planting out in the flower-garden in May or June. Cuttings will root with great facility, by merely breaking or cutting off the young shoots, and planting them in small pots, in a warm frame heat; but this practice, as seeds grow so readily, except for very rare kinds, is more troublesome than profitable. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dahlia frustraneafulgens*. 2. *Georgina pinnata*.

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|-------------------|---------|----------------------------|------|
| Cervantiafl . . . | Scarlet | 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . | |
| crocata, 1 . . . | Scarlet | 7, H. Tu. P. Mexico . . . | 1802 |
| frustrata . . . | Scarlet | 10, H. Tu. P. Mexico . . . | 1802 |
| aurantiâ . . . | Orange | 10, H. Tu. P. Mexico . . . | 1802 |
| crocâ . . . | Yellow | 10, H. Tu. P. Mexico . . . | 1802 |
| luteâ . . . | Sulphur | 10, H. Tu. P. Mexico . . . | 1802 |
| superbâ, 2 . . . | Purple | 10, H. Tu. P. Mexico . . . | 1789 |

DÂTS, Linn. The derivation of the name is unknown. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelacæ*. This is an interesting species, much like the *Rhus cotinus*, in its leaves; it grows in a mixture of peat and loam, and is increased from cuttings of the roots, kept in a warm situation, and sometimes from seeds.

cotinifolia . . . Wht. grn. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1776

DAISY, see DILLIS.

DALBERGIA, Linn. In honour of Nicholas Dalberg, a Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. Ornamental stove species, delighting most in sandy loam and peat; cuttings strike, if planted in sand, under a glass.

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|----------------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| albat . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| Barceli . . . | Blue | S. Ev. Cl. Maurit. . . | 1823 |
| Crowel . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| emarginatâ . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| frondosâ . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1818 |
| lacifolia . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1811 |
| marginatâ . . . | White | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| ougenenâs . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| paniculatâ . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1811 |
| rimosâ . . . | White | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| robustâ . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1816 |
| rubiginosâ . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1811 |
| scandens . . . | White | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . | 1812 |
| Sissoc . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| stipulatâ . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| tamarindifolia . . . | White | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| Telfairii . . . | White | S. Ev. Cl. Maurit. . . | 1823 |
| timoriensis . . . | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1826 |
| villosilla . . . | White | S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . | 1818 |

DALËX, Linn. In honour of Thomas Dale, an English botanist of the last century. *Linn.* 16, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. All the species of this genus are almost destitute of interest; they grow best in loam and peat. The shrubby and perennial kinds are increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. The tender annual species must be sown on a gentle hotbed, and, when of sufficient size, transplanted into the open borders. *Synonymes*: 1. *Psoralea laxiflora*. 2. *P. leporina*. 3. *P. Dalea*.

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|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------|
| alpecuroides, 1 . . . | Pa. blue | 7, H. A. Mississippi | 1812 |
| alrâ . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Louisiana | 1811 |
| bicolor . . . | Yel. blue | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1817 |
| citriodorâ . . . | Pink | 10, S. A. N. Spain | 1780 |
| Cliffortiâ . . . | Blue | 7, H. A. Vera Cruz | 1737 |
| emnesphylla . . . | Pink | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1772 |
| Lagopis, 2 . . . | White | 7, F. A. Mexico | 1730 |
| laxiflora, 3 . . . | Violet | 10, H. Her. P. Louisiana | 1811 |
| mutâbilla . . . | Purple | 10, G. Her. P. Mexico | 1818 |
| nutans . . . | Violet | 7, S. Her. P. Mexico | 1824 |
| phytânôdes . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. Caraccas | 1819 |
| reclinatâ . . . | Violet | 7, S. Ev. Tr. Mexico | 1820 |
| sericatâ . . . | Violet | 7, S. Her. P. Mexico | 1824 |
| Thouini . . . | Blue | 7, G. A. | 1816 |
| tuberculatâ . . . | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1824 |

DALBOCHAMPÏA, Linn. In honour of James Dalechamp, a celebrated French botanist, who died in 1588. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiacæ*. Pretty climbing plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat. Cuttings root freely in sand.

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|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| brasilienâs . . . | Grn. yel. | 7, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil | 1824 |
| sciffolia . . . | Grn. yel. | 7, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil | 1820 |
| scandens . . . | Grn. yel. | 6, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. | 1739 |

DALIBÂRDÏA, Linn. Named after Denis Dalibard, a French botanist. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosacæ*. A curious plant, well suited for decorating rock-work, or the front of flower-borders; it requires protecting in severe weather, and is increased by division. *Synonyme*: 1. *D. repens*.

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| violæoides . . . | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1768 |
|------------------|-------|------------------------|------|

DALRYMPLEÏ, see *Turpinia*.

DALTONÏA. Named by Hooker in honour of the Rev. James Dalton, an excellent English muscologist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Mucicæ*. Pretty dwarf species of moss. *D. splanchnoides* is only found growing, and that sparingly, by the side of a small stream on the Secawn Mountain, in the neighbourhood of Dublin. *Synonymes*: 1. *Neckera heteromalla*. 2. *Neckera splanchnoides*—*heteromalla* 1, *splanchnoides* 2.

DAMASONÏUM, Schreber. From damazo, to subdue; in reference to its once supposed medicinal qualities. *Linn.* 6, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Hydrocharacæ*. Handsome aquatic. *D. indicum* is reputed to possess the power of removing the venom of the sea-dog.

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|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| indicum . . . | White | 8, S. Aq. P. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| ovalifolium . . . | White | 8, G. Aq. P. N. Holl. | 1824 |

DAMMÂRÏA, Mirbel. The name of the species in Amboyna. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Coniferæ*. A very handsome genus of *Coniferæ*, thriving well in a mixture of sandy loam, but of difficult propagation. The only successful mode, is to take off the cuttings as soon as ripened, and plant them in a pot of sand, under a glass, in a gentle bottom heat. Liquid stoxax is thought to be yielded by the species of this genus. *Synonyme*: 1. *Pinus Dammara*, *Agathis loranthifolia*.

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|---------------------|---------|--------------------|------|
| australis . . . | Apetal. | S. Ev. T. N. Zeal. | 1821 |
| orientalis, 1 . . . | Apetal. | S. Ev. T. Amboyna | 1804 |

DAMMAR PINN, see DammârÏa.

DAMPIERÏA. Named by Brown, in memory of Captain William Dampier, the celebrated circumnavigator. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scavolacæ*. Ornamental species, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam; cuttings of the young wood root freely, in sand, under a glass.

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|------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| ovalifolia . . . | Blue | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| stricta . . . | Blue | 7, G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1814 |

DANËRÏA, Smith. In honour of Pierre Martin Dana, a writer on the plants of Piedmont. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Danacææ*. An ornamental species of fern, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased by divisions of the root.

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| alâtâ . . . | Brown | S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1823 |
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DANCING-GIRLS, see Mantisid Saltatorid.

DANDELION, see Leontodon.

DANTHONÏA, Decandolle. In honour of M. Danthoine, a French botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A worthless genus of grasses, of simple cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Avena provincialis*. 2. *A. semiannularis*. 3. *A. glumacea*. 4. *A. strigosacalyctâ*, *curvifolia*, *longifolia*, *macrantha*, *pilosâ*, *provincialis* 1, *semiannularis* 2, *sericatâ*, *spicatâ* 3, *strigosâ* 4.

DÂPHNË, Linn. From *daio*, to burn, and *phone*, a noise; it crackles when burning. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelacææ*. All handsome dwarf shrubs, mostly evergreens, excellently suited for planting near the front of shrubberies. The branches of *D. Cneorum* are procumbent, stretching to a great distance; whence it makes a beautiful rock plant. All the species prefer a peaty soil, and are readily increased by grafting on the common Spurge Laurel (*D. Laureola*), which may be plentifully raised from seed. In the South of Europe, *D. Gnidium* is used to dye wool yellow. The berries of *D. Laureola* are poisonous to all animals except birds. *Synonymes*: 1. *D. Dauphinii*. 2. *D. colina*, *neapolitana*. 3. *D. cannabina*. 4. *D. oleifolia*. 5. *Passerina Tarton-raira*. 6. *P. villosa*. 7. *P. Thymelacææ*.

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|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|------|
| alpina . . . | White | 6, H. Ev. S. Italy | 1759 |
| allica . . . | White | 4, H. Ev. S. Siberia | 1796 |
| australis . . . | Pink | 4, H. Ev. S. Naples | 1825 |
| chinensis . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. China | 1825 |
| Cneorûm . . . | Pink | 7, H. Ev. S. Austria | 1752 |
| collina . . . | Purple | 3, H. Ev. S. Italy | 1752 |
| Gnidium . . . | White | 7, H. Ev. S. Spain | 1597 |
| hybridâ, 1 . . . | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid | 1827 |
| iodica . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. S. China | 1800 |
| Laureolâ . . . | Green | 2, H. Ev. S. Britain | |
| Meseridum . . . | Pink | 3, H. De. S. England | |
| album . . . | Red | 3, H. De. S. | |
| autumnâlâ . . . | Red | 8, H. Ev. S. Europe | |
| rûbrum . . . | Pink | 3, H. De. S. England | |
| neapolitanâ, 2 . . . | Purple | 3, H. Ev. S. Naples | 1822 |
| odora . . . | Pnk. wht. | 7, G. Ev. S. China | 1771 |
| rûbrâ . . . | Pink | 4, G. Ev. S. China | 1831 |
| variegatâ . . . | White | 10, G. Ev. S. Japan | 1800 |
| oleoides . . . | White | H. Ev. S. Crete | 1815 |

| DEC | DEL | DEL | DEL | DEN |
|---|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------|
| DECURRENT , lying down. | | | | |
| DECURRENT , running down. | | | | |
| DECURSIVE , having a tendency to run down. | | | | |
| DECUSSATE , when two right lines cross each other at right angles, they are said to be decussate. | | | | |
| DEERINGIA , <i>R. Brown</i> . In memory of Dr. Charles Deering, an English botanical author. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Amarantaceae</i> . Curious but weak-growing plants. The seed requires to be sown in a hothouse, or hotbed, and when of sufficient size, the plants may be potted off, and placed among the stove plants. | | | | |
| celosioides | White | 9, S. | B. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| indica | White | 10, S. | B. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| DEPLEXED , turned downwards. | | | | |
| DEPOLIATED , deprived of leaves. | | | | |
| DEORALPIS , <i>Trinius</i> . Derived from <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>grapho</i> , to mark. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineae</i> . Worthless species of grass, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions at the roots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> . 2. <i>Arundo colorata-america</i> n. 1, <i>arundinacea</i> 2, <i>variegata</i> . | | | | |
| DEHISCENT , gapping; an expression applied to the mode in which the anthers or the fruit burst open, and discharge their contents. | | | | |
| DELESSERIA , <i>Lamour</i> . In honour of M. Benjamin Delessert, a famous French botanical patron. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algae</i> . Beautiful species, of mostly deep green Algae, found in the ocean, and on the sea-shore— <i>alutā, A. angustifolia, A. dilatata, Bonnemaiseni, glandulosa, hypoglossum, lacertata, ocellata, Plocamium, punctata, ruscifolia, sanguinea, sinuata</i> . | | | | |
| DELIATA , <i>Linn</i> . From <i>delimo</i> , to file, or shave off; the leaves are used for polishing. <i>Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Dilleniaceae</i> . Very fine climbing plants, growing best in loam, peat, and sand mixed; ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | | |
| nitida | | S. Ev. Cl. | Trinidad | 1830 |
| armatodes, l. | Yellow | | S. Ev. Cl. Ceylon | 1820 |
| DELICUESCENT , melting away upon exposure to air. | | | | |
| DELPHINIUM , <i>Linn</i> . From <i>delphin</i> , a dolphin; in reference to the supposed resemblance in the nectary of the plant to the imaginary figures of the dolphin. <i>Linn. 13, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Ranunculaceae</i> . All the species of Larkspur are showy, and valuable as border flowers, especially <i>D. Ajacis</i> and <i>Consolida</i> , both of which are universally grown among the border annuals. The herbaceous and perennial kinds are increased by divisions, or seeds, and the annual and biennial kinds merely require sowing in the open border, where they will flower and seed freely. <i>D. Consolida</i> is regarded as a simple astringent. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>D. tridactylon</i> . 2. <i>D. hirsutum</i> . 3. <i>D. intermedium</i> . 4. <i>D. junceum</i> . 5. <i>D. ambiguum</i> . | | | | |
| Aconit | Purple | 6, H. | A. Levant | 1801 |
| Ajacis | Pink | 6, H. | A. Switzerl. | 1573 |
| flöre-plenö | Varieg. | 6, H. | A. Europe | 1573 |
| albiflorum | White | 7, H. Her. P. | Armenia | 1823 |
| alpinum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1816 |
| alaticum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Alberia | 1829 |
| ambiguum | Blue | 6, H. | A. Barbary | 1759 |
| americanum | Pa. blue | 7, H. Her. P. | S. Iberia | 1818 |
| arabum | Lgt. blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Carolina | 1805 |
| Barlowii | Dk. blue | 8, H. Her. P. | Eng. lyb. | |
| cardiophyllum | Blue | 6, H. | A. Pyreneae | 1818 |
| cheilanthum | Dk. blue | 5, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1819 |
| multiplex | Az. blue | 7, H. Her. P. | | |
| chinense | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | China | 1818 |
| Consolida | Blue | 4, H. | A. England | |
| flöre-plenö | Varieg. | 6, H. | A. England | |
| cucullatum | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1816 |
| dactyloctenium | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Caucasus | 1819 |
| diacycloperium | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1817 |
| elatum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1597 |
| elegans | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | |
| flöre-plenö | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1741 |
| exaltatum, l. | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1758 |
| fixum | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1816 |
| fissuosum | Blue | 5, H. Her. P. | Caucasus | 1820 |
| grandiflorum | Dk. blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1816 |
| album | White | 7, H. Her. P. | Gardens | 1816 |
| flöre-plenö | Dk. blue | 6, H. Her. P. | | |
| pallidum | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. | Gardens | 1820 |
| hybridum, 2 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1794 |
| intermedium | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. | Silesia | 1710 |
| caeruleoens | Lt. blue | 7, H. Her. P. | | 1836 |
| laxum | Blue | 5, H. Her. P. | | |
| leptostachyum 3 | Blue | 5, H. Her. P. | Pyrenees | |
| pallidum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | | 1836 |
| pilosissimum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | |
| ranunculifolium | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Pyrenees | |
| sapphirinum | Blue | H. Her. P. | | |
| laxiflorum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | |
| Mentzelii | Blue | 7, H. Tu. P. | N. Amer. | 1836 |
| mesolepidium | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | | 1822 |
| montanum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 |
| bracteatum | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1816 |
| ochroleucum | White | 6, H. Her. P. | Iberia | 1823 |
| Olivierianum | Blue | 6, H. | A. S. Eur. | 1826 |
| palmatifidum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1824 |
| glabellum | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1817 |
| pentagynum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1819 |
| pergrinum, 4 | Blue | 7, H. | A. Italy | 1629 |
| picatum | Lgt. blue | 6, H. | B. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| pseudo-pergrinum | Red | 6, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1823 |
| pubescens, 5 | Blue | 8, H. | A. Mediterr. | 1816 |
| punicum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1785 |
| Requianii | Blue | 7, H. | B. Majorca | 1824 |
| revolutum | Pa. blue | 4, H. Her. P. | | |
| speciosum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Caucasus | 1816 |
| spurium | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1810 |
| Strophogonum | Lgt. blue | 7, H. | B. S. Eur. | 1596 |
| tenuissimum | Purple | 8, H. | A. Greece | 1835 |
| tricolorne | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1806 |
| triste | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Dahuria | 1819 |
| urceolatum | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. | | 1801 |
| velutinum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Italy | 1819 |
| villosum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | Caucasus | 1818 |
| vimineum | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1835 |
| virgatum | Blue | 6, H. | A. Syria | 1823 |
| DELTÄ-LEAVED , shaped like the Greek Δ . | | | | |
| DELTOIDES , triangular. | | | | |
| DEMÄTUM , <i>Persoon</i> . From a diminutive of <i>dema</i> , a bundle; in reference to the mode of growth. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi</i> . An extremely minute species of <i>Fungi</i> , of a bluish colour, found on the stems of herbs in autumn— <i>articulatum</i> . | | | | |
| DEMULCENT , having the property of softening anything. | | | | |
| DENDROBIUM , <i>Swartz</i> . From <i>dendron</i> , a tree, and <i>bios</i> , life; in the places of their natural growth, the species are generally found upon trees. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae</i> . No orchidaceous plants contribute more to the gaiety of the stove, than the species of this splendid genus. <i>D. nobile, chrysanthum, Gibsonii, fimbriatum, densiflorum</i> , and many others, are equalled by few, and certainly not surpassed, in the beauty of their flowers, by any other orchidaceous plants; and if the following directions be attended to, they will be found very easy of culture:—All orchidaceous plants require (to cultivate them successfully), a season of growth, a season of rest, and a season for flowering; all of which should coincide, as much as possible, with the corresponding seasons of those parts of the globe which they so profusely inhabit; and the species of this genus should especially be subjected to a change of treatment assimilating as much as possible to that before mentioned, without which, they will never flower in perfection. In India, three seasons only are known; the hot, or dry season, which is succeeded by the rainy season, and the cold, or winter season. In the hot season, all, or the greater part, of the plants belonging to this genus produce their flowers; in the rainy season, they make their shoots; and during the cold season, they have a period of repose. The different seasons being so well known, it is very easy to imitate them in our hothouses, and by attending to these simple rules, we should be enabled to flower the species of this more abundantly than those of any other orchidaceous genus, besides which, they might be easily induced to flower in this country at any season of the year. <i>D. chrysanthum, Pierardii</i> , and some others, grow well when fastened singly on pieces of wood, and treated as is recommended under <i>Burlingtonia</i> ; but they all succeed well when potted in very turfy peat, raised above the pot, in the same way as is recommended in potting <i>Stanhopes</i> . A strong moist heat is indispensable in the growing season, when they may be frequently slightly syringed over-head. They will be found to succeed best in a warmer part of the house than the <i>Stanhopes</i> require. They are propagated by detaching one or more of the stems while in a dormant state, taking care not to injure the roots, and potting it carefully in turfy peat soil, and not much raised above the pot, which | | | | |

| DEN | DEN |
|---|---|
| must be carefully drained; the pot should then be plunged in a gentle bottom heat, where the plant will speedily produce new shoots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>D. cucullatum</i> . 2. <i>D. pusillum</i> . | |
| æmullo | Wht. brn. 12, S. Epi. N. Holl. 1823 |
| aggregatum | Yellow 4, S. Epi. India |
| amplum | Straw fld. S. Epi. Khooseea 1837 |
| aurum | Yellow S. Epi. Ceylon |
| cerulæscens | Sky blue 4, S. Epi. Khooseea 1837 |
| calamuliforme | S. Epi. |
| calceolaria | Or. pink 6, S. Epi. E. Ind. 1820 |
| canaliculatum | S. Epi. N. Holl. 1824 |
| candidum | White 4, S. Epi. Khooseea 1837 |
| chrysanthum | Yellow 2, S. Epi. Nepal 1828 |
| crumenatum | White 4, S. Epi. Sumatra 1823 |
| cupreum | Red buff 6, S. Epi. E. Ind. 1823 |
| Dalhousianum | Pur. ross S. Epi. Brazil 1829 |
| densiflorum | Orange 6, S. Epi. Nepal 1829 |
| denudatum | Wht. grn. S. Epi. Khooseea 1837 |
| fimbriatum | Yellow 5, S. Epi. Nepal 1823 |
| formosum | White 5, S. Epi. Khooseea 1837 |
| Gibsonii | Orange 6, S. Epi. Khooseea 1837 |
| heterocarpum | Pa. yel. S. Epi. Khooseea 1837 |
| insigne | Yelsh. grn. S. Epi. Khooseea 1837 |
| Jenkinsii | S. Epi. Assam 1837 |
| linguliforme | Purple S. Epi. N. S. W. 1810 |
| longiorum | White 5, S. Epi. Nepal 1828 |
| macrostachyum | Yellow 6, S. Epi. Ceylon 1829 |
| moniliforme | Blue 4, S. Epi. Japan 1824 |
| moschatum | Ro. buff 5, S. Epi. E. Ind. 1828 |
| multicaule | White S. Epi. E. Ind. 1837 |
| nobile | Gn. yel. pk. S. Epi. China |
| Pierardii, 1 | Whitish 4, S. Epi. E. Ind. 1815 |
| pulehillum | Yellow 4, S. Epi. E. Ind. |
| pygmaicum, 2 | S. Epi. E. Ind. |
| rasatum | S. Epi. E. Ind. |
| rigidum | S. Epi. N. Holl. 1824 |
| secundum | Ro. pur. 7, S. Epi. Malacca 1828 |
| speciosum | Yel. wht. 1, S. Epi. N. Holl. 1824 |
| stuposum | White 5, S. Epi. Khooseea 1837 |
| sulcatum | Orange 4, S. Epi. Khooseea 1837 |
| teretifolium | Purple 7, S. Epi. N. Holl. 1823 |
| transparente | Rose S. Epi. Nepal |

DENDROMORPHON, Bentham. From *dendron*, a tree, and *mekon*, a poppy; alluding to the shrubby habit and affinity of the plant. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. This is rather a remarkable plant, thriving in any common garden soil, and increased by seeds.

rigidum Yellow 5, F. Ev. S. California 1833

DENSUM, thick, tufted, bundled.

DENTARIA, Tournefort. From *dens*, a tooth; alluding to the tooth-like structure of the roots; whence the English name, Toothwort. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. This is a genus of very ornamental plants, well worthy of cultivation in every garden. They succeed best in a light, rich, sandy soil, in a moist shady situation; they may be multiplied by divisions, or seeds.

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| bulbifera | Purple 4, H. Tu. P. England |
| digitata | Pa. pur. 5, H. Tu. P. Switzerl. 1656 |
| diphylla | Wht. pur. 5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. |
| euneaphylla | Pa. yel. 5, H. Tu. P. Austria 1656 |
| glandulosa | Lgt. pur. 5, H. Tu. P. Hungary 1815 |
| laciniata | White 5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. 1822 |
| maxima | Pa. pur. 5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. 1823 |
| pinната | Pa. pur. 5, H. Tu. P. Switzerl. 1683 |
| polyphylla | Purple 5, H. Tu. P. Hungary 1818 |
| quinquefolia | Purple 5, H. Tu. P. Tauria 1820 |
| tenuifolia | Lgt. pur. 5, H. Tu. P. Sberia 1825 |
| trifolia | White 5, H. Tu. P. Hungary 1824 |

DENTATE, having the margin divided into incisions, resembling teeth.

DENTATELY-CILATED, having the margin toothed, and tipped with hairs.

DENTATELY-SINUATED, scolloped and toothed.

DENTELLA, Forster. From a diminutive of *dens*, a tooth; each side of the segments of the corolla is furnished with a small tooth. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A small, creeping plant, the seeds of which require to be sown on a hotbed in spring, and when of sufficient size, they may be planted out into the open border. *Synonyme*: 1. *Oldenlandia repens*.

repens, 1 White F. A. E. Ind. 1802

DENTICULATE, the margins finely and slightly toothed.

DENTICULATELY-CILATED, having the margin so finely toothed as to appear edged with hairs.

DENTICULATIONS, very small teeth.

DENTIFORM, tooth-shaped.

| DEN | DES |
|--|--|
| DENTIFRICE, powder made to scour the teeth. | |
| DEORSTRUENT, having the power of removing obstructions; a term in medicine. | |
| DEPAUPERATE, impoverished, poor. | |
| DEPENDENT, hanging down. | |
| DEPRESSED, pressed downwards, low. | |
| DEPURATED, purified, cleansed. | |
| DESCENDING, growing downwards. | |
| DESCHAMPSIA, Beauvois. In honour of M. Deschamps, M.D., a celebrated French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A genus of grasses, which will grow in any common soil, and is increased by divisions, or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Aira bottnica</i> . 2. <i>A. caespitosa</i> . 3. <i>A. lavigata</i> . 4. <i>A. montana</i> . 5. <i>A. paludosa</i> . | |
| bottnica, 1 | Apetal 6, Grass. Bottnia 1816 |
| caespitosa | Apetal 6, Grass. Britain |
| vivipara | Apetal 6, Grass. Scotland |
| glomerata | Apetal 6, Grass. Scotland |
| lavigata, 3 | Apetal 6, Grass. Scotland |
| alpina, ambigua, caespitosa 2, discolor, jancea, montana 4, media, paludosa 5. | |
| DESMANTUS, Willdenow. From <i>desme</i> , a bundle, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; the flowers are collected into bundles, or spikes. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Some of the species of this genus are rather ornamental, while others are not worth cultivating. They like a mixture of peat and loam, and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. The aquatic kinds require to be grown in large tubs, with five or six inches of soil in the bottom, and filled up with water. The tubs should be placed in a warm situation in the stove, where the plants will grow, and produce seeds, from which they may be increased. | |
| callistachys | Red yel. 7, S. Ev. S. Teneriffe 1824 |
| laevis | White 7, S. Aq. P. S. Amer. 1818 |
| leptostachys | White 7, S. Ev. S. Guinea 1825 |
| strictus | White 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1800 |
| triquetrus | White 7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind. 1820 |
| cinerea, diffusus, divergens, natans, plenus, punctatus, virgatus. | |
| DESMIDIUM, Agardh. From <i>desmos</i> , a bond; on account of the parts cohering when in a state of dissolution. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Two minute species of green <i>Algae</i> , found in summer in still waters. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Conferva dissiliens—cylindrica</i> 1, Swartzii. | |
| DESMODIUM, Decandolle. From <i>desmos</i> , a bond, and <i>chaite</i> , a hair; in allusion to the coherence of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceæ</i> . This is a genus of ornamental plants, requiring a soil composed of a mixture of sandy loam and peat. They are variously increased by cuttings, seeds, or dividing the roots; the former root readily in sand, in heat, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Achyranthes lappacea</i> . 2. <i>A. patula</i> . | |
| atropurpurea, 1 | Purple 9, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1759 |
| flavescens | Yellow 8, G. A. E. Ind. 1823 |
| globosa | Pa. red 8, G. A. E. Ind. 1817 |
| micrantha | Yellow 7, G. A. E. Ind. 1820 |
| patula, 2 | White 9, S. Her. F. E. Ind. 1823 |
| prostrata | Grn. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1793 |
| tomentosa | White 8, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1818 |
| uncinata | White 8, G. A. E. Ind. 1820 |

DESMODIUM, Decandolle. From *desmos*, a bond; alluding to the stems being joined. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. A few species of this genus are very handsome, while the rest have little or no beauty. A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits them, and young plants may be obtained from cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat, or by seeds. *D. diffusum* is a valuable fodder plant. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hedysarum glutinosum*. 2. *H. apurines*. 3. *H. ascenden*s. 4. *H. canadense*. 5. *H. canescens*. 6. *H. capitatum*. 7. *H. cuspidatum*. 8. *H. gangeticum*. 9. *H. gyrans*. 10. *H. latifolium*. 11. *H. maculatum*. 12. *H. malacophyllum*. 13. *H. marilandicum*. 14. *H. multiflorum*. 15. *H. obtusum*. 16. *H. paniculatum*. 17. *H. canescens*. 18. *H. sagittatum*. 19. *H. serotinum*. 20. *H. tomentosum*. 21. *H. tortuosum*. 22. *H. trigonum*. 23. *H. triflorum*. 24. *H. triquetrum*. 25. *H. umbellatum*. 26. *H. viridiflorum*.

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| acuminatum, 1 | Purple 7, S. Her. B. N. Amer. 1805 |
| alatum | Purple 7, S. B. E. Ind. 1817 |
| angustifolium | Purple 7, S. E. S. Mexico 1824 |

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|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|----------------|------|
| auriculatum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. | B. Timor . . . | 1819 |
| bracteosum . . . | Purple | . 7. H. Her. P. | N. Amer. . . | 1818 |
| brasilense . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. S. | Brazil . . . | 1819 |
| cajanifolium . . . | Blue | . 7. S. Ev. S. | Caracas . . . | 1820 |
| cephalotes . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| ciliare . . . | Violet | . 7. H. Her. P. | N. Amer. . . | 1823 |
| cineretum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. S. | Mexico . . . | 1820 |
| conulinum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . . | 1816 |
| dubium . . . | Pa. red | . 7. S. Ev. S. | Nepal . . . | 1824 |
| glabellum . . . | Purple | . 7. H. Her. P. | N. Amer. . . | 1824 |
| gyrota, 9 . . . | Purple | . 7. S. | B. E. Ind. . . | 1775 |
| rotunda . . . | Purple | . 7. S. | B. E. Ind. . . | 1817 |
| hamosum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . . | 1818 |
| incanum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. S. | Jamaica . . . | 1818 |
| lactatum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. S. | Maurit. . . | 1826 |
| lasiocephalum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. S. | Guinea . . . | 1823 |
| latifolium, 10 . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. S. | China . . . | 1818 |
| nudiflorum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Her. P. | N. Amer. . . | 1723 |
| nudum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. S. | E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| paniculatum, 16 . . . | Purple | . 7. H. Her. P. | N. Amer. . . | 1781 |
| pauciflorum . . . | White | . 7. H. De. Tr. | N. Amer. . . | 1818 |
| pseudo-triquetrum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. | B. Nepal . . . | 1820 |
| reniforme . . . | Purple | . 7. S. | B. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| rotundifolium, 17 . . . | White | . 7. H. De. Tr. | N. Amer. . . | 1733 |
| spectabile . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. S. | Maurit. . . | 1826 |
| stipulaceum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Her. P. | Mexico . . . | 1824 |
| supinum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. Tr. W. | Ind. . . | 1816 |
| triquetrum, 24 . . . | Purple | . 7. S. | B. E. Ind. . . | 1802 |
| trivernum . . . | Purple | . 7. S. Ev. S. | China . . . | 1820 |

Apavites 2, ascendens, cavellum, aspratam, canadense 4, canescens 5, capitatum, cuspidatum 7, diffusum, diversifolium, gangeticum 8, guianense, heterophyllum, Lechinabillum, maculatum 11, malacophyllum 12, marilandicum 13, multiflorum 14, obtusum 15, retusum, sagittatum 18, serotinum 19, spirale, tenellum, tomentosum 20, tortuosum 21, trigonum 22, triflorum 23, umbellatum 25, viridiflorum 26.

DESMONDIA, Martius. From *desmos*, a bond, and *ogkos*, a hook; the tendrils at the apex of the leaves are connected. *Linn. 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Palmaceae.* A very ornamental genus of palms, delighting in sandy loam, and requiring precisely the same treatment as the other genera belonging to the same tribe.

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|--------------------|-------|------------------|------|
| americana . . . | Palm. | S. Vincent . . . | 1824 |
| chibita . . . | Palm. | Trinidad . . . | 1824 |
| orthocanthus . . . | Palm. | Brazil . . . | 1822 |
| polycanthus . . . | Palm. | Brazil . . . | 1822 |

DESPUMATE, to throw off, in froth or scum.

DETERGENT, DEFENSIVE, having the power of cleansing. **DEVIL'S BIT**, see *Succisa*.

DEVIL'S MILK, see *Euphorbia Peplis*.

DEWBERRY, see *Rubis cæsius*.

DEUTZIA. *Thunberg* named this genus in compliment to John Deutz, sheriff of Amsterdam, and one of his patrons. *Linn. 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Philadelphaceae.* A very ornamental plant, producing white flowers, not so large as the snowdrop, but many together, in numerous clusters, at the tips of the branches; the foliage is dark green. It thrives in any garden soil, and may be propagated with facility by cuttings, or layers.

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|--------------|--------|----------------|-------------|------|
| scabra . . . | Purple | . 5. H. De. S. | Japan . . . | 1833 |
|--------------|--------|----------------|-------------|------|

DIADAPHOUS, when stamens are connected into two bodies.

DIANDRÖUS, having two stamens.

DIANÆLLA, Lambert. Derived from *Diana*, the sylvan goddess; on account of the plants growing in woods. *Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliaceae.* A genus of very ornamental plants, requiring, to grow them well, a mixture of loam and peat; they are easily increased by divisions, or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Dra-cæna ensifolia*.

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|--------------------|-------|----------------|--------------|------|
| cærulea . . . | Blue | . 6. G. Tu. P. | N. Holl. . . | 1783 |
| congesta . . . | Blue | . 6. G. Tu. P. | N. Holl. . . | 1820 |
| divaricata . . . | White | . 7. G. Tu. P. | N. S. W. . . | 1805 |
| ensifolia, 1 . . . | White | . 8. G. Tu. P. | E. Ind. . . | 1731 |
| lævis . . . | Blue | . 8. G. Tu. P. | N. Holl. . . | 1822 |
| longifolia . . . | Blue | . 8. G. Tu. P. | N. Holl. . . | 1822 |
| memorosa . . . | Blue | . 8. G. Tu. P. | E. Ind. . . | 1731 |
| revoluta . . . | Blue | . 8. G. Tu. P. | E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| strumosus . . . | Blue | . 3. G. Tu. P. | N. Holl. . . | 1822 |

DIANTHUS, Linn. From *dios*, divine, and *anthos*, a flower; in reference to the fragrance of the blossoms, and the unrivalled neatness of the flowers. *Linn. 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Silenaceae.* A truly beautiful and ornamental genus, containing some of the most prized flowers we possess, on account of the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, and their foliage, which is as green and vivid in winter as it is in

summer. The rarer kinds should be grown in pots, so that they can be protected in winter. They all delight in light loamy soil, mixed with a little rotten dung, or decayed leaves and sand. They may be increased by seeds, or cuttings; the last method is preferable. The cuttings should be planted out under a glass, about the middle of June, and if they be planted on a gentle hotbed, they will be ready for planting out in about three weeks. The annual and biennial kinds merely require sowing in the open border, where they will grow and flower freely. *Synonyms*: 1. *D. scaber*. 2. *D. glaucophyllum*. 3. *D. pumilus*. 4. *D. atrovirens*. 5. *D. orientalis*. 6. *D. neglectus*. 7. *D. furcatus*. 8. *D. Willdenovii*. 9. *D. petraeus*. 10. *D. procumbens*. 11. *D. pallens*. 12. *D. petraeus*. 13. *D. moschatum, dubius*. 14. *D. ochroleucus*. 15. *D. Bisigniani*. 16. *D. virginicus*. 17. *D. pungens, rupestris*.

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|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|------|
| aggregatus . . . | Pink | . 6. H. | B. | 1817 |
| albans . . . | White | . 8. G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1717 |
| alpina . . . | Red | . 5. H. Her. P. | Austria . . . | 1817 |
| alpina, 2 . . . | Red | . 5. H. Her. P. | Austria . . . | 1759 |
| arborescens . . . | Pink | . 7. F. Ev. S. | Greece . . . | 1820 |
| arborescens, 2 . . . | Red | . 7. F. Ev. S. | China . . . | 1824 |
| arenaria . . . | Purple | . 8. H. Her. P. | Enrop . . . | 1824 |
| Armeria . . . | Red | . 6. H. | A. England . . . | 1826 |
| Armerioides . . . | Red | . 6. H. | A. New Jersey . . . | 1826 |
| asper, 1 . . . | Pink | . 7. H. Her. P. | Switzerl. . . | 1822 |
| atrorubens . . . | Crimson | . 8. H. Her. P. | Italy . . . | 1802 |
| atrovirens . . . | Red | . 7. H. Her. P. | Spain . . . | 1822 |
| Balsamita, 2 . . . | Red | . 8. H. Her. P. | Genoa . . . | 1817 |
| barbata . . . | Pink | . 7. H. Her. P. | Germany . . . | 1573 |
| latifolia, 3 . . . | Scarlet | . 7. H. Her. P. | Germany . . . | 1826 |
| bicolor . . . | Pink | . 7. H. Her. P. | Tauria . . . | 1816 |
| buchtormensis . . . | Red | . 7. H. Her. P. | Russia . . . | 1826 |
| cæsius . . . | Flesh | . 7. H. Her. P. | Britain . . . | 1826 |
| campestris . . . | Wht. red | . 8. H. Her. P. | Tauria . . . | 1815 |
| capitatum, 4 . . . | Purple | . 8. H. Her. P. | Caucasus . . . | 1822 |
| caroliniana . . . | Purple | . 6. H. Her. P. | N. Amer. . . | 1811 |
| Carthusianorum . . . | Red | . 6. H. Her. P. | Germany . . . | 1573 |
| caryophylloides . . . | Red | . 6. H. Her. P. | Germany . . . | 1817 |
| Caryophyllus . . . | Flesh | . 6. H. Her. P. | England . . . | 1826 |
| scro-plenum . . . | Crimson | . 8. H. Her. P. | England . . . | 1826 |
| fruticosus . . . | Crimson | . 7. H. Her. P. | England . . . | 1826 |
| imbricatus . . . | Flesh | . 8. H. Her. P. | England . . . | 1826 |
| caucasicus . . . | Purple | . 7. H. Her. P. | Caucasus . . . | 1803 |
| cephalotes . . . | Pink | . 7. H. Her. P. | China . . . | 1713 |
| chinensis . . . | Red | . 7. H. | B. Naples . . . | 1829 |
| ciliatus . . . | Pink | . 7. H. Her. P. | China . . . | 1829 |
| clavata . . . | Flesh | . 7. H. Her. P. | China . . . | 1829 |
| collinus . . . | White | . 8. H. Her. P. | Hungary . . . | 1800 |
| crenatus . . . | Flesh | . 8. G. Her. P. | C. G. H. . . | 1817 |
| deltoides . . . | Flesh | . 6. H. Her. P. | Britain . . . | 1826 |
| dentatus . . . | Red | . 7. H. Her. P. | Siberia . . . | 1826 |
| diffusus . . . | Red | . 7. H. Her. P. | Cyprus . . . | 1820 |
| diminutus . . . | Pink | . 7. H. Her. P. | S. Eur. . . | 1771 |
| discolor . . . | Pink | . 8. H. Her. P. | Caucasus . . . | 1803 |
| divaricata . . . | Purple | . 8. H. Her. P. | Greece . . . | 1822 |
| erubescens . . . | Blush | . 7. H. Her. P. | Pirenees . . . | 1825 |
| ferruginea . . . | Brown | . 7. H. Her. P. | Italy . . . | 1756 |
| sulphurea . . . | Sulphur | . 8. H. | B. Italy . . . | 1836 |
| fimbriata, 5 . . . | Brown | . 7. H. Her. P. | Iberia . . . | 1815 |
| Fischeri . . . | Red | . 6. H. Her. P. | Russia . . . | 1820 |
| albus . . . | White | . 8. H. Her. P. | Gardens . . . | 1830 |
| fragrans . . . | White | . 8. H. Her. P. | Austria . . . | 1804 |
| fruticosus . . . | Pink | . 7. F. Ev. S. | Greece . . . | 1815 |
| galleus . . . | Pa. red | . 7. H. Her. P. | Piedmont . . . | 1819 |
| giganteus . . . | Purple | . 8. H. Her. P. | Greece . . . | 1824 |
| glacialis, 6 . . . | Red | . 6. H. Her. P. | S. Eur. . . | 1820 |
| glaucophyllum . . . | Red | . 7. H. Her. P. | France . . . | 1827 |
| gladius . . . | White | . 6. H. Her. P. | Britain . . . | 1827 |
| guttatus . . . | Red | . 7. H. Her. P. | Caucasus . . . | 1816 |
| hirtus . . . | Red | . 7. H. Her. P. | France . . . | 1821 |
| Hornemannii, 7 . . . | Red | . 8. H. Her. P. | Italy . . . | 1826 |
| hortensis . . . | Red | . 7. H. Her. P. | Hungary . . . | 1805 |
| hyssopifolius . . . | Pink | . 8. H. Her. P. | Europe . . . | 1810 |
| iberica, 8 . . . | Purple | . 8. H. Her. P. | Iberia . . . | 1817 |
| japonica . . . | Pink | . 6. F. Her. P. | China . . . | 1804 |
| latifolius . . . | Pink | . 6. H. Her. P. | France . . . | 1826 |
| leptopetalus . . . | White | . 6. H. Her. P. | Caucasus . . . | 1814 |
| Libanotis . . . | White | . 7. H. Her. P. | Lebanon . . . | 1830 |
| Liboschizianus, 9 . . . | White | . 7. H. Her. P. | Tauria . . . | 1817 |
| longicaulis . . . | White | . 8. H. Her. P. | Italy . . . | 1820 |
| marginatus . . . | White | . 7. H. Her. P. | S. Eur. . . | 1820 |
| monadelphus, 10 . . . | Wht. pink | . 8. H. Her. P. | France . . . | 1820 |
| monspeliensis . . . | Red | . 7. H. Her. P. | Montpel. . . | 1764 |
| montanus . . . | Red | . 7. H. Her. P. | Caucasus . . . | 1803 |
| Musini . . . | White | . 6. H. Her. P. | Caucasus . . . | 1823 |
| nanus . . . | Crimson | . 8. H. Her. P. | Switzerl. . . | 1820 |
| nitidus . . . | Red | . 7. H. Her. P. | Carpath. . . | 1822 |
| pallidiflorus, 11 . . . | Purple | . 7. H. Her. P. | Siberia . . . | 1817 |
| petraeus . . . | White | . 7. H. Her. P. | Hungary . . . | 1804 |
| floribus-majoribus, 12 . . . | Pink | . 6. H. Her. P. | France . . . | 1804 |
| Poiretianus . . . | Purple | . 8. H. Her. P. | France . . . | 1816 |

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| förs-plönd . . . Purple . . . 4, H. Her. P. Greece . . . 1820 | |
| polymorphus . . . Red . . . 3, H. Her. P. Crimea . . . 1822 | |
| diutinus . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1816 | |
| pomeridians . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1804 | |
| pumaris, 13 . . . Whit. pur. 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1629 | |
| plumosus . . . Whit. li. 6, H. Her. P. M. Bald. . . . 1820 | |
| pratensis, 14 . . . Whit. yel. 8, H. Her. P. Crimea . . . 1820 | |
| proflifer . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. England | |
| prostratus . . . Red . . . 9, H. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1824 | |
| Pseud-Armeria . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Crimea . . . 1820 | |
| pubescens . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Greece . . . 1820 | |
| pulehellus . . . Whit. red 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1827 | |
| punctatus . . . Pa. li. . . 8, H. Her. P. | |
| pingens . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. Spain 1781 | |
| rigidus . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Casp. Sea . . . 1802 | |
| rupicola, 15 . . . Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy 1820 | |
| ruthenicus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1816 | |
| saxatilis . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1816 | |
| serotinus . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1804 | |
| serotius . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Fyenees . . . 1827 | |
| scialis . . . Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1827 | |
| squarrosus . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1817 | |
| Sternbergii . . . Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. | |
| suaveolens . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. 1820 | |
| suavis . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. | |
| suffruticosus . . . Pink . . . 3, F. Ev. S. Siberia . . . 1804 | |
| superbus . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1596 | |
| syriaticus . . . Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Ratisbon . . . 1815 | |
| stylis, 16 . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1732 | |
| tense . . . Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1817 | |
| versicolor . . . Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1823 | |
| virginis, 17 . . . Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Montpel. . . 1816 | |

DIAPENSISÄ. Named by Linnæus from *diapente*, composed of five; alluding to the flowers being five-cleft. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Diapensiaceæ.* A very pretty little alpine plant, but rather difficult to cultivate, as too much moisture is very apt to kill it. In its native country, it is continually covered with snow in winter, which protects it from the severe dry frosts. It succeeds best grown in small pots, in peat soil, with the protection of a frame in winter. It is increased by seeds, or divisions.

lapponicä . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Lapland . . . 1801

DIAPHANOUS, transparent.

DIAPHORETIC, promoting perspiration.

DIASCIA, *Link.* From *dis*, twice, and *askion*, a little bladder; because of the two protuberances at the base of the corolla. *Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Scrophulariaceæ.* A Cape annual, of no value—*Bergianä.*

DIATÖMÄ, Decandolle. From *diatome*, separation; the filaments are divided into joints. *Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algæ.* Very minute species of yellow and green *Algæ*, found at all seasons of the year in the ocean, ditches, and on the sea-coast—*Biddulphi-äntm, elongätum, floccosüm, marinüm, obliquätum, striätulum, ténue.*

DICERÄ, *Forster.* From *dis*, double, and *keras*, a horn; the anthers are terminated by two horns, or bristles. *Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Elæocarpaceæ.* A rambling shrub, growing to the height of about two feet. It succeeds well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes:* 1. *Elæocarpus dentatus, Eriostemon dentatus.*

dentätä, 1. . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. New Zeal. . . 1810

DICERÄÄ, Decandolle. From *dis*, twice, and *erma*, a prop; the calyx is propped at the base by two bracts. *Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ.* A genus of very elegant shrubs, about three feet high, growing in a mixture of loam and peat; they may be increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, or by seeds. *Synonymes:* 1. *Hedysarum biarticulatum.* 2. *Zornia elegans, Hedysarum elegans.* 3. *Zornia pulchella.*

biarticulätum, 1. Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1808
 elegans, 2. . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1819
 pulchellum, 3. . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1798

DICHÄÄ, Lindley. From *dichi*, in two rows; in allusion to the arrangement of the leaves. *Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ.* This is a small, uninteresting little plant, succeeding best when treated as the genus *Burlingtonia.* *Synonymes:* 1. *Cymbidium graminoides, Epidendrum graminoides.*

graminoides . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1823

DICHILÜS, Decandolle. From *dis*, twice, and *cheilos*, a lip; in allusion to the calyx being deeply two-

DIC

lipped. *Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ.* A pretty little shrub; for culture and propagation, see *Loddigesta.*

Lebeckioides . . . Wht. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1826

DICHÖNDRÄ, Forster. From *dis*, twice, and *chondros*, a grain; in allusion to the form of the capsules. *Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Nolanaceæ.* Little creeping inconspicuous plants, seldom to be met with in collections; they grow well in peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings.

argenteä . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. Cr. W. Ind. . . 1800
 carolinensis . . . White . . . 7, F. Ev. Cr. Carolina . . . 1810
 repens . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. Cr. N. S. W. . . 1803
 rotundiföllä . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. Cr. . . . 1819
 sericeä . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica . . . 1793

DICHORIZÄNDRÄ, Mikan. From *dis*, twice, *chorizo*, to part, and *aner*, an anther; in reference to the anthers being two-cleft. *Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Commelinaceæ.* Beautiful herbaceous plants, resembling *Commelina* in their foliage, and may be referred to that genus for culture and propagation.

gräcillis . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil
 oxypetalä . . . Red . . . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1810
 pictä . . . Blue . . . 9, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1830
 puberülä . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1823
 thysiförä . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1822

DICHÖMÄ. Derived from *dicha*, without, and *osme*, a smell. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Rutaceæ.* An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Diosma.* *Synonyme:* 1. *Diosma bifida.*

bifidä . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .

DICHOSPORIÜM, Nees. From *dicha*, double, and *spora*, a spore; in allusion to the double coat of the peridium. *Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi.* An extremely minute species, found on the bark of oak trees in autumn. *Synonyme:* 1. *Spumaria physaroides—aggregatum* 1.

DICHOTOMOUS, a stem that ramifies in pairs.

DICOCCOUS, having two cocci.

DICKSONIÄ, L'Heritier. In honour of James Dickson, a famous British cryptogamic botanist. *Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceæ.* A very ornamental genus of ferns, containing the tree-fern of St. Helena, which has often been brought in a living state to this country, but it rarely survives many months. The species do well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are readily increased by divisions, or seeds.

adiantoides . . . Brown . . . 11, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1828
 arboræcens . . . Brown . . . 9, S. Ev. T. St. Helena . . 1786
 dissectä . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1793
 pilosiusculä . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1811

DICLITÄRÄ, Jusseu. From *dis*, double, and *kleio*, to shut; in allusion to the two-valved fruit. *Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Acanthaceæ.* An ornamental genus, nearly allied to *Justicia*, to which genus it may be referred for culture and propagation.

assürgens . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1818
 bivalvis . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818
 chinensis . . . Pa. blue . . . 9, G. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1816
 hexanguläris . . . Red . . . 7, S. A. S. Amer. . . 1738
 martinicensis . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1818
 pectinätä . . . Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1798
 peruvianä . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1818
 resupinatä . . . Whit. pur. 3, S. A. S. Amer. . . 1805
 retisä . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1821
 scorpioides . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Vera Cruz . . . 1802
 verticilläris . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1826

DICRÄNEM, Hedwig. From *dikranos*, two-headed; in reference to the divisions of the teeth of the capsule. *Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Musci.* A fine genus of mosses; many of the species form broad masses of turfy vegetation, giving a beautiful character to the face of the earth where they grow. They are found at all seasons, and almost in every situation. *Synonymes:* 1. *Hypnum adiantoides.* 2. *Dicranum viridulum, osmundioides.* 3. *D. pusillum, uncinatum.* 4. *Trichostomum piliferum.* 5. *D. flagellare.* 6. *Hypnum taxifolium.* 7. *D. callistomum—adiantoides* 1, *bryoides* 2, *cerviculatum* 3, *crispum, salatum, flavescens, flexuosum, fulvulum, glaucum, heteromallum, latifolium* 4, *longifolium, pelliculum, polyacrum, Schreberianum, scoparium, fuscescens-majus, Scottianum* 5, *spurium, squarrosum; Starkii, strumiferum, subulatum, taxifolium, undulatum, varium, luridum, rufescens, viride* 7, *virens.*

DIKRYTĀ, Lindley. From *dis*, two, and *cryptos*, hidden; alluding to the structure of the four pollen masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A curious species, with solitary flowers, requiring the same treatment as the *Stanhopeas*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Heterotaxis crassifolia*.

Bauert Yellow . . . 6, S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1823

DICTĀNNŪS, Linn. An ancient name supposed to have been given because the leaves resemble those of the Ash; hence the English name, *Fraxinella*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceae*. A genus of very ornamental plants, deserving a place in every flower-border. *D. Fraxinella*, when rubbed, emits a fine odour, something like that of lemon-peel; this fine scent is strongest in the pedicels of the flowers. The species succeed well in any common garden soil, and may be increased by seeds, which ripen freely. The roots were formerly esteemed as a sudorific and vermifuge. *Synonymes*: 1. *D. albus*.

Albus White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1596
angustifolius . . . Lilac . . . 6, H. Her. P. Altai . . . 1821
Fraxinella, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1596

DICTYDŪM, Schrader. From *diktynon*, a net, and *eidōs*, similar; alluding to the resemblance of the peridium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A very minute, black, pinheaded species, to be found at all seasons on rotten wood—*cernuum*.

DIDELTĀ, L'Heritier. From *dis*, double, and *della*, the Greek letter equivalent to the English D; in reference to the double receptacle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Shrubs, with little to recommend them, growing well in peat and loam, mixed; and may be increased by cuttings—*carnosum, spinosum*.

DIDESMŪS, Desfontaines. From *dis*, twice, and *desmos*, a bond; the pod is jointed like two links of a chain. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Uninteresting annuals, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Myagrūm aegyptiacum*. 2. *Sinapis bipinnata*—*aegyptiaca* 1, *bipinnata* 2.

DIDYMŪM, Schrader. From *didymos*, double; in allusion to the inner and outer peridium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A very small species of *Fungi*, occasionally seen on dead leaves—*globosum*.

DIDYMŌDŌN, Hedwig. From *didymos*, double, and *odous*, a tooth; the teeth of the fringe are in pairs. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musci*. A genus of chiefly greenish mosses, found in spring and summer on mountain rocks and moist banks. *D. inclinatum* is only to be met with in this country, upon the mountains of Cunnemara, in Ireland. *Synonymes*: 1. *Trichostomum capillaceum*. 2. *T. flexifolium*. 3. *Grimmia heteromalla*. 4. *G. inclinata*. 5. *G. atrovirens*. 6. *D. Brantoni*. 7. *Erym bipartitum*, *Dicranum Celzii*, *D. strictum*, *Trichostomum papillosum*. 8. *T. rigidulum*. 9. *T. trifarium*, *linoides*—*capillaceum* 1, *flexifolium* 2, *glaucescens*, *heteromallum* 3, *inclinatum* 4, *nervosum* 5, *obscurum* 6, *purpureum* 7, *rigidulum* 8, *trifarium* 9.

DIDYMŌUS, two united; applied to the fruit when they appear twin.

DIDYNAMŌUS, having two long stamens and two short ones in the same flower, each pair being collateral.

DIELYTRĀ, Borkhausen. From *dis*, double, and *elytron*, a sheath; the base of the flower is furnished with two sheath-like spurs. *Linn.* 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceae*. A genus of very desirable herbaceous plants. Any light rich soil suits them, and they are easily increased by divisions, or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Corydalis canadensis*. 2. *Fumaria cucularia*. 3. *F. eximia*. 4. *Corydalis tenuifolia*.

bracteosa White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823
canadensis, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1819
cucullaria, 2 . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1781
eximia, 3 Flesh . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812
formosa Flesh . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1796
lachenaliflora . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1826
speciosa Flesh . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . . 1810
spectabilis . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1810
tenuifolia, 4 . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Kamtch. . . 1820

DIENYĀ, Lindley. From *dis*, two, and *enia*, a strap; in allusion to the attachment of the pollen-masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is described as a plant of no beauty. Turfy peat soil, and an efficient drainage, will be found to suit it.

cordata Green . . . S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1837

DIERVILIĀ, Tournfort. In compliment to M. Dier-

ville, a French surgeon. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceae*. A very desirable plant for the front of shrubberies, growing from three to four feet high, in any common soil; it may readily be increased by cuttings, put into the ground in autumn and spring, or by suckers, which it throws up in great quantities from the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *D. canadensis*, *Lonicera Diervilla*.

latā, 1 Yellow . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1739

DIETETICS, relating to food, or diet.

DIFFORM, different forms; used to express irregularity.

DIFFUSE, scattered, widely spread.

DIERĒS, Salisbury. From *dis*, twice, and *eres*, an associate; the genus is nearly related to *Iris* and *Moraa*. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. The plants of this genus are very ornamental, and for culture, &c., may be referred to *Iris*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Iris bicolor*. 2. *Moraa catenulata*. 3. *Iris moraeoides*, *Moraa iridioides*.

bicolor, 1 Yel. drk. . . 6, F. Her. P.
catenulata, 2 Wht. brn. . . 6, F. Her. P. Madagas. . 1826
iridioides, 3 Wht. brn. . . 7, F. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1758

DIGITALĪS, Linn. Derived from *digitale*, the finger of a glove; in allusion to the resemblance the flower bears to the finger of a glove. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. The species are mostly very showy border flowers, growing in any common garden soil. The tender kinds are best planted in pots, so that they may have the protection of the frame in winter. According to Decandolle, the powdered leaves, or an extract of them, produce vomiting, dejection, and vertigo, increase the secretion of saliva and urine, lower the pulse, and even cause death. *Synonymes*: 1. *D. grandiflora*. 2. *parviflora*. 3. *intermedia*. 4. *ambigua*. 5. *erubescens*.

ambigua, 1 Lgt. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1596
aurea Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Greece . . . 1816
erubescens Brn. yel. . . 7, H. B. Russia . . . 1827
ferruginea Brown . . . 7, H. B. Italy . . . 1597
fuscescens Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1823
fulva Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P.
lacinata Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1827
laevigata Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1816
lanata Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1789
leucophāa Wht. brn. . . 6, H. Her. P. Greece . . . 1788
lutea, 2 Lgt. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1629
luteo-cænea Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P.
media, 3 Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1817
micrantha Yel. brn. . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1817
minor Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1789
obscura Orange . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1778
ochroleuca, 4 White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . .
orientalis White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1820
parviflora Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . . 1798
purpurascens, 5 . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1776
purpurea Purple . . . 7, H. B. Britain . . .
alba White . . . 7, H. B. Britain . . .

rigida Yel. red . . . 6, H. Her. P.
Thāpi Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1752
tomentosa Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Portugal . . . 1818
tubiflora Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P.

DIGITATED, fingered, shaped like the hand spread open.

DIGITĀRĪĀ, Schrader. Derived from *digitus*, a finger; alluding to the singular manner in which the heads are divided. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A genus of grasses, all the species of which are uninteresting. They grow in any common soil, and may be multiplied by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *D. humifusa*. 2. *Milium filiforme*—*aegyptiaca*, *affinis*, *barbata*, *bicoloris*, *biformis*, *ciliata*, *erigonda*, *filiformis*, *glabra* 1, *linearis*, *marginata*, *paspaloides*, *Rorburghii* 2, *sanguinalis*, *villosa*.

DIGIFORM, formed like fingers.

DIGYNŌUS, two styles, or female organs.

DILATED, widened.

DILYTRĪS, Linn. Meaning unexplained. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hemodora*. Ornamental plants, growing about a foot high in sandy peat; they are readily propagated by seeds, or divisions.

corymbosa Purple . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1790
paniculata Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1825
viscosa Blue . . . G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1795

DILL, see *Anethum*.

DILLENĪĀ, Linn. After the celebrated professor of botany at Oxford, John James Dillenius, author of *Hortus Elthamensis*, &c. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceae*. A splendid tree, which thrives well

[105]

| DIL | DIO | DIO | DIO |
|---|------------|------------------------|------|
| <p>in the collections of this country. It grows best in a light loamy soil, or loam and peat; ripened cuttings, not deprived of any of their leaves, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The young calyxes are used in curries by the inhabitants of Bengal.</p> | | | |
| speciosā | Whit. yel. | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| <p>DILLWYNIA, Smith. In honour of Lewis Weston Dillwyn, F.R.S., L.S., &c., a well-known British botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. Very elegant shrubs when in flower, and well worthy of cultivation in every collection. They grow from one to four feet high, in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand, with the pots well drained. Cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass.</p> | | | |
| acicularis | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1826 |
| cinerascens | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1819 |
| ericifolia | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1794 |
| floribunda | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1800 |
| glaberrima | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1818 |
| juniperina | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1800 |
| parvifolia | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | 1818 |
| phylloides | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| radix | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| brevifolia | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| hispidula | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| teretifolia | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| sericea | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| tenuifolia | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| <p>DIMIDIATE, divided into two parts.</p> | | | |
| <p>DISEBIA, Beauvois. Its Arabic name. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. An annual species, growing in any garden soil, and increased by seeds.</p> | | | |
| arabica | Apetal. | 6, Grass. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| <p>DINERMA, Lindley. Not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. A very pretty plant; for culture and propagation, see <i>Stanhopea</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Epidendrum polybulbon</i>.</p> | | | |
| polybulbon | White | 12, S. Epi. Jamaica | 1822 |
| <p>DINERUS, Sweet. From <i>dinetos</i>, that may be twined; in allusion to the habit of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceae</i>. A very ornamental genus; the perennial species thrives well in any rich light soil. Young cuttings, in the same sort of soil, under a glass, in heat, will soon root. <i>D. racemosa</i> grows very fast in a sheltered situation, and is well adapted to make a good covering for a temporary arbour. It is increased from seed, which is ripened in abundance. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Porana paniculata</i>. 2. <i>P. racemosa</i>.</p> | | | |
| paniculata, 1 | White | 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| racemosa, 2 | White | 8, H. Tw. A. Nepal | 1823 |
| <p>DIODEIA, H. Bet. Kunth. In memory of Diocles Carystus, an ancient Greek botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. A twining shrub, growing in any common soil, increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Dolichos mollis-mollis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>DIODIA, Linn. From <i>diodos</i>, a passage; many of the species grow by the way-sides. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i>. A genus of rather pretty trailing shrubs, of simple cultivation. A light soil suits them best; and cuttings, in the same kind of soil, root freely if placed in heat.</p> | | | |
| prostrata | White | 6, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. | 1818 |
| sarmentosa | White | 7, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. | 1821 |
| verticillata | White | 6, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. | 1821 |
| virginica | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Virginia | 1820 |
| <p>DIODETOS, when a plant bears female flowers on one individual, and males on another.</p> | | | |
| <p>DIOMEDEA, Cassini. Named after Diomede, the daughter of Phorbas. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. A genus of ornamental shrubs, with silvery leaves; they succeed well in any rich light soil; and cuttings root freely, in the same kind of soil, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Bupthalmum frutescens</i>. 2. <i>B. arborescens</i>.</p> | | | |
| argentea | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1824 |
| glabrata, 1 | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1696 |
| lobata, 2 | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1699 |
| <p>DIONEIA, Linn. Dione, one of the names of Venus. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cephalotaceae</i>. This is a very singular little plant in respect to its leaves, which are of an anomalous form, and have a curious motion, by which they catch insects; whence the</p> | | | |
| <p>specific name, <i>Muscipula</i>, a fly-trap. The petiole of the leaf is winged. The extreme part is that which acts as a trap. As soon as the insect enters, the lobes of the leaf fold together, and remain so as long as the insect continues to struggle; but as soon as it is quiet, the leaf opens, and permits it to escape. The plant thrives best in small pots, in peat earth, and some dwarf species of moss placed underneath in the pot; the pots should then be placed in a pan of water, and set in a cool place in the stove, with a glass over them, but not close, else they will be liable to damp. Seeds are sometimes produced, by which they may be increased, but the readier way is to divide the plants at the root. It has also been found, that if a leaf be taken off, and placed on damp moss, it will emit a young plant from its edge.</p> | | | |
| Muscipula | White | 7, S. Her. P. Carolina | 1788 |
| <p>DIOSCORIDA, Linn. Named after Pedacius Dioscorides, a famous Greek physician. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Dioscoreaceae</i>. The Yam is cultivated in tropical climates for the sake of the roots, which are used in a similar way to potatoes, and are much esteemed by the natives. They are chiefly climbing plants; some of them have very handsome foliage. They succeed well in any light rich soil, and are readily increased by dividing their roots.</p> | | | |
| aculeata | Green | S. Tu. P. E. Ind. | 1803 |
| alata | Green | S. Tu. P. E. Ind. | 1739 |
| brasiliensis | Green | S. Tu. P. Brazil | 1823 |
| bulbifera | Green | 7, S. Tu. P. E. Ind. | 1692 |
| cinnamomifolia | Grn. yel. | S. Tu. P. Rio Jan. | 1827 |
| pentaphylla | Green | S. Tu. P. E. Ind. | 1768 |
| sativa | Green | 8, S. Tu. P. W. Ind. | 1733 |
| <p><i>altissima, anguinā, angustifolia, atropurpurea, coriacea, crispata, fasciculata, glabra, globosa, heterophylla, leonensis, nepalensis, Nummularia, oppositifolia, piperifolia, pulchella, purpurea, quaternata, quinqueloba, rubella, scabra, trifida, trifoliata, triphylla, villosa.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>DIOSMA, Linn. From <i>dios</i>, divine, and <i>osme</i>, smell; the bruised leaves have an exquisite smell. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i>. This is a genus of truly beautiful, heath-like shrubs, growing from one to four feet high. To grow them well, they must have a mixture of peat and sand, and a little turfy loam in the bottom of the pot, over the shreds. Young cuttings, planted in sand, with a glass over them, will root freely, without any heat.</p> | | | |
| cordata | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| corymbosa | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| cupressina | Pink | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| ericoides | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1756 |
| fastidissima | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| hirta | Pink | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| hybrida | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| longifolia | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| oppositifolia | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1752 |
| pectinata | Blue | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| punctata | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| rubra | Red | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1752 |
| scoparia | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| sphaerocephala | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| squamosa | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| subulata | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| succulenta | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| tenella | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| tenuissima | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| tenuifolia | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| virgata | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| ulcina | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| virgata | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| <p>DIOSPYROS, Linn. From <i>dios</i>, divine, and <i>pyros</i>, a pear; resemblance of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Ebenaceae</i>. Ornamental and highly valuable timber trees, from fifteen to thirty feet high. The species grow in any light loamy soil, and may be increased by ripened cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. The European species, <i>D. Lotus</i>, produced that famous fruit, which, according to the ancient romancers, caused oblivion. Some of the species are very remarkable for the hardness of the wood, such as <i>D. Ebenus, Ebenaster, Mobola</i>, and <i>Melanoxyton</i>, and for the eatable nature of the fruit; the former is well known under the name of Ebony and Ironwood. The bark of <i>D. virginiana</i> is said to be febrifugal. The fruit of <i>D. Embryopteris</i> is so glutinous as to be used in Bengal for paying boats.</p> | | | |

| DIO | | DIP | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------|
| chloroxylon . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1822 |
| cordifolia . . . | Whl. grn. . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1794 |
| discolor . . . | | G. Ev. T. Philippine . . | 1823 |
| Ebenaster . . . | | S. Ev. T. Bengal . . . | 1792 |
| Ebenum . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1792 |
| edulis . . . | | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1824 |
| Embryopteris . . . | Whl. grn. . . | 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1818 |
| hirsuta . . . | | G. Ev. T. Ceylon . . . | 1820 |
| Kaki . . . | Whl. grn. . . | G. Ev. T. Japan . . . | 1789 |
| lobata . . . | | G. Ev. T. China . . . | 1822 |
| Lötis . . . | Yel. grn. . . | 6, H. Ev. T. Italy . . . | 1596 |
| lucidä . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . | 1820 |
| lycoides . . . | | S. Ev. T. . . | 1805 |
| Mabolä . . . | Yel. grn. . . | S. Ev. T. Philipp. Is. . . | 1822 |
| meloanoxylon . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1817 |
| montana . . . | Whl. grn. . . | G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| ovata . . . | Whl. grn. . . | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . | 1796 |
| pubescens . . . | Yel. grn. . . | 4, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . | 1812 |
| reticulata . . . | | G. Ev. T. Maurit. . . | 1824 |
| rugulosa . . . | | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . | 1823 |
| syvatica . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1812 |
| vaccinioides . . . | White . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. China . . . | 1823 |
| virginiana . . . | Yel. grn. . . | 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . | 1629 |
| dulcis . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, H. Ev. T. America . . | 1629 |

Diöris, Schreber. From *dis*, double, and *ous*, an ear; the flowers possess two ear-like appendages at the base of the florets. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Che-nopodiaceæ*. Shrubs of little beauty, thriving in any light soil, and increased by layers, or cuttings, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Atriplex pedunculata*. ceratoides . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. S. Siberia . . . 1780

atripticnä 1, candidissima.
DIPHACÄ, Loureiro. From *dis*, twice, and *phake*, a lentil, or pea; the pods are composed of two one-seeded joints. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. An ornamental shrub, about eight feet high, nearly allied to *Dalbergia*. It requires the same treatment as other greenhouse plants. *Synonyme*: 1. *Dalbergia Diphaca*.

cochinchinensis . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. China . . .

DIPHYLLÄ, Michaux. From *dis*, double, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in allusion to the stems bearing only two alternate leaves each. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Berberaceæ*. A very pretty plant, growing freely in any rich light soil, and multiplied by divisions. *cy-mosä* White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812

DIPHYSA, Jacquin. From *dis*, twice, and *physa*, a bladder; the pods are furnished with a membranous bladder on each side. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. An ornamental shrub, from six to ten feet high; the soil best adapted to it is a mixture of loam, peat, and sand. Young cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

carthaginiensis . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Carthage . . . 1827

DIPHYSCUM, Weber. From *dis*, twice, and *physikon*, a vesicle; in reference to the shell of the theca being double. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musci*. A very little plant, found in woods, and on rocks in Alpine situations. The stems are exceedingly short, and grow in densely matted patches. *Synonyme*: 1. *Buxbaumia foliosa-foliosum*.

DIPLACHNÄ, Beauvois. From *diploos*, double, and *achne*, chaff. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. An uninteresting species of grass, of simple culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Festuca polystachya-fusciculäris* 1.

DIPLOCÜS, Nuttall. From *dis*, two, and *plakos*, a placenta; alluding to the splitting of the capsule, to each valve of which is attached a large placenta, and under its edges are found the slender subulate seeds. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A genus of very elegant plants, especially *D. puniceus*, which will prove a very great ornament to our gardens. The species will succeed well in rich sandy loam, and may be increased by cuttings. *D. puniceus* is at present very scarce in this country. *Synonyme*: 1. *Mimulus glutinosus*.

glutinösus 1 . . . Orange all . . . G. Ev. S. California . . 1794
 puniceüs Scarlet all . . . F. Ev. S. California . . 1837

DIPLOXÄ, Richard. From *diplozo*, to double; in reference to the glumes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. A plant with little to recommend it, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions.

karatifolia Apetal . . . 8, Grass. Guiana . . . 1825

DIPLOXIDUM, Swartz. From *diplozo*, to double; in allusion to the indusia being double. *Linn.* 24, Or.

1, Nat. Or. *Polyodiaceæ*. A very handsome and ornamental genus of ferns. *D. auriculatum* forms a tree about ten feet high. The plants succeed well in loam and peat, and may be either increased by seeds, or divisions; the latter is the more preferable method. *Synonymes*: 1. *Asplenium arboreum*. 2. *Hemionitis esculenta*. 3. *H. grandifolia*. 4. *Asplenium ambiguum*. 5. *A. plantagineum*.

arboröcens . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1826
 auriculätum, 1 . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Caracæ . . 1820
 castaneæfolium . . . Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Guiana . . 1824
 esculentum, 2 . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1822
 grandifolium, 3 . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1793
 juglandifolium . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1820
 malabariicum, 4 . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1818
 plantagineum, 5 . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1819
 seramporensä . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Serampore . . 1820

DIPLOXIDÄ, D. Don. From *diploos*, double, and *koma*, hair; the pappus is of two forms. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A pretty plant, succeeding well in common garden soil. The plants require protection in winter, therefore it is best to grow a few plants in pots, to stand in the frame in winter, as those in the ground are apt to suffer if not well attended to; it may be increased by seeds, or divisions. *Synonyme*: 1. *Doronicum villosum*.

villosä, 1 Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1826

DIPLOLÄPIS, R. Brown. From *diploos*, double, and *lepis*, a scale. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. An uninteresting genus of climbing plants, growing freely in any rich light soil; young cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The root of *D. vomitoria* is prized by the Indian doctors for its expectorant and diaphoretic qualities—*apiculatä, ovätä, vomitoria*.

DIPLOPAPPUS, Cassini. From *diploos*, double, and *pappus*, pappus; the fruit is furnished with a double row of bristles. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A very handsome, shrubby species, growing to the height of about two feet, producing its flowers in heads, with the rays rich lilac, and the disc a bright yellow. It succeeds well in sandy loam, and is increased by cuttings. It will grow and flower well in a hot exposed situation in the open ground, in summer, but requires the protection of a frame in winter.

incänüs Lgt. yel. . . 8, F. Ev. S. California . . 1832

DIPLOPHILUM, Lehmann. Derived from *diploos*, double, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in allusion to the two-leaved calyx. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A border annual, the seeds of which need only be sown in the open border early in spring. *Synonyme*: 1. *Veronica Crista-galli*.

veronicæformis, 1. Blue . . . 4, H. Tr. A. Caucasus . . 1813

DIPLOTÄXIS, Decandolle. From *diploos*, double, and *taxis*, a series; the seeds are disposed in two rows in each cell. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Crucifereæ*. Uninteresting annuals, which merely require sowing in the open border, where they will grow, flower, and produce their seed in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1. *Sisymbrium catholicum*. 2. *Sinapis crassifolia*. 3. *Sinapis erucoides*. 4. *Sisymbrium murale*. 5. *Sisymbrium pendulum*. 6. *Sisymbrium tenuifolium*. 7. *Sinapis virgata*—*Barrletieri*, *catholica* 1, *crassifolia* 2, *erucoides* 3, *hispida*, *muratis* 4, *pendula* 5, *saxatilis*, *tenuifolia* 6, *viminea*, *virgata* 7.

DIPLOTÄMUM, Martius. Derived from *diploos*, double, and *thema*, a spathe. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing to the height of about ten feet, and requiring the same treatment as *Caryota*, and other genera of the order.

campêtre Palm. Brazil 1823
 maritimum Palm. Brazil 1823

DIPONDUM, R. Brown. From *dis*, two, and *pous podos*, a foot; referring to the threads of the pollen masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A very curious, leafless plant, with rather pretty purplish flowers. For culture and propagation, see *Bletia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Dendrobium punctatum*.

punctätum Purplish . . 12, S. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1822

DIPSÄCÜS, Tournefort. Supposed to be from *dipso*, to thirst; in consequence of the leaves holding water; *dipsaokos* is also the Greek name for the disease called diabetes, which is always accompanied by great thirst. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacæ*.

| DIP | DIS | | DIS | | DOD | |
|---|------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Curious species, some of which are pretty flowering plants, especially <i>D. pilosus</i> . They grow well in any common soil, and are readily increased by seeds. <i>D. fullonum</i> is extensively cultivated in the west of England, the dried heads of which furnish the teasel used by fullers in dressing cloth. | | | | | | |
| <i>ferox</i> | Purple | . 7, H. | B. S. Eur. | | 1818 | |
| <i>fullonum</i> | Purple | . 7, H. | B. Britain | | | |
| <i>Gmelini</i> | Blue | . 7, H. | B. Caucasus | | 1820 | |
| <i>inermis</i> | White | | H. | B. Nepal | | 1823 |
| <i>laciniatus</i> | Purple | . 7, H. | B. Germany | | 1683 | |
| <i>pilosus</i> | White | . 8, H. | B. Britain | | | |
| <i>sylvestris</i> . | | | | | | |
| DIPYRÆIX , <i>Scheber</i> . From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>pteryx</i> , a wing; the two upper lobes of the calyx appear like two wings. <i>Linn</i> . 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . An ornamental tree, attaining the height of sixty feet. It requires to be grown in a loamy soil, and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. The seeds of this tree are the Tongo, or Tonquin-beans, so well known as giving a pleasant scent to snuff. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Baryosma Tongo-odorata</i> , 1 Purple S. Ev. T. Guiana 1798 | | | | | | |
| DIPYREOUS , applied to anything which has two wings. | | | | | | |
| DIRKÄ , <i>Linn</i> . Derived from <i>dirka</i> , signifying a fountain; in reference to the habitation of the plant. <i>Linn</i> . 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Thymelæcæ</i> . An ornamental little shrub, found growing in the marshes of North America. It succeeds well in sandy loam, and is propagated by layers, or seeds. It is so tough that the twigs are used for baskets, &c.; whence the English name, Leather Wood. | | | | | | |
| <i>palustris</i> Yellow 3, H. De S. Virginia 1750 | | | | | | |
| DISÄ , <i>Linn</i> . Meaning unknown. <i>Linn</i> . 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidacæ</i> . A genus of interesting, tuberous-rooted plants, thriving well in an equal mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and increased by separating the roots. They require to be very carefully watered when not in a growing state. | | | | | | |
| <i>bractæatä</i> | Green | . 6, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | 1818 | |
| <i>chryso-stachyâ</i> | Yellow | . 6, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | | |
| <i>cornutä</i> | Pa. blue | . 6, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | 1805 | |
| <i>dracenis</i> | Wh. pur. | . 6, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | 1823 | |
| <i>ferruginä</i> | Brown | . 6, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | 1820 | |
| <i>flexuosä</i> | | | G. Ter. C. G. H. | | 1823 | |
| <i>graminifoliä</i> | Blue | | G. Ter. C. G. H. | | 1825 | |
| <i>grandiflorä</i> | Scarlet | . 7, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | 1825 | |
| <i>lacera</i> | White | . 6, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | 1826 | |
| <i>maculatä</i> | Blue | . 6, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | 1818 | |
| <i>prasinatä</i> | Grn. red | . 6, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | 1815 | |
| <i>spatulä</i> | Pa. blue | . 6, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | 1805 | |
| DISÄNDRÄ , <i>Linn</i> . Named from <i>dys</i> , difficult, and <i>aner</i> , an anther; the number of the anthers varies. <i>Linn</i> . 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariacæ</i> . A pretty trailing plant, which, when raised, its pendant branches, and little yellow flowers, have a very pretty appearance. It will grow well in any rich light soil, and is propagated by divisions, or cuttings, with or without a glass, in a shady situation. | | | | | | |
| <i>prostratä</i> | Yellow | . 6, G. Ev. Tr. | Madeira | | 1771 | |
| DISCHIDÄ , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>schizo</i> , to split; application unexplained. <i>Linn</i> . 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadacæ</i> . Ornamental plants, growing in any light sandy soil; and cuttings will root very freely in the same kind of soil, without any glass. | | | | | | |
| <i>bengalensis</i> | White | . 9, S. Ev. Tr. | India | | 1819 | |
| <i>nummularifä</i> | White | . 8, S. Ev. Tr. | Amboyna | | | |
| DISCOID , any thing dilated into something which may be compared to a disk. | | | | | | |
| DISCUS , or DISK , the fleshy annular process that surrounds the ovary of many flowers; also the surface of a leaf; also the centre of a head of flowers of <i>Compositæ</i> . | | | | | | |
| DISCUTIENT , having the power to scatter the matter of tumours. | | | | | | |
| DISSEMMÄ , <i>Labillardiere</i> . From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>stemma</i> , a crown; the crown of the flower is double. <i>Linn</i> . 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Passifloracæ</i> . A genus, comprising two splendid and curious shrubs, requiring the same treatment, in culture and propagation, as <i>Passiflora</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Passiflora adiantifolia</i> , <i>Murrcia adiantifolia</i> . 2. <i>Passiflora herbartiana</i> , <i>Murrcia Herbartiana</i> . | | | | | | |
| <i>adiantifoliä</i> , 1 | Orange | . 7, S. Ev. Cl. | Norfolk Is. | | 1792 | |
| <i>Herbertianä</i> , 2 | Grn. wht. | . 7, S. Ev. Cl. | N. Holl. | | 1821 | |
| DISSEMIÄ , smooth, without thorns. | | | | | | |
| [109] | | | | | | |
| DISMORPHOUS , two-shaped. | | | | | | |
| DISPÆRÄS , <i>Swartz</i> . From <i>dis</i> , two, and <i>pera</i> , a pouch; in allusion to the appearance of the two outer lateral segments of the perianth. <i>Linn</i> . 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidacæ</i> . A tuberous-rooted genus, requiring the same treatment as <i>Disa</i> . | | | | | | |
| <i>capensis</i> | Scarlet | . 7, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | 1816 | |
| <i>cucullatä</i> | Purple | . 6, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | 1822 | |
| <i>secundä</i> | Purple | . 6, G. Ter. | C. G. H. | | 1797 | |
| DISPÆRMÜS , two-seeded. | | | | | | |
| DISPÖRÜM , <i>Salisbury</i> . From <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>poros</i> , a pore. <i>Linn</i> . 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthacæ</i> . Pretty species, which may be successfully grown in two-thirds peat, and one-third loam; they will succeed in a warm border, if carefully protected from severe frosts: they may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Uvularia chinensis</i> . | | | | | | |
| <i>fulvum</i> , 1 | Brown | . 10, G. Her. P. | China | | 1801 | |
| <i>parviflorum</i> | Yellow | . 7, G. Her. P. | Nepal | | 1820 | |
| DISSECTÄ , lacinated, deeply cut into very fine segments. | | | | | | |
| DISSEMENTS , the partitions by which a seed-vessel is divided internally. | | | | | | |
| DISSÖDN , <i>Greville</i> . From <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>odous</i> , a tooth. <i>Linn</i> . 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Muscicæ</i> . A genus of little, dark, and pale green plants, inhabiting, during summer, mountains and alpine bogs. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Splachnum Frælichianum</i> , <i>S. reticulatum</i> . 2. <i>Weissia splachnoides</i> — <i>Frælichianum</i> 1, <i>splachnoides</i> 2. | | | | | | |
| DISSEÖNÄ , <i>Loureiro</i> . From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>solæn</i> , a tube; in allusion to the double tube of the corolla. <i>Linn</i> . 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynacæ</i> . A pretty species, growing in a rich light soil; and cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat, will soon root. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Cerbera chinensis</i> . | | | | | | |
| <i>verticillatä</i> | | | G. Ev. S. China | | 1812 | |
| DISTÄCHYÖN , two-spiked. | | | | | | |
| DISTENTÜS , distended, inflated. | | | | | | |
| DISTICHÖUS , two-rowed; producing leaves or flowers in two opposite rows. | | | | | | |
| DIPTÖLÄ , <i>Fries</i> . From <i>diplos</i> , double, and <i>ioulos</i> , down; in reference to the downy nature of the pubescence. <i>Linn</i> . 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungicæ</i> . A species of <i>Fungi</i> , which grows upon dry wood, from the autumn till spring. It is one of the species of dry rot, and very injurious to the timber on which the plants vegetate.— <i>radiatä</i> . | | | | | | |
| DITRICHÖMÖUS , divided into twos or threes; a stem continually divided into double or treble ramifications. | | | | | | |
| DITANY OF CRETE , see <i>Origänum Dictamnüs</i> . | | | | | | |
| DIURETIC , having the power of promoting the flow of urine. | | | | | | |
| DICRIS , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>oura</i> , a tail; alluding to the lateral lobes of the labellum. <i>Linn</i> . 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidacæ</i> . The species of this genus succeed well with the same treatment as <i>Disa</i> . | | | | | | |
| <i>alba</i> | White | . 6, G. Ter. | N. Holl. | | | |
| <i>aureä</i> | Yellow | . 6, G. Ter. | N. S. W. | | 1810 | |
| <i>elongatä</i> | Pink | . 5, G. Ter. | N. Holl. | | 1822 | |
| <i>longifoliä</i> | Pink | . 7, G. Ter. | N. Holl. | | 1824 | |
| <i>maculatä</i> | Yel. spot. | . 4, G. Ter. | N. S. W. | | 1823 | |
| <i>pedunculatä</i> | Yellow | . 5, G. Ter. | N. Holl. | | 1826 | |
| <i>sulphureä</i> | Pa. yel. | . 6, G. Ter. | N. Holl. | | 1823 | |
| DIURNÜM , daily. | | | | | | |
| DIVARICATÆ , growing in a straggling manner. | | | | | | |
| DIVERGENT , } growing far asunder; applied to | | | | | | |
| DIVERGING , } branches and leaves. | | | | | | |
| DOCK , see <i>Rhæx</i> . | | | | | | |
| DONÄRTÄ , <i>Linn</i> . In honour of F. Dodart, M.D., a French botanist. <i>Linn</i> . 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariacæ</i> . A species of little beauty, thriving in any light rich soil, and increased from seeds, or divisions. | | | | | | |
| <i>orientalis</i> | Purple | . 7, H. Her. P. | Levant | | 1752 | |
| DODDER , see <i>Cuscutä</i> . | | | | | | |
| DODECANDRÖUS , having twelve stamens. | | | | | | |
| DODECÄTHEÖN , <i>Linn</i> . From <i>dodeka</i> , twelve, and <i>theos</i> , a divinity; twelve gods, or divinities of the Romans; a name absurdly applied to a plant, native of a world the Romans did not know, and resembling in no particular any plant of their writers. <i>Linn</i> . 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulacæ</i> . Very ornamental plants when in flower, and well | | | | | | |

| DOD | DON | DOO | DOR | | |
|--|--|--|-----|--|--|
| <p>worthy a place in every collection. The species grow best in a light loamy soil, and are easily increased by dividing the roots.</p> | | <p>French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. A very pretty little plant, requiring an equal mixture of loam and peat; it may be increased by seeds, or divisions. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Astrantia Epipactis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>Integrifolium . . . Lgt. pur. . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1829 Meadia . . . Lgt. pur. . . 5, H. Her. P. Virginia . . 1744 albidiflorum . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Gardens . . 1824 elegans . . . Rosy . . . 5, H. Her. P. Gardens . . 1827 giganteum . . . Lilac . . . 5, H. Her. P. Gardens . . 1819 lilacinum . . . Lilac . . . 5, H. Her. P. Gardens . . 1824</p> | <p>Epipactis, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Her. P. Alps . . . 1823</p> | <p>Doodya, <i>R. Brown</i>. In honour of Samuel Doody, a London apothecary, one of the earliest British cryptogamic botanists. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. Very handsome ferns, growing well in loam and peat, and easily increased, either by seeds or divisions. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Woodwardia caudata</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>Dodonaea, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Rembert Dodoens, known by the name of Dodoneus, a famous botanist and physician. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceae</i>. Plants scarcely worth cultivating, except in general collections. They thrive well in loam and peat, or any light soil; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass; those of the stove species must be placed in heat. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>D. heterophylla</i>. 2. <i>D. viscosa</i>, <i>angustifolia</i>. 3. <i>D. angustifolia</i>.</p> | <p>aspera Brown . . . 6, G. Ev. P. N. S. W. . . 1808 caudata, 1 Brown . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820 media Brown . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1823</p> | <p>DORONICUM, <i>Linn.</i> Altered from <i>Doronigi</i>, its Arabic name. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. An ornamental genus, and from the plants flowering early in spring, they are well deserving of cultivation; they grow in any garden soil, and may be increased with facility by dividing at the root. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>D. orientale</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>angustissima . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. . . 1823 asplenifolia . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 attenuata . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 Burmanniana . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1800 cuneata . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 dioica, 1 . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1819 elaeagnoides . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Domin. . . 1800 filiformis . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. . . 1820 jamaicensis, 2 . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1810 Laurifolia . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 microcarpa . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Bourbon . . 1824 pinnata . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 salicifolia, 3 . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 scabra Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 truncata . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820</p> | <p>alticum White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1783 austricum . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1816 caucasicum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1815 columnae . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1824 Pardalanchés . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . . plantagineum . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1570 scorpioides . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Germany . .</p> | <p>DORAL, growing on the back.</p> | | | |
| <p>liatula, oblongifolia, paulinifolia, triguetra, viscosa.</p> | <p>DOG RUMBLE, see <i>Ribes Cynobatt</i>.</p> | <p>DORSTENIA, <i>Linn.</i> In memory of Theodore Dorsten, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i>. Very curious plants, growing freely in any light rich soil, and may be multiplied with facility by parting the roots, or by seeds.</p> | | | |
| <p>DOG POISON, see <i>Ethusa Cynobatt</i>.</p> | <p>DOG'S-BANE, see <i>Apocynum</i>.</p> | <p>arifolia Green . . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1822 brasiliensis . . . Green . . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1792 ceratostachya . . . Green . . . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1826 cordifolia . . . Green . . . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1822 contrajerva . . . Green . . . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1748 Drakéna Green . . . 6, S. Her. P. Vera Cruz . . 1818 Houstonia . . . Green . . . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1747 tubicula Green . . . 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . 1817</p> | | <p>DORTMÄNNÄ, <i>Dor.</i> After one Dortmann, said to be a Dutch apothecary. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lobeliaceae</i>. The species of this genus are singular and beautiful plants, but require a good deal of care in cultivation. <i>D. lacustris</i> succeeds best planted in a pot of gravel, and placed in a pond or cistern, so that the plants may be about six inches under the water. The other species may be grown in a pot half filled with peat earth, and the rest with sphagnum, in which the plants must be set, and the pot placed in shallow water, so as not to immerse the plants. They may be increased by division. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Lobelia Dortmannia</i>. 2. <i>L. paludosa</i>.</p> | |
| <p>DOLABRIFORM, axe-shaped.</p> | <p>DOLICHOS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>dolichos</i>, long; in reference to the long twining stems. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. <i>D. Jacquinii</i> and <i>D. lignosus</i> are about all that are worth cultivating for ornament. Any rich light soil will suit them, and they may be increased by seeds, or cuttings; if by cuttings, they must be planted in sand, under a glass; the stove kinds in heat. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Phaseolus vevilatus</i>.</p> | <p>lacustris, 1 . . . Pa. blue . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . paludosa, 2 . . . Pa. blue . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .</p> | | | |
| <p>angulosus . . . Yellow . . 7, H. Tr. A. N. Amer. . 1820 capensis . . . Yellow . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . 1823 Catiang . . . Purple . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . 1793 frutescens . . . Pa. yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1820 gengeticus 7, S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica . . 1816 hirsutus . . . Purple . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. China . . 1802 heterophylla 7, H. Tw. A. Canaries . . 1810 Jacquini . . . White . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1800 lignosus . . . Purple . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . 1776 lobatus . . . Yellow . . 6, H. Tw. A. C. G. H. . 1800 Lubia Whit. blue . 7, H. A. Egypt . . 1818 melanophthalmus . . . 8, H. A. Italy . . 1800 monachalla . . . Pa. red . 7, H. A. Spain . . 1816 sinensis . . . Pa. red . 7, H. Tw. A. India . . 1776 ephespermum 6, S. A. Jamaica . . 1816 vexillatus, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Tw. A. W. Ind. . 1780</p> | <p>brasiliana . . . Green . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1822 ceratostachya . . . Green . . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1826 cordifolia . . . Green . . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1822 contrajerva . . . Green . . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1748 Drakéna Green . . 6, S. Her. P. Vera Cruz . . 1818 Houstonia . . . Green . . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1747 tubicula Green . . 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . 1817</p> | <p>DORTMÄNNÄ, <i>Dor.</i> After one Dortmann, said to be a Dutch apothecary. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lobeliaceae</i>. The species of this genus are singular and beautiful plants, but require a good deal of care in cultivation. <i>D. lacustris</i> succeeds best planted in a pot of gravel, and placed in a pond or cistern, so that the plants may be about six inches under the water. The other species may be grown in a pot half filled with peat earth, and the rest with sphagnum, in which the plants must be set, and the pot placed in shallow water, so as not to immerse the plants. They may be increased by division. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Lobelia Dortmannia</i>. 2. <i>L. paludosa</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>angelosus . . . Yellow . . 7, H. Tr. A. N. Amer. . 1820 capensis . . . Yellow . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . 1823 Catiang . . . Purple . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . 1793 frutescens . . . Pa. yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1820 gengeticus 7, S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica . . 1816 hirsutus . . . Purple . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. China . . 1802 heterophylla 7, H. Tw. A. Canaries . . 1810 Jacquini . . . White . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1800 lignosus . . . Purple . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . 1776 lobatus . . . Yellow . . 6, H. Tw. A. C. G. H. . 1800 Lubia Whit. blue . 7, H. A. Egypt . . 1818 melanophthalmus . . . 8, H. A. Italy . . 1800 monachalla . . . Pa. red . 7, H. A. Spain . . 1816 sinensis . . . Pa. red . 7, H. Tw. A. India . . 1776 ephespermum 6, S. A. Jamaica . . 1816 vexillatus, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Tw. A. W. Ind. . 1780</p> | <p>brasiliana . . . Green . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1822 ceratostachya . . . Green . . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1826 cordifolia . . . Green . . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1822 contrajerva . . . Green . . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1748 Drakéna Green . . 6, S. Her. P. Vera Cruz . . 1818 Houstonia . . . Green . . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1747 tubicula Green . . 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . 1817</p> | <p>DORANTHES. Named by Correa de Serra, from <i>dory</i>, a spear, and <i>anthe</i>, flower; because of the long, straight flower-stem. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i>. Rather an ornamental plant, requiring a warm part of the greenhouse, or a cool part of the stove; the latter is preferable. It may be increased from suckers, which are seldom to be obtained, except by cutting a large plant down, or taking out the heart of the plant; in either case, it will throw out suckers.</p> | | | |
| <p>biflora, lutea, pilosa, reticulata, sesquipedata, setifolia, tetrasperma, tranquebarica, unguiculata.</p> | <p>DOLICARBUS, <i>Rolander</i>. From <i>dolios</i>, deceitful, and <i>karpos</i>, a fruit; the fruit, though beautiful, is poisonous. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Dilleniaceae</i>. An ornamental plant, for propagation and culture, see <i>Tetracera</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Tetracera Calinea</i>, <i>Calinea scandens</i>.</p> | <p>exaltata Cream . . 7, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . 1800</p> | | | |
| <p>Calinea, 1 . . . Yellow . . S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . . 1822</p> | <p>DOGMEYIA, <i>Cavanilles</i>. In honour of Joseph Dombey, a French botanist and traveller in Peru and Chili. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i>. Ornamental plants, growing freely in sandy loam and peat; cuttings of the young wood will root freely, if put in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.</p> | <p>DORCENIUM, <i>Tournefort</i>. From <i>dory</i>, a spear; the ancient plant was used to poison spears. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. Very handsome plants, of simple culture, succeeding best in a dry soil. They may be increased by seeds, which they ripen in abundance. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Lotus hirsutus</i>. 2. <i>D. ibericum</i>. 3. <i>L. parviflorus</i>. 4. <i>L. rectus</i>. 5. <i>L. subbiflorus</i>. 6. <i>D. monspeliense</i>, <i>Lotus Dorycnium</i>. 7. <i>D. hirsutum</i>, <i>incanum</i>, <i>Lotus tomentosus</i>, <i>sericeus</i>, <i>affinis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>canabina White . . 3, S. Ev. T. Mauritius . . cordifolia . . . Red . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 ferruginea . . . White . . S. Ev. T. Mauritius . . 1815 ovalis White . . S. Ev. T. Bourbon . . 1822 punctata . . . White . . S. Ev. T. Bourbon . . 1820 tiliaefolia . . . White . . S. Ev. T. Bourbon . . 1820</p> | <p>herbacum White . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1802 hirsutum, 1 . . . Red wht. . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1693 latifolium, 2 . . . White . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . 1818 parviflorum, 3 . . . Yel. grn. . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1810 rectum, 4 . . . Red . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1640 subbiflorum, 5 7, H. A. Spain . . 1820 suffruticosum, 6 . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1640 tomentosum, 7 . . . Red wht. . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1817</p> | <p>DONDIA, <i>Sprengel</i>. In honour of Dondie Duprée, a</p> | | | |

| DOT | | DRA | | DRA | | DRE | |
|--|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|
| <p>DORADĚX, Fries. Derived from <i>dothien</i>, a tubercle, and <i>idos</i>, similar. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Mostly dark species, growing upon stems of grass, and leaves of trees—<i>alutā, betulnā, Gerānī, Hī-māntā, Pēridā, ribisā, Robertiānā, Ulm.</i></p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DORS—may be pellucid, resinous, or hairy.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DOUOLĀSĪ. Named by Dr. Lindley, some years ago, in compliment to Mr. Douglas, whose zeal in collecting seeds and plants, and whose untimely end, have richly earned for him a niche in the long gallery of departed science. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i>. This is a very beautiful, but scarce, little plant, growing pretty freely in peat and sand, and ripening its seed in small quantity. Mr. Douglas transmitted the seed, from which this interesting plant was raised, from the Rocky Mountains, where he first found it among the snow, and afterwards from California.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>nivālis</i> . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Rky. Mts. . 1827</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DOVE'S-ROOT, see <i>Gerānīam mūlle</i>.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DOWN, soft, short hairs.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DOWNY-VILLOUS, covered with long soft hairs.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DOWNY-PUBESCENT, soft, short down, closely pressed to the surface.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DRABĀ, Decandolle. From <i>drabe</i>, acid, biting; taste of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i>. Some of the species of this genus are very pretty, being well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, or growing in pots, among other alpine plants. A mixture of loam and peat suits them best, and they increase with facility, either by dividing at the root, or by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>D. aizoides</i>. 2. <i>D. incana</i>. 3. <i>D. androsacea</i>. 4. <i>D. lutea</i>, <i>longipes</i>. 5. <i>D. contorta</i>. 6. <i>D. androsacea</i>. 7. <i>D. hirta</i>. 8. <i>D. hirta</i>. 9. <i>D. hirta</i>.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>aizoides</i> . . . Yellow . 3, H. Her. P. Wales . . . 1823</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>Aizoon</i> . . . Yellow . 3, H. Her. P. Carinthia . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>alpina</i> . . . Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Lapland . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>silicifolia-pilosā</i> . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. Greenland . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>aurēa</i> . . . Yellow . 6, H. B. Denmark . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>austricā</i> . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1824</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>brachystemon</i>, 1 . Yellow . 3, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1819</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>brunicefoliā</i> . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>bruides</i> . . . Yellow . 3, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>ciliariā</i> . . . Yellow . 3, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1731</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>cinerēa</i> . . . White . 7, H. B. Siberia . . . 1818</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>confusa</i>, 2 . . . White . 7, H. B. N. Eur. . . . 1823</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>corymbosā</i> . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. Baif. B. . . . 1823</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>crassifolia</i> . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1826</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>cuspidatā</i> . . . Yellow . 3, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>daurica</i> . . . White . 7, H. B. Dauria . . . 1824</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>ericifolia</i> . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1821</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>fladriensis</i>, 3 . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1819</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>glacialis</i> . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1826</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>Gmelin</i> . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1823</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>gracilis</i>, 4 . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . . 1827</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>hirsuticā</i> . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1819</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>hirta</i> . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . . . 1823</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>incana</i>, 5 . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>incompta</i> . . . Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1821</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>lappocica</i>, 6 . . . White . 4, H. Her. P. Lapland . . . 1810</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>lassiocarpā</i> . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>luteā</i> . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1824</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>murālis</i> . . . White . 6, H. A. England . . . 1824</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>muricollā</i>, 7 . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Lapland . . . 1810</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>memoralis</i> . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. Europe . . . 1759</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>nivālis</i> . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1824</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>oblongatā</i> . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. Baif. B. . . . 1823</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>pilosā</i> . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1825</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>repens</i> . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1818</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>rupstris</i>, 8 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Scotland . . . 1821</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>siliquosa</i> . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1822</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>stellatā</i>, 9 . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>tomentosā</i> . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1819</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>NUMMULĀRĀ.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DRACĒNĀ, Linn. From <i>drakaina</i>, a female dragon; the inspissated juice becomes a powder, like the dragon's-blood. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i>. Very ornamental trees, well worthy of being cultivated in every collection of stove plants. They thrive well in a light, loamy soil; large cuttings root freely by being stuck in the tan, provided there be a strong heat. In Java, the root of <i>D. terminalis</i> is considered a valuable medicine in dysenteric affections. The substance called Gum Dragon, so well known in medicine, is the juice of <i>D. Draco</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>D. marginata</i>.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>arborēa</i> . . . White . 5, S. Ev. F. S. Leone . 1800</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>brasilensis</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1823</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>ceutiā</i> . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. Mauritius . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>Draco</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1649</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>[111]</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>ensifolia</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. . . . 1800</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>ferreā</i> . . . White . 4, S. Ev. T. China . . . 1771</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>fragrāns</i> . . . White . 4, S. Ev. T. Africa . . . 1768</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>interruptā</i> . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . 1798</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>leonēncis</i> . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . 1824</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>mauritiānā</i> . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1825</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>nodosā</i> . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>nutans</i> . . . Brown . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>ovātā</i> . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>purpurēa</i> . . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>reflexā</i> . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. Madagasc. . 1819</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>striatā</i> . . . White . 4, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>surculosā</i> . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . 1821</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>terminalis</i> . . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>tessellatā</i>, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Madagasc. . 1816</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>umbracliferā</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Mauritius . 1738</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>undulatā</i> . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DRACOCĒPHĀLŪM, Linn. From <i>drakon</i>, a dragon, and <i>kephale</i>, head; the appearance of the heads of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. Most of the species are ornamental, and as such, they deserve a place in every garden. They succeed well in common garden soil. Some of the tender perennial kinds require the protection of a frame in winter, and, on that account, they ought to be grown in pots; they increase readily by dividing at the roots. The annual kinds merely require sowing in a rich, light soil, in the open ground, where they will flower beautifully. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>D. grandiflorum</i>.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>altaiensē</i>, 1 . . . Purple . 7, H. De. S. Georgia . . 1759</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>argunensē</i> . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1822</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>austricā</i> . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1597</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>botryoidēs</i> . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1822</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>canariensē</i> . . . Pa. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1697</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>canēncēs</i> . . . Blue . 7, H. A. Levant . . . 1711</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>chamaedryoidēs</i> . Blue . 7, F. Ev. Tr. . . . 1823</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>ibericūm</i> . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1820</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>moldavicum</i> . . . Blue . 7, H. A. Moldavia . 1596</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>albiflorūm</i> . . . White . 7, H. A. Moldavia . 1596</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>notāns</i> . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1731</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>origanoidēs</i> . . . 7, F. Ev. Tr. Siberia . . . 1829</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>palmātūm</i> . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1815</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>parviflorūm</i> . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1825</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>pellatūm</i> . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1711</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>peregrinūm</i> . . . Purple . 7, H. A. Siberia . . . 1759</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>Russchianūm</i> . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . 1699</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>sibiricum</i> . . . Blue . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1750</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>thymiflorūm</i> . . . Purple . 7, H. A. Siberia . . . 1752</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DRACŌNĪS, spotted like a serpent.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DRACŌNĪŪM, Linn. From <i>drakon</i>, a dragon; the stems are spotted like the skin of a snake. <i>Linn.</i> 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Araceae</i>. Curious species, delighting in a rich, light loam, and increased by dividing the roots. In India, the prepared root of <i>D. polyphyllum</i> is supposed to possess antispasmodic virtues, and is a valuable remedy in asthma.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>polyphyllum</i> . . . Apetal . 5, S. Ev. Cr. India . . . 1759</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>spinosūm</i> . . . Apetal . 4, S. Ev. C. Ceylon . . . 1759</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DRACOPHĀLŪM, Labillardiere. From <i>drakon</i>, a dragon, and <i>phylon</i>, a leaf; the leaves resemble those of <i>Dracena Draco</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i>. Ornamental shrubs; for culture and propagation, see <i>Andersonia</i>.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>capitatūm</i> G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>longifolium</i> . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>secūndūm</i> . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DRAGON, see <i>Dracōnīum</i>.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DRAGON'S-HEAD, see <i>Dracocēphālūm</i>.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DRAGON-TREE, see <i>Dracēnā Draco</i>.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DREPANĀRĪDĀ, Bory de St. Vincent. In honour of J. P. R. Draparnal, a French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i>. Small, bright green plants, found at all seasons in pools and rivulets—<i>glomerata</i>, <i>plumosa</i>, <i>tenuis</i>.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DRASTIC, applied to purgative medicines which act violently.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DREPANOCĀRPHŪS, Meyer. From <i>drepanon</i>, a sickle, and <i>carpos</i>, a fruit; alluding to the shape of the pods. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. Rather an ornamental shrub, from six to ten feet high. For culture and propagation, see <i>Pterocarpus</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Pterocarpus lunatus</i>.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p><i>lunātūs</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1792</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>DREPANOPHYLLŪM, Kunth. From <i>drepanon</i>, a sickle, and <i>phylon</i>, a leaf; alluding to the falcate leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. A worthless, herbaceous perennial, growing in any soil; increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Sium Falcaria</i>—<i>agrēstē</i> 1.</p> | | | | | | | |

| DRY | DRY | DUL |
|--|---|------|
| <p>DRĪMĀ, Jacquin. From <i>drimys</i>, acrid; the juice of the roots is so acrid as to cause inflammation when applied to the skin. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Li-liaceæ</i>. An ornamental genus, when the plants are in flower; they require a mixture of sandy loam and leaf mould, or peat soil. When not in a growing state, they require but little water, and when potted just before they begin to grow, they will flower freely. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>D. lanceifolia</i>, <i>Hyacinthus revolutus</i>, <i>Lachenalia reflexa</i>.</p> | | |
| acuminatā | Brown 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1829 |
| altissimā | Whit. grn. 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| clariā | Par. wht. 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| eliatā | Red grn. 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1799 |
| lanceafolia | Purple 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| lanceolatā | Yel. grn. 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| longipedunculatā | Grn. pur. 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| mediā | White 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1826 |
| purpurascens | Purple 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1826 |
| pusillā | Green 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| revolutā, l | Green 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| undulatā | Grn. str. 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| villosā | Green 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1826 |
| <p>DRĪMYS, Forster. From <i>drimys</i>, acrid; the juice of the root causes inflammation when applied to the skin. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Winteraceæ</i>. Valuable trees, from twelve to forty feet high, requiring a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; ripened cuttings would probably root, if planted in sand, under a glass. The winter bark, which resembles that of cinnamon, is the produce of <i>D. Winteri</i>. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Wintera aromatica</i>.</p> | | |
| chiliensī | White G. Ev. T. Chile | 1829 |
| Winteri, l | White G. Ev. T. Magellan | 1827 |
| <p>DRINKER'S-NUT, see <i>Strychnos potatorum</i>.</p> | | |
| <p>DRIPWORT, see <i>Spiraea filipendula</i>.</p> | | |
| <p>DRŌSĒRĀ. From <i>drosera</i>, dewy; the plants are beset with glandular hairs, which makes them appear as if covered with dew. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Droseraceæ</i>. This is a most singular and beautiful genus of plants, whose leaves are ornamented with red, glandular hairs, discharging from their ends a drop of viscid acrid juice. These hairs are so irritable as to contract when touched, imprisoning insects, after the manner of <i>Dionaea Muscipula</i>. In their native state, they are found growing on mossy turfy bogs. The best way to grow them, is to plant them in small pots, about three parts full of peat earth, and some sphagnum planted on it; the plants should then be planted in the moss, and the pots placed in pans of water, and even then, the hardy species grow best in the greenhouse. They are all increased by seeds, which should be allowed to sow themselves. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>D. intermedia</i>.</p> | | |
| acutiis | White 7, G. Aq. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| americanā | White 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| anglicā | Wnt. red. 7, H. Aq. P. England | 1821 |
| hinatā | White 7, G. Aq. P. N. Holl. | 1821 |
| filiformis | Purple 7, H. Aq. P. N. Jersey | 1811 |
| linearis | Purple 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1818 |
| longifolia, l | Whit. red. 7, H. Aq. P. Britain | 1823 |
| pauciflora | White 7, G. Aq. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| rotundifolia | White 7, H. Aq. P. Britain | 1823 |
| <p>DRUMMŌNDĪX, Decandolle. Named after Mr. Thomas Drummond, a well-known naturalist, and zealous collector of plants, chiefly in the United States; he died at Havannah, in March, 1835. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Saxifragaceæ</i>. This is a very pretty little plant, well adapted for the front of flower-borders, or to grow on rockwork. It grows most luxuriantly in peat, though it succeeds in any light soil; divisions. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Mitella pentandra</i>.</p> | | |
| mitelloides | Yellowish 6, H. Her. P. Rky. Mts. | 1827 |
| <p>DRUNKEN DARNEL, see <i>Lolium temulentum</i>.</p> | | |
| <p>DRUPE, a kind of fruit, consisting of a fleshy, succulent rind, and containing a hard stone in the middle.</p> | | |
| <p>DRŪSĀ, Decandolle. In honour of M. Le Dru, a French botanist and traveller. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferæ</i>. A hardy annual, the seeds of which merely require sowing in a warm situation—<i>oppositifolia</i>.</p> | | |
| <p>DRŪXANDRĀ, R. Brown. In honour of Jonas Dryander, a distinguished Swedish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceæ</i>. A splendid genus of plants, nearly related to <i>Banksia</i>. All the species thrive well in an equal mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand. The pots require to be well drained, and</p> | | |
| <p>the potsheds broken very small, because the roots are fond of running among them. Cuttings taken off at a joint, in August or September, and planted in sand, without shortening the leaves, will readily root, if placed on a gentle hotbed, (but not plunged,) under a glass; but they must be covered, so as the frost cannot injure them. As soon as rooted, they must be potted off, as the sand would injure the roots if they were too long in it; after being potted off, they should be placed in a close frame, and hardened to the air by degrees. The cuttings will do equally well if put in early in spring, just as they are beginning to push out young wood.</p> | | |
| arctotoides | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1830 |
| armatā | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| Baxteri | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| blechnifolia | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| calophyllā | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1830 |
| cuneatā | Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| brevifolia | Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| longifolia | Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| floribundā | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| foliolatā | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1830 |
| formosā | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| longifolia | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| macronulatā | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| nervosā | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| niveā | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1805 |
| obtusā | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| plumosā | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| pteridifolia | Yellow G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| tenuifolia | Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| <p>DRŪSĀ, Linn. From <i>dryades</i>, or nymphs of the oaks; because the leaves bear some resemblance to those of the oak. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceæ</i>. A delicate genus of plants, which succeed best in a border of peat soil; but they require to be protected in winter. They may be increased either from cuttings, seeds, or divisions. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>D. octopetala</i>. 2. <i>D. integrifolia</i>.</p> | | |
| Drummōndi, l | White 7, F. Ev. T. Greenland | 1823 |
| integrifolia | White 7, F. Ev. T. Greenland | 1824 |
| octopetalā | White 7, H. Ev. T. Britain | 1823 |
| americanā | White 7, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. | 1890 |
| tenellā, 2 | White 7, F. Ev. T. Canada | 1820 |
| <p>DRŪMĀRĪX, Willdenow. From <i>drumys</i>, a forest; habitation of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Illecebraceæ</i>. Plants of no value; they need only to be sown on a hotbed early in spring. In the month of May, they may be planted out into a warm border. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Holosteum cordatum</i>.</p> | | |
| cordatā, l | White 7, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica | 1800 |
| gracilis | White 7, S. Ev. Cr. Brazil | 1829 |
| <p>DRŪMŌNĪX, Martius. From <i>drumonia</i>, woodland; the plant inhabits forests. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gesneraceæ</i>. An ornamental plant. For culture and propagation, see <i>Besleria</i>. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Besleria serrulata</i>.</p> | | |
| bicolor | Purp. yel. S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. | 1806 |
| <p>DRŪPĒTĒS. Named by Vahl, from <i>drypto</i>, to lacerate; plant spiny. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i>. An ornamental shrub, about six feet high, growing in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Schufferia lateriflora</i>.</p> | | |
| croceā, l | Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1820 |
| <p>DRŪPIS, Linn. From <i>drypto</i>, to tear; the leaves are armed with stiff spines. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Silenaceæ</i>. This beautiful little plant is well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, in which situation it flowers in the greatest profusion. It may be increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, or by seeds, sown in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and when the plants get of sufficient size, they ought to be planted on the top of rock-work, where they must not be suffered to get dry till they are well established.</p> | | |
| spinosā | Pa. blue 6, H. Ev. S. Italy | 1775 |
| <p>DŪCK'S-FOOT, see <i>Podophyllum</i>.</p> | | |
| <p>DŪCKWĒRD, see <i>Linnæa</i>.</p> | | |
| <p>DŪCIS, sweet, nectariferous.</p> | | |
| <p>DŪICĪNĪUM, Persoon. The name of the island where the plant was first found. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceæ</i>. A curious perennial species, growing in peaty soil, and increased by divisions.</p> | | |
| spathacium | Apetal. 7, Grass. N. Amer. | 1818 |

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| <p>DUMĀSĪĀ, Decandolle. In honour of M. Dumas, one of the editors of <i>Annales des Sciences Naturelles</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Clitoria</i>.</p> <p>pubescens . . . Yellow . 10, G. Ev. Tw. Nepal . . 1824 villoſa . . . Pa. yel. . 10, G. Ev. Tw. Nepal . . 1824</p> | | <p>DURMAST, see <i>Quercus pubescens</i>.</p> <p>DÜRÜS, hard, stubborn, rough.</p> <p>DURCH RUSH, see <i>Equisetum hyemale</i>.</p> <p>DUVĀLĪĀ, Haworth. In honour of M. Duval, a celebrated French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>. A curious genus of succulent plants, nearly related to <i>Stapelia</i>, to which they may be referred for culture, &c. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Stapelia hirtella</i>. 2. <i>D. radiata</i>. 3. <i>Stapelia reclinata</i>. 4. <i>S. replicata</i>.</p> <p>caespitosa . . . Purple . 5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 compacta . . . Brown . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 elegans . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 glomeratā . . . Brown . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1804 hirtellā, 1 . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . Jacquinianā, 2 . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1802 laevigatā . . . Brown . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 mastodes . . . Brown . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . radiatā . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 reclinatā, 3 . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 replicatā, 4 . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812 tuberulatā . . . Brown . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1808</p> | |
| <p>DUMB CANE, see <i>Caladium seguinum</i>.</p> <p>DUMBRĪLĀ, Leysser. In honour of M. A. M. Constant Dumeril, a French naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. Rather a pretty shrub, growing about three feet high, in any common garden soil, and increased by cuttings.</p> <p>paniculatā . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. Columbia . 1825</p> <p>DUMOSE, bushy, shrubby.</p> <p>DURĀNTĀ, Linn. After Castor Durantes, a physician and botanist, who died in 1590. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i>. A very pretty and free-flowering genus, successfully grown in a mixture of loam and peat. Cuttings root freely, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>D. microphylla</i>. 2. <i>D. dentata</i>.</p> <p>argenteā . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1824 Ellisiā, 1 . . . Blue . . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1739 inermis . . . Blue . . 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1739 macrocarpā, 2 . . . Blue . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1818 Mutisiā . . . Blue . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1820 Plumieri . . . Blue . . 10, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1733 xalapensis . . . Blue . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1822</p> | | <p>DUVAUĀ, Kunth. In honour of M. Duvau, a French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Anacardiaceae</i>. Rather an ornamental genus; for culture and propagation, see greenhouse species of <i>Rhus</i>.</p> <p>dentatā . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. Owhyhee . 1795 dependens . . . White . . G. Ev. S. Chile . . 1740 ovatā . . . Grnsh. . . G. Ev. S. Chile . . 1824 latifoliā . . . Yellsh. . . G. Ev. S. Chile . . 1830</p> | |
| <p>DÜRĪŌ, Linn. Duryon, in the Malay language, is the name of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i>. This tree thrives well in a rich loamy soil; and cuttings, not too ripe, taken off at a joint, with their leaves entire, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. The fruit of this tree is about the size of a man's head, and is said to be the most delicious of all the fruits of India. The axil-like substance, which contains the kernel, is the eatable part of it, and most resembles cream; yet it is accompanied by such an intolerable stench, that, according to Rumphius and Valentyn, it is, by law, forbidden to throw them out, near any public path, in Amboyna. The smell is said to be similar to that of some putrid animal substances; yet, all agree, that if the first repugnance is once overcome, no fruit is more agreeable than the <i>durion</i>. The fruit is also used as a bait to entrap the civet-cat; hence the specific name.</p> <p>zibethinis . . . White . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1825</p> | | <p>DWARF PAN-PALM, see <i>Chamærops himilii</i>.</p> <p>DWARF MOLY, see <i>Allium Chamæmoly</i>.</p> <p>DŪCKĪĀ, Schultes, Jun. In honour of the Prince Salm-Dyck, one of the most liberal and intelligent patrons of science of the present day. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Bromeliaceae</i>. A very handsome plant, agreeing in many particulars with the Aloe, to which genus it may be referred for culture and propagation.</p> <p>rariflorā . . . Orange . 6, G. Her. P. Brazil . . 1832</p> | |
| <p>DURĪŌSCŪLĀ, rather hard, or rigid.</p> | | <p>DYER'S GREEN WEDGE, see <i>Gênêtā tinctoriā</i>.</p> <p>DYER'S LITTLE YELLOW WEDG, see <i>Résédā latifolā</i>.</p> <p>DYSOPHĪLĀ, Blume. From <i>dysodes</i>, fetid, and <i>phyllo-</i>, a leaf; in reference to the smell of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. Plants nearly related to <i>Mentha</i>, for which, see culture and propagation. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Mentha pumila, verticillata</i>. 2. <i>M. quadrifolia</i>.</p> <p>pūmilā, 1 . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. Nepal . . 1826 quadrifoliā, 2 . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1820</p> | |

E.

EARED, having ears, or appendages.

EARTH NUT, see *Bānām*.

EARTH TONGUE, see *Geoglossum*.

EAST INDIA MUGWORT, see *Artemisia hirsutā*.

EBĒNĒS, black, ebony-coloured.

EBĒNŪS, Linn. From *ebanon*, the Arabic name for ebony, or *ebenus* of the Romans. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ebenaceae*. These are pretty little dwarf plants, with pink flowers; they require a peaty soil, added to a little loam, to grow in, and are increased by seeds. *Synonymes:* 1. *Anthyllis cretica*. 2. *A. pinnata*.

cretica, 1 . . . Pink . . 6, G. Ev. S. Candia . . 1737
pinnatā, 2 . . . Pink . . 6, G. B. Barbary . 1786

ERONY, see *Diseppyrōs ebēnis*.

ECASTAPHYLŪM, P. Brongne. From *hecastos*, each, and *phyllo-*, a leaf; the leaves of some of the species are composed of only one leaflet. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Ornamental shrubs, growing about ten feet high; they succeed in rich soil, and are increased by cuttings of the ripened wood, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes:* 1. *Pterocarpus Ecastaphyllum*.

Browni, 1 . . . Wht. red. . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1733
Plumieri . . . White . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1820
Sieberi . . . Wht. red. . S. Ev. S. Guinea . . 1824

ECADUATE, spikeless, without a stem.

ECKREMOCĀRĪPŪS, Ruiz et Pavon. From *ekkremes*, pendent, and *karpōs*, fruit; the fruit is pendent. *Linn.*

14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceae*. An exceedingly ornamental plant, well adapted for training over bowers, columns, trellis-work, &c., like Clematis, Honeysuckles, &c.; it should be planted in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; cuttings root at once, in sand, or soil, with or without a glass.

longifloris . . . Orange . 7, G. Ev. Cl. Peru . . 1825

ECHĒVERĪĀ, Decandolle. In honour of M. Echeverri, author of the splendid drawings of the Flora Mexicana. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceae*. Among succulents, this genus is one of great beauty. *E. gibbiflora* is disposed to grow rather straggling; nevertheless, it is worthy of a place in every collection, on account of its strong, shining leaves, and orange-scarlet flowers. To grow them well, they require a soil composed of sandy loam, and a little peat, mixed with reduced rubbish of bricks, &c. At all seasons they should be cautiously watered, particularly in winter. They increase from cuttings, dried a few days before being put in the soil. *Synonymes:* 1. *Cotyledon caespitosa*. 2. *C. coccinea*.

caespitosa, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. California . 1796
coccinea, 2 . . . Scarlet . 10, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1816
gibbiflora . . . Yel. pink . 9, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1826
grandifolia . . . Orange . 10, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1828
luridā . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Her. P. Mexico . . 1830
racemosa . . . Crimson . 10, S. Her. P. Mexico . . 1836
secundā . . . Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1837

ECHINACĒX, Manch. Derived from *echinus*, a hedge-

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| <p>hog; the prickly scales of the receptacle give that appearance. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. These plants are ornamental, growing from one to two feet high, and of bold habits. For culture, &c., see <i>Coreopsis</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Coreopsis heterophylla</i>. 2. <i>Rudbeckia napifolia</i>. 3. <i>R. purpurea</i>. 4. <i>R. serotina</i>.</p> | | | |
| Diecksoni . . . Lilac . . . | 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . | | |
| heterophylla, 1 . . . Purple . . . | 10, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . | 1829 | |
| intermedia . . . Red . . . | 9, H. Her. P. Eng. hyb. . . | 1826 | |
| napifolia, 2 . . . Red . . . | 7, F. Her. P. N. Spain . . . | 1824 | |
| purpurea, 3 . . . Red . . . | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1699 | |
| serotina, 4 . . . Red . . . | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1816 | |
| <p>ECHINATROD, covered with prickles, like an echinus, or hedgehog.</p> | | | |
| <p>ECHINARIA, <i>Desfontaines</i>. From <i>echinus</i>, a hedgehog; the prickly heads may be fancied to resemble little hedgehogs. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. A curious little annual, growing in any common soil, and increased by cuttings. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Cenchrus capitatus</i>, <i>Sesleria echinata</i>.</p> | | | |
| capitata, 1 . . . Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . | 1771 | |
| <p>ECHINELLA, <i>Agardh</i>. From <i>echinus</i>, a hedgehog; bristly appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i>. A very minute species of green <i>Alga</i>, found in lakes, and, by some naturalists, believed to be animalcula—<i>articulata</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>ECHINOCYRUS, <i>Salm-Dyck</i>. From <i>echinos</i>, a hedgehog, and <i>cactus</i>; a name given by Theophrastus to a spiny plant. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cactaceae</i>. These are plants of great beauty and interest, on account of their singular and grotesque structure, the arrangement of their spines, and the beauty of their flowers. The soil best suited for them, is sandy peat, a little loam, and a little lime, or brick rubbish, all of which must be well mixed together. They must be watered very sparingly at all times, but more so in winter. They are increased from offsets, which must be dried a few days before being put in to strike. These plants, and <i>Mammillarias</i>, are sometimes much infested with red spider, which is very troublesome. The effectual way of exterminating them, is to shed a little dry sulphur over the plant infested, and they will soon disappear, and as soon return, if not carefully watched. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cereus abnormis</i>. 2. <i>E. platycantha</i>, <i>Cactus latispina</i>. 3. <i>Cereus cylindricus</i>. 4. <i>Cactus depressa</i>. 5. <i>Cereus gibbosus</i>. 6. <i>Cereus hystrix</i>. 7. <i>Cereus imbricatus</i>. 8. <i>Cactus intorta</i>. 9. <i>Cactus erinaceus</i>. 10. <i>Cactus parvispinus</i>. 11. <i>Cactus recurvus</i>, <i>nobilis</i>.</p> | | | |
| abnormis, 1 . . . White . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1818 | |
| acutus . . . Yellow . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. M. Video . . . | 1836 | |
| acutangularis . . . Yellow . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. . . | 1835 | |
| Anconianus . . . | S. Ev. S. Ancona . . . | 1834 | |
| arcuatus . . . | S. Ev. S. M. Video . . . | | |
| centeterius . . . Lil. red . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. . . | 1836 | |
| coccineus . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. . . | 1835 | |
| cornigerus, 2 . . . Purple . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1823 | |
| cornydus . . . Yellow . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. . . | 1835 | |
| crispatus . . . Purple . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1826 | |
| cylindricus, 3 . . . | S. Ev. S. Peru . . . | 1799 | |
| densus . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1829 | |
| Deppel . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1829 | |
| depressus, 4 . . . | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1798 | |
| echinatus . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1830 | |
| exculptus . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. . . | 1835 | |
| Eysenii . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1829 | |
| glauca . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. . . | | |
| formosus . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1830 | |
| gibbosus, 5 . . . White . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1808 | |
| Gilliesii . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1830 | |
| gladiatus . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | | |
| hamatus . . . | S. Ev. S. B. Ayres . . . | 1833 | |
| hystrix, 6 . . . | S. Ev. S. . . | 1808 | |
| imbricatus, 7 . . . | S. Ev. S. . . | 1829 | |
| infatus . . . | S. Ev. S. Chile . . . | 1823 | |
| intorta, 8 . . . Purple . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. Antigua . . . | 1768 | |
| intricatus . . . | S. Ev. S. M. Video . . . | | |
| erinaceus, 9 . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. . . | 1818 | |
| Linkii . . . Yellow . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1835 | |
| Mackleanus . . . | 10, S. Ev. S. Chile . . . | 1836 | |
| mammillarioides . . . | 10, S. Ev. S. Chile . . . | 1836 | |
| melocactiformis . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | | |
| meoacanthus . . . | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | | |
| montevideus . . . | S. Ev. S. M. Video . . . | | |
| obvallatus . . . Purple . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | | |
| orbicanthus . . . | S. Ev. S. M. Video . . . | | |
| Ottonis . . . Yellow . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1829 | |
| oxyacanthus . . . | S. Ev. S. . . | 1830 | |
| oxygonus . . . Pa. rose . . . | S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1831 | |
| pachycentrus . . . | S. Ev. S. . . | | |
| parvispinus, 10 . . . | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | | |
| platycanthus . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1837 | |
| polyacanthus . . . | S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1837 | |
| recurvus, 11 . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1796 | |
| rhodanthus . . . | Rosy . . . 9, S. Ev. S. . . | 1835 | |
| robustus . . . | S. Ev. S. . . | 1835 | |
| Salmianus . . . Grey . . . | S. Ev. S. Curacao . . . | | |
| scopa . . . Yellow . . . | S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1826 | |
| spinis-albis . . . Yellow . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1836 | |
| Sellowi . . . | S. Ev. S. M. Video . . . | 1826 | |
| sessiliflorus . . . | S. Ev. S. . . | 1834 | |
| spinossissimus . . . | S. Ev. S. . . | 1834 | |
| spiralis . . . | S. Ev. S. . . | 1835 | |
| subgibbosus . . . | S. Ev. S. Valparaiso . . . | 1830 | |
| subuliferus . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | | |
| sulcatus . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1829 | |
| tenuispinus . . . Yellow . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1835 | |
| tephracanthus . . . | S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1825 | |
| theliphorus . . . | S. Ev. S. . . | 1834 | |
| tuberculatus . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1826 | |
| tubiflorus . . . White . . . | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1836 | |
| xanthacanthus . . . | S. Ev. S. . . | 1835 | |
| <p>ECHINOCLOA, <i>Beauvois</i>. From <i>echinos</i>, a hedgehog, and <i>chloa</i>, grass; alluding to the prickly heads of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. Hardy annuals, fit only to be grown in botanic gardens. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Panicum stagninum</i>. 2. <i>P. crus-galli</i>.</p> | | | |
| crus-galli, 2 . . . Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. Britain . . . | | |
| setigera . . . Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . | 1820 | |
| commutata 1, crus-carvi, cchinata, erythrosperrna, intermedia, stagnata . . . | | | |
| <p>ECHINOPHORA, <i>Tournefort</i>. From <i>echinos</i>, a hedgehog, and <i>phoreo</i>, to bear; the involucre is covered with stiff spines. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. Rather interesting plants, succeeding in any common soil, and increased by dividing the roots.</p> | | | |
| spinosa . . . White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. England . . . | | |
| tenuifolia . . . White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Apulia . . . | 1731 | |
| trichophylla . . . White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . | 1820 | |
| <p>ECHINOPOGON, <i>Beauvois</i>. From <i>echinos</i>, prickly, and <i>pogon</i>, a beard. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. A mere weed, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Agrostis ovatus—ovatus</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>ECHINOPS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>echinos</i>, a hedgehog, and <i>opsis</i>, aspect; in allusion to the hedgehog-like heads of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. Coarse plants, of considerable beauty, attaining from one to five feet high. They are well adapted for borders, on account of their stiff growth; any common soil suits them, and young plants are obtained by dividing the roots. In Spain, they use the flower of <i>E. strigosus</i> for tinder. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>E. austriacus</i>.</p> | | | |
| exaltatus . . . White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1817 | |
| hortus, 1 . . . Blue . . . | 7, H. B. Persia . . . | 1818 | |
| humilis . . . Blue . . . | 7, H. B. Caucasus . . . | 1816 | |
| lanuginosus . . . Blue . . . | 7, H. B. Levant . . . | 1736 | |
| paniculatus . . . Blue . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . | 1815 | |
| polycephalus . . . Blue . . . | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1816 | |
| Ritro . . . Blue . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1570 | |
| ruthenicus . . . Blue . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Russia . . . | 1816 | |
| sphaerocephalus . . . | Legt. blue 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1596 | |
| spinosus . . . White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Egypt . . . | 1397 | |
| strictus . . . Pa. blue . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1822 | |
| strigosus . . . White . . . | 7, H. A. Spain . . . | 1729 | |
| tauricus . . . Blue . . . | 8, H. B. Tauria . . . | 1816 | |
| tenuifolius . . . Blue . . . | 8, H. Her. P. Russia . . . | 1820 | |
| virgatus . . . Blue . . . | 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1820 | |
| viscosus . . . Blue . . . | 8, H. B. Caucasus . . . | 1818 | |
| <p>ECHINOSPERMUM, <i>Swartz</i>. From <i>echinos</i>, a hedgehog, and <i>sperma</i>, seed, the seeds are very prickly. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Boraginaceae</i>. These plants are not worth cultivating, except in general collections. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Myosotis Lappula</i>. 2. <i>M. marginata</i>. 3. <i>M. virginica</i>.</p> | | | |
| virginicum, 3 . . . Blue . . . | 6, H. B. Virginia . . . | 1699 | |
| barbatum, deflexum, Lappula 1, marginatum 2, patulum, Redovskii . . . | | | |
| <p>ECHITES, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>echis</i>, a viper; referring to the smooth, twining shoots. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i>. This is a most beautiful genus of evergreen twiners; they grow freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased readily from cuttings in sand, under a glass. The bark of <i>E. antidysenterica</i> is astringent and febrifugal.</p> | | | |
| antidysenterica . . . Pink . . . | S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . | 1821 | |
| biflorus . . . White . . . | 7, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. . . | 1783 | |
| bispinosus . . . Pink . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1795 | |
| caryophyllata . . . Pa. yel. . . | 10, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . | 1812 | |
| eymosa . . . | 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . | 1828 | |

| ECH | ECT | ECT | ELA |
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| diformis | Pa. yel. | 7, G. Ev. Tw. Carolina | 1806 |
| domingensis | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. | 1820 |
| frutescens | | S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| grandiflora | Pink | S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| heynii | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1813 |
| longiflora | White | 6, S. Ev. Tw. Brazil | 1816 |
| malabarica | Red | 6, S. Ev. Tw. Malabar | 1822 |
| paniculata | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. | 1823 |
| petiata | | S. Ev. Tw. Trinidad | 1826 |
| reticulata | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| Richardii | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Guiana | 1824 |
| rubricaulis | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Guiana | 1824 |
| stellaris | Ro. yel. | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Rio Jan. | |
| suberecta | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica | 1759 |
| torosa | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica | 1778 |
| umbellata | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica | 1733 |
| ECHINUM, Linn. From <i>echis</i> , a viper; the seeds resemble the head of the viper. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Boraginaceæ.</i> This is a very pretty genus of shrubs, growing from two to six feet high, in a mixture of loam and peat. Cuttings will root in the same kind of soil, under a glass; but they are more readily increased by layers, which soon take root if laid down in the young wood, with a little nick cut in the shoot. Seeds are frequently produced, from which they may also be increased. <i>Synonymes: 1. E. formosum. 2. E. grandiflorum. 3. E. hispidum, elegans.</i> | | | |
| aculeatum | White | 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1815 |
| ambiguum | Whit. red | 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1820 |
| argenteum | Blue | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| australe | Purple | 8, H. A. S. Eur. | 1824 |
| bifrons | Whit. red | 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1820 |
| brachyanthum | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. ? | 1819 |
| candicans | Blue | 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira | 1777 |
| capitatum | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| caudatum | Red | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| creticum | Red | 4, H. A. Levant | 1683 |
| cygnosoides | Blue | 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1816 |
| dentatum | Blue | 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1820 |
| diffusum | Pink | 6, H. A. Crete | 1817 |
| fastuosum | Purple | 4, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1779 |
| ferrucium | Blue | 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira | 1794 |
| foliosum | White | 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1815 |
| fruticosum | Pink | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| giganteum | White | 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1779 |
| glabrum | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| glaucophyllum | Violet | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| grandiflorum, 1 | Blue | 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira | 1787 |
| hispidum | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| italicum | White | 7, H. B. Jersey | |
| laevigatum | Blue | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| lasioophyllum | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| lineatum | White | 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1815 |
| longiflorum | Blue | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| lusitanicum | Violet | 6, H. A. S. Eur. | 1731 |
| macranthum, 2 | Blue | 7, H. A. Barbary | 1818 |
| macrophyllum | Blue | 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1823 |
| maritimum | Blue | 7, H. A. Italy | 1815 |
| Mertensii | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Spain | 1824 |
| micranthum | Violet | 6, H. A. Barbary | 1824 |
| mollis | White | 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe | 1820 |
| nerosium | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. Madeira | 1777 |
| orientale | Pa. blue | 6, H. A. Levant | 1780 |
| paniculatum | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1815 |
| parviflorum | Blue | 7, H. A. Barbary | 1798 |
| plantaginoides | White | 6, H. A. S. Eur. | 1826 |
| plantagineum | Purple | 7, H. A. Italy | 1776 |
| prostratum | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Egypt | 1825 |
| pyramidalum | Blue | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| pyrenaeum | White | 6, G. Ev. S. Pyrenæes | 1815 |
| rubrum | Red | 6, H. B. Hungary | 1791 |
| salmaticum | Pink | 7, H. A. Spain | 1819 |
| scabrum | Pur. blue | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| Sibthorpii, 3 | Red | 6, H. B. Europe | 1824 |
| simplex | White | 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe | 1820 |
| spicatum | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| strictum | Blue | 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1779 |
| strigosum | Violet | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| strigosum | Blue | 7, H. B. Sicily | 1824 |
| thyrsoidesum | Blue | 8, H. B. Eur. | 1820 |
| tuberculatum | White | 8, H. B. Spain | 1820 |
| verrucosum | Violet | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| violaceum | Blue | 6, H. B. Austria | 1658 |
| virescens | White | 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1820 |
| vulgare | Red | 7, H. B. Britain | |
| floræ-albæ | White | 7, H. B. Britain | |
| ECHEPTA, Linn. From <i>ekleipo</i> , to deficient; the seed-crown and wing are wanting. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Composite.</i> Uninteresting annuals and biennials of easy culture— <i>erecta, latifolia, procumbens, prostrata, punctata, undulata.</i> | | | |
| ECOSTATE, Linn. having no nerves on the leaf. | | | |
| ECROCARPUS, Lamour. From <i>ektos</i> , outside, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; the theca is not inclosed. <i>Linn.</i> | | | |
| [115] | | | |
| 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ.</i> Mostly dark green marine productions, found in spring and summer— <i>brachiatus, granulatus, tomentatus, siliculatus, atrovirens-ferruginæus.</i> | | | |
| ECOSTROMA, Fries. From <i>ektos</i> , without, and <i>stroma</i> , a hair. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> Very minute species, to be met with during summer and autumn on the <i>Iris</i> , and decayed laurel leaves; whence their specific names— <i>Iridis, Lauri.</i> | | | |
| EDENTULUS, not toothed. | | | |
| EDIBLE, eatable. | | | |
| EDWARDSIA, Salisbury. In honour of Sydenham Edwards, a celebrated English botanical draughtsman. <i>Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ.</i> A very ornamental genus of plants, which will survive our winters if planted against a warm wall, and protected from very severe frosts. They vary in height from four to twelve feet; they thrive best in sandy peat, and increase readily from cuttings. <i>Synonyme: 1. Sophora sericea.</i> | | | |
| chilensis | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. T. Chile | 1822 |
| chrysophylla | Yellow | 5, F. De. S. N. Zeal. | |
| grandiflora | Yellow | 5, F. De. S. N. Zeal. | 1772 |
| microphylla | Yellow | 5, F. De. S. N. Zeal. | 1772 |
| minima | Yellow | 5, F. De. S. N. Zeal. | 1818 |
| nuda | Yellow | S. Ev. S. Bourbon | 1820 |
| EFFUSE, applied to inflorescence, and means a kind of panicle with a very loose arrangement. | | | |
| EGG-BEARER, see <i>Solanum origenum.</i> | | | |
| EGLANTINE, see <i>Rosa lutea.</i> | | | |
| EGLANTINE, see <i>Rubus Eglantaria.</i> | | | |
| EGYPTIAN LOTUS, see <i>Nymphaea Lotus.</i> | | | |
| EGYPTIAN THORN, see <i>Acacia vera.</i> | | | |
| EHRHARTIA, Linn. In honour of D. G. Ehret, a celebrated German botanical draughtsman. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Ehretiaceæ.</i> Stove plants, of much beauty, from eight to twenty-five feet high. They delight in loam and peat, and cuttings root in the same kind of soil, or in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| acuminata | White | 7, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| aspera | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1795 |
| luxifolia | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| divaricata | White | S. Ev. T. Havannah | 1820 |
| dubia | White | S. Ev. T. Jamaica | 1825 |
| internodis | White | S. Ev. S. Antilles | 1819 |
| lævis | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| laxa | White | S. Ev. S. Bourbon | 1826 |
| microphylla | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| serotina | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| tinifolia | White | 6, S. Ev. T. Jamaica | 1784 |
| EHRHARTIA, Smith. In honour of F. Ehrhart, a Swiss naturalist. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Gramineæ.</i> Plants which are only interesting in botanical collections. <i>Synonyme: 1. Aira capensis.</i> | | | |
| panicæ | Apetal. | 7, Grass. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| <i>colyctæna 1, distichophylla, gigantea.</i> | | | |
| EKEBERGIA, Sparmann named this genus in compliment to C. Gustavus Ekeberg, captain of a Swedish East Indian man, who took him out to China. <i>Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Meliaceæ.</i> A very ornamental tree, growing about twenty feet high; a mixture of loam and peat suits it, and young plants may be raised from cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| capensis | White | 7, G. Ev. T. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| ELÆAGNUS, Linn. From <i>elaia</i> , an olive, and <i>agnos</i> , a chaste tree; resemblance the tree bears. <i>Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Elæagnaceæ.</i> These are ornamental, largish-growing trees, or shrubs, of easy culture, thriving in any open soil, and are increased by layers or cuttings of the ripened wood, planted in a warm situation early in autumn. The fruit of <i>E. arborea</i> , and <i>conferta</i> , is eaten in Nepal; and in Persia the fruit of <i>E. orientalis</i> is used as a dessert, under the name of Zinzeyd. | | | |
| acuminata | Apetal. | G. Ev. S. | |
| angustifolia | Yellow | 7, H. De. T. S. Eur. | 1633 |
| arborea | Apetal. | 7, G. Ev. T. Nepal | 1819 |
| argentea | Apetal. | H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1813 |
| conferta | White | H. De. S. Nepal | 1825 |
| latifolia | Apetal. | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1712 |
| orientalis | Apetal. | 7, G. Ev. T. Levant | 1748 |
| ELÆIS, Jacquin. From <i>elaia</i> , olive; the natives of Guinea express an oil from the fruit of this plant, & the Greeks do from their olives; whence the name. <i>Linn. 23, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Palmaceæ.</i> Beautiful species of palms, requiring a strong heat, | | | |

| ELÆ | ELE | ELE | ELE |
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| and rich sandy loam, to grow in, and may be increased by suckers. Palm oil is chiefly obtained from <i>E. guineensis</i> , and the best kind of palm wine is also said to be obtained from the same tree. | | <i>Synonymes: Hedyasum sororium, Hallia sororia, Onobrychis sororia—sororia.</i> ΕΛΕΘΑΡΙΑΣ, R. Brown. From <i>helos</i> , a marsh, and <i>chairo</i> , to delight; in allusion to the place where the plants delight to grow. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . Mostly insignificant bog plants, which can only be recommended where there are botanical collections. <i>Synonymes: 1. Scirpus acicularis. 2. S. multicaulis.</i> | |
| guineensis . . . Grn. whit. . . Palm. Guinea . . . 1730 | | | <i>acutā Apetal. . . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1819</i> <i>geniculātā Apetal. . . 7, Grass. W. Ind. . . 1822</i> <i>glaucescens Apetal. . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1820</i> <i>multicaulis, 2 Apetal. . . 7, Grass. Britain</i> <i>obtusā Apetal. . . 6, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1818</i> <i>tenuis Apetal. . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1824</i> |
| melanosceca . . . Grn. whit. . . Palm. N. Granada . . . 1821 | | | <i>aciculāris 1, ovata, palustris.</i> |
| occidentalis . . . Grn. whit. . . Palm. Jamaica . . . 1820 | | | ΕΛΕΦΑΝΤΙΑΣ , a species of leprosy, in which the limbs become prodigiously swollen. |
| pernambucanā . . Grn. whit. . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1825 | | | ΕΛΕΦΑΝΤΟΨ, Cassini. From <i>elephas</i> , an elephant, and <i>ops</i> , a foot; the radical leaves resemble an elephant's foot. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . The plants of this genus possess but very little beauty; they grow in any common soil, and are multiplied from seeds and offsets. On the coast of Malabar, a decoction of the leaves and roots of <i>E. scaber</i> is given in cases of dysuria— <i>angustifolius, carolinianus, mollis, nudicaulis, nudiflorus, scaber, spicatus, tomentosus.</i> |
| ΕΛΕΘΟΑΡΨΟΣ, Linn. From <i>elaia</i> , an olive, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; the fruit has been compared to an olive. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Elæocarpaceæ</i> . Very beautiful plants, from ten to twenty feet high. <i>E. cyaneus</i> is excellently adapted for a conservatory. They grow best in a mixture of loam and peat, and ripened cuttings strike in sand, or soil, under a glass, in a moderate heat; they are sometimes raised from seeds. <i>Synonyme: 1. E. reticulata.</i> | | | ΕΛΕΦΑΝΤΟΨ, see Testudinaria Elephantiops. |
| cyaneus, 1 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1803 | | | ΕΛΕΦΑΝΤΟΨ, see Testudinaria Elephantiops. |
| grandiflorus . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1829 | | | ΕΛΕΒΣΙΝΕ, Gærtner. Derived from <i>Eleusis</i> , one of the appellations of Ceres. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . Species of grass, of little beauty, and easy culture. <i>Synonyme: 1. Cynosurus indicus.</i> |
| serriatus S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1774 | | | <i>calycina Apetal. . . 8, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1820</i> <i>coriandā Apetal. . . 8, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1714</i> <i>indica, 1 Apetal. . . 8, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1714</i> <i>verticillatā Apetal. . . 8, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1820</i> |
| ΕΛΕΘΕΝΔΡΟΝ, Jacquin. From <i>elaia</i> , an olive, and <i>dendron</i> , a tree; the fruit is like that of an olive, and the seeds are oily. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Celastraceæ</i> . This is an ornamental genus of plants, growing from three to twelve feet high; they delight in loam and peat, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes: 1. Portenschlagia australis, Lamarckia dentata. 2. Schrebera albena, Senecia glauca, Mangifera glauca. 3. Rubentia olivina. 4. Cassine xylocarpa.</i> | | | ΕΛΕΒΑΤΕD, anything that rises above the surface. |
| australe, 1 Grn. whit. . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1796 | | | ΕΛΙΧΡΥΣΟΝ. From <i>helios</i> , sun, and <i>chrysos</i> , gold; in allusion to the brilliant flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . This genus is greatly admired on account of the beautiful flowers of some of the species. The soil in which they grow best, is a mixture of three parts peat, and one part sandy loam. Cuttings will strike in the same kind of soil, if they are taken off at a joint; some of the species seed freely, from which they may be increased. <i>Synonymes: 1. Gnaphalium acuminatum. 2. G. angustifolium. 3. G. apiculatum. 4. G. arboreum. 5. G. arenarium. 6. G. candidissimum. 7. G. cephalotus. 8. G. congestum. 9. G. conicum. 10. G. crassifolium. 11. G. crispum. 12. G. cymosum. 13. G. dasyanthum. 14. G. diosmafolium. 15. G. discolor. 16. G. divaricatum. 17. G. ericoides. 18. G. fætidum. 19. G. flaccidum. 20. Astelma fruticans, G. fruticans, grandiflorum. 21. G. grandiflorum. 22. G. graveolens. 23. G. helianthemifolium. 24. Elich-splendens. 25. G. ignescens. 26. G. italicum. 27. G. lasiocaulon. 28. G. maritimum. 29. G. odoratisimum. 30. G. orientale. 31. G. patulum. 32. G. rutifolius. 33. G. Stuechas. 34. G. tephrodes. 35. G. terrefolium.</i> |
| integri-folium . . Grn. whit. . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1824 | | | <i>acuminatū, 1 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823</i> <i>angustifolium, 2 Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Naples . . 1833</i> <i>apiculatū, 3 Yellow . . . G. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1804</i> <i>arborēum, 4 White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1770</i> <i>arenariūm, 5 Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1739</i> <i>argenteūm White . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1800</i> <i>bicolor Yellow . . . 7, H. A. V. D. L. . . 1835</i> <i>bracteatūm Pa. yel. . 9, H. A. N. Holl. . . 1799</i> <i>involvero-albido Yellow . . . 7, H. A. . . 1833</i> <i>candidissimum, 6 Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Caspian . . 1823</i> <i>cephalotes, 7 Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789</i> <i>congestūm, 8 Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791</i> <i>conicum, 9 Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1824</i> <i>crassifolium, 10 Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774</i> <i>crispum, 11 Pink . . . G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1809</i> <i>cylindricūm Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1780</i> <i>cymosūm, 12 Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. Africa . . 1731</i> <i>dasyanthum, 13 Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812</i> <i>desalbatūm White . . . G. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1812</i> <i>diosmafolium, 14 White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812</i> <i>discolor, 15 Brown . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1815</i> <i>divaricatūm, 16 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820</i> <i>ericoides, 17 Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774</i> <i>fætidum, 18 Lgt. yel. . 8, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1692</i> <i>flaccidum, 19 Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. Brazil . . 1826</i> <i>fruticans, 20 Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1779</i> <i>fulgidum Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774</i> |
| orientale, 3 Grn. yel. . S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1771 | | | |
| xylocarpum 4 . . . Grn. yel. . S. Ev. S. Antilles . . 1816 | | | |
| ΕΛΑΨΗΡΥΟΝ, Jacquin. From <i>elaphros</i> , contemptible; the wood being of no value. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Burseriaceæ</i> . A tallish-growing, ornamental tree, with white flowers; it succeeds well in peat and loam, and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings in sand, or sandy mould, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme: 1. Fugaria Elaphrium.</i> | | | |
| glabrum, 1 White . . . S. Ev. T. Carthag. . . 1818 | | | |
| ΕΛΑΤΕ, Aiton. A name adopted from the Greeks. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmeæ</i> . This is a fine palm, bearing fruit much like a wild plum. In the East Indies, the people chew it like the Areca nut, with the leaf of the betel, pepper, and quicklime. Elephants eat the fruit-stalks with avidity, on account of their sweetness. In our stoves, to grow the plant well, it must have a strong heat, and good rich loam; increased by suckers. | | | |
| syliæstris Green . . . 5, Palm. E. Ind. . . 1763 | | | |
| ΕΛΑΤΗΝΟΝ, Linn. From <i>elater</i> , an impeller; in reference to the elastic seed-vessel. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i> . A singular genus of plants, on account of the elastic seed-vessel; they have little beauty, and require the same treatment as <i>Cucurbita</i> . | | | |
| carthagensis . . . Yellow . . 6, H. T. W. A. Carthage . . 1823 | | | |
| tamoides Yellow . . 6, H. T. W. A. Mexico . . 1820 | | | |
| ΕΛΑΤΙΝΕ, Linn. From <i>elate</i> , signifying a fir in Greek; its leaves have been compared to those of the fir-tree. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Elatinaceæ</i> . Curious little aquatic plants, of no beauty; they merely require sowing by the side of a pond, or rivulet, in the open air. <i>Synonyme: 1. E. triandra, hexandra, Hydropter.</i> | | | |
| Hydropter White . . . 8, H. Aq. A. S. Eur. . . | | | |
| tripetalā, 1 Flesh . . . 8, H. Aq. A. Britain . . | | | |
| ΕΛΕΒΕΡ, see Sambucis. | | | |
| ΕΛΕΚΑΜΠΑΝΕ, see Corviciaria Helénium. | | | |
| ΕΛΕΚΤΑΡΥ, a medicine of conserves and powders, of the consistence of honey. | | | |
| ΕΛΕΘΙΑ, Thunberg. From <i>elagos</i> , lamentation; in reference to the sad colour of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . The species of this genus are only worth cultivating in botanical collections; they grow in a loamy soil, and are multiplied by divisions— <i>janetā, racemosa.</i> | | | |
| ΕΛΕΘΙΣ, Decandolle. From <i>eleos</i> , a dormouse, and <i>ous otos</i> , an ear; the leaves are shaped like the ears of a dormouse. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . A stove biennial, of no interest whatever. | | | |

| ELL | ELY | EMA | ENC |
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| grandiflorum, 21 . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1731 | | | |
| gracilens, 22 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . 1819 | | | |
| heliathemifolium 23 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | |
| herbaceum, 24 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1802 | | | |
| ignescens, 25 . . . Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1731 | | | |
| incanum . . . Pa. yel. . . 5, G. Her. P. V. D. L. . 1826 | | | |
| italicum, 26 . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Her. P. Italy . . 1826 | | | |
| lasiocaulum, 27 . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | |
| maritimum, 28 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1772 | | | |
| microphyllum . . . Whit. yel. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | |
| odoratissimum, 29 . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1691 | | | |
| orientale, 30 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Africa . 1629 | | | |
| paniculatum . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | | | |
| patulum, 31 . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1771 | | | |
| rigidum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1801 | | | |
| rutillans, 32 . . . Red yel. . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1731 | | | |
| Stachis, 33 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Ev. S. Europe . 1629 | | | |
| taphros, 34 . . . Yel. whit. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | |
| terrefolium, 35 . . . Brown . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812 | | | |
| ELLIOTTIA, Nuttall. In honour of Stephen Elliot, a North American botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</i> . An ornamental species, succeeding best in a little sandy loam, mixed with peat; it is increased by layers. | | | |
| racemosa . . . White . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Georgia . . . | | | |
| ELLISIA, Linn. In honour of J. Ellis, F.R.S., a distinguished English naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hydrophyllaceae</i> . A curious little species, of very easy culture. | | | |
| Nyctelea . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Virginia . 1755 | | | |
| ELLEBOCARPUS, Kaulfuss. Derived from <i>en</i> , in, <i>lobos</i> , a pod, and <i>karpos</i> , fruit; in reference to the divisions of the fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gleicheniaceae</i> . An ornamental species of fern, of considerable beauty; it grows in a loamy soil, and is increased by dividing the roots. | | | |
| oleracea . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Traqueb. . 1818 | | | |
| ELLIPSOID , like an ellipsoid. | | | |
| ELLIPTIC-LANCEOLATE , a form between elliptic and lanceolate. | | | |
| ELISBNA, Herbert. An ancient name of romance. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . This splendid species will form a welcome addition to the cultivators of bulbous plants. It will no doubt be found to succeed well with the treatment commonly given to <i>Panocratiums</i> , and the like. | | | |
| longipetalá . . . White . . . 5, S. Bl. P. Lima . . 1837 | | | |
| ELM TREE , see <i>Ulmus</i> . | | | |
| ELDÉA, Richard. From <i>elodes</i> , a marsh; the habitation of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Hydrocharaceae</i> . Interesting aquatics; for culture, &c., see <i>Plumieria</i> . | | | |
| guianensis . . . White . . . 7, S. Aq. A. Guiana . . 1820 | | | |
| pulchella S. Aq. A. E. Ind. . . 1831 | | | |
| ELONGATED , lengthened. | | | |
| ELSHOLTZIA, Willdenow. In honour of J. S. Elsholtz, a Prussian botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . The species are not ornamental, and may be referred to <i>Hyssopus</i> , for culture, &c. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Hyssopus cristatus</i> . | | | |
| cristata . . . Pink . . . 6, H. A. Siberia . . . 1789 | | | |
| paniculata , 1 . . . Pink . . . 7, H. B. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | | |
| ocymoides . | | | |
| ELYMUS. According to <i>Linnaeus</i> , it is named from <i>elyo</i> , to cover. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . The plants of this genus are of little beauty or interest, except in botanical collections; they grow in any soil, and are increased by seeds, or divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Asperella hystrix</i> . | | | |
| crinitus Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Smyrna . . 1806 | | | |
| genuiculatus . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. England . . . | | | |
| giganteus Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . 1790 | | | |
| hystrix , 1 Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Crimea . . 1770 | | | |
| mexicanus Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Mexico . . 1823 | | | |
| arendrius, canadensis, Caput-Medusae, europaeus, glaucifolius, hordeiformis, intermedium, junceus, philadelphicus, pseudo-hystrix, racemosus, sabulosus, sibiricus, striatus, tener, villosus, virginicus. | | | |
| ELFNA, Schrader. Supposed to be from <i>elyo</i> , to cover. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . A dwarf species of grass, of little interest, and very easy culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Carex Bellardi</i> , <i>mysuroides</i> . | | | |
| spicata , 1 Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Europe . . 1819 | | | |
| ELYTRARIA, Vahl. From <i>elytron</i> , an envelope; in allusion to the scaly stem. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. [117] | | | |
| | | Or. Acanthaceae. A genus of uninteresting stove biennials, growing in sandy peat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Justicia acaulis-caulescens, crenata</i> 1, <i>imbricata, lyrata, marginata, ramosa, virgata.</i> | |
| | | EMARGINATE , having a small notch at the end. | |
| | | EMBELIA, Linn. In Ceylon, the plant is called <i>Æmbelia</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Mysrsinaceae</i> . A fine East Indian tree, growing twenty feet high; loam and peat mixed suit it, and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. The plant is said to be cathartic. | |
| | | robusta Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823 | |
| | | EMBLICA, Gærtner. The name of the plant in the Moluccas. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . Interesting, evergreen shrubs, growing from three to twelve feet high; a mixture of peat and sand suits them. Cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Phyllanthus Emblica</i> , 2. <i>P. racemosus</i> . | |
| | | officialis , 1 . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1768 | |
| | | racemosa , 2 . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1793 | |
| | | EMBOSSÉD , projecting from the surface, like the boss or umbo of a round shield, or target. | |
| | | EMBOTHRUM, Forster. From <i>en</i> , in, and <i>bothron</i> , a little pit; in allusion to the anthers. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i> . This is described as a very handsome plant, growing about three feet high; like most of the <i>Proteaceae</i> , it delights in sandy peat soil, and cuttings, in sand or soil, readily produce roots. | |
| | | strobilatum . . . Grn. yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | |
| | | EMBRACING ; a leaf is said to embrace a stem when it clasps it round with its base. | |
| | | EMETIC , that which produces vomiting. | |
| | | EMEX, Necker. An anagram of <i>Rumex</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygonaceae</i> . This species is only worth cultivating in general collections. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Rumex spinosus</i> . | |
| | | spinosus . . . Green . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Candia . . 1556 | |
| | | EMMENAGOGUE , any medicine that promotes menstruation. | |
| | | EMOLLIENT , softening. | |
| | | EMPETRUM, Linn. From <i>en</i> , upon, and <i>petros</i> , a rock; alluding to the place of growth. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Empetraceae</i> . These are interesting dwarf plants, of easy culture, delighting in elevated, particularly exposed situations, on dry, barren, moorish, or even boggy soil. The little berries they produce are eaten by children, but are not wholesome if eaten in large quantities. | |
| | | nigrum Apetal . . . 4, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . | |
| | | robrum Brn. pur. . . H. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1833 | |
| | | EMPLEURUM, Solander. From <i>en</i> , in, and <i>pleuron</i> , the membrane which envelops the lungs; the seeds are attached to a coriaceous membrane. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i> . A good greenhouse plant, with pretty pinkish flowers. It grows about three feet high; for culture, &c., see <i>Diosma</i> . | |
| | | serrulatum . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | |
| | | EMULSIONS , medicines made of bruised oily seeds and fluid. | |
| | | ENARTHROCARPUS, Labillardiere. From <i>enema</i> , nine, <i>arthron</i> , a joint, and <i>karpos</i> , fruit; the pod has nine or ten seeds in the lower joint. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . These are insignificant hardy annuals, only fit for botanical collections. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Raphanus pterocarpus—arculatus, pterocarpus</i> 1. | |
| | | ENCALYPTA, Hedwig. From <i>en</i> , within, and <i>kalypter</i> , a covering; the calyxtra is unusually large, entirely enclosing the thecae. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . Small, mostly greenhouse plants, found at all seasons on mountains, moist rocks, &c. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Bryum extinctorium—ciliata, alpina, concolor, rhapocarpa, streptocarpa, vulgaris</i> 1. | |
| | | ENCLEIA, Adanson. Derived from <i>egcheion</i> , a little eel; in allusion to the appearance of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Very pretty dwarfish shrubs, growing best in loamy soil, or loam and peat mixed. Cuttings strike with ease in sand, under a glass, if not over-watered. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Pollastia halimifolia</i> , 2. <i>P. grandiflora</i> . | |
| | | canescens , 1 . . . Orange . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1786 | |
| | | halimifolia , 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1825 | |

| ENC | EPA | EPH | EPI |
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| ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE, see <i>Circæa</i>. | | | |
| ENCŒLIUM, <i>Agardh</i>. From <i>en</i> , within, and <i>koilos</i> , hollow; the fronds are tubular and hollow. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Plants found during the summer and autumn on the sea-coast. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ulva fistulosa</i> — <i>bullosum</i> , <i>Lyngbyanum</i> 1. | | | |
| ENDIVE, see <i>Cichoriūm endiviā</i>. | | | |
| ENDOCARP, the inner lining of fruits, which forms the cells. | | | |
| ENDOCARPON, <i>Hedwig</i>. From <i>endon</i> , within, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; the receptacles are deeply imbedded in the leaf. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . Green and greyish species, found most plentiful in summer, on rocks. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Lichen fuscellus</i> — <i>complicātum</i> , <i>Hedwig</i> ; <i>lächneum</i> , <i>leptophyllum</i> , <i>miniatum</i> , <i>pallidum</i> , <i>parviticum</i> , <i>samaragdūm</i> , <i>sinopicum</i> , <i>tephroides</i> 1, <i>Webert</i> . | | | |
| ENERVIS, having no veins. | | | |
| ENGLISH MERCURY, see <i>Chenopodium Bonuā Henriçus</i>. | | | |
| ENKIANTHUS, <i>Loureiro</i>. From <i>enkous</i> , pregnant, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; the flowers are swollen. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceæ</i> . Most beautiful greenhouse plants, which <i>Sweet</i> says, "have been considered difficult to propagate. The difficulty is now removed, as ripened cuttings root readily, planted in pots of sand, and placed under a hand-glass, without bottom heat. The best soil for them is an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, and care must be taken not to over-water them, when not in a growing state. When they become pretty large, they are the greatest ornament for the greenhouse, or conservatory." | | | |
| quinquefolius . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1812 | | | |
| reticulatus . . . Pink . . . 1, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1822 | | | |
| ENODIS, without knots, smooth. | | | |
| ENOPLEURÆ, the inner coat of seeds, under the spermodermis. | | | |
| ENSATE, or ENSIFORM, shaped like a sword, with a straight blade. | | | |
| ENTADA, <i>Adanson</i>. The name given to one of the species in Malabar. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Ornamental stove climbers, of easy culture; loam and peat are the best soil for the plants, and sand for cuttings, in which they soon take root, if under a glass, in heat. The natives use the seeds of <i>E. Purathæa</i> for washing the hair. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Adenantha scandens</i> . 2. <i>Mimosa scandens</i> . 3. <i>M. Entada</i> . 4. <i>M. polystachya</i> . 5. <i>M. scandens</i> . | | | |
| <i>Adenanthæ</i> , 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Sea Ind. . . 1817 | | | |
| <i>Gigalōnium</i> , 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1819 | | | |
| <i>monostachya</i> , 3 . . . White . . . S. Ev. Cl. Malabar . . . 1800 | | | |
| <i>polystachya</i> , 4 . . . White . . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1816 | | | |
| <i>Purathæa</i> , 5 . . . White . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1780 | | | |
| ENTELÆX, R. Brown. From <i>entelæx</i> , alluding to the stamens being all perfect. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tiliacææ</i> . These plants are well worth cultivating; they thrive best in garden loam, mixed with a little sandy peat, and are propagated by cuttings in sand. | | | |
| <i>arborescens</i> . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . . 1820 | | | |
| <i>palmaria</i> . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. | | | |
| EPACRIS, <i>Forster</i>. From <i>epi</i> , upon, and <i>akros</i> , the top; in reference to the species growing on the tops of hills. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Epaciadææ</i> . Very elegant greenhouse plants, growing in general from two to four feet high; they grow best in a very sandy peat soil, and the rougher and more turfy the soil is, the better the plants will thrive. If the plants are to be turned out of doors from the greenhouse in summer, they ought, just before, to be shifted into fresh pots and soil, otherwise, the roots being so fine, the hot sun against the pots is apt to destroy the points of them, and frequently kills the plant altogether. Cuttings taken from the tips of the young shoots, and planted in sand, under a glass, in autumn, winter, or spring, will root readily; but they will not strike so freely in summer. When rooted, they should be potted singly in small pots, and set in a close frame, and hardened to the air by degrees. | | | |
| <i>apiculatā</i> 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825 | | | |
| <i>campanulatā</i> Dp. bluish. 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1830 | | | |
| <i>albā</i> White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1830 | | | |
| <i>ceriseā</i> White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1831 | | | |
| <i>exsertā</i> White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1812 | | | |
| <i>grandiflorā</i> Scarlet . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1803 | | | |
| <i>heteronemā</i> White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | | |
| <i>impressā</i> Crimson . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| <i>microphyllā</i> G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1822 | | | |
| <i>monoculatā</i> Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| <i>nivalis</i> White . . . 2, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1829 | | | |
| <i>obtusifoliā</i> White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. W. . . 1804 | | | |
| <i>onomefiorā</i> Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | | |
| <i>paludosa</i> Pa. red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825 | | | |
| <i>pulchellā</i> Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1804 | | | |
| <i>purpuræscens</i> Purple . . . 2, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1803 | | | |
| <i>rubrā</i> Red . . . 2, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 | | | |
| <i>ruscifoliā</i> 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| <i>sparsā</i> White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826 | | | |
| <i>variabilis</i> Pink . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1829 | | | |
| EPHEDRÆ, <i>Linn.</i> The Greek name for the herb horsetail; because of the resemblance. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 18, Nat. Or. <i>Gnetaceæ</i> . This is a curious genus of plants, succeeding in any common garden soil, and young plants are obtained by layering the shoots or branches. "The berries," says Mr. Loudon, "ripen in July and August; they are sweetish, mucous, and leave a little heat in the throat. They are eaten by the Russian peasants, and by the wandering hordes of all Great Tartary." | | | |
| <i>altissima</i> Apetal. . . F. Ev. Tw. Barbary . . . 1825 | | | |
| <i>distachya</i> Apetal. . . 6, H. Ev. S. France . . . 1570 | | | |
| <i>monostachya</i> Apetal. . . 10, H. Ev. S. Siberia . . . 1772 | | | |
| EPHŒMERIS, thing of a day's continuance. | | | |
| EPICARP, the outside covering of a fruit. | | | |
| EPIDENDRUM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>epi</i> , upon, and <i>dendron</i> , a tree; the plants are usually found growing on the branches of trees. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidææ</i> . This is a very extensive genus of epiphytes, many of which are highly deserving of culture, either for the beauty or delicious fragrance of their flowers. They thrive best when grown in a good strong heat, and a plentiful supply of water; they may be potted, and otherwise treated as the <i>Stanhopeæ</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Epidendrum ellipticum</i> . 2. <i>E. ciliare</i> . 3. <i>E. lineatum</i> . 4. <i>E. anceps</i> . 5. <i>Epithécia glauca</i> . 6. <i>Encydia patens</i> . 7. <i>Horridium uniflorum</i> . 8. <i>Encydia viridiflora</i> . | | | |
| <i>ambulūm</i> Lilac . . . 2, S. Epi. Para . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>altissimūm</i> Yel. brn. . . 5, S. Epi. Bahamas . . . 1837 | | | |
| <i>armeniacūm</i> Yellow . . . S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>aromaticūm</i> Yellow . . . 5, S. Epi. Guatemala . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>asperūm</i> Yelsh. . . S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>aurantiacūm</i> Orange . . . S. Epi. Guatemala . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>bicornūtūm</i> White . . . 4, S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>bifidūm</i> Yel. grn. . . 7, S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>boothianūm</i> Green . . . 9, S. Epi. Cuba . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>californiūm</i> Yelsh. grn. . . 10, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1837 | | | |
| <i>cauliflorūm</i> Yellow . . . S. Epi. Rio Jan. . . 1833 | | | |
| <i>chloranthūm</i> Green . . . 4, S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1833 | | | |
| <i>chloroleucūm</i> Grn. wht. . . 9, S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1836 | | | |
| <i>ciliare</i> White . . . 7, S. Epi. Martinique . . . 1790 | | | |
| <i>clavātūm</i> Grn. wht. . . 7, S. Epi. Cumana . . . 1834 | | | |
| <i>cochleātūm</i> Purple . . . 7, S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1799 | | | |
| <i>conopseūm</i> Green . . . S. Epi. Florida . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>crassifolūm</i> , 1 Pink . . . 4, S. Epi. St. Vincent . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>occellatūm</i> White . . . S. Epi. Para . . . 1808 | | | |
| <i>cuspidatūm</i> , 2 White . . . 6, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1836 | | | |
| <i>dichotomūm</i> Green . . . S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1836 | | | |
| <i>diffusūm</i> Green . . . 4, S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1816 | | | |
| <i>ellipticūm</i> Rose . . . S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1824 | | | |
| <i>elongatūm</i> Red . . . 5, S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1798 | | | |
| <i>equitans</i> Brown . . . S. Epi. Vera Cruz . . . 1836 | | | |
| <i>floribundūm</i> Grn. blue . . . 10, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>fragrans</i> , 3 White . . . 9, S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1778 | | | |
| <i>fuscatūm</i> Grn. blue . . . 7, S. Epi. Havannah . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>fuscātūm</i> , 4 Green . . . 4, S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1790 | | | |
| <i>glabratūm</i> , 5 Grn. purp. . . 6, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1837 | | | |
| <i>gracile</i> Red grn. . . 3, S. Epi. Bahamas . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>Harrisoniæ</i> Grn. wht. . . S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>ionosmūm</i> Green . . . S. Epi. Essequibo . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>læcerūm</i> Pa. pink . . . 11, S. Epi. Havannah . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>lividūm</i> Purple . . . S. Epi. Columbia . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>longicollē</i> Yellow . . . S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1836 | | | |
| <i>macrochilūm</i> Brn. wht. . . 7, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1836 | | | |
| <i>nocturnūm</i> White . . . 9, S. Epi. Martinique . . . 1836 | | | |
| <i>nutifolūm</i> Yel. wht. . . 10, S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1836 | | | |
| <i>nitens</i> Green . . . 7, S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1793 | | | |
| <i>odoratūm</i> Yellow . . . 7, S. Epi. Guatemala . . . 1835 | | | |
| <i>odoratissimūm</i> , 6 Dingy grn. . . 8, S. Epi. Rio Jan. . . 1827 | | | |
| <i>occidētoidēs</i> Yel. brn. . . 6, S. Epi. S. Amer. . . 1837 | | | |
| <i>pachyanthūm</i> Green . . . S. Epi. Guiana . . . 1837 | | | |
| <i>papillosum</i> Grn. wht. . . 6, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1837 | | | |
| <i>pastōris</i> Olive . . . S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1837 | | | |
| <i>patens</i> Yellow . . . 10, S. Epi. St. Vincent . . . 1837 | | | |
| <i>pectūm</i> Yel. crims. . . S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1837 | | | |
| <i>primulifolūm</i> Yel. brn. . . S. Epi. Bahamas . . . 1837 | | | |
| <i>pyramidūm</i> Wht. rose . . . 11, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1830 | | | |
| <i>rhizophorūm</i> S. Epi. Guatemala . . . 1836 | | | |
| <i>rigidūm</i> Yelsh. wht. . . 6, S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1836 | | | |

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|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Schombürgkii . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Epi. Guiana . . . | 1837 |
| acceditum . . . | Red . . . | 9, S. Epi. W. Ind. . . | 1793 |
| selligerum . . . | | S. Epi. Mexico . . . | 1836 |
| Skinneri . . . | Grn. wht. . . | 7, S. Epi. Cumana . . | 1834 |
| smaragdina . . . | Green . . . | 3, S. Epi. Demerara . | 183-- |
| stenopetalum . . . | Rose . . . | 3, S. Epi. Jamaica . . | |
| tessellatum . . . | Yel. brn. . . | 6, S. Epi. Guatemala . | 1836 |
| tibicinum . . . | Rose . . . | S. Epi. Honduras . . . | 1836 |
| tridactylum . . . | Brn. yel. . . | 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . . | 183-- |
| umbellatum . . . | Green . . . | 1, S. Epi. Jamaica . . . | 1793 |
| uniflorum, 7 . . . | Yelsh. grn. . . | S. Epi. Mexico . . . | 1837 |
| variegatum . . . | Grn. wht. . . | 1, S. Epi. Rio Jan. . . | 1829 |
| coriaceum . . . | Grn. purp. . . | S. Epi. Demerara . . . | |
| varicosum . . . | Green . . . | S. Epi. Guatemala . . . | 1836 |
| verrucosum . . . | Grn. brn. . . | S. Epi. Jamaica . . . | 1825 |
| vesicatum . . . | White . . . | S. Epi. Brazil . . . | |
| viridescens . . . | Green . . . | 7, S. Epi. Dominica . . | |
| viridiflorum, 8 . . | Green . . . | 2, S. Epi. Brazil . . . | |

EPIDERMIS, the outer skin of a plant.
EPICLĀ, Linn. From *epi*, upon, and *gaia*, the earth; alluding to the trailing habit of the plant. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. These are very pretty trailing plants, and to grow well, they require a sandy peat soil, mixed with a very little loam, and are most readily increased from layers.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|------|
| repens . . . | White . . . | 7, H. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. . | 1736 |
| rubicunda . . . | Red . . . | 3, H. Ev. Tr. . . | 1836 |

EPILŌIUM, Linn. From *epi*, upon, and *lobos*, a lobe; the flowers have the appearance of being seated on the top of the pod. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. Many of the species of this genus are very ornamental, as *E. angustifolium*, while a few others, such as *E. montanum*, are mere weeds. They all grow well in common soil, and are either increased by seeds, or by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *E. Halleri*. 2. *E. molle*. 3. *E. squatum*.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------|
| alpestre . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . | 1820 |
| angustifolium . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . | |
| album . . . | White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . | |
| angustissimum . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Alps Eur. . | 1775 |
| coloratum . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . | 1805 |
| crassifolium . . . | Red . . . | 6, H. Her. P. . . | 1829 |
| dahuricum . . . | White . . . | 6, H. A. Dahuria . . . | 1822 |
| Dodonai, 1 . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. Her. P. France . . . | 1700 |
| hirsutum . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | |
| variegatum . . . | Rosy . . . | 6, H. Her. P. England . . | |
| lanceolatum . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . | 1810 |
| laffolium . . . | Red . . . | 6, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . . | 1779 |
| obovatum . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1815 |
| parviflorum, 2 . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | |
| rosmarinifolium, 3 . | Purple . . . | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . | 1800 |
| spicatum . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . | |
| strictum . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Pennsylv. . | 1817 |
| tomentosum . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Asia . . . | 1818 |
| villosum . . . | Purple . . . | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . | 1799 |

alpinum, alsinifolium, montanum, palustris, roseum, tetragintum.

EPIMĒDIUM, Linn. From *epi*, upon, and *Media*; the plants were said to grow in *Media*. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Berberaceæ*. Elegant little plants, succeeding best in sandy peat soil, and may be increased by dividing the roots. *E. grandiflorum* requires to be grown in a cold frame, with the same kind of soil as recommended for the others.

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------|
| alpinum . . . | Blood . . . | 5, H. De. Cr. England . . | |
| phyllum . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Japan . . . | 1830 |
| grandiflorum . . . | White . . . | 4, F. Her. P. Japan . . . | 1836 |
| hexandrum . . . | Lilac . . . | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . | 1827 |
| violaceum . . . | Wht. vio. . . | 4, H. Her. P. Japan . . . | 1837 |

EPIPŒCRIS, Haller. From *epipegnus*, to coagulate; alluding to its supposed effect on milk. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Pretty plants, thriving well in the flower-border, or in pots, in a mixture of peat and loam, very sparingly watered when in a torpid state. They are increased by divisions of the roots.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--|
| latifolia . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. Ter. Britain . . . | |
| palustris . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. Ter. Britain . . . | |
| purpurata . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. Ter. England . . . | |

EPHYLLOUS, growing upon the leaves.

EPHYLLUM, Hanworth. From *epi*, upon, and *phyllon*, a leaf; alluding to the flowers growing from the flat branches, which appear like leaves. Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. These splendid-flowering plants are the pride of every well-furnished garden. Their culture and propagation are the same as that recommended for *Cereus*, and the other genera of this order. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cactus phyllanthus*. 2.

C. phyllanthoides. 3. *C. speciosa, elegans*. 4. *C. truncata*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------|
| Ackermanni . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1829 |
| aiatum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1810 |
| coccineum . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1828 |
| crispatum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1829 |
| Hookeri, 1 . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | |
| phyllanthoides, 2 . | Pa. red . . . | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1817 |
| Phyllanthus . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1810 |
| ramulosum . . . | | S. Ev. S. . . | 1835 |
| rhombum . . . | | S. Ev. S. . . | 1835 |
| speciosum, 3 . . . | Red . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1810 |
| truncatum, 4 . . . | Pink . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1818 |
| coccineum . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. . . | 1818 |

EPITHYTES, plants which grow upon other plants without deriving any nutriment from them.

EPISTŌMĒUS, spigot-shaped.

EQUAL, applied to petals and sepals when they are equal in size and shape with each other.

EQUĒSTRIS, fancied resemblance to a horse's head.

EQUIDISTANT, equally distant.

EQUILATERAL, having equal sides.

EQUISETUM, Linn. From *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, hair; in allusion to the fine hair-like branches. Linn. 24, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Equisetaceæ*. Although looked upon as mere weeds, they have a very interesting aspect when seen growing in their natural situations; they are found in boggy places, and multiplied by divisions—*arvense, Drummondii, fluviatile, hyemale, limbatum, palustris, pratense, scirpoides, sylvaticum, umbratum, variegatum*.

EQUITANT, a mode of arrangement of leaves with respect to each other, in which the sides or edges alternately overlap each other.

ERAGRŌSTIS, Beauvois. From *eros*, love, and *agrostis*, grass; in allusion to the beautiful dancing spikes; whence the English name, Love Grass. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Pretty species of grass, growing about a foot high, in any common soil. *Synonymes*: 1. *Poa cynosuroides*. 2. *P. mexicana*. 3. *P. Eragrostis*.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|------|
| ægyptiaca . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. Egypt . . . | 1812 |
| capillaris . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. N. Amer. . . | 1819 |
| cyosuroides, 1 . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. Egypt . . . | 1824 |
| decipiens . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. . . | 1819 |
| mexicana, 2 . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. . . | 1795 |
| peninsularis . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. Italy . . . | 1804 |
| poaeformis, 3 . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. Greece . . . | 1699 |
| paniculata . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. Malabar . . . | 1820 |
| purpurascens . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. . . | 1817 |
| tenella . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . | 1781 |
| trophæanthos . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. Martinique . . | 1818 |
| verticillata . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . | 1820 |

ERANTHĒMUM, R. Brown. From *ear*, spring, and *anthos*, a flower; applied by the ancients to their *Anthemis*. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. The species of this genus are very pretty, and succeed well in sandy peat soil, and cuttings take readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

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|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------|
| ambiguum . . . | Red . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. . . | 1821 |
| bicolor . . . | Wht red . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Lucoana . . . | 1802 |
| capense . . . | Purple . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1818 |
| crenulatum . . . | Lilac . . . | 10, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1824 |
| elegans . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . | 1824 |
| facundum . . . | Lilac . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1829 |
| fulchellum . . . | Blue . . . | 4, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1796 |
| roseum . . . | Red . . . | 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| spinosum . . . | Red . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1733 |
| strictum . . . | Purple . . . | 4, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1818 |
| variabile . . . | Purple . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . | 1820 |

ERANTHIS, Salisbury. From *erac*, to love, and *anthos*, a flower; the bright yellow flowers are produced in winter. Linn. 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. The species are dwarf; ornamental plants, of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hellebora hyemalis*.

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------|
| hyemalis, 1 . . . | Yellow . . . | 2, H. Tu. P. Italy . . . | 1596 |
| sibirica . . . | Yellow . . . | 3, H. Tu. P. Siberia . . . | 1826 |

ERECTLY-SPREADING, between erect and spreading.

EREMŪRS, Bieberstein. From *eremos*, solitary, and *oura*, tail; spikes solitary. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Asphodelus*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Asphodelus altatus*.

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|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------|
| spectabilis . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1800 |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------|

ERĪA, Lindley. From *erion*, wool; in allusion to the wooliness of the flower. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are very pretty when in flower. They require the

same treatment as the *Stanhopea*, &c. *Synonyme*:
1. *E. pubescens*.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| callōsa | S. Epi. Chirra | 1837 |
| clavāta | White | S. Epi. Chirra |
| clavicaulis | Whit. yel. | S. Epi. Chirra |
| densiflōra | Whit. yel. | S. Epi. Chirra |
| excavāta | S. Epi. Nepal | 1837 |
| flāvā | Yellow | 3. S. Epi. Nepal |
| longicaulis | White | S. Epi. Chirra |
| paniculatā | Grsh. yel. | S. Epi. E. Ind. |
| pusilla | Pink | S. Epi. E. Ind. |
| pusilla | S. Epi. Chirra | 1837 |
| rosēa | Ro. wht. | S. Epi. China |
| stellatā | Yelsh. | 2. S. Epi. Java |

ERIACNĒ, R. Brown. From *erion*, wool, and *achne*, a glume; the glumes are woolly. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A curious species of grass, succeeding in any common soil. *Synonyme*: 1. *Aira truncata*.

obtusā, 1 Apetal 5, Grass. N. Amer. 1819

ERIANTHŪS, Richard. From *erion*, wool, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. These pretty plants succeed best in loam, mixed with a little peat; they are increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1. *Saccharum brevibarbe*. 2. *S. giganteum*.

brevibarbis, 1 Apetal 7, Grass. N. Amer. 1822
saccharoidēs, 2 Apetal 7, Grass. N. Amer. 1822

ERICĀ, Linn. The *Erica* of Pliny, which is derived from *erico* or *erico*, to break; some of the species are supposed to have the quality of breaking stone in the bladder. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. This is a genus comprising a great number of very beautiful and interesting plants, but not so much cultivated as they ought to be, on account of the supposed difficulty in managing and propagating them; but the greatest difficulty lies in getting proper soil for them, without which they will not thrive. Sweet says, the free-growing kinds thrive best in good black peat, and like largish pots to grow in. The dwarf and hard-wooded kinds must have a very sandy peat, and smaller pots, well drained with potsherds, over which a few bits of rough turfy peat should be placed; they also require less water than the free-growing kinds, as they grow chiefly at the Cape on the tops and sides of mountains, and in the crevices of rocks, and such like situations, chiefly in very sandy soil, and but little of it; they all require a good deal of air, and must not be crowded too thick together. Too much fire heat in winter will hurt them as much as anything, as they only require to be kept from frost; most of the kinds might be preserved through the winter in frames: the only difficulty is to keep the damp from them. Cuttings of most species strike readily, by taking off the very tender tops of the shoots, and planting them in sand, under glasses. The strong growing kinds require the cuttings to be rather larger than the others, and some of the stunted growing kinds should be kept in the stove a little while when they begin to grow, to draw them to a sufficient length of young wood, or cuttings cannot be procured; as soon as rooted, they should be potted off singly into small pots, and placed in a close frame, and hardened by degrees. The hardy sorts require to be grown in the same kind of soil; cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, will root freely: they may also be increased by layers. *Synonyme*: 1. *Erica cylindrica*. 2. *E. amana*. 3. *E. florida*. 4. *E. aristata minor*. 5. *E. Linnaea superba*. 6. *E. pulchella*. 7. *E. quadriflora*. 8. *E. cuniculata minor*. 9. *E. calycina*. 10. *E. eriocephala*. 11. *E. inarpta*. 12. *E. sessiliflora*. 13. *E. calycina*. 14. *E. nivalis*. 15. *E. rupestris*. 16. *E. transparentis*. 17. *E. articularis*. 18. *E. peltata*. 19. *E. octophylla*, *coronata*. 20. *E. Walkeriana*. 21. *E. glandulosa*. 22. *E. divaricata*. 23. *E. Petiveriana*. 24. *E. incarnata*. 25. *E. pubescens*. 26. *E. gracilis*. 27. *E. sordida*. 28. *E. Linnaea perispicua*. 29. *E. pinea*. 30. *E. pubescens*. 31. *E. glomerata*. 32. *E. Patersoniana coccinea*. 33. *E. ciliata*. 34. *E. pellucida rubra*. 35. *E. calyculata*. 36. *E. pinifolia*. 37. *E. cupressina*. 38. *E. nutans*. 39. *E. pulchella*. 40. *E. peduncularis*. 41. *E. tricolor*. 42. *E. axillaris*. 43. *E. pubescens*. 44. *E. pugionifolia*. 45. *E. ferax*. 46. *E. pubescens minima*. 47. *E. pedunculata*. 48. *E. Cassonii*. 49. *E. cernua*. 50. *Calluna vulgaris*.

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|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| abenthoidēs | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| actēa | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| acuminatā | Red | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| pallidā | Pa. red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| acutā | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |
| acutangulā | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| aggregatā | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| albā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| albā | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| albā | Whit. pur. | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| albēs | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| albīdā | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1826 |
| alpeouroidēs | Pa. pur. | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| ambigūā, 1 | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1798 |
| ambūā, 2 | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| ampullacēa | Whit. red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| ampullacēoidēs | Red yel. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| andromediflōra | Pink | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| anthērā, 3 | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| anthrā | Red | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1811 |
| apertā | Red | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| Aphānēs | Red | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| approximatā | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| arbōrēa | White | 4, F. Ev. S. Eur. | 1658 |
| squarrosā | White | 4, F. Ev. S. Eur. | 1800 |
| stylōsā | White | 4, F. Ev. S. Eur. | 1658 |
| arborescētā | Red | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| Archerianā | Dk. scar. | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| arctatā | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| arđēs | Scarlet | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| argentiflōrā | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| aristatā | Dk. pur. wht. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1801 |
| aristellā | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| armatā | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| āspērā | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| assurgēns | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| auriculārīs | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| āurēā | Orange | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |
| āustrālīs | Purple | 5, H. Ev. S. Spain | 1789 |
| axillārīs | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1798 |
| baccāns | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| Bandonianā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| Banksianā | Whit. pur. | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| albā | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| purpurēā | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| wipēns | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| barbatā | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |
| majōr | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| minōr | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| Beaumontianā | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| Bedfordianā, 5 | Red pur. | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| bellā, 6 | Red | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| Bergianā, 7 | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| bicolor | Grn. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| biflōrā | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| blāndā | Pur. oran. | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1798 |
| Blandfordianā | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| fūscā | Dk. yel. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| Bonplandianā | Pa. yel. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| borboniāfoliā | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| Bowienā | White | 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| brachiālīs | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| bracteatā | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| bracteolārīs | Red | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| brevivoliā | Red | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| Broadleyanā | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| bruniādēs | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| bryanthā | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| bucciniflōrīs | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| casiā | Red | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| caffrā | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| spicatā | White | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| callōsā, 8 | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| calostomā | Flesh | 5, G. Ev. S. Eng. hyb. | 1810 |
| calycinā | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |
| calycinoidēs, 9 | Red pur. | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| calyculatā | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1809 |
| campanulatā | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| canaliculatā | Red | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |
| canescēns, 10 | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| canthariformis | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1829 |
| cāpā | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| capitatā | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| carduifoliā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| carinatā | Purple | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| cartilā | Purple | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| cārnā | Pa. pur. | 2, H. Ev. S. Germany | 1763 |
| herbacēā | Pink | 2, H. Ev. S. Germany | 1763 |
| carnēolā | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| carnēolatā | Red pur. | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| cervaeāfoliā | Red | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| Celsianā | Or. rose | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| cephalotēs | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| cerinthoidēs | Dk. scar. | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| majōr | Scarlet | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| minā | Scarlet | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| cērnā | Purple | 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| cerviciflōrā, 11 | Red | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| chlamydiflōrā | Purple | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1801 |

| ERI | ERI | ERI | ERI |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| chloroloma . . . | Crim. grn. 11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | carnä . . . | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| clivaria . . . | Purple 8, H. Ev. S. Cornwall | grandiflora . . . | Orange all G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| cliviflora . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | majör . . . | Orange all G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| cinerascens . . . | Purple 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 | pallida . . . | Pa. red all G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 |
| cinerea . . . | Purple 8, H. Ev. S. Britain | exidans . . . | Red 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 |
| Alba . . . | White 8, H. Ev. S. Britain | Ewerana . . . | Pink 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1793 |
| atropurpurea . . . | Dk. pur. 8, H. Ev. S. Britain | glabra . . . | Pink 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| carnea . . . | 8, H. Ev. S. Britain | longiflora . . . | Red 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1793 |
| prolifera . . . | Purple 7, H. Ev. S. Britain | pilosa . . . | Red 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1793 |
| rubra . . . | Red 8, H. Ev. S. Britain | speciosa . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1793 |
| stricta . . . | Purple 7, H. Ev. S. Britain | fabulis . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1791 |
| cistifolia . . . | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1823 | fallax . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| clavata . . . | Green 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | fascicularis, 19 . . . | Purple 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1797 |
| claviflora, 12 . . . | Green 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1799 | fastigiata, 20 . . . | White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1797 |
| Clavifloriana . . . | White 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812 | fausta . . . | Pa. pur. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795 |
| Clintoniae . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1816 | ferruginea . . . | Red 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1798 |
| coarctata . . . | Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1801 | festä . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812 |
| coccinea . . . | Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1793 | fibula . . . | Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1823 |
| coccolodes . . . | Pa. rose 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1817 | filiformis . . . | Purple 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| colorans . . . | Wh. red 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1787 | ämbrättä . . . | Pa. pur. 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| comosa . . . | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1787 | fnitima . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 |
| alba . . . | Red 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1787 | fiutuleflora . . . | White 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| rubra . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 | fiacida . . . | White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1822 |
| complanata . . . | Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1802 | fiagellaris . . . | Pa. yel. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 |
| Comptoniana . . . | Purple 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1808 | fiagelliformis . . . | Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| coccinea . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1773 | fiänmeä . . . | Lgt. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1798 |
| coccolora . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 | flava . . . | Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795 |
| conferta . . . | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | flavida . . . | Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795 |
| confertiflora . . . | White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1819 | flexicaulis, 21 . . . | Purple 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| confertifolia . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 | flexuosa, 22 . . . | White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1792 |
| congesta . . . | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 | foribanda . . . | Pa. pink 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| conica . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 | forida . . . | Red 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1803 |
| conspicua . . . | Dk. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1774 | campanulata . . . | Red 5, G. Ev. S. Hybrid 1837 |
| constantia . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 | moschatä . . . | Red 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| cordata . . . | White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1799 | foliosa . . . | Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| coriifolia, 13 . . . | Pa. pur. 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1774 | follicularis, 23 . . . | Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1794 |
| cordalis . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795 | formosa . . . | Red 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795 |
| costata . . . | Pink 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795 | alba . . . | White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795 |
| superba . . . | Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | rubra . . . | Red 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1803 |
| Coventryana . . . | Pink 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1801 | fragrans . . . | Purple 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1819 |
| crisiteflora . . . | Pa. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1803 | fucata . . . | Purple 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| crinita . . . | Red 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1826 | fugax . . . | Purple 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1789 |
| crossata . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | furfurosa . . . | Red 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1799 |
| cruciformis . . . | Purple 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1774 | gelida . . . | Grn. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 |
| cruenta . . . | Dk. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1790 | albena . . . | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 |
| cubica . . . | Purple 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | genistefolia . . . | Purple 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 |
| majör . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1803 | glva . . . | Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 |
| cumulaeflora . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1774 | glabra . . . | Red 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 |
| curviflora . . . | Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | glandulosa . . . | Red oran. 2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1792 |
| rubra . . . | Red 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1816 | glaticä . . . | Dk. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1789 |
| Cushiniana . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1796 | globosa . . . | Pink 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1780 |
| cuspidigera . . . | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1823 | glomerata . . . | Purple 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1787 |
| cylindrica . . . | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | glutinosa . . . | Purple 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1787 |
| cyrtiiflora . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1791 | droseroides . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812 |
| daphneflora . . . | Pa. pur. 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | gnaphaloides . . . | White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1794 |
| daphnoides, 14 . . . | White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 | gracilis . . . | Pur. red 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1785 |
| decainta . . . | Purple 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812 | grandiflora . . . | Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 |
| decolorans . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1790 | humilis . . . | White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1791 |
| decoara . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1818 | grandinosa . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1780 |
| deflexa . . . | White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 | guttiflora, 24 . . . | Red 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 |
| demissa . . . | Grn. yel. 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 | Halicacaba . . . | Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1796 |
| dena . . . | Red 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1811 | Hartnellii . . . | Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1796 |
| densiflora . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1821 | heliantthemifolia . . . | White 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| denticulata . . . | Purple 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1789 | Hibbertiana . . . | Oran. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795 |
| depressa, 15 . . . | Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1796 | hirsuta . . . | Wh. pur. 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1790 |
| dianthiflora . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1827 | hirra . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1791 |
| diaphana, 16 . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1788 | hirtiflora, 25 . . . | Purple 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1791 |
| dichotoma . . . | Rose 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1809 | hispida . . . | Pink 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| discolor . . . | Red grn. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1809 | holosericea . . . | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| Dicksonia . . . | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1809 | horizontalis . . . | Pink 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1808 |
| alba . . . | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1792 | Humeana . . . | Pink 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| rubra . . . | Red 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795 | humifusa . . . | Purple 4, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. 1798 |
| diosmaeflora . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1798 | hyacinthoides . . . | Pink 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| diostiflora . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1793 | hyssoifolia . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1792 |
| dulciformis . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812 | ignescens . . . | Red 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1793 |
| duroiana . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1798 | imbecilla, 26 . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1785 |
| duroia . . . | Purple 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1798 | imbricata . . . | Pink 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1802 |
| echinifolia . . . | Scarlet 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812 | imperialis . . . | Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 |
| coccinea . . . | Purple 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | incana . . . | White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 |
| purpurä . . . | Purple 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | rubra . . . | Red 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1792 |
| superba . . . | Scarlet 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1790 | incarnata . . . | Pa. red 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1802 |
| elata . . . | Orange 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1799 | incurva . . . | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1809 |
| elegans . . . | Green 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 | indata . . . | Wh. red 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1821 |
| elongata . . . | White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1802 | infundibularis . . . | Purple 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1802 |
| emarginata . . . | Purple 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1774 | infundibuliformis . . . | Pa. red 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1818 |
| embochifolia . . . | Purple 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1788 | insulä . . . | Yel. grn. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1818 |
| empetrifolia . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 | interata . . . | Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| empetroides . . . | Lgt. flesh 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 | intervallaria . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| epistomifolia . . . | Yel. grn. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 | Irbjana . . . | Wh. grn. 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| equisetifolia, 17 . . . | Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1817 | jasmiflora . . . | Wh. pink 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1794 |
| erosa . . . | Pa. pink 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | alba . . . | White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| erubescens . . . | Flesh 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1790 | jubata . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| exigta . . . | Pink 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | juliana . . . | Red 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 |
| eximä . . . | Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1818 | labiata . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795 |
| expansa . . . | Scarlet 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1811 | lachnaefolia . . . | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 |
| exprompta . . . | Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1802 | laetiflor . . . | White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 |
| exsertä, 18 . . . | Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1792 | laetiflora . . . | White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1821 |
| exurgens . . . | Dk. oran. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1792 | laevis . . . | White 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1821 |

ERI

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|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|------|
| alhä | White | 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1801 |
| Lambertianä | White | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| lanitá | Orange | 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1775 |
| laniceolátá | White | 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| lanifórás, 27 | Lgt. scar. | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| lanuginosá | Pbr. yel. | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| lascívá | Purple | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| lasioophýllá | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| laterális | Red | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| latifóliá | Red | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| lavandulefóliá | Red | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| Lawsoni | Flesh | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| laxá | Purple | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| Leeená | Oran. yel. | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1788 |
| leucanthérá | White | 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| linifóliá | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |
| Linneáná, 29 | Pur. red. | 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| Linnæoides | Pur. red | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| linoidés | Red | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| litifórás | Red | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1830 |
| Loddigéál | Flame fld. | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1830 |
| longifórás | Red oran. | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| longifóliá, 29 | Red | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| longispedunculátá | Pink | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1805 |
| lucídá | Purple | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| lutá | Pa. yel. | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| alhä | Pa. yel. | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| lyrigérá | Purple | 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| magnificá | Purple | 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| malleáris | Red | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| mammosá | Purple | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1762 |
| minór | Purple | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| pellidá | Pa. red | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| margaritacéá | White | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1775 |
| marifóliá | White | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1773 |
| Massoni | Red grn. | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| minór | Red grn. | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| mediterránéá | Purple | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1648 |
| melanthérá | Pa. pur. | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| melastómá | Red brn. | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| melliferá | Purple | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| metuléfórás | Orange | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1798 |
| microphyllá | Purple | 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| microstómá | Purple | 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| minimá | Red | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| mirabilis | Purple | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| mitreformis, 30 | Red | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| modestá | Purple | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| mollis | Purple | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| mollissimá | White | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| monadelphá | Pink | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| Monsoniáná | White | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| montáná | Purple | 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1813 |
| moschatá | Green | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1813 |
| montáná | Red | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| muconatá | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| multifórás | Flesh | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| alhä | White | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| mündá | Purple | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| mündülá | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| májór | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| Muscari | White | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| muscaoides | Lgt. grn. | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| mutábilis | Crimson | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1798 |
| náná | Yellow | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| nidifórás | Red | 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| nidulariá | Pink | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1809 |
| nigricaná | Red | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| nigrítá | White | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| nitiens | Purple | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| nitidá | White | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| nivá | White | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1813 |
| Niveniáná | Purple | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |
| minór | Purple | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| nóbilis | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| noidifórás | Red | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |
| nolefórás, 31 | White | 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| notábilis | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| nudifórás | Dk. yel. | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1783 |
| obcordatá | Red | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| oblitá | Purple | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| obtusá | Purple | 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| octogóná | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| octofórás | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| odoratá | Pink | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1829 |
| óllulá | Pink | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1804 |
| onosmeifórás | Pur. red | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| oppositifóliá | Yellow | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| rubrá | White | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| orbátá | Red | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| orbiculáris | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| ostriná | Purple | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| ovalifórás | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1817 |
| ovátá | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1811 |
| oxycoccifóliá | Red | 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| pachyphyllá | Red | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| pállens | Pa. red | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| pállidá | Pur. red | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| rubrá | Red | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |

ERI

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|------------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|------|
| pállifórás | Purple | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| palustris | Flesh | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |
| paniculatá | Red | 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| alhä | White | 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| pannosá | Purple | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| parillis | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| Parmentieriná | Pa. pur. | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| roséá | Red | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| parvifóliá | Pink | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| Passeriná | White | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| pátens | Purple | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| Patersoniáná, 32 | Yellow | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| coccineá | Scarlet | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| májór | Yellow | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| monstrósá | Yellow | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| Patersonioidés | Oran. red | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| parviflórá | Red | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| pectinifóliá | Red | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| pedunculátá, 33 | Purple | 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| pellucidá | White | 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| pellucidioidés, 34 | Red pur. | 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1808 |
| péndülá | Purple | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| penicillatá | Rose | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| penicillifórá, 35 | Whit. brn. | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| perilóceifórás | Purple | 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| perlátá | Purple | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| persolátá | Purple | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| alhä | White | 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| rubrá | Red | 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| perispiciá | Whit. pur. | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| náná | Pink | 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| perspicuioidés | Red pur. | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| petiolatá | Pa. pur. | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| Petiverii | Yellow | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| perisciná | Scarlet | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| puscá | Brown | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1801 |
| Perizá | White | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| phylicoidés | White | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| physodes | White | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1788 |
| pietá | Oran. yel. | 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| pilositá | Green | 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| pulifóliá | Red | 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 | Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| pinastriifóliá | Scarlet | 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, | | |

| ERI | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| albă | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| resinosă | Orange | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1803 |
| retorta | Pk. whit. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1787 |
| retroflexă, 39 | White | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1787 |
| rigidă | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| rigidifolia | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 |
| Rollinsonii | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| rosă | Lgt. red | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1798 |
| rossellă | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| rubellă | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1814 |
| rubens, 40 | Dk. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| rubida | Whit. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1826 |
| rugosă | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| Russelliană | Pink | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| succifloră | Purple | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| Salsburyiană | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| sălax | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1796 |
| sanguinea | Crimson | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1815 |
| sanguinolentă | Cream fld. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 |
| Savileană | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| scabrisculă | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1805 |
| scariosa | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| sectoriformis | Purple | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| Scholliană | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| scoparia | Green | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1770 |
| Sobania | Green | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| Sobană | Orange | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| fosea | Brown | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812 |
| luteă | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| minor | Orange | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| selaginifolia | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1801 |
| serpyllifolia | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| serotifolia | Orange | 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| serrulată | Purple | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| setosă | White | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1796 |
| sexifida | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| Shannoniană | Whit. pur. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816 |
| siacifolia | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| sicula | Red | 5, F. Ev. S. Sicily . . . 1819 |
| simplificiflora | Orange | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| Smitliana | Purple | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1791 |
| socciflora | Green | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1799 |
| Solandriana | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| sordida | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| Sparmanni | Dk. oran. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1794 |
| sparsă | Purple | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| speciosa | Red grn. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| spicata | Lgt. yel. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| spiralis | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| splendens | Scarlet | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1792 |
| splendida | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| Sprengelii, 41 | Yel. pur. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1806 |
| spumosa | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1796 |
| spuria | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1796 |
| squamiflora | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1796 |
| squamosa | Flesh | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1794 |
| quarrosa | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| stagnalis | Dk. red | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| staminea | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1799 |
| stellifera | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| stellaris | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| stellata | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1806 |
| stricta | Red | 9, H. Ev. S. Eur. . 1795 |
| strigosa, 42 | Pa. red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1798 |
| struthioliflora | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812 |
| stylaris | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812 |
| stylasa | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| suaveolens | Pink | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| subulata | Purple | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1817 |
| sulphurea | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1805 |
| Swainsonii | Red pur. | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1794 |
| tardiflora, 43 | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| taxiflora | Purple | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1798 |
| tepusifolia | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| Templeiana | Red pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| tenella | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1791 |
| tenuiflora | Lgt. yel. | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| alba | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 |
| tenuifolia | Pink | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1794 |
| tenuis | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| tenuissimă | Lgt. | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1803 |
| tetragona, 44 | Red. yel. | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| Tetralix | Flesh | 7, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . |
| alba | White | 7, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . |
| carnea | Flesh | 7, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . |
| Mackaină | Flesh | 6, H. Ev. S. Ireland . . . |
| teucrifolia | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812 |
| thalictriflora | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| Thunbergiană | Orange | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1794 |
| thymifolia | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| tiariflora | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| togata | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1798 |
| tomentosă | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816 |
| torquosa | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| totta, 45 | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| traguliflora | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| translucens | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1797 |
| transparens | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| triceps | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |

| ERI | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| tricolor | Red grn. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| major | Red grn. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| minor | Red grn. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| superbă | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . . |
| triflora | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| triphylla | Red yel. | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1822 |
| triphthans | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1802 |
| trossulă | Whit. pink | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| rubra | Red | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| tubercularis | Purple | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| tubiflora | Pink | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1775 |
| tubiunculă, 46 | Red | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| tumida | Scarlet | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812 |
| turbiniiflora | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1793 |
| turgida | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1821 |
| turritaria | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 |
| umbellata | Purple | 6, F. Ev. S. Portugal . . . |
| undulată | Rose | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1827 |
| unică, 47 | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| urecolaris | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1778 |
| urina | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812 |
| văgans | Red | 7, H. Ev. S. Cornwall . . . |
| alba | White | 7, H. Ev. S. Cornwall . . . |
| purpurascens | Purple | 7, H. Ev. S. Cornwall . . . |
| tubescens | Fa. red | 7, H. Ev. S. Cornwall . . . |
| tenella | Red yel. | 7, H. Ev. S. Europe . . . |
| vără, 48 | Pur. yel. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| velutaria | White | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| velleriflora | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| ventricosa | Flesh | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1787 |
| alba | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| carnea | Flesh | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| coecinea | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| erecta | Flesh | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| hirsuta | Flesh | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| nană | Flesh | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1796 |
| stellifera | Flesh | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1796 |
| superbă | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| vorocunda, 49 | Yel. pink | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| vernalis | Pink | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1827 |
| verniciiflora | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1804 |
| versicolor | Oran. red | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| major | Red wht. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| verticillata | Scarlet | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| major | Scarlet | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| vesicularis | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1796 |
| vestifida | Flesh | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 |
| vestita | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| alba | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| blanda | Pink | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1827 |
| coecinea | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| elegans | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| fulgida | Orange | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| incarnata | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| lutea | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| mutabilis | Scar. whit. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| purpurea | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| rosă | Lgt. red | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| villosa | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| villosiculă | Rose | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| virescens | Yel. grn. | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| virgata | Purple | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 |
| viridiflora | Orange | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| viridipurpurea | Grn. pur. | 5, F. Ev. S. Portugal . . . |
| viridis | Dk. grn. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| viscaria | Red | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| vulgăria, 50 | Purple | 4, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . |
| alba | White | 4, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . |
| coecinea | Scarlet | 4, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . |
| decumbens | Red | 4, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . |
| flor-pleno | Purple | 4, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . |
| spicata | Red | 4, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . |
| tomentosa | Red | 4, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . |
| variegata | Red | 4, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . |
| Willmorei | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . . |
| xeranthemifolia | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1837 |

ERIGERON, Linn. From er, spring, and geron, an old man; the plants become old in the beginning of the season. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Composite. This genus comprehends many exceedingly handsome species, varying from a few inches to two feet or more high, and producing a great and copious display of blossom; they will grow in almost any soil, and are increased with facility from either seeds or divisions. In the United States, *E. heterophyllus*, and *E. philadelphicus*, are used as diuretics. Synonyms: 1. *E. Serpentinus*. 2. *Conyza chilensis*. 3. *Aster bonariensis*. 4. *A. annuus*. 5. *Conyza ambigua*.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| acris | Blue | 7, H. B. Britain . . . |
| alpina | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Scotland . . . |
| armeriaefolia | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Boreal . . . |
| asper | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1829 |
| asteroides | White | 7, H. Her. P. Huds. Bay . 1776 |
| atticus | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Attica . . 1816 |
| australis | H. A. S. Eur. | 1827 |

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------|
| bellidifolius, 1 | .. Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1790 |
| bonariensis | .. Purple | 7, H. A. S. Amer. | 1732 |
| canadensis | .. White | 8, H. A. England | |
| caroliniana | .. Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1727 |
| caucasicus | .. Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1821 |
| chilensis, 2 | .. Yellow | 9, H. B. Chile | 1816 |
| chinensis | .. White | 8, H. A. China | 1818 |
| compositus | .. Whit. red | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| contortus | .. Pa. par. | 7, H. B. | 1826 |
| delphinifolius | .. Purple | 8, G. B. S. Amer. | 1816 |
| divariatus | .. White | 8, H. B. Mississippi | 1818 |
| glabellus | .. Blue | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1825 |
| glabicus, 3 | .. Purple all | G. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1812 |
| gramineus | .. Purple | 7, H. Her. P. S. S. Amer. | 1834 |
| grandiflorus | .. Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| graveolens | .. Yellow | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1633 |
| heterophyllus, 4 | .. White | 7, H. B. N. Amer. | 1640 |
| humilis | .. Flesh | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1828 |
| involutatus | .. S. Her. P. | Brazil | 1828 |
| jamaicensis | .. Purple | 8, S. A. Jamaica | 1818 |
| laevigatus | .. White | 7, H. B. Cayenne | 1822 |
| Lehmänni | .. Lilac | 8, H. Her. P. | 1828 |
| linifolius, 5 | .. Purple | 7, H. A. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| linifolius | .. Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| nudicaulis | .. White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| philadelphicus | .. Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1778 |
| podolicus | .. Purple | 7, H. B. Podolia | 1821 |
| purpureus | .. Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Huds. Bay | 1776 |
| pusillus | .. White | 8, H. A. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| puspstris | .. Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| strigosus | .. White | 7, H. B. N. Amer. | 1816 |
| uniflorus | .. Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Scotland | 1739 |
| Vilzraii | .. Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Piedmont | 1804 |

ERINĒUM, Fries. From *erinos*, a hedgehog; because of its erinaceous appearance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Very minute species, mostly brown or whitish; they are found growing in little tufts, on various kinds of leaves—*acerinum, alnĕum, aŕĕtĕm, betulinum, candelatinum, faginĕum, griseum, Juglandum, lantĕum, Padi, populinum, Pseudo-platanĭ, purpurascens, pyrinum, rosĕum, Sorbi, tilidĕum, tortuosum, Vitis*.

ERINUS, prickly, rough.

ERINCS, Linn. Meaning unknown. *Erinos* is the wild fig-tree. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. These are pretty dwarf species, and should be in every collection of Alpines. If the soil is sandy, they will succeed well, and young plants are easily obtained from seeds, or divisions.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|
| alpina | .. Blue | 3, H. Ev. P. Pyrenees | 1739 |
| fragrans | .. Whit. yel. | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1776 |
| hispanicus | .. Red | 3, H. Her. P. Spain | 1739 |
| Lychnidæ | .. Yel. wht. | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| tristis | .. Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1825 |

ERIOBŎTRYĀ, Lindley. From *erion*, wool, and *botrys*, a bunch of grapes; the raceme is very woolly. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. *E. japonica* is the loquat tree of Japan, and is deserving of the most extensive culture, both as a plant of ornament and utility. The flowers are produced in terminal bunches in January, and the fruit ripens, and is fit for table, in April. Plants may be obtained from cuttings, seeds, or grafting. By cuttings, take off the young ripe wood in June, each cutting about two inches long, always cut off at a joint; plant them in a pot of sand, under a glass, plunged up to the rim of the pot in a brisk heat, and they will soon root. By seeds, as soon as they are gathered, they must be sown in a pot of fine-sifted leaf-mould, and the pot plunged in a brisk heat; the soil should be covered with moss, to prevent the surface drying, and in about a fortnight young plants will make their appearance. When about an inch high, they should be planted singly into thimble pots, in a mixture of leaf and heath-mould broken very fine; plunge the pots again in a hotbed till they require another potting, after which, treat them as old plants. The best stock for grafting on is the Whitethorn, and for plants grown in the stove, the end of October is the best time for grafting, and if growing out of doors, grafting may readily be performed at the usual grafting season. *Synonymes*: 1. *Mespilus cula*. 2. *M. japonica*.

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------------|------|
| elliptica, 1 | .. White | F. Ev. T. Nepal | 1823 |
| japonica, 2 | .. White | 10, F. Ev. T. Japan | 1787 |

ERIOCAŎION, Linn. From *erion*, wool, and *caulon*, a stem; in allusion to the woolly stems. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Restiaceae*. Very interesting plants, particularly *E. septangulare*, which flourishes ex-

ceedingly well in Scotland, where, in some parts, it is found in abundance.

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------------------|------|
| australe | .. White | 6, G. P. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| decangulare | .. White | 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1826 |
| fasciculatum | .. White | 7, S. A. Guiana | 1825 |
| septangulare | .. White | 9, H. Aq. P. Scotland | |

ERIOCAŎYLUS, Linn. From *erion*, wool, and *kephale*, a head; the woolly seeds are collected into heads. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Cape evergreen shrubs, of considerable beauty, sometimes growing to the height of six feet. They are cultivated with success in peat and sandy loam mixed, and cuttings root freely in sand, or sandy soil.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| africanus | .. Yellow | 2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1732 |
| decussatus | .. Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| purpureus | .. Purple | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| racemosus | .. Yellow | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1739 |
| spinosus | .. Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |

ERIOCAŎYLUS, R. Bronn. From *erion*, wool, and *cheilos*, a lip; alluding to the disk of the labellum being pubescent. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This plant thrives best in an equal mixture of light turfy loam, peat, and sand, with the pots well drained, to let the water pass off readily; increased by divisions of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *Epipactis cucullata*.

| | | | |
|------------|--------|----------------------|------|
| autumnalis | .. Red | 10, G. Ter. N. Holl. | 1823 |
|------------|--------|----------------------|------|

ERIOCOMĀ, Kunth. Derived from *erion*, wool, and *come*, hair; alluding to the woolly palææ. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Very pretty Mexican shrubs, growing about three feet high, and cultivated in almost any common soil, and cuttings root freely in sand, or sandy soil.

| | | | |
|------------|----------|----------------------|------|
| floribunda | .. White | 10, F. Ev. S. Mexico | 1823 |
| fragrans | .. White | 9, F. Ev. S. Mexico | 1828 |

ERIODENDRON, Decandolle. From *erion*, wool, and *dendron*, a tree; the capsule is filled with a fine, silky, woolly substance. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. These are noble plants, growing from fifty to a hundred feet high, in a strong, humid heat, and good rich loam and sandy peat mixed; they may be increased from seeds. The woolly coat of the seeds of some of the species is used in different countries for stuffing cushions, and similar purposes. *Synonymes*: 1. *Bombax pentandrum*. 2. *E. caribæum*. 3. *Bombax erianthos*.

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------|------|
| anfractuosum, 1 | .. Scarlet | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1739 |
| caribæum, 2 | .. Cream | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1739 |
| guineasæ | .. Scarlet | S. Ev. T. Guinea | 1826 |
| leiantherum, 3 | .. Scarlet | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1818 |

ERIOGŎSUM, Michaux. From *erion*, wool, and *gonu*, a joint; alluding to the stems being woolly at the joints. *Linn.* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceae*. The species of this genus are very pretty, and easily cultivated in loam and peat, and young plants are obtained with ease from seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *E. flavum*.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|------|
| compositum | .. Yel. wht. | 6, H. Her. P. N. Allison | |
| longifolium | .. Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1822 |
| pauciflorum | .. Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Louisiana | 1820 |
| sectatum, 1 | .. Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Missourĭ | 1811 |
| tomentosum | .. Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Carolina | 1811 |

ERIOLENĀ, Decandolle. From *erion*, wool, and *chlaina*, a cloak; the calyx is woolly. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. These plants are described as being pretty, growing in sandy peat, and multiplied from cuttings.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------------|------|
| Candollei | .. Yellow | 12, G. Ev. T. Promé | 1828 |
| Walllichii | .. Red | 6, Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1823 |

ERIOPHŎRUM, Linn. From *erion*, wool, and *phoreo*, to bear; the seeds are covered with a woolly substance. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Very interesting plants, found in boggy situations, and may be increased by divisions. It is remarkable for having the seeds covered with a wool-like cottony substance; whence the English name, Cotton Grass.

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------------|------|
| angustifolium | .. Apetal. | 4, Grass. Britain | |
| capitatum | .. Apetal. | 8, Grass. Scotland | |
| gracile | .. Apetal. | 7, Grass. Scotland | |
| polystachyon | .. Apetal. | 6, Grass. Britain | |
| pubescens | .. Apetal. | 3, Grass. England | |
| vaginatum | .. Apetal. | 6, Grass. Britain | |
| virginicum | .. Apetal. | 6, Grass. N. Amer. | 1820 |

ERIOPHŎRUS, woolly-headed.

| ERI | ERO | ERO | ERY |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| ERIOPHYLLUM, Lagaea. From <i>erion</i> , wool, and <i>phyllo-</i> , a leaf; in allusion to the silky, wool-like substance covering the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . The species are pretty, and will thrive in any common soil, and young plants grow well from divisions of the roots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Trichophyllum lanatum</i> , <i>Actinella lanata</i> . 2. <i>Trichophyllum oppositifolium</i> . | | | |
| cassiposium, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. . . 1826 | | | |
| oppositifolium, 2 . . . Yellow . . . H. Her. P. Missouri . . . | | | |
| ERIOSPERMUM, Jacquin. From <i>erion</i> , wool, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed; in allusion to the woolly envelope of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . Ornamental Cape bulbs when in flower; they grow freely in sandy peat, and may be increased from suckers. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>E. latifolium</i> . 2. <i>Ornithogalum paradoxum</i> . | | | |
| Bellendeni, 1 . . . Lgt. blue . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1806 | | | |
| fidifolium . . . Yel. grn. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1806 | | | |
| lanceifolium . . . Lgt. blue . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795 | | | |
| lanuginosum . . . Wht. grn. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1820 | | | |
| latifolium . . . Lgt. blue . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1800 | | | |
| paradoxum, 2 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | | | |
| parvifolium . . . Drk. blue . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1796 | | | |
| pubescens . . . Wht. grn. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1820 | | | |
| ERIOSTEMON, Smith. From <i>erion</i> , wool, and <i>stemon</i> , a stamen; because of the woolly stamens. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceæ</i> . Beautiful New Holland shrubs, varying from one to three feet high. They grow best in very sandy peat and a little loam mixed, and increase readily from cuttings in sand, or sandy soil. | | | |
| buxifolia . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| cuspidata . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| ericiifolia . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| gracilis . . . Lilac . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1831 | | | |
| lanceolata . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | | |
| linearifolia . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | | |
| myoporoides . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| obovatus . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| salicifolia . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| squameus . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1822 | | | |
| ERISMA, Rudge. From <i>erisma</i> , strife; so named from the anomalous form of the genus, which is at so much variance with others. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Vochyaceæ</i> . An ornamental plant, thriving well in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| foribunda . . . Blue . . . 10, S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1825 | | | |
| ERITHALIS, P. Browne. From <i>erithallo</i> , to grow green; alluding to the deep green, shining leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ</i> . A pretty genus of trees, succeeding well in the stove in a strong heat, and rich loam, mixed with a little peat; cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| fruticosa . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1793 | | | |
| Timon S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823 | | | |
| ERNODEA, Swartz. From <i>ernodes</i> , branched; the plant is much branched. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ</i> . This is, though a dwarf, a very pretty plant, and succeeds best in gravelly soil; young plants are obtained by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Asperula calabrica</i> , <i>Pavetta fetidissima</i> . | | | |
| montana, 1 . . . Red . . . 6, F. Ev. Tr. Sicily . . . 1820 | | | |
| ERODIUM, L'Heritier. From <i>erodios</i> , a heron; the carpels resemble the head and beak of that bird. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Geraniaceæ</i> . An extensive genus of plants, of considerable beauty; they thrive well in any common soil, with the usual treatment. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>E. alpinum</i> . 2. <i>E. graveolens</i> . 3. <i>E. chamædryoides</i> , <i>Geranium Reichardi</i> . 4. <i>E. multicaule</i> , <i>ruthenicum</i> . 5. <i>E. multifidum</i> . | | | |
| alpinum . . . Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1814 | | | |
| anthemidifolium . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1820 | | | |
| Botrys . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. Italy . . . 1818 | | | |
| caucalisfolium, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. France . . . 1816 | | | |
| cicutifolium . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. France . . . 1816 | | | |
| crassifolium . . . Scarlet . . . 6, F. Her. P. Cyprus . . . 1788 | | | |
| grandulosum, 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Her. P. Spain . . . 1798 | | | |
| Gussoni . . . Pa. pur. . . 6, H. Her. P. Naples . . . 1821 | | | |
| hirtum . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, H. Her. P. Egypt . . . 1818 | | | |
| hymenodes . . . Pink . . . 7, F. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1789 | | | |
| incarnatum . . . Flesh . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787 | | | |
| laciniatum . . . Red . . . 6, F. Her. P. Crete . . . 1794 | | | |
| masachoides . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1596 | | | |
| malapoides . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Africa . . . 1800 | | | |
| corium . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Corsica . . . 1817 | | | |
| melastigmum . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. . . 1823 | | | |
| moschatum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. England . . . | | | |
| muricatum . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. . . 1827 | | | |
| mürinum . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. N. Africa . . . 1818 | | | |
| petrum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1640 | | | |
| pilosum . . . Dk. pur. . . 7, H. A. France . . . 1800 | | | |
| pimpinellifolium . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1800 | | | |
| Reichardi, 3 . . . White . . . 7, F. Her. P. Minorca . . . 1783 | | | |
| ribifolium . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. C. G. H. . . | | | |
| romänum . . . Purple . . . 5, H. B. Rome . . . 1724 | | | |
| serotinum, 4 . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1821 | | | |
| Stephaniatum, 5 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . 1820 | | | |
| stylatum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1826 | | | |
| ERIPINANDUM, Chäm, cicoñium, cicutidarium, glaucophyllum, gruinum, littöräm, maritimum. | | | |
| EROPHILA, Decandolle. From <i>er</i> , the spring, and <i>philo</i> , to love; alluding to the time of flowering. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Minute plants, one of which, <i>E. vulgaris</i> , is a native of Britain, and better known by the name of <i>Draba verna</i> ; it is very pretty in spring when seen growing upon old walls, and other like places, where it is generally abundant. Any soil seems to suit these plants; but if it consists chiefly of loam, so much the better they will grow; seed is produced in abundance. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Draba præcox</i> . 2. <i>D. verna</i> . | | | |
| americana . . . White . . . 3, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1816 | | | |
| præcox, 1 . . . White . . . 3, H. A. Caucasus . . . 1820 | | | |
| vulgaris, 2 . . . White . . . 3, H. A. Britain . . . | | | |
| EROSE, gnawed, bitten; a term used to denote a particular kind of irregular denticulation. | | | |
| EROSELY-ROOTED, the teeth are gnawed, or erose. | | | |
| ERRHINE, promoting a discharge of mucus from the nostrils. | | | |
| ERPETERON, Decandolle. From <i>erpetos</i> , creeping, and <i>ion</i> , the Greek name for violet; in reference to the creeping rooting stems. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceæ</i> . Small, but pretty evergreen creepers, of much interest; they grow in sandy peat, and are multiplied by parting the roots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Viola hederacea</i> . 2. <i>V. hederacea</i> <i>Elatines</i> . | | | |
| hederacea, 1 . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, F. Ev. Cr. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | | |
| reniformis, 2 . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, F. Ev. Cr. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | | |
| ERUBESCENS, reddish, blush-coloured. | | | |
| ERUCA, Tournefort. From <i>uro</i> , to burn; the seeds have a burning taste, and when applied to the skin, cause blisters. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . These plants possess but little to recommend them; they will grow in any common soil, and may be increased from seed. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Brassica Eruca</i> . | | | |
| hispida . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Naples . . . 1800 | | | |
| sativa, 1 . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1573 | | | |
| alba-glabra . . . White . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1577 | | | |
| alba-pilosa . . . White . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1577 | | | |
| erucoides . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1577 | | | |
| erucoides . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1577 | | | |
| flava glabra . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1577 | | | |
| flava-pilosa . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1577 | | | |
| turgida . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1577 | | | |
| vesicaria . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1820 | | | |
| ERUCARIA, Gartner. Said to be from <i>eruca</i> , a rocket, because of its analogy. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . These are uninteresting dwarf annuals, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cordylocarpus levigatus</i> . 2. <i>Brassica crassifolia</i> . 3. <i>Sinapis hispanica</i> — <i>atleppica</i> 1, <i>crassifolia</i> 2, <i>tenusifolia</i> 3. | | | |
| ERVUM, Linn. From <i>erw</i> , tilled land, in Celtic; some of the species are a pest in cultivated ground. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Plants with little to recommend them; they are of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Vicia Ervilia</i> , <i>Ervilia sativa</i> . 2. <i>Vicia gracilis</i> . 3. <i>E. soloniense</i> , <i>uniflorum</i> , <i>Cicer ervoides</i> . 4. <i>Vicia articulata</i> , <i>Lathyrus monanthos</i> . 5. <i>E. lentoides</i> . | | | |
| Ervilia, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. . . 1596 | | | |
| Léns . . . Pa. blue . . . 6, H. Cl. A. France . . . 1548 | | | |
| monanthos, 4 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. . . 1798 | | | |
| dispærum, Ervilia 1, <i>gracilis</i> 2, <i>hirsutum</i> , <i>lenticulæ</i> 3, <i>nigræcans</i> 5, <i>pubescens</i> , <i>tetraspermum</i> . | | | |
| ERVYNG, see Ervynium. | | | |
| ERVYNGIUM, Tournefort. From <i>erewgo</i> , to belch; according to Dioscorides, this plant is a specific against all complaints arising from flatulence. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Most of the species of this extensive genus are extremely orna- | | | |

mental and beautiful, more especially the harder kinds, which are, on that account, particularly well adapted for the flower-border. They thrive best in a light sandy soil, though they will grow in any common garden soil. The greenhouse and frame kinds should be grown in pots, so that they may be sheltered in winter. They are readily increased by seeds, or dividing at the roots. The roots of *E. campestris* are slightly aromatic.

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| alpinum . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1597 |
| amethystinum . . . | Lgt. blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | S. Wytia . . . | 1648 |
| Andersonii . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | | 1800 |
| asiaticum . . . | White . . . | 8. | H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1699 |
| Aquifolium . . . | Blue . . . | 8. | H. Her. P. | Spain . . . | 1816 |
| asperifolium . . . | White . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | | 1820 |
| azurum . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1790 |
| Bourgati . . . | Pa. blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | S. France | 1731 |
| bromeliæfolium . . . | White . . . | 7. | S. Her. P. | N. Spain | 1824 |
| cæruleum . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | Caspian . . . | 1816 |
| campestris . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | Britain . . . | |
| Cervantesii . . . | Green . . . | 8. | G. Her. P. | Mexico . . . | 1820 |
| comatum . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | G. Her. P. | Spain . . . | 1818 |
| corniculatum . . . | Green . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | Portugal | 1803 |
| dichotomum . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1820 |
| dilatatum . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | Portugal | 1821 |
| embractatum . . . | Green . . . | 7. | G. Her. P. | B. Avres . . . | 1817 |
| fœtidum . . . | Green . . . | 9. | S. Her. P. | W. Ind. | 1714 |
| gallidum . . . | Green . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | Portugal | 1810 |
| giantum . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | Caucasus | 1820 |
| glomeratum . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1826 |
| græcæ . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | S. Her. P. | N. Spain | 1824 |
| longifolium . . . | White . . . | 7. | S. Her. P. | Mexico . . . | 1820 |
| maritimum . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | Britain . . . | |
| ovatum . . . | White . . . | 7. | G. Her. P. | N. Holl. | 1824 |
| planum . . . | Lgt. blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | Europe . . . | 1596 |
| pusillum . . . | Green . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | Spain . . . | 1640 |
| rigidum . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | France . . . | 1816 |
| serratum . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | G. Her. P. | N. Spain | 1800 |
| tenue . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. A. | Spain . . . | 1824 |
| tricuspidatum . . . | Green . . . | 9. | H. B. | Spain . . . | 1639 |
| triquetrum . . . | Blue . . . | 7. | H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1824 |
| virgatum . . . | Lgt. blue . . . | 6. | H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1810 |
| virginianum . . . | Blue . . . | 8. | H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | |

ERYSIMUM, Gartner. From *erion*, to draw, to cure; It is reckoned a powerful cure for a sore throat; it is also said to draw and produce blisters. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. An extensive genus, of little merit. The herbaceous kinds thrive well in common soil, or in a mixture of loam and peat; they may be increased by cuttings, under a glass. The annual and biennial species mesely require sowing in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1. *Brassica alpina*. 2. *E. diffusum*. 3. *Cheiranthus virgatus*. 4. *Brassica austriaca*. 5. *Cheiranthus bicolor*. 6. *C. alpinus*. 7. *C. collinus*. 8. *C. decubens*. 9. *C. dubius*. 10. *C. firmus*. 11. *C. helveticus*. 12. *C. armeniacus*. 13. *C. erysimoides*. 14. *C. leptophyllum*. 15. *E. grandiflorum*. 16. *E. grandiflorum*. 17. *Brassica orientalis*. 18. *Cheiranthus rhaticus*. 19. *C. quadrangularis*. 20. *C. siliculosum*. 21. *C. strigosum*. 22. *C. hieracifolius*. 23. *C. versicolor*.

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|------------------------|--------------|----|----|---------------------|------|
| altissimum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | Germany . . . | 1818 |
| Andrejoscianum 2 | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. Tauria . . . | 1818 |
| aëreum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. Caucasus | 1820 |
| bicolor, 5 . . . | Yellow . . . | 5. | H. | B. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| caucasicum, 6 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| collinum, 7 . . . | Yellow . . . | 5. | H. | B. Caucasus | 1823 |
| decubens, 8 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| firmum, 10 . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. | H. | B. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| hieracifolium . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. N. Eur. | 1816 |
| ibericum, 12 . . . | Yellow . . . | 5. | H. | B. Armenia | 1803 |
| intermedium . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| leptophyllum, 14 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. Iberia . . . | 1821 |
| longifolium, 16 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. S. Eur. | 1823 |
| longicaulisum 2 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| perfoliatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| perfoliatum, 17 . . . | White . . . | 5. | H. | A. Austria . . . | 1818 |
| pumilum . . . | Yellow . . . | 5. | H. | B. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| quadricornè . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | A. Siberia . . . | 1821 |
| Redowskii . . . | White . . . | 6. | H. | B. Siberia . . . | 1821 |
| rhaticum, 18 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| strigosum, 21 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. Siberia . . . | 1806 |
| strictum, 22 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | B. Austria . . . | 1819 |
| suffruticosum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. | H. | E. Europe . . . | 1820 |
| versicolor, 23 . . . | Varieg. . . | 5. | H. | H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1825 |

alpinum 1, *angustifolium* 3, *asperum*, *austriacum* 4, *cheiranthoides*, *cuspidatum*, *diffusum*, *dubium* 9, *exaltatum*, *helveticum*, *lancoletatum* 13, *leptotylum* 15, *Marshallianum*, *odoratum*, *repandum*, *sessiliflorum* 19, *scitulum*, *siliculosum* 20, *virgatum*.

ERYTHRÆ, Decandolle. The name given to mildew by the Greeks. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Very minute, mostly whitish species, found most

commonly in autumn, on a great variety of plants, shrubs, and trees—*adnæcæ*, *Poppuli*, *Prunastri*, *bicornis*, *communis*, *Cichoracearum*, *Leguminosarum*, *Polygonearum*, *Ranunculicarum*, *Umbelliferarum*, *dicentricæ*, *depressæ*, *Artemisidæ*, *Bardanæ*, *fuliginæ*, *guttatæ*, *coryli*, *Ulmorum*, *lamprocarpæ*, *penicillatæ*, *Berberidæ*, *Grossulariæ*.

ERYTHRÆÆ, Richard. From *erythros*, red; alluding to the colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. The species of this genus are pretty, but not easy of cultivation. The herbaceous species require an open, loamy soil, and may be increased by divisions. The annuals and biennials require sowing in the open border, in autumn, or they will not come up. *Synonymes*: 1. *Chironia Centaurium*. 2. *C. littoralis*. 3. *C. pulchella*.

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| aggregatâ . . . | Red . . . | 7. | H. | B. S. Eur. | 1824 |
| Cæchanshûan . . . | Pink . . . | 7. | F. | A. Chile . . . | 1825 |
| Centaurium, 1 . . . | Pink . . . | 7. | H. | A. Britain . . . | |
| confertâ . . . | Pink . . . | 6. | G. Her. P. | Spain . . . | 1824 |
| latifoliâ . . . | Pink . . . | 6. | H. | A. Britain . . . | |
| littoralis, 2 . . . | Pink . . . | 5. | H. | A. England . . . | |
| lateâ . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. | H. | A. S. Eur. | 1824 |
| maritimâ . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. | G. Her. P. | Tr. S. Eur. | 1777 |
| Massonâ . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. | F. Her. P. | Azores . . . | 1777 |
| pulchellâ, 3 . . . | Pink . . . | 6. | H. | A. England . . . | |
| spiciatâ . . . | Pink . . . | 7. | H. | A. S. France . . . | 1820 |

ERYTHRINÆ, Linn. From *erythros*, red; in reference to the colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. These are all splendid plants, with fine large leaves, and beautiful, brilliant, scarlet, or red flowers; the compost best suited for them is one part fresh maiden loam, one part sandy peat, and one part of horse-dung, well rotted and pulverised. The whole should be well incorporated and chopped, and also well exposed during frost in winter. As soon as the plants have done growing, cut them down, and set them in a cool greenhouse, where they may be kept quite dry till the end of November, when they may be potted into fresh soil, and pots of a proper size. When potted, water, and set them in a house where the heat is about sixty degrees, and about March they will flower in perfection. When the plants are again out of flower, cut them down, as before, to five or six eyes, according to the strength of the stems; re-pot them, and place them in the stove until they have taken root, and made shoots from nine to twelve inches, when they must be removed to a house of the temperature of from fifty-five to sixty degrees, allowing them plenty of light; they must be frequently syringed, to prevent the attacks of the red spider. Continue this treatment till they show flower, then allow them plenty of air and moisture, and they will flower freely again in July, after which, it is advisable to give them their winter. Cuttings taken off at a joint, without depriving them of their leaves, root readily in sand, under a hand-glass, in a moist heat. *E. Crista-galli*, and *E. laurifolia*, will thrive and flower freely in warm sheltered situations out of doors; in such a situation they are killed to the stump in winter without they are cut down to about four inches of the stem, and sheltered by an inverted flower-pot. *Synonymes*: 1. *E. velutina*. 2. *E. arborea*.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| abyssinica . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | S. Abyssinia . . . | 1820 | |
| aculea*assinâ . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | S. | 1800 | |
| arborescens . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1818 | |
| australis . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | T. Moreton B. | 1830 | |
| cafrâ . . . | Scarlet . . . | G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | 1816 | |
| carneâ . . . | Pink . . . | 5. | S. Ev. | T. Vern Cruz . . . | 1733 |
| Coraliflorandrum . . . | Scarlet . . . | 5. | S. Ev. | T. W. Ind. | 1690 |
| Crista-galli . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6. | S. Ev. | P. Brazil . . . | 1771 |
| emedandri, 1 . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | S. | | |
| fulgida . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | S. E. Ind. | 1801 | |
| fuscâ . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1800 | |
| glaucâ . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Her. P. | Caraccas . . . | 1819 | |
| herbaceâ . . . | Scarlet . . . | 7. | G. Her. P. | Carolina . . . | 1824 |
| horrîdâ . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | S. Mexico . . . | 1824 | |
| incanâ . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | S. E. Ind. | 1820 | |
| indicâ . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1814 | |
| laurifolia . . . | Scarlet . . . | 8. | S. Her. P. | S. Amer. | 1800 |
| macrophyllâ . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | T. Teneriffe . . . | 1822 | |
| mitis . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | T. Caraccas . . . | 1790 | |
| nânâ . . . | Scarlet . . . | G. De. S. | | 1823 | |
| ovalifolia . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | S. E. Ind. | 1816 | |
| ovalis . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | S. Nepal . . . | 1820 | |
| pectâ . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | S. E. Ind. | 1696 | |
| piscidioides . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | T. E. Ind. | 1800 | |
| poianthas . . . | Scarlet . . . | S. Ev. | T. S. Amer. | 1820 | |

| ERY | EUC | EUC | EUC |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----|
| portulcensis | Scarlet | S. Ev. S. Porto Rico . 1800 | |
| resupinata | Scarlet | S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823 | |
| rubrinifolia | Scarlet | S. Ev. T. Bogota . . . 1823 | |
| secundiflora | Scarlet | S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1820 | |
| spathacea | Scarlet | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1824 | |
| speciosa | Scarlet | 9, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1805 | |
| stricta | Scarlet | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816 | |
| suberosa | Scarlet | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1816 | |
| umbrosa, 2 | Scarlet | S. Ev. T. Caracac . . 1817 | |
| velutina | Scarlet | S. Ev. T. Caracac . . 1810 | |
| ERYTHROLŒNA, Sweet. From <i>erythros</i> , red, and <i>chlœna</i> , a cloak; alluding to the scales of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A very pretty Mexican species, producing its scarlet and orange flowers in abundance; it delights in a rich soil, and young plants are readily obtained from seed. | | | |
| conspicua | Scar. oran. | 9, H. B. Mexico . . . 1825 | |
| ERYTHRŒNŪM, Linn. From <i>erythros</i> , red; in allusion to the colour of the leaves and flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliacææ</i> . These are handsome, though dwarf-growing plants. They all thrive in common garden soil, except <i>E. lanceolatum</i> , which requires a peat soil, or it will not succeed; they are increased from offsets. <i>Synonyme: 1. E. americanum.</i> | | | |
| albifidum | White | 4, H. Bl. P. Louisiana . 1824 | |
| Dens canis | Red lilac | 3, H. Bl. P. Europe . . 1596 | |
| albifidum | White | 3, H. Bl. P. Italy . . . 1596 | |
| rubrum | Red lilac | 3, H. Bl. P. Europe . . 1596 | |
| grandiflorum | Yellow | 5, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. . 1826 | |
| lanceolatum, 1 | Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. . 1665 | |
| ERYTHROPHLŒM, R. Brown. From <i>erythros</i> , red; in reference to the red juice which flows from the tree when cut. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosææ</i> . This is a lofty and an ornamental tree, growing about a hundred feet high. The natives of many parts of Western Africa use the red juice of the tree as an ordeal, to detect the guilt of those accused of any crime. The juice is taken in large draughts, and those who are not sufficiently strong to stand this ordeal, are pronounced guilty, and those who are, are considered innocent; whence the tree is called <i>Gregre-tree</i> , or <i>Ordeal-tree</i> . <i>Synonyme: 1. Afzelia grandis.</i> | | | |
| guineensè | Pa. yel. | S. Ev. T. S. Leone . . 1793 | |
| ERYTHRŒXYLŒN, Linn. From <i>erythros</i> , red, and <i>xylon</i> , wood; the wood of the trees is red. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Malpighiacææ</i> . These trees are not possessed of much beauty. They require to be grown in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings, not too ripe, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. | | | |
| havanensè | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. T. Havannah . 1822 | |
| hypericifolium | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1818 | |
| laurifolium | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1823 | |
| ESCALLŒNYĀ, Mutis. In honour of Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America, who first found the species in New Granada. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Escalloniacææ</i> . All the species of this genus are very fine, evergreen, greenhouse shrubs, several of which are sufficiently hardy to stand our winters when planted against a south wall, with the protection of a mat in severe weather. They grow best in a mixture of peat, sand, and loam; cuttings taken off as soon as the wood is ripened, will root readily if planted in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonyme: 1. E. bifida.</i> | | | |
| discolor | White | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820 | |
| glandulosa | Red | 9, G. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1827 | |
| illinita | White | 3, G. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1830 | |
| montevideensis, 1 | White | 8, G. Ev. S. Monte Vid. 1827 | |
| pulverulenta | White | G. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1831 | |
| rubra | Red | 9, G. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1827 | |
| viscosa | White | G. Ev. S. Mendoza . . 1829 | |
| ESCHAROTIC , having the power to scar or burn the skin. | | | |
| ESCHSCHŒLZTĀ, see Chrysiids. | | | |
| ESCULENT , good for food. | | | |
| ETHULĀ, Cassini. Meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositææ</i> . Stove annuals, not worth cultivating, except in botanical collections. <i>Synonyme: 1. E. sinapifolia, brasiliensis, conyzoides, divaricata, integrifolia 1.</i> | | | |
| EUCALYPTŒS, L'Heritier. From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>kalypto</i> , to cover; the limb of the calyx covers the flower before expansion, and afterwards falls off in the [127] | | | |
| shape of a lid, or cover. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtacææ</i> . All the species of this genus are very tall and handsome, and as they grow fast, are well adapted for conservatories. <i>E. perfoliata</i> will endure the open air against a south wall, in which situation it looks very handsome, on account of its hoary, bluish foliage, and neat growth of the branches. They delight to grow in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and cuttings, not too ripe, root readily in sand, under a glass. A kind of gum, called <i>kino</i> , is got from <i>E. resinifera</i> , and sold in the medicine bazaars of India; and various other species yield a large quantity of tannin, which is extracted from the trees in New Holland, and sent to the English market, and is said to be twice as powerful in its operations as oak-bark. <i>Synonyme: 1. E. cordata.</i> | | | |
| alata | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1816 | |
| albicaulis | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1810 | |
| amygdalifolia | White | G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1820 | |
| angustifolia | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1810 | |
| botryoides | White | 6, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1803 | |
| capitellata | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1804 | |
| cornuta | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1803 | |
| corymbosa | White | G. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . 1788 | |
| cotinifolia | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1818 | |
| curvata | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| elongata | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| eugenifolides | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1810 | |
| globulus | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1803 | |
| hæmâtostoma | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| heterophylla | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| hirsuta | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1818 | |
| hypericifolia | White | 6, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1794 | |
| incessata | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| longifolia | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1818 | |
| marginata | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1794 | |
| media | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| microphylla | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| mucronata | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| multiflora | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| myrtifolia | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| obliqua | White | 7, G. Ev. T. V. D. L. . . 1774 | |
| orbicularis | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1816 | |
| ovata | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| paniculata | White | G. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . 1804 | |
| pauciflora | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| perfoliata | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1817 | |
| persicifolia | White | 7, G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1817 | |
| phylvroides | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| pilularis | White | G. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . 1804 | |
| piperata | White | G. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . 1788 | |
| pulchella | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| pulverulenta, 1 | White | 6, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1816 | |
| pulvifera | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1824 | |
| purpurascens | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| resinifera | White | 5, G. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . 1788 | |
| reticulata | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| robusta | White | 8, G. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . 1794 | |
| rostrata | White | G. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . 1804 | |
| saligna | White | G. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . 1804 | |
| scabra | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1810 | |
| stenophylla | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| stricta | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1804 | |
| tereticornis | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| triangata | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| undulata | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| verrucosa | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| viminialis | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1810 | |
| virgata | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1810 | |
| EUCCHARIDĪUM, Fischer and Meyer. From <i>eucharis</i> , agreeable; in allusion to the appearance of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceææ</i> . A pretty little plant, nearly allied to <i>Clarkia</i> ; it flowers about six weeks from the time of germination, and is perfectly hardy. | | | |
| concinnum | Purple | 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1836 | |
| EUCHEILŒS, R. Brown. From <i>eu</i> , well, or good, and <i>cheilos</i> , a lip; the upper lip of the calyx is very large. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosææ</i> . A very pretty plant when in flower. For culture and propagation, see <i>Pultenea</i> . | | | |
| obcordatus | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 | |
| EUCHEOMĀ, Nuttall. From <i>eu</i> , well, or good, and <i>chroma</i> , a colour; alluding to the colour of the bractæas. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariacææ</i> . Dwarf ornamental plants, of easy culture. <i>Synonyme: 1. Bartsia coccinea, Castilleja coccinea. 2. Castilleja sessiliflora, grandiflora.</i> | | | |
| coccinea, 1 | Yellow | 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1787 | |
| grandiflora, 2 | Pur. yel. | 7, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1811 | |
| EUCLEĀ, Linn. Derived from <i>eukleia</i> , glory; allud- | | | |

| EUC | EUL | EUN | EUP |
|---|--------------------|--|------|
| ing to the beautiful evergreen foliage. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . These are very ornamental shrubs, succeeding in peat and loam mixed, and multiplied from cuttings. | | | |
| racemosa | White | 11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1772 |
| unoulata | White | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| EUCLEIDUM, R. Brown. From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>kleidoo</i> , to shut up; on account of the well-closed seed-pods. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Plants which are only worth growing in general collections. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Bunias syriaca</i> . 2. <i>Vella tenuissima</i> . | | | |
| syriacum, 1 | White | 7, H. A. Levant | 1778 |
| tataricum, 2 | White | 7, H. A. Tartary | 1821 |
| EUCOMIS, Linn. From <i>eukomes</i> , beautiful-haired; alluding to the tufted crown of the flower-spike. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . Ornamental plants, succeeding in any rich soil, and increased from offsets. | | | |
| bifolia | Lgt. grn. | 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| nana | Brown | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| punctata | Grn. brn. | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1783 |
| purpureocallis | Grn. brn. | 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| regia | Green | 3, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| strata | Green | G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| undulata | Green | 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| EUCROSIA, Ker. From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>krossos</i> , a fringe; in allusion to the beautiful fringe of the flower, formed by the cup of the stamens. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . This is a very pretty bulb, with orange-coloured flowers; it thrives in light loam, and is increased from offsets. | | | |
| bicolor | Orange | 4, G. Bl. P. C. Horn | 1816 |
| EUDESMIA, R. Brown. From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>desma</i> , a bundle; the stamens are connected into bundles. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i> . An ornamental evergreen tree, about sixteen feet high, and producing an abundance of flowers; it thrives in sandy peat, and is increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| tetragona | Red | 7, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| EUGENIA, Linn. In honour of Prince Eugene of Savoy, a great patron of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i> . A very ornamental and highly useful genus of plants, requiring the same treatment in culture and propagation as <i>Jamböia</i> . | | | |
| acuminata | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| auriculata | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1825 |
| axillaris | White | 9, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1793 |
| balanata | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| barneata | White | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| bracteata | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| buxifolia | White | 5, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1818 |
| cerasoides | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| elliptica | White | 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1790 |
| frögrändä | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1820 |
| fragrans | White | 4, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1790 |
| glandulifera | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1825 |
| glauca | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| gracilis | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1825 |
| javänica | White | S. Ev. S. Java | 1823 |
| latifolia | White | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1793 |
| ligustrina | White | 8, S. Ev. S. Hispani. | 1798 |
| macrocarpa | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| Mini | White | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1803 |
| obovata | White | S. Ev. S. L. France | 1823 |
| obovatifolia | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1821 |
| petioloides | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1825 |
| pulchella | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| rogosa | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| sinensis | White | 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1823 |
| sumatrana | White | S. Ev. S. Sumatra | 1823 |
| ternifolia | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| uniflora | White | 2, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1759 |
| EULOPHIA, R. Brown. From <i>eulophos</i> , a handsome crest; in allusion to the labellum bearing elevated lines, or ridges. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This is a very pretty genus of tuberous-rooted plants. They must be kept perfectly dry when in a torpid state, and may be in every other respect treated as <i>Betias</i> . | | | |
| barbata | Yelsh. | 7, G. Ter. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| ensata | Yelsh. | G. Ter. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| guineensis | Pur. brn. | 9, S. Ter. S. Leone | 1822 |
| longicornis | Yel. grn. | 7, G. Ter. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| lürda | Yel. brn. | 1, S. Epi. S. Leone | 1825 |
| macrostachya | Yel. grn. | 10, S. Ter. Ceylon | 1825 |
| tristis | Dark | 6, G. Ter. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| viridis | Grn. yel. | 7, S. Ter. C. E. Ind. | 1825 |
| EUNOMIA, Decandolle. From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>nomos</i> , order; because the leaves are opposite, and the seeds twin. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . This is a pretty little plant, growing freely in sand, loam, and peat, and increased by cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass, or by seed. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Lepidium oppositifolium</i> . | | | |
| oppositifolia, 1 | White | 6, F. Her. P. Syria | 1827 |
| EUONIMUS, Linn. From <i>eu</i> , good, and <i>onoma</i> , a name, succeeding in general. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Celastraceae</i> . This is a genus of largish and ornamental shrubs, well suited for large shrubberies. <i>E. atropurpureus</i> , and <i>E. latifolius</i> , are the most showy; any situation or soil will suit them. They increase by seed, or cuttings of the ripened wood, put in in autumn, will take root. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>E. scandens</i> . | | | |
| americanus | Pink | 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1683 |
| angustifolius | Yel. red | 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1806 |
| atropurpureus | Purple | 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1756 |
| bullatus | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. Nepal | 1828 |
| chinensis | Pink | 5, F. De. S. China | 1820 |
| echinatus | White | 5, F. De. S. Nepal | 1824 |
| europeus | White | 6, H. De. S. Britain | 1829 |
| foliis-variegatis | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | 1829 |
| leucocarpus | White | 6, H. De. S. Britain | 1829 |
| pumilus | White | 6, H. De. S. | 1829 |
| grandiflorus | White | 6, F. Ev. S. Nepal | 1824 |
| grösus | White | 5, F. Ev. S. Nepal | 1824 |
| Hamiltonianus | White | 3, F. Ev. T. Nepal | 1825 |
| japonicus | Pink | 7, F. Ev. S. Japan | 1804 |
| latifolius | Green | 6, H. De. S. Austria | 1790 |
| laedus | White | 6, H. De. S. Nepal | 1829 |
| micranthus | White | 6, H. De. S. Nepal | 1820 |
| nanus | White | H. De. S. Caucasus | 1825 |
| obovatus | Pink | 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| sarmentosus, 1 | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| verrucosus | Green | 5, H. De. S. Austria | 1763 |
| EUPATORIUM, Linnaeus derived the name from Mithridates Eupator, who used it as a counterpoison. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Some species of this genus are very ornamental, as <i>E. floribundum</i> , while others, as <i>E. coriaceum</i> , are quite uninteresting. They require a mixture of peat and loam to grow in, and young plants are obtained from seeds without difficulty. <i>E. Ayapanä</i> has been famed for curing the bite of serpents, and an infusion of its leaves forms excellent diet-drink, and when fresh bruised, are said to be very useful for cleaning the face of a foul ulcer. <i>E. perfoliatum</i> is tonic, stomachic, and febrifugal. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>E. nepalense</i> . 2. <i>E. atriplicifolium</i> . 3. <i>E. molle</i> , <i>Ageratum guianense</i> . 4. <i>E. cordatum</i> . 5. <i>Eriopappus paniculatus</i> . 6. <i>E. Dalea</i> . 7. <i>E. atriplicifolium</i> . | | | |
| acuminatum, 1 | White | 8, G. Ev. S. Nepal | 1819 |
| agrostoides | White | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1640 |
| album | White | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| altissimum | Pink | 9, H. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1699 |
| aromaticum | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1739 |
| Ayapanä | Pur. yel. | S. Her. P. Brazil | 1831 |
| canescens | Pur. yel. | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1821 |
| cannabinum | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | 1821 |
| ceanothifolium | White | 8, H. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1824 |
| chamedrifolium | Blue | 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1824 |
| conopifolium | White | 8, H. Her. P. Carolina | 1824 |
| Dalea | Pink | 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1773 |
| deltoides | Purple | 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1822 |
| femineuleaceum | Pa. yel. | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1807 |
| floribundum | Blue | 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1823 |
| Fraseri | White | 8, H. Her. P. Carolina | 1820 |
| glandulosum | White | 8, H. Her. P. Mexico | 1826 |
| hyssopifolium | White | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1699 |
| irresoides | White | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Tw. N. Guinada | 1820 |
| ivresifolium | Pink | 9, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1794 |
| lamifolium | Pink | 9, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1823 |
| lanceolatum | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1819 |
| linearifolium | White | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| macrophyllum, 3 | White | 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1823 |
| masculatum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1656 |
| melissoides, 4 | White | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| montanum | White | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1820 |
| notata | White | 8, G. Har. P. Mexico | 1827 |
| odoratum | Pink | 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1752 |
| paniculatum, 5 | Pink | 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1818 |
| parviflorum, 6 | White | 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1826 |
| perfoliatum | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1699 |
| pubescens | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1819 |
| punctatum | Purple | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1815 |
| purpureum | Pink | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1640 |
| rotundifolium | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1699 |
| salvifolium | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1814 |
| scandens | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. | 1821 |

| EUP | EUP | EUP | EUP |
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| serotinum | Violet . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1824 | coriifolia | Apetal . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| sessilifolium | White . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1777 | conifolia | Apetal . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1690 |
| equisetatum | Purple . 8, G. Her. P. Mexico . 1827 | crispifolia | Apetal . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1819 |
| viridatum | Purple . 8, H. Her. P. Syria . . 1807 | cruentata | Apetal . 7, G. Her. P. St. Louis . 1831 |
| teucriifolium | White . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1816 | cucumerina | Apetal . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1831 |
| trifoliatum | Purple . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1768 | cyathophlora | Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1800 |
| truncatum | White . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1800 | Cyparissias | Apetal . 7, H. Her. P. England . 1800 |
| urticifolium | Pink . 9, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1803 | dendroides | Apetal . 7, H. Ev. S. Italy . . 1768 |
| veronicifolium | Blue . 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1825 | denticulata | Apetal . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1810 |
| verticillatum | Purple . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811 | diversifolia | Apetal . 5, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1823 |
| villosum | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | dulcis | Apetal . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1759 |
| xalapense | White . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1826 | eneagona | Apetal . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| <i>baccharoides, coriacea, macrantha 2, parviflora 6, populifolia, pulchellum, repandum 7, triflorum.</i> | | | |
| EUPHORBIA. Linnaeus named this genus after Euphorbus, a physician to Juba, King of Mauritania. Linn. 11, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . This is an exceedingly variable, and very extensive genus of plants, comprising a number of very handsome species, as well as a number that are entirely unworthy of cultivation. Many of the stove and greenhouse species are of succulent nature, therefore require to be grown in a dry soil, consisting of loam, and old brick and lime rubbish; they require but little water; those that are not of a succulent nature require a light rich soil, and plenty of moisture. They all abound in a milky juice. Sweet says, "The way we have succeeded best in striking the cuttings, is to stick them in the tan among the pots, in a good heat, and not cover them with any glass; but the best way of getting good plants is from seed, which will ripen plentifully if care be taken to fertilize the stigmas with the pollen when in bloom." The hardy perennial species thrive in any common garden soil, and increase by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. The hardy annuals and biennials merely require sowing in the open ground. The tender kinds must be sown in the hothouse, or in a hothed frame, and when potted off, must be set with other tender annuals and biennials. The root of <i>E. speciosa</i> is said to be equal to the true <i>Ippecacuanha</i> . <i>E. antiquorum, canariensis</i> , and some other fleshy species, produce the drug <i>Euphorbium</i> , which is the inspissated milky juice of such plants. The native practitioners of India prescribe internally the juice of the leaves of <i>nerifolia</i> as a purge and deobstruent. The Tamool doctors of India give the leaves and seeds of <i>E. thymifolia</i> in worm cases. In India, the fresh acrid juice of <i>E. Tivucalli</i> is used as a vesicatory. The juice of <i>E. heptagona</i> , according to Virey, furnishes the Ethiopians with a deadly poison for their arrows. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>E. bupleuroides</i> . 2. <i>Medusa major</i> . 3. <i>Treisia tuberculata</i> . 4. <i>Dactylanthus globosa</i> . 5. <i>Treisia clava</i> . 6. <i>T. hystrix</i> . 7. <i>E. virgata</i> . 8. <i>Dactylanthus patula</i> . 9. <i>Tithymalus pendulus</i> . 10. <i>E. minima</i> . 11. <i>E. rigida</i> . 12. <i>E. jacquiniflora</i> . 13. <i>Tithymalus geniculatus</i> . 14. <i>Tithymalus repandus</i> . 15. <i>Croton clutioides</i> . | | | |
| affinis | Apetal . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1820 | parviflora | Apetal . 7, G. Ev. S. A. Ceylon . 1820 |
| alpelica | Apetal . 7, F. Her. P. Crete . . . 1739 | Parviflora | Apetal . 8, F. Ev. P. England . 1820 |
| ambigua | Apetal . 5, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1817 | suffruticosa | Apetal . 8, F. Ev. S. Europe . 1820 |
| amygdaloides | Apetal . 4, H. Ev. S. England . . 1815 | patula, 8 | Apetal . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1768 |
| non-camperoides | Apetal . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1826 | pendula, 9 | Apetal . S. Ev. S. 1808 |
| anacantha | Apetal . 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1727 | pentagona | Apetal . S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824 |
| angulata | Apetal . 8, H. Her. P. Austria . 1821 | petaloides, 11 | Apetal . 7, H. Ev. S. 1795 |
| angustifolia | Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Trinidad . 1827 | petaloides, 11 | Apetal . 5, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1800 |
| antiquorum | Apetal . 4, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1768 | pisicataria | Apetal . G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1777 |
| aphylla | Apetal . G. Ev. S. Tenerife . 1815 | Pithyisa | Apetal . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1741 |
| Apios | Apetal . 7, G. Ev. S. Candia . . 1596 | plumosa | Apetal . 7, H. A. 1816 |
| atlantica, 1 | Apetal . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1816 | polytricha | Apetal . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| atropurpurea | Apetal . 7, G. Ev. S. Tenerife . 1815 | portlandica | Apetal . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . 1820 |
| balsamifera | Apetal . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1779 | portulacoides | Apetal . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1816 |
| biglandulosa | Apetal . S. Ev. S. Bourbon . . 1808 | procumbens | Apetal . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1768 |
| bimbellata | Apetal . H. Her. P. Barbary . 1779 | prolifera | Apetal . 5, H. Her. P. Nepal . . 1820 |
| Bojei | Scarlet . 11, S. Ev. S. Madagascar . 1826 | prunifolia, 12 | Apetal . 8, G. B. 1799 |
| brasilensis | Apetal . 8, H. A. Brazil 1826 | pubescens | Apetal . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1817 |
| bracteata | Apetal . 8, S. Ev. S. 1809 | punicata | Apetal . 4, G. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1778 |
| bupleurifolia | Apetal . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1791 | purpurata | Apetal . 6, H. Her. P. France . . 1820 |
| canariensis | Apetal . 7, S. Ev. S. Canaries . 1697 | pyrifolia | Apetal . S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1826 |
| canescens | Apetal . H. A. Spain 1818 | reflexa | Apetal . 6, H. Her. P. 1820 |
| caerulea | Apetal . 6, S. Ev. S. Tenerife . 1815 | rennana, 13 | Apetal . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1808 |
| caspiota | Apetal . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1820 | rigida | Apetal . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1818 |
| Caput-Medusae, 2 | Apetal . 8, S. Ev. S. Africa . . 1731 | rubra | Apetal . 6, H. A. France . . 1818 |
| pumila | Apetal . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1768 | saxatilis | Apetal . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . 1817 |
| carniolica | Apetal . 8, H. Her. P. Carniola . 1796 | scordifolia | Apetal . 7, S. A. Africa . . . 1823 |
| Charicifolia | Apetal . 7, H. Ev. S. England . . 1824 | serpyllifolia | Apetal . 7, H. A. S. Amer. . 1817 |
| cereiformis | Apetal . 4, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1731 | serrata | Apetal . 7, F. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1710 |
| clava, 3 | Apetal . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | seticornis | Apetal . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1820 |
| congesta | Apetal . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1817 | silicifolia | Apetal . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1821 |
| Corderiana | Apetal . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1824 | | |

| EUP | EUR | EUR | EUT |
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| glauca | Apetal | 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| spathulifolia | Apetal | 8, G. Ev. S. | 1800 |
| spinosa | Apetal | 6, F. Ev. S. Levant | 1710 |
| spilendens | Scarlet | 6, S. Ev. S. I. France | 1826 |
| squarrosa | Apetal | S. Ev. S. | |
| stellatopina | Apetal | S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| tanicensis, 14 | Apetal | 7, H. A. N. Heb. | 1827 |
| tarickæ | Apetal | 6, H. A. Tauria | 1820 |
| tauriensis | Apetal | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1818 |
| terraeni | Apetal | 7, H. A. Europe | 1810 |
| tessellata | Apetal | 8, S. Ev. S. | 1768 |
| tetragona | Apetal | S. Ev. S. | |
| Tirocalli | Apetal | S. Ev. S. India | 1690 |
| toxicaria | Apetal | 7, S. Ev. S. Guinea | 1793 |
| trigona | Apetal | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1768 |
| trigonocarpa | Apetal | 6, H. Her. P. | 1823 |
| truncata | Apetal | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| tuberculata | Apetal | 12, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1815 |
| tuberosa | Apetal | 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1808 |
| uncinata | Apetal | 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| undulata | Apetal | 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1818 |
| uniflora | Apetal | 7, S. Tu. P. S. Amer. | 1827 |
| Valerianæ | Apetal | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1818 |
| varians | Apetal | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| virgatâ | Apetal | 9, H. A. Louisiana | 1811 |
| veneta | Apetal | 4, F. Ev. S. Europe | 1820 |
| villosa | Apetal | 6, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1820 |
| <i>acuminatâ, agrariâ, androsemitâ, Apis, bialatâ, Chamæsyce, ceratocarpa, condylocarpa, condensâ, corallinâ, corollatâ, cretica, crispâ, dentatâ, diffusâ, emarginatâ, exigûâ, falcatâ, fragiferâ, Gerardianâ, glaucocæna, glaucophyllâ, glareosâ, helioscopiâ, hypericifoliâ, hysopifoliâ, Humboldtâ, Ipecacuanhâ, Juncoides, Kunzei, Lathyrus, litvatâ, maculatâ, micranthâ, microphyllâ, Myrsinites, niceensis, ocy-motâ, orientalis, pallidâ, palustris, Pepsis, Peplus, peplodes, pictâ, pilosâ, piluliferâ, platyphyllis, poly-gonifoliâ, procerâ, prostratâ, provincialis, pterocæcâ, retusâ, rosâ, sâlicifoliâ, segetalis, serrulatâ, strictâ, sylvestricâ, thymifoliâ, uralensis, valentiniâ, verrucosâ, virgatâ.</i> | | | |
| ΕΥΦΟΡΙΑ, Jussieu. From <i>euphorus</i> , fertile; alluding to the fruit. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Sapindaceæ. A genus of fruit-bearing trees, attaining from fifteen to twenty feet high, and thriving in any rich mould; they may be increased either by layers or seed. Synonymes: 1. <i>Dimocarpus Litchi</i> . 2. <i>D. Longan</i> . 3. <i>Nephelium lappaceum, Scytalia Rambootan</i> . | | | |
| Litchi, 1 | White | 5, S. Ev. T. China | 1786 |
| Longanâ, 2 | White | 5, S. Ev. T. China | 1786 |
| Nephellium, 3 | White | 5, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1809 |
| verticillatâ | Wht. red | 5, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| ΕΥΦΡΑΣΙΑ, Linn. From <i>euphraino</i> , to delight; the plant has been supposed to cure blindness. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Scrophulariaceæ. These are interesting plants, particularly <i>E. officinatis</i> ; they thrive with the most common treatment. <i>E. officinatis</i> is slightly bitter and aromatic. Synonyme: 1. <i>E. satiburgensis</i> . | | | |
| alpinâ, 1 | Purple | 7, H. A. Europe | 1827 |
| linifolia | Purple | 8, H. A. France | 1826 |
| latea | Purple | 8, H. A. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| officinâlis | Purple | 8, H. A. Britain | |
| ΕΥΡΟΜΑΤΙΑ, R. Brown. From <i>euro</i> , well, and <i>pōma</i> , a lid; the flower is covered before expansion, in the manner of an extinguisher. Linn. 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Amonaceæ. An interesting, laurel-like shrub, succeeding in sandy peat and loam mixed; it is increased by cuttings, or seeds. | | | |
| laurina | | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| ΕΥΡΩΤΙΜ, Link. From <i>euros</i> , the Greek name of a kind of mouldiness. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi. Yellow and white Fungi, found at all seasons on dried plants, and rose-bushes— <i>herbariorum, Rosarum</i> . | | | |
| ΕΥΡΥΑ, Thunberg. From <i>eurya</i> , large; alluding to the large flowers. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Ternstramiaceæ. Evergreen shrubs, described as being very pretty; they succeed best in peat and loam, and are multiplied by cuttings in sand, or very sandy mould, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| chinensis | White | 6, S. Ev. S. China | 1823 |
| multiflora | White | F. Ev. S. Nepal | 1823 |
| ΕΥΡΥΛΕ, Salisbury. From <i>Euryale</i> , one of the Gorgons; alluding to the thorny menacing habit of the plant. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Nymphaeaceæ. This is a very handsome plant, on account of its fine large leaves, which float on the surface of the | | | |

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| water, in which it requires to be constantly grown. The only way of propagating it is by seed, which is readily obtained by shaking the pollen on the stigma when the flowers are well expanded. Synonyme: 1. <i>Anneslea spinosa</i> . | | | |
| ferox | Red | 8, S. Aq. P. India | 1809 |
| ΕΥΡΥΒΙΑ, Cassina. From <i>eurbies</i> , wide-spreading; alluding to its creeping offsets. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositæ. Rather a pretty plant, each corymb usually consisting of numerous heads of flowers. For culture and propagation, see <i>Aster</i> . Synonymes; 1. <i>Aster corymbosus, A. cordifolius</i> . | | | |
| corymbosâ, 1 | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1765 |
| ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕ, Salisbury. From <i>eurya</i> , broad, and <i>kleio</i> , to close up; the perianth is shut up by the tube of the stamens. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> . Ornamental plants, growing about two feet high. For culture and propagation, see <i>Pancretium</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Pancretium ambouense, Propiophis ambouensis</i> . 2. <i>P. australasicum</i> . 3. <i>Crinum nervosum</i> . | | | |
| amboinensis, 1 | White | 5, S. Bl. P. Amboyna | 1759 |
| australasica, 2 | White | 5, S. Bl. P. N. Holl. | 1821 |
| Cunninghamii | White | 3, S. Bl. P. N. Holl. | 1826 |
| nervosâ, 3 | White | 3, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| ΕΥΡΥΑΧΥΣ, Desfontaines. From <i>euro</i> , well, and <i>stachys</i> , a spike; alluding to the large flower spike. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Gramineæ. A pretty species of grass, of the easiest culture. Synonyme: 1. <i>Chloris petraea, Agrostis complanata</i> . | | | |
| petraâ, 1 | Apetal | 7, Grass. Jamaica | 1779 |
| ΕΥΣΤΙΟΛ, R. Brown. Derived from <i>eu</i> , good, and <i>stego</i> , a covering. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i> . This plant is described as being very ornamental; it will grow well in peat and loam, and is increased from cuttings in sand. Synonyme: 1. <i>Apocynum hastatum</i> . | | | |
| hastatâ, 1 | White | 7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| ΕΥΣΤΟΜΑ, Salisbury. From <i>eustoma</i> , beautiful mouth; referring to the flower. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceæ</i> . A very pretty annual, requiring to be sown on a gentle hotbed and transplanted into the open border, where it will produce flowers and seed in abundance. | | | |
| alenifolia | White | 7, H. A. I. Provid. | 1804 |
| ΕΥΣΤΡΕΦΗΣ, R. Brown. From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>strephe</i> , to twine; twining habit of the plants. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . These are very pretty evergreen twiners, and if carefully managed, they will succeed in sandy peat. Young plants are obtained from cuttings without any difficulty. | | | |
| angustifolius | Pa. pur. | 7, G. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. | 1820 |
| latifolius | Pa. pur. | 6, G. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. | 1800 |
| ΕΥΤΑΧΙΑ, R. Brown. From <i>eutaria</i> , modesty; in allusion to the delicate appearance of the plants when in flower. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . The plants of this genus are very pretty, and thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat. To have handsome bushy plants, the tops should be frequently plucked off, and in potting, plenty of drainage should be given. Cuttings root readily planted in sand, under a glass. Synonyme: 1. <i>Dillynia pungens</i> . | | | |
| Baxteri | Yellow | G. Fr. S. N. Holl. | 1830 |
| myrtifolia | Orange | 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| pygmaea, 1 | Orange | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| ΕΥΤΕΡΠΕ, Gartner. From <i>euterge</i> , pleasing; alluding to the habit of the species. Linn. 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmeæ</i> . This is a fine genus of palms; some of the species grow upwards of forty feet high. To grow them well, they require a sandy loamy soil, and plenty of heat; they are increased from seed. Mr. Loudon has the following notice of <i>E. oleracea</i> :—"It is the highest of the American palms. The sheaths of the leaves are very close, and form the green top of the trunk, a foot and a half in length. The inhabitants cut off this top, take out the white heart, of two or three inches in diameter, consisting of the leaves closely folded together, and eat it either raw, with pepper and salt, or fried with butter, like the artichoke."— <i>Ency. of Plants</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Areca oleracea</i> . 2. <i>A. epicata</i> . | | | |

| EUT | EXA | EXA | EYE | |
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| caribæa | Palm. W. Ind. | 1656 | pulchellum . . . Pink . . . 6, H. A. N. Jersey . . . 1826 | |
| globosa | Palm. Maurît. | 1819 | tetragonum . . . Blue . . . 8, H. A. Nepal . . . 1820 | |
| oleracea, 1 | Palm. Brazil | 1800 | EXARILLATE , without aril. | |
| pisiformis, 2 | Palm. Madagas. | 1819 | EXCÆCARIÄ , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>exæco</i> , to blind; it is said the juice has the power to cause the loss of sight. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiacææ</i> . Handsome, stove, evergreen species, thriving well in open loamy soil; they are increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. The juice of <i>E. agallocha</i> affects the eyes with intense pain. Rumphius says, "When sailors have been sent ashore to cut fuel, and accidentally rubbed their eyes with the juice of it, they became blinded, and ran about like distracted beings, and some of them finally lost their sight."— <i>Nat. Syst. Bot.</i> , p. 115. | |
| EUTHALÉS , <i>R. Brown.</i> From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>thaleo</i> , to push, or sprout. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Goode-niacææ</i> . This species is pretty, and will succeed well in loam and peat mixed; it is increased without any difficulty, by cuttings. | | | Agalochæa . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| trinervis | Pur. yel. . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1803 | glandulosa . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1821 | |
| EUTHAMÏÄ , <i>Nuttall.</i> From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>thames</i> , crowded; in allusion to the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see <i>Chrysocoma</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Chrysocoma graminifolia</i> , <i>Solidago lan-cœolata</i> . 2. <i>S. tenuifolia</i> . | | | serata White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1796 | |
| graminifolia, 1 | Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1758 | EXCÆPIS , without a stalk. | |
| tenuifolia, 2 | Yellow . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1758 | EXCENTRICAL , out of the centre. | |
| EUTOCÄ , <i>R. Brown.</i> From <i>eutoko</i> , fruitful; alluding to the great number of seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hydrophyllacææ</i> . The plants of this genus are very pretty. The seeds require to be sown in the flower-border early in spring, in light soil, where they will flower abundantly if not allowed to grow too thick. | | | EXCIPÛLÄ , <i>Fries.</i> From <i>excipio</i> , to catch, alluding to the roughness of the plant to the touch. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A minute species of black <i>Fungi</i> , found in autumn upon dead raspberry stems.— <i>Rübb.</i> | |
| divaricata | Lgt. vio. . . 5, H. A. California | 1833 | EXCISÄ , bluntly cut off. | |
| Franklini | Pink . . . 5, H. B. N. Amer. | 1827 | EXCORIATE , stripped of the skin. | |
| multiflora | Pink . . . 6, H. B. N. Amer. | 1826 | EXCURRENT , projecting beyond the edge or point of any thing. | |
| sericea | Blue . . . 6, H. B. N. Amer. | 1827 | EXIDÏÄ , <i>Fries.</i> From <i>exido</i> , to exude; alluding to the spores exuding from the receptacle. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Brownish species, found in autumn and winter on various species of trees— <i>auriculatä</i> , <i>rubescenti-fuscä</i> , <i>flaccidä</i> , <i>glandulosä</i> , <i>reticulä</i> . | |
| Wrangeliänä | Blue . . . 8, H. A. California | 1835 | EXILÄRÏÄ , <i>Greville.</i> From <i>exilis</i> , slender; habit of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algeæ</i> . Greenish, very minute species, found in summer in the sea, and various watery places— <i>circuläris</i> , <i>fasciculatä</i> , <i>flabellatä</i> , <i>falgens</i> . | |
| EUXENÏÄ , <i>Chamisso.</i> From <i>eu</i> , beautiful, and <i>xenos</i> , a stranger. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . This is described as a very pretty plant, growing well in peat and loam, and increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass. | | | EXIGÛS , mean, small. | |
| grata | Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Chile | 1825 | EXOCÄRRÛS , <i>Labillardière.</i> From <i>exo</i> , outside, and <i>karpos</i> , fruit; the seed is situated on a large fleshy receptacle. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Thymelacææ</i> . These are large-growing plants, especially <i>E. cupressiformis</i> , which is described as a timber tree. They require a mixture of peat and loam to grow in, and cuttings take freely in sand, under a glass. | |
| EVEN ; applied to a surface when it is not wrinkled or curled. | | | EXOCÄPÛRÏÄ , <i>Apetal</i> . . . G. Ev. T. V. D. L. . . 1824 | |
| EVANESCENT , quickly vanishing. | | | humifusus . . . Apetal . . . G. Ev. Tr. V. D. L. . . 1824 | |
| EVENING FLOWER , see <i>Hesperanthä</i> . | | | strictus . . . Apetal . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1822 | |
| EVERGREEN THORN , see <i>Cratægus Pyracanthä</i> . | | | EXOSPÖRÏUM , <i>Link.</i> From <i>exo</i> , outside, and <i>spora</i> , a spore. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A very minute plant, found growing at any season on the lime-tree branches— <i>Thidä</i> . | |
| EVERLASTING , see <i>Gnaphalium</i> . | | | EXOSTEMMÄ , <i>Decandolle.</i> From <i>exo</i> , without, and <i>stemma</i> , a crown; alluding to the exerted stamens. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonacææ</i> . Trees, attaining from twenty to thirty feet high. <i>E. floribundum</i> is described as a timber tree. They all require to be grown in loam and peat, and are increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. | |
| EVERLASTING PEA , see <i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> . | | | brachycarpum . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1823 | |
| EVERNÏÄ , <i>Acharius.</i> From <i>urnes</i> , well-branched. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . A small bushy plant, of a greenish white colour; it is found at all seasons on heaths, and is used in dyeing. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Lichen stictoceros</i> — <i>Pruinastr</i> 1. | | | caribæum . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1780 | |
| EVODÏÄ , <i>Forster.</i> From <i>evodia</i> , a sweet smell; plant scented. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutacææ</i> . An ornamental, evergreen, East Indian shrub, succeeding in sandy loam, and is increased from cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Fagara triphylla</i> . | | | floribundum . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1794 | |
| TRIPHYLLÄ , 1 | | White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | longiflorum Fl. White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. Caracææ . . . 1820 | |
| EVOLVED , unfolded. | | | EXPECTORANT , anything that promotes the discharge of mucus from the chest. | |
| EVOLVÛLÛS , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>evolvere</i> , to roll out, not twining, opposite to <i>Convolutus</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulacææ</i> . All the species of this genus bear very handsome flowers. They are chiefly plants of very easy culture. The annuals require to be raised on a moderate hotbed, and when potted off, to be treated like other tender annuals. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>E. sericeus</i> . | | | EXSERTED , projecting much beyond something else. | |
| alsinoides | Blue . . . 7, G. Tr. A. E. Ind. | 1817 | EXSICCATED , dried up. | |
| emarginatus | Blue . . . 9, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. | 1816 | EXTRA-AXILLARY , growing from above or below the axils of the leaves, or branches. | |
| gambicæus | Blue . . . 7, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. | 1820 | EXTRA-JOLLEOUS , away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them. | |
| hirsutus | Blue . . . 7, S. Tr. A. Trinidad | 1818 | EXSÛCÛS , dry, sapless. | |
| incana, 1 | Blue . . . 7, S. Tr. A. S. Amer. | 1810 | EXSURGENT , growing upwards. | |
| latifolius | White . . . 6, S. Ev. Tw. Brazil | 1819 | EXÛVÏÄ , whatever is cast off from plants. | |
| linifolius | Blue . . . 8, H. Tr. A. Jamaica | 1732 | EYEBRIGHT , see <i>Euphrasidä</i> . | |
| nummularius | Blue . . . 9, S. Tr. A. Jamaica | 1816 | | |
| Nuttallianus | Blue . . . 7, H. Tr. A. N. Amer. | 1824 | | |
| sericeus | White . . . 7, S. Tr. A. W. Ind. | 1816 | | |
| villosus | Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. Tr. S. Amer. | 1810 | | |
| EXÄCÛM , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>ex</i> , out of, and <i>agg</i> , to drive; it is said to have the property of expelling poison. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianacææ</i> . These are pretty annuals, requiring to be sown in the open air, in peat soil, and a moist situation. | | | | |

F.

FABĀ, *Decandolle*. From *phago*, to eat; the esculent seeds of the common bean are well known. *Linn.* 14, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. This species, and its garden varieties, are well known, on account of their seeds being so much used in cookery. They only require to be sown in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1. *Vicia Fabā*.

vulgāris, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Egypt .
equina . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A.

FABĀGŌ, *Tournefort*. From *faba*, a bean; and resemblance of the leaves. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllacæ*. This species thrives well in a light soil, and a dry situation; it is increased from seed. *Synonyme*: 1. *Zygophyllum fabago*.

mājor, 1 . . . Wht. saf. 7, H. Her. P. Syria . . . 1596

FABRĪCĪŪ, *Gartner*. In honour of J. C. Fabricius, the celebrated Danish entomologist. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtacæ*. Ornamental plants, well adapted for conservatories, as they require to grow to a good size before they will flower. For culture and propagation, see *Leptospermum*.

laevigata . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1788
myrtifolia . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
sericea . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
stricta 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1827

FĀCŪLŪ, the nutritious powder of wheat, or other things; the albumen of some seeds.

FAGĀRĀ, see *Xanthoxylum*.

FAGĒRĪA, *Necker*. Supposed to be the name of some botanist known to *Necker*. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. A very desirable greenhouse or conservatory plant, requiring the same treatment as *Kennedyia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Glycine bituminosa*.

bituminosa, 1 . . . Yel. pur. . 6, G. Ev. Gw. C. G. H. . 1774

FAGŌNĪA, *Linn.* In honour of M. Fagon, a Frenchman, and great patron of botany. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllacæ*. These plants do not possess much to recommend them. They grow well in loam, peat, and sand, mixed, and cuttings root freely when planted in sand, under a glass.

arabica . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Arabia . . . 1759
cretica . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Candia . . . 1739
glutinosā . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. Tr. Egypt . . . 1820

FAGRĒŪ. Named by *Thunberg*, after his friend J. T. Fagréus, M.D. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loganiacæ*. These are ornamental stove plants, thriving well in sandy loam and peat; cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Willughbeia zeylanica*.

obovata . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Silhet . . . 1816
zeylanica, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Ceylon . . . 1816

FĀGŪS. From *phago*, to eat; in early ages the nuts of the Beech tree were used as food. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Corylaceæ*. Handsome and very ornamental timber trees, particularly *F. sylvatica*, which is one of the handsomest and best adapted of trees for planting singly in parks, or lawns. The Beech-tree thrives best in a chalky clay, or loamy soil, preferring a sheltered situation. They may all be increased by seed, budding, or grafting. The timber is brittle, but much used by turners, joiners, and millwrights.

antitretica . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. Magellan . 1830
betuloides . . . Apetal . . . H. Ev. T. Magellan . 1830
feruginea . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1766
sylvatica . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. De. T. Britain . .
atrórubens . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. De. T.
incisa . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. De. T.

FALCATE,
FALCIFORM, } bent like a sickle.

FĀLKĪA. Named by *Linnaeus* in honour of J. P. Falk, a Swedish botanist, who died in 1774. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Nolanacæ*. A desirable little creeper, which grows readily in a mixture of peat

and loam, and young plants are easily procured from cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass.

repēs . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. Cr. C. G. H. . 1774

FALSE ARMERIA, see *Dianthus Pseudo-armeriā*.
FALSĒLY TWO-VALVED; imperfectly two-valved, or having two valves with an origin different from that of ordinary valves.

FAN-NERVED, the nerves disposed like a fan.

FAN PALM, see *Coryphæ*.

FĀRĀMĒĀ, *Aublet*. Meaning of the name not given. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacæ*. This shrub is well deserving of culture on account of its sweet-scented flowers, which are about the size of those of the jasmine. It succeeds well in a mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand, and may be increased by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. The plants require plenty of pot-room, and a liberal supply of water. *Synonyme*: 1. *Tetramerium odoratissimum*.

odoratissimā . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1793

FĀRINACĒOUS, full of flour.

FĀRĪNŪ, meal.

FĀRINACĒOUSLY TOMENTOSE, } covered with a mealy
FĀRINOSĒLY TOMENTOSE, } kind of down.

FĀRSĒTĪŪ, *Turra*. In honour of Philip Farseti, a noble Venetian botanist. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Crucifera*. The frame species of this interesting genus thrive well in any light soil, and cuttings strike readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. The perennial kinds are well suited for rock-work, or for the front of flower-borders; they may be increased from cuttings planted under a glass, or from seed. The annual species merely require sowing where intended to flower. *Synonymes*: 1. *Alyssum cheiranthifolium*. 2. *F. aegyptiaca*, *Cheiranthus Farseti*. 3. *Alyssum clypeatum*. 4. *Lunaria greca*.

cheiranthifolia, 1 Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Levant . 1818
cheiranthoides, 2. Wht. pur. 7, F. Ev. S. Levant . 1798
clypeata, 3. . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1596
ericaepala . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Greece . 1820
lunarioides, 4. . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Archip. . 1731
suffruticosa . . . Violet . . . 4, F. Ev. S. Persia . . 1823

FĀSCIATED, having pale bands or transverse spots.

FĀSCICLED, in bundles, or parcels.

FĀSCICLES, parcels, or bundles.

FĀSCICULATE, } arranged in bundles, or parcels.

FĀSCICULAR, }

FĀSCICLED-WHORLED, arranged in parcels, but forming a whorl, or circle.

FĀSCICLED-RACEMES, racemes collected into parcels.

FĀSCICULATELY-TUBEROUS, } roots composed of parcels

FĀSCICLED-TUBEROUS, } of tubers.

FĀSTIGIATE, tapering to a narrow point, like a pyramid.

FĀSTIGIATELY-BRANCHED, the branches becoming gradually shorter from the base to the apex.

FĀCCĒS, the gaping part of monopetalous flowers.

FĀVOSE, pitted, like the cells of a honeycomb.

FĀVOSELY-SCROBICULATE, excavated in little pits or hollows.

FEATHER-GRASS, see *Stipa pennata*.

FEATHER-NERVED, the nerves disposed like the feathers of a pen.

FĒBRIFUGĒ, } efficacious in moderating fevers.

FĒBRIFUGAL, }

FĒCULENT, muddy, thick with sediment.

FĒCUNDATION, the act of making fruitful.

FĒDĪŪ, *Manch*. Derived from *fedus*, an ancient word, signifying a kid. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Valerianacæ*. An extremely ornamental annual, the seeds of which merely require to be sown in the open border in spring.

cornuopitā . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1796

FĒLWORT, see *Sium*. *Sweetia*

FĒMALE FERN, see *Asplenium Filix fēminā*.

FENSTRÄLIS, having holes, or gaps.
FENNEL, see *Anethum feniculum*.
FENNEL-FLOWER, see *Nigella*.
FENUGREEK, see *Trigonella*.
FERNANDÉZIA, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. Named after George Garcías Fernández, a Spanish botanist, who is unknown except through the medium of this genus. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Small plants not possessed of much beauty. They may be cultivated in good turfy peat, broken into small pieces, mixed with a few potsherds. The pots must be well drained, and the plants kept in a hot damp stove.

acuta Yel. red. . 6, S. Epl. Trinidad . 1834
 elegans Yellow. . 6, S. Epl. Trinidad . 1817

FERNÉLIX, *Comerson*. After J. Fernel, physician to Henry II. of France, who died in 1558. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. Elegant little plants, with fine glossy leaves, well worthy a place in every collection. They succeed well in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, and cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, will root freely in the stove. *Synonyme*: 1. *Coccocypselum buxifolium*.

buxifolia, 1 S. Ev. S. I. France . 1816
 ovata S. Ev. S. I. France . 1816

FERRIÄ, *Linn.* In honour of J. B. Ferrari, an Italian botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. Rather ornamental plants when in flower, succeeding best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; when in a dormant state, they should be kept quite dry. As soon as they begin to grow they should receive a fresh potting, and a regular supply of water. If grown in a warm border, in sandy soil, the bulbs should be planted about six inches deep, and protected from severe weather; they are increased by offsets, or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ferriola viridiflora*.

angustifolia Brown . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 antherosa, 1 Grn. brn. . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1800
 atrata Drk. pur. . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 divaricata Brown . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 elongata Drk. pur. . 7, F. Bl. P. M. Video . 1828
 obtusifolia Brown . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 uncinata Brown . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 undulata Grn. brn. . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1775

FERRUGINOUS, iron-coloured, rusty.
FERÜLÄ, *Tournefort*. From *ferio*, to strike; stems used as rods. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. All the species of *Ferula*, or *Giant-fennel*, are strong-growing plants. They do well in any garden soil, and are easily increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *F. nodiflora*. 2. *Peucedanum obtusifolium*. 3. *F. asafetida*. 4. *Peucedanum sibiricum*. 5. *Cicuta venenata*.

asafetida Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Persia
 campéstris Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria 1829
 capillaris Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Spain 1820
 cispica Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1819
 communis Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1597
 Ferulögö, 1 Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.
 glauca Pa. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. Italy 1596
 longifolia Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1820
 meoides Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Levant 1810
 nuda Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1821
 obtusifolia, 2 Green . 7, H. Her. P. Greece 1819
 orientalis Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Levant 1759
 pectica, 3 Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Persia 1782
 pubescens Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1820
 sibirica, 4 Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1816
 stricta Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. C. G. H. 1818
 sylvatica Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Podolia 1829
 tingitana Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Barbary 1680
 villosa, 5 White . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1824

FERULÄGÖ, *Koch*. From *ferio*, same as *Ferula*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Plants very nearly related to *Ferula*, and requiring precisely the same treatment. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ferula nodiflora*. 2. *F. thyrsliflora*.

nodiflora, 1 Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1596
 thyrsliflora, 2 White . 6, H. Her. P. Crete 1825

FESTÜCÄ. Linnaeus derived this name from the Celtic word *fest*, signifying pasture, or food. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. This genus affords some valuable fodder grasses, grows best in a loamy soil, and is increased from seeds.

cämbrica Apetal . 7, Grass. Wales
 cynosuroides Apetal . 7, Grass. S. Eur. 1820

durioscula Apetal . 6, Grass. Britain
 glabra Apetal . 7, Grass. Britain
 glauca Apetal . 7, Grass. S. Eur.
 hirsuta Apetal . 7, Grass. Germany 1818
 hordeiformis Apetal . 7, Grass. Britain
 laevis Apetal . 6, Grass. Russia 1806
 ovata Apetal . 6, Grass. Britain
 tenuifolia Apetal . 7, Grass. Britain
 varia Apetal . 7, Grass. S. Eur. 1823
 vivipara Apetal . 7, Grass. Britain

alpéstris, *alpéna*, *améthystina*, *áspera*, *baledrica*, *bulbosa*, *cárida*, *capitata*, *chilida*, *cürvula*, *dumetorum*, *Fénuis*, *füllar*, *flavescens*, *glomerata*, *grandiflora*, *Halleri*, *heterophylla*, *intermedia*, *laxa*, *mexicana*, *nötius*, *pällens*, *pannonica*, *pubescens*, *ribbens*, *räbra*, *scabra*, *serotina*, *stricta*, *tenella*, *triflora*, *vaginata*, *valleslaca*, *zanthina*.

FEVERFEW, see *Pyrethrum*.
FEVERWORT, see *Triostëm*.

FIBRILLOSE, covered with little strings, or fibres.
FIBROUS, composed of fibres.

FIBULÖRMÄSSIG, button-shaped.

FICÄÄ, *Dillenius*. Derived from *ficus*, a fig; the roots bear tubercles resembling little figs. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. These desirable plants succeed best if planted in any common soil, under the shade of trees. They are increased by separating the tubers in autumn. *Synonyme*: 1. *F. ranunculoides*.

värna, 1 Yellow . 5, H. Tu. P. Britain
 pällida Pa. yel. . 5, H. Tu. P. Gardens
 plena Yellow . 5, H. Tu. P. Britain

FICIS, *Linn.* The derivation of the name is unknown. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Urticaceae*. This is an extensive but easily cultivated genus of plants, some of which are very desirable, especially *F. elastica*, which is one of the most noted. They all thrive well in any light rich soil, or in loam and peat. Cuttings, with their leaves uninjured, root in sand; the stove species in heat. *F. elastica* is famed for producing a species of Indian rubber. The glutinous juice of *F. indica* is applied to the teeth and gums to ease the toothach; the Hindoos consider the bark a powerful tonic, and use it in diabetes. *F. racemosa* is slightly astringent, and the juice of the root is also a powerful tonic. *F. religiosa* is the celebrated Banyan Tree of India, the seeds of which are supposed to be cooling and alterative. *Synonymes*: 1. *cerasiformis*. 2. *scabra*, *glandulosa*. 3. *nitida*. 4. *venosa*, *leucosticta*. 5. *virens*. 6. *scabra*. 7. *speciosa*, *indica*.

acuminata, 1 Apetal . S. Ev. S. Silhet 1830
 Afzeli Apetal . S. Ev. T. S. Leone 1823
 americana Apetal . S. Ev. S. Guiana 1820
 aquatica Apetal . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1758
 arbutifolia Apetal . S. Ev. S. 1825
 áspera Apetal . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1807
 aurantiaca Apetal . S. Ev. T. 1824
 australis Apetal . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1789
 benghalensis Apetal . 3, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1690
 Benjamina Apetal . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1757
 brasiliensis Apetal . S. Ev. S. Ind. 1823
 Brassai Apetal . 8, Ev. S. S. Leone 1822
 calyculata Apetal . S. Ev. T. N. Spain 1600
 capensis Apetal . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1816
 Cárcia Apetal . 6, G. De. T. S. Eur. 1548
 ciliososa Apetal . G. Ev. S. 1823
 comosa Apetal . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1818
 cordata Apetal . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1802
 coriacea Apetal . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1772
 cornuta Apetal . 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1800
 costata Apetal . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1763
 cotinifolia Apetal . S. Ev. T. Mexico 1826
 crassinerviä Apetal . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. 1823
 dumosa Apetal . S. Ev. T. 1825
 elastica Apetal . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1815
 elliptica Apetal . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. 1824
 exasperata, 2 Apetal . S. Ev. S. Guinea 1800
 glabrata Apetal . S. Ev. T. Caraccas 1816
 glomerata Apetal . S. Ev. T. Malabar 1816
 heterophylla Apetal . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1816
 Hookeri, 3 Apetal . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1759
 india Apetal . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1763
 infectoria Apetal . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1823
 laevigata Apetal . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1823
 lanceolata Apetal . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1878
 lasiophylla Apetal . S. Ev. T. 1820
 lentiginosa Apetal . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1820
 leucotoma, 4 Apetal . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1763
 Lichtensteini Apetal . S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1824
 Loganii Apetal . S. Ev. T. Caraccas 1824
 longifolia Apetal . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1825
 lucida Apetal . S. Ev. S. T. 1772

| FID | FLA | FLA | FRET |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| lutescens | Apetal | 6, S. Ev. S. | 1824 |
| macrophylla | Apetal | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | |
| martiniensis, 5 | Apetal | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1759 |
| microcarpa | Apetal | G. Ev. T. Guinea | 1819 |
| Müntia | Apetal | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| myrtifolia | Apetal | S. Ev. T. | 1824 |
| nifida | Apetal | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1796 |
| nymphæifolia | Apetal | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1759 |
| oblongata | Apetal | S. Ev. T. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| obtusata | Apetal | S. Ev. S. | 1821 |
| obtusifolia | Apetal | S. Ev. T. Mexico | 1823 |
| oppositifolia, 6 | Apetal | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1802 |
| pedunculata | Apetal | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1776 |
| pendula | Apetal | S. Ev. T. | 1824 |
| perthusa | Apetal | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1790 |
| populinea | Apetal | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1812 |
| pumila | Apetal | G. Ev. Tr. China | 1759 |
| racemosa | Apetal | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1759 |
| religiosa | Apetal | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1781 |
| repens | Apetal | S. Ev. Cr. E. Ind. | 1805 |
| retusa | Apetal | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1793 |
| rubinervia | Apetal | S. Ev. T. Brazil | 1824 |
| rugosa | Apetal | S. Ev. S. S. Leone | 1826 |
| sagittata | Apetal | S. Ev. Cr. E. Ind. | 1810 |
| salicifolia, 7 | Apetal | G. Ev. T. Arabia | |
| stipulata | Apetal | G. Ev. Cr. China | 1771 |
| superbifida | Apetal | S. Ev. S. | 1763 |
| terebinata | Apetal | S. Ev. T. Mauris. | 1822 |
| tinctoria | Apetal | S. Ev. T. Society Is. | 1793 |
| tomentosa | Apetal | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| ulmifolia | Apetal | S. Ev. S. Philipp. | 1813 |
| urophylla | Apetal | S. Ev. S. India | 1829 |
| venosa | Apetal | S. Ev. F. E. Ind. | 1763 |
| virgata | Apetal | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| viscidifolia | Apetal | S. Ev. T. | 1820 |
| FIDDLE-WOOD, see <i>Citharexylum</i>. | | | |
| FIELDIA, A. Cunningham. In honour of Baron Field, once chief judge of New South Wales. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bignoniaceæ</i> . An ornamental species, which may be successfully grown in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass, if their leaves are left entire. | | | |
| australis | White | 7, G. Ev. Cr. N. Holl. | 1826 |
| FIELD MADDER, see <i>Rubia</i>. | | | |
| FIG MARI GOLD, see <i>Mesembryanthemum</i>. | | | |
| FIG TREE, see <i>Ficus</i>. | | | |
| FIGWORT, see <i>Scrophularia</i>. | | | |
| FLAGG, Linn. From <i>filum</i> , a thread; the plant appears as if covered with cotton, or down; whence the name Cotton Rose. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A worthless annual, which merely requires sowing in the open border. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Evax pygmaea-pygmaea</i> l. | | | |
| FILAMENTOSE, thready, or cotton-like. | | | |
| FILBERT, see <i>Corylus Avellana</i>. | | | |
| FILIFORM, like a thread in form. | | | |
| FILMY LEAF, see <i>Hymenophyllum</i>. | | | |
| FIMBRIATE, fringed round the margin. | | | |
| FIMBRISTYLIS, Vahl. From <i>fimbria</i> , a fringe, and <i>stylus</i> , a style; the style is fringed. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceæ</i> . Herbaceous species of grass, requiring to be grown in ponds or ditches; increased by seeds— <i>annua, dichotoma, diphylla, puberula</i> . | | | |
| FINGER-PARTED; five lobes resembling the human hand. | | | |
| FINGER GRASS, see <i>Digitaria</i>. | | | |
| FLORIN, see <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>. | | | |
| FIR, see <i>Pinus</i>. | | | |
| FIRM, hardish, tending to solidity. | | | |
| FISTULAR, } hollow, like a pipe. | | | |
| FISTULOUS, } | | | |
| FISTULINÄ, Bulliard. From <i>stipula</i> , a pipe. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A crimson-like plant, growing in patches about six inches high, most conspicuous in autumn— <i>hepatica</i> . | | | |
| FLABELLATE, fan-shaped. | | | |
| FLACCID, feeble, weak. | | | |
| FLACOURTIA. L'Heritier named this genus in honour of Etienne Flacourt, a botanist, and a director of the French East India Company in 1643. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. <i>Flacourtiaceæ</i> . These are ornamental fruit trees, or shrubs, from four to twenty feet high, and very successfully grown in loam and peat; cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>F. Ramontchi</i> bears leaves and fruit similar to those of the plum. The natives eat the fruit, which is sweet, but leaves a slight bitterish taste in the mouth. | | | |
| cataphracta | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| flavescens | White | S. Ev. S. Guinea | 1790 |
| inermis | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1819 |
| Ramontchi | White | 7, S. Ev. S. Madag. | 1775 |
| rhamnoides | White | S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| rotundifolia | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| spida | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| sepiaria | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| FLAGELLARIA, Linn. From <i>flagellum</i> , alluding to the long flexible branches. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Juncaceæ</i> . A curious plant, growing about seven feet high in a mixture of peat and loam; it may be readily increased by suckers. The leaves of this plant are said to be astringent and vulnerary. | | | |
| Indica | White | 6, S. Ev. Cl. India | 1782 |
| FLAGELLÆ, runners without leaves. | | | |
| FLAGELLIFORM, in form of runners, creeping along the ground. | | | |
| FLAVESCENS, pale yellow. | | | |
| FLAT, plane, level. | | | |
| FLAVERIA, Jusieu. From <i>flavus</i> , yellow; because in Chili the plants are used for dyeing that colour. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Annuals and biennials of no value. They require to be sown in heat, and when potted off, treated as other tender plants. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>Millevia contrayerva</i> . 2. <i>M. angustifolia</i> . 3. <i>Flaveria linearis</i> . | | | |
| Contrayerva, 1 | Yellow | 8, S. B. Peru | 1794 |
| angustifolia 2, maritima 3. | | | |
| FLAX, see <i>Linum</i>. | | | |
| FLAX LILY, see <i>Phormium</i>. | | | |
| FLAX STAR, see <i>Lysimachia Linum-stellatum</i>. | | | |
| FLAEBANE, see <i>Conyza</i>. | | | |
| FLEAWORT, see <i>Inula Pulicaria</i>. | | | |
| FLEAWORT, see <i>Plantago Pagitum</i>. | | | |
| FLEMINGIA, Roxburgh. In honour of John Fleming, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., an acute botanist, and formerly president of the East India Company's medical establishment in Bengal. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Plants only worth cultivating in collections. They succeed in any light soil, and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| procumbens | Purple | 8, S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| prostrata | Purple | 8, S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| congata, lineata, nana, semialata, stricta. | | | |
| FLEXILE, easily bent in different directions, pliable. | | | |
| FLEXUOUS, having a bent or undulating direction, zigzag. | | | |
| FLINDERSIA, R. Brunn. In compliment to Captain M. Flinders, R.N., who, accompanied by the famous botanist and naturalist Robert Brown, explored the coast of New Holland in the beginning of the present century. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cedrelaceæ</i> . This is a fine tall-growing tree, the wood of which is employed by the natives for various domestic uses; indeed, it is said to be very little inferior to mahogany. It succeeds well in loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood, with their leaves not cut, will root in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| australis | White | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| FLIX-WEEP, see <i>Sisymbrium Sophiæ</i>. | | | |
| FLOCCOSE, } covered with little tufts, like wool. | | | |
| FLOCKY, } | | | |
| FLOCCOSELY-TOMENTOSE, down, disposed in little tufts. | | | |
| FLORAL, of or belonging to a flower. | | | |
| FLORAL-ENVELOPE, the calyx, and corolla, which envelop the inner parts of the flower, are so called. | | | |
| FLORETS, little flowers; chiefly applied to composite, and grasses. | | | |
| FLOSCULUS, composite flowers, consisting of many tubular monopetalous florets. | | | |
| FLOWER FENCE, see <i>Poinciana</i>. | | | |
| FLOWERING ASH, see <i>Olea</i>. | | | |
| FLOWERING RUSH, see <i>Butomus</i>. | | | |
| FLOWER OF JOVE, see <i>Lycnis fls Jovis</i>. | | | |
| FLÜGGE, Willdenow. In honour of John Flugge, a German cryptogamic botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> . An evergreen shrub of no beauty, and of the simplest culture— <i>leucopyra</i> . | | | |
| FLÜTÄNS, floating. | | | |
| FLV, see <i>Lonicera Xylostemum</i>. | | | |
| FÆTENS, stinking. | | | |
| FÆTIDIA, A. Cunningham. From <i>fatidus</i> , fetid; alluding to the smell of the wood. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. [134] | | | |

FOL

Or. *Myrtaceæ*. An ornamental tree, about twenty-five feet high; it requires a turfy loam, mixed with a little peat, and ripened cuttings will soon root if planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

mauritâná . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1825

FOLLACEOUS, having the texture of leaves.

FOLIATE; when a leaf is divided into leaflets, it is called 1, 2, 3, 5, or 10-foliate, according to the number of leaflets.

FOLLICLE, a particular kind of two-valved seed-vessel, such as that of *Páony*.

FOLLICULAR, like a follicle.

FONTANÉSIA, Labillardiere. In honour of the celebrated Desfontaines, professor of botany at Paris. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceæ*. If this very ornamental species is planted out in the open ground, it will require a little protection in severe weather. It thrives well in any common soil, and may be easily increased by layers, or cuttings, under a glass.

phillyraeoidés . . . Yellow . . . F. De. S. Syria . . . 1787

FONTAINËYS, Linn. From *fons*, a fountain; alluding to the place of growth. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Muscî*. Greenish-looking plants, most conspicuous in the summer season. *F. antipyrética* is very common, floating in large masses in rivers and pools of water—*antipyrética, capillàcèd, squamòd*.

FOOLS' PARSLEY, see *Æthúsá*.

FOOTSTALKS, the stalks of leaves, &c.

FORNICÁTÛS, pince, or nipper-shaped.

FORMÓSÁ, handsome, ornamental.

FORNICATE, arched.

FORSKÄLLÄ, Linn. In honour of Peter Forskahl, a traveller in Egypt. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Urticaceæ*. Curious little plants, somewhat resembling the nettle. *F. candida* thrives well in any light rich soil, and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. The annual kinds require to be sown in a gentle hotbed, and when of sufficient size, transplanted into the open ground.

angustifoliá . . . Wht. grn. 7, H. A. Teneriffé . . . 1779

candída . . . Wht. grn. 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1774

tenacissimá . . . Wht. grn. 7, H. A. Egypt . . . 1767

FOTHERGILLÄ, Linn. In memory of John Fothergill, M.D., an eminent physician of London, and patron of botany. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hamelaceæ*. Beautiful shrubs which in leaf and flower, growing from three to six feet high, and bearing pretty, white, sweet-scented flowers. In the shrubbery, they thrive well in a peat soil, and may be increased by layers in spring or autumn, or by seed, which is annually imported from America. *Synonymes*: 1. *F. Gardeni*. 2. *F. major*.

alififoliá . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1765

acúta, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1765

obtúsá, 2 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1765

serotíná . . . White . . . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1765

FOVEATE, } pitted, full of little pits

FOVEOLATE, }

FOVEOLÆ, little pits, or hollows.

FOXGANE, see *Aconitum Vulpáriá*.

FOXGLOVE, see *Digitalis*.

FOX-TAIL GRASS, see *Alopecúrüs*.

FRAGÄRIÄ, Linn. From *fragrans*, fragrant; the perfumed fruit of the strawberry is well known. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. The cultivation and propagation of this plant is so familiar to every one, as are also the wholesomeness and deliciousness of the fruit, that neither need be particularised here any further than that seeds, sown early in spring, will generally fruit the same year very late in autumn. *Synonyme*: 1. *grandiflora*.

bonariénsis . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. Her. P. B. Ayres . . .

Breslingii . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . .

calyciná, 1 . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. France . . .

canadénsis . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .

chilénsis . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1727

colliná . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1768

elatör . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

grandiflorá . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Surinam . . . 1769

indíca . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. Cr. India . . . 1805

maiofiféá . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . .

moajophyllá . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. . . 1773

platanoidés . . . Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .

vescá . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

virginianá . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1629

FRA

FRAGILÄRIÄ, Lyngbye. From *fragilis*, brittle; alluding to the nature of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algæ*. Green and brown tufts of *Algæ*, found in rivulets and watery places—*hyemälis, pectinälis*.

FRANCISCÄÄ, Pohl. In honour of Francis, emperor of Austria, a patron of botany. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. An ornamental dwarfish shrub, requiring a mixture of peat and loam. Cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *F. Hopeana*.

uniförá, 1 . . . Wht. pur. 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1826

FRANCÖÄ. Cavanilles named this genus after F. Franco, a Valencian promoter of botany in the sixteenth century. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Francoaceæ*. Beautiful plants when in flower, and well worthy a place in every collection. They may be planted out in the open ground, in a warm sheltered situation, with a slight protection in severe weather. They can only be increased by seeds.

appendiculátá . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Chile . . . 1830

ramosá . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Chile . . . 1831

sonchifoliá . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Chile . . . 1830

FRANKENËÄ. Named by Linnæus in honour of John Frankenius, professor of botany at Upsal, who died in 1661. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Frankeniaceæ*. Truly beautiful, little evergreen shrubs, or herbs. The hardy kinds are particularly well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, or they may be grown in small pots, and placed among the alpine plants. The greenhouse species should be placed on the front shelf in winter. All the species grow well in loam, peat, and sand, with the pots well drained; they are easily increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, by seeds, or divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *hispidá, hirsutá*.

corymbosá . . . Red . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Barbary . . . 1819

ericifoliá . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. Tr. Canaries . . . 1816

hirsütá, 1 . . . Li. blue . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Siberia . . . 1739

intermediá, 2 . . . White . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1817

lävis . . . Flesh . . . 7, H. Ev. Cr. England . . .

mollis . . . Red . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Caucasus . . . 1824

nodiförá . . . Flesh . . . 6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . . 1818

Nóthriá . . . Flesh . . . 7, H. Ev. Cr. C. G. H. . . 1816

pauciflorá . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824

pulverulentá . . . Red . . . 7, H. Tr. A. England . . .

FRANKINCENSE, see *Pinüs Tæddä*.

FRANZÄRIÄ, Cavanilles. In honour of Antony Franzer, a botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Greenhouse shrubs of no interest. They grow in peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings—*ambrosioidés, artemisioidés*.

FRASÄRÄ. Michaux dedicated this genus in honour of John Fraser, an indefatigable collector of North American plants. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. A very curious little plant, found in the morasses of North America, and successfully cultivated in peat soil, and increased by seeds, or divisions. The root of this plant is a pure and excellent bitter. *Synonyme*: 1. *Walteri*.

carolinénsis, 1 . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. P. Carolina . . . 1795

FRÄXINÛS, Linn. From *phraxis*, a separation; the wood is used in making hedges. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Oleaceæ*. Most of the species are large-growing trees, well suited for plantations. *F. excelsior* is one of the most useful of our native timber trees; its wood is much used by coach-makers, wheelwrights, and for many implements used in husbandry. Any of the kinds may be increased by budding or grafting on the common ash, but they are most frequently raised from seeds, which do not vegetate till the second year. The bark of several of the species yields a concrete discharge called *manna*, which is a sweet and gentle purgative. *Synonymes*: 1. *discolor*. 2. *crispa*. 3. *simplicifoliá*. 4. *nigra*.

acuminátá . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1723

álibá . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1823

amarissimá . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. . .

americáná . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1723

appendicéá . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. . .

appendiculátá . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. . .

argéntéá . . . Green . . . 6, H. De. T. Corsica . . . 1825

atróviréns . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. S. Britain . . .

carolinianá . . . Green . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1783

cinéréá . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1824

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| ellipticā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1825 |
| epipterā, 1 | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| excelsior, 2 | Green | 5, H. De. T. Britain | 1825 |
| argentēā | Green | 5, H. De. T. Britain | 1825 |
| aureā | Green | 5, H. De. T. Britain | 1825 |
| erōsā | Green | 5, H. De. T. Britain | 1825 |
| fungosā | Green | 5, H. De. T. Britain | 1825 |
| horizontalis | Green | 5, H. De. T. Britain | 1825 |
| jaspiola | Green | 5, H. De. T. | |
| nānā | Green | 5, H. De. T. Britain | 1825 |
| pendulā | Green | 5, H. De. T. | |
| striatā | Green | 5, H. De. T. Britain | 1825 |
| verticillaris | Green | 5, H. De. T. Britain | 1825 |
| expansā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| fusca | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| heterophyllā, 3 | Green | 5, H. De. T. England | 1783 |
| juglandifoliā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1783 |
| lanca | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| lenticifoliā | Green | 5, H. De. T. Aleppo | 1710 |
| pendulā | Green | 6, H. De. T. Germany | 1833 |
| longifoliā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| lucida | Green | 5, H. De. T. | |
| macrophyllā | Green | 5, H. De. T. | 1823 |
| mixtā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| nānā | Green | 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1825 |
| nigrā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1825 |
| orātā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1825 |
| oxycarpā | Green | 5, H. De. T. Caucasus | 1815 |
| oxvnyllā | Green | 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. | 1821 |
| pallidā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| pannosā | Green | 5, H. De. T. Carolina | 1820 |
| parvifoliā | Green | 5, H. De. T. Levant | 1822 |
| platycarpā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| pubescens, 4 | Green | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| pulverulentā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| quadrangulatā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1822 |
| Richardi | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| rubicundā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| rufa | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1822 |
| sambucifoliā | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| virucosā | Green | 5, H. De. T. England | |
| virēs | Green | 5, H. De. T. | |
| variegatā | Green | 4, H. De. T. | |
| viridis | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1824 |

FREE, apart from each other, not connected together.

FRENCH MARGOLD, see *Tagetes patula*.

FREZIERĀ, *Swartz*. Named in compliment to A. F. Frezier, a French traveller in Chili and the South Sea. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemia*. An ornamental, tall-growing tree, with the habit of *Laurus*. It requires to be grown in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and cuttings take, when planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

theoides . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica 1818

FRIAR'S-COWL, see *Arisarum*.

FRIESĀ, *Decandolle*. In honour of the celebrated cryptogamic botanist Elias Fries, M.D., professor of botany in the university of Lund. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Malva*. An ornamental shrub, from three to six feet high; it grows freely in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, and ripened cuttings will root without difficulty, in a pot of sand. *Synonymes*: 1. *Eleocharis peduncularis*.

peduncularis, 1 . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. V. D. L. 1818

FRINGED, having a border like a fringe.

FRINGE-TOOTHED, the border toothed so as to appear fringed.

FRINGE-TREE, see *Chimonanthus*.

FRIILLĀRIĀ, *Linn.* From *frutillus*, a chessboard; alluding to the chequered sepals of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. These plants have very singular and showy flowers. They will all succeed well in a sandy soil, in the open ground, and may be increased by offsets. *Synonymes*: 1. *Lilium Kamschatkense*. 2. *F. latifolia*, minor. 3. *pyrenaica*. 4. *melagris*, *alba*. 5. *Lilium pudicum*. 6. *F. racemosa*. 7. *F. racemosa*, minor.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|------|
| albā | White | 5, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. | |
| cuprēā | Copper | 7, H. Bl. P. Mexico | 1830 |
| imperialis | Dk. yel. | 4, H. Bl. P. Persia | 1596 |
| ānā | Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. Persia | 1596 |
| rubrā | Red | 4, H. Bl. P. Persia | 1596 |
| lanceolatā, 1 | Dk. pur. | 5, H. Bl. P. Kamschat. | 1759 |
| latifoliā | Red | 5, H. Bl. P. Caucasus | 1604 |
| leucanthā | White | 5, H. Bl. P. Siberia | 1822 |
| lusitanicā | Br. pur. | 6, H. Bl. P. Spain | 1825 |
| luteā | Yellow | 5, H. Bl. P. Caucasus | 1812 |
| melagris | Purple | 5, H. Bl. P. Britain | |
| multiplēx | Purple | 4, H. Bl. P. Gardens | |
| melagroides | Purple | 5, H. Bl. P. Siberia | 1824 |
| mesanensis | Br. pur. | 6, H. Bl. P. Italy | 1825 |
| minor | Pur. spo. | 4, H. Bl. P. Altai Mts. | 1830 |

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| nervosā, 2 | Dk. pur. | 5, H. Bl. P. Caucasus | 1826 |
| nigrā, 3 | Yel. pur. | 5, H. Bl. P. Pyrenees | 1596 |
| obliquā | Br. pur. | 4, H. Bl. P. Caucasus | |
| persicā | Brown | 5, H. Bl. P. Persia | 1596 |
| minimā | Brown | 5, H. Bl. P. Persia | 1596 |
| præcox, 4 | White | 5, H. Bl. P. Europe | |
| pudicā, 5 | Pur. yel. | 5, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| pyrenaicā, 6 | Dk. pur. | 6, H. Bl. P. | 1605 |
| ruthenicā | Purple | 5, H. Bl. P. Caucasus | 1826 |
| tenuillā, 7 | Purple | 5, H. Bl. P. Caucasus | 1826 |
| ultrapifoliā | Br. pur. | 5, H. Bl. P. Crimea | 1822 |
| verticillatā | Purple | 4, H. Bl. P. Crimea | 1823 |

FRIILLARY, see *Frutillaris*.

FROG-BIT, see *Hydrocharis*.

FROG-ORCHIS, see *Gynnodentā viridis*.

FRODS, the leaves of palms and ferns.

FROSTED, covered with glittering particles

FRUCTIFEROUS, that which bears fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, all those parts composing the fruit of plants.

FRUTESCENT, } shrubby

FRUITCOSE, } shrubby

FRUTESCENT CELANDINE, see *Bocconia frutescens*.

FRUTICOSE, applied to a little shrub.

FUCATĀS, coloured, stained.

FUCHSĀ, *Plumier*. In honour of the celebrated German botanist, Leonard Fuchs, author of *Historia Stirpium*, in 1542. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceae*. A most beautiful and well-known genus of plants, well worthy a place in every garden, especially *F. fulgens*, a recently introduced species, and said to be "probably the most beautiful plant of the temperate Flora of Mexico." A mixture of loam and peat suits them well, but they will grow equally well in any light rich soil; and young cuttings will root freely in sand, under a glass, which must occasionally be taken off to give them air, or they are very liable to damp. *Synonymes*: 1. *Skinnera excorticata*. 2. *F. decussata*.

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------------------|------|
| apetalā | Purple | 9, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1824 |
| arborescens | Pink | 10, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1824 |
| bacillarīs | Rosy | 9, G. De. S. Mexico | 1829 |
| coecineā | Scar. pur. | 8, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1738 |
| conica | Scar. pur. | 8, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1825 |
| dissolū | Pur. red | 8, G. Ev. S. Pt. Fam. | 1830 |
| exorticiatā, 1 | Grn. pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. Zealand | 1824 |
| folgens | Vermil. | 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1831 |
| globosā | Crim. pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. Hybrid | 1830 |
| elegans | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. Eng. hyb. | 1836 |
| gracilis, 2 | Scar. pur. | 8, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1823 |
| multiflorā | Scar. pur. | 8, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1824 |
| lybriā | Scarlet | 8, G. Ev. S. Hybrid | 1825 |
| lycidoides | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1796 |
| macrostemon | Scar. pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1825 |
| recurvatā | Violet | 6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid | 1835 |
| microphyllā | Scar. pur. | 8, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1828 |
| parviflorā | Red | 8, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1824 |
| tenuillā | Scar. pur. | 8, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1824 |
| thymifoliā | Red | 8, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1828 |
| venustā | Purple | 10, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1825 |
| virgatā | Scar. pur. | 8, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1825 |

FUCĀS, *Linn.* Derived from *phukos*, a Greek name for sea-weed. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. All the species of this genus are common on the sea-coasts, especially *F. vesiculosus*, which is much employed in the manufacture of kelp, and in some of the Scottish islands it is the chief support of horses, cattle, and sheep, in the winter months; while *F. serratus* is the chief food of the cattle in Norway—*canaliculatus*, *ceranoulatus*, *distichus*, *lovensis*, *nodosus*, *Mackenzii*, *serratus*, *tuberculatus*, *vesiculosus*, *laterifractus*, *linearis*, *longifractus*, *subcostatus*.

FGCACIOS, lasting but for a short time.

FUIRENĀ, *Rothbl.* In honour of G. Fuiren, a Danish botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceae*. A curious species of grass, growing best in a boggy soil, and increased by divisions.

umbellatū . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. W. Ind. . 1825

FUCĀS, scales and stipules.

FULGENT, bright, glittering, shining.

FULVOS, tawny-yellow, or fox-coloured.

FUMĀRIĀ, *Linn.* From *fumus*, smoke; alluding to the disagreeable smell of the plant. Our English word *Fumitory*, is derived from the French name of the genus *Fumeterre*. *Linn.* 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Fumariaceae*. *F. capreolata* and *media* are the only two species worthy of extensive culture; they do best sown under a hedge, to which they will attach themselves and make a beautiful appearance. They

| FUM | GAI | FUR | G |
|--|--|---|---|
| only require sowing in the open ground. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>F. capreolata</i> . | | alluding to the arrangement of the fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . A small plant, most conspicuous in spring and autumn— <i>justigiata</i> . | |
| capreolata | Flesh . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Europe . . . | FURCŒA. Named by Ventenat, in honour of M. Fourcroy, a celebrated French chemist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bromeliaceæ</i> . A noble genus of plants, resembling in a great measure the genus <i>Agave</i> , and requiring the same treatment. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Agave fetida</i> . | |
| Burchellii | Flesh . . . 4, H. A. C. G. H. . . . 1816 | australis | S. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1811 |
| densiflora | Flesh . . . 7, H. A. Montpel. . . 1824 | Cantala | S. Her. P. China . . . 1818 |
| media, 1 | Flesh . . . 7, H. A. Britain . . . | cubensis | S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1739 |
| mieriantha | Flesh . . . 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1823 | gigantæa, 1 | S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1690 |
| spicata | Flesh . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1714 | madagascariensis | S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1825 |
| Vaillantii | Flesh . . . 7, H. A. England . . . | rigida | S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1768 |
| | | tuberosa | Green . . . 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1739 |
| officinális, parviflora. | | FURFURACEOUS, scaly, mealy, scurfy | |
| FUMITORV, see Fumariá. | | FURROWED, having longitudinal furrows, or channels. | |
| FUMÓSTIS, strong-scented. | | FUSANŒ, <i>Linn.</i> Derived from the French, <i>fusain</i> , a spindle tree; on account of the resemblance of the leaves and fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Santalaceæ</i> . A worthless, evergreen, Cape shrub, requiring the same treatment as other Cape greenhouse shrubs— <i>compræssua</i> . | |
| FUNARIÁ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>funis</i> , a rope; alluding to the twisted formation of the fruit stalks. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . Minute species of moss, found growing in tufts on rocks and cottage roofs, during the winter and spring months— <i>hibernicá, hygrometricá, Mühlenbergii</i> . | | FUSÁRICUM, <i>Link.</i> From <i>fusus</i> , a spindle; alluding to the shape of the sporules. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . An extremely minute species, of a pinkish colour, found chiefly in spring on dead nettle stems— <i>tremelloidæa</i> . | |
| FUNGOS, having the consistence of a mushroom. | | FUSCUS, blackish-brown. | |
| FUNICLE, a little stalk, by which the seed is attached to the placenta. | | FUSIDŪM, <i>Fries.</i> From <i>fusus</i> , a spindle; the sporidia are spindle-shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Whitish-coloured species, chiefly to be met with in autumn on dead beech leaves— <i>candidum, flavovirens, grisæum</i> . | |
| FUNKIÁ, Named by Sprengel in honour of Henry Funk, a German cryptogamist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . Ornamental species, requiring a warm situation in the flower-garden, otherwise they will not flower well; they are easily multiplied by dividing the roots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hemerocallis lanceifolia</i> . 2. <i>H. cærulea</i> . 3. <i>H. japonica</i> . | | FUSIFORME, spindle-shaped, like the root of a carrot. | |
| | | FUSTIC-WOOD, see <i>Maclura tinctoria</i> . | |
| albo-marginatá | Lilac . . . 7, G. Her. P. Japan . . . 1837 | | |
| lancofoliá, 1 | Lilac . . . 8, H. Her. P. Japan . . . 1829 | | |
| ovata, 2 | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Japan . . . 1790 | | |
| Sieboldiana | Lilac . . . 6, H. Her. P. Japan . . . 1830 | | |
| subcordatá, 3 | White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Japan . . . 1790 | | |
| FURCATE, forked. | | | |
| FURCATELY-DIVIDED, divided in a furcate manner. | | | |
| FURCELLÁRIÁ, <i>Lamour.</i> From <i>furcella</i> , a little fork; | | | |

G.

GÆRTNERÁ, Lamarck. In honour of J. Gærtner, M.D., F.R.S., a celebrated botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. These plants are ornamental, and thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root readily in sandy soil, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hiptage obtusifolia*. 2. *H. mandabota*.

obtusifolia, 1
 White . . . S. Ev. Tw. China . . . 1810 |

racemosa, 2
 Wh. yel. . 4, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1793 |

GÄGGIÁ, *Salisbury.* In honour of Sir Thomas Gage, a botanical amateur. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. The species of this genus are very handsome, and thrive well in any light soil, in the open ground, and may be readily increased from offsets. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ornithogalum bohemicum*. 2. *O. luteum*. 3. *O. luteum*, *Gagea lutea*. 4. *O. pygmaeum*. 5. *Anthericum serotinum*. 6. *O. minimum*, *arvense*. 7. *O. striatum*. 8. *O. uniflorum*.

bohémicá, 1
 Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Bohemia . . . 1825 |

bracteoláris, 2
 Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Europe . . . 1817 |

bulbifera
 Yellow . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Tauria . . . 1829 |

chlorianthá
 Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. S.beria . . . 1819 |

circinátá
 Yellow . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . 1789 |

fasciculáris, 3
 Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Britain . . . |

glauca
 Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Switzerl. . . 1825 |

Liotardi
 Yellow . . . 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1825 |

podolicá
 Yellow . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Podolia . . . 1827 |

pussillá
 Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Bohemia . . . 1825 |

pygmaea, 4
 Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1825 |

serotína, 5
 Yellow . . . 6, H. Bl. P. Wales . . . |

spathacæa
 Yellow . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Germany . . . 1759 |

stellaris, 6
 Yellow . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Sweden . . . 1759 |

Sternbergii
 Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Switzerl. . . 1826 |

striatá, 7
 Yellow . . . 7, H. Bl. P. Europe . . . 1826 |

sylvaticá
 Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Europe . . . |

uniflora, 8
 Yellow . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . 1781 |

villósá
 Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Caucasus . . . 1825 |

GAGNEBINÁ, *Necker.* The meaning unknown. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. Very ornamental evergreen shrubs, growing about six feet high. For culture and propagation, see *Mimosa*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Mimosa pterocarpa*. 2. *Acacia tamariscina*.

axillaris, 1
 Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1824 |

tamariscina, 2
 Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1824 |

GAILLÁRDŪX. Named by Fougereux, in honour of

M. Gaillard de Marentonneau, an amateur botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Ornamental species, particularly *G. bicolor*; they grow well in any common soil, and increase readily by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *Virgilia helodes*. 2. *G. bicolor Drummondii*.

aristatá
 Orange . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812 |

bicolor, 1
 Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1787 |

pieta, 2
 Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Louisiana . . . 1833 |

Richardsoni
 Orange . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1829 |

GALÁCTIÁ, *P. Bronne.* From *gala*, milk. *G. pendula* yields a milky juice when cut or broken. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. These are very handsome plants, especially *G. pendula*, which is a very desirable twiner. They require precisely the same treatment in culture and propagation as *Clitoria*, except that the North American species do not require to be grown in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *Erum volubile*. 2. *Hedysarum volubile*

glabellá, 1
 Purple . . . 7, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . |

mollis, 2
 Purple . . . 7, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . 1827 |

pendulá
 Red . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica . . . 1794 |

sericeá
 Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Bourbon . . . 1824 |

GALACTITÉS, *Mench.* From *gala*, milk; alluding to the white veins of the leaves. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Very pretty annuals, which only require to be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymy*: 1. *Centaurea Galactites*.

australis
 Purple . . . 7, H. A. N. Holl. . . 1824 |

tomentosá, 1
 Purple . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1738 |

GALACTODÉNDRÓN, *Kunth.* Derived from *gala*, milk, and *dendron*, a tree. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Urticaceæ*. This is a lofty-growing tree, attaining the height of fifty feet; it may be grown in a mixture of peat and loam, and may probably be increased by cuttings.

atlé
 S. Ev. T. Caraccs . . . 1829 |

GALANGALE, see *Kempferiá*.

GALÁNTHUS, *Linn.* From *gala*, milk, and *anthos*, a flower; alluding to the milk-white flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. These are dwarf, but very pretty species, of the simplest culture.

- nivalis . . . White . . . 2, H. Bl. P. Britain . . .
 plicatūs . . . White . . . 2, H. Bl. P. Crimea . . . 1818
- GALAX**, Linn. From *gala*, milk; alluding to the whiteness of the flower. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pyrolacææ*. The species is pretty, and succeeds best in peaty soil, in a moist situation; it is readily increased by divisions. *Synonyme* 1. *Blandfordia cordata*.
- aphyllā . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1786
- GALAXIA**, Thunberg. From *galaktia*, to abound in milk. Linn. 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridacææ*. These are very pretty Cape bulbs, and grow best in a sandy peat soil; they are easily increased from offsets.
- gramineā . . . Lgt. yel. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795
 grandiflorā . . . Drk. yel. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1799
 mucronularis . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1799
 ovata . . . Drk. yel. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1799
 versicolor . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1799
- GALÆNDRA**, Lindley. The meaning of the name is unexplained. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacææ*. A pretty little plant, thriving well with the treatment given to the genus *Bletia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Eulophia gracilis*.
- gracilis . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, S. Ter. . . 1822
- GALÆATE**, helmeted; the upper lip of a ringent corolla is the *galea* of that corolla.
- GALBOA**, Tournefort. From *gala*, milk; the plants are said to increase the milk of such animals as eat of them. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosææ*. Ornamental, tallish plants, well suited for flower-borders, provided they have plenty of room. They are readily increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.
- bloba . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1823
 officialis . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1568
 alba . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . .
 orientalis . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1801
 persica . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Persia . . . 1826
 lilacina . . . Lilac . . . 6, H. Her. P. Persia . . . 1839
 tricolor . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1823
- GALÉNIA**, Linnaeus. After C. Galenus, a celebrated physician of Pergamus. Linn. 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiacææ*. A species of little beauty, succeeding in peat and loam; and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings.
- africana . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1752
- GALÉNDOLÓN**, Hudson. From *gale*, weasel, and *bolos*, fetid smell; alluding to the smell of the species. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiataææ*. A pretty plant, found abundantly in most parts of England in marshy places; increased by divisions.
- luteum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
- GALÉOPSIS**, Linn. From *gale*, weasel, and *opsis*, resemblance; the mouth of the corolla is gaping like that of the animal. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiataææ*. Annual weeds, common in corn-fields, and therefore unworthy of cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1. *cannabina*. 2. *ochroleuca-angustifolia, caulescens, Ladanium, parviflora, pubescens, Tetrakit, versicolor 1, villosa 2*.
- GALERICULATE**, having a tuft or plume.
- GALINSOYA**, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of M. M. Galinsoga, superintendent of the Madrid botanic garden. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositææ*. A genus of little beauty; the seeds may be sown in the open border in spring.
- balbisioides . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. Mexico . . . 1825
- parviflorā, trilobata*.
- GALIPÉA**, Aublet. The name given to the plant in Guiana. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutacæææ*. These plants are described as being handsome, and attaining the height of four feet. They succeed well in peaty soil, and are increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.
- odoratissima . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Rio Jan. . .
 trifoliata . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1816
- GALITUM**, Linn. From *gala*, milk; the flowers of *G. verum* are used for curdling milk. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Stellataææ*. This is an extensive genus of plants, of very little merit. They all grow well in common garden soil. The herbaceous kinds are increased by dividing the roots, and the annuals

need only be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1. *glaucum*. 2. *reflexum, Valantia taurica*. 3. *G. anisophyllum*. 4. *Valantia cucullaria*. 5. *G. verum*. 6. *saxatile*. 7. *murale*. 8. *hispidum*. 9. *saccharatum, Valantia aparine*.

- campanulatum, 1 White . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1821
 græcum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Candia . . . 1798
 hispidum . . . White . . . 8, F. Her. P. Teneriffe . . . 1830
 purpureum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1831
 rubrum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1597
 suaveolens . . . White . . . 7, H. A. N. Eur. . . 1821
 tauricum, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1818

alpêtre 3, ænglicum, aparine, aristatum, austricum, baldense, Borecni, borelle, brevifolium, campêtre, capillare, caucasicum, cineræum, cucullaria 4, debile, diffusum, divaricatum, ellipticum, erectum, fragile, frutescens, glabrum, Halleri 5, helveticum, hispidum, infestum, leve, linifolium, lithospermifolium, lacidum, maritimum, megalospermum, microcarpum, microspermum, minusum 7, molligum, montanum, obliquum, palustre, parisiense, pilosum, pubescens, pumilum, pustulatum, rigidum, rotundifolium, rubicoides, satureifolium, saxatile, scaberrimum 8, scabrum, spiræum, sylvaticum, supinum, tenuifolium, tenuissimum, tricorne, trifidum, tyrolense, uliginosum, valantioides, verrucosum 9, vtram, verticillatum, Villarsii, villosum, Wüthergii.

GALPHIMIA, Cavendish. An anagatum of Malpighia. Linn. 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiacæææ*. Handsome shrubs, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

- glauca . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . . 1829
 hirsuta . . . Yellow . . . 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1824

GAMBOOR, see *Garcinia Gambogia*.

GAMOEPALOUS, when the sepals are joined at the edge.

GARCINIA, Linn. In honour of Laurent Garcin, M.D., F.R.S., an oriental traveller. Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Guttiferaæææ*. This is a valuable and much admired genus of fruit-bearing trees. The plants thrive best in a light loamy soil with a little peat mixed; they require a strong moist heat to flourish well, and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. In Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Plants*, the following description is given of *G. Mangostana*:—"This tree bears a fruit which, in the East Indies, ranks with that of the pineapple. It rises with a taper stem, sending out many branches, not unlike a fir-tree, with oval leaves, seven or eight inches long. The flower is like that of a single rose; the fruit round, the size of a middling orange; the shell is like that of the pomegranate, the inside of a rose colour, divided by thin partitions, as in oranges, in which the seeds are lodged, surrounded by a soft juicy pulp, of a delicious flavour, partaking of the strawberry and the grape, and is esteemed one of the richest fruits in the world. According to Dr. Garcin, it is esteemed the most delicious of the East Indian fruits, and a great deal of it may be eaten without any inconvenience; it is the only fruit which sick people are allowed to eat without scruple. It is given with safety in almost every disorder; and we are told that Dr. Solander, in the last stage of a putrid fever in Batavia, found himself insensibly recovering by sucking this delicious and refreshing fruit. The pulp has a most happy mixture of the tart and sweet, and is no less salutary than pleasant."

- cœrnæa . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823
 Cowa . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1822
 Mangobgia . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820
 Mangostana . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. T. Java . . . 1789

GARDEN BALSAM, see *Justicia pectoralis*.

GARDENIA, Ellis. Named in compliment to Alexander Garden, M.D., of Charleston, Carolina, a correspondent of Ellis and Linnaeus. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacæææ*. This is a splendid genus of plants, producing their sweet-scented flowers very freely. They require a mixture of loam and peat; and the stove kinds, a strong moist heat and plenty of water at the roots. Cuttings of all root readily if not too ripe when taken off, planted in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat, with the pots plunged. *Synonymes*: 1. *Mussaenda spinosa*. 2. *Canthium coronatum, Posoqueria dumetorum*. 3.

| GAR | GAS | GAS | GAS |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| <i>Posoqueria fragrans</i> . 4. <i>P. longispina</i> . 5. <i>nutans</i> . 6. <i>Canthium chinense</i> . 7. <i>Mussaenda tetraantha</i> . | | | |
| amöna | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. China | 1823 |
| angustifolia | White | G. Ev. S. | 1813 |
| armata, 1 | White | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1815 |
| campanulata | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1777 |
| dumetorum | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1754 |
| florida | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Ev. S. China | 1754 |
| plena | Pa. yel. | 3, G. Ev. S. China | 1831 |
| simplici | White | 1, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| fragrans, 3 | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1757 |
| latifolia | Pa. yel. | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1812 |
| longispina, 4 | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1819 |
| lucida | White | S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1806 |
| mexicana | White | S. Ev. S. China | 1819 |
| micrantha | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| montana | White | S. Ev. S. Carthago | 1820 |
| Mussaenda | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1830 |
| nutans, 5 | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| pännä | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1823 |
| parviflora | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| Pavetta | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| propinqua | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| pubescens | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1774 |
| radicans | White | 6, G. Ev. S. China | 1800 |
| Rothmannia | Pa. yel. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| spinosa, 6 | White | 7, S. Ev. S. China | 1773 |
| tetracantha, 7 | White | 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1802 |
| theobromefolia | White | 2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| Thunbergii | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | |
| uliginosa | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | |
| GARDEN ROSEMOLE, see <i>Allium ophioscordän</i> . | | | |
| GARDQUÏ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Don Diego Gardouqui, a Spaniard, who greatly promoted the publication of the Flora Peruviana. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . These plants are well worthy of cultivation, on account of their large showy flowers, especially <i>G. Hookeri</i> . A mixture of equal parts of sand, loam, and peat, suits the species well; and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. | | | |
| betonicoides | Purple | 10, G. Her. P. Mexico | 1827 |
| discolor | Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. Chile | 1828 |
| Gillicii | Lilac | G. Ev. S. Chile | 1832 |
| Hookeri | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. Carolina | 1832 |
| GARIDELÄ, Linn. In honour of Pierre Garidel, M.D., a botanical author of Provence in the beginning of last century. Linn. 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> . An inconspicuous plant, merely requiring to be sown in the open border in spring. | | | |
| Nigellastrum | Br. grn. | 7, H. A. France | 1736 |
| GARLAND FLOWER, see <i>Pleurandra Cnebrum</i> . | | | |
| GARLIC, see <i>Allium</i> . | | | |
| GARLIC PEAR, see <i>Crataevä</i> . | | | |
| GARRÄ. Named by Douglas, in compliment to Nicholas Garry, Esq., of the Hudson's Bay Company, to whose assistance he was much indebted during his travels. Linn. 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Garryaceae</i> . This is described as being an ornamental shrub, very similar in appearance to <i>Viburnum</i> , and said to be the greatest botanical curiosity in all Mr. Douglas's collections. It prefers a loamy soil, and may be readily increased by layers. | | | |
| elliptica | Green | 9, H. Ev. S. N. Califor. | 1823 |
| GARUGÄ, Roxburgh. The Telingas call it Garuga, or Garoogo. Linn 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bursaraceae</i> . An ornamental plant, attaining the height of twenty feet; for culture and propagation, see <i>Bosnellia</i> . | | | |
| pinната | Yellow | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1808 |
| GASTERÄ, Haworth. Derived from <i>gaster</i> , the belly; alluding to the enlarged base of the flowers. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . These plants are all extremely interesting, and remarkable for producing their leaves, more or less regular, in two rows. Sandy loam, a little leaf-mould, and peat, well mixed together, with a small quantity of brick rubbish, is the best compost for them; and being of a very succulent nature, they require to be only very moderately watered at any time, particularly when not growing. They all increase from suckers, or leaves, which will produce young plants from their base, as <i>Furcraea</i> and <i>Aloe</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>longifolia</i> . 2. <i>nigricans</i> . 3. <i>nigricans fasciata</i> . | | | |
| acinaefolia | Orange | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| minor | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| angustata, 1 | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| minor | Red | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| angustifolia | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| longifolia | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| bicolor | Red | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| brevifolia | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| perviridis | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| cinclus | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| carinata | Red | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| conspuata | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| crassifolia | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| decipiens, 2 | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| disicha | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| major | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| ensifolia | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| excavata | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| obliqua | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| fasciata, 3 | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| laxa | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| formosa | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| glabra | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| minor | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| intermedia | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| asprima | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| lävior | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| longior | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| latipunctata | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| denticulata | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| lävta | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| linita | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| maculata | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| fallax | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| mollis | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| nigricans | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| marmorata | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| nitens | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| lävior | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| nitida | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| grandipunctata | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| obtusa | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| obtusifolia | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| pärva | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| pieta | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| pluripunctata | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| magnipunctata | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| pulehra | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| repens | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| rotata | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| strigata | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| subcarinata | Orange | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| viridior | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| subnigricans | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1826 |
| glabrior | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| subverrucosa | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| parvipunctata | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| sulcata | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| trigona | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| undata | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| venusta | Scar. red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| verrucosa | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| GASTÖNÄ. Dedicated by Commerson, to Gaston de Bourbon, son of Henry IV. of France, a promoter of botany. Linn. 11, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Araliaceae</i> . Rather an ornamental shrub, requiring a soil composed of a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and cuttings root readily when planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| palmata | Whit. grn. | 3, S. Ev. S. | 1818 |
| GASTRIDÖM, Beauvois. Derived from <i>gastridon</i> , a little swelling. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Plants of little interest, and of the easiest culture. Synonyme: 1. <i>Milium lendigerum</i> . | | | |
| australé, 1 | Apetal | 7, Grass. Britain | 1819 |
| milticum | Apetal | 7, Grass. Sicily | 1819 |
| GASTROCRPHÄ, Don. From <i>gaster</i> , the belly, and <i>karphe</i> , chaff; alluding to the form of the receptacle. Linn. 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is an ornamental plant, succeeding in any common soil, and increased readily from seeds. | | | |
| runcinata | White | 7, F. Her. P. Chile | 1827 |
| GASTROCHITUS, Wallich. From <i>gaster</i> , the belly, and <i>cheilos</i> , a lip; alluding to the bellied lip. Linn. 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scitamineae</i> . This species is described as being ornamental, succeeding well in sandy loam, and may be increased by divisions. | | | |
| pulcherrimus | Yel. pink | 8, S. Her. P. Rangoon | 1828 |
| GASTRÖDÄ, R. Brown. From <i>gaster</i> , the belly, and <i>odus</i> , a tooth; referring to the top of the column. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A curious herbaceous species, succeeding in peat and loam mixed, and increased by divisions of the roots. | | | |
| sesamoides | White | G. Ter. N. Holl. | 1826 |
| GASTROBÖFUM, R. Brown. From <i>gaster</i> , the belly, and <i>lobos</i> , a pod; the pods are inflated. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . These are very ele- | | | |

| GAS | GEI | GEI | GEN |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| gant little shrubs. For culture and propagation, see <i>Pultenea</i> . | | | |
| bilobum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 | | | |
| retusum . . . Or. scar. . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1830 | | | |
| GASTRONĒMĀ, Herbert. From <i>gaster</i> , the belly, and <i>nema</i> , a filament; the filaments are inflated. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . This is a very pretty plant; for culture and propagation, see <i>Cyrtanthus</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Cyrtanthus uniflorus</i> . | | | |
| clavatum . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1816 | | | |
| GAUDICHAUDIĀ, H. B. and Kunth. In honour of Charles Gaudichaud, the naturalist, who accompanied Freycinet in his voyage round the world. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Malpighiaceae</i> . An ornamental plant, succeeding best in light turfy loam and peat mixed; cuttings, if ripened, root well in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| cyanochoides . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Tw. Mexico. . . 1824 | | | |
| GAUDINĀ, Beauvois. In honour of M. Gaudin, a Swiss botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Uninteresting, and easily cultivated. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Avena fragilis-fragilis</i> L. | | | |
| GAULTHERIĀ, Kalm. After Gauthier, a physician and botanist of Canada. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</i> . These are highly ornamental shrubs, thriving best in a peat soil. The greenhouse kinds should be treated the same as other hardy greenhouse plants. They are all readily increased by layers. The succulent fruits of <i>G. procumbens</i> and <i>G. shallon</i> are sometimes used as food. | | | |
| antipodā . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . . 1820 | | | |
| fragrans . . . Pur. red . . . G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1824 | | | |
| procumbens . . . White . . . 7, H. Ev. Cr. N. Amer. . . 1762 | | | |
| Shallon . . . White . . . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1826 | | | |
| GACRĀ, Linn. From <i>gaurus</i> , superb; in reference to the beautiful flowers of some of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceae</i> . All the species of this genus are well worthy of extensive cultivation. <i>G. fruticosa</i> , and the perennial kinds, thrive well in any light rich soil; the former may be increased from cuttings, and the latter by seed. The annuals and biennials require the same treatment as other hardy and tender annuals and biennials. | | | |
| angustifolia . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. . . | | | |
| biennis . . . Red wht. . . 9, H. B. N. Amer. . . 1762 | | | |
| coecinea . . . Scarlet . . . 9, H. Her. P. Louisiana . . 1811 | | | |
| fruticosa . . . Red wht. . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1815 | | | |
| omotheraeflora . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. S. Amer. . . 1816 | | | |
| mutabilis . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. B. N. Amer. . . 1795 | | | |
| parviflora . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. B. N. Amer. . . 1835 | | | |
| tripetalā . . . Pink . . . 8, H. A. Mexico . . . 1804 | | | |
| GAZĀNĀ, Gertner. From <i>gaza</i> , riches; alluding to the splendour of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Very showy and interesting plants, of easy management. Peat and loam suits them best, and young plants are obtained from cuttings in sand, under a glass. <i>G. subulata</i> may also be increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Gorteria rigens</i> . | | | |
| heterophyllā . . . Orange . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1812 | | | |
| pasovniā . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1804 | | | |
| rigens, 1 . . . Orange . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1755 | | | |
| subulata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1792 | | | |
| uniflora . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 | | | |
| GEĀSTRŪM, Michaux. From <i>ge</i> , the earth, and <i>aster</i> , a star; star-like appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Small, mostly brownish species, found most plentiful in pine-woods and pastures during the autumn months. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Lycopodon recolligens-coliforme, multifidum, quadrifidum, Woodwardi</i> . | | | |
| GEISSOMĒRĪĀ, Lindley. From <i>geisson</i> , a tile, and <i>meris</i> , a part; in allusion to the imbricated calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceae</i> . This is a very handsome species; rich soil, comprising loam and rotten dung, suits it best; and cuttings root without difficulty, either in sand or soil, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| longiflorā . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1826 | | | |
| GRISORHIZĀ, Ker. From <i>geisson</i> , a tile, and <i>rhiza</i> , a root; shape of the root. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Irldaceae</i> . Handsome Cape bulbs; for culture, &c., see <i>Galaxiā</i> . | | | |
| ciliaris White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . | | | |
| excisa White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1789 | | | |
| hirta White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | | | |
| imbricatā Varieg. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | | | |
| jancea White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1822 | | | |
| Lapechii Violet . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790 | | | |
| obtusā Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1801 | | | |
| seebindā White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795 | | | |
| albescens White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795 | | | |
| ceruleā Blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795 | | | |
| setacea Sulphur . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1809 | | | |
| subulatā Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | | | |
| vaginatā Yel. blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1824 | | | |
| GETONOPHYSICŪM, Cunningham. From <i>geiton</i> , neighbour, and <i>pleison</i> , near; alluding to the scrambling habit of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . These are described as being curious and ornamental plants, requiring to be grown in a mixture of peat and loam, or sandy peat; and increasing by cuttings in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Luzuriaga cymosa</i> . 2. <i>L. montana</i> . | | | |
| asperum, 1 . . . Green . . . G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1831 | | | |
| cymosum, 1 . . . Green . . . G. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. . . 1825 | | | |
| montanum, 2 . . . Green . . . G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820 | | | |
| GĒLĀ, Loureiro. From <i>geleo</i> , to shine; supposed to refer to the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i> . Ornamental plants, succeeding in sandy peat, and increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Selas lanceolata</i> . | | | |
| lanceolata, 1 . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Cochinchina . . 1820 | | | |
| oblongifolia Wht. gra. . . 6, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | | |
| GELATINE , jelly, a term in chemistry. | | | |
| GELATINOSUS , consisting of jelly. | | | |
| GĒLIDŪS , cold, frigid. | | | |
| GEMMĀRŪM, Roxburgh. The meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . Uninteresting stove shrubs, of the easiest culture— <i>bifarium, fasciculatum, lanceolatum</i> . | | | |
| GEISEMIŪM, Juskieu. An Italian name of the Jasmine. In America the species is known under the name of <i>Carolina Jessamine</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bignoniaceae</i> . This species is not possessed of much beauty; it thrives best in sandy peat, and cuttings root readily under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Bignonia sempervirens</i> . | | | |
| sempervirens . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1640 | | | |
| GEMINATĀ , twin, producing flowers or leaves, in pairs. | | | |
| GĒMĒĀ , leaf buds, as distinguished from alabastra, or flower-buds. | | | |
| GEMMIFEROSUS , bearing buds. | | | |
| GEMMULATĀ , swollen jointed. | | | |
| GĒNĒĀ, Plumier. From <i>genepapa</i> , the name of one of the species in Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . A genus of fruit-bearing trees. The fruit produced by <i>G. americana</i> is said to be excellent, and in much request in Dutch Guiana, where it is called Marmalade Box; for culture, see <i>Gardenia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Gardenia esculenta</i> . | | | |
| americana Pa. yel. . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1779 | | | |
| edulis, 1 White . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1824 | | | |
| esculentā, 1 S. Ev. T. China . . . 1823 | | | |
| Meriānā White . . . S. Ev. T. Cayenne . . 1800 | | | |
| oblongifolia Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Peru . . . 1821 | | | |
| GENIP-TREE , see <i>GĒNĒĀ</i> . | | | |
| GĒNĒĀ, Lamarck. Derived from the Celtic word <i>gen</i> , a small bush. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . These are all exceedingly ornamental, and free-flowering plants. The greenhouse and frame kinds thrive best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, root very readily. The hardy species are particularly adapted for the front of shrubberies, on account of their generally low growth; they may be increased from layers, or seeds. Some of the species are purgatives, and others are diuretics. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Spartium athnense</i> . 2. <i>angulatum</i> . 3. <i>aphyllum</i> . 4. <i>cinerum</i> . 5. <i>sericeum</i> . 6. <i>congestum</i> . 7. <i>ferox</i> . 8. <i>linifolium</i> . 9. <i>monospermum</i> . 10. <i>parviflorum</i> . 11. <i>patens</i> . 12. <i>Genista prostrata</i> . 13. <i>Spartium purgans</i> . 14. <i>radiatum</i> . 15. <i>Genista Januensis</i> . 16. <i>Spartium Scorpius</i> . 17. <i>sphaerocarpon</i> . 18. <i>umbellatum</i> . 19. <i>virgatum</i> . | | | |
| athnensis, 1 Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Sicily . . . 1816 | | | |
| anglicā Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . | | | |
| angulata, 2 Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Maryland . . 1739 | | | |
| anxandacā Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Italy . . . 1818 | | | |
| aphyllā, 3 Violet . . . 7, H. De. S. Siberia . . . 1800 | | | |

| GEN | | | GEN | | | GEO | | | GER | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------|
| bracteolätä . . . | Yellow | 5, F. Ev. S. | 1823 | glaciális . . . | Blue | 7, H. A. Alps | 1819 | glaciális . . . | Blue | 7, H. A. Alps | 1819 |
| canariensis . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1659 | humilis . . . | Purple | 4, H. A. Caucasus | 1824 | humilis . . . | Purple | 4, H. A. Caucasus | 1824 |
| candicans . . . | Yellow | 5, H. Ev. S. Spain | 1735 | hybrida . . . | Yel. pur. | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland | 1817 | hybrida . . . | Yel. pur. | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland | 1817 |
| cinerä, 4 . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. | | imbricatä . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland | 1819 | imbricatä . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland | 1819 |
| clavätä, 5 . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. Mogadore | 1812 | incarnatä . . . | Pink | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 | incarnatä . . . | Pink | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| congestä, 6 . . . | Yellow | 6, G. De. S. Tenerife | | intermediä . . . | Purple | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 | intermediä . . . | Purple | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| decumbens . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. Tr. Burgundy | 1775 | lineärs . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. Carolina | 1816 | lineärs . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. Carolina | 1816 |
| diffusä . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. S. Hungary | 1816 | luteä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Alps | 1596 | luteä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Alps | 1596 |
| sphaeroides . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. S. Barbary | 1832 | macrophyllä . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1796 | macrophyllä . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1796 |
| ferox, 7 . . . | Yellow | 7, F. Ev. S. Barbary | 1800 | nivalis . . . | Blue | 8, H. A. Scotland | | nivalis . . . | Blue | 8, H. A. Scotland | |
| floridä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Spain | 1752 | obtusifoliä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. A. Switzerland | 1826 | obtusifoliä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. A. Switzerland | 1826 |
| germanicä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Germany | 1773 | ochroleucä . . . | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1803 | ochroleucä . . . | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1803 |
| hispanicä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Spain | 1759 | pannonicä . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Alps | | pannonicä . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Alps | |
| horridä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Pyrenees | 1821 | Pneumonanthä . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. England | | Pneumonanthä . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. England | |
| humifusä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. De. Tr. S. France | 1819 | guttatä . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. | | guttatä . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. | |
| italicä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Italy | | pratensis . . . | Blue | 7, H. A. Siberia | 1817 | pratensis . . . | Blue | 7, H. A. Siberia | 1817 |
| limfoliä, 8 . . . | Yellow | 6, F. Ev. S. Spain | 1739 | Pseudo-pneumo- . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 | Pseudo-pneumo- . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| lusitanicä . . . | Yellow | 5, H. Ev. S. Portugal | 1771 | plimä . . . | Blue | 5, H. Her. Cr. Switzerland | 1817 | plimä . . . | Blue | 5, H. Her. Cr. Switzerland | 1817 |
| manticä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. | 1816 | punctatä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Alps | 1775 | punctatä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Alps | 1775 |
| mono-permä, 9 . . . | Yellow | 7, F. De. S. S. Eur. | 1690 | purpureä . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Alps | 1768 | purpureä . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Alps | 1768 |
| ovätä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Hungary | 1816 | röze-älbö . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. Alps Eur. | 1823 | röze-älbö . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. Alps Eur. | 1823 |
| parviflorä, 10 . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. | 1817 | pyrenicä, 5 . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1825 | pyrenicä, 5 . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1825 |
| pätensä, 11 . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. S. Spain | | quinqueforä . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1824 | quinqueforä . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| pätülä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Caucasus | 1818 | saponariä . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1776 | saponariä . . . | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1776 |
| pilocarpä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. | 1823 | röze-älbö . . . | White | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1826 | röze-älbö . . . | White | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1826 |
| pilosä . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. S. England | | septemfidä . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Persia | 1804 | septemfidä . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Persia | 1804 |
| polygalifoliä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. Tr. Hungary | 1820 | guttatä . . . | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Levant | 1804 | guttatä . . . | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Levant | 1804 |
| procumbens, 12 . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. Tr. Hungary | 1816 | triäforä . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1807 | triäforä . . . | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1807 |
| pürgans, 13 . . . | Pa. yel. | 7, H. De. S. S. France | 1768 | umbellätä . . . | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1823 | umbellätä . . . | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1823 |
| radiatä, 14 . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Italy | 1758 | utriculosä . . . | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1822 | utriculosä . . . | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1822 |
| sagittalis . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. S. Germany | 1570 | vörnä . . . | Blue | 5, H. Her. Cr. England | | vörnä . . . | Blue | 5, H. Her. Cr. England | |
| scariosä, 15 . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Italy | 1821 | | | | | | | | |
| Scörpius, 16 . . . | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. S. Eur. | 1570 | | | | | | | | |
| sericä . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. S. Austria | 1812 | | | | | | | | |
| sibiricä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Siberia | 1785 | | | | | | | | |
| sphaerocarpä, 17 . . . | Yellow | 7, G. De. S. S. Eur. | 1731 | | | | | | | | |
| stratiä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Hungary | 1818 | | | | | | | | |
| tetragonä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. De. Tr. Podolia | 1822 | | | | | | | | |
| tinctoriä . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Britain | | | | | | | | | |
| triacanthös . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Spain | | | | | | | | | |
| triangularis . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. S. Hungary | 1815 | | | | | | | | |
| triqueträ . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. S. Corsica | 1770 | | | | | | | | |
| umbellätä, 18 . . . | Yellow | 6, F. Ev. S. Barbary | 1799 | | | | | | | | |
| virgätä, 19 . . . | Yellow | 6, H. De. S. Madeira | 1777 | | | | | | | | |

GEODÖRUM, Jackson. From *ge*, the earth, and *doron*, a gift. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. These are rather interesting plants, succeeding well in a hot, damp stove, with the same treatment as is recommended for *Bletia*.

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| citrinatüm . . . | Yellow | 9, S. Ter. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| dilatätüm . . . | Pink | 7, S. Ter. E. Ind. | 1900 |
| fucätüm . . . | Rose | 7, S. Ter. Ceylon | 1832 |
| pallidüm . . . | S. Ter. | Sylhet | 1837 |
| purpureüm . . . | Purple | 7, S. Ter. E. Ind. | 1800 |

GEOPFRÖVÄ, Jacquin. In honour of M. E. F. Geoffroy, author of *Materia Medica*, who died in 1731. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Stove trees, from twenty to thirty feet high; loam and peat mixed suit them well, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

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| spinösä . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1818 |
| violacä . . . | Violet | S. Ev. T. Guiana | 1823 |

GEOTLOSSUM, Persoon. From *ge*, the earth, and *glossa*, tongue; alluding to the form of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Small species of a brownish colour, found in autumn among grass, and in moist meadows; whence the English name Earth Tongue—*gläbräm, härstättm, viridë, viscösüm*.

GEONÖMÄ, Willdenow. From *geonomos*, skilled in agriculture; the species are difficult to propagate. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. A fine genus of Palms, the species of which grow from four to twenty feet high. They require to be grown in a rich sandy loam, and a strong heat. They can only be increased from seed which, in this country, is seldom produced.

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|---------------------|---------|----------------|------|
| acutis . . . | Apetal. | Palm. Brazil | 1823 |
| macrostichys . . . | Apetal. | Palm. Brazil | 1823 |
| pinastifrons . . . | Apetal. | Palm. Caracas | 1821 |
| Schottianä . . . | Apetal. | Palm. Brazil | 1820 |
| simplicifrons . . . | Apetal. | Palm. Trinidad | 1818 |
| Spixianä . . . | Apetal. | Palm. Brazil | 1824 |

GERANIÖLÄ, Don. From *ge*, the earth, and *phileo*, to love; alluding to the trailing habit of the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. A minute species, of not much beauty, and easy cultivation. *Synonyme*: 1. *Psychotria herbacea*.

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| reniformis, 1 . . . | Pa. red | 6, S. Her. Tr. W. Ind. | 1793 |
|---------------------|---------|------------------------|------|

GERANIÖM, NAMED BY LINNÆUS FROM GERANOS, a crane; in allusion to the crane-like beak terminating the carpels. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Geraniaceae. Some species of this extensive genus produce very handsome flowers, while others are mere weeds. The greenhouse and frame kinds thrive in loam and peat, mixed with vegetable soil, and are easily increased from cuttings or seeds. The hardy kinds do well in the open border; *G. argenteum*, however, requires to be protected in winter; they ripen seeds freely, from which they may be increased. The annual kinds merely require to be

| GER | GER | GES | GHI |
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| sown in the open border. In North America, they consider the root of <i>G. maculatum</i> a valuable astringent, and in North Wales, <i>G. Robertsonium</i> is used in nephritic complaints. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>varium</i> . 2. <i>albanum</i> . 3. <i>prostratum</i> . 4. <i>Londesii</i> . 5. <i>pyrenaicum</i> , <i>memorum</i> . | | | |
| aconitifolium . . . | White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1775 | | |
| albiflorum . . . | Whits. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827 | | |
| alticium . . . | Pa. red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Altai . . . 1818 | | |
| anemonefolium . . . | Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1788 | | |
| angulatum . . . | Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1793 | | |
| argenteum . . . | Striped . . . 7, F. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1699 | | |
| batrachoides . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1817 | | |
| Briceatum . . . | White . . . 6, H. A. Bristol . . . | | |
| caeruleum . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . 1824 | | |
| caescescens . . . | Pink . . . 6, F. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1787 | | |
| cineroides, 1 . . . | Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . | | |
| collinum . . . | Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1815 | | |
| crisatum, 2 . . . | Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1820 | | |
| dahuricum . . . | Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . 1820 | | |
| erictoides . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1822 | | |
| pallidum . . . | Pa. blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1822 | | |
| fascium . . . | Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1759 | | |
| gymnocaulon . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1814 | | |
| ibericum . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levaat . . . 1802 | | |
| incanum . . . | Pink . . . 6, F. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1701 | | |
| inodorum . . . | Pa. red . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1800 | | |
| Lamberti . . . | Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1824 | | |
| lancastrænsis, 3 . . . | Striped . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Britain . . . | | |
| longipes, 4 . . . | Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1823 | | |
| lucidum . . . | Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| macrorrhizum . . . | Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1576 | | |
| maculatum . . . | Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1732 | | |
| multifidum . . . | Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1817 | | |
| memorosum, 5 . . . | Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1821 | | |
| nepalense . . . | Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1818 | | |
| nodosum . . . | Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. England . . . | | |
| palustre . . . | Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1732 | | |
| parviflorum . . . | Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1816 | | |
| phacum . . . | Black . . . 5, H. Her. P. England . . . | | |
| pliosum . . . | Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Zeal. . . 1821 | | |
| pratense . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| psaricium . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Dauria . . . 1818 | | |
| florè-albò . . . | White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| florè-plenò . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Scotland . . . | | |
| florè-variegatò . . . | Varieg. . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| purpureum . . . | Purple . . . 7, H. A. Switzerl. . . 1819 | | |
| pyrenaicum . . . | Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1759 | | |
| reflexum . . . | Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| sanguineum . . . | Blood . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| villosissimum . . . | Blood . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Europe . . . | | |
| sibiricum . . . | White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1758 | | |
| striatum . . . | Striped . . . 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1629 | | |
| sylvaticum . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| tuberosum . . . | Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1596 | | |
| ramosum . . . | Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1804 | | |
| umbrosum . . . | Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1820 | | |
| villosum . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1821 | | |
| Vlasovianum . . . | Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Crimea . . . 1821 | | |
| Wallichianum . . . | Striped . . . 7, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1819 | | |
| <i>böhemicum</i> , <i>Carolinianum</i> , <i>columbinum</i> , <i>dissectum</i> , <i>divaricatum</i> , <i>lucidum</i> , <i>molle</i> , <i>pellens</i> , <i>pusillum</i> , <i>Robertianum</i> , <i>rotundifolium</i> , <i>villosum</i> . | | | |
| GERARDIÛ, Linn. In honour of John Gerard, a famous old English botanist, and author of Gerard's Herbal, published in 1597. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . These are handsome plants, growing well in a peaty soil. The perennial kinds may be increased by cuttings planted under a glass; but the best way of obtaining young plants is by seed. | | | |
| aphylla . . . | Rose . . . 7, H. A. Carolina . . . 1834 | | |
| diphylifolia . . . | Pink . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1800 | | |
| flava . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1796 | | |
| maifida . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. . . 1823 | | |
| purpurea . . . | Purple . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. . . 1772 | | |
| quercifolia . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812 | | |
| tenuifolia . . . | Purple . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. . . 1812 | | |
| GERBERA. Gronovius named this genus in compliance to J. Gerber, a naturalist and traveller in Russia. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A very pretty plant, of easy management; it thrives in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and is increased the same way as other tender biennials. | | | |
| crenata . . . | Purple . . . 7, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1822 | | |
| GERM, or GERMEN, the old name of the ovary. | | | |
| GERMINATION, the first act of vegetation in the seed. | | | |
| GERMAN MADWORT, see <i>Asperugo</i> . | | | |
| GEROPOGON, Linn. From <i>geron</i> , old man, and <i>pogon</i> , a beard; alluding to the appearance of the seed. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Very pretty plants, of easy culture; they grow in any common soil. | | | |
| caliculatus . . . | Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1774 | | |
| glaber . . . | Pink . . . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1704 | | |
| hirsutus . . . | Red . . . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1759 | | |
| GESNERA. Named by Linnæus, after the famous botanist, Conrad Gesner, of Zurich. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gesneraceae</i> . These are very handsome species, thriving well in any light rich soil; and cuttings root readily in sand or soil, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>pendulina</i> . | | | |
| acaulis . . . | Scarlet . . . S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1793 | | |
| allogophylla . . . | Orange . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1834 | | |
| aggregata, 1 . . . | Scarlet . . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1816 | | |
| bulbosa . . . | Scarlet . . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1816 | | |
| calycina . . . | Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | | |
| Cooperi . . . | Scarlet . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1829 | | |
| corymbosa . . . | Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1822 | | |
| Douglasi . . . | Red vel. . . 9, S. Her. P. Rio Jan. . . 1826 | | |
| verticillata . . . | Crimson . . . 5, S. Her. P. Rio Jan. . . 1835 | | |
| elongata . . . | Scarlet . . . 9, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1835 | | |
| facialis . . . | Scarlet . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1833 | | |
| hirsuta . . . | Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Cumanæ . . . 1826 | | |
| humilis . . . | Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. Cuba . . . | | |
| lateritia . . . | Scarlet . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1834 | | |
| Lindleyi . . . | Scar. vel. . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1825 | | |
| macrochaya . . . | Scarlet . . . S. Her. P. Rio Jan. . . 1825 | | |
| Marchii . . . | Scarlet . . . 9, S. Her. P. Organ Mts. . . 1837 | | |
| rupicrisa . . . | Scarlet . . . 8, S. Her. P. . . 1835 | | |
| scabra . . . | Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1820 | | |
| Sellowii . . . | Scarlet . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1835 | | |
| spicata . . . | Scarlet . . . S. Her. P. N. Granada . . . 1831 | | |
| Suttoni . . . | Scarlet . . . 7, S. Her. P. Rio Jan. . . 1833 | | |
| tubiflora . . . | Scarlet . . . 3, S. Her. S. S. Amer. . . 1815 | | |
| rutila . . . | Scarlet . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1825 | | |
| GETHYLLIS, Linn. From <i>getho</i> , to rejoice; alluding to the perfume of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . These small, ornamental, Cape plants, Sweet says, "thrive best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and require but little water when not in a growing state; they are increased by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds." | | | |
| afra . . . | White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1820 | | |
| ciliaris . . . | White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1788 | | |
| lanceolata . . . | White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790 | | |
| spiralis . . . | White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1780 | | |
| villosa . . . | White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1787 | | |
| GETONIÛ, Linn. Named by Roxburgh, who does not give the derivation. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Combretaceae</i> . Ornamental evergreen climbers, succeeding in loam and peat, and multiplied from cuttings in sand, in heat, under a glass. | | | |
| floribunda . . . | Yel. gran. . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1815 | | |
| nitidum . . . | Yel. petal. . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1816 | | |
| GEUM, Linn. From <i>geyo</i> , to give a relish; because of the roots of <i>G. urbanum</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i> . This is an ornamental genus, indeed some of the species, as <i>G. coccineum</i> , are extremely handsome. They all grow well in any rich light loamy soil, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. <i>G. urbanum</i> and <i>rivale</i> have been, for efficacy, compared to <i>Cinchona</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>canadense</i> . 2. <i>coccineum</i> . 3. <i>sylvaticum</i> . 4. <i>inclinatum</i> . 5. <i>Adamsia rotundifolia</i> . | | | |
| agrimonioides . . . | White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1811 | | |
| album, 1 . . . | White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1730 | | |
| atlanticum, 2 . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1810 | | |
| brachypterium . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1813 | | |
| canadense . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1810 | | |
| chiloense, 3 . . . | Copper . . . 7, H. Her. P. Chile . . . 1826 | | |
| grandiflorum . . . | Scarlet . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . | | |
| ciliatum . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1818 | | |
| heterophyllum . . . | White . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1816 | | |
| hybridum . . . | Red brn. . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | | |
| intermedium . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Volhnia . . . 1794 | | |
| macrophyllum . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Kamtsch. . . 1804 | | |
| nitidum . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825 | | |
| Portenschlagianum . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1820 | | |
| pyrenaicum, 4 . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1804 | | |
| radiatum . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1815 | | |
| ranunculoides, 5 . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1823 | | |
| rivale . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| intermedium . . . | Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1794 | | |
| rotundifolium, 6 . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1820 | | |
| strictum . . . | Striped . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1778 | | |
| urbantum . . . | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| virginianum . . . | White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | | |
| GHINIA, Swartz. After Ghini, an Italian botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . A curious little plant, of easy culture in sandy open loam. The seeds require to be sown in pots, which must be placed in a hothouse, and when the seedlings are | | | |

GIA

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of sufficient size, potted off, and treated as other tender annuals.

spinosa . . . Purple . . . 8, S. A. W. Ind. . 1733

GIANT FENNEL, see *Ferula*.

GIBBOUS, protuberant, swelled.

GILĀ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of P. S. Gil, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceae*. This is an extremely pretty genus; and the species deserve a place in every flower-garden. The seeds merely require to be sown in the open borders in spring, where they will produce their pretty flowers in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1. *puchella*, *Cantua aggregata*, *Ipomopsis elegans*. 2. *Ipomopsis inconspicua*, *Cantua parviflora*.

achilleaefolia . . . Pink . . . 8, H. A. California . 1833
aggregata, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. B. America . 1822
capitata . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. Columbia . 1826
gracilis . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . 1826
laciniata . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. Chile . . 1821
parviflora, 2 . . . Blue . . . 10, H. A. America . 1793
pungens . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . 1827
tricolor . . . Pur. or. . . 8, H. A. California . 1833
floribus-albicantibus White . . . 7, H. A. California . 1833

GILLENĀ. Named by Moench, probably after Gillen, some obscure botanist. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Spiraea*. The roots are emetic, and probably tonic. *Synonymes*: 1. *Spiraea trifoliata*. 2. *S. stipulacea*.

stipulacea, 2 . . . Red wht. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1805
trifoliata, 1 . . . Red wht. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1713

GILLESĀ, Lindley. Named after Dr. Gillies, of Mendoza, in Chili. *Linn.* 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gilliesiaceae*. This species succeeds well in a warm border, consisting of loam and peat, with a little protection in winter; it is, however, scarcely worth cultivating. It is increased by offsets.

graminea . . . Green . . . 8, F. Bl. P. Chile . . 1825

GILVĀ, flesh, or ash-coloured.

GINGER, see *Zingiber*.

GINGERBRAD TREE, see *Parinariam macrophyllum*.

GINSENG, see *Panax quinquefolium*.

GIRDED, surrounded by any thing.

GISEKĀ, *Linn.* In honour of P. D. Giseke, a Danish botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Phytolaccaceae*. A curious little plant, requiring the same treatment as other tender annuals.

pharneooides . . . Pa. grn. . . 6, S. A. E. Ind. . 1783

GLABROUS, smooth, destitute of hairs.

GLACĀLIS, having a frozen appearance.

GLADIATE, shaped like a short straight sword.

GLADIŪLS, *Linn.* From *gladius*, a sword; alluding to the sword-shaped leaves. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. This is an extensive genus, consisting chiefly of beautiful flowering Cape bulbs.

Sweet says, "the species thrive best in a mixture of very sandy loam, and decayed leaves, or peat soil, and require no water after they have done flowering till they begin to grow afresh. In the month of October, they should be taken out of their pots, and replanted in fresh soil, when they should be set in a cool frame, or some such place, as they require to be only protected from frost till such time as their pots are full of young roots; then they may be set in a warmer situation, and watered regularly, and they will flower freely. The hardy species thrive well in a light sandy soil, and are rapidly increased, as well as the tender kinds, by offsets from the bulbs; they require to be planted in a warm south border. If intended to remain in the ground all the winter, the smaller bulbs must be planted six inches deep, and the larger ones eight inches, so as to be out of the reach of frost; they should also be covered with a little dry litter in severe frost, or they may be taken up in autumn, and laid to dry all the winter where the frost cannot hurt them; they must then be planted early in spring, and they will generally flower well."

alatus . . . Scar. yel. . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795
alcoensis . . . Orange . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1824
albidos . . . White . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774
plectus . . . Red wht. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1794
angustus . . . Yellow . . . 6, Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1756
blaudus . . . Flesh . . . 6, Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774
brevifolius . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1802
byzantinus . . . Red . . . 7, H. Bl. P. Turkey . 1629

campanulatus . . . Lat. pur. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1794
cardinalis . . . Red . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1789
carneus . . . Flesh . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1796
cochlearius . . . Wht. red . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1829
Colvillii . . . Scar. yel. . . 7, G. Bl. P. Hybrid . . 1824
communis . . . Red . . . 7, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . 1596
carneus . . . Flesh . . . 7, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . 1596
cancolor . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1790
cuspidatus . . . Wht. brn. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795
debilis . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .
edulis . . . White . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1816
flexuosus . . . Orange . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
dorbundus . . . Brown . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1788
gracilis . . . Blue wht. . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1800
laetatus . . . Flesh . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1816
hirsutus . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795
hyalinus . . . Yel. red . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
imbricatus . . . Red . . . 6, H. Bl. P. Russia . . 1820
involutus . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
Milleri . . . Violet . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1751
Mortonii . . . White . . . G. Bl. P. S. Africa . 1837
namaquensis . . . Orange . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1800
natalensis . . . Scar. yel. . . 8, G. Bl. P. Natal River 1830
pernambus . . . Orange . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
reclivatus . . . Striped . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1758
segetum . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Bl. P. S. Eur. . 1596
tenellus . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
tenius . . . Red . . . 6, H. Bl. P. Tauria . . 1823
trichonemifolius . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1800
trimaculatus . . . Red wht. . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1794
tristis . . . Brn. red . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1745
undulatus . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1769
carneus . . . Flesh . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1769
pallidus . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1760
versicolor . . . Brown . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1794
vincivus . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1806
teniflor . . . Variet. . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1779
viperatus . . . Grn. wht. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1787
Watsonius . . . Red . . . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1791
variegatus . . . Red wht. . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1801

GLADWIN, see *Iris fatidissimā*.

GLANDULAR, furnished with glands.

GLANDULARY-CRENATED, } hairy; crenatures or
GLANDULARY-SERRATED, } serratures tipped with
glands.

GLANDULARY-MURICATED, covered with tubercles tipped with glands.

GLANDULARY-TOOTHED, margins toothed, with the teeth bearing glands.

GLANDULIFEROUS, bearing glands.

GLARRŌSUS, flourishing in gravelly soils.

GLASSWORT, see *Salicornia*.

GLASTONBURY THORN, see *Crataegus Oxyacanthā*, var. *GLAUDESCENT*, having something of a bluish hoary appearance.

GLAUCĀUM, *Tournefort*. From *glaukos*, glaucous; alluding to the colour of the plants. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceae*. Very pretty plants, some of which are particularly handsome in the flower-borders, where they flower and ripen seed in abundance, which has only to be sown in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1. *G. luteum*. 2. *corniculatum*.

flavum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. B. Britain . .
fulvum . . . Orange . . . 8, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1802
persicum . . . Red . . . 8, H. A. Volhygia . 1829
phoeniceum, 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. England . .
flaviflorum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Tauria . . 1823
rubicum . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. Greece . . 1818
tricolor . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. Persia . . 1823

GLAUCOUS, having a hoary grey surface.

GLAUX, *Linn.* From *glaukos*, grey; in allusion to the colour of the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceae*. This is a pretty little plant, of easy management in open sandy loam; and is increased from seeds.

maritima . . . Flesh . . . 6, H. Her. Tr. Britain . .

GLECHŌMĀ, *Linn.* Derived from the Greek *glechon*, signifying a sort of thyme. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. Plants requiring no particular management. *G. hederacea* is useful in the preparation of slightly tonic beverages.

hederacea . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . .
rosea . . . Rose . . . 5, H. Ev. Cr. England . .
variegata . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Ev. Cr. England . .
hirsuta . . . Pink . . . 5, H. Ev. Cr. Hungary . .

GLEDITSCHĀ, *Linn.* In honour of Gottlieb Gleditsch, once a professor at Berlin, and a defender of Linnaeus against Siegesbeck, and author of many botanical works. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A most ornamental genus of trees, very remarkable for their acacia-like leaves, and the

branching thorns which are produced on the stems of some of the species. They grow in any kind of soil, and are increased by seeds, which are usually procured from the native countries of the trees. A bed must be prepared, in which the seeds may be sown an inch deep, and if the spring is dry, they will not vegetate till the following year. *Synonymy*: 1. *orientalis*. 2. *levis*.

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|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------|
| brachycarpá | Green | 7, H. De T. N. Amer. | |
| caespiciá | Green | 7, H. De T. Caspia | 1822 |
| feróx, 1. | Green | 7, H. De T. | |
| horridá | Green | 7, H. De T. China | 1774 |
| purphréá | Green | 7, H. De T. China | 1774 |
| latisiliquá | Green | 7, H. De T. | |
| maeritá | Green | 7, H. De T. | |
| micraanthós | Green | 7, H. De T. | |
| monospermá | Green | 7, H. De T. N. Amer. | 1723 |
| sinénsis | Green | 7, H. De T. China | 1812 |
| inermis | Green | H. De T. | |
| tiacanthós, 2 | Green | H. De T. N. Amer. | 1700 |
| inermis, 2 | Green | 7, H. De T. | |

GLEICHÉNIA, Smith. In honour of the Baron P. F. Von Gleichen, a German botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gleicheniaceae*. These are pretty plants, and will, in general, succeed in peat and loam, and increase from divisions of the roots.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------|
| fiabellatá | Brown | 7, S. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| microphyllá | Brown | 7, S. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| pectinifidá | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. Trinidad | 1824 |
| pubescens | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1822 |
| speluncosá | Brown | 7, S. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1824 |

GLINUS, Linn. A name given by Theophrastus to the Maple. *Linn.* 11, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Ficoideae*. A greenhouse annual, of simple culture—*lotoides*.

GLOBA, Roscoe. The name given to it in the Moluccas. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scitamineae*. These are very pretty plants, especially *G. Careyana*. They attain from one to two feet high, and are cultivated in sandy open loam; they increase by parting the roots. *Synonymy*: 1. *G. Hura*.

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| bulbiferá | Yellow | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| Careyaná | Yellow | 8, S. Her. P. Pegu | 1822 |
| erectá | White | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| marantiná | Yellow | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| oricénsis | Pink | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1819 |
| pendulá | Yellow | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| racemósá, 1 | Yellow | 7, S. Her. P. Ceylon | 1812 |
| sessiliflorá | Yellow | 8, S. Her. P. Pegu | 1807 |

GLOBE AMARANTH, see Gomphrënd.

GLOBE FLOWER, see Tróllis.

GLOBE THISTLE, see Echinóps.

GLOBOSE, } round or spherical.

GLOBULAR, }

GLOBULOSLY-ELLIPTICAL, between spherical and oval.

GLOBULOSE, a diminutive of globose.

GLOBULARIA, Linn. So named because the flowers are produced in globose heads. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Globulariaceae*. This is a very handsome genus; the greenhouse species thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and the hardy kinds do well in sandy light soil. *G. vulgaris* is said to do best in peat. They increase freely by cuttings in sand or soil, or by seeds. *Synonymy*: 1. *vulgaris*. 2. *salicina*.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------|
| Alypám | Pale | 8, G. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1640 |
| integrifóllm | Pale | 8, G. Her. P. S. Eur. | |
| bellidifóllia | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1825 |
| cordifóllia | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Germany | 1633 |
| linifóllia, 1 | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Spain | 1818 |
| longifóllia, 2 | White | 7, G. Her. P. Madeira | 1775 |
| aná | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. France | 1824 |
| nudicallis | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Germany | 1629 |
| spinósá | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Spain | 1640 |
| vulgáris | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Europe | 1640 |

GLOBULEA, Haworth. From *globulos*, a globule, or small globe; the petals are tipped with waxy globules. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceae*. These are interesting succulent plants, which may be successfully cultivated in sandy loam, and a little peat mixed with a small portion of brick rubbish. They require to be very carefully watered, especially when not in a free growing state. Cuttings, after drying a day or two, will root readily in the same kind of soil, or in sand. *Synonymy*: 1. *Crassula cultrata*.

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|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| atropurpáreá | Purple | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| canescens | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| capitata | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| cultrata, 1 | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1732 |
| hispida | White | 11, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|
| impresá | White | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| minor | White | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| lingulá | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| lingulá | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| mesembryanthoides | White | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| altior | White | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| mollis | White | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| nudicallis | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1732 |
| obvallatá | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| paniculatá | White | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| radicans | White | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| subincaná | White | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| erectá | White | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| sulcatá | White | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1818 |

GLOCHDATE, having hairs, the ends of which are split and hooked back.

GLOMERATE, } gathered into round heaps, or heads.

GLOMERATED, }

GLORIOSA, Linn. Derived from *gloriosus*, glorious; because of the magnificent flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. This is a truly handsome and curious genus of plants, well worthy of cultivation in every collection of stove plants. The following method of treatment is given by the late Mr. Sweet:—"We have found them succeed best, and flower luxuriantly, by being planted in rather more than one-third turfy loam, full one-third white sand, and the remainder peat; as soon as planted, to be set in a hotbed frame till they have begun to grow; then move them to a warm part of the hothouse, and as they grow, train them up a stick, or wire, where they will flower, and if a little pains be taken to fertilize the stigmas with the pollen when in bloom, they will produce plenty of seeds, which should be sown as soon as gathered. After flowering, the stems must be left die down, and they require no more water; the pots may then be laid on their sides, in a dry situation, and there left till the March following, when they should be planted." Young plants are generally obtained by dividing the roots; they are also raised from seeds. *Synonymy*: 1. *simplex*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| nepalénsis, 1 | Yellow | 6, F. Bl. P. Nepal | 1825 |
| simplex | Blue | 7, S. Bl. P. Senegal | 1756 |
| superbá | Orange | 7, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| viréscens | Orange | 8, S. Bl. P. Mosambi | 1823 |

GLORIOSUS, superb, grand.

GLOSSIDIA, R. Brown. From *glossa*, a tongue, and *idos*, like; alluding to the tongue-like appendage within the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Pretty plants, thriving well in sandy loam and peat, and increased by offsets from the roots. They require very little water when not in a growing state.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------|
| máior | Blue | 6, G. Ter. N. Holl. | 1810 |
| minór | Blue | 6, G. Ter. N. Holl. | 1810 |

GLOSSULA, Lindley. From *glossa*, a tongue; in allusion to the tongue-like segments of the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A curious species, with very minute green flowers. It requires the heat of the stove, and to be otherwise treated like *Glossodia*.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------|
| tentaculatá | Green | 12, S. Ter. China | 1824 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------|

GLOTTIDIA, Desfontaines. From *glotta*, a tongue; the valves of the legume separate into two membranes each, which have been compared to the superior opening of the larynx. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A tall growing plant, the seeds of which require to be sown in peat and sand, and placed in heat, and when of sufficient size, planted singly in the same kind of soil, and shifted into larger pots as they grow. *Synonymy*: 1. *Phaca floridana*, *Sebania disperma*, *Æschynomene platycarpa*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------|
| foridantím, 1 | Yellow | 7, G. A. Florida | 1816 |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------|

GLOXINIA, L'Heritier. Named in honour of P. B. Gloxin, a botanist of Colmar. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceae*. A splendid genus of plants, well deserving of extensive cultivation; they thrive best in a rich soil, consisting of loam, peat, and sand, in equal quantities, with a little vegetable soil, well mixed together. In the summer, they should have a plentiful supply of water; in winter, they require very little water. *G. maculata* is easily increased by divisions. The leaves of most of the others, if taken off close to the stem, and planted, will soon make young plants.

| GLU | GNA | GNE | GOL |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| caulescens . . . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. Pernam. . 1826 | | | |
| hirsuta . . . Blue . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1824 | | | |
| maculata . . . Purple . 9, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1739 | | | |
| maxima . . . Pa. wht. . 7, S. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1837 | | | |
| speciosa . . . Purple . 9, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1615 | | | |
| alba . . . White . 9, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | | | |
| GLUMACROUS; plants are said to be glumaceous when their flowers are like those of grasses. | | | |
| GLUME, a part of the floral envelopes of a grass. | | | |
| GLUTEX, glue. | | | |
| GLUTINOUS, } adhesive, gluey. | | | |
| GLUTINOSE, } | | | |
| GLYCERIA, R. Brown. From <i>glykeros</i> , sweet; alluding to the herbage. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . An aquatic of no interest or beauty; it is of the simplest culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Festuca fluitans—fluitans</i> . | | | |
| GLYCINE, Linn. From <i>glykys</i> , sweet; the leaves and roots of some of the species are sweet. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A beautiful genus of plants, producing their pretty flowers in fascicles, or racemes, from the axils of the leaves; for culture and propagation, see <i>Clitoria</i> . | | | |
| bloba . . . Violet . 11, G. Ev. Mexico . . 1827 | | | |
| clandestina . . . Pa. yel. . 7, S. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| hedyseroides . . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. Guinea . 1823 | | | |
| heterophylla . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . 1825 | | | |
| maxima . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. . 1818 | | | |
| mollis . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. . 1824 | | | |
| secunda . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. Tr. . . . | | | |
| striata . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1818 | | | |
| <i>debilis, parviflora.</i> | | | |
| GLYCOMIS, Correa. From <i>glykys</i> , sweet, and <i>osme</i> , smell; alluding to the sweet-scented flowers. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceae</i> . These trees are said to attain the height of twenty feet, and thrive well in a rich mould. They may be increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Limonia pentaphylla</i> . | | | |
| arbores . . . White . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1796 | | | |
| pentaphylla, 1 . . . White . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1790 | | | |
| GLYCYRRHIZA, Tournefort. From <i>glykys</i> , sweet, and <i>rhiza</i> , a root; the sweetness of the root of the Liquorice is well known. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A deep light sandy loam suits all the species of this genus, and they are readily increased by slips from the roots with eyes, and planting them in spring. The sweet, subacrid, mucilaginous juice is much esteemed as a pectoral. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>aspera, hispida</i> . 2. <i>Liquiritia officinalis</i> . | | | |
| asperimä . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1795 | | | |
| echinata . . . Pale . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . 1586 | | | |
| fétida . . . Pa. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. Africa . . 1817 | | | |
| glabra, 2 . . . Pa. blue . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . 1562 | | | |
| glandulifera . . . Pale . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1805 | | | |
| hirsuta . . . Pale . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1739 | | | |
| lepidota . . . Pale . 7, H. Her. P. Missouri . 1811 | | | |
| uralensis . . . Pa. blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1818 | | | |
| GLYPHOMITRION, Bridel. From <i>glypho</i> , to emboss, and <i>mitrion</i> , a little diadem. Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . Small tufts of moss, found on rocks in the spring. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Grimmia Daviesii, Encalypta Daviesii—Daviesii</i> . | | | |
| GMELINÄ, Linn. In honour of George Gmelin, a celebrated German naturalist and traveller. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . This is a genus of fine plants, though they seldom flower in this country. They grow best in rich loam, mixed with a little peat, requiring a very strong heat to grow them well. They may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, planted in sand, in heat, under a glass. | | | |
| arbores . . . Yellow . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1824 | | | |
| asiatica . . . Yellow . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1792 | | | |
| parviflora . . . Orange . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1817 | | | |
| speciosissima . . . White . G. Ev. T. Nepal . . 1823 | | | |
| villosa . . . White . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1818 | | | |
| GNAPHALIUM, Linn. From <i>gnaphalon</i> , soft down; alluding to the woolly covering of the plants. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Some of these are interesting plants, on account of the quality the flowers possess of retaining their colours after they are gathered from the plants. They grow in any rich light soil, and the shrubby and herbaceous kinds may be increased by cuttings and divisions. The annual and biennial kinds require the same treatment as other tender and hardy annuals and biennials. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Filago arvensis</i> . 2. <i>F. cephaloidea</i> . 3. <i>Gnaphalium spicatum</i> . 4. <i>F. gallica</i> . | | | |
| [145] | | | |
| | | 5. <i>germanica</i> . 6. <i>alpestris</i> . 7. <i>Lagopus</i> . 8. <i>montana</i> . 9. <i>G. spatulata</i> . 10. <i>F. pusilla</i> . 11. <i>pyramidata</i> . 12. <i>recta</i> . 13. <i>spherica</i> . 14. <i>G. alpinum</i> . 15. <i>F. sylvatica</i> . 16. <i>Gnaphalium multicaule</i> . | |
| | | albescens . . . White . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1793 | |
| | | involutatum . Br. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. N. Zeal. . 1699 | |
| | | obtusifolium . Yellow . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . 1732 | |
| | | purpureum . Purple . 7, G. B. N. Amer. . 1732 | |
| | | sanguineum . Crimson . 7, H. Her. B. Egypt . 1768 | |
| | | undulatum . Yel. wht. . 7, H. A. Africa . . 1732 | |
| | | <i>americanum, arvensis 1, cephaloides 2, coarctatum 3, decurrens, gallitum 4, germanicum 5, Lagopus 6, later-album, minimum 7, montanum 8, pensylvanicum 9, pusillum 10, pyramidatum 11, rectum 12, sphericum 13, supinum 14, sylvaticum 15, uliginosum 16.</i> | |
| | | GNÆTUM, Linn. Derived from <i>gnemon</i> ; the name given to it in the island of Ternate. Linn. 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gnetaceae</i> . This plant will grow in sandy peat and loam mixed; it is multiplied by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. In Amboyna, they eat the seeds roasted, boiled, or fried, and the tasteless green leaves form a favourite vegetable, in lieu of spinach. | |
| | | Gnemön . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1815 | |
| | | GNŌDIA, Linn. The ancient name of the Laurel. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Thymelaceae</i> . The species of <i>Gnidia</i> are very pretty, and thrive well in a peat soil, if carefully watered, in which respect they require particular attention, as they have very tender roots. They are rather difficult to propagate, particularly <i>G. radiata</i> ; the shoots should be taken off when young, planted in sand, under a glass, and placed where there is not much damp. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>denudata</i> . 2. <i>acerosa</i> . | |
| | | argentea . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1826 | |
| | | biflora . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | |
| | | capitata . . . Pa. yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1788 | |
| | | flava . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1825 | |
| | | imberbis . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1792 | |
| | | imbricata, 1 . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | |
| | | juniperifolia, 2 . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 | |
| | | laevigata . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1822 | |
| | | linoides . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824 | |
| | | pinifolia . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1768 | |
| | | ochroleuca . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | |
| | | oppositifolia . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1783 | |
| | | radiata . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | |
| | | sericea . . . Pa. yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1786 | |
| | | simplex . . . Pa. yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1786 | |
| | | stricta . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | |
| | | tomENTOSA . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | |
| | | GOAT-ROOT, see <i>Ononis Natürz.</i> | |
| | | GOAT'S-BANE, see <i>Aconitum tragacanthum</i> | |
| | | GOAT'S-BEARD, see <i>Spirea arvensis</i> | |
| | | GOAT'S-FOOT, see <i>Oxalis caprina</i> | |
| | | GOAT'S-FRIGANUM, see <i>Thymus Tragoriganum</i> | |
| | | GOAT'S-RUE, see <i>Galega</i> | |
| | | GOAT'S-THORN, see <i>Astragalus Tragacanthæ</i> | |
| | | GOAT'S-WHEAT, see <i>Tragopogon</i> | |
| | | GOATWEED, see <i>Capparia biflora</i> | |
| | | GODÉTYÄ. Named by Spach, a German botanist, resident in Paris; it is probably a Latinised proper name. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceae</i> . Very pretty annuals, well worthy of a place in every garden; they are nearly related to <i>Enothera</i> , to which genus they may be referred for culture, &c. | |
| | | lepidä . . . Pink . 8, H. A. Californ. . 1835 | |
| | | rubicunda . . . Pa. flame . 8, H. A. Californ. . 1835 | |
| | | violosa . . . Blush . 7, H. A. Californ. . 1835 | |
| | | GODÖYÄ. Ruiz and Pavon dedicated this genus to Emmanuel Godoy, Duke of Arcadia, and Prince of the Peace, a noble Spaniard, and a protector of botany. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hypericaceae</i> . This is described as an elegant tree, thriving well in a mixture of peat and loam; and cuttings, if ripened, root freely in sand, in heat, under a glass. | |
| | | geminiflora . . . Yellow . S. Ev. S. Brasil . . 1820 | |
| | | GOLDWÄCHSÄ, Decandolle. In honour of G. L. Goldbach, a Russian botanist, who communicated many observations on <i>Cruciferae</i> to Decandolle. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . We know little of this plant, but it is described as ornamental, and doing well when sown in the open border, in common soil. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Raphanus levigatus</i> . | |
| | | laevigata . . . Pa. yel. . 7, H. A. Astracan . 1827 | |
| | | GOLDEN-HAIR, see <i>Chrysocoma comaridæ</i> | |
| | | GOLDEN-ROD, see <i>Biddæ</i> . | |

| GOL | GOM | GOM | GOO |
|---|----------------|---------------------------------|------|
| GOLDEN-ROD, see <i>Leontice Chrysoydonum</i> . | | | |
| GOLDEN-ROD, see <i>Solidago</i> . | | | |
| GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE, see <i>Chrysoplenium</i> . | | | |
| GOLDEN-THRISTLE, see <i>Scölgymis</i> . | | | |
| GOLDEN-THRISTLE, see <i>Protée Scölgymis</i> . | | | |
| GOLDFÜSSIA, <i>Nees</i> . In compliment to Dr. Goldfuss, professor of natural history at Bonn upon the Rhine. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceae</i> . This ornamental shrub is well known in gardens under another name, <i>Ruellia anisophylla</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Ruellia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ruellia anisophylla</i> . | | | |
| anisophylla . . . | Blue . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Silhet . . . | 1823 |
| GOLD OF PLEASURE, see <i>Camellia</i> . | | | |
| GOLDYLOCKS, see <i>Chrysoydonum</i> . | | | |
| GOMOPETALOUS, more properly GAMOPETALOUS, monopetalous. | | | |
| GÖMPHIA, <i>Schreber</i> . From <i>gomphos</i> , a club; alluding to the shape of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ochnaceae</i> . A very pretty genus of plants, from three to five feet high; they thrive in sandy loam, and young plants are obtained from cuttings in sand, in heat, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Öchya zeylanica</i> . | | | |
| jabotapita . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1820 |
| laevigata . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1820 |
| laurifolia . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1823 |
| nitida . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1803 |
| obtusifolia . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1803 |
| zeylanica, 1 . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . | 1823 |
| GOMPHO-CARPUS, <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>gomphos</i> , a club, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; alluding to the club-shaped fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> . This is a pretty Cape genus, succeeding in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat, will root freely. They are also sometimes raised from seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Asclepias arborescens</i> . | | | |
| arborescens, 1 . . . | White . . . | 12, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1714 |
| crispata . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1714 |
| frutescens . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1714 |
| GOMPHOLOBIUM, <i>Smith</i> . From <i>gomphos</i> , a club, and <i>lobos</i> , a pod; the pod is club or wedge-shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A splendid genus of New Holland plants, succeeding in sandy loam and peat; but they must be very carefully watered, or they will sicken, and die, as they are very delicate, and impatient of moisture. Cuttings take without difficulty in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>fimbriatum</i> , 2. <i>fimbriatum</i> . | | | |
| barbigerrum, 1 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1824 |
| capitatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1820 |
| glaberrimum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1820 |
| glaucescens . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1824 |
| grandiflorum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . | 1803 |
| setifolium . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . | 1826 |
| knightsianum . . . | Yellow . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1830 |
| lanatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1824 |
| latifolium, 2 . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . | 1803 |
| marginatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1820 |
| mirbelioides . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1823 |
| pedunculare . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. . . . B. N. Holl. . . . | 1824 |
| pinnaatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. . . . B. N. Holl. . . . | 1820 |
| polymorphum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1803 |
| reticulatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1824 |
| tenellum . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1824 |
| tetracheloides . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1824 |
| tomentosum . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1803 |
| venulosum . . . | Purple . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1830 |
| venustum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1803 |
| virgatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1820 |
| GOMPONEMIX, <i>Agardh</i> . From <i>gomphos</i> , a club, and <i>nema</i> , a filament; filaments wedge-shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Minute plants of a yellowish colour, found in lakes and alpine rivulets— <i>geminatum</i> , <i>minutissimum</i> , <i>paradoxum</i> . | | | |
| GOMPRENIA, <i>Linn</i> . From <i>gomphos</i> , a club; alluding to the shape of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceae</i> . The Globe Amaranth, which is the type of this genus, is well known for its round heads of purple and white flowers. They will succeed in rich mould; but to grow them very fine, they require a great deal of attention to shifting, watering, &c.; they all increase from seeds, and the shrubby kinds from cuttings also. | | | |
| amaranthoides . . . | White . . . | 8, S. . . . B. E. Ind. . . . | 1820 |
| arborescens . . . | White . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . | 1802 |
| decumbens . . . | Purple . . . | 7, S. . . . B. Mexico . . . | 1826 |
| globosa . . . | Red . . . | 7, S. . . . A. India . . . | 1714 |
| slba White . . . 7, S. . . . A. India . . . 1714 | | | |
| lactea White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . 1823 | | | |
| lanata White . . . 7, G. . . . B. N. Holl. . . . 1824 | | | |
| perennis Pa. yel. . . 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . . 1732 | | | |
| GÖMPRUS, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>gomphos</i> , a club; in reference to the shape of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Small species, found in pine woods during the summer and autumn months— <i>glutinosis</i> , <i>rutilus</i> . | | | |
| GOMURTUS, <i>Rumphius</i> . Its name in Malabar. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceae</i> . This is a fine palm, described as growing upwards of forty feet high; it requires a strong heat, and rich mould, and can only be increased by seeds. | | | |
| saccharifer | | Palm. Moluccas . . . 1820 | |
| GONGORIX, <i>Ruiz and Pavon</i> . In honour of D. Antonio Cabellero y Gongora, once Viceroy of New Granada, and a zealous patron of the celebrated Mutis. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . The plants belonging to this genus are highly deserving of cultivation, as well on account of the extraordinary forms assumed by their flowers, as for their delicious perfume. For culture and propagation, see <i>Stanhopea</i> . | | | |
| atropurpurea . . . | Dk. pur. . . | 6, S. Epi. Trinidad . . . | 1824 |
| maculata . . . | Yel. spot. . . | 5, S. Epi. Demerara . . . | 1832 |
| GONIOCARPUS, <i>Thunberg</i> . From <i>gonia</i> , an angle, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; in allusion to the angular fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceae</i> . This is a somewhat curious species, merely requiring to be sown in the open ground. | | | |
| micranthus . . . | White . . . | 7, H. . . . A. China . . . | 1806 |
| GONDLOBUS, <i>Richard</i> . From <i>gonia</i> , an angle, and <i>lobos</i> , a pod; the pods are angular. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> . Pretty twining plants; the stove and greenhouse species thrive well in loam and peat, and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. The hardy kinds grow best in a warm dryish situation, in any light soil, or in peat; they are increased by divisions, or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>G. hirsutus</i> , 2. <i>Cynanchum discolor</i> , 3. <i>C. maritimum</i> , 4. <i>Gonolobus viridiflorus</i> . | | | |
| carolinensis, 1 . . . | Purple . . . | 7, G. De. Tw. Carolina . . . | 1824 |
| carpiiflorus . . . | Whit. grn. . . | 7, S. De. Tw. S. Amer. . . . | 1741 |
| diadematus . . . | Green . . . | 9, S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . . | 1812 |
| discolor, 2 . . . | Green . . . | 7, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . . | 1809 |
| echinatus . . . | Green . . . | S. Ev. Tw. . . . | |
| grandiflorus . . . | Green . . . | 7, S. De. Tw. Trinidad . . . | 1826 |
| hirsutus . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . . | 1806 |
| laevis . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . . | 1806 |
| macrophyllus . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . . | 1822 |
| maritimus, 3 . . . | Green . . . | 6, S. Ev. Tw. Carthage . . . | 1823 |
| niger . . . | Dk. pur. . . | 10, S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . . | 1825 |
| Nuttallianus, 4 . . . | Green . . . | 7, H. De. Tw. Mississippi . . . | 1822 |
| obliquus . . . | Green . . . | 7, H. De. Tw. Carolina . . . | 1818 |
| planiflorus . . . | Green . . . | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Trinidad . . . | 1818 |
| prostratus . . . | Green . . . | 7, G. Ev. Tr. Mexico . . . | 1823 |
| racemosus . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Caracas . . . | 1820 |
| rostratus . . . | Green . . . | S. Ev. Tw. Trinidad . . . | 1824 |
| suberosus . . . | Green . . . | 8, S. Ev. Tw. America . . . | 1732 |
| uniflorus . . . | White . . . | S. De. Tw. Mexico . . . | 1825 |
| viridiflorus . . . | Green . . . | 9, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . . . | 1826 |
| GONIOSTEMON, <i>Harworth</i> . From <i>gonia</i> , an angle, and <i>stemon</i> , a stamen; alluding to the shape of the stamens. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> . This is a genus of curious succulent plants, nearly related to <i>Stapelia</i> ; which genus see for culture and propagation. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Stapelia divaricata</i> . | | | |
| divaricata, 1 . . . | Flesh . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1793 |
| pallidus . . . | Pa. blue . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1818 |
| strictus . . . | Pa. blue . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1814 |
| GOODENIA, Named by Smith in honour of Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, and a botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Goodeniaceae</i> . A very elegant genus of plants, requiring to be grown in a mixture of peat and loam; and young plants are freely obtained from cuttings in sand, under a glass; they are also raised from seeds. | | | |
| bellidifolia . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . . | 1823 |
| gracilis . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . . | 1822 |
| grandiflora . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Ev. P. N. S. W. . . . | 1803 |
| hederacea . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . . | 1813 |
| heterophylla . . . | Pa. red . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1826 |
| ovata . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . | 1793 |
| paniculata . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . . | 1823 |
| GOOD HENRY, see <i>Chenopodium Bonis-Henricus</i> . | | | |
| GOONIA, <i>Salisbury</i> . In honour of Peter Good, a collector of seeds in New Holland for the botanic | | | |

| GOO | GOU | GOU | GRA |
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| <p>garden at Kew. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. This is a very elegant genus of little shrubs, succeeding in a mixture of loam and peat; and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. They may be raised from seeds, which generally ripen in abundance.</p> <p>latifolia . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1793 pulsperma . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1790 pubescens . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1805</p> | <p>growing about ten feet high, and succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam; cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat</p> <p>cordifolia . . . Yellow . S. Ev. Cl. Rio Jan. . 1820 domingensis . . . Yellow . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . 1739 integrifolia . . . Grn. yel. . S. Ev. Cl. . 1800 mauritanâ . . . Grn. yel. . S. Ev. Cl. Mauritius . 1823 tilixfolia . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1819 tomentosa . . . Grn. yel. . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . 1823</p> | <p>GOUD, see <i>Cucurbitâ</i>.</p> <p>GOUTWEED, see <i>Ægopodium</i>.</p> <p>GOVĒTĀ, Lindley. In compliment to J. R. Gowen, Esq., the originator of some splendid hybrid <i>Rhododendrons</i>, &c., at Highclere. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. These are two remarkably handsome plants when in flower. For culture and propagation, see <i>Bletia</i>.</p> | |
| <p>GOOD-NIGHT, see <i>Argyræâ bônâ-nôx</i>.</p> <p>GOODYERĀ, R. Brown. In honour of John Goodyer, a British botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. These are rather pretty free-flowering plants. The stove kinds do best in sandy peat, mixed with a little leaf-mould. The hardy kinds do best in sandy peat, and are readily increased by divisions of the roots. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Neottia repens</i>.</p> <p>di-côlor . . . White . 11, S. Ter. S. Amer. . 1815 proserâ . . . White . 6, S. Ter. Nepal . 1821 pubescens . . . White . 7, H. Ter. N. Amer. . 1802 repens, l . . . White . 7, H. Ter. Scotland . . tesellatâ . . . White . 7, H. Ter. N. Amer. . 1821</p> | <p>liliacæ . . . White . 7, S. Ter. Mexico . . superbâ . . . Yellow . 3, S. Ter. Xalapa . . 1828</p> <p>GRABÔWSKĪĀ. Schlechtendahl named this genus in compliment to Mr. H. Grabowsky, an apothecary, and a botanical author of Ohlaf, in Silesia. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanacæ</i>. A curious spiny, scrambling shrub, in appearance much like <i>Atriplex Halimus</i>. It is said to be sufficiently hardy to stand our winters when planted against a south wall. The soil best suited for it is a mixture of peat and loam, and it may be increased from cuttings without any difficulty. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Lycium boerhaavifolium</i>, <i>Ehretia halamifolia</i>.</p> | <p>boerhaaviefolia . Pa. pur. . 4, H. Ev. S. Peru . 1780</p> <p>GRAIN-OF-PARADISE, see <i>Amôntm Grânâ-Paradisi</i>.</p> <p>GRAMMĀNTHĒS, <i>Decandolle</i>. From <i>gramma</i>, a writing, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; on account of the segments of the corolla having the appearance of the letter V on them. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Crassulacæ</i>. The seeds of this pretty little succulent plant should be thinly sown in carefully drained pots, filled with loam and a little lime rubbish mixed. <i>Synonymes</i>: <i>Vauanthes chloræstora</i>, <i>Crassula dichotoma</i>.</p> | |
| <p>GOOSEBERRY, see <i>Ribes Grossulariâ</i>.</p> <p>GOOSE-CORN, see <i>Juncus squamôsâ</i>.</p> <p>GOOSE-FOOT, see <i>Chenopodium</i>.</p> <p>GOOSE-FOOT, see <i>Aspalathus Chenopodiâ</i>.</p> <p>GOOSE-TANSY, see <i>Potentillâ Anserinâ</i>.</p> <p>GORDÔNĀ, Ellis. In honour of Alexander Gordon, a celebrated nurseryman at Mile End, London, who lived in the time of Miller. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Ternstroemiaceæ</i>. This is a genus of elegant plants, well deserving of extensive cultivation on account of their large and beautiful flowers. The plants are hardy enough to stand our British winters in the open air, yet the young shoots often get injured, owing to the shortness of our summer not suffering them to ripen the wood, or even to flower in perfection; they should therefore be treated as greenhouse plants. The best soil for them is peat, mixed with a little loam; they are readily increased by layers, or cuttings in sand, under a glass. <i>G. Hematocylon</i> requires to be grown in the stove; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Lacutha florida</i>.</p> | <p>chlore-florâ . . . Yellow . 7, S. A. C. G. H. . 1774</p> <p>GRAMMATOPHÛLÛM, <i>Blume</i>. Name unexplained. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. This is a fine species, but very rare in collections. It appears to grow well in a hot part of the house, treated the same as the genus <i>Stanhopea</i>.</p> <p>multiflorum . . . S. Epî. Manila . 1837</p> <p>GRĀNGĒĀ, <i>Adanson</i>. Probably after Grange, some person known to Adanson. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i>. Annuals of little beauty; they may be sown in the open border, or raised on a gentle hotbed, and transplanted. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cotula latifolia</i>, 2. <i>C. cuneifolia</i>.</p> | <p>cinerâ . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. Egypt . 1818 decumbens . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. N. Holl. . 1816 sonchifolia . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. Caucasus . 1821</p> <p>bi-côlor 1, chinensis 2, <i>maderaspitanâ</i>, <i>mûnimâ</i>.</p> <p>GRĀNGĒĪĀ. Commerson dedicated this genus to N. Granger, a traveller in Egypt and Persia. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chrysobalanacæ</i>. A stove plant, described as ornamental, and succeeding in peat and loam; it is increased from cuttings.</p> | |
| <p>personatâ . . . Yellow . 8, G. A. C. G. H. . 1774</p> <p>GossYFÛM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>goss</i>, or <i>gothn</i>, an Arabic word, signifying a soft substance; whence the Latin and English name of the genus. The name of the Cotton-tree in Egypt is <i>Gotnenseigiar</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvacæ</i>. This is a highly valuable genus of plants, especially the species <i>barbadense</i> and <i>herbaceum</i>, the former being extensively cultivated in the West Indies, and the latter in the South of Europe. A light rich soil and a moist heat suit all the species best. Cuttings of the shrubby kinds, if not too ripe, will root freely in a light soil, under a glass; they may also be increased by seeds. The annual and biennial species should be sown in pots in spring, and placed in heat, and when the plants are of sufficient size, they should be planted singly into small pots, and shifted as they grow.</p> | <p>borbônica . . . White . S. Ev. T. Bourbon . 1823</p> <p>GRANFORM, formed like grains of corn.</p> <p>GRANULAR, } covered, as if with grains. GRANULATED, }</p> <p>GRANULIFEROUS, bearing grains.</p> <p>GRAPE, see <i>Vitis vinifera</i>.</p> <p>GRAPE-HYACINTH, see <i>Muscicâri</i>.</p> <p>GRAPE-PEAR, see <i>Amelanchiër Botryâpitm</i>.</p> <p>GRĀPHÛS, <i>Acharius</i>. From <i>grapho</i>, to write; in reference to the apothecia being like writing. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i>. Species found at all seasons of the year, chiefly on the bark of trees—<i>dendriticâ</i>, <i>elégans</i>, <i>hyelli</i>, <i>scriptâ</i>, <i>S. cæsâs</i>, <i>S. pulverulenta</i>, <i>serpentina</i>.</p> | <p>acuminatûm . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1822 arborëum . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1694 barbadensâ . . . Yellow . 9, S. B. Barbados . 1759 herbaceum . . . Yellow . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . 1594 hirsutûm . . . Yellow . 7, G. B. S. Amer. . 1731 indicum . . . Yellow . 8, S. B. E. Ind. . 1800 latifolium . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. . 1800 micranthum . . . Yellow . 7, S. B. Persia . 1820 obtusifolium . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . religiosum . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. India . 1777 vitiifolium . . . Yellow . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . 1805</p> | |
| <p>GouĀNĪĀ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Anthony Gouan, once professor of botany at Montpellier, and author of the <i>Hortus Monspelienis</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculacæ</i>. Interesting evergreen climbers,</p> | <p>GRASS-OF-PARNASSUS, see <i>Parnassilâ</i>.</p> <p>GRĀTÎÔĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>gratia</i>, grace of God; on account of its supposed medicinal virtues. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariacæ</i>. Some species of this genus are very pretty free-flowering plants, thriving well in any rich moist soil, and are readily multiplied by divisions of the roots. The leaves</p> | <p>[147]</p> | |

| GRA | | GRE | | GRI | | GRI | |
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| and roots of <i>G. officinalis</i> act as purgatives and emetics. | | | | | | | |
| acraë | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 | serrulatâ | White | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| latifolia | White | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1822 | subinæqualis | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| officinalis | Lgt. blue | 7, H. Her. P. Europe. | 1568 | terebinthinacæa | White | G. Ev. S. | 1820 |
| quadridentatâ | White | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1821 | tiliæfolia | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1812 |
| tetragona | Blue | 8, F. Her. P. B. Ayres | 1830 | tomentosâ, 2 | Purple | S. Ev. S. Java. | 1820 |
| virginica | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Virginia | 1759 | umifolia | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| GRÄRUS, grateful, agreeable. | | | | | | | |
| GRAVEÖLËNS, strongly-scented. | | | | | | | |
| GREAT BURNET, see <i>Sanguisatrâ</i> . | | | | | | | |
| GREAT CENTAURIA, see <i>Centauræa Centauryrôm</i> . | | | | | | | |
| GREAT MACEA TREE, see <i>Acrocônidi fusiformis</i> | | | | | | | |
| GREEK VALERIAN, see <i>Polemoniüm</i> . | | | | | | | |
| GREEN DRAGON, see <i>Arôm Draconiüm</i> . | | | | | | | |
| GREENISH-GLAUOUS, between a grey and green colour. | | | | | | | |
| GREEN LAVER, see <i>Ulvâ Lactica</i> . | | | | | | | |
| GREGARIOUS, herding together. | | | | | | | |
| GREVILLËA, <i>R. Brôm</i> . In honour of C. F. Greville, a patron of botany. <i>Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Proteacæ</i> . This is a handsome genus of New Holland plants, which require to be grown in an equal mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and ripened cuttings root without difficulty in sand, under a glass. Seed is frequently produced by some of the species, by which young plants may also be obtained. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>blechnifolia</i> . 2. <i>concinna</i> . | | | | | | | |
| acanthifolia | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1824 | humifusum | Yellow | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| acuminatâ | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1805 | laciniatum | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| arenariâ | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1803 | tenuifolium | Yellow | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1780 |
| âspërâ | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1824 | GRIFFINIA, <i>Ker</i> . In honour of William Griffin, Esq., of South Lambeth. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Amaryllidacæ</i> . These are very pretty bulbous plants, which, Mr. Sweet says, "succeed best in a mixture of rather more than one-third turfy loam, a third of white sand, and the rest peat, keeping them quite dry when in a dormant state; but as soon as they begin to grow, or show bloom, they must be well supplied with water. An airy situation suits them best; they may be increased by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds." | | | |
| âspenifolia | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1806 | hyacinthinâ | Blue | 7, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. | 1815 |
| Baueri | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 | intermediâ | Blue | 4, S. Bl. P. Brazil | 1823 |
| berberifolia | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1821 | parviflorâ | Pa. pur. | 8, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. | 1815 |
| buxifolia | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1790 | GRIFITHIA, <i>Agardh</i> . In honour of Mrs. Griffiths, of Devonshire, who has made many discoveries in marine vegetation. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algae</i> . Small, red-coloured species, found on the sea shore most plentiful in summer— <i>barbatâ, coralina, equisetifolia, multifida, setacea</i> . | | | |
| Caley, 1 | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. Moreton B. | 1830 | GRIMMIA, <i>Hedwig</i> . In honour of J. F. Grimm, a German botanist. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Musci</i> . Small plants, growing in roundish tufts. <i>G. pulvinata</i> is very common on the tops of old walls and houses; it forms little cushion-like, brownish-green tufts, or lumps. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Dicranum ovale—apocarpa, nigra-virida, stricta, Doniana, leucophæa, martima, ovata 1, putvinata, saxicola, spiralis, torquata, trichophylla, unicolor</i> . | | | |
| canadensis | Gr. law. | 6, G. Ev. S. Pt. Jack. | 1824 | GRINDELIA, <i>Willdenow</i> . Named after Grindel, a German botanist. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositæ</i> . Elegant plants, with very neat foliage and yellow flowers; they succeed without difficulty in loam and peat, and readily increase from cuttings in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Donia ciliata</i> . 2. <i>G. angustifolia</i> . 3. <i>Donia glutinosa</i> . 4. <i>D. squarrosa</i> . | | | |
| cinerâ | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 | angustifolia | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. Mexico | 1822 |
| collinâ | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1812 | ciliatâ, 1 | Yellow | 8, H. B. N. Amer. | 1821 |
| concinna | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1824 | coronifolia | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1826 |
| dôblâ | Violet | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1820 | Davalli, 2 | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1820 |
| Flindersii | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1824 | glutinosa, 3 | Yellow | G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1803 |
| heterophyllâ | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1821 | inuloides | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1815 |
| juperinâ | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1822 | Lamberti | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1816 |
| linearis | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1790 | spatulatâ | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1819 |
| alba | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1790 | squarrosâ, 4 | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. Missouri | 1811 |
| incarnatâ | Flesh | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1790 | GRISËLIA, <i>Linn</i> . In honour of G. Grisley, a Portuguese surgeon, and botanical author. <i>Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Lythraceæ</i> . Interesting stove shrubs, thriving best in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| montanâ | Violet | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1822 | secundâ | | S. Ev. S. Camana | 1820 |
| mucronifolia | Violet | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1824 | tomentosâ | Red | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| myconioides | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1809 | [148] | | | |
| planifolia, 2 | Orange | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1823 | | | | |
| podalyrifolia | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1821 | | | | |
| podocarpifolia | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 | | | | |
| pubescens | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 | | | | |
| punicâ | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 | | | | |
| ripariâ | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1791 | | | | |
| robustâ | Orange | 6, G. Ev. T. Pt. Jack. | 1829 | | | | |
| rosmarinifolia | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1824 | | | | |
| sericeâ | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1790 | | | | |
| strictâ | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1820 | | | | |
| tylosâ | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1809 | | | | |
| sulphureâ | Pa. yel. | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1824 | | | | |
| trifurcatâ | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1821 | | | | |
| GRËVILLÄ, <i>Jussieu</i> . In honour of Nehemiah Grew, M.D., F.R.S., a famous English vegetable physiologist, who died in 1711. <i>Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Tiliacæ</i> . These are shrubs, with elm-looking leaves, but not possessed of any great beauty; they succeed in sandy loam and peat, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The fruit of <i>G. asiatica</i> is acrid and pleasant; it is much used in the manufacture of sberbet. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Malloccca crenata</i> . 2. <i>G. hirsuta</i> . | | | | | | | |
| aflinâ | Green | S. Ev. S. China | 1824 | | | | |
| asiaticâ | Purple | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1792 | | | | |
| âspërâ | White | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 | | | | |
| bicolor | White | S. Ev. S. Guinea | 1818 | | | | |
| bracteatâ | Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 | | | | |
| carpinifolia | White | S. Ev. S. Guinea | 1823 | | | | |
| filivâ | Yellow | S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1813 | | | | |
| hirsutâ | Purple | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1816 | | | | |
| Malloccæ, 1 | Pa. pur. | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1792 | | | | |
| Micrôcôs | Green | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1799 | | | | |
| obtusifolia | Red | S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 | | | | |
| occidentalis | Purple | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1690 | | | | |
| oppositifolia | Purple | S. Ev. S. Nepal | 1818 | | | | |
| orientalis | Purple | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1767 | | | | |
| ovalifolia | White | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 | | | | |
| paniculatâ | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1816 | | | | |
| pilosâ | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1804 | | | | |
| Rothii | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1819 | | | | |
| salvifolia | White | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 | | | | |

| GRO | GUE | GUE | GYM |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| GRÖNFÄ, <i>Lindley</i> . Named in honour of Lord Grey, of Groby, a munificent patron of horticulture, and a most zealous cultivator of orchideaceous epiphytes. He died in 1836. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . This is a very curious and pretty species, nearly allied to <i>Cymbidium</i> . The flowers are pale ochre colour, beautifully spotted with purple, and are produced on a pendulous raceme. For culture and propagation, see <i>Stanhopea</i> . | | a French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ</i> . Splendid trees, attaining from upwards of twenty feet high; they succeed best in peat and loam mixed; and cuttings strike in sand without any difficulty. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Langeria hirsuta</i> . 2. <i>L. lucida</i> . 3. <i>L. odorata</i> . 4. <i>Mathiola scabra</i> . | |
| Amberstii Ochre spot. 9, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1829 | | hiratä, 1 S. Ev. T. Peru . . . 1820 | |
| GROMWELL, see <i>Lithospermum</i> . | | läcädä, 2 S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1818 | |
| GRÖNFVÄ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of J. F. Gronovius, a botanist of Leyden. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Loasaceæ</i> . Plants of little beauty, and easy cultivation; they are increased by seeds. | | oderatä, 3 S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1818 | |
| Humboldtianä . Yellow . 7, S. Cl. B. S. Amer. . 1820 | | rugosä S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1793 | |
| scandens Grn. yel. . 6, S. Cl. B. Jamaica . 1731 | | tomentösä S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1820 | |
| GROOVED, furrowed, channelled, marked with grooves. | | scäbrä, 4 S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1818 | |
| GRÖSSUM, thick, fat. | | speciosä Scarlet . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1771 | |
| GROUND-CHERRY, see <i>Céräsüs Chamæcéräsüs</i> . | | GUILANDINÄ, <i>Jussieu</i> . In honour of Melchior Guilandina, of Prussia, a great traveller, and a professor of botany at Padua, who died in 1589. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . These are pretty stove shrubs, of easy culture in sandy peat, mixed with a little loam; and young plants are obtained either by cuttings, or by seeds, without difficulty. The native practitioners of India suppose the kernels of <i>G. Bonducella</i> to possess powerful tonic virtues. | |
| GROUND-CISTUS, see <i>Rhododendron Chamæcistüs</i> . | | Böndce Yellow . S. Ev. S. India . . . 1640 | |
| GROUND-CRISTA, see <i>Cässia Chamæcristä</i> . | | Böndceällä Yellow . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1700 | |
| GROUND-CYPRESS, see <i>Santolnä Chamæcyparissüs</i> . | | GUINEA-PEACH, see <i>Sarcocëphälüs</i> . | |
| GROUND-IVY, see <i>Glechömä</i> . | | GUINEA-PLUM, see <i>Parinärivüm excëlstüm</i> . | |
| GROUND-PINE, see <i>Ajägä Chamæpitjäs</i> . | | GULDENSTÄDTIÄ, <i>Fischer</i> . In honour of J. A. Guldenstedt, a Russian naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . A dwarf plant, of little beauty, and very simple culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Astragalus pauciflorus</i> . | |
| GRUNDSSEL, see <i>Seneciö</i> . | | pauciförä, 1 Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1827 | |
| GRUNDSSEL, see <i>Hyoscyämüs Seneciönä</i> . | | GUM-ARABIC TREE, see <i>Acaciä arabicë</i> . | |
| GROVE-DOCK, see <i>Rümëx Nemolapähüm</i> . | | GUM-CISTUS, see <i>Cistüs Ladanifërus</i> . | |
| GRUMOSE, clubbed, knotted. | | GUMMIFEROUS, producing gum. | |
| GRÜLLÜS, a cricket. | | GUM-SUCCORY, see <i>Chondrilla</i> . | |
| GUAIACUM, <i>Linn.</i> Guaiac is the South American name of the tree. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zygophyllaceæ</i> . Lofty, ornamental-growing trees, cultivated in rich loam; ripened cuttings, taken off at a joint, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat; but great care must be taken not to break the fibres when the cuttings are rooted, as they are very brittle. The species are well known for their exciting properties. The bark and wood of <i>G. officinale</i> is bitter and acrid, and is chiefly used in sudorifics, diaphoretics, or alteratives. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Zygophyllum arboreum</i> . | | GUM-TREE, see <i>Eucalyptüs robbstä</i> . | |
| arborösüm, 1 Blue S. Ev. T. Trinidad . 1816 | | GUNDÄLLÄ, <i>Tournefort</i> . From Andrew Gundelscheimer, a German botanist, and first discoverer of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A curious plant, though possessed of no great beauty; it does best in sandy peat, and is readily increased by divisions. | |
| officinälé Blue . . . 8, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1694 | | Tournefortii Lgt. grn. . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1739 | |
| verticalé Blue S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1820 | | GUNNERÄ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of E. Gunner, Bishop of Drontheim, a good botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceæ</i> . A curious Cape plant, growing best in rich mould kept moist; it is increased by divisions. | |
| GUÄRÄÄ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>Guara</i> , the name given to one of the species by the natives of Cuba. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Meliaceæ</i> . These are tall-growing trees; the soil best adapted to them is loam, mixed with a little sand; and cuttings of the ripened wood, with the leaves not shortened, will root in sand, in heat, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>trichilitoides</i> . 2. <i>trichilitoides</i> . | | perpënsä Purple . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1688 | |
| grandiförä, 1 White . . 6, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1752 | | GÜNNÄ, <i>Lindley</i> . In compliment to Ronald Gunn, Esq., a zealous investigator of the botany of Van Diemen's Land. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . This is a curious little plant, with dingy purple flowers, succeeding well with the treatment recommended for <i>Burlingtonia</i> . | |
| ramiförä White S. Ev. T. Porto Rico . 1824 | | pletä Purple . 6, S. Epi. Sidney . 1837 | |
| Swärtzi, 2 White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1818 | | GUSTÄVÄ. <i>Linnæus</i> dedicated this genus to his patron Gustavus III. of Sweden, who presented a large collection of Indian plants to him. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceæ</i> . This is a truly splendid plant, growing upwards of ten feet high; it thrives well in any rich soil, and increases from cuttings in sand, in heat, under a glass. | |
| GUÄTTERÄ, <i>Ruiz and Pavon</i> . In honour of John Baptiste Guattera, an Italian botanist, and once professor at Parma. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Anonaceæ</i> . This is a splendid genus of plants, succeeding in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand. Young plants are readily obtained by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Uvaria lanceolata</i> . | | augstä White S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1794 | |
| cerasoidés Green S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | GUZMÄNNIÄ, <i>Ruiz and Pavon</i> . In honour of A. Guzman, a naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bromeliaceæ</i> . This is a pretty species, and will do well in any rich mould; it is increased by suckers. | |
| laurifölliä White S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1818 | | trëcölr Grn. scar. 4, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1820 | |
| rufä Brown . 7, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1822 | | GYMNADENIÄ, <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>gymnos</i> , naked, and <i>aden</i> , a gland; in allusion to the gland of the pollen masses. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . The plants of this genus do best in sandy loam and peat, and if grown in pots, they must be well drained, and very little water given to them when not in a growing state; they are increased by divisions of the roots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Orchis conopsea</i> . 2. <i>Habenaria tridentata</i> . | |
| suberosä White S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | conöpssä, 1 Purple . 6, H. Ter. Britain . . . | |
| virgätä, 1 White S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1793 | | cucullätä White . . 6, H. Ter. Podolia . . . | |
| GUAVA, see <i>Psidium</i> . | | odoratissimä White . . 6, H. Ter. Switzerl. . 1824 | |
| GUAZUMÄ, <i>Plumier</i> . The name of the plant in Mexico. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceæ</i> . These are ornamental trees, described as growing from twenty to forty feet high; they thrive in a mixture of peat and loam, and increase from cuttings in sand, or soil, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Bubroma guazuma</i> , <i>Theobroma guazuma</i> . 2. <i>Bubroma polybotryum</i> . | | tridentätä, 2 White . . 6, H. Ter. Canada . . . 1820 | |
| polybotryä, 2 S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1816 | | | |
| tomentösä S. Ev. T. Cumana . 1820 | | | |
| ulmifölliä, 1 Yellow . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1739 | | | |
| GUELDER-ROSE, see <i>Vibärnüm öptilüs</i> . | | | |
| GURNEY-LILY, see <i>Neritë sarniensis</i> . | | | |
| GUETÄRDÄ, <i>Ventenat</i> . In honour of Etienne Guettard, [149] | | | |

| GYM | GYN | GYN | GYR |
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| <p>GYMNĚMĀ, R. Brown. From <i>gymnos</i>, naked, and <i>nema</i>, a thread; in reference to the stamens. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>. Interesting stove twiners, easily cultivated in loam and peat; cuttings take in sand, in heat, under a glass. The milky juice yielded by <i>G. lactiferum</i> is used by the Chinese for food, who also use the leaves when boiled. Indigo of excellent quality is obtained from <i>G. tingens</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Asclepias tenacissima</i>. 2. <i>A. tingens</i>.</p> | | <p>are very pretty plants; for culture, &c., see <i>Cleome</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cleome candelabrum</i>. 2. <i>C. pentaphylla</i>. 3. <i>triphylla</i>. 4. <i>speciosa</i>. 5. <i>triphylla</i>.</p> | |
| <p><i>lactiferum</i> S. Ev. Tw. Ceylon . . . 1824 <i>svlcstrē</i> Green . . . S. Ev. Tw. Ceylon . . . 1816 <i>tenacissimū</i>, 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1806 <i>tingens</i>, 2 Yellow . . . 7. S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1823</p> | | <p>candelabrum, 1 . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. S. Amer. . . 1824 pentaphyllā, 2 . . . White . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1640 pulchellā White . . . 6, H. A. Maranh. . . 1825 sessiliflorā, 3 . . . White . . . 7, H. A. W. Ind. . . 1820 speciosā, 4 White . . . 7, S. E. Carthag. . . 1818 triphyllā, 5 White . . . 7, H. A. W. Ind. . . 1816</p> | |
| <p>GYMNOČĀDŮS, Lamarck. From <i>gymnos</i>, naked, and <i>kladus</i>, a branch; appearance of the branches. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. A very handsome hardy tree, growing well in open loamy soil, and is propagated by cuttings of the roots.</p> | | <p>GYNOBASE, a fleshy receptacle, bearing separate fruits. GYNOBASIC, having a gynobase. GYNOPHORE, a lengthened receptacle, bearing the petals, stamens, and pistils, but not the calyx. GYNOUS; flowers are said to be 3, 4, 5, &c., gynous, when they contain so many styles. GYPSOPHYLLĀ, Linn. From <i>gypso</i>, chalk, and <i>phileo</i>, to love; in reference to the favourite habitat of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Silenaceae</i>. The plants of this genus do not possess much beauty; they are all easily cultivated in any open soil, and the herbaceous kinds are increased by cuttings. The annuals need only be sown in the open border. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>scorzonerifolia</i>.</p> | |
| <p>canadensī White . . . H. De. T. Canada . . . 1748</p> | | | |
| <p>GYMNOGRĀMMĀ, Desfontaines. From <i>gymnos</i>, naked, and <i>gramma</i>, writing; alluding to the naked sori. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. The species of this genus are among the most interesting of the Fern tribe, and not difficult of cultivation, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat; and young plants are obtained by divisions of the roots. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Acrostichum calomelanos</i>. 2. <i>A. chrysophylla</i>. 3. <i>A. leptophylla</i>. 4. <i>Hemionitis pedata</i>. 5. <i>H. rufa</i>. 6. <i>H. tartarea</i>. 7. <i>Acrostichum trifoliata</i>.</p> | | <p>acutifoliā White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820 ascendēns White . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1800 altissimā Striped . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1759 arenariā White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1801 collinā White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Podolia . . . 1821 creticā White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1810 dubīa White . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . . 1815 elegāns White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Crimea . . . 1828 fastigiātā White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1759 glaucā White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1822 glomeratā Pa. red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1818 graminēā Red . . . 8, H. Her. Tr. Greece . . . 1810 grandiflorā White . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . . 1800 muallā Red . . . 8, H. A. Germany . . . 1739 paniculatā White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1759 perfoliatā Flame . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1732 prostratā Red . . . 8, H. Her. Tr. Siberia . . . 1759 pubescēns White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1829 repēns Striped . . . 8, H. Her. Tr. Siberia . . . 1774 rigidā Pink . . . 7, H. Her. Tr. France . . . 1769 sabulosā, 1 White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1817 Saxifragā Pink . . . 7, H. Her. Tr. Germany . . . 1774 serotīnā White . . . 8, H. A. Europe . . . 1818 Suevicā White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1822 Strathūm White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1723 tenellā White . . . 7, H. A. Europe . . . 1816 tenuifoliā Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1824 viscosā White . . . 6, H. A. Levant . . . 1773</p> | |
| <p>calomelāns, 1 . . . Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1790 chrysophyllā, 2 . . . Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 leptophyllā, 3 . . . Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1819 myriophyllā Brown . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1824 pedatā, 4 Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. N. Spain . . . 1822 peruvianā Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Peru . . . 1822 rufā, 5 Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1793 sulphurēā Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1808 tartarēā, 6 Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1817 tomentosā Brown . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1831 trifoliatā, 7 Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1810</p> | | | |
| <p>GYMNOLOMĀ, Humbt., Bonp., and Kunth. From <i>gymnos</i>, naked, and <i>loma</i>, a border; in reference to the margin of the grains. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. An interesting genus of stove shrubs, particularly the species <i>maculata</i>, which is very pretty; they require a mixture of loam and peat, and young plants are obtained from cuttings in soil, under a glass, in heat, without difficulty. <i>G. maculata</i> is very readily increased by divisions of the roots.</p> | | <p>GYROCARPUS, Jacquin. From <i>gyro</i>, to turn round, and <i>karpos</i>, a fruit; in allusion to the fruit moving in the air. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ulligeraceae</i>. These plants are described as being very ornamental, and of easy cultivation in loam and peat. Cuttings strike readily in sand, in heat, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>G. Jacquinii</i>. 2. <i>Jacquinii</i>.</p> | |
| <p>connatā Yellow . . . 10, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1821 maculatā Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1821 triplicinerviā Yellow . . . 10, S. Ev. S. N. Spain . . . 1825</p> | | | |
| <p>GYMNOSTĀCHŮS, R. Brown. From <i>gymnos</i>, naked, and <i>stachys</i>, a spike. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Acroceae</i>. This is a pretty plant, of easy culture in peat and loam, and is increased by suckers.</p> | | <p>americanūs, 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1816 asiaticūs, 2 Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1812</p> | |
| <p>anceps 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820</p> | | | |
| <p>GYMNOTĚMŮM, Hedvig. From <i>gymnos</i>, naked, and <i>stoma</i>, a mouth; alluding to the open orifice of the theca. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i>. A numerous genus of plants, growing in tufts and patches of various colours, found at every season, and in almost every situation. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>lutolum</i>. 2. <i>stelligerum</i>. 3. <i>obtusum</i>. 4. <i>araginoosum</i>. 5. <i>pau- cijfolium</i>. 6. <i>intermedium</i>. 7. <i>Grimmia Forsteri- astivum</i>. 1. <i>conicam</i>, <i>curvistrām</i>. 2. <i>Doniānam</i>, <i>fasciculārē</i>, <i>Griffithsiānam</i>, <i>Helmī</i>. 3. <i>lappōnicām</i>, <i>microstomām</i>, <i>ovātām</i>, <i>gracilē</i>, <i>vuigārē</i>, <i>pyriformē</i>, <i>rupēstrē</i>. 4. <i>tēnūē</i>. 5. <i>truncatūlām</i>. 6. <i>viridissimām</i>. 7. <i>Wilsoni</i>.</p> | | <p>GYROPHORĀ, Acharius. From <i>gyros</i>, a circle, and <i>phoreo</i>, to bear; alluding to the disk of the shield. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i>. Very interesting plants of the Lichen tribe, found growing chiefly upon exposed rocks, or granite stones; some of the species are peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland—<i>cylindricā</i>, <i>dēstā</i>, <i>erśā</i>, <i>glābrā</i>, <i>poly- phyllā</i>, <i>murtīnā</i>, <i>pellitā</i>, <i>proboscideā</i>, <i>arcticā</i>, <i>pust- ulatā</i>.</p> | |
| <p>GYNANDRŮPSIS, Decandolle. From <i>gyne</i>, a female, <i>aner</i>, <i>andros</i>, a male, and <i>opsis</i>, resemblance; the stamens appear as if inserted on the top of the ovary. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Capparidaceae</i>. These</p> | | <p>GYROSS, turned round like a crook. GYROSTĚMŮS, Desfontaines. From <i>gyros</i>, a circle, and <i>stemon</i>, a stamen; in reference to the concentric arrangement of the stamens. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i>. This is described as being rather an ornamental tree, and thriving in loam and peat; it may be increased by cuttings in sand. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Codonocarpus australis</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>attenuatūs G. Ev. T. Moreton . . . 1830</p> | |

H.

HABENARIÄ, Willdenow. From *habena*, a rein, or thong; in allusion to the long strap-shaped spur. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a genus of interesting plants, well deserving of a place in every collection. The hardy kinds will grow well in the open border, with a slight protection for the American species in severe, frosty, or rainy weather. The stove species grow best in a mixture of leaf-mould and peat, placed in a hot, damp part of the house when in a growing state; but like the genus *Bletia*, after the plants have lost their leaves, and the roots become dormant, they require to be kept cool and dry until the roots begin to push, when the plants should be repotted, and again placed in a hot and moist heat. They are all increased by divisions of the roots. *Synonymy*: 1. *Orchis foliosa*.

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| alata, l | Yellow | 6, S. Ter. W. Ind. | 1823 |
| bifolia | White | 6, H. Ter. Britain | |
| gracilis | Yel. red | 7, S. Ter. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| leptoceras | Grn. yel. | 10, S. Ter. | 1824 |
| longicauda | Grsh. wht. | S. Ter. Demerara | 1833 |
| macroceras | White | 6, S. Ter. W. Ind. | 1825 |
| marginata | Yellow | 7, S. Ter. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| membranacea | | 7, S. Ter. S. Leone. 1826 | |
| ochroleuca | Pa. yel. | 6, S. Ter. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| procera | Green | 8, H. Ter. N. Amer. | 1822 |

HABIT, features, or general appearance of a plant.
HÄBITÄT, habitation, locality, native country.

HABIITZÄ, Bieberstein. In honour of C. Von Hablitz, a traveller, and author of Travels in the Crimea. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. We know nothing of this plant; indeed, it is very possible it is not in the country. It may be increased by cuttings, or seeds.

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| tamnoides | White | 9, H. De. Cl. Caucassus | 1828 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------|

HABRANTHUS, Herbert. From *habros*, delicate, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. All the species of this genus are pretty when in flower. A mixture of three parts sandy loam, and one part peat, suits the various species of this genus. They may be increased by offsets from the roots, or by seeds, which are frequently produced in abundance.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| angustius | Red | 8, G. Bl. P. Brazil | 1822 |
| Andersoni | Yel. red | 5, G. Bl. P. M. Video | 1829 |
| taxanius | Yellow | G. Bl. P. Texas | 1834 |
| Bagnoldi | Yellow | 10, F. Bl. P. Chile | 1829 |
| bifida | Pink | 6, G. Bl. P. B. Ayres | 1823 |
| gracifolius | White | 1, H. Bl. P. S. Amer. | 1821 |
| Boothianus | Pink | 10, H. Bl. P. B. Ayres | 1836 |
| lorifolius | Pink | 7, G. Bl. P. S. Amer. | 1821 |
| miniatus | Red | 7, F. Bl. P. Chile | 1832 |
| pallidus | Pink | 6, G. Bl. P. Valparaiso | 1830 |
| pumilus | Red | 9, G. Bl. P. Chile | 1831 |
| phycolloides | Scarlet | 9, G. Bl. P. Chile | 1805 |
| robustus | Red | 6, G. Bl. P. B. Ayres | 1827 |
| roseus | Rose | 6, F. Bl. P. Chile | 1828 |
| spathaceus | | 8, G. Bl. P. B. Ayres | 1825 |
| versicolor | Pink | 9, H. Bl. P. S. Amer. | 1821 |

HÆMADICTYON, Lindley. From *haima*, blood, and *dyktyon*, a net; alluding to the colour of the veins of the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. A very ornamental plant, with beautifully-veined leaves; the soil best adapted to it is a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyms*: 1. *Echites sanguinolenta, nutans*.

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|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| venosum, L | Yellow | 7, S. Er. Tw. W. Ind. | 1821 |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------|

HÆMANTHUS, Linn. From *haima*, blood, and *anthos*, a flower; colour of some of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. A genus of fine bulbous plants; all the species succeed well in sandy loam, mixed with a little peat. They do not require to be watered when in a dormant state, in consequence of which, the bulbs ripen, and afterwards flower freely; increased by offsets.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------|
| albifidus | White | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| amaryllifidus | Pink | 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| carnæus | Pink | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| carinatus | Pink | 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| coarctatus | Pink | 2, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| coccineus | Red | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1629 |
| crassipes | Red | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| humilis | Scarlet | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| hyalocarpus | Red | 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| lanceaefolius | Red | 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| maculatus | | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| moschatius | Red | 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| multiflorus | Scarlet | 6, S. Bl. P. S. Leone | 1783 |
| orbicularis | White | 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| pumilio | Pink | 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| pubescens | White | 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| punicæus | Scarlet | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1722 |
| quadrivalvis | Flame | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| rotundifolius | Scarlet | 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| sanguineus | Crimson | 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| tigrinus | Flame | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1790 |

HÆMATODËS, blood-coloured.

HÆMATOXÏLON, Linn. From *haima*, blood, and *xylon*, wood; logwood is well known for its red colour. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. The logwood tree attains the height of twenty feet; it grows well in a mixture of loam, peat, and a little sand, and it may be increased by cuttings in sand, in heat, under a glass, or by seeds, which are very frequently received in this country from the West Indies. The bark and the wood are slightly astringent. The wood is chiefly used in dyeing.

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|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------|
| campechianum | Yellow | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1724 |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------|

HÆMODOËRUM, Smith. From *haima*, blood, and *doron*, a gift; colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hamodraceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing freely in loam and peat; they are readily increased by divisions of the roots.

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|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| planifolium | Orange | 8, G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1810 |
| teretifolium | Orange | 8, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1822 |

HAIR GRASS, see AIRÄ.

HÄKEÄ, Schrader. In honour of Baron Hake, a German promoter of botany. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteeaceæ*. A genus of very desirable New Holland plants; they require to be grown in a soil composed of equal parts of loam, peat, and sand. It is necessary to drain the pots well, so that the plants are not injured by too much water. Cuttings of the ripened wood root without difficulty in sand, under a glass.

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|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------|
| acicularis | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1790 |
| angustifolia | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| acanthophylla | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1821 |
| amplexicaulis | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| Baxteri | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1830 |
| canescens | White | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1800 |
| cardiifolia | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| ceratophylla | Brown | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| clavata | White | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| cineræ | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| cuclullata | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| dactyloides | White | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1790 |
| echinata | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| elliptica | White | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1794 |
| epiglottis | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1819 |
| ferruginea | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| fexilis | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| floridæ | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| gibbosa | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1790 |
| hircifolia | White | 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| Lamberti | White | G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1825 |
| lanigeræ | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| latifolia | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| laurina | | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1830 |
| linearis | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| longifolia | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| marginata | White | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| microcarpa | White | 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | 1819 |
| nitida | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| obliqua | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| oleifolia | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1794 |
| pavilla | White | 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | 1796 |
| pectinata | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1810 |
| petrophiloides | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| propinqua | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1824 |
| prostrata | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1833 |

| HAL | HAM | HAM | HAR |
|---|-------------------------------|------|-----|
| pugioniförmä . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . | 1796 | |
| repandä . . . White . . . | 6. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1824 | |
| ruscifölä . . . White . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1824 | |
| saligä . . . White . . . | 4. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1791 | |
| suaveolens . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1803 | |
| subulatä . . . White . . . | 5. G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . | 1824 | |
| sulcatä . . . White . . . | 5. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1820 | |
| trifurcatä . . . White . . . | 6. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1824 | |
| tuberculatä . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1830 | |
| ulicatä . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . | 1824 | |
| undulatä . . . White . . . | 6. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1803 | |
| värä . . . White . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1825 | |
| HALBERD-WERD, see Neurolanda. | | | |
| HALSÄÄ, Linn. In honour of S. Hales, D.D., F.R.S., a vegetable physiologist. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ebenacea</i> . All the species of the Snowdrop tree are most beautiful and valuable shrubs, on account of their flowering so early in the season; they grow freely in any common garden soil, and multiply by cuttings of the roots, or by layers. | | | |
| teträpterä . . . White . . . | 5. H. De. S. Carolina . . . | 1756 | |
| parviflorä . . . White . . . | 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. . . . | 1802 | |
| dipterä . . . White . . . | 4. H. De. S. N. Amer. . . . | 1758 | |
| HALIMODENDRON, Fischer. From <i>halimos</i> , maritime, and <i>dendron</i> , a tree; in allusion to the shrub growing in dry, naked, salt fields, by the river Irtyz, in Siberia. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . These are very beautiful shrubs, well worthy of a place in every garden; for culture and propagation, see <i>Caragana</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Robinia Halodendron</i> , <i>Caragana argentea</i> . 2. <i>Robinia triflora</i> . | | | |
| argenteä, 1 . . . Pink . . . | 5. H. De. S. Siberia . . . | 1779 | |
| brachysema, 1 . . . Pink . . . | 6. H. De. S. Siberia . . . | | |
| subvirescens, 2 . . . Pink . . . | 5. H. De. S. Siberia . . . | | |
| HALISÆRIS, Agardh. From <i>hals</i> , the sea, and <i>seris</i> , lettuce; in reference to the membranous fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . A species, with some likeness of a Polypodium; it is olive-green, and found in the ocean at all seasons of the year— <i>polypodioides</i> . | | | |
| HALLERIA, Linn. In honour of Albert Haller, M.D., a distinguished botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> . A genus of ornamental shrubs, requiring to be grown in a light rich soil; cuttings root readily in sand, or soil, under a glass. They require an airy part of the greenhouse, and plenty of water in summer. | | | |
| ellipticä . . . Scarlet . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1816 | |
| lucidä . . . Scarlet . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1752 | |
| HÄLLÄ, Thunberg. In compliment to Berger Martin Hall, a pupil of Linneus. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Herbaceous plants, with little to recommend them to the cultivator; they thrive best in sandy loam and peat, and cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass. They sometimes ripen seed, from which plants may also be obtained. | | | |
| imbricatä . . . Pink . . . | 8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1812 | |
| alätä, asarinä, cordatä, flaccidä. | | | |
| HAIORÄGIS, Forster. From <i>hals</i> , the sea, and <i>rhas</i> , berry of grapes. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceæ</i> . These are rather curious plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased readily by cuttings in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| Cercodätä . . . Grn. red . . . | 6. G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . . . | 1772 | |
| prostratä . . . Grn. red . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . . . | 1820 | |
| HALYMENLÄ, Agardh. From <i>hals</i> , the sea, and <i>hymen</i> , a membrane; alluding to the membranous fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Interesting marine plants, with flat, membranous fronds. <i>H. edulis</i> is the true, and <i>H. palmata</i> the common Dulse, both of which are eaten in Scotland— <i>edulis-mediä, furcellatä, figulatä, Opuntia, palmatä-marginitä-sarniänsis, purpurascens-crispatä</i> . | | | |
| HÄMAMELIS, Linn. From <i>hama</i> , with, and <i>melon</i> , an apple; the fruit accompanies the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Hamamelaceæ</i> . The species of Witch-hazel are ornamental trees, producing a fruit something like a nut. They succeed in any common soil, and are commonly increased by layers. | | | |
| macrophyllä . . . Yellow . . . | 5. H. De. T. N. Amer. . . . | 1812 | |
| virginicä . . . Yellow . . . | 5. H. De. T. N. Amer. . . . | 1812 | |
| HAMELÄ, Linn. Named by Jacquin, in honour of the distinguished botanist H. L. Du Hamel Du Monceau, | | | |
| who died in 1782. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ</i> . This genus consists of handsome, free-flowering shrubs, easily cultivated in peat and loam; and cuttings, planted in the same kind of soil, root readily in a moist heat, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>H. odorata</i> . | | | |
| axillaris . . . Yellow . . . | 8. S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . | 1822 | |
| chrysanthä . . . Yellow . . . | 11. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1822 | |
| patens . . . Yellow . . . | 7. S. Ev. S. Hispaniola . . . | 1752 | |
| sphaerocarpiä . . . Orange . . . | 7. S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1811 | |
| viridescens . . . Yellow . . . | 9. S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . | 1778 | |
| HAMILTONIA, Roxburgh. In honour of Mr. Hamilton, of Woodlands, near Philadelphia, an eminent botanist, and the first to erect a conservatory in North America, for the preservation of plants of hot climates. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ</i> . These plants are very desirable on account of their producing flowers very freely, which are delightfully fragrant; loam and peat suit them best, and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Spermadictyon azureum</i> . 2. <i>S. suaveolens</i> . | | | |
| sebrä, 1 . . . Pa. blue . . . | 1. S. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1823 | |
| suaveolens, 2 . . . White . . . | 10. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . | 1818 | |
| HAMÖSUS, hooked, bent. | | | |
| HAPALOSTEPHIUM, Don. From <i>hapalis</i> , soft, and <i>stephos</i> , a crown; alluding to the hairy receptacle. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . The plants included in this genus are well adapted for rock-work, or the front of flower-borders; they grow freely in any light rich soil, and increase by dividing the roots, or by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Crepis austriaca</i> . 2. <i>Hieracium grandiflorum</i> . 3. <i>lyratum</i> . 4. <i>paludosum</i> . 5. <i>blattarioides</i> , <i>Lepicaine multicaulis</i> . 6. <i>Hieracium pyrenaicum</i> . 7. <i>sibiricum</i> , <i>Crepis sibirica</i> . 8. <i>Lepicaine spinulosa</i> . | | | |
| austriacum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . | 1793 | |
| grandiflorum, 2 . . . Yellow . . . | H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . . | 1791 | |
| lyratum, 3 . . . Yellow . . . | H. Her. P. Sibiria . . . | 1777 | |
| paludosum, 4 . . . Yellow . . . | 8. H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| pilosum, 5 . . . Yellow . . . | H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . | 1723 | |
| pyrenaicum, 6 . . . Yellow . . . | H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . | 1723 | |
| sibiricum, 7 . . . Yellow . . . | H. Her. P. Sibiria . . . | 1755 | |
| spinulosum, 8 . . . Yellow . . . | H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . | 1820 | |
| HARD-GRASS, see Ophiuris. | | | |
| HARD-GRASS, see Scleröchlöd. | | | |
| HARDWICKIA, Roxburgh named this genus in compliment to Major-General Thomas Hardwicke, F.R.S., L.S., &c., of the East India Company's Artillery. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Trees from forty to fifty feet high; a light loamy soil suits them well, and good sized cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| hinätä . . . Yellow . . . | 3. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . | 1820 | |
| pinnatä . . . Yellow . . . | 4. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . | 1818 | |
| HAREBELLS, see Campanüllä rotundifölä. | | | |
| HARE'S EAR, see Erjämimä austricätum. | | | |
| HARE'S-EAR, see Bupleürum. | | | |
| HARE'S-FOOT, see Ochromä Lagöpus. | | | |
| HARE'S-FOOT FERN, see Davallia canariensis. | | | |
| HARE'S-TAIL GRASS, see Lagöris. | | | |
| HARICOT D'ORLEANS, see Phasöläs sphaerictüs. | | | |
| HARONGÄ, P. Thouars. The native name of the species is Ronga. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Hypericaceæ</i> . A tall, ornamental-growing shrub, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat; plants may be obtained from cuttings of the ripened wood, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>paniculata</i> . | | | |
| madagascariensis, 1 Yellow . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Madaga . . . 1825 | | | |
| HARPÄLYCÉ, Don. After Harpalyce, daughter of Lycurgus. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . The species of this genus are not possessed of much interest; they grow well in any garden soil, and the perennial kinds may be increased by seeds, or divisions; the annual species by seed, sown in the open border. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Prenanthes alba</i> . 2. <i>altissima</i> . 3. <i>cordata</i> . 4. <i>serpentina</i> . 5. <i>virgata</i> . | | | |
| älbä, 1 . . . White . . . | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . | 1762 | |
| altissimä, 2 . . . Yellow . . . | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . | 1696 | |
| cordatä, 3 . . . Pa. yellow . . . | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . | 1816 | |
| viminä . . . Yellow . . . | 7. H. B. Austria . . . | 1816 | |
| <i>serpentäridä 4, virgatä 5.</i> | | | |
| HARRISÖNIA, Hooker named this genus in honour of Mrs. Harrison, of Aighburg, near Liverpool, who first introduced the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. [152] | | | |

| HAR | HAW | HAW | HED |
|--|--|---|---|
| <i>Aclepiadaceæ</i> . An ornamental shrub, well worthy of extensive cultivation; for culture and propagation, see <i>Gomphocarpus</i> . | | | |
| loniceroides . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1825 | | | |
| HARTOGIÄ, <i>Thunberg</i> . In honour of J. Hartog, a Dutch naturalist and traveller at the Cape. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aquifoliaceæ</i> . An ornamental tallish-growing shrub, nearly related to <i>Myginda</i> ; for culture and propagation, see <i>Cassine</i> . | | | |
| capensis 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800 | | | |
| HART'S-TONGUE, see <i>Scolopendriam</i> . | | | |
| HART'S-TONGUE, see <i>Polypodium Phyllitidis</i> . | | | |
| HARTWEGIÄ, <i>Lindley</i> . In compliment to Mr. Theodore Hartweg, a successful collector of Mexican plants for the Horticultural Society of London, and who discovered this his genus. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . A curious little plant, with delicate purple flowers; it requires to be treated similar to other Mexican orchidaceæ. | | | |
| purpurä Purple . . . 8, S. Epl. Vera Cruz . . . 1837 | | | |
| HARTWORT, see <i>Tordylium</i> . | | | |
| HASSAGAY-TREE, see <i>Curtisiä</i> . | | | |
| HASSELIQVISTIÄ, Named by Linnæus, in honour of his pupil Frederick Hasselquist, M.D., who travelled in the Holy Land, &c., and died at Smyrna, in 1753. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Mere annual weeds, natives of Egypt; they grow in any common soil—ægyptiaca, cordata. | | | |
| HASTATE, formed like the head of a halbert. | | | |
| HASTATELY LANCEOLATE, between halbert-shaped and lance-shaped. | | | |
| HASTATELY-SAGITTATE, between halbert-shaped and arrow-shaped. | | | |
| HATCHET-VETCH, see <i>Biserruä</i> . | | | |
| HAULM, dead stems of herbs. | | | |
| HAUTOY, see <i>Fragaria</i> . | | | |
| HAWKWEED, see <i>Hieracium</i> . | | | |
| HAWORTHIÄ, Prince Salin-Dyck named this genus in compliment to A. H. Haworth, F.L.S., a distinguished English botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . Haworthia is a singular and highly interesting genus of succulent plants, nearly related to the genera <i>Aloe</i> and <i>Gasteria</i> , and they require the same treatment as those genera. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Aloe atrovirens</i> . 2. <i>Aloe margaritifera minima</i> . 3. <i>Haworthia concava</i> . 4. <i>rigida</i> . 5. <i>Aloe margaritifera</i> . 6. <i>Haworthia fasciata</i> . 7. <i>Aloe rigida</i> . 8. <i>A. venosa</i> . 9. <i>A. viscosa</i> . | | | |
| albicans Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795 | alliuuä Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1824 | angustifolia Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1824 | arachnoides Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1727 |
| minor Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1819 | aristata Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | asperiscuä Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1818 | atrovirens, 1 Grey . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1823 |
| attenuata Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1790 | brevis, 2 Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1810 | chloracanthä Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | claripectä Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1824 |
| coarctata Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1821 | concinna Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1823 | cordatä Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1817 | corta Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1816 |
| cuspidata Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1819 | cymbiformis, 3 Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795 | denticulata Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1819 | erecta Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1818 |
| expansa, 4 Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795 | fasciata Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1818 | maior Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | granata, 5 Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1735 |
| hybrida Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1821 | indurata Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | läte-virens Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1819 | lävis Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 |
| limpida Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1819 | margaritifera Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1739 | minor Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795 | mirabilis Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795 |
| multifaria Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1824 | mucronata Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | mutica Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | nigricans Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1822 |
| nitida Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1825 | obtusä Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1824 | pallda Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | planifolia Grey . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1824 |
| papillosä Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | sempipapillosä Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | | |
| | | pärvä Grey . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1821 | pseudo-tortuosä Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1818 |
| | | pumilla Grey . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1752 | raddlä Grey . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1805 |
| | | asperior Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | lävior Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1825 |
| | | pluriperlätä Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | ramifera Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1821 |
| | | recurvä Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795 | Reinwärti, 6 Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 |
| | | reticulata Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1794 | retusä Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1720 |
| | | scabrä Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1818 | semimargaritifera Grey . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1819 |
| | | maior Grey . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1819 | minor Grey . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1819 |
| | | multiplerlätä Grey . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1819 | semiglabrätä Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1811 |
| | | setata Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | maior Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 |
| | | medä Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | nigricans Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 |
| | | sordida Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 | tessellata Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1823 |
| | | torquata Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1823 | tortilla Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1817 |
| | | tortuosä, 7 Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1794 | translucens Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795 |
| | | turgida Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1819 | venosä, 8 Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 |
| | | virescens Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1819 | minor Grey . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1819 |
| | | viscosä, 9 Grey . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1727 | |
| HAWTHORN, see <i>Cratægus</i> . | | | |
| HAWTHORN, see <i>Rhus Oxyacantha</i> . | | | |
| HAYLOCKIÄ, Herbet named this genus in honour of his very intelligent gardener Matthew Haylock. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> . This is rather a pretty bulb when in flower, and it may be successfully grown in sandy loam; it is easily increased by offsets from the bulbs. | | | |
| pusilla Straw . . . 9, F. Bl. P. B. Ayres . . . 1829 | | | |
| HAZEL, see <i>Corylus</i> . | | | |
| HEART'S-EASE, see <i>Viola tricolor</i> . | | | |
| HEART-SKEP, see <i>Cardiospermum</i> . | | | |
| HEATH, see <i>Ericä</i> . | | | |
| HEBENSTREITIÄ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of J. E. Hebenstreit, M.D., professor of botany at Leipsic. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Selaginaceæ</i> . This is a genus of pretty under-shrubs, with very neat foliage and modest flowers; they thrive best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>H. aurea</i> . | | | |
| albiflorä White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1822 | capitata White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1823 | chamaedrifolia White . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1822 | ciliata White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1815 |
| cordatä White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1774 | dentata White . . . 7, G. A. C. G. H. . . . 1739 | erinoides White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1816 | frutescens White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1816 |
| integrifolia, 1 White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1792 | scabrä White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1824 | | |
| HEBEDIÄ, <i>Persoon</i> . Hedeoma is a Greek name for Mint. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . The seeds of these plants merely require to be sown in the open border in spring | | | |
| pulegioides Blue . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . . 1777 | thymoides Red . . . 7, H. A. France . . . 1699 | | |
| HEDERA, <i>Swartz</i> . The name appears to be derived from <i>hedya</i> , a Celtic word, signifying a cord, and the English name, Ivy, is derived from <i>in</i> , a word in the same language, signifying green, from its being always green. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Araliaceæ</i> . The common Ivy is very often employed for covering naked buildings, or trees, which latter it invariably kills; it is increased by slips, taken off, and planted where they are to grow. The tender kinds will grow in any soil, though they appear to grow better in a very light one. | | | |
| Helix Green . . . 9, H. Ev. Cl. Britain . . . | arborosecens Green . . . H. Ev. Cl. | canariensis Green . . . H. Ev. Cl. Canaries . . . | chrysoeicarpa Green . . . H. Ev. Cl. India . . . |
| vulgaris Green . . . H. Ev. Cl. Britain . . . | | | |
| HEDGE-GARLIC, see <i>Alliaria</i> . | | | |
| HEDGE-HYSSOP, see <i>Gratiola</i> . | | | |
| HEDGE-MUSTARD, see <i>Erysimum</i> . | | | |

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HEDGE-NETTLE, see *Stächja*.

HEDWIGIA, Swartz. In honour of John Hedwig, the celebrated muscologist, who died in 1799. *Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Burseraceae.* A tall-growing ornamental tree, thriving in peat and loam, with a little sand mixed; cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

balsamifera . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1820

HEDYCHYUM, König. From *hedys*, sweet, and *chion*, snow; alluding to the sweet-scented snow-white flowers of some of the species. *Linn. 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Scitamineae.* The species of *Hedychium*, or Garland Flower, are all highly-prized flowering plants, more particularly *H. angustifolium* and *H. coronarium*; they are all well worthy of extensive cultivation. They all grow freely in rich light soil, and to flower them well, they require a large pot, with a plentiful supply of water when in a growing state; they are readily increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes: 1. angustifolium. 2. angustifolium.*

- acuminatum . . . White . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1820
- angustifolium . . . Scarlet . . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1815
- aurantiacum, 1 . . . Orange . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1812
- carneum . . . Pink . . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823
- coccineum, 2 . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1815
- coronarium . . . Yellow . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1791
- elatium . . . Pa. red . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1818
- ellipticum . . . White . . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1804
- flavescens . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. India . . . 1822
- flavum . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1822
- Gardenianum . . . Yellow . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1819
- glaberrimum . . . White . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1822
- gracile . . . White . . . 6, S. Her. P. Bengal . . . 1823
- heteromallum . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. India . . . 1822
- longifolium . . . Red . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1819
- maximum . . . White . . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1820
- speciosum . . . Pa. yellow . . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823
- spicatum . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. India . . . 1810
- stenopetalum . . . White . . . 4, S. Her. P. India . . . 1820
- thyrsiforme . . . White . . . 7, S. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1818
- uropifolium . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Her. P. India . . . 1828
- villosum . . . Cream . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823

HEDYOTIS, Linn. From *hedys*, sweet, and *ous*, an ear; alluding to the sweet-scented ear-like leaves. *Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cinchonaceae.* Stove annuals, of neither interest nor value; they are readily grown in peat and loam. *Synonymes: 1. Spermacoce biflora. 2. Oldenlandia diffusa. 3. O. ramosissima—biflora 1, cymosa 2, diffusa 2, herbacea 2, lactea 2, ramosissima 3, umbellata.*

HEDYSARUM, Tournefort. From *hedys*, sweet, and *pneo*, to breathe; in reference to its having the power of scenting the breath. *Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae.* Hardy annuals, of no interest; the species need only be sown in the open ground—*coronopifolia, cretica, mauritanica, monspeliensis, pendula, rhagadioloides, tuberosa.*

HEDYSARUM, Linn. From *hedysaron*, the name of a papilionaceous plant described by Theophrastus. *Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosae.* Almost all the species of this genus are very handsome flowering plants, producing racemes of very beautiful pea flowers, particularly adapted for flower-borders, or rock-work. They grow freely in a light rich soil, or loam and peat, and the herbaceous kinds are increased by dividing the roots in spring, or by seeds. The seeds of the annual and biennial kinds only require sowing in the open border in spring. *Synonyme: 1. H. sibiricum. 2. H. alpinum. 3. H. obscurum altaicum. 4. H. humile.*

- alpinum, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1798
- pedicelare, 2 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1818
- alticum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1818
- brachysemum, 3 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1817
- candidum . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1824
- humile, 4 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1817
- carnosum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1820
- caucasicum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1820
- caucasicolum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820
- concomitatum . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. B. Italy . . . 1596
- creticum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1819
- frutescens . . . Purple . . . 6, H. De. S. Siberia . . . 1782
- grandiflorum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1821
- ibericum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1818
- lasiocarpum . . . Purple . . . H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1816
- obscurum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Alps . . . 1640
- pallidum . . . Pa. red . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Africa . . . 1820
- roseum . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1803

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HEL

- rutidocarpum . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1826
- splendens . . . Cream . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1819
- tauricum . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1804
- varium . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1820

argentatum, flexuosum, humile, spinosissimum.

HEIMIA, Link. In honour of Dr. Heim, a celebrated Berlin physician. *Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Lythraceae.* These plants are very pretty when in blossom; they grow well in an equal mixture of loam and peat, with a little sand. They only require to be protected from frost in winter, which may easily be done if the plants are against a south wall; if in pots, they should be removed into the greenhouse. Cuttings strike freely either in sand or soil, under a glass. *Synonyme: 1. Nesaea salicifolia.*

- linariifolia . . . Yellow . . . F. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1829
- myrtifolia . . . Yellow . . . F. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1826
- salicifolia, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1821

HEISTERIA, L. Named by Linnaeus, in honour of Laurence Heister, once professor of botany at Helmstadt, who died in 1758. *Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Olacaceae.* This is a tree which attains the height of about fifteen feet, and is cultivated in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The wood of this tree is the partridge-wood of the cabinet-makers.

coccinea . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1822

HELENIUM, Linn. Named after the celebrated Helen. *Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositae.* Very pretty tallish-growing plants, well adapted for flower-borders; they will grow freely in any common garden soil. The herbaceous species may be increased by dividing the roots. The annuals and biennials require the same treatment as is generally given to such species.

- autumnale . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1729
- canaliculatum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800
- mexicanum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1825
- pubescens . . . Yellow . . . H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1776
- pumilum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. . . 1818
- quadridentatum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. Louisiana . . . 1790
- quadripartitum . . . Yellow . . . 9, G. B. . . 1823
- undulatum . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. California . . . 1830

HELIANTHEMUM, Tournefort. From *helios*, sun, and *antheon*, flower; in allusion to the yellow flowers. *Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cistaceae.* This is a very showy, free-flowering genus of plants, comprising some of the prettiest little shrubs in cultivation, for ornamenting rock-work. In winter, some of the species require the protection of a frame, or greenhouse, and on that account, require to be grown in pots; they all thrive well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. The shrubby kinds may be increased by cuttings, under a hand-glass, in a sheltered situation, or by seeds, by which the annual species are also to be raised. *Synonymes: 1. viscidulum. 2. roseum. 3. salicifolium. 4. sampsucifolium.*

- acuminatum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Nice . . . 1820
- egypticum . . . White . . . 6, H. A. Egypt . . . 1764
- algarvensis . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Portugal . . . 1800
- alpestre . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Germany . . . 1818
- Andersoni . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Ev. Tr. Hybrid . . . 1828
- angustifolium . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. . . 1800
- apenninum . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Italy . . . 1731
- arabicum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1826
- atriplicifolium . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1656
- barbatum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1820
- Barrelieri . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Italy . . . 1825
- brasiliense . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1823
- canadense . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1799
- canariense . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1790
- candidum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1820
- canescens, 2 . . . Red . . . 6, H. Ev. S. . . 1820
- cantium . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1772
- carolinianum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1823
- cheiranthoides . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Portugal . . . 1818
- ciliatum . . . Red . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1820
- cineretum . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1820
- confertum . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Tenerife . . . 1820
- confusum . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1820
- conopsea . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Barbary . . . 1818
- croceum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Spain . . . 1800
- cupreum . . . Red . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Hybrid . . . 1820
- denticulatum, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. France . . . 1818
- dichotomum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Spain . . . 1826
- diversifolium . . . Flame . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Europe . . . 1820
- ellipticum . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Egypt . . . 1820
- ericoides . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1820

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| ericoalón . . . Yellow | H. A. Spain | . . . 1817 | vulgaris . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Britain | . . . |
| erico-palón . . . Yellow | H. Ev. Tr. Hybrid | . . . | plentum . . . Yellow | . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. | |
| fariósium . . . White | . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain | . . . | | | |
| fatídium . . . White | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. | . . . 1800 | | | |
| fornósium . . . Yellow | F. Ev. S. Portugal | . . . 1780 | | | |
| Fumana . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. S. France | . . . 1752 | | | |
| lactem . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1815 | | | |
| globulariaefólium | . 6, H. Her. P. Portugal | . . . 1826 | | | |
| glomerátum . . . Yellow | . 6, F. Ev. S. Mexico | . . . 1823 | | | |
| glutinósium . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. | . . . 1790 | | | |
| grandifórum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Italy | . . . 1800 | | | |
| guttátum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. A. England | . . . | | | |
| halimifólium . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1656 | | | |
| hirtum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1759 | | | |
| hispidum . . . White | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. | . . . 1816 | | | |
| hyssopifólium . . . Yellow | . 5, H. Ev. Tr. Italy | . . . | | | |
| cupretum . . . Copper | . 5, H. Ev. Tr. Naples | . . . | | | |
| múltiplex . . . Copper | . 5, H. Ev. Tr. Italy | . . . | | | |
| crocátum . . . Copper | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Europe | . . . | | | |
| inconsuetum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. A. Spain | . . . 1819 | | | |
| involutatum . . . Yellow | . F. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1826 | | | |
| italicum . . . Yellow | . 8, F. Ev. Tr. Italy | . . . 1799 | | | |
| juniperinum . . . Yellow | . 7, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. | . . . 1800 | | | |
| kahiricum . . . Yellow | . 6, F. Ev. S. Egypt | . . . 1820 | | | |
| Lagascæ . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Spain | . . . 1826 | | | |
| lancoletatum . . . White | . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Hybrid | . . . | | | |
| lasianthum . . . Yellow | . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1826 | | | |
| lavandulaefólium | . 6, H. Ev. S. S. France | . . . 1817 | | | |
| lavæ . . . Yellow | . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1826 | | | |
| lævipes . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. S. France | . . . 1690 | | | |
| ledifólium . . . Yellow | . 6, H. A. England | . . . | | | |
| leptophyllum . . . Yellow | . H. Ev. Tr. Spain | . . . 1818 | | | |
| lebanótis . . . Yellow | . H. Ev. S. S. Eur. | . . . 1752 | | | |
| lignosum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. | . . . 1806 | | | |
| lineare . . . White | . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. | . . . 1818 | | | |
| Lippii . . . Yellow | F. Ev. S. Egypt | . . . 1820 | | | |
| lucidum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. | . . . 1826 | | | |
| lunulatum . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1826 | | | |
| macranthum . . . Wht. yel. | . 7, H. Ev. Tr. | . . . | | | |
| múltiplex . . . Wht. yel. | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Europe | . . . | | | |
| majoranifólium | . Yel. wlt. 6, H. Ev. S. | . . . | | | |
| marifólium . . . Yellow | . 5, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. | . . . | | | |
| microphyllum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. S. Europe | . . . 1800 | | | |
| Milleri . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. | . . . | | | |
| molle . . . Yellow | . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1817 | | | |
| mutabile . . . Red yel. | . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Spain | . . . 1829 | | | |
| rosæum . . . Red | . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. | . . . | | | |
| niloticum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. A. S. Eur. | . . . 1817 | | | |
| május . . . Yellow | . H. A. Europe | . . . 1817 | | | |
| procumbens . . . Yellow | . H. A. France | . . . 1816 | | | |
| nudicaule . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Spain | . . . 1826 | | | |
| nummularifum . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Spain | . . . 1752 | | | |
| obovatum . . . Yellow | . F. Ev. Tr. Spain | . . . 1826 | | | |
| obcordatum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Europe | . . . 1816 | | | |
| ocymoides, 4 . . . Yellow | . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1800 | | | |
| olæandicum . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Germany | . . . 1816 | | | |
| origanifólium . . . Yellow | . F. Ev. Tr. Spain | . . . 1795 | | | |
| ovatum . . . Yellow | . H. Ev. Tr. Geneva | . . . 1818 | | | |
| paniculatum . . . Yellow | . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1826 | | | |
| penicillatum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Spain | . . . 1817 | | | |
| pilosum . . . White | . 7, H. Ev. Tr. S. France | . . . 1731 | | | |
| plantaginifum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. A. S. Eur. | . . . 1823 | | | |
| polifolium . . . White | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. England | . . . | | | |
| procumbens, 2 . . . Yellow | . 5, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. | . . . 1820 | | | |
| pulchellum . . . Yellow | . 5, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. | . . . 1820 | | | |
| pulverulentum . . . White | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. France | . . . | | | |
| punctatum . . . Yellow | . 7, H. A. S. France | . . . 1816 | | | |
| racemosum . . . White | . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. | . . . 1820 | | | |
| ramulifórum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Her. P. Carolina | . . . 1823 | | | |
| rhodanthum . . . Red | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Spain | . . . 1800 | | | |
| rosæum . . . Pink | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. | . . . 1815 | | | |
| múltiplex . . . Pink | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. | . . . 1815 | | | |
| rosmarinifólium | . Pa. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Canada | . . . 1823 | | | |
| rugosum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. S. Portugal | . . . 1800 | | | |
| salicifólium . . . Yellow | . 7, H. A. S. Eur. | . . . 1759 | | | |
| sanguineum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. A. Spain | . . . 1826 | | | |
| scabrósium . . . Yellow | . H. Ev. S. Portugal | . . . 1775 | | | |
| serpyllifólium . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. S. England | . . . 1731 | | | |
| stocamatum . . . Yellow | . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1815 | | | |
| stocadifólium . . . Yellow | . H. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1816 | | | |
| stramiinum . . . Straw | . H. Ev. Tr. Europe | . . . | | | |
| múltiplex . . . Striped | . H. Ev. Tr. Europe | . . . | | | |
| strictum . . . White | . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1820 | | | |
| sulphuratum . . . White | . 8, H. Ev. Tr. Spain | . . . 1795 | | | |
| surrajanum . . . Yellow | . 8, H. Ev. Tr. England | . . . | | | |
| tauricum . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Tauria | . . . | | | |
| thymifólium . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. S. Spain | . . . 1658 | | | |
| tomentosum . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Scotland | . . . | | | |
| Tuberaria . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | . . . 1752 | | | |
| umbellatum . . . White | . 7, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. | . . . 1731 | | | |
| variegatum . . . Red wht. | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Hybrid | . . . | | | |
| venustum . . . Red | . 6, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. | . . . 1800 | | | |
| florè-pleno . . . Red | . 9, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. | . . . 1800 | | | |
| vesicólor . . . Red wht. | . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. | . . . 1800 | | | |
| villosum . . . Yellow | . 7, H. A. Spain | . . . 1823 | | | |
| vineale . . . Yellow | . H. Ev. Tr. Germany | . . . 1817 | | | |
| violacæum . . . White | . H. Ev. Tr. Spain | . . . 1826 | | | |
| virgatum . . . White | . H. Ev. S. Barbary | . . . 1818 | | | |
| viridè . . . Yellow | . F. Ev. S. Italy | . . . 1825 | | | |

HELLANTHUS, Linn. From *helios*, sun, and *anthos*, a flower; on account of the brilliant colour of the flowers, and from the erroneous idea that the flowers always turned towards the sun. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. The sun-flower is a highly ornamental and extensive genus of plants, and from their tall growth they are particularly adapted to the back of flower borders or the front of shrubberies, in which situation they make a splendid appearance in autumn; they grow well in any common garden soil, the tender kinds being protected in winter. They are all easily increased by seed, which is ripened in abundance; the annual kinds should be raised on a hotbed in spring, and when of sufficient size, transplanted into the open border, where they will grow and flower beautifully. *Synonymes*: 1. *H. pubescens*, 2. *asper*.

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| angustifolius . . . Yellow | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1789 |
| alsissimus . . . Yellow | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1731 |
| annuus . . . Yellow | . 7, H. A. S. Amer. | . . . 1366 |
| atroribens . . . Yellow | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1732 |
| cornifolius . . . Yellow | . 8, H. Her. P. Mexico | . . . 1825 |
| decapetalus . . . Yellow | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1759 |
| diffusus . . . Yellow | . H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1821 |
| divaricatus . . . Yellow | . H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1759 |
| excelsus . . . Yellow | . H. Her. P. Mexico | . . . 1820 |
| grigantus . . . Yellow | . H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1714 |
| Hookeri, 1 . . . Yellow | . 9, H. Her. P. | . . . |
| indicus . . . Yellow | . 7, H. A. Egypt | . . . 1785 |
| lactiflorus . . . Yellow | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1810 |
| lenticularis . . . Yellow | . H. Her. P. | . . . 1827 |
| linearis . . . Yellow | . 9, H. Her. P. Mexico | . . . 1823 |
| longifolius . . . Yellow | . H. Her. P. Georgia | . . . 1812 |
| macrophyllus . . . Yellow | . H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1800 |
| missillius . . . Yellow | . H. Her. P. Missouri | . . . 1821 |
| mollis . . . Yellow | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1805 |
| multiflorus . . . Yellow | . H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1597 |
| plentus . . . Yellow | . H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1797 |
| ovatus . . . Yellow | . H. A. Mexico | . . . 1829 |
| parviflorus . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Her. P. Mexico | . . . 1826 |
| patens . . . Yellow | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1829 |
| pauciflorus . . . Yellow | . 8, H. Her. P. Louisiana | . . . 1824 |
| petiolaris, 2 . . . Yellow | . 9, H. A. Arkansas | . . . 1826 |
| prostratus . . . Yellow | . 8, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. | . . . 1800 |
| pubescens . . . Yellow | . H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1759 |
| speciosus . . . Yellow | . 8, H. A. Jorulla | . . . 1833 |
| strumosus . . . Yellow | . H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1710 |
| trachelifolius . . . Yellow | . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1825 |
| trilobatus . . . Yellow | . 9, H. Her. P. Mexico | . . . 1824 |
| tuberiformis . . . Yellow | . 7, H. A. Mexico | . . . 1799 |
| tuberosus . . . Yellow | . 9, H. Tw. P. Brazil | . . . 1617 |
| villosus . . . Yellow | . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . . . 1820 |

HELICHRYSUM, see *Elichrysium*.
HELICONTIA, Linn. Derived from *Helicon*, the mountain of the Muses; from its affinity to the genus *Musa*. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Musaceæ*. A rich loamy soil mixed with sand is best adapted for these curious plants, and to flower them in perfection they require plenty of pot-room and a strong heat; young plants are easily obtained by division of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *buccinata*, 2. *psittacorum*.

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| Ballia . . . Orange | . 8, S. Her. P. Maranh. | . . . 1823 |
| bicolor . . . Wht. crim. | . S. Her. P. Brazil | . . . 1828 |
| Bhai . . . Orange | . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | . . . 1766 |
| Brazilialis . . . Scarlet | . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil | . . . 1820 |
| caribæa . . . Orange | . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | . . . 1798 |
| dealbata . . . | . S. Her. P. | . . . |
| hirsuta . . . Orange | . S. Her. P. S. Amer. | . . . 1800 |
| humilis . . . Scarlet | . S. Her. P. Caracas | . . . 1798 |
| indica, 1 . . . | . S. Her. P. Madagascar | . . . 1818 |
| psittacorum . . . Orange | . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | . . . 1797 |
| pulverulenta . . . Gsh. scar. | . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | . . . 1830 |
| Swartziana, 2 . . . Yellow | . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica | . . . 1800 |

HELICOSPORIUM, Nees. From *helikos*, twisted, and *spora*, a spore; in reference to the twisted spores. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. An extremely minute greenish species, found in autumn about the foot of trees—*sætetum*.

HELICOPSIS, Linn. From *helix*, a screw; in reference to the carpels being twisted. Linn. 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. A genus of free-flowering shrubs, not possessed of much beauty; they grow freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings taken off at a joint, root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

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| baruensis . . . White | . 9, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | . . . 1739 |
| longata . . . Yellow | . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | . . . 1831 |
| feruginata . . . Yellow | . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil | . . . 1823 |
| guzumæfolia . . . Purple | . S. Ev. S. Orinoco | . . . 1820 |

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|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| Isôrâ | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. Malabar | 1733 |
| jaimecensis | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| verbascofoliâ | Brown | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1818 |
| virgâtâ | Red | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1830 |

HELIOCARPUS, Linn. From *helios*, the sun, and *karpos*, a fruit; the valves of the capsule are beautifully fringed, which gives them the appearance of a little sun. Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, from fourteen to twenty feet high: it thrives in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and cuttings of the young wood will root in sand, under a glass, in a moderate heat.

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| americânus | Purple | S. Ev. S. Vera Cruz | 1733 |
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HELIOPHILA, Linn. From *helios*, the sun, and *phileo*, to love; on account of the plants growing in places exposed to the sun. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferaæ*. A genus of pretty little plants, mostly annuals; they are well worthy of extensive cultivation, thriving well in sandy loam and peat; cuttings of the shrubby kinds strike readily in sand, under a glass, or they may be increased by seeds. The annuals should be sown early in spring, in pots, and placed in the greenhouse or a gentle hotbed; and in May they may be planted out in the open border. Synonymes: 1. *Pilosâ incisa*. 2. *Cleome capensis*, *Cheiranthus strictus*. 3. *Peltaria capensis*. 4. *Helio-phila pinnata*. 5. *H. integrifolia*. 6. *H. pinnata*.

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|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| amplexicaulis | Wht. pur. | 7, H. A. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| araboides, 1 | Brown | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1768 |
| cleomoides, 2 | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| coronopifoliâ | Violet | 7, H. A. C. G. H. | 1778 |
| crithmifoliâ | Violet | 7, H. A. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| diffusa | White | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| digitata | Brown | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| dissectâ | Blue | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| pinnatâ | White | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| fœniculacæ | Purple | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| filiformis | Pa. pur. | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1786 |
| inecânâ | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| lepidioides | White | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| linearifoliâ | Blue | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| peccinâtâ | White | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| peltariâ, 3 | White | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| pendulâ, 4 | Yel. wht. | 7, H. A. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| pilosâ, 5 | Blue | 7, H. A. C. G. H. | 1768 |
| platyfoliâ | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| pustillâ | White | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| ripariâ | White | 7, H. A. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| scorariâ | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| strictâ | Blue | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| trifida, 6 | Purple | 6, H. A. C. G. H. | 1819 |

HELIOPSIS, Persoon. From *helios*, the sun, and *opsis*, appearance; alluding to the brilliant colour of the flowers. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. These are tall growing plants, well suited for the back of flower borders, where they flower beautifully in autumn. The annual kinds require the same treatment as those of the genus *Helianthus*; while the herbaceous kinds may be freely increased by dividing the roots. Synonymes: 1. *Acemella euphthalmoides*, *Euphthalmum scabrum*. 2. *B. helianthoides*.

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|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| canescens | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Mexico | 1818 |
| lævis, 2 | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1714 |
| scâbra | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |

euphthalmoides 1, *dubia*.

HELIOTROPÏUM, Linn. From *helios*, the sun, and *trope*, twining; the flowers are said to turn towards the sun. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiacæ*. Some of the plants of this genus are highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers, and are therefore to be met with in most gardens; they succeed freely in any rich light soil, and cuttings of the shrubby kinds taken off when young, readily strike in the same kind of soil. The annuals and biennials require the same treatment as other hardy and tender annuals and biennials. Synonymes: 1. *H. grandiflorum*. 2. *H. chenopodioides*. 3. *Myosotis linifolia*.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|
| brevifolium | White | S. Tr. B. Nepal | 1824 |
| capensê | White | H. A. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| commutatûm | White | 8, H. A. S. Eur. | 1800 |
| coromandelinum | White | S. A. E. Ind. | 1812 |
| curymbosum, 1 | Lilac | 7, G. Ev. S. Peru | 1800 |
| curassavicum | White | 6, F. A. W. Ind. | 1731 |
| chenopodioides 2 | White | 6, H. A. S. Amer. | 1823 |
| europeum | White | 8, H. A. S. Eur. | 1562 |
| humile | White | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1752 |
| linifolium, 3 | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1815 |
| maroccanum | White | 6, G. Ev. S. Morocco | 1823 |
| oblongifolium | White | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1824 |

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|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| obovatum | Brown | 5, H. A. Nepal | 1825 |
| parviflorum | White | 8, S. B. W. Ind. | 1733 |
| peruvianum | Lilac | 7, G. De. S. Peru | 1757 |
| hybridum | Lilac | 7, G. De. S. Hybrid | 1815 |
| prostratum | White | 6, H. A. N. Holl. | 1826 |
| undulatum | Ll. brn. | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Africa | 1820 |
| zeylanicum | White | S. Ev. S. Ceylon | 1818 |

HELLEBORÛS, Linn. From *helsin*, to cause death, and *bora*, food; the poisonous qualities of the plants. Linn. 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculacææ*. These plants thrive well in any common soil, growing best under the shade of trees; and are readily increased by divisions or seeds. The poisonous qualities of this genus are well known. Synonymes: 1. *trifolius*.

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|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| atrorubens | Purple | 3, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1820 |
| dumetorum | Green | 3, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1817 |
| fœtidâ | Green | 3, H. Her. P. England | 1710 |
| lividâ | Purple | 3, H. Her. P. Corsica | 1710 |
| integrilobus, 1 | Purple | 2, F. Her. P. Corsica | 1710 |
| niger | Pink | H. Her. P. Austria | 1596 |
| angustifolius | Pink | 3, H. Her. P. Austria | 1596 |
| odoros | Green | 3, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1817 |
| purpurascens | Pur. grn. | 3, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1817 |
| vernalis | White | 2, H. Her. P. Austria | 1596 |
| viridâ | Green | 3, H. Her. P. Britain | 1710 |

HELLENÏA, Willdenow. In honour of C. N. Hellenius, professor at Abo. Linn. 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scitamineæ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Hedychium*.

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|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------|
| abnormis | White | 6, S. Her. P. China | 1824 |
| cœruleâ | White | S. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| chinensis | White | 6, H. Her. P. China | 1825 |

HELMET-SHAPED, see *Galeata*.

HELMINTHÏA, Jusseu. From *helminthion*, a little worm; because of the resemblance of the rugose seeds. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. The seeds of this species only require to be sown in the open border. Synonymes: *Picris echinoides*.

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| echinoides | Yellow | 6, H. A. Britain | 1710 |
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HELMISPORÏUM, Link. From *helmins*, a worm, and *spora*, a spore; shape of the sporules. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Patches of very minute black *Fungi*, found on dead wood, and branches of trees—*macrocarpum*, *uctinum*.

HELIONÏAS, Linn. From *helos*, a marsh; in reference to the habitat of the plants. Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthacææ*. These are ornamental plants, delighting in peat soil and a moist situation, where they will grow and flower profusely; they increase readily by dividing the roots, or by seeds. Synonymes: 1. *H. latifolia*. 2. *H. lata*.

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|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| angustifolia | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| bullatâ, 1 | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1758 |
| œythrospermiâ, 2 | White | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1770 |

HELIOSCIADÏUM, Koch. From *helos*, a marsh, and *skiadon*, an umbel; an umbelliferous plant, inhabiting marshes. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferaæ*. Mere weeds, growing in ponds or rivulets, like other hardy aquatics. Synonymes: 1. *Sison Ammi*. 2. *S. bulbosum*. 3. *S. inudatum*. 4. *Sium nodiflorum*. 5. *Sison repens*—*Amni* 1, *bulbosum* 2, *inundatum* 3, *nodiflorum* 4, *repens* 5.

HELVELLÏA, Linn. A name applied by Cicero as the name of a fungus. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These species are found in spring and autumn in woods, fields, &c.—*elasticâ*, *esculentâ*, *infida*, *leucophæa*, *mitrâ*.

HEMERICALLÏS, Linn. From *hemera*, a day, and *kallos*, beauty; alluding to the beauty and duration of the flowers. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacææ*. This is an ornamental genus of flowering plants, of the simplest culture, thriving well in any light loamy soil, and readily increased by divisions.

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|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| distichâ | Orange | 5, H. Her. P. China | 1798 |
| havâ | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1596 |
| foliâ | Fulvous | 7, H. Her. P. Levant | 1596 |
| graminêâ | Ll. yel. | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1759 |
| Sieboldi | Pink | 9, H. Her. P. Japan | 1833 |

HEMICLIDÏA, R. Brown. Supposed to be from *hemisus*, half, and *kleio*, to shut up. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteacææ*. A fine greenhouse plant; for culture and propagation, see *Dryandra*. Synonymes: 1. *Dryandra falcata*.

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|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| Baxteri, 1 | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. Lucky Bay 1824 | 1824 |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------|

| HEM | HER | HER | HER |
|--|-------------------|---|------|
| <p>HEMIDÉSŪS, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>hemisus</i>, half, and <i>desmos</i>, a tie; alluding to the filaments. <i>Linn. 5</i>, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>. A pretty climbing species, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat; young plants are very freely obtained by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in a little heat. A decoction of the roots is recommended by European practitioners in cutaneous diseases, scrofula, and venereal affections.</p> | | <p>daceae, 1837. <i>Linn. 16</i>, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iruidaceae</i>. A very pretty species, growing well in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; with protection in winter, the species will grow as well in the open border, as in the frame; it is increased by seeds.</p> | |
| indicū | Green | S. Ev. Tw. Cevlon | 1796 |
| <p>HEMIDÉRIS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>hemisus</i>, half, and <i>meris</i>, a part; the flowers appear as if parted. <i>Linn. 2</i>, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i>. An ornamental plant, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat; and young cuttings, planted in the same kind of soil, root freely.</p> | | <p>7, S. Her. P. C. G. H.</p> | |
| montanā | | | 1816 |
| <p>HEMIONITIS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>hemionos</i>, a mule; the species is supposed to be barren. <i>Linn. 24</i>, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. A very elegant little fern, thriving well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and readily increased by dividing the roots.</p> | | <p>7, S. Her. P. W. Ind.</p> | |
| palmatā | | | 1793 |
| <p>HEMLOCK, see <i>Conium</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>HEMLOCK-SPRUCE, see <i>Ptūis canadēsis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>HEMP, see <i>Cannabis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>HEMP-ARIMONY, see <i>Eupatoriūm cannabinūm</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>HEMP-NETTLE, see <i>Galeopsis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>HEN-AND-CHICKENS, see <i>Bellis perennis prolifera</i></p> | | | |
| <p>HENBANE, see <i>Hycosjāmūs</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>HENBIT, see <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>HENNA-PLANT, see <i>Lavōndiū inermis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>HEPATICĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>hepaticos</i>, relating to the liver; the lobes of the leaves have been compared to the lobes of the liver. <i>Linn. 13</i>, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i>. These are very pretty plants, and on account of their being abundant flowerers, and the flowers of much variety in shade and colour, they are all universal favourites in the flower-garden. They grow best in a light loam or peat soil, and increase readily by dividing the roots in spring. <i>Synonymy</i>; 1. <i>Anemone hepatica</i>.</p> | | | |
| acutifoliā | Blue | 3. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1818 |
| americanā | Blue | 3. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| angulosā | Blue | 3. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| trilobā | Pink | 4. H. Her. P. England | |
| <p>HEPATICOS, liver-coloured, lobed like the liver.</p> | | | |
| <p>HERACANTHĀ, <i>Link.</i> From <i>heros</i>, noble, and <i>akantha</i>, a thorn; alluding to the beauty of the plants. <i>Linn. 19</i>, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. Very pretty annuals; the seed should be sown on a gentle hotbed, and when of sufficient size, transplanted into the flower borders. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Carthamus armenicus</i>. 2. <i>C. lanatus</i>. 3. <i>C. creticus</i>. 4. <i>C. tauricus</i>, <i>Onobroma dentata</i>.</p> | | | |
| armeniā, 1 | Yellow | 6. H. A. Armenia | 1816 |
| creticā, 2 | White | 6. H. A. Candia | 1731 |
| lanatā, 3 | Yellow | 7. H. A. S. Eur. | 1596 |
| tauricā, 4 | Yellow | 6. H. A. Caucasus | 1818 |
| <p>HERACIŪM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>heracles</i>, a plant sacred to Hercules. <i>Linn. 5</i>, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. Strong coarse growing plants, only worth cultivating in botanical collections; any common soil suits them; and they are all easily increased by seed. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>H. angustifolium</i>. 2. <i>H. sibiricum</i>. 3. <i>H. gummiferum</i>. 4. <i>H. amplifolium</i>. 5. <i>H. elegans</i>. 6. <i>H. lactinatum</i>.</p> | | | |
| alpinū | White | 6. H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1739 |
| asperū | White | 7. H. B. Caucasus | 1818 |
| caucasiensē | White | 6. H. B. Caucasus | 1818 |
| lanatū | White | 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1810 |
| ligusticifolūm | White | 6. H. B. Tauria | 1816 |
| minimūm | White | 6. H. Her. P. S. France | 1810 |
| pubescēns, 3 | White | 7. H. B. Caucasus | 1823 |
| pyrenæicūm | White | 6. H. B. Pyrenees | 1798 |
| speciosūm | White | 6. H. B. Siberia | 1817 |
| Sphondyliūm | White | 5. H. B. Britain | |
| elegāns, 5 | White | 5. H. B. Austria | 1800 |
| laciniatūm, 6 | White | 5. H. B. Austria | 1800 |
| villosūm | White | 6. H. B. Siberia | 1826 |
| <p>austricūm, <i>flavescēns</i>, <i>F. angustifolium</i> 1, <i>F. latifolium</i> 2, <i>longifolium</i>, <i>Pandacē</i>, <i>tabricūm</i>, <i>verrucosūm</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>HERBACEOS-PLANT, a plant, the stem of which perishes annually.</p> | | | |
| <p>HERBERTIĀ, <i>Sweet</i>. In honour of the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert, of Spofforth, a distinguished botanist, and author of a Monograph on <i>Amaryllid</i></p> | | | |
| <p>(157)</p> | | | |
| <p>HERCULES, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>hercules</i>, a celebrated French botanist and author; he died in 1800. <i>Linn. 21</i>, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i>. This genus, the Looking-glass Plant, consists of large handsome growing trees, and is easily cultivated in sandy loam and peat; large ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.</p> | | <p>HERMANNIĀ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Paul Hermann, a botanist and traveller in Ceylon; he died in 1695. <i>Linn. 16</i>, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i>. Pretty flowering plants, well worth a place in every garden; they all grow well in any light rich soil, and young cuttings will root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>H. rotundifolia</i>. 2. <i>Mahernia grandiflora</i>. 3. <i>H. latifolia</i>.</p> | |
| littoralis | Red | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1790 |
| minor | | S. Ev. T. Madeira | 1824 |
| <p>HERMANNIĀ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Paul Hermann, a botanist and traveller in Ceylon; he died in 1695. <i>Linn. 16</i>, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i>. Pretty flowering plants, well worth a place in every garden; they all grow well in any light rich soil, and young cuttings will root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>H. rotundifolia</i>. 2. <i>Mahernia grandiflora</i>. 3. <i>H. latifolia</i>.</p> | | | |
| alnicifoliā | Yellow | 3. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1728 |
| althæifoliā | Yellow | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1728 |
| angularis | Yellow | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| argenteā | Or. vel. | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| bryonifoliā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| candicans | Yellow | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| coronopifoliā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| cuneifoliā | Yellow | 8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| decumbens | Yellow | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| dendratā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| diodesmefoliā | Yellow | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| disermefoliā | Or. red | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| distichā, 1 | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| filifoliā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| flammeā | Orange | 12. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| fragrans | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| glandulosā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| grandiflorā, 2 | Red | all G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| hirsutā | Yellow | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| holosericeā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| hyssopifoliā | Straw | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1725 |
| incisā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| involveratā | Yellow | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| lavandulefoliā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1732 |
| melochioidēs | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| micans, 3 | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| mollis | Yellow | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1814 |
| multiflorā | Yellow | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| odoratā | Yellow | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1780 |
| plicatā | Yellow | 11. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| procumbens | Yellow | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| pulverulentā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| salvifoliā | Yellow | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| scabrā | Yellow | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| scordifoliā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| tenuifoliā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| trifoliatā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1752 |
| trifurcatā | Purple | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| triphyllā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| velutinā | Yellow | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| <p>HERMAPHRODITE, consisting of two sexes.</p> | | | |
| <p>HERMĀS, <i>Linn.</i> The meaning of the name is unknown. <i>Linn. 23</i>, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. This is a genus of inconspicuous, stunted-looking plants, thriving well in peat, sand, and loam mixed. They may either be increased by seeds, or cuttings. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>H. depauperata</i>.</p> | | | |
| cliatā | Grn. yel. | 5. G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| gigantēā | Green | 5. G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| villosā, 1 | Green | 5. G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| <p>HERMĀNŪM, <i>R. Brown</i>. The meaning of the name is not explained. <i>Linn. 20</i>, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. The species of this genus are pretty, and grow freely in chalky soil, or in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; they increase by divisions of the roots. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Ophrys alpina</i>, <i>Chamorchis alpina</i>. 2. <i>Ophrys monorchis</i>.</p> | | | |
| alpinū, 1 | White | 5. F. Ter. Switzerl. | 1824 |
| congestūm | Green | 11. G. Ter. Madeira | |
| monorchis, 2 | Green | 6. H. Ter. England | |
| <p>HERNĀNDIĀ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Francisco Hernandez, M.D., a Spanish botanist. <i>Linn. 21</i>, Or. 1,</p> | | | |

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3, Nat. Or. *Hernandiaceae*. The species of this genus are elegant and lofty-growing trees, succeeding well in sandy loam and peat; and ripened cuttings, not divested of their leaves, will root readily in sand, under a glass. The juice of the leaves of *H. sonora* is a powerful depilatory; it destroys hair, without pain, wherever it is applied.

guianensis S. Ev. T. Guiana . . 1820
ovifera S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . .
sonora S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1693

HERNIARIÄX, *Linn.* From *hernia*, a rupture; because of its supposed effect in curing it. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceae*. The species of this genus are not of very much interest, but of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *hirsuta*.

alpina Green . . 6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1822
annua Green . . 7, H. Tr. A. Spain . . 1824
cinerea Green . . 6, H. Tr. A. Montpel. . 1823
fruticosa Green . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . 1814
glabra Green . . 7, H. De. Tr. England . .
hirsuta Green . . 7, H. De. Tr. England . .
incana, 1 Green . . 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1822
polygonoides Green . . 6, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1752

HERON'S-BILL, see *Erödium*.

HERPÉSTIS, *Gartner*. From *herpestes*, anything that creeps; alluding to the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. Some of the species of this genus are very pretty; others are mere weeds. They all thrive well in a rich soil, and are readily increased by seeds, or divisions.

eunefoliata Blue . . 8, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. . 1812
Monnieriä Li. blue . 8, S. Aq. P. S. Amer. . 1772
stricta Blue . . 8, S. Aq. P. 1824

amplexicaulis, *Brönnii*, *micrantha*, *portulacoides*, *rotundifolia*.

HERRERIA, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. In honour of C. A. de Herrera, a Spanish agriculturist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. These are handsome plants, growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased by divisions.

parviflora Grn. yel. . 6, S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . 1824
stellata Grn. yel. . 6, S. Ev. Tw. Chile . . 1825

HESPERANTHÄ, *Ker*. From *hespera*, an evening, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are produced in the evening. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. A genus of rather pretty flowering bulbs; for culture and propagation, see *Gladiolus*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Lexia angusta*.

angusta, 1 White . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825
cincanamora Violet . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1787
falcatä Violet . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1787
graminifolia Violet . 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1808
pilosa Violet . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1811
radiata Violet . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1794

HESPERÄIS, *Linn.* From *hesperos*, the evening; the flowers of most of the species of Rocket are more fragrant towards evening. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. The Rocket is a well-known flower in every garden. The herbaceous kinds do best in a light rich soil, and attention must be paid to frequent transplanting and dividing, or they will not grow, particularly *H. matronalis* and its varieties; the best time for doing it is when they begin to spring afresh from the root after flowering. The seed of the annual and biennial kinds merely require sowing in the open border. *Synonyme*: 1. *H. sibirica*. 2. *H. inodora*. 3. *H. bituminosa*.

apricä Purple . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1822
elata Pink . . 6, H. B. Europe . . 1824
excellä White . . 5, H. Her. P. 1828
fragrans Purple . . 5, H. B. Siberia . . 1821
grandiflora Whit. pur. . 7, H. B. 1820
heterophyllä Red . . 5, H. B. Italy . . 1823
laciniatä Purple . . 5, H. Her. P. S. France . 1816
matronalis Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1597
hortensis Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1759
albiflora White . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1759
albo-plena White . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1597
foliolifora Green . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1597
purpureo-plena Red . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1597
variegatä Whit. red . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1597
sibirica, 1 Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1800
sylvestris, 2 Pink . 6, H. Her. P. Britain
pulchellä Red . 7, H. A. Levant . . 1827
pygmaea Purple . 6, H. A. Syria . . 1828
ramosissima Red . 7, H. A. Algiers . . 1819
repandä Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1821
runcinatä Whit. pur. 6, H. B. Hungary . . 1804

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bituminosa, 3 Whit. pur. . 6, H. B.
speciosa Ro. pur. . 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1829
tristis Purple . 5, H. B. Austria . . 1629

HESPEROSÖRÖM, *Lindley*. From *hesperos*, the west, and *skorodon*, garlic; an alliaceous plant, growing in the western hemisphere. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. These are rather pretty species, growing well in light sandy soil, and increased by offsets, or seeds. *H. hyacinthinum* requires protection in winter. *Synonyme*: 1. *Brodiea grandiflora*.

hyacinthinum, 1 Blue . . 7, F. Bl. P. 1826
laetum White . . 7, H. Bl. P. California . 1833

HETERANTHÄX, *Beauvois*. From *heteros*, variable, and *aner*, an anther; and the anthers are variable. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pontederaceae*. This is a genus of ornamental aquatics. The hardy species may be grown by the side of a pond or rivulet; the other kinds require the same treatment as other tender aquatics. *Synonyme*: 1. *Leptanthes reniformis*.

acuta, 1 White . . 6, G. Aq. P. Virginia . 1812
limosa Blue . . 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. . 1822
reniformis Blue . . 7, S. Aq. P. S. Amer. . 1824

HETEROMORPHA, *Chamisso*. From *heteros*, diverse, and *morpha*, form; in allusion to the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. This shrub thrives well in any common garden soil, and is freely increased by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1. *Tenoria arborescens*.

arborescens Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810

HETEROPÖGÖN, *Persoon*. From *heteros*, variable, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Species of grass, not worth cultivating in any collection. *Synonyme*: 1. *glaber*. 2. *Andropogon contortus*—*Allionii* 1, *contortus* 2.

HETEROPÉTERIS, *H. B.* and *Kunth*. From *heteros*, variable, and *pteron*, a wing; the wings of the carpels are various in size and shape. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceae*. The plants of this genus are for the most part handsome climbers, thriving well in sand, peat, and loam; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Banisteria brachiata*. 2. *chrysophylla*. 3. *nitida*. 4. *purpurea*.

appendiculatä Yellow . S. Ev. Cl. St. Vincent 1820
brachiata, 1 Yellow . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . 1759
faerliä Blue . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . 1823
chrysophyllä, 2 Yellow . S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . 1793
floribundä Blue . . S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . 1824
nitida, 3 Yellow . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1809
rüfa Yellow . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1809
parviflora Purple . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . 1820
purpureä, 4 Purple . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . 1759

HETEROSPERMÖM, *Willdenow*. From *heteros*, various, and *sperma*, a seed; alluding to the variable size and shape of the seed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An annual of little value; it requires to be raised on a gentle hotbed, and afterwards transplanted into the flower-border.

pinnatüm Yellow . 8, H. A. New Spain 1799

HETEROSPHÄRÄX, *Greville*. From *heteros*, variable, and *sphaera*, a sphere. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A black shining fungus, found growing on the stems of dead herbs—*patellä*.

HEUCHERÄ, *Linn.* In honour of John Henry de Heucher, professor of medicine at Wittenberg, and a botanical author. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragaceae*. A genus of very neat, though not showy, American plants, growing well in any light garden soil, and very easily increased by dividing the plants at the root. *H. americana* is a powerful astringent.

americana Purple . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1656
caulescens White . 6, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1812
cylindraceä Green . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 183-
glabra Pink . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
hispidä Purple . 5, H. Her. P. Virginia . 1826
micranthä Ysh. grn. . 7, H. Her. P. Columbia . 1827
pubescens Pk. via. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812
Richardsonii Green . H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
villosä Violet . 5, H. Her. P. Canada . . 1812

HEXAGONAL, six-sided.

HEXANDROUS, having six stamens.

HEXANGULAR, six-angled.

HEXAPETALOUS, having six petals.

HEYLÄNDÄX, *Decandolle*. In honour of M. Heyland,

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an artist employed by Decandolle. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Stove shrubs, otherwise requiring the same treatment as *Hallia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hallia monophylla*—*hebecarpa* 1, *leiocarpa*. **HEVÉNĀ, Roxburgh.** In honour of B. Heyne, M.D., a German botanist and traveller in India. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliaceae*. Ornamental-growing trees, about twenty feet high; they require to be grown in loam and peat, and ripened cuttings, with their leaves whole, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

quinquejuga . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Java . . . 1816
 trijuga . . . White . . . 9. S. Ev. T. Nepal . . . 1812

HLANS, gaping, opening wide.

HIBBERTIA, Anderson. In honour of George Hibbert, F.R.S., L.S., once eminently distinguished for his love of plants; for a length of time he maintained Mr. Niven, a famous collector of plants, at the Cape. *Linn.* 13, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceae*. All the species of *Hibbertia* are well worthy of a place in every collection of plants; they grow from one to three feet high, and succeed best in equal quantities of sandy loam and peat. Cuttings, put in in the same kind of soil, either in spring or summer, will root freely under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *H. corifolia*.

cistifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826
 Cunninghami . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. K. G. Sound 1832
 dentata . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. . . 1814
 grossularifolia . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . 1816
 linearis . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1821
 obtusifolia . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1824
 pedunculata, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1821
 saligna . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823
 virata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1822
 volubilis . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . . 1790

HIBISCU, Linn. Said to be derived from *ibis*, a stork, which is said to chew some of the species. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. All the species of this extensive genus are very showy flowering plants, and therefore deserve to be extensively cultivated. The shrubby, stove, and greenhouse kinds all require the same treatment, growing best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, the stove kinds in heat. *H. syriacus* thrives well in any common garden soil, and is easily increased by layers, or seeds, while its varieties may be grafted one on the other, or they may be raised from cuttings planted under a hand-glass. The hardy herbaceous kinds are particularly showy; they are marshy plants, and require to be grown in a rather moist soil, with protection in winter. The hardy annuals merely require to be sown in the open ground. The tender biennials and annuals require to be sown in pots, and treated as other tender annuals and biennials. The petals of *H. rosa sinensis* are astringent, and a few species, such as *H. sabdariffa* and *surratensis*, are slightly acid. *Synonymes*: 1. *H. palustris*. 2. *H. racemosus*. 3. *H. digitatus*. 4. *H. ficulneus*. 5. *H. grandiflorus*. 6. *H. aculeatus*.

Abelmoschus . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. India . . . 1640
 acerifolius . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1798
 achiochys . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1774
 aquatica, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1819
 Amia . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Africa . . . 1818
 bifurcatus . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1825
 borbonicus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Bourbon . . . 1820
 Cameroni . . . Rosy . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Madagas. . . 1837
 cannabinius . . . Whit. pur. 6, G. B. E. Ind. . . 1759
 cancellatus, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1817
 chandensis . . . Green . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1822
 chypatrius . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1759
 digitatus . . . Whit. red 8, S. A. Brazil . . . 1816
 Kerianus, 3 . . . Whit. red 8, S. A. Brazil . . . 1816
 divaricatus . . . Sulphur . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Moreton B. . . 1829
 diversiflorus, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1798
 eriocarpus . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Bengal . . . 1823
 esculentus . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. A. W. Ind. . . 1692
 ferrugineus . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. Madagas. . . 1824
 ficulneus . . . Yel. pur. 6, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1732
 ficulnoides . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1822
 furcatus . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1816
 Genevii . . . Rose . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1816
 gossypinus . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
 grandiflorus . . . Flame . . . 7, F. Her. P. Georgia . . . 1816
 hispidophyllus, 5 . . . Whit. red 8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1803
 hispidus . . . Yel. brn. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1803
 incanus . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1806
 lampas . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1806

liacnus . . . Lilac . . . S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1836
 liliflorus . . . Scarlet . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Bourbon . . . 1822
 hybridus . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1828
 Lindlei . . . Purple . . . 12, S. Ev. S. India . . . 1828
 longiflorus . . . Pa. yel. 8, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1817
 Manihot . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1712
 membranaceus . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. T. . . 1816
 micranthus . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1794
 militaris . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1804
 Moscheutos . . . Whit. pk. 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .
 multabilis . . . White . . . 11, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1690
 obtusifolius . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1820
 palustris . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759
 parviflorus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1823
 pedunculatus . . . Red . . . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812
 pentacarpus . . . Lk. red . . . 8, H. Her. P. Venice . . . 1752
 plumbosus . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1796
 pulchellus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820
 radiatus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1790
 rhombifolius . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823
 Richardsoni . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .
 Rosa-malabarica . . . Scarlet . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .
 Rosa-sinensis . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1731
 carnea-plena . . . Flesh . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1731
 flava-plena . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .
 lutea . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823
 tribra-plena . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .
 variegata-plena . . . Striped . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .
 rosetus . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. France . . . 1827
 Sabdariffa . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. B. E. Ind. . . 1596
 scaber, 6 . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1810
 senegalensis . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1824
 setosus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1800
 speciosus . . . Scarlet . . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1804
 spiralis . . . Yel. red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1823
 splendens . . . Rose . . . 5, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1828
 surrattensis . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1741
 syriacus . . . Purple . . . 8, H. De. S. Syria . . . 1596
 albus . . . White . . . 8, H. De. S. . .
 albus-plenus . . . White . . . 8, H. De. S. . .
 marginatus . . . Pur. wht. 8, H. De. S. Syria . . .
 purpureus . . . Purple . . . 8, H. De. S. . .
 purpureo-plenus . . . Purple . . . 8, H. De. S. . .
 ruber . . . Red . . . 8, H. De. S. . .
 variegatus . . . Striped . . . 8, H. De. S. . .
 tetraphyllus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Bengal . . . 1818
 trilobus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1818
 Trionum . . . Yel. brn. 7, H. A. Ital. . . 1596
 tubulosus . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1796
 unicus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Brazil . . . 1822
 velutinus . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Timor . . . 1818
 vesicarius . . . Yel. brn. 7, H. A. Africa . . . 1713
 virginicus . . . Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. Virginia . . . 1798
 vitifolius . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1690

HICKORY-TREE, see Carya alba.

HIEMALIS, pertaining to winter.

HIERACIUM, Linn. From *hierax*, a hawk; being supposed to sharpen the sight of birds of prey. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An extensive genus of pretty flowering plants; the dwarf herbaceous kinds are remarkably adapted for rock-work, or the front of flower-borders, the taller kinds at the back; they may either be increased by seeds, or divisions. *H. fruticosum* is readily increased by cuttings in mould, under a glass. The annual species need only be sown in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1. *H. verbascifolium*. 2. *H. auriculatum*. 3. *H. sabaudum*. 4. *H. prenanthoides*. 5. *H. colinum*. 6. *H. colinum cymosum*. 7. *H. montanum*. 8. *Lepicacum pranellaefolia*. 9. *H. integrifolium*. 10. *Andryala lanata*.

alpestre . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1822
 alpinum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
 amplexicaule . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1739
 pulmonarioides . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819
 anchusefolium, 1 . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1816
 andyraloides . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819
 Lotardi . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819
 angustifolium . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1823
 aurantiacum . . . Orange . . . 6, H. Her. Cr. Scotland . . .
 flavum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. Cr. Switzerl. . . 1819
 auriculata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. Cr. England . . .
 auriculatum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1816
 Bauhini . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. Cr. Germany . . . 1816
 Besserianum, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. Cr. Germany . . . 1816
 bifidum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . .
 bifurcum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1820
 boreale, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . .
 bracteolatum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1823
 calcareum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1816
 canadense . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1800
 canescens . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1820
 cerinthoides . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Scotland . . .
 chondrilloides . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1640
 ciliatum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1824
 colinum . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. Cr. Switzerl. . . 1819

| HIE | | HIE | | HIE | | HIP | |
|----------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|------|---|------------|--------------------------|
| compositum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Pyrenees | 1819 | villosum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Scotland |
| crassinosum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | | 1817 | viridescens . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. |
| erysophilum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1820 | virgatum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. |
| croaticum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1820 | <i>murorum, Lachenalii, maculatum, obtusifolium, syl-</i> | | |
| croceum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1818 | <i>vaticum.</i> | | |
| cydoniifolium . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | France | 1816 | HIEROGLÖF, Gmelin. From <i>hieros, holy, and chloe,</i> | | |
| cymsium . . . | Yellow | 5, H. Her. Cr. | Europe | 1739 | genus. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ.</i> A | | |
| dentatum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | grass of perennial grasses, growing freely in any | | |
| dentatulum, 4 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Scotland | | common garden soil, and increased by seeds, which | | |
| ditium . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Britain | 1802 | are produced in abundance. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Holcus</i> | | |
| echinoides . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1802 | <i>borealis.</i> 2. <i>H. odoratus.</i> | | |
| elongatum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | australis . . . | Apetal. | 6, Grass. S. Eur. |
| eriphorium . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1817 | borealis, 1 . . . | Apetal. | 6, Grass. Scotland |
| eriphylum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | | | fragrans, 2 . . . | Apetal. | 6, Grass. N. Amer. |
| fallax . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. Cr. | | 1816 | HILLÄ, Jacquin. In honour of Sir John Hill, the | | |
| fasciculatum, 4 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Canada | | author of many botanical works. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, | | |
| flagellare, 5 | Yellow | 5, H. Her. Cr. | | 1816 | Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ.</i> These are ornamental | | |
| flexuosum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1804 | species, of easy culture in a mixture of turfy loam, | | |
| florentinum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. Cr. | Germany | 1791 | peat, and sand; and cuttings root readily in the | | |
| foliosum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1805 | same kind of soil, or sand, under a glass, in heat. | | |
| fruticosum . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. | Madeira | 1785 | longiflora . . . | White. | 3, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. |
| glabratum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | tetrandra . . . | White. | 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica |
| tubulosum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | HILUM, the scar, or mark in a seed, which indicates | | |
| glaucum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1807 | the place by which it adhered to the placenta. | | |
| glutinosum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. A. S. | Eur. | 1796 | HIPPÄSTRUM, Herbert. From <i>hippeus, a knight,</i> | | |
| Gmelini . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1798 | and <i>astron, a star;</i> Knights' Star. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, | | |
| Goehani, 6 | Yellow | 6, H. Her. Cr. | Switzerl. | 1819 | Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ.</i> A genus of pretty flower- | | |
| Gronovii . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1798 | ing species, separated from <i>Amaryllis</i> by the Hon. | | |
| Halleri . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Britain | 1819 | and Rev. W. Herbert, who has added several species | | |
| Hoppesium . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | already known under the genus <i>Amaryllis.</i> | | |
| humile . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Germany | 1804 | These plants require the same treatment as those | | |
| brachiatum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | belonging to the genus before alluded to. | | |
| hybridum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1826 | brevislora . . . | Whit. red. | 4, S. Bl. P. R. Ayres |
| inecnum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Caucasus | 1817 | corneense . . . | | S. Bl. P. Org. Mts. |
| incarnatum, 7. | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. | Garniola | 1815 | HIPPÄ, Linn. From <i>hippos, a horse;</i> because horses | | |
| incisum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | were fond of the original plant, Chickweed. <i>Linn.</i> | | |
| intybæctum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Europe | 1794 | 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ.</i> Uninteresting | | |
| Kalmii . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Pennsyl. | 1794 | plants, of the simplest culture— <i>fruticosa, integri-</i> | | |
| Lævigatum . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. | | 1804 | <i>folia.</i> | | |
| lanatum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1820 | HIPPÖN, Schmidt. From <i>hippos, a horse, and ion, a</i> | | |
| lapanoides . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Pyrenees | 1812 | violet. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceæ.</i> | | |
| latifolium . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Croatia | 1820 | Pretty little plants, requiring to be treated as the | | |
| Lawsoni . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Britain | | same as other tender biennials. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. | | |
| longifolium . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | | 1821 | <i>Exacum hyssopifolium.</i> 2. <i>E. verticillatum.</i> 3. <i>E.</i> | | |
| macrophyllum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Canada | 1825 | <i>viscosum.</i> | | |
| mauculatum . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. | Britain | 1820 | hyssopifolium, 1. Fulvous . . . | S. | B. E. Ind. |
| Milleri . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Scotland | 1820 | verticillatum, 2 . . . | White. | 7, S. B. Trinidad |
| molle . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1775 | viscosum, 3 . . . | Yellow | 6, G. B. Canaries |
| montanum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1801 | HIPPOCRATEÆ, Linn. In honour of Hippocrates, who | | |
| nigriscens . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | | 1801 | is regarded as one of the fathers of botany. <i>Linn.</i> | | |
| ovatum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hippocrateæ.</i> A genus of | | |
| pallidum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1818 | mostly climbing shrubs, with very minute flowers; | | |
| paniculatum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Canada | 1800 | the plants are only worth cultivating in collections. | | |
| parviflorum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | Loam and peat suits them well, and cuttings root | | |
| picridifolium . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes:</i> | | |
| picturnum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | 1. <i>scandens.</i> 2. <i>volutilis.</i> | | |
| pisosphalum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1823 | arborescens . . . | Grn. wht. | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. |
| Pilosella . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. Cr. | Britain | 1819 | obcordata, 1 . . . | Grn. wht. | S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. |
| Pseudo-Pilosella | Yellow | 6, H. Her. Cr. | Switzerl. | 1819 | obtusifolia . . . | Grn. wht. | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. |
| pilosifolia . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. Cr. | Switzerl. | 1819 | ovata, 2 . . . | Grn. wht. | S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. |
| piloselloides . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. Cr. | Switzerl. | 1819 | HIPPOCRÆPIS, Linn. From <i>hippos, a horse, and crepis,</i> | | |
| porrifolium . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Austria | 1640 | a shoe; alluding to the appearance of the curved | | |
| praetium . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. Cr. | Switzerl. | 1819 | recesses of the pods. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. | | |
| præmorsum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1818 | <i>Leguminosæ.</i> The plants of this genus are all | | |
| prenanthoides . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Scotland | 1822 | remarkably neat and beautiful, and highly deserving | | |
| prostratum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. Cr. | S. Eur. | 1822 | a place in every garden. <i>H. balearica</i> thrives well | | |
| prunellofolium, 8 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1820 | in loam and peat, and cuttings root readily in sand, | | |
| pulmonarioides . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | France | 1819 | under a glass. The herbaceous kinds grow well | | |
| pulmonarium . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Scotland | 1819 | in any light sandy soil, and look well when planted | | |
| pumilum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | on a bank, or rock-work. The seeds of the annual | | |
| tubulosum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | kinds should be sown early in spring, in the open | | |
| pusillum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Labrador | 1800 | border. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>comosa.</i> | | |
| racemosum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1816 | balearica . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. Minorca |
| ramosum . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1805 | biflora . . . | Yellow | 6, H. A. |
| repens . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. Cr. | Switzerl. | 1819 | clivata . . . | Yellow | 6, H. A. S. Eur. |
| retundatum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1817 | comosa . . . | Yellow | 4, H. Her. Tr. England |
| rupestris . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1820 | glauca . . . | Yellow | 5, H. Her. Tr. Italy |
| subandum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Italy | 1700 | helvetica, 1 . . . | Yellow | 5, H. Her. Tr. Switzerl. |
| saxatile . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Austria | 1801 | monocarpæ . . . | Yellow | 5, H. A. Caucasus |
| Schraderi . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | multisiliquosa . . . | Yellow | 7, H. A. S. Eur. |
| somchifolium . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Caucasus | 1821 | uniflora . . . | Yellow | 6, H. A. S. Eur. |
| speciosissimum . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1821 | HIPPOMÄDE, Linn. From <i>hippos, a horse, and mane,</i> | | |
| speciosum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Europe | 1818 | madness; alluding to the effects of the original | | |
| stactifolium . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | plant. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ.</i> | | |
| Sternbergii . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Spain | 1804 | The Manchinea-tree grows to an immense size in | | |
| stipitatum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | [160] | | |
| stoloniferum . . . | Yellow | 5, H. Her. Cr. | Switzerl. | 1820 | | | |
| subnudum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | | | |
| succisaefolium, 9 | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | | | |
| sudeticum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | | | |
| svilaticum . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. | Britain | 1823 | | | |
| tricocephalum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Britain | 1823 | | | |
| umbellatum . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. | Spain | 1778 | | | |
| undulatum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | | | |
| valdepilosum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | 1819 | | | |
| venosum . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1790 | | | |
| verbascifolium, 10 | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1732 | | | |
| verruculatum . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | | 1821 | | | |

| HIP | HOL | HOL | HOP |
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| <p>its native country, and abounds in a white milky juice, which is highly poisonous, therefore, it is very necessary in cutting the plant, not to let any of the juice touch the skin, as a single drop would be sufficient to make the hands swell and itch very much. A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits it, and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> | | <p><i>Anacardiaceæ</i>. This species is a very tall-growing tree; for culture and propagation, see <i>Anacardium</i>.</p> | |
| <p>Μακενιέλλα . . . Green . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1690</p> | | <p>longifolia . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1828</p> | |
| <p>ΗΙΠΠΟΚΑΛΥΤΗΡΟΝ, Linn. From <i>hippos</i>, a horse, and <i>marathon</i>, fennel. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifera</i>. A curious species, of very easy culture and propagation.</p> | | <p>HOLLY, see <i>Altea</i>.</p> | |
| <p>ΗΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΕΙΟΝ . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1640</p> | | <p>HOLLYBROCK, see <i>Altea rosea</i>.</p> | |
| <p>ΗΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΕΙΟΝ, Linn. From <i>hippos</i>, a horse, and <i>phao</i>, to destroy; in reference to the supposed poisonous qualities of the seeds. Linn. 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Elagnaceæ</i>. Ornamental trees, growing in any common soil, and may be readily increased by layers, or cuttings of the roots</p> | | <p>HOLMSTEDT, Retz. In honour of Theodore Holmskiöld, a Danish botanical author. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i>. Rather curious and interesting plants, succeeding well in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the young wood root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Hastingsia coccinea</i>. 2. <i>Hastingsia scandens</i>.</p> | |
| <p>rhumoides . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. England . . .</p> | | <p>sanguinea, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1796</p> | |
| <p>angustifolia . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . .</p> | | <p>scandens, 2 . . . Scarlet . . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1824</p> | |
| <p>sibirica . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Siberia . . .</p> | | <p>HOLMSTEDT, Retz. In honour of Theodore Holmskiöld, a Danish botanical author. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i>. Rather curious and interesting plants, succeeding well in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the young wood root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Hastingsia coccinea</i>. 2. <i>Hastingsia scandens</i>.</p> | |
| <p>salicifolia . . . Apetal . . . H. De. S. Nepal . . . 1822</p> | | <p>HOLOSERICÆ, silky, pubescent.</p> | |
| <p>ΗΙΠΠΟΥΡΟΣ, Linn. From <i>hippos</i>, a mare, and <i>oura</i>, a tail; the stem resembles a mare's tail, from the crowded whorls of very narrow hair-like leaves. Linn. 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceæ</i>. A curious aquatic, growing best in a ditch, pond, or marshy situation.</p> | | <p>HOLMSTEDT, Retz. In honour of Theodore Holmskiöld, a Danish botanical author. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i>. Rather curious and interesting plants, succeeding well in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the young wood root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Hastingsia coccinea</i>. 2. <i>Hastingsia scandens</i>.</p> | |
| <p>vulgaris . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Aq. P. Britain . . .</p> | | <p>HOLOSERICÆ, silky, pubescent.</p> | |
| <p>ΗΙΡΕΑ, Jacquin. In honour of J. N. de la Hire, a French botanist, who died in 1727. Linn. 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Malpighiaceæ</i>. These are pretty climbers, growing best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> | | <p>HOLMSTEDT, Retz. In honour of Theodore Holmskiöld, a Danish botanical author. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i>. Rather curious and interesting plants, succeeding well in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the young wood root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Hastingsia coccinea</i>. 2. <i>Hastingsia scandens</i>.</p> | |
| <p>Indica . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1820</p> | | <p>umbellatum . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. Egypt . . . 1829</p> | |
| <p>nitans . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1820</p> | | <p>diandrum.</p> | |
| <p>odorata . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . . . 1823</p> | | <p>HOMALICUM, Jacquin. From <i>homalos</i>, regular; the stamens are regularly divided into 3-stamened fascicles. Linn. 18, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Homaliaceæ</i>. The flower of this species is rather insignificant. The plant grows in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings, nearly ripened, root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> | |
| <p>reclinata . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . .</p> | | <p>racemosum . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1816</p> | |
| <p>HIRSUTE, rough, with soft hairs.</p> | | <p>HOMOGENEOUS, having a uniform nature, principle, or composition.</p> | |
| <p>HIRTĒLLĀ, Linn. From <i>hirtus</i>, hairy; the young branches. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chrysobalanaceæ</i>. The flowers of these curious tropical timber trees are rarely seen in this country; they delight in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings will root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>americana</i>. 2. <i>paniculata</i>.</p> | | <p>HOMERĪA, Venenat. Named after the distinguished father of epic poetry, Homer. Linn. 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceæ</i>. This is a beautiful genus of bulbous plants; they delight to grow in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand. When they are in a dormant state, they should be kept free from moisture; but when growing, they should be plentifully supplied with water. They are increased by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Moraea collina</i>. 2. <i>elegans</i>. 3. <i>collina exaltata</i>. 4. <i>collina miniata minor</i>. 5. <i>flexuosa</i>. 6. <i>spicata</i>. 7. <i>virgata</i>.</p> | |
| <p>racemosa, 1 . . . Violet . . . S. Ev. T. Guinea . . . 1782</p> | | <p>collina, 1 . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1768</p> | |
| <p>triandra, 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1810</p> | | <p>elegans, 2 . . . Vermil. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825</p> | |
| <p>HISPIDA, rough, with stiff hairs.</p> | | <p>exaltata, 3 . . . Vermil. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1768</p> | |
| <p>HOARY, covered with white down.</p> | | <p>flaccida, 4 . . . Vermil. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1810</p> | |
| <p>HOFFMANSBÖGGIÄ, <i>Cavanilles</i>. In honour of J. C. Hoffmann, a distinguished naturalist, and with Link, author of the Flore Portugaise, Berlin, 1806. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. An interesting dwarf shrub, growing well in peat and loam; and cuttings, if not too ripe, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> | | <p>flexuosa, 5 . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1805</p> | |
| <p>falcaria . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. Chile . . . 1806</p> | | <p>lineata . . . Vermil. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825</p> | |
| <p>HOO-NUT, see <i>Caryä obcordata</i>.</p> | | <p>miniata . . . Vermil. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1799</p> | |
| <p>HOO-PLUM, see <i>Spondiäs</i>.</p> | | <p>porrifolia . . . Vermil. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825</p> | |
| <p>HOOWEED, see <i>Boerhaavia</i>.</p> | | <p>spicata, 6 . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1785</p> | |
| <p>HOITZIA, <i>Jussieu</i>. Derived from <i>Hoitzia</i>, the name given to it in Peru. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniaceæ</i>. Handsome species, succeeding well in equal portions of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings root freely when placed under a glass, in the same kind of soil.</p> | | <p>virgata, 7 . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825</p> | |
| <p>caerulea . . . Blue . . . G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1824</p> | | <p>HOMER'S MOLLY, see <i>Allium magicum</i>.</p> | |
| <p>coccinea . . . Scarlet . . . G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1824</p> | | <p>HONESTY, see <i>Lunaria</i>.</p> | |
| <p>glandulosa . . . Pa. red . . . G. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1825</p> | | <p>HONEY-BERRY, see <i>Melicocca</i>.</p> | |
| <p>HÖLCEUS, Linn. From <i>helco</i>, to extract; the original plant was supposed to possess the power of extracting thorns. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i>. A genus of grasses, which delights to grow in light loamy soil; increased by seeds, or divisions.</p> | | <p>HONEY-FLOWER, see <i>Melilotus</i>.</p> | |
| <p>lanatus . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Britain . . .</p> | | <p>HONEY-GARLIC, see <i>Nectarosordium</i>.</p> | |
| <p>mollis . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .</p> | | <p>HONEY-LOCUST TREE, see <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>.</p> | |
| <p>HÖLJÄRNÄ, Rosburgh. The name of the tree in the language of Karnata. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or.</p> | | <p>HONEY-PORE, the pore in flowers which secretes honey.</p> | |
| | | <p>HONEY-SCALES, the scales in flowers which secrete honey.</p> | |
| | | <p>HONEY-SPOTS, the spots in flowers which secrete honey.</p> | |
| | | <p>HONEY-SUCKLE, see <i>Lonicera</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>HONEYWORT, see <i>Cerinth</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>HONEYWORT, see <i>Sten</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>HOODED, being curved or hollowed at the end, into the form of a hood.</p> | |
| | | <p>HOODED MILFOIL, see <i>Utricularia</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>HOOKERIA, Smith. In honour of Sir William Jackson Hooker, L.L.D., F.R.S., &c., the present professor of botany in the university of Glasgow, one of the most distinguished of modern botanists. Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i>. This is described as a very beautiful genus of plants, resembling <i>Hypnum</i>. One of the species, <i>H. late-virens</i>, has only been discovered as yet in a bog near Cork—<i>late-virens</i>, <i>lucens</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>HOOP-ASH, see <i>Celtis crassifolia</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>HOOP-PETTICOAT, see <i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>HOP, see <i>Humulus</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>HOP-HORNBEAM, see <i>Ostryä</i>.</p> | |
| | | <p>HOP-LIKE TREEFOIL, see <i>Medicägo lupulina</i>.</p> | |

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| <p>HÖRDEÛM, <i>Linn.</i> According to Bodæus, the name is derived from <i>hordus</i>, heavy; because bread made with barley is very heavy. <i>Linn</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i>. The species of this genus are among the most useful plants we possess; corn, like barley, are among their products. The seeds of the various species have only to be sown in the open ground.</p> | | <p>5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceæ</i>. This is a singular and pretty aquatic species, producing its flowers in large bundles; it should be grown in a pond or ditch, and increased by divisions.</p> | |
| <p>coléstiæ Apetal 7, Grass. Lerant complanatùm Apetal 7, Grass. S. Eur. 1819 distichõn Apetal 7, Grass. Tartary imberbè Apetal 7, Grass. Tartary hexastichõn Apetal 7, Grass. hystrix Apetal 6, Grass. Spain 1821 jubatùm Apetal 7, Grass. N. Amer. 1782 nepalensè Apetal 7, Grass. Nepd. 1817 nigrum Apetal 7, Grass. S. Eur. 1818 noddum Apetal 7, Grass. Tartary scallionum Apetal 7, Grass. Europe vulgare Apetal 7, Grass. Sicily gigantèum Apetal 7, Grass. Levant Zoeoritõn Apetal 8, Grass.</p> | | <p>palustris Flesh 8, H. Aq. P. England HOUND'S-TONGUE, see <i>Cynoglossum</i>. HOUSELEEK, see <i>Sempervivum</i>. HOUSTONIA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of William Houston, M.D., a famous British botanist; he died in 1733. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceæ</i>. The species of this elegant genus are well adapted for ornamenting flower borders or rock-work; they grow best in a peaty soil, and increase freely by divisions.</p> | |
| <p>albiflorã White 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1828 coriãlã Blue 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1785 longiflorã Scarlet H. Her. P. N. Amer. purpurã Purple 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1800 serpyllifoliã White 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1826</p> | | <p>HOUTTUÛNIA, <i>Thunberg</i>. After Houttuyn, the celebrated virtuoso of Amsterdam. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Saururaceæ</i>. The species are worth cultivating. They thrive well in any light rich soil, in a very moist situation, and increase by divisions or seeds.</p> | |
| <p>cordatã Yel. grn. 6, G. Her. P. Japan 1820 fœtidã Yel. grn. 7, G. Her. P. Japan 1800</p> | | <p>HÖVEX, <i>R. Brown</i>. In honour of Anthony Pantaleon Hove, a Polish botanist, and traveller in the Crimea and Persia. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. The plants of this genus are truly elegant when in flower, and particularly well adapted for ornamenting the conservatory and greenhouse. They delight in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat, and may be increased by young cuttings in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Poiretia elliptica</i>. 2. <i>P. linearis</i>. 3. <i>H. lanigera</i>.</p> | |
| <p>congestã White 8, H. Her. P. California 1826 fiscã Whit. brn. 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.</p> | | <p>apiculatã Purplish 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824 acutifoliã Purple 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1823 Celsi Blue 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1818 crispã Purple 2, G. Ev. S. Sw. River 1837 ellipticã, 1 Purple 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1817 Mangleii Purple 1, G. Ev. S. Sw. River 1837 lancoelatã Purple 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1805 latifoliã Purple 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1820 lineãris, 2 Purple 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1796 longifoliã Purple 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1805 mucronatã Purple 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824 pinnatã, 3 Purple 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824 pungens Blue G. Ev. S. Sw. River 1837 purpurã Purple 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1820 rosmarinifoliã Blue 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824 villosã Lilac 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1829</p> | |
| <p>pyrenæicùm Blue 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees 1820</p> <p>HORN; any stiff awl-shaped process is called a horn.</p> <p>HORNBEAM, see <i>Carpinus</i>.</p> <p>HORNEMINNIA, <i>Willdenow</i>. In honour of Professor Hornemann, of Copenhagen. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i>. A little inconspicuous species, of greater rarity than beauty, and of simple culture. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Gratiola goodenifolia</i>.</p> | | <p>HOVENIA, <i>Thunberg</i>. In honour of David Hoven, a senator of Amsterdam, who contributed to the success of the travels of Thunberg. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceæ</i>. These are small fruit-bearing trees, growing to the height of eight or ten feet, and producing a fruit which is said to taste like the Bergamot pear. They grow freely in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>H. acerba</i>, 2. <i>H. dulcis</i>.</p> | |
| <p>bicolor, 1 Blue 3, S. A. E. Ind. 1816</p> | | <p>dulcis, 1 White 7, G. Ev. T. Japan 1819 inæqualis, 2 White G. Ev. T. Nepal 1820</p> | |
| <p>HORNGRASS, see <i>Ceratichlõd</i>.</p> <p>HORN OF PLENTY, see <i>Fedã cornucopiã</i>.</p> <p>HORN-POPPY, see <i>Glaucium</i>.</p> <p>HORNWORT, see <i>Ceratophyllum</i>.</p> <p>HORSE-CHESTNUT, see <i>Fescula</i>.</p> <p>HORSE-POPPY, see <i>Sezeli Hippomarãthrum</i>.</p> <p>HORSE-RADISH, see <i>Cochleãria armoraciã</i>.</p> <p>HORSE-RADISH TREE, see <i>Moringa</i>.</p> <p>HORSEHOLE VETCH, see <i>Hippocrepis</i>.</p> <p>HORSETAIL, see <i>Equisetum</i>.</p> <p>HORSETAIL TREE, see <i>Casuarina</i>.</p> <p>HORSE-THISTLE, see <i>Cirsium</i>.</p> <p>HOSACKIA. Named by Douglas in honour of David Hosack, M.D., F.R.S., professor of botany in the university of New York. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. The plants of this genus are showy, and well adapted for borders and rock-work. They grow in common garden soil, and are increased by divisions, or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Lotus pinnatus</i>. 2. <i>L. sericeus</i>.</p> | | <p>HOVENIA, <i>Thunberg</i>. In honour of Thomas Hoy, F.L.S., late gardener to the Duke of Northumberland, at Sion House; he died in 1821. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asteraceæ</i>. The plants of this genus bear very handsome waxy flowers, well known to all cultivators. They will grow in almost any soil, but loam, peat, and sand, suits them best; cuttings planted in a moist heat, will root freely; even a leaf, taken off close to the plant, and planted in mould, in a little heat, will root and produce a plant. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>H. lanceolata</i>, <i>H. pallida</i>.</p> | |
| <p>bicolor, 1 Yel. wht. 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1826 decumbens Yellow 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1827 parviflorã Yellow 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1827 purshiana, 2 Yellow 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1824</p> | | <p>austrãlis White S. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. 1820 carnosa Pink 7, S. Ev. Tw. Asia 1802 coriãcã Whit. yel. 8, S. Ev. Tw. Manila 1838 crassifoliã S. Ev. Tw. China 1817 fiscã Brownish S. Ev. Tw. Sylhet 1837 parastichã, 1 Yellow S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. Pottii Yellow S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1824 trinervis Yellow 7, S. Ev. Tw. China 1824</p> | |
| <p>HÖRSX, <i>Jacquin</i>. In honour of N. T. Host, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceæ</i>. Handsome shrubs, growing freely in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cornutia punctata</i>.</p> <p>occulãlã, 1 Blue 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1733 latifoliã Blue 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1824 longifoliã Blue 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1826</p> <p>HOTTENTOT-BREAD, see <i>Dioscõrã</i>.</p> <p>HOTTENTOT-CHERRY, see <i>Cassia maurocõnã</i>.</p> <p>HOTTENTOT-FIG, see <i>Mesembryanthemum edulã</i>.</p> <p>HOTTÕNIA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of P. Hutton, a professor in the university of Leyden; he died in 1709. <i>Linn.</i></p> | | <p>HUBSÕNIA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of William Hudson, F.R.S., a London apothecary, and author of the <i>Flora Anglica</i>, 1778. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. [162]</p> | |

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| <p><i>Cistaceæ</i>. These are pretty little heath-like shrubs, rather difficult to cultivate; they grow best in a peat soil, in a shady situation. They require the protection of glass in winter, and should therefore be grown in pots. They may either be increased by layers, or ripened cuttings, in sand, under a glass.</p> <p>ericoides . . . Yellow . 6, F. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1805 Nuttallii . . . Yellow . 7, F. Ev. S. N. Amer. . tomentosa . . . Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1826</p> | | <p><i>petraeum</i>. 4. <i>procumbens</i>. 5. <i>Iberis rotundifolia</i>. 6. 1. <i>stylota</i>.</p> <p>alpinæ, 1 . . . White . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1775 brevistylæ . . . White . . 5, H. Her. P. Syria . . . 1825 calycina, 2 . . . White . . 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1823 cepeæfoliâ . . . Pink . . 6, H. Her. P. Carinthia . . 1824 petraea, 3 . . . White . . 4, H. A. England . . . procumbens, 4 . . . White . . 5, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1823 pinnatâ . . . Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1821 rotundifoliâ, 5 . . . Whit. pur. 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1759 stylota, 6 . . . Whit. pink 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1824</p> | |
| <p>HÜERNÏÄ, R. Brown. In honour of Justus Huernius, an early collector of Cape plants, and from whose drawing the first account of <i>Stapelia</i> was taken. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i>. These plants are related to the genus <i>Stapelia</i>; which see, for culture and propagation. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Stapelia ocellata</i>. 2. <i>S. reticulata</i>.</p> <p>barbatâ Wht. stri. 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 campanulatâ Wht. stri. 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 clavigerâ Yel. stri. 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 crispâ S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . guttatâ Yel. stri. 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 humilis Yel. stri. 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 lentiginosâ Yel. stri. 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 ocellatâ, 1 Yel. stri. 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . reticulatâ, 2 Pnk. stri. 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1793 tubatâ Yel. stri. 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1805 venustâ Yel. stri. 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795</p> | | <p>HYACINTHUS, Linn. A boy killed by Zephyrus. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i>. These beautiful and well-known plants are easily cultivated in light sandy loam, and readily increase by offsets from the bulbs. The hyacinth forces well, and few bulbs do better in water. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Zuccagnia viridis</i>.</p> <p>amethystinus . . . Blue . . 4, H. Bu. P. S. Eur. . . 1759 brumâlis Various . 2, H. Bu. P. orientalis Blue . . 6, H. Bu. P. Levaat . . . 1596 âbus White . . 3, H. Bu. P. . 1596 flavus Yellow . 3, H. Bu. P. . 1596 multiplex Varieg. 4, H. Bu. P. . 1596 ruber Red . . 3, H. Bu. P. . 1596 semiplenus Varieg. 3, H. Bu. P. . 1596 spicatus Blush . 2, H. Bu. P. Zante . . . 1826 viridis, 1 Green . 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774</p> | |
| <p>HUGONÏÄ, Linn. In honour of John Hugon, an English botanical author in 1771. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Hugoniaceæ</i>. The plants of this genus thrive well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> <p>mystax Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1818 seratâ Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1820</p> | | <p>HYACINTHE, see <i>Hyacinthus</i>.</p> <p>HYÆNANCHÆ, Lambert. From <i>hyæna</i>, the hyæna, and <i>agcho</i>, to strangle; poisonous quality of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i>. A shrub from six to eight feet high, of very easy culture. In the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the powdered fruit is used to poison hyænas. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Toxicodendron capense</i>.</p> <p>globosâ, 1 Wht. grn. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1783</p> | |
| <p>HUMBLE-PLANT, see <i>Mimosa pudica</i>.</p> <p>HUMËÄ, Smith. In honour of the Lady of the late Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. of Wormleybury, Hert's. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i>. An elegant species, flowering well in a warm situation in the open border; it requires to be raised on a gentle hotbed, and when of sufficient size, potted off, and treated as a greenhouse plant till the second year, when it may be turned out into the open border, where it will grow and flower much better, than if confined in pots.</p> <p>elegans Red . . 7, G. B. N. S. W. . 1800</p> | | <p>HYÆNÄ POISON, see <i>Hyænanchæ</i>.</p> <p>HYALINE, crystalline, transparent.</p> <p>HYBRID, partaking of the nature of two species.</p> <p>HÛDNÛM, Linn. From <i>hydnon</i>, a Greek word, signifying a truffle. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Some of the species of this genus are eatable, as <i>H. coralloides</i>; they are chiefly found under the trunks of trees, in moist situations—<i>auriscâptum</i>, <i>bârth-Jovis</i>, <i>coralloides</i>, <i>crispum</i>, <i>erinacæum</i>, <i>ferruginosum</i>, <i>gelatinosum</i>, <i>imbricatûm</i>, <i>membranacæum</i>, <i>minimûm</i>, <i>ochraceum</i>, <i>râdula</i>, <i>repandum-squamosum</i>, <i>rufescens</i>, <i>spatulatum</i>.</p> | |
| <p>HUMIFÛSUS, prostrate, diffuse.</p> <p>HÛMÛLIS, humble, small, low.</p> <p>HÛMÛLUS, Linn. From <i>humus</i>, the ground; the plant, if not supported, creeps along the ground. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceæ</i>. This is the well-known Hop, which is so extensively cultivated in some parts of England. It looks well grown as a temporary arbour in summer, as its leaves are very large, and make a fine shade; deep loamy soil suits it best, and it may be increased by divisions or seeds.</p> <p>Lûpulus Yellow . 7, H. Her. Cl. Britain . . .</p> | | <p>HYDRANGËÄ, Linn. From <i>hydor</i>, water, and <i>ageion</i>, a vessel; the capsule of some of the species has been compared to a cup. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Saurifragaceæ</i>. Dwarf shrubs, which are very pretty when in flower; they are well suited for the front of shrubberies, growing in any common soil; and ripened cuttings root freely planted in any sheltered situation. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Hortensia opuloides</i>. 2. <i>Hydrangea radiata</i>.</p> <p>arborescens . . . White . . 7, H. De. S. Virginia . 1786 cordatâ White . . 7, H. De. S. Carolina . . 1806 heteromallâ . . . White . . 5, H. De. S. Nepal . . . 1821 hortensis, 1 . . . Pink . . 5, H. De. S. China . . . 1740 niveâ, 2 White . . 8, H. De. S. Carolina . . 1786 quercifoliâ . . . White . . 7, H. De. S. Florida . . . 1803</p> | |
| <p>HUNGARIAN LETÛS, see <i>Nymphæa thermâlis</i>.</p> <p>HUNNEMÄNNÏÄ, Smeed. In honour of John Hunne-mann, a zealous botanist, and to whom the British gardens are indebted for a great number of plants. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceæ</i>. This is a very handsome plant when in flower, requiring much the same treatment as <i>Humea</i>.</p> <p>funariæfoliâ . . . Yellow . F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1827</p> | | <p>HYDRAGOCUS, any thing which removes drossy.</p> <p>HYDRÄSTIS, Linn. From <i>hydor</i>, water; plants growing in humid places. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceæ</i>. An ornamental species, succeeding well in a moist situation, in loam and peat, and increased by tubers of the roots.</p> <p>canadensis . . . Green . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759</p> | |
| <p>HÛRÄ, Linn. The name of the plant in South America. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 11, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i>. The species of Sandbox tree grow well in a light loamy soil, or loam and peat mixed; large cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> <p>crepâns Wht. yel. . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1733 strepsens Wht. yel. . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. .</p> | | <p>HYDRÛCHLÄÄ, Link. From <i>hydor</i>, water, and <i>chlœa</i>, grass; aquatic grass. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i>. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Poa aquatica</i>, <i>Glyceria aquatica</i>. 2. <i>P. arundinacea</i>. 3. <i>P. distans</i>. 4. <i>P. maritima</i>, <i>Glyceria maritima</i>—<i>aquaticâ</i> 1, <i>arundinacæâ</i> 2, <i>distans</i> 3, <i>maritimâ</i> 4.</p> <p>morsus-rânæ . . . White . . 6, H. Aq. P. Britain . . .</p> | |
| <p>HUSKS, the dry envelopes of either flowers or fruits.</p> <p>HÛCHÛNSÏÄ, R. Brown. In compliment to Miss Hutchins, an accomplished Irish cryptogamist. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferæ</i>. This is a genus of pretty alpine plants; the herbaceous kinds do best in sandy loam and peat, and are easily increased by cuttings under a hand-glass. The annual species delight in a dry situation on a rockery. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Lepidium alpinum</i>. 2. <i>calycinum</i>. 3.</p> | | <p>HYDRÛCÛTÛÄ, Tournefort. From <i>hydor</i>, water, and</p> | |

| HYD | HYM | HYM | HYP |
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| <i>cotyle</i> , a cavity; in reference to the plants growing in moist situations, and the leaves being hollowed like cups. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Uninteresting plants, growing in peat soil in wet situations; increased by divisions. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>H. hirsuta</i> — <i>americana</i> , <i>asiatica</i> , <i>bonariensis</i> , <i>nepalensis</i> , <i>nôtâns</i> , <i>pedunculâris</i> , <i>plebêâ</i> , <i>ranunculoidês</i> , <i>repândâ</i> , <i>sibthorpioidês</i> , <i>trilobâ</i> , <i>umbellatâ</i> , <i>villôsâ</i> , <i>vulgâris</i> . | | plants are scaly. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Small productions, found on nettlestems— <i>vulgâris</i> . <i>HYMENOCARPUS</i> , <i>Savi</i> . From <i>hymen</i> , a membrane, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; alluding to the membranous legumes. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Little inconspicuous plants, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Medicago circinata</i> . 2. <i>M. nummularia</i> . 3. <i>M. radiata</i> . | |
| <i>spiciâtis</i> , 1 . . . Green . . . 7, S. Her. P. India . . . 1810 | | <i>circinâtis</i> , 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Italy . . . 1640 | |
| <i>HYDRODICTYON</i> , <i>Kunth</i> . From <i>hydor</i> , water, and <i>diction</i> , a net; reticulate structure of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . A curious aquatic production, resembling a net— <i>utriculâtum</i> . | | <i>nummularîs</i> , 2 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Tr. A. S. France . . . 1640 | |
| <i>HYDRÖLËÄ</i> , <i>Linn</i> . From <i>hydor</i> , water, and <i>elaia</i> , oil; alluding to the situation and oily nature of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Hydroleaceae</i> . Rather handsome plants when in flower, succeeding well in loam and peat; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>caroliniana</i> . | | <i>radiâtis</i> , 3 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Italy . . . 1629 | |
| <i>quadrivalvîs</i> , 1 . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, S. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1824 | | <i>HYMENODICTYON</i> , <i>Wallich</i> . From <i>hymen</i> , a membrane, and <i>diktyon</i> , a net; the seeds are girded by a reticulated membrane. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . Ornamental trees, from twenty to thirty feet high; for culture and propagation, see <i>Cinchona</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cinchona excelsa</i> . 2. <i>C. thyrsoiflora</i> . | |
| <i>spinosâ</i> , 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1791 | | <i>excelsûm</i> , 1 . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| <i>HYDROPELTIS</i> , <i>Michaux</i> . From <i>hydor</i> , water, and <i>pelte</i> , a buckler; the plant grows in water, and the leaves are like a buckler. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Nymphaeaceae</i> . This very pretty plant is seldom to be met with in our gardens, it being very difficult to grow; it requires to be kept in a cistern or pond of water, and may be increased by offsets. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Brasenia peltata</i> . | | <i>thyrsoiflorûm</i> , 2 . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1819 | |
| <i>purpurâs</i> , 1 . . . Red . . . 7, F. Aq. P. N. Amer. . . 1798 | | <i>HYMENOGYNE</i> , <i>Haworth</i> . From <i>hymen</i> , a membrane, and <i>gyne</i> , a woman. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Ficoideae</i> . A plant of no great beauty, and requiring the same treatment as other tender annuals. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Mesembryanthemum glabrum</i> . | |
| <i>HYDROPHYLLOM</i> , <i>Linn</i> . From <i>hydor</i> , water, and <i>phylon</i> , a leaf. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hydrophyllaceae</i> . Dwarf, neat-foliaged plants, inhabiting the marshes of North America; any rich soil suits them in a moist situation; and they may be increased by suckers. | | <i>glabrâ</i> , 1 . . . Pa. yel. . . 8, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1787 | |
| <i>canadensê</i> . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1759 | | <i>HYMENOPAPPUS</i> , <i>L'Heritier</i> . From <i>hymen</i> , a membrane, and <i>pappos</i> , a pappus; in reference to the membranous crown of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Half-hardy annuals, of little beauty, and easy culture. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Stevia pedata</i> . | |
| <i>virginicûm</i> . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1739 | | <i>pedâtis</i> , 1 . . . White . . . 8, H. A. S. Amer. . . 1803 | |
| <i>HYDROTENIX</i> , <i>Lindley</i> . The petals have a triangular glandular bar at their base, which points upwards and secretes honey; whence the name. <i>Linn.</i> . . Or. . . Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . A curious genus, found in mountain pastures, near the Real del Monte mines in Mexico. The plant looks like a <i>Tigridia</i> , and bears flowers resembling <i>Fritillaria pyrenaica</i> , only smaller. For culture, &c., see <i>Tigridia</i> . | | <i>scabiosûs</i> . . . White . . . 8, H. A. Carolina . . . 1816 | |
| <i>Meleagris</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Bl. P. Mexico . . . 1837 | | <i>tenuifoliûs</i> . | |
| <i>HYDROCRÖCIS</i> , <i>Agardh</i> . From <i>hydros</i> , moist, and <i>krokis</i> , a little tuft. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . These plants are only found in chemical solutions of vegetable matter, such as ink, rose water, &c.— <i>atramenti</i> , <i>bayriticâ</i> , <i>pâllidâ</i> , <i>Rôsê</i> , <i>sanguinêâ</i> , <i>typhlodermâ</i> , <i>vinî</i> . | | <i>HYMENOPHYLLUM</i> , <i>Smith</i> . From <i>hymen</i> , a membrane, and <i>phyllum</i> , a leaf; alluding to the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gleicheniaceae</i> . The species of this genus rank among the most elegant of the Ferns, and do best when grown in small pots, in a mixture of loam and peat, and increase freely by seed, or dividing the roots. | |
| <i>HYGROMETRICAL</i> , indicating the approach of water. | | <i>tunbridgensê</i> . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | |
| <i>HYGROPHILË</i> , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>hygros</i> , moist, and <i>phileo</i> , to love, alluding to the habit of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceae</i> . A pretty plant, growing freely in a rich light soil; and young cuttings root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Ruellia ringens</i> . | | <i>Wilsoni</i> . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | |
| <i>ringens</i> S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | <i>HYOSCÏMUS</i> , see <i>Physochlaind</i> . | |
| <i>HYMENÆÄ</i> , <i>Linn</i> . From <i>Hymen</i> , god of marriage; in reference to the two leaflets. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . The species of Locust-tree are highly ornamental; they delight to grow in loam and peat, and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Trachylobium Martianum</i> . | | <i>HYOSCÏMUS</i> , <i>Linn</i> . From <i>hyos</i> , a hog, and <i>kyamos</i> , a bean; the fruit is eaten by the swine. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceae</i> . The species of <i>Henbane</i> are all of the easiest culture. The shrubby and herbaceous kinds are well adapted for planting on rock-work during summer, but in winter they require the protection of glass; and are increased by cuttings or seeds. The annual and biennial kinds merely require sowing in the open ground. <i>Henbane</i> has been long used as a medicine. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>H. niger annuus</i> . | |
| <i>Candollianâ</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Aepulco . . . 1824 | | <i>auriculâtis</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Naples . . . 1823 | |
| <i>Coërbârîl</i> . . . Yel. pur. . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1688 | | <i>canariensis</i> . . . Yellow . . . 12, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1816 | |
| <i>verrucôsâ</i> , 1 S. Ev. T. Madagas. . . 1808 | | <i>Datûrâ</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Egypt . . . 1829 | |
| <i>HYMENANTHERËÄ</i> , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>hymen</i> , a membrane, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther, the termination of the anthers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polygalaceae</i> . An ornamental shrub, about six feet high; it grows freely in peat and loam, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | <i>nigêr</i> . . . Yel. pur. . . 6, H. B. Britain . . . | |
| <i>dentatâ</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | <i>agrestis</i> 1, <i>albûs</i> , <i>aurêûs</i> , <i>micranthûs</i> , <i>mûticûs</i> , <i>pâllidûs</i> , <i>pusillûs</i> , <i>Seneciônîs</i> . | |
| <i>HYMENËLLÄ</i> , <i>Fries</i> . From <i>hymen</i> , a membrane; the | | <i>HYOSÏERIS</i> , <i>Linn</i> . From <i>hyos</i> , a hog, and <i>seris</i> , succory; swine's-succory. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Uninteresting herbaceous plants, of the simplest culture— <i>arenariâ</i> , <i>lacidâ</i> , <i>radiâtâ</i> , <i>scâbrâ</i> . | |
| | | <i>HYPERCÏUM</i> , <i>Linn</i> . From <i>hypecheo</i> , to rattle; in reference to the noise made by the seeds in the pods. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceae</i> . These are very pretty plants; the seed has only to be sown in the open ground. | |
| | | <i>erectûm</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. A. Siberia . . . 1759 | |
| | | <i>pendulûm</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Tr. A. S. France . . . 1640 | |
| | | <i>procumbens</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . 1596 | |
| | | <i>HYPERBOREUS</i> , <i>northern</i> . | |
| | | <i>HYPERCATHARSIS</i> , a medicine that produces too powerful effects as a purgative. | |
| | | <i>HYPERICÏUM</i> , <i>Linn</i> . The name is said to be derived from <i>hyper</i> and <i>eicon</i> , an image; the superior part of the flower represents a figure. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Hypericaceae</i> . The most part of the species of this extensive genus are showy plants. The greenhouse and frame shrubby kinds do well in | |

| HYP | HYP | HYP |
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| loam and peat, and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. The hardy shrubs are well fitted for the front of shrubberies, being dwarf and showy, and growing in any soil, and increased by divisions or seeds, as well as the herbaceous kinds, which thrive well in any common soil. The seeds of the annual species have only to be sown in the open ground in spring. <i>Synonymes: 1. H. monogynum. 2. delphinense. 3. Kohlianus. 4. nervosum. 5. aspalathoides. 6. Elodea campanulata.</i> | | |
| ægyptiacum . . . Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. Egypt . . . 1787 | |
| æthiopicum . . . Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817 | |
| ancònum . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . . 1802 | |
| angulosum . . . Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812 | |
| Ascyron . . . Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1774 | |
| ascyroides . . . Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812 | |
| attematùm . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. D. hueria . . 1822 | |
| balericum . . . Yellow | 5, F. Ev. S. Majorca . . . 1714 | |
| barbatùm . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Scotland . . . 1816 | |
| calabricum . . . Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Calabria . . . 1816 | |
| calycinum . . . Yellow | 7, H. De. S. Ireland . . . 1770 | |
| canadense . . . Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1770 | |
| canariense . . . Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1699 | |
| chinense, 1 . . . Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1753 | |
| ciiliatùm . . . Yellow | 6, F. Her. P. Levant . . . 1739 | |
| cochin-chinense | 7, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1821 | |
| cordifolium . . . Yellow | 7, F. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1825 | |
| coris . . . Yellow | 6, F. Ev. S. Levant . . . 1640 | |
| crispum . . . Yellow | 7, F. Her. P. Greece . . . 1688 | |
| dentatùm . . . Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Medit. . . 1820 | |
| dolabriforme . . Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1821 | |
| dubium, 2 . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1762 | |
| elatum . . . Yellow | 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1822 | |
| elegans, 3 . . . Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1822 | |
| elodes . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1820 | |
| elioides, 4 . . . Sulphur | 7, F. Er. S. N. Eur. . . 1820 | |
| empetrifolium . . Yellow | 6, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1821 | |
| ericoides . . . Yellow | 7, F. De. S. Carolina . . 1811 | |
| fasciculatùm, 5 | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . 1821 | |
| fimbriatùm . . . Yellow | 6, G. De. S. Madeira . . . 1779 | |
| floribundum . . . Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. Azores . . . 1778 | |
| foliosum . . . Yellow | 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1806 | |
| frondosum . . . Yellow | 7, H. De. S. Altal . . . 1829 | |
| Gebleri . . . Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1777 | |
| glandulosum . . . Yellow | 7, F. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812 | |
| glaucum . . . Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. Teneriffa . . 1718 | |
| grandiflorum . . . Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. Persia . . . 1812 | |
| heterophyllum . . Yellow | 8, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1640 | |
| hircinum . . . Yellow | 8, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1640 | |
| hirsutis . . . Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1772 | |
| humifosum . . . Yellow | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain . . . 1823 | |
| hyssopifolium . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1823 | |
| involucrum . . . Yellow | 7, F. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1822 | |
| japonicum . . . Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823 | |
| Kalmianum . . . Yellow | 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1759 | |
| levisatùm . . . Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1772 | |
| Liottardi . . . Yellow | 7, H. Tr. B. Switzerl. . . 1819 | |
| montanum . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1818 | |
| myrtifolium . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1818 | |
| nudiflorum . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1811 | |
| nummularifolium . Yellow | 6, H. De. Cr. S. Eur. . . 1823 | |
| oblongifolium . . . Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1823 | |
| olympicum . . . Yellow | 8, H. Ev. S. Levant . . . 1706 | |
| paludosum . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1821 | |
| patulum . . . Yellow | 6, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1823 | |
| perfoliatum . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1785 | |
| perfoliatum . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1785 | |
| procumbens . . . Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1822 | |
| prolificum . . . Yellow | 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1758 | |
| pulehrum . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1823 | |
| punctatum . . . Yellow | 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1823 | |
| pusillum . . . Yellow | 7, F. De. Tr. N. S. W. . . 1818 | |
| pyramidalitum . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1759 | |
| quadrangulum . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1759 | |
| quinqüerivium . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812 | |
| rosmarinifolium . . Yellow | 7, F. De. S. Carolina . . 1812 | |
| serpyllifolium . . . Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Levant . . . 1688 | |
| simplex . . . Yellow | 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1826 | |
| tomentosum . . . Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1648 | |
| triplinerve . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1821 | |
| uralum . . . Yellow | 7, H. De. S. Nepal . . . 1823 | |
| verticillatùm . . . Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1784 | |
| virgatum . . . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1820 | |
| virginicum, 6 . . . Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800 | |

HYPHÆ, Gärtner. From *hypnoides*, to entwine; alluding to the fibres of the fruit. *Linn. 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Palmaceæ.* An ornamental palm-tree, growing best in strong sandy loam. *Synonymes: 1. Cucifera thebaica.*

HYPCÆ, 1 Palm. Egypt. . . 1824
HYPNUS, Linn. *Hypnos* was a name used for a moss by the Greeks. *Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Musci.* This is the most extensive genus among mosses, and known without difficulty by the prostrate, pin-

nated, bright green branches. *H. crista-castrensis* is said to be the most rare and beautiful of all the British species. *Synonymes: 1. serrulatum. 2. nigroviride. 3. dubium, fallax. 4. confertum. 5. fluviatile, adnatum. 6. alpinum. 7. implexum. 8. Stokesii, Swartzii. 9. recognitum. 10. illecebrium. 11. crenulatum. 12. subtile. 13. intricatum—abietinum, adnatum—rugosum, albicans, alopecurum, alpestrè, Blandviti, blandum, breviterve, catenulatum, commutatum, confertum 1, cordifolium, cristata-castrensis, cupressiforme 2-polyanthos, curvatum, cuspidatum, denticulatum angustifolium-obtusifolium, dimorphum, filicinum 3, flagellare, fistulosum, Halleri, loretum, lutescens, molle, molluscum, murale 4, nitens, palustrè 5, piliferum, plumosum 6, polymorphum, populæum 7, prælongum 8, prostratum 9, purum 10, reflexum, riparium, rugulosum, ruscifolium, rutabulum 11, salebrosum, Schreberi, scopioides, serpens 12, silesianum, splendens, squarrosum, stellatum-squarrosulum, stramineum, stratum, tenellum, trifarium, triguetrum, undulatum, uncinatum, velutinum 13.*

HYPOCALYPTUS, Thunberg. From *hypo*, under, and *kalypto*, to veil. *Linn. 16, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ.* A plant well worthy of cultivation. It thrives well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; and young cuttings root readily in pots of sand, under a glass. *Synonymes: 1. Crotalaria cordifolia.*

obcordata, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823

HYPOCHÆRIS, Linn. From *hypo*, for, and *choiras*, a pig; the plants are eaten by them. *Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositæ.* Weeds of the easiest culture—*arachnites, Balbisi, canescens, dimorphæ, glabra, hispida, macrorrhiza, minima.*

HYPOCATERIFORM, Salver-shaped.

HYPELATRUM, Richard. From *elytron*, a covering, and *hypo*, under; the bractæ are under the glumes. *Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cyperaceæ.* A curious species, succeeding best in loam and peat, and increased by divisions.

argentum Whi. pur. . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1824

HYPOGÆA, subterranean.

HYPOGYNOUS, situate below the ovarium.

HYPOESTES, Solander. From *hypoestes*, an under garment; in reference to the covering of the involucrem. *Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Acanthaceæ.* Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Justicia.* *Synonymes: 1. Micranthus cochinchinensis.*

cochin-chinensis, 1 White . . . 7, S. De. Cl. China . . .
 fastuosâ . . . Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818
 involucreta . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1811
 purpuræa . . . Purple . . . 5, S. Her. P. China . . . 1822
 serpens 7, S. Ev. S. Australia . . 1820

HYPOLÆNÆ, R. Brown. From *hypo*, under, and *chaina*, a cloak; alluding to the base of the fruit. *Linn. 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Restiaceæ.* Curious plants, of very easy culture in sandy peat; and increased by divisions of the root.

exulsa Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1821
 fastigiata Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1820

HYPOLYTRUM, Vahl. From *hypo*, underneath, and *elytron*, involucrem. *Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cyperaceæ.* Rather an interesting species, of simple culture, and increased by seeds.

senegalensè Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Senegal . . 1824

HYPOPHYLLUS, situated under the leaf.

HYPOXIS, Linn. From *hypo*, beneath, and *oxys*, sharp; referring to the base of the capsule. *Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Anaryllidaceæ.* A genus of no great beauty, thriving well in sandy loam and peat, or decayed leaves. While dormant, they do not require any water, and when they begin to grow, they should be fresh potted, and regularly watered; they are easily increased by offsets from the roots.

alba White . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1806
 brevicauda Yellow . . . 6, G. Aq. P. C. G. H. . . 1787
 carolinensis Yellow . . . 5, G. Her. P. Brasil . . 1823
 decumbens Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. Carolina . . 1822
 decumbens Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1755
 elegans Whi. blue . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1752
 erecta Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1752
 hygrometrica Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820
 juncea Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. Carolina . . 1787

| HYP | | IIE | | HYS | | ILL | |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|------|---|--------|------------------------|------|
| linearis | Yellow | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1792 | radiata | Purple | 8, S. Her. P. Carolina | 1690 |
| olitas | Yellow | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1816 | recurvata | Purple | 7, S. Her. P. Cayenne | 1820 |
| obliqua | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 | stachyoides | | 7, G. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1824 |
| evata | Yellow | 2, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1806 | <i>chamædrys, Polyanthos, polystachya, scoparia, spicata, suaviflora, 2.</i> | | | |
| pratensis | Yellow | 4, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1824 | Hysso , see <i>Hysso</i> . | | | |
| ramosa | Yellow | 6, G. Bu. P. C. G. H. | 1823 | Hysso , <i>Linn.</i> The derivation of this word is rather uncertain. By some it is said to be from the Hebrew, <i>ezob</i> ; others assert it to be from the Arabic, <i>azof</i> , <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i> . The cultivation of this genus is well known to everybody. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>H. orientalis</i> . 2. <i>H. Schleicheri</i> . | | | |
| sativa | Yellow | 8, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1823 | officinalis Blue 6, H. Ev. S. Eur. 1548 | | | |
| serotina | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1788 | angustifolia, 1 Blue 7, H. Ev. S. Caucasus | | | |
| soboliferia | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1774 | canescens, 2 Blue 6, H. Ev. S. Switzerl. 1819 | | | |
| stellata | Wh. blue | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1752 | HYSSTERIUM, Fries. From <i>hysteria</i> , penury; alluding to its appearance on infested trees. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Minute plants, growing upon the bark of trees, &c.— <i>angustatum, arundinatum, conigatum, degenerans, foliolatum, Fræuri, graminatum, Juniperi, lineare, maculare, melaleucum, Pinastri, pulicæ, quercinum, Rubi, vridum.</i> | | | |
| stellipilis | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1821 | HYSYRAX , bristly, like a porcupine. | | | |
| veratrifolia | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1778 | | | | |
| villosa | Yellow | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1774 | | | | |

HYP, *Jaquin*. From *hypnos*, resupinate; because the limb of the corolla is turned on its back. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiata*. Plants of little merit. The shrubby and herbaceous kinds should be treated as other stove and greenhouse plants, and are readily increased by cuttings. The annuals and biennials require the same treatment as other hardy and tender annuals and biennials. *Synonymes*: 1. *H. persica, Nepeta pectinata*. 2. *H. ebracteata, H. Plumieri*.

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|------|
| albida | White | 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1825 |
| breviplex | Lilac | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1822 |
| capitata | Pa. pur. | 7, G. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1744 |
| pectinata, 1 | Purple | 12, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1776 |

IBERIS, Linn. From the country called Iberia, now Spain; on account of the original species being found there. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Crucifera*. The species of this genus are all very pretty plants of easy culture, and well known in our gardens under the name of Candytuft. *I. umbellata* is a great favourite, and generally found in every flower-garden collection. *Synonyme*: 1. *E. cæpæfolia*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|------|
| amara | White | 6, H. A. England | 1836 |
| ciliata | White | 6, H. B. Provence | 1802 |
| conferta | White | 6, H. Ev. S. Spain | 1827 |
| contracta | White | 5, H. Ev. S. Spain | 1824 |
| corifolia | White | 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. | 1739 |
| coronaria | White | 7, H. A. | 1836 |
| Garraxiana | White | 5, H. Ev. S. Piedmont | 1820 |
| Gibbaltica | Wh. pink | 5, G. Ev. S. Gibraltar | 1732 |
| intermedia | White | 6, H. B. France | 1823 |
| Lag. scabra | White | 7, H. A. Spain | 1822 |
| linifolia | White | 6, H. B. S. Eur. | 1759 |
| nanã | Wh. pur. | 6, H. B. Dauphny | 1822 |
| odorata | White | 6, H. A. Crete | 1806 |
| pinnaata | White | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1596 |
| pubescens | Pa. vio. | 6, H. Ev. S. | |
| saxatilis | White | 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. | 1739 |
| semperflorens | White | 5, H. Ev. S. Sicily | 1679 |
| sempervirens | White | 5, H. Ev. S. Candia | 1731 |
| spatulata | Purple | 6, H. A. Lyons | 1802 |
| taurica | White | 5, H. B. Caucasus | 1802 |
| Tenoreana, 1 | Pa. pur. | 6, H. Her. P. Naples | 1802 |
| umbellata | Purple | 6, H. A. S. Eur. | 1596 |
| violacea | Purple | 6, H. A. | 1782 |

ICED, covered with shiny particles, like icicles. ICE-DROPS, resembling icicles.

ICELAND-MOSS, see *Cetraria islandica*.

ICE-PLANT, see *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

ICHOINORRIZUS, R. Brown. From *ichnos*, a vestige, and *karpos*, fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. An ornamental stove shrub, of easy management in peat and loam; and cuttings take in sand without difficulty. *Synonyme*: 1. *Apocynum frutescens*.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| frutescens | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1759 |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|

ICICA, Aublet. The name of the plant in Guiana. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Burseraceæ*. These are ornamental trees, attaining upwards of thirty feet high; for culture, &c., see *Amyris*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Amyris guianensis*. 2. *A. heterophylla*.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------------|------|
| enneandra | White | S. Ev. T. Guiana | 1822 |
| guianensis, 1 | White | S. Ev. T. Guiana | 1823 |
| heterophylla, 2 | White | S. Ev. T. Guiana | 1826 |
| Tacamahaca | White | S. Ev. T. Trinidad | 1819 |

ICOSANDRUS, having twenty or more stamens.

ILEX, Linn. Name originally from the Celtic, *oc*, or *ac*, signifying a point; on account of the prickly leaves. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Aquifoliaceæ*. A genus of trees and shrubs well known for their

elegant character, evergreen prickly foliage, and their adaptation to lawns. Many varieties have resulted from culture, which are distinguished by the variegation and size of the leaves, and the colour of the fruit. They grow well in any soil, but best in a dryish situation, where there is a good depth of loam. They are increased by budding or grafting on the common kinds; but cuttings of the ripened wood will root under a glass, in a sheltered situation. *I. paraguensis* is used as tea, and yields the famous beverage called Maté in Brazil. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ilex nana*.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| angustifolia | White | 5, F. Ev. S. Carolina | 1806 |
| Aquifolium | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| albo-marginatum | White | 5, H. Ev. S. Britain | |
| aureo-marginatum | White | 5, H. Ev. S. Britain | |
| crassifolium | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| ferox | White | 5, H. Ev. S. Britain | |
| flavum | White | 5, H. Ev. S. Britain | |
| heterophyllum | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| medio-pictum | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| recurvum | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| balæarica | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Minorca | 1815 |
| canariensis | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Canaries | 1820 |
| Casina | White | 8, H. Ev. T. Carolina | 1700 |
| chinensis | White | 7, G. Ev. S. China | 1814 |
| Daboia | White | 5, H. Ev. S. Carolina | 1726 |
| laxiflora | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Carolina | 1811 |
| myrtifolia | White | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1806 |
| opaca | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Carolina | 1744 |
| paraguensis | White | 8, Ev. S. Paraguay | 1823 |
| Perado | Pink | 5, G. Ev. T. Madeira | 1769 |
| recurva, 1 | White | 5, H. Ev. T. | |
| salicifolia | White | 8, S. Ev. S. Mauris. | 1818 |
| vomitoria | White | 7, H. Ev. T. Florida | 1700 |

ILLECEBRUM, Linn. From *illecebra* of Pliny, which is derived from *illicio*, to allure; pretty enticing plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceæ*. Interesting dwarf plants. *I. verticillatum* is found in England in boggy places, and is very pretty. They grow in any soil, and increase from seed without difficulty. *Synonyme*: 1. *Paronychia cymosa*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| cymosum, 1 | White | 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| diffusum | White | 6, G. Her. P. Trinidad | 1817 |
| glomeratum | White | 6, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1820 |
| gomphenoides | White | 6, S. A. Peru | 1810 |
| leucorum | White | 6, H. Tr. A. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| verticillatum | White | 7, H. Tr. A. England | |

ILLICIUM, Linn. From *illicio*, to allure; because of the agreeable perfume of the species. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Winteraceæ*. The species of this useful genus thrive well in a light loamy soil, and are readily increased by layers. Cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *I. anisatum* and *I. floridanum* are considered powerful stomachics and carminatives.

ILL IND

anisátóm . . . Red . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1790
 floridánóm . . . Red . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Florida . . . 1766
 parvifloróm . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Florida . . . 1790

ILLOSPÓRÍUM, Martius. From *illo*, to envelop, and *spora*, a sporule. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A very small rose-coloured fungus, appearing in autumn on *Borrera ciliaris*, and some others—*roséum*.

IMBÉRIBIS, smooth, without a beard.
IMBRICATE, laid one over another, like tiles.
IMMARGINATE, without a margin.
IMMERSED, buried, applied to the leaves of aquatic when they grow under the water, and to the ovary when buried in the disk.

IMPATIENS, Rivinus. From *impatiens*, impatient; applied to this genus because the elastic valves of the capsules burst when touched, and throw the seed out with great force. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Balsaminaceæ*. This is a genus of very beautiful and singular plants, all deserving a place in every collection. *I. natans* should be grown in a large pot of water, in rich loamy soil, in a warm part of the stove, and increased by seeds sown in spring. *I. scapiflora* thrives well in a light rich soil, with careful watering in winter. The frame species should be sown on a gentle hotbed in spring, and when about two inches high, they may be planted out into the open border. The seeds of the hardy kinds should be sown in the open border in a shady situation. *Synonyme*: *I. biflora*.

crisatá . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. China . . . 1827
 discolor . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. Nepal . . . 1820
 fulva, l . . . Dk. yel. . . 6, H. Aq. A. N. Amer. . .
 Nálme-tángere . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. England . . .
 pallida . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1812
 parviflora . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Aq. A. Russia . . . 1820
 scapiflora . . . Lilac . . . 8, S. BL. P. E. Ind. . . 1835
 triflora . . . Pa. red . . . 8, F. A. Ceylon . . . 1818
 tripetalá . . . Red . . . 8, F. A. Nepal . . . 1825

IMPERIÁR, Cyrilli. After Ferrante Imperati, a Neapolitan botanist of the sixteenth century. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Pretty species of grass, of the commonest culture. *Synonyme*: *1. Saccharum spontaneum*.

arundinácea . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1817
 spontánea . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Africa . . . 1824

IMPERIATORIA. Named by Linnæus from its supposed forceful medicinal virtues. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbellifera*. Plants of no great beauty, and of the simplest culture; increased by divisions, except *I. mexicana*, which is raised from seeds.

angustifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1819
 mexicana . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1818
 Ostruthium . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Scotland . . .

IMPLEXIS, folded or plaited.
INAMGENUS, unpleasant, disagreeable.
INCANUS, hoary, mouldy-coloured.
INCISED, cut, separated by incisions.
INCLADENT, not closing.
INCOMPLETE, not full.
INCOMPTUS, slovenly, rough, unpolished.
INCONSPICUOUS, obscure, ill defined.
INCRASSATED, becoming thicker by degrees.
INCUMBENT, lying upon any thing.
INCURVED, bending inwards.
INDERISCENT, not debiscing.
INDIAN BAT, see *Latrás Indica*.
INDIAN BLUE, see *Nymphæa cyanæa*.
INDIAN CORN, see *Zéa*.
INDIAN CRESS, see *Tropæolum*.
INDIAN CUCUMBER, see *Medeolá virginica*.
INDIAN DOOB-GRASS, see *Cynodon Indica*.
INDIAN FIG, see *Opuntia*.
INDIAN HAWTHORN, see *Raphiôtëpis*.
INDIAN HEART, see *Cardiospermum cordifolium*.
INDIAN LOTUS, see *Nymphæa Lotus*.
INDIAN MADDER, see *Hedyótis*.
INDIAN MILLET, see *Sorghum vulgare*.
INDIAN SHOT, see *Canna Indica*.
INDIAN TOBACCO, see *Cannabis Indica*.
INDIGENOUS, native of a country.
INDIGO, see *Indigifera*.

INDIGOFERÁ, Linn. From *indigo*, a blue dyestuff, a corruption of *Indicum*, Indian, and *fero*, to bear; most of the species produce the well known dye called Indigo. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. An extensive genus of rather elegant plants, [167]

IND ING

the shrubby kinds of which are well worthy of cultivation. The stove and greenhouse shrubby kinds thrive best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and may be increased without difficulty by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. The annual and biennial kinds must be raised from seeds sown in a hotbed in spring, and when the plants have grown a sufficient height, they may be planted singly into pots, and treated as other tender annuals and biennials. The powdered leaf of *I. Anil* is used in hepatitis. *Indigo* is produced from various species of this genus, especially from *I. tinctoria*. *Synonymes*: *1. I. tinctoria, brachycarpa. 2. I. filifolia. 3. I. hiruta. 4. Lebeckia nuda. 5. I. angulata. 6. I. carulea.*

amóná . . . Purple . . . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 angustifolia . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 anil . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1781
 argenteá . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1776
 asplathoides . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1817
 atropurpureá . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1816
 australia . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1790
 cándicæ . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 coriáceá . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 cytisoidés . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 denudatá . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790
 diphyllá . . . Purple . . . 7, S. A. Africa . . . 1816
 divaricatá . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. . .
 endocaphyllá . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Tr. A. Guinea . . . 1823
 enneaphyllá . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1776
 filifolia . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812
 filiformis . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822
 fragrans . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816
 frutescens . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822
 fuscá . . . Flesh . . . 7, S. A. Guinea . . . 1823
 glábra . . . Red . . . 7, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1820
 glandulosa . . . Purple . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1820
 Guatimálá, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1800
 hedyaroides . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822
 hirutá . . . Drk. pur. . . 7, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1823
 incaná . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812
 lateriflá, 3 . . . Purple . . . S. Tr. A. Guinea . . . 1816
 Lechenálitá . . . Purple . . . 7, G. A. E. Ind. . . 1820
 leptostachya . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818
 linifolia . . . Red . . . 7, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1792
 lotoides . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800
 nádá, 4 . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
 procumbens . . . Blood . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1818
 psoraloides . . . Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1758
 rigidá . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816
 sarmentosa . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1786
 spinosa . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Arabia . . . 1820
 sylvaticá, 5 . . . Rosy ll. . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825
 tinctoria, 6 . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1781
 trifoliatá . . . Purple . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1816
 tritá . . . Red . . . 7, S. B. E. Ind. . . 1802
 violáceá . . . Pa. rose . . . 6, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1819
 virgatá . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820
 viscosá . . . Red . . . 5, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1816

JANCÉA 2, stipularis.

INDCRATED, hardened.

INDUSCUM, the membrane that incloses the these of ferns.

INERMIS, smooth, unarmed.

INFECTORIS, dyeing, staining.

INFERIOR, any thing placed below the ovary; the lowest of any thing.

INFLATED, blown up, full of air.

INFLXED, bent inwards.

INFLORESCENCE, disposition of flowers.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, funnel-shaped.

INGÁ, Plumier. The South American name of *I. vera*, adopted by Marcgraf. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. The whole of these plants are described as ornamental, and as attaining even thirty feet high. They are of easy culture in peat and loam, and are readily multiplied by cuttings in soil or sand, under a glass, in heat. *I. dulcis* is well known for the sweet juice which flows from its leaves when they are put into the mouth and bruised. *Synonymes*: *1. Acacia grandiflora. 2. I. narginata, Mimosa fagiifolia. 3. M. Houstoni, Acacia Houstoni. 4. I. afzeloides. 5. Mimosa fagiifolia. 6. M. xylocarpa.*

affinis . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1800
 albá . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Cayenne . . . 1804
 anomala, 1 . . . Red . . . 6, S. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1729
 Burgei, 2 . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1752
 circinalis . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1726
 comosa . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1818
 dulcis . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1800
 emarginatá . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1825

| INN | INU | INV | IPO |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------------|------|
| fætidá | Pink | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1816 |
| fastuosá | Red | S. Ev. T. Caracae | 1820 |
| Fœllit | White | S. Ev. S. Lima | 1824 |
| Houstoni, 3 | Purple | S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1729 |
| hymenoidés, 4 | Pink | S. Ev. T. Cayenne | 1823 |
| latifolia | Purple | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1768 |
| lauriná, 5 | White | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1818 |
| marginatá | Pink | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| microphyllá | Pink | S. Ev. S. Cumana | 1817 |
| pulehërimá | Pink | S. Ev. T. Mexico | 1822 |
| punctatá | Pink | S. Ev. T. Caracae | 1818 |
| purpuréa | Purple | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1733 |
| quasiæfoliá | Pink | S. Ev. T. Brazil | 1820 |
| setiferá | Pink | S. Ev. T. Guiana | 1824 |
| spiriá | White | S. Ev. S. Cumana | 1820 |
| terginatá | Pink | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1820 |
| unguis-cati | Pink | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1670 |
| velutiná | Pink | S. Ev. T. Para | 1820 |
| verá | White | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1739 |
| xylocarpa, 6 | Pink | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| INNOCUOUS, harmless. | | | |
| INOCÁRPUŠ, <i>Forster</i> . From <i>is</i> , a fibre, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; alluding to the fibrous envelopes. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hernandiaceae</i> . This species, known as the Otaheite Chestnut, thrives well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass. "It is a lofty tree, with alternate leaves, and flowers in racemes, succeeded by nuts called <i>Rutia</i> , in Otaheite. The kernel of these is kidney-shaped, about an inch in diameter, and is eaten roasted by the inhabitants of the Society and Friendly Isles, the New Hebrides, New Guinea, the Molucca Isles, &c. It is sweetish, but less pleasant than the chestnut, harder, and less farinaceous. The bark is astringent, and is used in the dysentery."— <i>Lodon's Ency. of Plants</i> . | | | |
| edulis | White | S. Ev. T. S. Sea Is. | 1793 |
| INODORŪŠ, without smell. | | | |
| INŌŠ, poor, deficient, wanting. | | | |
| INORNÁTŪŠ, unadorned, of mean appearance. | | | |
| INQUINĀŠ, stained, dyed. | | | |
| INSPISSATED, thickened; spoken of sap, or other liquor. | | | |
| INSTITĀLĒ, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>instita</i> , a fringe; alluding to the appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Minute brown species, most conspicuous in autumn on plastered walls, old rotten wood, &c. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Lycoperdon radiatum</i> . 2. <i>L. agariciforme</i> — <i>Agariciformis</i> 1, radiatá 2. | | | |
| INTEGUMENT, the outer covering of seeds. | | | |
| INTERFERATING, having the power of softening. | | | |
| INTERMEDIATE, between two, the middle one of anything. | | | |
| INTERNODES, the space between the joints of plants. | | | |
| INTERPETIOLAR, between the petioles on each side. | | | |
| INTERSTICES, spaces between one thing and another. | | | |
| INTRAMARGINAL, within the margin. | | | |
| INTRŪŠŪŠ, thrust in, intruding. | | | |
| INUNDĀTŪM, submersed, growing under water. | | | |
| INŪLĀ, <i>Linn.</i> A corruption of <i>Helenium</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . These are species of no particular merit; they succeed in any common garden soil, and may be propagated either from seeds, or divisions of the roots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Pulicaria arabica</i> . 2. <i>I. montana</i> . 3. <i>I. oculis Christi, helenioides</i> . 4. <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> . 5. <i>P. vulgaris</i> . 6. <i>Erigeron glutinosus</i> . 7. <i>E. tuberosus</i> . 8. <i>I. thapsoides</i> . 9. <i>Pulicaria villosa</i> . 10. <i>Erigeron viscosus</i> . | | | |
| bifrons | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1713 |
| britannicá | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Germany | 1759 |
| Bubonilum | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Austria | 1801 |
| calyciná, 2 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Sicily | 1827 |
| campêstris, 3 | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Podolia | 1823 |
| conyzoidés | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Crete | 1810 |
| erithimifolia | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. England | 1800 |
| erithimoides | Yellow | 3, F. Ev. S. Greece | 1803 |
| ensifolia | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Austria | 1793 |
| fætidá | Yellow | 8, H. A. Malta | 1688 |
| germanicá | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Germany | 1759 |
| glandulosá | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Georgia | 1804 |
| gossypiná | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| graminifolia | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1810 |
| grandiflora | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1810 |
| hirtá | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1759 |
| hybridá | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Podolia | 1818 |
| marianá | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1742 |
| mollis | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | |
| montaná | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1759 |
| Oculus Christi | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1759 |
| odorá | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1821 |
| provincialis | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. France | 1778 |
| quadridentatá | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Spain | 1820 |
| saliciná | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Eur. | 1648 |
| saturejoidés | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Vera Cruz | 1733 |
| saxatilis, 6 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| squarrosá | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1768 |
| suaveolens | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1758 |
| tuberosá, 7 | Yellow | 7, H. Tw. P. S. Eur. | 1640 |
| Vaillantii | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. France | 1739 |
| verbascifolia, 8 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1819 |
| villosá | Yellow | 8, H. A. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| viscosá, 10 | Yellow | 7, F. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1596 |
| <i>arabici</i> 1, <i>dysenterici</i> 4, <i>Indicá, paludosá, Pucicãrã</i> 5, <i>undulãtã</i> . | | | |
| INVERSE, inverted, upside down. | | | |
| INVOLUCRATES, the partial involucre of umbelliferous plants. | | | |
| INVOLUCRATE, having an involucre. | | | |
| INVOLUCRATED, covered with an involucre. | | | |
| INVOLUCRE, or INVOLUCRUM, the bractees which surround the flowers or umbels. | | | |
| INVOLUTE, rolled inwards. | | | |
| IONIDĪŪM, <i>Ventenat</i> . From <i>ion</i> , a violet, and <i>idos</i> , similar; resemblance. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceae</i> . Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Solea</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Viola capensis</i> . 2. <i>Solea verticillata</i> . 3. <i>S. stricta</i> . | | | |
| capens, 1 | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| polygalæfoliõm, 2 | Grn. yel. | 6, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1797 |
| Sprengelianum, 3 | White | 6, F. Her. P. Pennsylv. | 1818 |
| strictum | White | 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1824 |
| verbenacium | Pa. blue | 9, S. Her. P. Mexico | 1823 |
| IONŌRSIS, <i>Humboldt</i> and <i>Kunth</i> . Literally Violet-faced; from <i>ion</i> , a violet, and <i>opsis</i> , look. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . The plants of this genus are small, and difficult to preserve in our collections. We find that they grow best on wood, in the same manner as <i>Burlingtonia</i> . | | | |
| tãnerá | White | 5, S. Epi. Havannah | 1835 |
| tãrã | Li. strip. | S. Epi. Demerara | |
| utricularioides | Wht. pur. | 10, S. Epi. Trinidad | 1822 |
| IPOMĒĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>ips</i> , bindweed, and <i>homoios</i> , similar; alluding to the twining habit of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceae</i> . A most beautiful genus of plants, well adapted for the rafters, columns, and pillars of the store, also for trellis-work. <i>I. Horefalliæ</i> is excellently suited for training to a trellis, where its beautiful bright scarlet flowers make a lovely appearance. They thrive in loam and peat, mixed with a little dung; and the perennial kinds are multiplied from cuttings in sand without difficulty. The annual and biennial kinds should be raised on a hotbed in spring, and afterwards treated as other half hardy and tender annuals and biennials. The roots of <i>I. Quamoclit</i> are sternutatory. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>I. salicifolia</i> . 2. <i>I. palmata, Convolvulus caricicus</i> . 3. <i>I. tuberculata</i> . 4. <i>C. fastigiatus</i> . 5. <i>I. angustifolia, I. denticulata</i> . 6. <i>I. rubro-carulea</i> . 7. <i>C. Jalapa</i> . 8. <i>I. Michauxii</i> . 9. <i>C. panduratus</i> . 10. <i>I. maritima</i> . 11. <i>C. pilosus</i> . 12. <i>C. umbellatus</i> . 13. <i>C. stipulaceus</i> . 14. <i>I. stipulacea</i> . 15. <i>C. vitifolius</i> . | | | |
| acuminatá | Purple | 7, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1818 |
| Aitonii | Pa. pur | 6, S. De. Cl | |
| albivenã, 1 | Yellow | 9, S. Ev. Tw. Algaos Bay | 1824 |
| Buchanãni, 1 | White | 5, S. De. Tw. Bengal | 1816 |
| calicã, 2 | Red | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Egypt | 1680 |
| compunctã | Pur. wht. | 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| condãcens | White | 7, H. Ev. Tw. N. Amer. | 1776 |
| carolinã | Purple | 7, S. De. Tw. Carolina | 1732 |
| chryseidés | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. Tw. China | 1817 |
| corymbosã | White | 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| cymosã | White | 7, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| dasypermã, 3 | Sulphur | 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. | 1815 |
| dissectã | White | 7, G. Ev. Tw. Tropics | 1813 |
| fastigiãtã, 4 | Purple | 6, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. | 1816 |
| filicãulis, 5 | Yellow | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1778 |
| filiforme | Purple | 8, S. Ev. Tw. Martiniço | 1823 |
| grandiflora | White | 9, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1802 |
| hepaticifolia | Purple | 8, S. Ev. Tw. Ceylon | 1759 |
| Hookeriã, 6 | Wht. red | 8, S. Ev. Tw. Mexico | 1830 |
| Horsfalliæ | Rose-col. | 10, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1833 |
| involutãtã | Red | 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea | 1823 |
| Jalapã, 7 | Red | 3, S. Tu. P. America | 1733 |
| lacunosã | White | 6, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. | 1640 |
| latiflora | White | 5, S. De. Tw. W. Ind. | 1778 |
| leucãnthã | White | 8, S. De. Tw. S. Amer. | 1823 |
| macrorhizã | White | 8, G. Tu. P. Georgia | 1815 |
| rũbrã, 8 | Red pur. | 8, S. Ev. Tw. Mexico | 1815 |
| multiflora | Pink | 6, S. De. Tw. Jamaica | 1816 |

| IPO | IRI |
|---------------------------|--|
| maricată | Bl. pur. 8, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1777 |
| notabilis | Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . . 1812 |
| nuticifera | White . . . 8, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1820 |
| obscura | White . . . 7, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1732 |
| ochracea | Yellow . . . 8, S. De. Tw. Guinea . . 1826 |
| pendulata, 9 | Wht. pur. 6, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . 1732 |
| periflora | Purplish 7, S. De. Tw. W. Ind. . . 1822 |
| pendula | Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. . . 1805 |
| pes-caprae, 10 | Purple 6, S. Ev. Cr. India . . . 1776 |
| pes-tigridis | Red . . . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1732 |
| platae, 11 | Pink . . . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1815 |
| platanis | Violet . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Plata . . . 1817 |
| polyandra, 12 | Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. . . 1739 |
| pubibunda | Rose-col. 8, S. Ev. Tw. St. Vincent 1822 |
| repanda | Scarlet 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . . 1793 |
| reptans | Purple 7, S. Ev. Cr. E. Ind. . . 1806 |
| Roxburghii | White . . . 8, S. B. E. Ind. . . 1799 |
| Sellowii | Rose . . . 7, H. De. Tw. Carolina . . 1819 |
| separia | Red . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1817 |
| sessiliflora | White . . . 8, S. Ev. Tw. Nepal . . . 1816 |
| setosa | Purple 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . . . 1813 |
| sibirica | Flesh . . . 8, H. De. Tw. Siberia . . . 1779 |
| sinuata | White . . . 7, H. Ev. Tw. Florida . . . 1813 |
| solanifolia | Pink . . . 7, S. De. Tw. America . . . 1759 |
| stipulacea, 13 | Purple 9, S. Ev. Cr. E. Ind. . . 1805 |
| tamifolia | Blue . . . 7, S. De. Tw. Carolina . . 1732 |
| trichocarpa | Pa. pur. 7, H. De. Tw. Carolina . . 1732 |
| tridentata | Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1778 |
| triqueta | Purple 7, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. . . 1732 |
| tuberculata, 14 | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Bourbon . . . 1818 |
| tuberosa | Pa. yel. 8, S. Tu. P. W. Ind. . . 1731 |
| uniflora | 8, S. Tu. P. S. Amer. . . 1731 |
| Turpeham | White . . . 8, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1752 |
| tyrianthina | Purple 10, S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . . 1739 |
| umbellata | Scarlet 6, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . . 1739 |
| violacea | Purple 8, S. De. Tw. S. Amer. . . 1792 |
| vitifolia, 15 | Yellow 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1820 |

IPOMEĀ, see Batatae.
IPOMEĀ, see Leptocallis.
IPOMEĀ, see Pharbitis.
IPOMEĀ, see Quamoclit.
IPOMEĀ, see Riviera.
IPOMEĀ, see Shuterea.
IPOMEŖSIS, Micheli. From *ipo*, to strike forcibly, and *opsis*, sight; alluding to the dazzling colour of the flowers. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polemoniaceae.* A very beautiful genus of plants, but rather difficult to cultivate. The following is our mode of treatment:—About the end of July the seed should be sown very thinly in small pots, large sixties, well crocked, and filled with peat and loam, but sandy, and in equal parts, and placed in a cold frame, where the seed will soon vegetate, during which time the least possible water is given. When the plants begin to show signs of leaves, they are thinned out to three or four in each pot; in about a week after this, they should be removed into a rather light and airy part of the greenhouse, where they remain all winter. During winter, over-watering, and drips from the roof of the house, must be carefully avoided. In spring, they are shifted into forty-eight-sized pots, well drained, and the same kind of soil as before; in doing this, great care must be taken not to injure the roots. In this sized pot they will generally be found to flower. Out of the four plants left after thinning, it is rare that more than two remain in each pot, one of which may be destroyed if the other appears healthy and well established; if not, let both remain. In the course of their growth, water cannot be too cautiously given, especially just before the plants break into flower. Thus nourished, in an airy situation near the glass, they flower splendidly in July and August, and continue beautiful for a long time. *Synonyme: 1. Githia pulchella.*

elégans Scarlet . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. . 1820

IRĖSINĖ, Willdenow. From *eros*, wool; referring to the woolly appearance of the branches. *Linn. 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Amarantaceae.* The plants of this genus are very pretty, and may be cultivated in sandy loam and peat, mixed with a little decayed dung. They increase from seeds by merely sowing them on a gentle hotbed.

celesioideis White . . . 7, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1733

diffusa White . . . 7, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1818

elatior White . . . 7, G. A. Antilles . . 1820

elongata White . . . 7, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1822

flavescens White . . . 7, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1824

Iris, Linn. From *iris*, the eye; alluding to the variety and beauty of the colours of the flower.

| IRI | IRI |
|--------------------------|--|
| acuta | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. . . 1801 |
| alata | Blue . . . 6, H. Bl. P. Algiers . . . 1821 |
| amena | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. . . 1802 |
| arenaria | Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1826 |
| agrea | Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1826 |
| biflora | Purple 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1596 |
| biglomis | Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1811 |
| bohémica | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Bohemia . . . 1825 |
| Boltoniana, 1 | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825 |
| brachycarpis | Purple 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1819 |
| caucasia | Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1821 |
| chiensis | Pa. blue . . . H. Her. P. China . . . 1792 |
| chondriata | 5, G. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1829 |
| coelestina | Blue . . . 6, F. Her. P. . . 1824 |
| crassifolia | Pa. blue 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1830 |
| cristata | Pa. blue 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1756 |
| cuprea | Orange 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812 |
| curtopetalâ, 2 | Yel. blue 5, H. Her. P. . . 1823 |
| deflexa | Lilac . . . 6, G. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1833 |
| desertorum, 3 | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1811 |
| dichotoma | Lgt. blue 8, H. Her. P. Dauria . . . 1784 |
| elégans | Yellow 7, H. Her. P. . . 1823 |
| flavescens | Yellow 5, H. Her. P. . . 1818 |
| flavissima | Yellow 9, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1814 |
| flexuosa | White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Germany . . 1810 |
| florentina | White . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1596 |
| fastidissima | Livid . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1822 |
| variegata | Livid . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1822 |
| furcata | Blue . . . 3, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1823 |
| germanica | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1573 |
| graminea | Striped 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1597 |
| Guldenstaedtii | Yellow 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1757 |
| halophila | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1780 |
| Hookeri, 4 | Purple 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1836 |
| Humei, 5 | Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1822 |
| humilis | Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1812 |
| hungarica | Violet . . . 5, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1815 |
| iberica, 6 | Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1820 |
| livida | Livid . . . 4, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1820 |
| longiflora | 5, H. Her. P. . . 1824 |
| longifolia | Greenish 4, H. Her. P. Naples . . . 1829 |
| longispatha | Purple 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1823 |
| lurida | Brown 4, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1758 |
| luteiflora | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Portugal . . . 1795 |
| Lutèceus | Yellow 4, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1748 |
| Monnierii | Yellow 5, H. Her. P. Greece . . . 1820 |
| neglecta | Pa. blue 5, H. Her. P. . . 1823 |
| nepalensis | Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1823 |
| nertschinskâ | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1831 |
| nothâ | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1820 |
| nudicaulis | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. . . 1820 |
| ochroleuca, 7 | Lgt. yel. 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1757 |
| odorata | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1821 |
| orientalis | Lgt. blue 5, H. Her. P. China . . . 1790 |
| Pallasii | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1820 |
| chinensis | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. China . . . 1820 |
| pallida | Pa. blue 5, H. Her. P. Turkey . . . 1596 |
| persica | Blue yel. 5, H. Bl. P. Persia . . . 1629 |
| plicata | Wht. blue 6, H. Her. P. . . 1821 |
| prismatica | Purple 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812 |
| Pseud-acoras | Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1820 |
| pallida-flava | Pa. yel. 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812 |
| pumila | Purple 5, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1596 |
| reticulata | Blue . . . 3, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1821 |
| ruthenica | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1804 |
| sambucina | Lgt. blue 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1658 |
| scariosa | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1826 |
| sibirica | Lgt. blue 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1596 |
| flor-albo | White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1596 |
| sordida | White . . . 5, H. Her. P. . . 1819 |
| spatulata | Pa. blue 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1759 |
| spuria | Pa. blue 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1759 |
| squalens | Striped 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1768 |
| stenogyne | Yellow 6, H. Her. P. . . 1819 |
| sub-biflora | Violet . . . 7, H. Her. P. Portugal . . . 1596 |
| susiana | Striped 4, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1820 |
| Swerri, 8 | White . . . 5, H. Her. P. . . 1819 |
| tangrica | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Tangiers . . . 1820 |
| taurica | Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1827 |
| teuax | Purple 7, H. Her. P. California . . 1826 |

| IRI | ISM | ISN | ISO |
|--|--|-----|-----|
| tenuifolia | Lgt. blue . 5, H. Bl. P. Dauria . . . 1796 | | |
| tridentata, 9 | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1820 | | |
| triflora | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1821 | | |
| uberosa | Grn. blue . 3, H. Bl. P. Levant . . . 1597 | | |
| variegata | Striped . 5, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1597 | | |
| ventricosa | Pa. blue . 6, H. Her. P. Dauria . . . 1800 | | |
| vena | Purple . 4, H. Her. P. Virginia . . 1743 | | |
| versicolor | Varieg. . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1732 | | |
| violacea, 10 | Violet . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1800 | | |
| viridescens | Yellow . . 5, H. Her. P. 1820 | | |
| virginica | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758 | | |
| Xiphidium | Blu. yel. . 6, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1596 | | |
| xiphioides | Blu. yel. . 6, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1571 | | |
| IRON-HEATH, see <i>Menziesia polifolia</i>. | | | |
| IRON-TREE, see <i>Sideroxylon</i>. | | | |
| IRON-WOOD, see <i>Sideroxylon</i>. | | | |
| IRON-WOOD, see <i>Argemone Sideroxylon</i>. | | | |
| IRONWORT, see <i>Sideritis</i>. | | | |
| ISACHNE, P. Browne. From <i>isos</i> , equal, and <i>achne</i> , a glume. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . A species of grass, of little interest, and common culture— <i>australis</i> . | | | |
| ISACHNEUS, Michx. From <i>isos</i> , equal, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in reference to the regularity of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . A somewhat interesting annual, cultivated in sandy peat, and propagated from seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Trichostema brachiatum</i> . | | | |
| ISORHIZA, Blue . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . 1818 | | | |
| ISARIA, Persoon. From <i>isos</i> , equal; on account of the regularity of the filaments. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A white species, found during the spring months on some species of <i>Trichia-microscopica</i> . | | | |
| ISARIS, Caspar Bauhin. From <i>isazo</i> , to make equal; the plant was believed, by its simple application, to destroy all roughness of the skin. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . The species of this genus have not much beauty, and cannot be recommended except for general collections. They thrive with the commonest management, and increase from seeds. <i>I. alpina</i> may be increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>I. megacarpa</i> . 2. <i>I. dasycarpa</i> . | | | |
| aleppica Yellow . 6, H. A. Levant . . . 1739 | | | |
| alpina Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1800 | | | |
| armena Yellow . 7, H. A. Levant . . . 1825 | | | |
| campstris Yellow . 5, H. B. Persia . . . 1820 | | | |
| canescens Yellow . 5, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1822 | | | |
| iberica Yellow . 6, H. B. Iberia . . . 1823 | | | |
| latifolia Yellow . 5, H. B. Persia . . . 1821 | | | |
| litorea Yellow . 5, H. B. Tauria . . . 1823 | | | |
| lusitanica Yellow . 6, H. A. Portugal . 1739 | | | |
| meotica, 1 Yellow . 5, H. B. Azof . . . 1828 | | | |
| oblongata, 2 Yellow . 5, H. B. Boical . . 1829 | | | |
| præcox Yellow . 7, H. B. Hungary . 1820 | | | |
| taurica Yellow . 5, H. B. Tauria . . . 1820 | | | |
| tinctoria Yellow . 7, H. B. England . . . | | | |
| bannatica, hebecarpa, orientalis. | | | |
| ISCHÆMUM, Beauvois. From <i>ischo</i> , to stop, and <i>haima</i> , blood; because of its supposed medicinal qualities. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Uninteresting species, of the easiest culture— <i>aristatum, australe, rugosum</i> . | | | |
| ISERTIA, Schreber. Named after P. E. Isert, a German surgeon, in the Danish service at Accra. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . This is described as a very showy species, succeeding in sandy loam and peat, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Guettarda coccinea</i> . | | | |
| coccinea Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . 1820 | | | |
| ISIDRUM, Acharius. From <i>isos</i> , equal; because of the small difference that exists between the podetia. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . Small species, found most plentiful in autumn and winter on rocks and trunks of old trees. <i>I. Westringii</i> is used in dyeing— <i>coccinea, corallinum, microscopium, phymatodes, phragmatum, Westringii</i> . | | | |
| ISMERIA, Cassini. Origin of name unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is described as an elegant little shrub, from one to two feet high, succeeding best in a light sandy soil, and increased both by cuttings and seeds. | | | |
| maderensis Straw . . 5, F. Ev. S. Madeira . 1834 | | | |
| ISMENE, Herbert. Ismene the daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . These species are all beautiful, and worthy of extensive cultivation; for which, see <i>Amaryllis</i> . | | | |
| Synonyms: 1. <i>Pancretium Amancaes</i> . 2. <i>P. calathinum</i> . | | | |
| Amancaes, 1 Yellow . 6, S. Bl. P. Peru . . . 1804 | | | |
| sulphurea Sulphur . 6, S. Bl. P. Hybrid . . 1829 | | | |
| calathinum White . . 6, S. Bl. P. Brazil . . . 1800 | | | |
| Knights White . . 3, S. Bl. P. Florida . . 1836 | | | |
| Macleani White . . 6, S. Bl. P. Lima . . . 1837 | | | |
| nutans, 2 White . . 6, S. Bl. P. Brazil . . . 1800 | | | |
| ISNARDIA, Linn. In memory of Antoine Dante Isnard, member of the Academy of Sciences. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceae</i> . Mere weeds, found in marshy situations— <i>alternifolia, palustris</i> . | | | |
| ISOCARPHA, R. Brown. From <i>isos</i> , equal, and <i>karphe</i> , chaff; regularity of the chaff of the receptacle. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . An uninteresting plant, of common cultivation— <i>oppositifolia</i> . | | | |
| ISOCHILUS, R. Brown. From <i>isos</i> , equal, and <i>cheilos</i> , a lip. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . The flowers produced by these plants are very insignificant. For culture and propagation, see <i>Stanhopea</i> . | | | |
| graminifolium Grn. yel. . 5, S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1823 | | | |
| lineare Pink . . . 4, S. Epi. Martinique . 1791 | | | |
| lividum Livid . . . S. Epi. Mexico . . . | | | |
| proliferum White . . . S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1793 | | | |
| ISOTHERES, Linn. From <i>isos</i> , equal, and <i>etos</i> , the year; find the same throughout the year. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Lycopodiaceae</i> . A curious little aquatic, found in some lakes in this country. | | | |
| lacustris Brown . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | | | |
| ISOLEPIS, R. Brown. From <i>isos</i> , equal, and <i>lepis</i> , a scale; alluding to the regularity of the scales. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceae</i> . Curious species, growing freely in any common soil, and increased by seeds, suckers, and divisions. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>Scirpus quitans</i> . 2. <i>S. gracilis</i> . 3. <i>S. densus</i> . | | | |
| australis Apetal . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . . | | | |
| complanata Apetal . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1823 | | | |
| glabris, 1 Apetal . . 7, Grass. Britain . . . | | | |
| Holosciendia Apetal . . 7, Grass. England . . | | | |
| nodosa, 2 Apetal . . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1820 | | | |
| romana Apetal . . 7, Grass. Austria . . . | | | |
| setacea Apetal . . 7, Grass. Britain . . . | | | |
| tennisdrum, 3 Apetal . . 7, Grass. Nepal . . . 1821 | | | |
| ISOPLEXIS, Lindley. Derived from <i>isos</i> , equal, and <i>pleco</i> , to plait; on account of the upper segment of the corolla being equal in length to the lip. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . This is a genus of remarkably showy plants when in blossom. They grow well in a light rich soil, and may be increased either by cuttings under a glass, or by seed. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>Digitalis canariensis</i> . 2. <i>D. sceptrum</i> . | | | |
| canariensis, 1 Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1698 | | | |
| sceptrum, 2 Yel. brn. . 7, G. Ev. S. Madeira . 1777 | | | |
| ISOPOGON, R. Brown. Derived from <i>isos</i> , equal, and <i>pogon</i> , a beard. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i> . A fine genus of evergreen shrubs, invariably from New Holland; for culture, &c., see <i>Protea</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Protea divaricata</i> . | | | |
| anemonifolius Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1791 | | | |
| anethifolius Pale . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1796 | | | |
| atenuatis Pale . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822 | | | |
| axillaris Pale . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| Baxteri Rose . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1831 | | | |
| ceratophyllus Pale . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| divaricatus, 1 Pale . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| formosus Rose . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1805 | | | |
| longifolius Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823 | | | |
| Loudon Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Snd. 1830 | | | |
| polyccephalus Pale . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| propinquus Pale . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| spatularia Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. . . . | | | |
| linearis Purple . 9, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Snd. 1830 | | | |
| teretifolia Pale . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823 | | | |
| trilobus Pale . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 | | | |
| ISOPYRUM, Linn. From <i>isos</i> , equal, and <i>pyros</i> , wheat; the Greeks gave this name to a plant resembling <i>Nigella</i> , the seeds of which have the same taste. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> . Pretty plants, succeeding with the simplest cultivation in loamy soil, and increased by seeds. <i>I. thalictroides</i> may be also increased by divisions. | | | |
| fumarioides Wht. grn. 6, H. A. Siberia . . . 1741 | | | |
| thalictroides Wht. grn. 4, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1759 | | | |

ITALIAN BEECH, see *Quercus Esculosa*.

ITĒĀ, *Linn.* *Itea* is the Greek name of the willow, and applied to this genus on account of the quick growth of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eucalloniaceae*. An interesting North American shrub, cultivated in open fibrous sandy peat, and multiplied without great difficulty from layers.

virginica . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1774

IVĀ. Supposed to be from *Yua*, a name used by the older botanists; applied to this genus by Linnaeus, because the smell of the plants resembles that of the ancient *Iva*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. These species are not very interesting; they grow in any common soil, and increase from seeds. *I. frutescens* may also be increased by cuttings.

frutescens . . . White . . . 8, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1711

ännää, ciliatää.

IVY, see *Hedvärä*.

IXIÄ, *Linn.* *Ixia*, bird-lime; because of the viscid nature of some of the species. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. A genus of very handsome plants when in flower. Sweet recommends them to be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and decayed leaves, or peat soil. When they have done flowering, they require no water till they begin to grow afresh. In October, they should be fresh potted, and set in a cool frame, as they only require to be protected from frost till their pots are well filled with roots; then they may be set on the shelves of the greenhouse, and watered regularly, and they will flower well. The species of this genus, and some other bulbous-rooted genera, succeed best in a pit, covered with lights in very cold or wet weather. Most of the species will grow well in a south border, in the open air, planted from five to six inches deep, in a light sandy soil, near a wall, and to be covered with dry litter in severe weather; they will then flower much stronger than if grown in pots, and they may be increased by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds.

amöönä . . . Red . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1622
aristatä . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1800
aullica . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774
capillaris . . . Violet . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774
cepitää . . . Wh. blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1780
columnaris . . . Varieg. . . 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1790
cönicä . . . Orange . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
crateroidgä . . . Drk. yel. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1778
cripsä . . . Blue . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1787

JABORÖSÄ, *Jussieu*. Derived from the Arabic, *Jaborose*; a name applied to the Mandrake, from its affinity to it. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceae*. Pretty little plants, thriving well in any light rich soil, and may be easily increased by cuttings or divisions.

integriföllä . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. B. Ayres . . . 1831

runcinatä . . . Grn. yel. . . G. Her. P. Plata . . . 1831

JACARÄNDXÄ, *Jussieu*. The name of *J. brasiliäna* in Brazil. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceae*. These are fine lofty trees, with the elegant habit of the fine leaved *Acacias*. The soil best suited for them is loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings, with the leaves whole, of the half-ripened wood, will root in sand, under a glass. The best way to get them to flower, is to keep the plants dry in winter. *Synonymes*: 1. *Bignonia cærulea*. 2. *B. procera*. 3. *J. Rhombifolia*. 4. *J. ovalifolia*.

bahamensis, 1. . . Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Bahamas . 1824
brasiliänä . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1820
Copais, 2 . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1793
älficiföllä, 3 . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1800
mimosiföllä, 4 . . . Blue . . . 4, S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1818
pubescens . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. T. . . . 1825
lomentösä . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1824

JACA TREE, see *Artocarpus integriföllä*.

JACK-IN-A-BOX, see *Hernändä*.

JACKSONIÄ, *R. Brown*. In honour of George Jackson, an acute Scotch botanist, once librarian to the dis-

dübñä . . . Red . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.
erectä . . . White . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
incarnatä . . . Flesh . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
lütä . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
flexuosä . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
fureatä . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1800
hybridä . . . White . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
incarnatä . . . Flesh . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.
leucanthä . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1779
lineäris . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1796
maculatä . . . Wh. brn. . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1780
ochroleucä . . . Pur. yel. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1780
monadelphä . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1792
cürtä . . . Orange . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1792
ovätä . . . Red . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1789
pätens . . . Purple . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1779
retösä . . . Lgt. yel. . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1793
scilläris . . . Varieg. . . 1, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1787
viridiflorä . . . Green . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1780

IXÖDIXÄ, *R. Brown*. From *ixodes*, viscid; in allusion to the nature of the plants. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. This is a pretty shrub, and may be successfully grown in a mixture of peat and sand, and propagated from cuttings of the young wood in sand, under a glass.

achilleoides . . . White . . . 6, G. Er. S. N. Holl. . 1803

IXÖRÄ, *Linn.* After Iswara, a Malabar deity, to which the flowers of some are offered. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. A beautiful genus of East Indian shrubs, easily cultivated in our stoves. They require a sandy open soil, composed of loam and peat, in which they grow well provided they are kept clear of insects, which is easily effected by well washing the whole plant with a good syringe while growing. They propagate from cuttings in sand, or sandy soil, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *I. Pavetta*. 2. *I. alba*. 3. *I. parviflora*. 4. *I. longifolia*. 5. *I. coccinea*. 1. *flammea*.

arböräs, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1800
Bandhücä . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1815
barbätä . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823
bländä, 2 . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1768
brachiätä . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823
crocatä . . . Orange . . . 8, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1822
cuneiföllä . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822
dunciens, 3 . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1806
fiävä . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1825
fulgäns, 4 . . . Orange . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823
grandiflorä . . . Red . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1814
incarnatä . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Moluccas . 1822
rösä . . . Rose . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Bengal . . . 1819
strictä, 5 . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Moluccas . 1690

J.

Jingnished A. B. Lambert, Esq., F.R.S., V.P. L.S., &c. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A genus of pretty plants, growing readily in light loam and peat, and easily increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Daviesia reticulata*.

furcellatä . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Er. S. N. Holl. . 1824

reticulatä, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Er. S. N. Holl. . 1820

scopariä . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1803

spinosä . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803

JACOBÄXÄ LILY, see *Amargillis formosissimä*.

JACQUINIÄ, *Linn.* In honour of the celebrated botanist, N. J. Von Jacquin, professor at Vienna. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceae*. A genus of very desirable plants, on account of the beauty of their flowers. They are of easy culture in a mixture of sand and peat. It is thought that watering these plants occasionally with salted water, has a tendency to make them grow and flower more freely. Cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat; but they are by no means easy of propagation.

arböräs . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1829

armilläris . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1768

aurantiäcä . . . Orange . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Sandw. Is. . 1796

lineäris . . . Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1823

macrocarpä . . . Orange . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1825

rusciföllä . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Amer. . 1729

JAGGED, cut in a coarse manner.

JALAP, see *Miräbilis Jalapä*.

JALAP, see *Ipomœa Jalapœa*.

JAMAICA DOGWOOD, see *Paidia Erythrina*.

JAMAICA EBONY, see *Brÿa Ebœna*.

JAMAICA MILKWOOD, see *Brœsimum spurium*.

JAMAICA REDWOOD, see *Gordœniœ Hamatoxylon*.

JAMAICA ROSE, see *Merliandœ*.

JAMBOLANA TREE, see *Calyptrothœs Jambolœna*.

JAMBÔSA, *Rumphius*. Altered from *Schambu*, the Malay name of one of the species. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. The plants of this genus are possessed of some beauty, growing readily in loam and peat; but they do not produce their flowers till the plants attain a good size. Cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *Eugenia amplexicaulis*. 2. *E. aquea*. 3. *E. myrtifolia*. 4. *australis*. 4. *E. macrophylla*. 5. *E. malaccensis*. 6. *E. Jambos*.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| amplexicaulis, 1 | White | 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| aquea, 2 | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| australis, 3 | White | 6, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1800 |
| macrophylla, 4 | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| malaccensis, 5 | Scarlet | 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1768 |
| purpurea, 5 | Purple | 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1768 |
| vulgaris, 6 | Grn. yel. | 4, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1768 |

JANIPBA, *Kunth*. Derived from *Janipaba*, the Brazilian name of the plant. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. A genus of interesting plants; for culture and propagation, see *Jatropha*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Jatropha Lætingii*. 2. *J. Manihot*.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| œselifolia | Brown | S. Ev. S. N. Spain | 1826 |
| angustifolia | Brown | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1829 |
| lœfolia | Brown | S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1824 |
| Lætingii, 1 | Brown | 7, S. Ev. S. Carthag. | 1820 |
| Manihot, 2 | Brown | 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1739 |

JASÏONË, *Linn.* A name applied by Theophrastus to a wild pot-herb now unknown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobeliaceae*. The species of this genus are very elegant when in blossom, and well adapted for ornamenting rock-work. They all prefer to grow in a peat soil, and require the protection of a frame in severe weather, and may be increased by divisions of the roots, cuttings, or seeds.

| | | | |
|----------|------|-------------------------|------|
| hûmilita | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. S. France | 1824 |
| montana | Blue | 6, H. A. Britain | |
| pernosa | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. France | 1787 |

JASMINE, see *Jasminum*.

JASMINUM. Linnaeus derives the name from *ia*, a violet, and *osme*, smell; some assert that it is from *ysmyna*, the Arabic name of the plant. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Jasminaceae*. The species of this very elegant genus are familiar to every one. The stove and greenhouse kinds thrive well in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in soil or sand, under a glass, in heat. The hardy kinds thrive well in any common soil, and are easily increased by cuttings planted under a glass. They are remarkably well adapted for training over an arbour, or against a wall, or trellis-work. The genuine oil of Jasmine of the shops is the produce of *J. grandiflorum* and *officinale*; but a similar perfume is obtained from *J. Sambac*. *Synonymes*: 1. *J. Wallichianum*. 2. *J. flexile*.

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|------------------------|------|
| acuminatum | White | 6, S. Ev. Cl. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| angustifolium | White | S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| arborescens | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| ariculatum | White | 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1790 |
| azoricum | White | 7, G. Ev. Tw. Madeira | 1724 |
| bracteatum | White | 4, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| campanulatum | White | S. Ev. S. | 1812 |
| compœse | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| dispernum | White | G. Ev. Cl. Nepal | 1825 |
| elongatum | White | 5, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| flexile | White | 4, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1825 |
| frutescens | Yellow | 7, H. De. S. S. Eur. | 1570 |
| glabrum | White | 8, G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| gracile | White | G. Ev. Cl. Norfolk Ia. | 1791 |
| grandiflorum | White | 7, G. Ev. Cl. India | 1629 |
| heterophyllum | White | 6, H. Ev. S. Nepal | 1820 |
| hirsutum | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1759 |
| hûmle | Yellow | 7, H. De. S. S. Eur. | 1656 |
| lanceolatum | White | G. Ev. Cl. Sihet | 1826 |
| latifolium | White | 6, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1819 |
| laurifolium | White | 6, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1819 |
| odoratissimum | White | 6, G. Ev. Cl. Madeira | 1659 |
| officinale | White | 7, H. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1548 |
| fol. argenteis | White | 7, H. De. Cl. E. Ind. | |
| fol. aureis | White | 7, H. De. Cl. E. Ind. | |

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|------------------------|------|
| floribus plœnis | White | 7, H. De. Cl. E. Ind. | |
| paniculatum | White | 1, S. Ev. Cl. China | 1818 |
| pubigerum, 1 | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. Cl. Nepal | 1827 |
| revolutum | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1812 |
| Sambac | White | all S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1665 |
| flœre-plœnœ | White | all S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1700 |
| trifoliatum | White | all S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1730 |
| scandens | White | ll, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| simplicifolium | White | 6, S. Ev. Cl. S. Seas | 1800 |
| tortuosum, 2 | White | 6, G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| trinerve | White | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| undulatum | White | 1, S. Ev. Cl. China | 1819 |

JATRÔPHÏ, *Linn.* From *iatros*, physician, and *trophe*, food; in allusion to the medicinal properties of the plants. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. The species of this genus are only valuable in a medicinal point of view. They thrive well in sandy loam and peat, in small pots, with little water. Most of the species ripen seed freely if care be taken to fertilise the stigmas with the pollen. Cuttings root very readily stuck in the tan, in a strong heat. The seeds of *J. Curcas* are purgative and emetic; an oil is obtained from them, which is a valuable external application in itch.

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------------------|------|
| australis | | S. Ev. S. N. Holl. | |
| cœcinea | Scarlet | S. Ev. S. Cuba | 1824 |
| Curcœs | Green | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1731 |
| fragrans | | S. Ev. S. Cuba | 1824 |
| glandulœsa | | S. Ev. S. Arabia | 1824 |
| gossypifolia | Green | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1690 |
| herbœcœ | Green | 7, S. A. Vera Cruz. | 1759 |
| integerrimâ | Scarlet | 6, S. Ev. S. Cuba | 1809 |
| multifidâ | Green | 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1696 |
| pandurœfoliâ | Scarlet | 7, S. Ev. S. Cuba | 1800 |
| peltatâ | | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1825 |
| urœns | Green | 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1690 |

napeifolia.

JEFFERSONIÆ. Dedicated by Barton, to Mr. Jefferson, the celebrated president of the United States. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. This is a pretty hardy plant, very curious, from the peculiar mode of dehiscence of its capsule. It grows well in any common garden soil, and may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Podophyllum diphyllum*.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| diphyllum, 1 | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1792 |
|--------------|-------|------------------------|------|

JERSEY THISTLE, see *Centaurœa Inœndri*.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, see *Helianthus tuberosus*.

JERUSALEM SAGE, see *Phlœmis frutescens*.

JEW'S-EAR, see *Eridiœ auriculâ*.

JOB'S TEARS, see *Cœlx*.

JÔNÏHÏ. Named by Roxburgh, in honour of the Rev. Dr. John, a missionary, once resident in Tranquebar. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceae*. Very handsome shrubs, producing edible fruit. They do well in loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------|------|
| coromandelinâ | Yel. grn. | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| salicoides | Orange | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1822 |

JOINTS, the places at which the pieces of the stem are articulated with each other.

JOLIFFIÆ. Named by Bojer, in compliment to his friend M. Joliffe. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceae*. This is a splendid plant, producing its curious and beautiful flowers in great profusion; but it requires a large space to grow in, and to be frequently pruned in, before it flowers. It grows well in sandy loam and a little peat. It is much better to raise it from cuttings of the flowering shoots, as they will flower much earlier; they will root without difficulty in soil or sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Telfairia peltata*, *Feuillea peltata*.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|------------------------|------|
| africânâ, 1 | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Zanzibar | 1825 |
|-------------|--------|------------------------|------|

JONÏSÏ, Roxburgh. In honour of the distinguished scholar and botanist, Sir William Jones. *Linn.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosœ*. The species of this genus are highly fragrant, and well worthy of a place in every collection. They thrive well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and large cuttings root freely under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *J. pinnata*.

| | | | |
|----------|--------|--------------------|------|
| A-œcœ, 1 | Orange | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1796 |
| scandens | Orange | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1820 |

JOSSÏNÏÆ, *Commerson*. The derivation not known [172]

but most probably a man's name. *Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Myrtaceae.* This plant is well worth cultivating for the sake of its beautiful foliage, independently of its handsome large flowers; for culture and propagation, see *Psidium*.

orbiculata . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1823

JOUTAY, see *Outéa*.

JOVE'S BEARD, see *Hgdnum barbá Jovis*.

JOVE'S FRUIT, see *Láurüs Diospyrós*.

JUBÁRTUS, crested, maned.

JUDAS TREE, see *Cercis*.

JUGÁRTUS, coupled together.

JUGLANS, *Linn. From Jovis glans*; literally the nut of Jove. *Linn. 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Juglandaceae.*

The well-known Walnut-tree is among the species of this ornamental genus. They are all tall, stately growing trees, well adapted for parks and lawns. They grow freely in any rich loamy soil, and are raised from seeds. *J. cinerea* is esteemed antelmintic and cathartic. *Synonyme: 1. J. heterophylla, J. filicifolia.*

- cinerea . . . Apetal . 4. H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1656
- fraxinifolia . . . Apetal . 4. H. De. T. N. Amer. .
- nigra . . . Apetal . 4. H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1629
- ptero-carpá . . . Apetal . 4. H. De. T. N. Amer. .
- regiá . . . Apetal . 4. H. De. T. Persia . . 1562
- laciniatá, 1. . . Apetal . 4. H. De. T. Persia . .
- maxímá . . . Apetal . 4. H. De. T. Persia . .
- serotiná . . . Apetal . 4. H. De. T. Persia . .
- tenerá . . . Apetal . 4. H. De. T. Persia . .

JULY FLOWER, see *Prosopis juliflora*.

JUNCUS. Linnaeus derived the name, from *jungo*, to join; in allusion to the first ropes being made from rushes. *Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Juncaceae.* All the species of Rush do best cultivated in a moist situation, some of them entirely in water, and others in a peat soil; they may be increased by seeds, or dividing the roots. In Japan, they cultivate *J. effusus* for making floor-mats. *Synonymes: 1. J. helodes, arcticus. 2. J. compressus. 3. J. gracilis, tenuis. 4. J. biglumis.*

- acútus . . . Apetal . 7. Grass. Britain . .
- conglomerátus . . . Apetal . 6. Grass. Britain . .
- effusus . . . Apetal . 5. Grass. Britain . .
- Gesneri, 3 . . . Apetal . 7. Grass. Scotland . .
- glacuos . . . Apetal . 7. Grass. England . .
- maritímus . . . Apetal . 8. Grass. Britain . .

acutiflorus, arcticus, aristatus, balticus 1, biglumis, bottinicus, bufonius, bulbosus 2, capitatus, castaneus, canosus, filiformis, Jacquin 4, lamprocarpis, monanthos, obtusiflorus, pauciflorus, planiflorus, plebeus, polycephalus, pygmaeus, squarrosus, subverticillatus, supernus, Tenagid, tenuis, trifidus, triglumis, uliginosus, vaginatus, valvatus.

JUNGERMANNIA, *Nees*. In honour of the German botanist, Louis Jungermann, who died in 1653.

Linn. 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Jungermanniaceae. This is a very extensive genus of obscure plants, found at all seasons of the year, and generally in little patches, formed by their creeping stems, upon trees, or rocks, or on the earth in damp places—*albescens, albidicus, anomala, asplenoides, barbata, bicuspitata, bidentata, Blasia, byssacida, calytrifolia, capitata, ciliaris, cochleariformis, complanata, compressa, concinnata, concinves, cordifolia, crenulata, cuneifolia, curvifolia, decipiens, Dicksonii, dilatata, Doniana, emarginata, epiphylla, excisa, excelsa, Francisci, furcata, hamatifolia, heterophylla, hibernica, Hookeri, Hutchinsii, hyalina, incisa, inflata, ulacida, juniperina, laevigata, lanceolata, laxifolia, Mackaii, minutá, minutissimá, multifida, nemorosa, obtusifolia, orcadensis, pinguis, planifolia, platyphylla, polyanthos, pubescens, pumila, pusilla, reptans, resupinatus, scalaris, serpyllifolia, setacea, setiformis, sphærocarpa, Spageti, spinulosa, stipulacea, Tamarisci, Taylori, tomentella, Trichomones, trichophylla, trilobata, Turneri, umbrosa, undulata, ventricosa, viticulosa, Woodsii.*

JUNIPER, see *Juniperus*.

JUNIPERUS, *Linn.* Derived from the Celtic, *juniper*, rough, or rude; in allusion to the stiff habit of the shrubs. *Linn. 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. Coniferae.* This genus is too well known to need to be particularly here. All the species will grow in sandy loam, and some in any common garden soil, as *J. Sabina*. They are mostly raised from seeds, though cuttings will strike when planted in a

sheltered situation, under a hand-glass. The stimulating and diuretic powers of the Savin (*J. Sabina*) are well known. The berries of *J. communis* are well known for the flavour they give to gin. *Synonymes: 1. J. canadensis. 2. J. nana. 3. J. suecica. 4. J. alpina. 5. J. prostrata, J. repens. 6. J. tamariscifolia. 7. J. caroliniana.*

- barbadosá . . . Apetal . F. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1759
- hermidiana . . . Apetal . 5. F. Ev. T. Bermudas . 1683
- chinénsis . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. China . . 1804
- Smithii . . . Apetal . F. Ev. S. Nepal . .
- communis . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. Britain . .
- canadensis, 1 . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. Canada . . 1820
- nána, 2 . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. Siberia . .
- oblongá . . . Apetal . 6. H. Ev. S. . .
- suecicá, 3 . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. N. Eur. . .
- cracoviá . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. Poland . . 1820
- dauricá . . . Apetal . 7. H. Ev. S. Dauria . . 1791
- drupacéa . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. Syria . . 1820
- excelsá . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. T. Siberia . . 1806
- lycia . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1759
- macrocarpá . . . Apetal . H. Ev. S. Greece . .
- Oxycedrus . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. Spain . . 1739
- phoenicéa . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1683
- recurvá . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1817
- Sabina . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1548
- alpina, 4 . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. . .
- prostrata, 5 . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . .
- tamariscifolia, 6 . . . Apetal . H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1548
- variegata . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. Europe . .
- squamata . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1824
- squamosa . . . Apetal . H. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .
- thurifera . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. Spain . . 1752
- uvifera . . . Apetal . H. Ev. S. C. Horn . .
- virginiana, 7 . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1664
- humilis . . . Apetal . 5. H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1800

JUPITER'S BEARD, see *Anthyllis barbá Jovis*.

JUSSÉA. Named by Linnaeus, in memory of Antoine de Jussieu, demonstrator of plants in the Royal Gardens at Paris, and uncle of the celebrated Antoine Laurent de Jussieu. *Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Onagraceae.* Rather obscure aquatics, growing freely in a pot or tub of water, and readily increased by cuttings. The biennials are raised from seeds. *Synonymes: 1. J. acuminata. 2. J. villosa.*

- erecta . . . Yellow . 8. S. Aq. B. S. Amer. . 1739
- frutescens . . . Yellow . 6. S. Ev. S. . . 1824
- grandiflora . . . Yellow . 6. G. Aq. P. Carolina . . 1812
- hirta . . . Yellow . 7. S. Aq. B. S. Amer. . 1816
- leptocarpa . . . Yellow . 8. S. Aq. B. N. Amer. . 1817
- linifolia . . . Yellow . 7. S. Aq. B. S. Amer. . 1824
- ovalifolia . . . Yellow . 8. S. Aq. B. E. Ind. . . 1810
- repens . . . Yellow . 8. S. Aq. P. W. Ind. . . 1817
- scabra . . . Yellow . 7. S. Aq. P. S. Amer. . 7816
- suffruticosa, 1 . . . Yellow . 8. S. Aq. P. India . . 1808
- variabilis, 2 . . . Yellow . 8. S. Aq. B. W. Ind. . 1826

JUSTICIA, *Linn.* In honour of J. Justice, an eminent Scotch horticulturist and botanist. *Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Acanthaceae.* An extensive, highly interesting and ornamental genus of plants, which mostly flower very freely. The stove and greenhouse shrubby and herbaceous kinds, grow well in any light soil, or loam and peat mixed, and may be multiplied by cuttings in sand, under a glass, the stove kinds in heat. The seeds of the annual and biennial kinds must be raised in pots, in a hothouse, or hotbed frame, and when transplanted, treated as other tender annuals and biennials. The flowers, leaves, and roots of *J. Adhatoda* are said to possess antispasmodic qualities. *J. Echbotium* is supposed to be diuretic. *J. paniculata* is the base of the French bitter tincture called *Droge Amre*, which is highly valued for its stomachic and tonic properties. *Synonymes: 1. J. quadrangularis. 2. J. flavicoma. 3. eustachiana. 4. oblongata. 5. tinctoria.*

- Adhatoda . . . Purple . S. Ev. T. Ceylon . . 1699
- Alba . . . White . 6. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816
- ambullis . . . S. Ev. S. . .
- asperula, 1 . . . Pink . 5. S. Ev. S. Indies . . 1829
- Betonica . . . White . 5. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1737
- bicyclusata . . . Lilac . 8. S. A. E. Ind. . . 1775
- bracteolata . . . Purple . 7. S. Ev. S. Caraccas . 1823
- calytricha, 2 . . . Yellow . 2. S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1824
- caracasana . . . Violet . 5. S. Ev. Tr. Caraccas . 1822
- carnéa . . . Flesh . 8. S. Ev. S. Rio Jan. . 1827
- carthaginensis . . . Purple . 7. S. Ev. S. Carthag. . 1792
- ciliaris . . . White . 7. S. A. W. Ind. . 1780
- coccinea . . . Scarlet . 2. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1770
- comata . . . Purple . 7. S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1795
- cuspidata . . . Purple . 7. S. Ev. S. Arabia . . 1820

| JUS | KAL | JUS | KER | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| diffusa | White | 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1816 | paniculata | Pink | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1811 |
| Echobolium | Blue | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1759 | pectoralis | Purple | 5, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1787 |
| echioides | Red | 4, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1820 | pedunculosa | Lilac | 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1739 |
| elongata | Red | 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1812 | periplocifolia | Pink | 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1799 |
| eustachiana | Orange | 8, S. Ev. S. St. Eustace | 1799 | pieta | Crimson | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1780 |
| formosa | Purple | 5, S. Ev. S. | 1818 | lurida-sanguinea | Crimson | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1780 |
| furcata | Violet | 4, S. Ev. Tr. Peru | 1795 | plumbaginifolia | Violet | 7, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. | 1819 |
| Gendarrussa | Lilac | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1800 | polysperma | Pa. blue | 7, G. Tr. B. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| geniculata | Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1820 | polystachya | Pink | 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1821 |
| guttata | Yellow | 4, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1828 | procumbens | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind. | 1798 |
| hispidia | Yel. wht. | 5, S. Her. P. S. Leone | 1824 | pumila | Purple | 4, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| humifusa | Pink | 6, S. Ev. Tr. Jamaica | 1820 | quadrifida | Scarlet | 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1795 |
| humilis | White | 6, F. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1818 | quinqueangulata | Purple | 7, S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| hyssopifolia | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1690 | ramosissima | Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1825 |
| Keriana 3 | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1790 | reflexiflora | Purple | 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1824 |
| lancoolata | Red | 4, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 | Roxburghiana, 5 | Pink | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1815 |
| lithospermifolia | Purple | 4, S. Ev. Tr. Peru | 1796 | salicina | Red | 8, S. Ev. S. Peru | 1816 |
| lucida | Scarlet | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1795 | salviaeflora | Scarlet | 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1824 |
| maculata | Pink | 3, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1824 | secunda | Red | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1793 |
| nasuta | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1790 | speciosa | Purple | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1826 |
| neritosa | Purple | 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1819 | strobilifera | Scarlet | 4, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1812 |
| nigricans | White | 6, S. Ev. S. China | 1819 | variegata | Red | 5, S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1825 |
| nitida | White | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1790 | ventricosa | Wht. red | 6, S. Ev. S. China | 1826 |
| nodosa, 4 | Red | 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1820 | venusta | Purple | S. Ev. S. Bengal | |
| orehoides | Red | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 | vittellina | Yellow | 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 |

K.

KÆMPFERIA, Linn. In honour of E. Kæmpfer, a German naturalist, who died in 1716. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scitamineæ*. A curious genus of stemless plants, easily cultivated provided they are carefully watered, requiring but little when not in a growing state. They grow best in sandy loam and peat mixed, and are easily increased by divisions of the roots.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| angustifolia | Wht. blue | 3, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1797 |
| elegans | Purple | S. Her. P. Pegu | 1828 |
| Galangã | Wht. pur. | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1728 |
| latifolia | White | 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1803 |
| marginata | Blue | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| ovalifolia | B'ue | 6, S. Her. P. Malacca | 1822 |
| pendurata | Purple | 10, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1797 |
| Roscoea | White | 10, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1827 |
| rotunda | Red wht. | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1764 |

KAGENECKIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Count Frederick Kagenneck, a patron of botany. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. This is described as a very tall ornamental-growing tree, succeeding in loam, peat, and sand; ripened cuttings will probably root in sand, under a glass, in a little heat.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------|
| cratægoides | White | F. Ev. T. Chile | 1831 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------|

KALANCHOE, Adanson. The Chinese name of one of the species. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. This is a pretty genus of succulent plants, requiring but little water when not in a free-growing state. They appear to do best in a mixture of loam and sand. They are very easily increased by cuttings, which should be taken off, and laid to dry a few days before planting; they will then root in a few days. *Synonymes:* 1. *Verrea acutiflora*. 2. *V. crenata*. 3. *Crassula rotundifolia*.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| acutiflora, 1 | White | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1806 |
| aglyptæca | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. Egypt | 1820 |
| ceratophylla | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. China | 1820 |
| crenata, 2 | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. S. Leone | 1793 |
| laciniata | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1781 |
| rotundifolia, 3 | White | 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| spatulata | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. China | 1820 |

KALIFORM, formed like *Salsola Kali*, a sea-coast plant. KALMIA, Linn. In honour of Peter Kalm, professor at Abo, in Sweden, and author of *Travels in America*, 1753. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. The plants of this genus rank among the most handsome of our hardy shrubs. They do best when grown in a peat soil, though they will grow in a very sandy loam; they may be increased by layers or seeds, and when raised from the latter, they require the same treatment as that recommended for *Rhododendron*.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------|
| angustifolia | Red | 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1736 |
| foliis-variegatis | Red | 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | |
| minima | Red | 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | |
| nana | Red | 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | |
| ovata | Red | 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | |
| pumila | Red | 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| rosea | Red | 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | |
| rubra | Red | 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | |
| cuneata | Wht. red | 6, H. Ev. S. Carolina | 1820 |
| glabra | Purple | 4, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1767 |
| rosmarinifolia | Red | 8, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| hirsuta | Red | 8, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1786 |
| latifolia | Red | 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1734 |

KALOSANTHES, Haworth. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. A truly handsome genus of succulent plants, well worthy of extensive cultivation for the beauty of their flowers; for culture and propagation, see *Globulea*. *Synonymy:* 1. *Crassula coccinea*.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| bicolor | Yel. scar. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| biconvexa | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| coccinea, 1 | Scarlet | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1710 |
| flor-albo | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1811 |
| cyanea | Red | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| javanica | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1815 |
| media | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| odoratissima | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| versicolor | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1817 |

KANGURU VINE, see *Cissua antarctica*.

KAULFUSSIA, Blume. In honour of Frederick Kaulfuss, M.D., professor of botany at Halle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. This is a pretty little annual, with bright blue flowers, succeeding well in any light loam soil.

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|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------|
| ameloides | Blue | 7, H. A. C. G. H. | 1819 |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------|

KEEL; when the midrib of a leaf or petal is sharp, and elevated externally, it is called a keel.

KENNEDYA, Ventenat. In honour of Mr. Kennedy, formerly of the firm of Lee and Kennedy, the once celebrated nurserymen of Hammersmith. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. A very beautiful genus of conservatory or greenhouse climbers, succeeding well in sandy loam and peat, and easily propagated from cuttings of the young wood in sand, in a little bottom heat, with a glass over them. *Synonymy:* 1. *K. dilatata*. 2. *latifolia*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| apetala | Apetal | G. Ev. Tw. | 1824 |
| coccinea | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| Complanata | Blue | 4, G. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. | 1805 |
| heterophylla | Blue | G. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| inophylla, 1 | Scarlet | G. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| macrophylla | Purple | G. Ev. Tw. S. River | 1835 |
| Marryattia | Scarlet | 4, G. Ev. Tw. Australia | 1834 |
| monophylla | Purple | 5, G. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. | 1790 |
| longeracemosa | Pink | G. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. | 1828 |
| nigricans | Pur. grn. | 3, G. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. | 1832 |
| ovata, 2 | Purple | 6, G. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. | 1818 |
| parviflora | Scarlet | 4, G. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| prostrata | Red | 4, G. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. | 1790 |
| minor | Red | 6, G. Ev. Cr. N. Holl. | 1836 |
| rubicunda | Dk. red | 6, G. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. | 1788 |
| sericea | Scarlet | G. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. | 1824 |
| Sterlingii | Scarlet | 5, G. Ev. Tw. S. River | 1834 |

KERRIA, Decandolle. In honour of Mr. Kerr, some time superintendent of the botanic garden in Ceylon. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. This

| KID | KNI | KNO | KRA |
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| truly beautiful plant is an old and well-known inhabitant of our gardens; it will grow in any common soil, and cuttings of the young wood taken off at a joint, will root readily if planted under a hand-glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Corchorus japonicus</i> . | | KNOT-GRASS, see <i>Illecebrum</i> . | |
| японіца, 1 . . . Yellow | all H. De. S. Japan . . . 1700 | KNOWLTONIA, <i>Salisbury</i> . After Thomas Knowlton, once curator of the botanic garden at Eltham. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> . Curious species, but of no great beauty. They succeed well in loam and peat, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Adonis hirsuta</i> . 2. <i>A. capensis</i> . | |
| KIDNEY-BEAN, see <i>Phaseolus</i> . | | daucifolia . . . G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1822 | |
| KIDNEY-VETCH, see <i>Anthyllus</i> . | | gracilis . . . Yel. grn. . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1820 | |
| KIGGELIA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Francis Kiggel, a Dutch botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Flacourtiaceae</i> . Plants only worth cultivating in general collections; they are of common culture, and increased by cuttings. | | hirsuta, 1 . . . Yel. grn. . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1823 | |
| срічанка White grn. 6, S. Ev. T. C. G. H. . 1683 | | rigida, 2 . . . Yel. grn. . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1780 | |
| integrifolia White grn. 6, S. Ev. T. C. G. H. . 1819 | | vesicatoria . . . Yel. grn. . 3, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1801 | |
| KIRGANIEVA, <i>Jussieu</i> . From <i>Kirgani</i> , the name of the plant in Malabar. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . This plant will grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist bottom heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Phyllanthus kirganiensis</i> . | | KNÖXIA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Robert Knox, who lived many years in Ceylon, and published a relation of it in 1781. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . The species of this genus are rather ornamental, and succeed well in sandy loam and peat; and young cuttings planted in mould or sand, under a glass, will root readily. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Spermacoce Roxburghii</i> . 2. <i>K. corymbosa</i> , <i>S. sumatrensis</i> . 3. <i>K. umbellata</i> , <i>S. teres</i> . | |
| елігант 7, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1820 | | lävis, 1 Pink . . . 7, S. A. Bengal . . . 1818 | |
| KITAIBELIA, <i>Willdenow</i> . In honour of Paul Kitaibel, M.D., professor of botany at Pest, in Hungary. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceae</i> . A tall, mallow-like, herbaceous plant, succeeding in any common soil, and easily increased by seeds, which it ripens in abundance. | | sumatrensis, 2 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818 | |
| vitifolia White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1801 | | teres, 3 White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| KLEINHÖFFIA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of M. Kleinhoff, formerly director of the botanical garden in Java. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i> . A handsome species, flowering throughout the year, and seldom being without fruit, which is, however, of little value. It succeeds well in peat and loam; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | zeylanica White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . 1826 | |
| höspita Pink | all S. Ev. T. Moluccas . 1800 | KOBRESIA, <i>Willdenow</i> . After Dr. Kobres, a German, and a great promoter of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceae</i> . A mere weed, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Schœnus monoica-caricnæ</i> . | |
| KLEINIA, Named by Linnæus, in honour of James Henry Klein, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . The species of this genus are of very little interest, and of the simplest culture and propagation. | | KÖCHIA, <i>Roth</i> . In honour of M. Koch, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> . The species of this genus are not possessed of much beauty. The seed has only to be sown in the open ground. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Chenopodium arenarium</i> . | |
| viridiflora Green . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1823 | | arenaria, 1 White grn. 5, H. A. Hungary . 1822 | |
| colorata, <i>Porophyllum, ruderalis, suffruticosa, tagetides</i> . | | dasyantha Green . . . 7, H. A. Caucasus . 1823 | |
| KNÄPPIA, <i>Smith</i> . In compliment to Mr. M. Knapp, a writer on British grasses. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . This is one of the least of the British grasses, and merely requires sowing in any common soil. | | eriphoræ Green . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . . | |
| agrostoides Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Wales . . | | hypsophylla . . . Green . . . 7, H. A. Siberia . . . 1801 | |
| KNAPWEED, see <i>Centauræ scabiosa</i> . | | muricata Green . . . 7, H. A. Egypt . . . 1773 | |
| KNAPWEED, see <i>Centauræ Jucæ</i> . | | prostrata Green . . . 7, H. De. C. S. Eur. . . 1780 | |
| KNAUTIA, <i>Coulter</i> . In honour of C. Knaut, a physician, and botanical author at Halle, in Saxony, who died in 1694. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Dipsacæ</i> . Plants of little beauty, growing in any soil or situation. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Scabiosa arvensis</i> . 2. <i>S. collina</i> . 3. <i>S. ciliata</i> . 4. <i>S. diversifolia</i> . 5. <i>S. hybrida</i> . 6. <i>S. montana</i> . 7. <i>S. orientalis</i> . 8. <i>S. prostrata</i> . 9. <i>S. sylvatica</i> . 10. <i>S. integrifolia</i> . 11. <i>S. longifolia</i> . | | scoparia Green . . . 6, H. A. Greece . . . 1629 | |
| arvensis, 1 Bl. pur. . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . | | sedoides Green . . . 5, H. A. Crimea . . 1821 | |
| collina, 2 Bluish . . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . . | | trigyna Green . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1804 | |
| vulgaria Bluish . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . | | KOLERIA, <i>Link</i> . Named in honour of M. Kœhler, professor of natural history at Mayence. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . Mere weeds, of the commonest cultivation. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Aira cristata</i> . | |
| ciliata, 3 White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Moravia . . 1802 | | glabra, 1 Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Britain . . | |
| diversifolia, 4 Violet . . 6, H. Her. P. Transylv. . 1826 | | ægyptiaca, <i>brachystachya, cristata, glauca, grandiflora, hirsuta, hispida, lobata, macrantha, pennsylvanica, phleoides, pubescens, tuberosa, vallesiacæ, villosa</i> . | |
| hybrida, 5 Pa. pur. . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1819 | | KŒNIGIA, Linnæus named this genus after Samuel Kœnig, a Swiss mathematician. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygalaceæ</i> . This is a curious inconspicuous species, of greater rarity than beauty; it will grow sown in any common soil in the open border. | |
| montana, 6 White . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1820 | | islandica Apetal . . . 4, H. A. Iceland . . 1773 | |
| orientalis, 7 Red . . . 8, H. A. Levant . . . 1713 | | KOLREUTERIA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of the celebrated German botanist, J. G. Kolreuter. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceæ</i> . This is a very handsome plant, growing well in any common soil; it should be planted in a sheltered situation, as it will not flower if too much exposed; it is readily increased by layers or cuttings of the roots. | |
| prostrata, 8 Purple . . 8, H. A. Levant . . . 1768 | | paniculata Yellow . 7, H. De. T. China . . 1763 | |
| sylvatica, 9 Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1633 | | KONIGIA, <i>R. Brown</i> . In honour of Charles König, F.R.S., L.S., superintendent of the natural history department in the British Museum. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifereæ</i> . <i>K. maritima variegata</i> is a pretty little undershrub; it grows in any common soil, and may be increased by cuttings planted under a glass. <i>K. maritima</i> is increased from seed sown in the open border. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Alyssum maritimum</i> , <i>Adysetum maritimum</i> , <i>Glyce maritima</i> . | |
| integrifolia, 10 Cream . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1743 | | maritima, 1 White . . . 7, H. A. England . . | |
| longifolia, 11 Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1802 | | variegata White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. | |
| KNAWEL, see <i>Scleranthus</i> . | | KRAMERIA, <i>Lafing</i> . In honour of J. G. H. and W. H. Kramer, two German botanists. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Polygalaceæ</i> . This is described as an ornamental shrub, succeeding in sandy loam | |
| KNED, or KNEE-JOINTED, bent like the knee-joint. | | excella Flesh . . . G. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . 1824 | |
| KNIGHTIA, <i>R. Brown</i> . In honour of the late distinguished president of the Horticultural Society, Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., F.R.S., &c., who died in 1838. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceæ</i> . This is described as a fine ornamental tree, requiring much the same treatment as <i>Hakea</i> , and some other New Holland genera. | | | |

and peat; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The species is tonic, and excessively astringent.

pauciflora S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1824
 KÄRTOIÄ, Schreber. In honour of Dr. David Kreig, a German botanist. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. *K. virginica* is rather a pretty little grassy-leaved annual; it, as well as *K. caroliniana*, has only to be sown in spring, in any open loamy soil. The other species will grow well in the same kind of soil, and may be increased by divisions. Synonymes: 1. *Troximum virginicum*. 2. *Hyoseris caroliniana*. 3. *Troximum Dandelion*. 4. *Hyoseris virginica*.

virginica, 4 . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1811
amplexicaulis 1, *caroliniana* 2, *Dandelion* 3.

KRUBERÄ, Hoffmann. After John Julius Kruber, M.D., a promoter of botany. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. The seed of this species only succeeds sowing in a light soil in the open border, in spring. Synonyme: 1. *Ulosperrum dichotomum*.

leptophylla . . . White . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . 1596

KÜHNIA, Linn. In honour of Adam Kuhn, of Pennsylvania, a pupil of Linnaeus. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Ornamental little plants, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and sandy loam, and increased by divisions. Synonymes: 1.

Critonia Kuhnia. 2. *C. eupatorioides*. 3. *Kleinia linearifolia*, *Jaumea linearis*.

Critoniä, 1 . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1816
 eupatorioides, 2 . . White . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812
 linearifolia, 3 G. Her. P. Brazil . . 1829
 rosmarinifolia . . White . 7, G. Her. P. Cuba . . 1828

KÜNTRIA, Humboldt named this genus in honour of his friend Charles Sigismund Kunth, a famous Prussian botanist. Linn. 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This is described as an ornamental palm, growing in any rich mould, and increased only by seeds.

montänä Palm. N. Grenada . 1829

KYDIA, Roxburgh. In honour of Colonel Robert Kyd, the first director of the Calcutta botanic garden. Linn. 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. An ornamental genus, succeeding well in light turfy loam and peat, well mixed; and increased by cuttings, not too ripe, planted in sand, under a glass, on a bottom heat.

calycinä . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818
 fraternä . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823

KYLLINGIA, Linn. In honour of P. Kylling, a Danish botanist, who died in 1696. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture—*brevifolia*, *intermediä*, *monocephälä*, *polycéphälä*, *triceps*, *uncinata*.

L.

LABELLUM, the front segment of an orchidaceous or other flower, the lower petal, the lip.

LABIATE, having a lip, or lips.

LABIÖSÄ, large, or broad-lipped.

LABLAVIA, Adanson. *Lablab* is the Arabic name of *Convolvulus*, with which this has no affinity except in the twining habit. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. The seeds of the annual kinds may be sown in pots, and kept in the hothouse until May, when, if the weather is fine, they may be planted in a sheltered situation in the open ground, and supported in the same way as scarlet-runners. The greenhouse species are readily increased by cuttings. Synonymes: 1. *Dolichos cultratus*. 2. *D. albus*. 3. *D. bengalensis*, *Lablab bengalensis*. 4. *L. purpureus*, *D. purpureus*. 5. *D. Lablab*.

culträtä, 1 . . . White . 7, G. Tw. A. Japan . . 1816
 leucocarpa . . . White . 7, S. Tw. A. E. Ind. . . 1816
 microcarpa . . Purple . 7, S. Tw. A. E. Ind. . . 1818
 nankinica . . . White . 7, G. Tw. A. China . . 1714
 perennans, 2 . . White . 7, G. De. Tw. China . . 1820
 vulgaris, 5 . . Violet . 7, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1794
 albiflora, 3 . . White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1800
 purpureä, 4 . . Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1790

LACERAE, see *Lagetta lintearia*.

LACERATE, } torn, appearing torn.

LACERATELY-TOOTHED, toothed in a coarse irregular manner.

LACHENALIA, Jacquin. In honour of W. de la Chenal, a botanical author. Linn. 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This is a genus of pretty, though rather diminutive plants, seldom attaining a foot in height. They bear forcing remarkably well, and may be made to flower at almost any season. The soil best adapted to the growth of these plants is a mixture of peat and sand. Care must be taken to give them little or no water when not in a growing state. They may be increased by offsets, or by seeds.

anguliflörä . . . White . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 angustifolia . . . White . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1793
 bifolia . . . Pink . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1813
 contaminatä . . . Pink . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774
 flavä . . . Yellow . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1790
 fragrans . . . Wht. red . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1798
 glaucinä . . . Grn. wht . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795
 glaucä . . . Pur. red . 5, H. Bl. P. Persia . . 1825
 hyacinthoides . . Wht. red . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1812
 isopetalä . . . Wht. pur . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1804
 lanceifolia . . . Wht. grn . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1818
 liliiflorä . . . White . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 lactidä . . . Pink . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1798
 uticola . . . Yel. red . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774

maculatä . . . Yel. red . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774
 mutabilis . . . Blue . 11, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 nervosa . . . Pink . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1810
 orchinoides . . . Grn. wht . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1752
 pallidä . . . Pa. blue . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1782
 minor . . . Pa. blue . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1782
 petälä . . . Wht. pink . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795
 pendulä . . . Red. yel . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1789
 maculatä . . . Red. yel . 4, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1789
 punctatä . . . Purple . 5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1824
 purpureä . . . Purple . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1826
 purpureo-cæruleä . Purple . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1798
 pusilla . . . White . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 pustulatä . . . Pur. grn . 2, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1790
 quadricolör . . . Scar. yel . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774
 coloratä . . . Scar. yel . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774
 racemosa . . . Wht. grn . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1811
 rosä . . . Pink . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1800
 rubidä . . . Red . 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1803
 serotinä . . . Pink . 8, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1820
 sessiliflorä . . . Red . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1804
 tricolör . . . Red. yel . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774
 unicolor . . . Pink . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1806
 uniflorä . . . Wht. blue . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795
 violacä . . . Violet . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795

LACHNEÄ, Linn. Derived from *lachne*, down; alluding to the downy clothing of the corolla. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelacææ*. Interesting Cape plants, with pretty woolly heads of white or purple flowers. They succeed well in sandy peat, with the pots carefully drained; and young plants may be obtained from cuttings in sand, under a glass. Synonymes: 1. *Gnidia filamentosa*. 2. *Passerina conglomerata*.

buxifolia, 1 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800
 conglomeratä, 2 . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1773
 eriocephälä . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1793
 glaucä . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800
 purpureä . . . Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800

LACHNANTHES, Ellis. From *lachne*, wool, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the flowers, which are woolly. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hamodoracææ*. A pretty plant; for culture and propagation, see *Dilatris*. Synonyme: 1. *Dilatris tinctoria*, *D. Heritieri*.

tinctoriä, 1 . . . Pink . 7, G. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812

LÄCHERNÄ, weeping, drooping.

LACINATE, jagged, cut.

LACTEÄ, Linn. Derived from *lac*, milk; on account of the milky juice which exudes from the plants when broken. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Among others, this genus contains the well-known "Lettuce," with the culture of which every one is familiar. *L. virosa* yields an extract resembling

| LAC | LAG | LAG | LAM |
|---|---|--|------|
| <p>opium in its qualities, but less likely to produce the consequences attending the use of that drug. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>sonchoides</i>.</p> | | | |
| erispä | Yellow . 6, H. A. | 1570 | |
| intybecää | Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Amer. | 1781 | |
| palmitä | Yellow . 6, H. A. | 1683 | |
| quercinä | Yellow . 5, H. A. Sweden | 1686 | |
| sativä | Yellow . 6, H. A. | 1562 | |
| seguisiamä | Purple . 7, H. A. Piedmont | 1822 | |
| virösä | Yellow . 7, H. A. Britain | | |
| <p><i>altissimä, augustänä, canadensis, Chusit, cichorifoliä</i> 1, <i>creticä, elongatä, graminä, indicä, integrifoliä, maculatä, perennis, sagittälä, salignä, scariölä, sonchifoliä, strictä, tenerrimä, tuberösä, villösä, viminä</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>LACTESCENT, yielding milky juice.</p> | | | |
| <p>LACUNÆ, little pits, or depressions; applied to vessels when they are full of air.</p> | | | |
| <p>LACUNOSE, covered with pits, or depressions.</p> | | | |
| <p>LACUSTRIS, growing in lakes, or pools.</p> | | | |
| <p>LADIES'-SLIPPER, see <i>Cypripedium</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>LADY'S-SMOCK, see <i>Cardaminä</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>LADIES' TRACES, see <i>Neottia spirallis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>LADIES' TRACES, see <i>Spiranthüs</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>LADY FERN, see <i>Aspidium Thelypterum</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>LÄLLÄ. Named by Lindley, who does not give the derivation. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. These are splendid plants, approaching in beauty to some of the finer <i>Cattleyas</i>. The sepals and petals of <i>L. anceps</i>, and its variety, are pale lilac; the central lobe of the labellum is a beautiful deep purple, and the mouth of the tubular part yellow and white. <i>L. grandiflora</i> has never flowered in this country, and is found rather difficult to grow. The others are of very easy cultivation, requiring precisely the same treatment as their rivals, the <i>Cattleyas</i>.</p> | | | |
| albidä | White | S. Epi. Oaxaca | 1838 |
| anceps | Ro. pur. . 12, S. Epi. Mexico | | |
| Barkerianä | Purple . 12, S. Epi. Mexico | | 1833 |
| autumnalis | Red | S. Epi. Mexico | 1836 |
| furfurösä | Rose | S. Epi. Mexico | 1838 |
| grandiflorä | Red | S. Epi. Xalapa | |
| majälis | Violet | S. Epi. Mexico | 1838 |
| <p>LÄTÄY, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Jean de Laet, of Antwerp, who published a Latin history of America, dedicated to King Charles I. of England. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bixaceæ</i>. Rather a pretty shrub; for culture and propagation, see <i>Ludia</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>Thämniä White 7, S. Ev. S. Ind. 1824</p> | | | |
| <p>LÄTÜS, cheerful, bright.</p> | | | |
| <p>LÆVIGÄTÜS, smooth, soft.</p> | | | |
| <p>LAGÄSCÄ, <i>Cavanilles</i>. In honour of Don Mariana Lagasca, professor of botany at Madrid. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i>. A pretty little plant, requiring precisely the same treatment as other stove annuals.</p> | | | |
| <p>mollis White 7, S. A. S. Amer. 1815</p> | | | |
| <p>LAGENÄRIÄ, <i>Seringe</i>. From <i>lagena</i>, a bottle; because of the bottle-shaped fruit of some of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i>. The well-known vegetable, the "Gourd," is the produce of this species and its varieties; for culture, &c., see <i>Cucurbita</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Cucurbita Lageneria</i>.</p> | | | |
| vulgäris, 1 | Yellow . 8, H. Tr. A. India | 1597 | |
| clavatä | Yellow . 8, H. Tr. A. India | 1597 | |
| depressä | Yellow . 8, H. Tr. A. India | 1597 | |
| conglobatä | Yellow . 8, H. Tr. A. India | 1597 | |
| turbinatä | Yellow . 8, H. Tr. A. India | 1597 | |
| <p>LAGERSTRÖMÄY, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Magnus Lagerström, of Gottenburgh. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lythraceæ</i>. A most splendid genus of plants, especially <i>L. regina</i>, the flowers of which are produced in panicles; they are at first pale rose-coloured, and gradually deepen to a beautiful purple. The soil best adapted to these plants is a mixture of peat and loam. All the species, except <i>L. indica</i> and its variety, are rather difficult to cultivate; they require a strong heat, and very little water in winter. In summer, they grow freely, and require plenty of room to grow, with a good supply of water; cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> | | | |
| grandiflorä | Red | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| indicä | Flesh | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1759 |
| rosä | Rose | S. Ev. S. China | 1825 |
| parviflorä | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| reginä | Red | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1792 |
| <p>[177]</p> | | | |
| <p>LAGETTÄ, <i>Jussieu</i>. <i>Lagetto</i> is the name of the species in Jamaica. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Thymelacææ</i>. This species grows well in loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Daphne Lagetta</i>.</p> | | <p>linteriä White S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1793</p> | |
| <p>LAGÖCÄY, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>lagos</i>, a hare, and <i>oikos</i>, or <i>onychion</i>, the seeds enveloped in the hairy involucre when compared to young leversets. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferæ</i>. The seeds of this plant should be sown soon after they are ripe, in autumn, because if deferred till spring, they commonly remain a year, and sometimes longer, before they grow</p> | | | |
| <p>cuminoidés Grn. wnt. . 6, H. A. Levant 1640</p> | | | |
| <p>LAGONÿCHÛM, <i>Bieberstein</i>. From <i>lagos</i>, a hare, and <i>onychion</i>, a little nail; in allusion to the spines on the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. This plant will succeed in a warm situation in the open border, if protected by a mat in severe weather in winter. It may be increased either by seeds, layers, or cuttings, taken off at a joint when very young, and planted in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Acacia Stephaniana</i>, <i>Mimosa micrantha</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>Stephanianüm Yellow . 7, F. Ev. S. Persia 1816</p> | | | |
| <p>LAGÖPÜS, resembling the foot of a hare.</p> | | | |
| <p>LAGÖSERIS, <i>Bieberstein</i>. From <i>lagos</i>, a hare, and <i>seris</i>, succory. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i>. Obscure plants, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Crepis nemausensis-nemausensis 1, labricä</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>LAGÜNÄÄ, <i>Cavanilles</i>. In honour of Andreas Laguna, a Spanish physician and botanist of the sixteenth century. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceæ</i>. Annuals of no interest; they will grow in any light loamy soil. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>L. angulata-lobatä, sinulälä</i> 1.</p> | | | |
| <p>LAGÜRÜS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>lagos</i>, a hare, and <i>oura</i>, a tail; on account of the resemblance of its heads. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Graminææ</i>. A mere weed, growing in any soil or situation.</p> | | | |
| <p>ovätüs Apetal 6, Grass. N. Holl. 1820</p> | | | |
| <p>LÄHÄYÄ, <i>Ramer and Schultes</i>. In honour of M. Lahaye, a diligent botanical gardener. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Illecebraceæ</i>. This is a genus of rather pretty plants. The shrubby and herbaceous kinds grow well in sandy peat, and may be increased by cuttings planted in sand. The annuals require similar treatment to other hardy and tender annuals. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Hayea alsinifolia</i>. 2. <i>Mollia aristata</i>. 3. <i>M. diffusa</i>. <i>Illecebrum divaricatum</i>. 4. <i>I. latifolium</i>. 5. <i>Hayea polycarpoides</i>.</p> | | | |
| alsinifoliä, 1 | White | H. Tr. A. S. Eur. | 1817 |
| aristatä, 2 | White | G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1780 |
| corimbösä | White | S. Ev. S. Ceylon | 1823 |
| diffusä, 3 | White | G. A. Canaries | 1779 |
| gnaphalioidés | White | G. Ev. S. N. Africa | 1818 |
| latifoliä, 4 | White | G. Ev. S. Tenerife | 1810 |
| minuartoidés | White | H. Tr. A. Spain | 1826 |
| polycarpoidés, 5 | White | G. Her. P. Sicily | 1817 |
| stellatä | White | S. Ev. S. Guinea | 1820 |
| tenusifoliä | White | S. Ev. S. S. Leone | 1817 |
| <p>LÄLÄGE, <i>Lindley</i>. <i>Lalage</i>, the name of a lively witty dame, immortalized by Horace, and applied to this plant on account of its gay and lively-looking colours. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. This is one of the prettiest of the New Holland leguminous plants. It requires an airy part of the greenhouse, and to be similarly treated to the genus <i>Hovea</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>ornatä Yel. pur. . 4, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1830</p> | | | |
| <p>LAMBÄRTÄY. Named by Smith, in honour of Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq., F.R.S., V.P. L.S., one of the most liberal botanists in Europe, and the possessor of a splendid herbarium, open to every man of science. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteeææ</i>. Very handsome plants, succeeding well in loam and peat, with the pots carefully drained. Water must, at all seasons, be very cautiously supplied; for if once the soil in the pots gets saturated, the plants will soon become sickly, and perish. Cuttings taken off at a joint, before they begin to push, will root in sand, under a glass, if secured from damp.</p> | | | |

| LAM | LAP | LAP | LAS |
|---|--------------------------|-----------|-----|
| echinata | . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | . 1824 | |
| ericifolia | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | . 1830 | |
| formosa Red | . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | . 1733 | |
| inermis | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | . 1824 | |
| longifolia Red | . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | . 1826 | |
| propinqua | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | . 1830 | |
| uniiflora | . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | . 1824 | |
| LAMB'S LETTUCE, see Valerianella. | | | |
| LAMELLATE, } divided internally by little plates. | | | |
| LAMELLATED, } | | | |
| LAMELLOSE, having little plates. | | | |
| LAMINA, applied to a leaf of a plant considered without a petiole. | | | |
| LAMINARIA, Lamour. Named because of the sori upon the laminae of the fronds. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algæ. Interesting species of sea-weed. In Iceland, an extract is obtained from <i>L. saccharina</i> , which is used by the poorer inhabitants as a substitute for sugar— <i>agårám, bulbósa, debítis, digítatá, esculentá, latifóhla, Phyllitis, sacchariná-bulátá.</i> | | | |
| LAMIUM, Linn. Derived from <i>lamos</i> , the throat; in account of the form of the flowers. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Labiatae. Plants of very little merit, if we except <i>L. Orvala</i> . They will grow in any common soil, and are increased by divisions and seeds. Synonyme: 1. <i>L. maculatum</i> . | | | |
| bifidum White | . 6, H. A. Britain | | |
| flexuosum | . 4, H. Her. P. Naples | . 1824 | |
| hirsutum Purple | . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | |
| longiflorum, l Pink | . 3, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | |
| multifidum Purple | . 4, H. A. Levant | . 1782 | |
| Orvala Purple | . 6, H. Her. P. Italy | . 1596 | |
| tomentosum White | . 6, H. A. Armenia | | |
| ábúm, amplexicanle, garganicum, incitum, levigatum, maculatum, mollé, moschatum, purpuræum, áibidum, rugosum. | | | |
| LAMPWORK, see <i>Phlomis Lychnitis</i> . | | | |
| LANCASHIRE ASPHODEL, see <i>Narthecissus ossifragum</i> . | | | |
| LANCEOLATE, lance or spear shaped. | | | |
| LANCEWOOD, see <i>Guatiferia virgata</i> . | | | |
| LANDRA, see <i>Raphanus Landrá</i> . | | | |
| LANTANA, An ancient name of <i>Viburnum</i> , and applied to this genus by Linnæus because of its affinity. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Verbenaceæ. These plants are rapid growers, forming small bushy shrubs, and producing their pink, yellow, orange, or changeable-coloured heads of flowers in great abundance, which have a somewhat agreeable aromatic flavour. Any loamy soil suits them; and they are increased readily by cuttings in sand, in heat. Synonyme: 1. <i>parvifolia</i> . | | | |
| aculeata Red | . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | . 1692 | |
| álba White | . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | | |
| annua Flesh | . 7, S. Ev. S. Amer. | . 1733 | |
| brasilienáa White | . 6, S. Ev. S. Brasil | . 1823 | |
| cammará Red or | . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | . 1691 | |
| coccinea Scarlet | . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | . 1824 | |
| crócea Copper | . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | . 1818 | |
| fucata Pink | . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | . 1822 | |
| geminata Purple | . 6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad | . 1819 | |
| hirta | . 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico | . 1825 | |
| hispidá Purple | . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico | . 1824 | |
| horridá Red | . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico | . 1824 | |
| involucrata Pink | . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | . 1690 | |
| lavandulacea Red | . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | . 1820 | |
| Lochitá White | . 8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad | . 1820 | |
| melissifolia Yellow | . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | . 1732 | |
| mixta | . 9, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | . 1732 | |
| nivella Red wht. | . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico | . 1828 | |
| niveá White | . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | | |
| mutabilis Yel. rose | . 5, S. Ev. S. | | |
| odorata White | . 5, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | . 1758 | |
| pilosa Purple | . 7, S. Ev. S. Cuba | . 1823 | |
| purpureá Purple | . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | . 1820 | |
| rubrá Purple | . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | . 1803 | |
| rectá, l Purple | . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | . 1758 | |
| Salviafolia Red | . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1823 | |
| scabrifolia | . 9, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | . 1774 | |
| stricta Pa. pur. | . S. Ev. S. Jamaica | . 1733 | |
| trifolia Purple | . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | . 1733 | |
| violacea Violet | . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | . 1818 | |
| LANTANINOSA, woolly | | | |
| LAPPAGÖ, Schreber. From <i>lappa</i> , burdock; because of its rough prickly flowers. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineæ. A plant of little beauty. The flowers are furnished with small prickles, similar to those of <i>Actium Lappa</i> , or Burdock; whence the name. It will grow in any soil | | | |
| racenosa Apetal | . 7, Grass. S. Eur. | . 4771 | |
| LAPSANÄ, Linn. From lapazo, to purge; in allusion to its once supposed medicinal virtues. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositæ. Plants of little interest, and of the commonest culture. Synonymes: 1. Hyoseris fetida, Arnoseris fetida. 2. H. minima, A. minima. | | | |
| grandiflora Yellow | . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | . 1816 | |
| pubescens Yellow | . 7, H. A. Europe | . 1816 | |
| communis, crápa, sétidá, internediá, lyratá, pusilla 2. LARBRÆ, Hilaire. Named after the Abbé Larbræ, a botanical author. Linn. 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Alti-nacæ. A small uninteresting weed, succeeding in any common wet soil. Synonymes: 1. <i>Stellaria aquatica, uliginosa—aquaticá</i> l. | | | |
| LARCH, see <i>Läræ</i> . | | | |
| LÄRICH, Decandolle. From the Celtic, <i>lar</i> , fat; on account of the tree producing an abundance of resin. Linn. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. Coniferae. All the species of this genus are highly ornamental, and some of them are extensively cultivated for their timber, which is adapted to a variety of useful purposes. The larch grows rapidly in almost any soil, and in any situation, yet its timber can only be brought to perfection when the trees are grown in a clear dry atmosphere, on a cold-bottomed soil, rather moist on the surface. Young plants are obtained from seed, which should be sown in April, on finely-prepared soil. After the seeds are sown, a light roller should be drawn over the bed, to press the seeds firmly into the earth, and they should then have a thin covering of soil. The plants are generally allowed to remain two years in the seed-bed, and afterwards planted into nursery lines, or where they are finally to remain. As the Larch vegetates earlier than most other trees, and suffers more if removed after it has begun to grow, it ought to be transplanted in autumn, or early in spring. We have adopted the names of the species and varieties as given by Mr. Loudon in his very valuable work, the <i>Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Pinus laricina</i> , P. microcarpa, <i>Abies microcarpa</i> . 2. <i>L. pendula</i> , <i>Pinus pendula</i> , P. intermedia, <i>Abies pendula</i> . 3. <i>L. prolifera</i> . 4. <i>L. microcarpa</i> , P. microcarpa. 5. <i>L. dahurica</i> . 6. <i>L. intermedia</i> , P. intermedia. 7. <i>L. sibirica</i> , <i>L. rossica</i> , <i>Pinus L. sibirica</i> . | | | |
| americana, 1 Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. | . 1739 | |
| pendula, 2 Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. | . 1739 | |
| prolifera, 3 Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. | . 1760 | |
| rubra, 4 Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. | . 1760 | |
| europaea Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. Germany | . 1629 | |
| communis Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. Germany | . 1629 | |
| compacta Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. Germany | . 1827 | |
| dahurica, 5 Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. Dahuria | . 1827 | |
| fore-álbo Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. Tyrol | | |
| fore-rubró Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. Germany | . 1629 | |
| intermedia, 6 Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. Altai | . 1816 | |
| laxa Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. Tyrol | | |
| pendula Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. Tyrol | | |
| repens Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. Siberia | . 1824 | |
| sibirica, 7 Apetal | . 3, H. De. T. Siberia | . 1824 | |
| LARKSPUR, see Delphinium. | | | |
| LÄRREÆ, Cavanilles. In honour of John Anthony de Larrea, a Spanish promoter of the sciences. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Zygothylacæ. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, is best adapted to the growth of these pretty shrubs; and young cuttings will root freely in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| divariata Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. R. Ayres | . 1829 | |
| nitida Yellow | . 6, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. | . 1823 | |
| LASERPITUM, Tournefort. From laser, its gum, and piz, pitch; the name of the ancient Silphium. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbellifera. Mere weeds, growing in any common soil. Synonymes: 1. L. trilobum. 2. L. Libanotis. 3. Cnidium caruifolium 4. L. Halleri. 5. L. pilosum—aquilefolium 1, archangelicum, aspram 2, athamanté, aureum, caudasicum 3, gallicum, G. angustifolium, hirsutum 4, hispidum 5, latifolium, marginatum, meoides, pedunculoides, pilosum, pruthenicum, scabrum, Siler, triquetrum. | | | |
| LASERPITUM, see Laserpitium. | | | |
| LASERWORT, see <i>Thapsia Laserpitii</i> . | | | |
| LASIANURA, Decandolle. From <i>lasios</i> , hairy, and <i>andros</i> , a male; alluding to the hairy stamens. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Melastomaceæ. This elegant genus of shrubs well deserves a place in every stove; their large purple blossoms are rather | | | |

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| freely produced in panicles. They require to be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the young wood will root without difficulty, if planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Pteroma holosericeum</i> , <i>Rhexia holosericea</i> . 2. <i>Pteroma Fontanesii</i> , <i>Melastoma granulosa</i> . | | | |
| argentea, 1. Purple 7, S. Ev. S. Rio Jan. 1816 | Fontanesiana, 2. Purple S. Ev. S. Rio Jan. | | |
| LASIOBRYUS, Kunze. From <i>lasios</i> , woolly, and <i>bryus</i> , a bunch of grapes. <i>Linn</i> . 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . This species is found beneath the epidermis of honeysuckle leaves; when mature, it is of a black colour, and generally situated on a paler or colourless portion of the leaf— <i>Lonicera</i> . | | | |
| LASIOFALUM, Cassini. From <i>lasios</i> , woolly, and <i>petalon</i> , a petal. <i>Linn</i> . 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i> . These are small bushy shrubs, producing an agreeable contrast in the greenhouse by their ferruginous leaves and woolly-petalled flowers. They grow in loam and peat, and are increased by ripened cuttings, under a glass. | | | |
| ferruginum White 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1791 | parviflorum White 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1810 | | |
| LASIOPEUS, Cassini. From <i>lasios</i> , hairy, and <i>pous</i> , a foot; alluding to the woolly footstalks of its heads of flowers. <i>Linn</i> . 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This plant has little beauty to recommend it; any common soil suits it, and it may be increased by divisions. | | | |
| sonchoides Yellow 8, H. Her. P. Armenia 1834 | | | |
| LASIOSPERMUM, Lagasca. From <i>lasios</i> , woolly, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed; woolly texture of the seeds. <i>Linn</i> . 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Rather pretty plants, of the simplest culture and propagation. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Santolina anthemoides</i> , 2. <i>crithmidifolia</i> , 3. <i>eriosperma</i> , 4. <i>alpina, erecta</i> , 5. <i>rigida</i> . | | | |
| anthemoides, 1 Yellow 8, H. Ev. Tr. Italy 1797 | crithmidifolia, 2 Yellow 8, F. Ev. Tr. Macedonia 1817 | eriosperum, 3 Yellow 8, F. Ev. Tr. Italy 1816 | pedunculata, 4 Yellow 7, H. Ev. Tr. Italy 1798 |
| rigidum, 5 Yellow 8, F. Ev. Tr. Greece 1816 | | | |
| LASTHENIA, Decandolle. The meaning of the name not explained. <i>Linn</i> . 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . These are rather pretty plants, well adapted for the beds of the flower-border. The seeds should be sown early in spring, or in the previous autumn. | | | |
| californica Yellow 5, H. A. California 1834 | glabrata Yellow 5, H. A. California 1834 | | |
| LATANIA, Commerson. <i>Latanier</i> is the name of the plant in the Isle of Bourbon. <i>Linn</i> . 23, Or. 13, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaeae</i> . A genus of fine middle-sized palms, with plaited fan-like fronds. They delight in a rich strong loam, with a tolerable supply of water. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>chinensis</i> . | | | |
| borbonica, 1 Grn. wht. Pa.m. Bourbon 1816 | glaucophylla Grn. wht. Palm. E. Ind. 1825 | rubra Grn. wht. Palm. Maurit. 1783 | |
| LATERAL , on one side, or on the sides. | | | |
| LATHRAEA, Linn. From <i>lathraios</i> , concealed; in allusion to the plant being found in concealed places. <i>Linn</i> . 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Orobanchaceae</i> . A very curious little plant, furnished with white fleshy scales in the place of leaves. It is very shy of cultivation, and may be increased by carefully dividing the roots. | | | |
| Squamaria Green 4, H. Her. P. Britain | | | |
| LATHYRUS, Linn From <i>la</i> , augmentative, and <i>thouros</i> , anything exciting; in allusion to the medicinal qualities of the seeds. <i>Linn</i> . 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . This genus is formed for the most part of very handsome plants when in flower, the larger kinds being well adapted for arbours or shrubberies, where they must be supplied with branches to support them. Any common soil suits them; they are increased by seeds, and some of the perennial kinds by dividing the roots. The seeds of <i>L. Aphaca</i> produce intense headach if eaten in any quantity, while the roots of <i>L. tuberosus</i> are said to be wholesome food | | | |
| altissimus Purple 7, H. Cl. A. Italy 1823 | altissimus H. Her. P. Altai 1832 | amphicarpus Pink 6, H. A. Levant 1680 | angulatus Red 6, H. A. S. Eur. 1683 |
| annuus Yellow 7, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. 1622 | Aphaca Yellow 6, H. Cl. A. England 1824 | Armitageanus Pur. blue 5, H. De. S. Brazil 1824 | articulatus Fsh. wht. 7, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. 1640 |
| auriculatus Purple 7, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. 1800 | californicus Purple 6, H. De. Cl. Californ. 1826 | Cicera Red 6, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. 1633 | ciliatus 8, H. Cl. A. Naples 1832 |
| Clymenum Blue 6, H. Cl. A. Levant 1713 | cornutus Purple 7, H. Cl. A. 1818 | decaphyllus Red li. 6, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. 1827 | grandiflorus Rose 7, H. De. Cl. S. Eur. 1814 |
| helodes Purple 7, H. Cl. A. 1827 | heterophyllus Flesh 8, H. De. Cl. Europe 1731 | hirsutus Purple 7, H. Cl. A. England | hirtus Purple 7, H. A. Europe 1800 |
| inconspicuus Purple 7, H. A. Levant 1739 | incarnatus Blue 7, H. De. Cl. Russia 1808 | intermedius Red 8, H. De. Cl. N. Eur. 1820 | italicus Pink 8, H. Cl. A. Italy |
| latifolius 8, H. De. Cl. England | albiflorus White 8, H. De. Cl. Gardens | leptophyllus Purple 6, H. A. Caucasus 1818 | longipedunculatus Red 7, H. A. 1817 |
| lusitanicus 7, H. Cl. A. Spain 1827 | magellanicus Pur. blue 6, H. De. Cl. S. Horn. 1744 | micranthus Purple 7, H. A. S. France 1816 | mutuus Pur. red 7, H. De. Cl. Siberia 1825 |
| myrtifolius Red 5, H. De. Cl. Philadel. 1822 | Nissolia Crimson 6, H. A. England | odoratus Varieg. 7, H. Cl. A. Sicily 1700 | palustris Pa. pur. 6, H. De. Cl. Britain |
| pisiformis Purple 7, H. De. Cl. Siberia 1795 | polymorphus Pa. pur. 7, H. De. Cl. Missouri 1824 | pratensis Yellow 7, H. De. Cl. Britain | purpureo-cerulescens Pur. blue 8, H. De. Tw. Brazil 1836 |
| purpureus Purple 7, H. Cl. A. Crete 1822 | roscus Red 7, H. De. Cl. Iberia 1822 | rotundifolius Rose 7, H. De. Cl. Tauria 1822 | sativus White 6, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. 1640 |
| setifolius Red 6, H. A. S. Eur. 1739 | sphaericus Crimson 6, H. A. S. Eur. 1801 | spurius Purple 6, H. Cl. A. 1815 | stipulaceus Purple 7, H. De. Cl. N. York 1816 |
| sylvestris Purple 7, H. De. Cl. Britain | tenuiflorus Blue 7, H. Cl. A. N. Africa 1820 | tingitanus Dk. pur. 7, H. Cl. A. Barbary 1680 | tuberosus Red 7, H. De. Cl. Holland 1396 |
| tumidus Red 7, H. Cl. A. Piedmont 1817 | venosus Whit. red 6, H. De. Cl. Pennysl. | | |
| LAUREL, see Laurus | LAUREL CHERRY, see Cerasus Laurocristata. | LAURESTINE, see Viburnum Tinus. | LAUROPHYLLUS, Thunberg. From <i>laurus</i> , a laurel, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; in allusion to the similarity of the foliage. <i>Linn</i> . 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i> . A shrub of no great beauty, from six to seven feet high, producing its minute green flowers in panicles; it thrives in loam and peat, and may be increased by layers. |
| capensis Green G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1801 | | | |
| LAURUS, Pliny. From the Celtic word <i>blaur</i> , (laur, the b is dropped) signifying green, in allusion to the foliage of the plants. <i>Linn</i> . 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lauraceae</i> . This is a very handsome and interesting genus of plants. The stove and greenhouse kinds do well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and ripened cuttings generally root freely in sand, under a glass; the stove species in a moist heat. Among the most interesting and valuable of the hardy kinds is <i>L. nobilis</i> , or bay-tree, which is injured by severe frost: it is, therefore, best to protect the plants with mats when young; they will grow freely in the common garden soil, and in the warmer counties where the weather does not hurt them, they attain the size of trees. <i>L. Benzoin</i> , <i>L. Sassafras</i> , and several others, are deciduous, and in some situations attain a great size. They may be increased by layers, or cuttings of the roots. The bark of <i>L. Benzoin</i> is stimulant and tonic, and in North America it is used in intermittent fevers. In <i>L. fetens</i> an acrid red, or violet juice, is particularly abundant. All the species are more or less aromatic and stomachic. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Evosmus albidus</i> , 2. <i>Laurus Borbonica</i> . | | | |
| vestivalls Yellow 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. 1775 | aggregata Grn. yel. G. Ev. S. China 1821 | albidus, 1 Yellow H. De. S. Carolina 1824 | Benzoin Yel. grn. 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. 1823 |
| bullata Green 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1823 | canariensis Yel. grn. G. Ev. T. Canaries 1815 | carolinensis, 2 Yel. grn. 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1806 | |

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| glabrā . . . Yel. grn. . . 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . 1806 | |
| obtusā . . . Yel. grn. . . 4, H. Ev. T. Carolina . . 1806 | |
| pubescēna . . . Yel. grn. . . 4, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . 1806 | |
| Catesbianā . . . White . . . H. De. S. Carolina . . 1820 | |
| Chloroxylyōn . . . Grn. wht. . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1778 | |
| coriacea . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1810 | |
| crassifolia . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Cayenne . . 1800 | |
| Diospyra . . . Grn. yel. . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1810 | |
| exaltā . . . Wht. yel. . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1810 | |
| foribunda . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1800 | |
| fotēna . . . Grn. yel. . . G. Ev. T. Madeira . . 1760 | |
| geniculatā . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1759 | |
| indicā . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, G. Ev. T. Madeira . . 1665 | |
| nivā S. Ev. T. . . 1820 | |
| nobilis . . . Yel. wht. . . 4, H. Ev. T. S. Eur. . . 1561 | |
| crispā . . . Yel. wht. . . 5, H. Ev. T. | |
| flōre-plenō . . . Yel. wht. . . 5, H. Ev. T. | |
| latifolia . . . Yel. wht. . . 5, F. Ev. T. Asia | |
| salicifolia . . . Yel. wht. . . 4, H. Ev. S. | |
| undulatā . . . Yel. wht. . . 4, H. Ev. S. | |
| variegatā . . . Yel. wht. . . 5, H. Ev. T. | |
| pātēna Wht. yel. . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1824 | |
| pendulā S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1800 | |
| salicifolia . . . Yel. grn. . . 4, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1826 | |
| Sassafras . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1633 | |
| splendens . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1800 | |
| thyriflora . . . Yel. grn. . . H. Ev. T. Madagax . . 1810 | |

LAVANDŪLĀ, Linn. From *lavo*, to wash; in allusion to the use made of its distilled water. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. The hardy kinds are the only plants of this genus worth cultivating; they are much esteemed for the fragrance of their flowers, and are most valued when grown in a dry gravelly soil; they are freely increased by cuttings planted in a shady situation. The frame kinds do well in any light rich soil, and are readily increased from young cuttings in the same kind of soil. *Synonymy* - 1. *L. formosa*.

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| abrotanoidēs . . . Lilac . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Canaris . . 1699 | |
| dentatā . . . Lilac . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1597 | |
| heterophyllā . . . Lilac . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Hybrid . . 1816 | |
| latifolia . . . Lilac . . . 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1568 | |
| multifidā . . . Lilac . . . 8, G. B. S. Eur. . . 1597 | |
| pinnatā . . . Lilac . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . 1777 | |
| pubescēns, 1 . . . Lilac . . . 6, G. Ev. S. . . 1816 | |
| spicā . . . Lilac . . . 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1568 | |
| Stachās . . . Lilac . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1568 | |
| verā . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1563 | |
| viridīs . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Madeira . . 1777 | |

LAVATERĀ, Tournefort. In honour of his friends, the two Lavaters, famous physicians and naturalists of Zurich. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. The greenhouse and frame kinds grow well in any light soil, and are readily increased by cuttings of the ripened wood, planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass. The hardy herbaceous species grow freely in any common soil, and increase by divisions or seeds. The annuals and biennials need only be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymy* - 1. *Empedocles*. 2. *undulata*.

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| acerrifolia . . . Pink . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . 1820 | |
| africanā . . . Pink . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1820 | |
| ambigūā . . . Purple . . . 8, H. A. Naples . . 1824 | |
| arborēā . . . Purple . . . 8, H. B. Britain . . 1820 | |
| australīs . . . Purple . . . 8, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1820 | |
| biennīs . . . Red . . . 8, H. B. Caucasus . . 1819 | |
| creticā . . . Li. blue . . 7, H. A. Candia . . 1723 | |
| flāvā . . . Yellow . . 7, H. A. Sicily . . 1818 | |
| hispidā . . . Pink . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Algiers . . 1804 | |
| lanceolatā . . . Purple . . 8, H. A. Europe . . 1817 | |
| lusitanicā . . . Purple . . 8, F. Ev. S. Portugal . . 1748 | |
| maritimā . . . White . . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597 | |
| mēcāns . . . Purple . . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1796 | |
| neapolitanā . . . Purple . . 8, H. Her. P. Naples . . 1818 | |
| Olbiā . . . Red pur. . 8, F. Ev. S. Provence . . 1570 | |
| phoenicēā . . . Pink . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1816 | |
| plebiā . . . Pale . . 9, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| Pseudo-obliā, 2 . . Red . . 6, G. Ev. S. . . 1817 | |
| punctatā . . . Pale . . 8, H. A. Italy . . 1800 | |
| silvestrensis . . . Pink . . 7, H. B. . . 1821 | |
| svēticensis . . . Purple . . 8, H. A. Portugal . . 1817 | |
| thuringicā . . . Li. blue . . 8, H. Her. P. Germany . . 1731 | |
| trilobā . . . Li. pur. . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1759 | |
| trimēstris . . . Flesh . . 6, H. A. Spain . . 1633 | |
| unguiculatā . . . Lilac . . 8, F. Ev. S. Samos . . 1807 | |

LAVENDER, see Lavandŭlā.
LAVENDER COTTON, see Santolīnā.
LAVENĀ, Smart. Supposed to be of Cingalese origin. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Mere annual weeds, growing in any common soil—*decumbens*, *erecta*.
LAVRĀDIĀ, Vellozo. In honour of the Marquis of Lavradio, a distinguished patron of botany. *Linn.*

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| 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceae</i> . This is a very elegant shrub, requiring a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root freely under a glass, in sand, in heat. | |
| montānā . . . Purple . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1826 | |
| LAWSONĪĀ, Linn. In honour of Isaac Lawson, M.D., author of a <i>Voyage to Carolina</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lythraceae</i> . Ornamental trees, producing their flowers in panicles or racemes; for culture and propagation, see <i>Lauradia</i> . The Egyptian women obtain a paste from the powdered leaves, with which they stain their fingers and feet an orange colour; this they esteem an ornament. It will last for several weeks before there is occasion to renew it. <i>Synonymy</i> - 1. <i>L. inermis</i> , <i>L. spinosa</i> . | |
| albā, 1 . . . White . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1752 | |
| purpurā . . . Purple . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| LAX, loose, supple. LAXMĀNNĪĀ, R. Brown. In honour of E. Laxman, a Siberian traveller. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . An interesting plant, growing freely in loam and peat, and readily increased by divisions. | |
| gracilis . . . Pur. wht. . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824 | |

LEADWORT, see Plumbāgō.
LEAFLETS, small parts of compound leaves.
LEAFY, covered with leaves, or of the consistence of a leaf.
LEANGIŪM, Link. From *leios*, smooth, and *ageion*, a vessel; alluding to the peridium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A genus of minute wart-like *Fungi*, found upon the leaves of mosses, and decaying trunks of trees—*floriforme*, *Trevelyānī*.
LEATHERWOOD, see Dirca.
LEATHERY, thick, of the consistence of leather.
LEBĒCKĪĀ, Thunberg. After Lebeck, some unknown botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Plants of some beauty, succeeding in sandy loam and peat, and multiplied by seeds, or cuttings in sand, under a glass.

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| contaminatā . . . Yellow . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787 | |
| cytisoidēs . . . Yellow . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 | |
| sepiarīā . . . Yellow . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 | |
| sericeā . . . Yellow . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 | |
| subnūdā . . . Yellow . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824 | |
| subternatā . . . Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824 | |

LEBRĒNĪĀ, see Pavōnīā.
LECANŌRĀ, Acharius. From *lekane*, a basin; alluding to the form of the shields. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. This genus comprises some valuable plants. *L. atra*, *hamatomma*, *parella*, and *tartarea*, are used in dyeing, especially the latter, which is in much request for dyeing woollen yarn—*albella*, *apocherā*, *argophyllis*, *atrā*, *brannēā*, *candelarēā*, *polydērpā*, *carneo-lātēā*, *cerinā*, *ceruinā*, *chlorocēnā*, *cincinatā*, *coarctatā*, *crassā*, *effusā*, *elegāns*, *epigadā*, *erythrellā*, *frustulōsā*, *fulgēns*, *galactinā*, *gellidā*, *glabracōmā*, *hamatomamā*, *porphyriā*, *Hagēnī*, *crenulatā*, *Hookeriī*, *hypnōrām*, *lentigērā*, *nuorōrām*, *oculatā*, *parellā*, *pericētā*, *exigūā*, *rābrā*, *rubicōsā*, *salicinā*, *saxicollā*, *sophodēs*, *Stōnēī*, *subfascā*, *tartarēā*, *frigidā*, *tuberculōsā*, *Turneriī*, *upsaliēnsis*, *vērīā*, *ventōsā*, *virellā*, *virellinā*.

LECRĒĀ, Linn. After G. Leche, a Swedish botanist, who died in 1764. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Citaceae*. Small plants, of no beauty, and the commonest culture. *Synonymy* - 1. *L. major*.
infērā . . . White . . 7, H. Her. P. Canada . . 1802
racemulōsā . . . White . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1816
tennifolia . . . White . . 6, H. Her. P. Virginia . . 1823
thymifolia . . . White . . 7, H. Her. P. Canada . . 1780
villosā, 1 . . . White . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812

LECHENAULTĪĀ, R. Brown. Named in compliment to M. Lechenault, a French botanist and traveller. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Goodeniaceae*. Very elegant plants when in blossom. They grow best in a mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the young wood root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonymy* - 1. *L. Baxteri*.
oblātā, 1 . . . Orange . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
formōsā . . . Scarlet . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
LECIDĒĀ, Acharius. From *lekis*, a saucer, and *eidōs*, like; in allusion to the saucer-like shields. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. A very extensive genus of *Fungi*, found in almost every situation, and at all seasons of the year. *Synonymy* - 1. *Lichen* [180]

| LEC | LEI | LEM | LEO |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| <p><i>escharoides</i>. 2. <i>Lichen atrocarpus</i>. 3. <i>Lichen calvus</i>—<i>abietinā</i>, <i>alabastrinā</i>, <i>albā</i>, <i>albō-cæruleascens</i>, <i>türgidā</i>, <i>anōmāllā</i>, <i>anthurinā</i>, <i>aromaticā</i>, <i>atrō-cinēreā</i>, <i>atrō-ālbā</i>, <i>atrō-virens</i>, <i>geogrāphicā</i>, <i>atrō flāvā</i>, <i>atrō-rufā</i>, <i>cæstō-rufā</i>, <i>cānidā</i>, <i>canescens</i>, <i>carnēolā</i>, <i>cinē-rō-fuscā</i>, <i>citrinellā</i>, <i>cōnflōens</i>, <i>conspurcātā</i>, <i>coracīnā</i>, <i>coriticōlā</i>, <i>dādāllē</i>, <i>decipiens</i>, <i>decolorāns</i>, <i>granulōsā</i> 1. <i>dolōsā</i>, <i>Ehrtartiānā</i>, <i>epiphiā</i>, <i>escharoidēs</i>, <i>fumōsā</i> 2. <i>fuscō-atrā</i>, <i>fuscō-lūtēlā</i>, <i>ichmadophilā</i>, <i>imbricā</i>, <i>incānā</i>, <i>lapiidā</i>, <i>Lichtfōtā</i>, <i>lucidā</i>, <i>laridā</i>, <i>lūtēolā</i>, <i>lūtēo-ālbā</i>, <i>marmorēlā</i>, <i>melicēā</i>, <i>microphyllā</i>, <i>miscellā</i>, <i>Odērti</i>, <i>orsthēdā</i>, <i>parasēmā</i>, <i>petrōā</i>, <i>pholidiātā</i>, <i>polytrōpā</i>, <i>quērnedā</i>, <i>riulōsā</i>, <i>rubiformis</i>, <i>rustestrā</i> 3. <i>subulētrām</i>, <i>gēochrōā</i>, <i>sanguināriā</i>, <i>scabrōsā</i>, <i>scālaris</i>, <i>siliicā</i>, <i>spēvrēā</i>, <i>sulphūrēā</i>, <i>uliginōsā</i>, <i>verruculōsā</i>, <i>vesicularis</i>, <i>viridescēns</i>.</p> <p>LECYTHIS, <i>Laffling</i>. From <i>lecythos</i>, an oil-jar; in allusion to the form of the seed-vessels. <i>Linn</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lecythidaceæ</i>. The soil best adapted to these plants is a mixture of loam and sand, and they require to be kept in a strong heat. Cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The fleshy seeds of <i>Lecythis</i> are eatable, but leave a bitter taste in the mouth.</p> <p>LEDEBURIA, <i>Link</i>. After M. Ledebour, a botanical author. <i>Linn</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferæ</i>. <i>L. hyacinthinā</i> is possessed of some beauty, and is of very simple cultivation. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Tragium tauricum</i>.</p> <p><i>hyacinthinā</i> . . . Grnh. wht. G. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1832</p> <p><i>pimpinelloides</i> 1.</p> <p>LEDŪM, <i>Linn</i>. From <i>ledon</i>, the Greek name for a plant now known as the <i>Cistus Ledum</i>. In foliage the present genus agrees with the plant of the ancients. <i>Linn</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericacææ</i>. This is an ornamental genus of plants, well suited for the shrubbery, where they form a fine contrast to <i>Rhododendrons</i>. They thrive best in bog earth, and young plants are obtained from layers, treated in the same way as the <i>Rhododendron</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>L. grænländicum</i>.</p> <p><i>canadēnsis</i> 1 . . . White . . . 4, H. Ev. S. Canada . . .</p> <p><i>latifolium</i> . . . White . . . 4, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1763</p> <p><i>palūstrē</i> . . . White . . . 4, H. Ev. S. Europe . . . 1782</p> <p><i>decumbēns</i> . . . White . . . 4, H. Ev. S. Hud. Bay . . . 1762</p> <p>LEĒĀ, <i>Linn</i>. In honour of James Lee, founder of the Hammersmith nursery, and whose grandson is the present proprietor. <i>Linn</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Vitacææ</i>. Plants only worthy of cultivation in general collections. A mixture of loam and peat suits them well, and good sized cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> <p><i>æquatā</i> . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1777</p> <p><i>cripā</i> . . . White . . . S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1767</p> <p><i>hirtā</i> . . . Green . . . 10, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823</p> <p><i>macrophyllā</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1806</p> <p><i>robustā</i> . . . Green . . . 11, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823</p> <p><i>sambucinā</i> . . . Yellow . . . 10, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1790</p> <p>LEE CHEE, see <i>Euphōriā Litchi</i>.</p> <p>LEEK, see <i>Alliūm Porrām</i>.</p> <p>LEERSIĀ, <i>Swartz</i>. After J. D. Leers, a German botanist. <i>Linn</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineææ</i>. These plants possess little to recommend them. They grow readily in any common soil, and are increased by seeds.</p> <p><i>australis</i> . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1819</p> <p><i>oryzoidēs</i> . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Levant . . . 1793</p> <p><i>virginicā</i> . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1770</p> <p>LEGUME, } a pod, the fruit of leguminous plants.</p> <p>LEGUMEN, }</p> <p>LEGUMINOUS, plants which bear legumes, or pods, such as the pea, the bean, &c.</p> <p>LEMANTHŪM, <i>Michaux</i>. From <i>leimon</i>, a meadow, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower. <i>Linn</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceææ</i>. These plants are worth cultivating. They thrive well in a peat soil, in a damp situation, and are increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1.</p> | | <p><i>Melanthium hybridum, latifolium, racemosum</i>. 2. <i>monoicum, polygamum</i>. 3. <i>virginicum, Helonias virginica, Veratrum virginicum</i>.</p> <p><i>hybridum</i>, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1822</p> <p><i>monoicum</i>, 2 . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1817</p> <p><i>virginicum</i>, 3 . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1768</p> <p>LEMĀNĪĀ, <i>Bory</i>. In honour of M. Leman, a French botanist. <i>Linn</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algeææ</i>. This is rather a curious genus; the species are always found floating in fresh water rivers—<i>fluviatilis-mediā</i>, <i>torulōsā</i>.</p> <p>LEMĀNĀ, <i>Linn</i>. From <i>lepis</i>, a scale; in reference to the form of the plants. <i>Linn</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pistiacææ</i>. Annual weeds, found floating in stagnant water, and known to most under the name of Duckweed—<i>gibbā</i>, <i>minōr</i>, <i>polyrhizā</i>, <i>tristalē</i>.</p> <p>LEMON-GRASS, see <i>Cymbopōgōn Schanānthūs</i>.</p> <p>LENS, see <i>Ervum Lens</i>.</p> <p>LENTICULAR, lens, or pea-shaped.</p> <p>LENTIGINŌSŪS, freckled, pimpled.</p> <p>LENTIL, see <i>Ervum Lens</i>.</p> <p>LEOCĀRPS, <i>Link</i>. From <i>leios</i>, smooth, and <i>karpos</i>, a fruit; in allusion to the smooth peridium. <i>Linn</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. This is found in clusters on rotten wood, and has the appearance of being varnished with vermilion. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Lycoperdon fragile—vernicosū</i> 1</p> <p>LEONŌRIS, <i>Persoon</i>. From <i>leon</i>, a lion, and <i>ous</i>, an ear; in reference to the fancied resemblance in the corolla. <i>Linn</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiālææ</i>. Fine ornamental plants. They require to be grown in loam and peat, and should have plenty of air to allow of their flowering in perfection. Cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>L. nepetifolia</i> requires the treatment commonly given to tender annuals. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Phlomis Leonurus</i>. 2. <i>P. Leonitis</i>.</p> <p><i>internodiā</i> . . . Orange . . . 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822</p> <p><i>Leonuris</i> . . . Scarlet . . . 11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1712</p> <p><i>nepetifolia</i> . . . Orange . . . 9, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1778</p> <p><i>ovātā</i>, 2 . . . Orange . . . 6, S. A. C. G. H. . . 1713</p> <p>LEŌNTICĒ, <i>Linn</i>. Abridged from <i>Leontopetalon</i>, which is derived from <i>leon</i>, a lion, and <i>petalon</i>, a leaf; because of the resemblance of the leaf of <i>L. leontopetalon</i> to the impression of a lion's foot. <i>Linn</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Berberacææ</i>. Plants of little beauty, succeeding in any common soil, and increased by offsets, or seeds.</p> <p><i>altāicā</i> . . . Yellow . . . 4, F. Tu. P. Siberia . . . 1822</p> <p><i>Chrysogōnūm</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Tu. P. Levant . . . 1740</p> <p><i>leontopetalōn</i> . . . Yellow . . . 4, F. Tu. P. Levant . . . 1597</p> <p><i>odessinā</i> . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Tu. P. Odessa . . . 1828</p> <p><i>vesicariā</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Tu. P. Siberia . . . 1821</p> <p>LEŌSTŌDŌN, <i>Linn</i>. From <i>leon</i>, a lion, and <i>odous</i>, a tooth; in allusion to the tooth-like divisions of the leaves. <i>Linn</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositææ</i>. Herbaceous plants, of no value. They grow in any common soil, and increase freely by seeds, or divisions of the roots. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Prenanthis bulbosus</i>. 2. <i>Taraxacum ceratophorum</i>. 3. <i>T. glaucanthum</i>. 4. <i>T. bicolor</i>. 5. <i>Leontodon lividus</i>. 6. <i>L. alpinus—alpinus</i>, <i>bessarabicus</i>, <i>bulbosus</i> 1. <i>cichoriacææ</i>, <i>ceratophōrū</i> 2. <i>corniculātūs</i>, <i>cripōdūs</i>, <i>erythrospermūs</i>, <i>glaucānthō</i> 3. <i>glaucescēns</i>, <i>lavigātūs</i>, <i>leucānthō</i> 4. <i>nigricāns</i>, <i>obovātūs</i>, <i>palūstris</i>, <i>serotīnus</i>, <i>Stevēnii</i>, <i>taraxacūm</i>.</p> <p>LEŌSTŌPŌDĪŪM, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>leon</i>, a lion, and <i>pous</i>, a foot; the heads of the flowers have been fancifully likened to a lion's foot. <i>Linn</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositææ</i>. This plant does best cultivated in peat soil; it is well suited for ornamenting rock-work, and is increased by seeds, or divisions of the roots. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>vulgare</i>, <i>Gnaphalium Leontopodium</i>.</p> <p><i>helvéticūm</i>, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1776</p> <p>LEONŌRŪS, <i>Linn</i>. From <i>leon</i>, a lion, and <i>oura</i>, a tail; in allusion to the appearance of the spike of flowers. <i>Linn</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiātææ</i>. The herbaceous species grow freely in common garden soil, and increase readily by seeds. The other kinds require to be treated similar to other hardy and half-hardy annuals and biennials. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>L. crispus</i>. 2. <i>L. villosus</i>, <i>L. condensatus</i>. 3. <i>L. heterophyllum</i>. 4. <i>L. altāicus</i>, <i>L. multifidus</i>.</p> <p><i>Cardiācā</i> . . . Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .</p> <p><i>crispūs</i>, 1 . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1658</p> | |

| LEO | LEP | LEP | LEP |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| villoſa, 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1820 | | | |
| meſſia . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1824 | | | |
| lanata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1752 | | | |
| marubiaſtrum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. Europe . . . 1710 | | | |
| multifida . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. Europe . . . 1817 | | | |
| neglecta . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1818 | | | |
| sibirica, 3 . . . Red . . . 7, H. B. S. Siberia . . . 1759 | | | |
| tatarica, 4 . . . Flesh . . . 9, H. B. Russia . . . 1756 | | | |
| LEOPARD'S BANE, see <i>Doronicum</i> . | | | |
| LEOPARD'S BANE, see <i>Arnicum Doronicum</i> . | | | |
| LEOPOLDINIA. Named by Martius, in memory of the late Empress of Brazil. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceæ</i> . A fine palm, requiring similar treatment to other Brazilian palms. | | | |
| palchra | Palm. Brazil | 1825 | |
| LEOPTIX, <i>Hill</i> . The meaning is not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A genus of very little interest, found on the ground in moist woods, or on trees— <i>infundibuliformis, labrica, nana</i> . | | | |
| LEOPTHES, <i>Swartz</i> . From <i>lepos</i> , bark, or <i>lepis</i> , small, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; the plants of this genus have very small flowers, and grow upon the bark of trees. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . This is one of the most pigmy of orchideæ, with the habit of a <i>Pleurothallis</i> . It can only be grown under a bell-glass, among damp moss, in a cool part of the house. | | | |
| tridentata | Yel. par. | 1 | S. Epi. Jamaica |
| LEPECHINIA, <i>Willdenow</i> . In honour of John Lepechin, a Russian botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . Rather pretty plants, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased by cuttings, planted under a glass. <i>L. spicata</i> requires to be protected in frosty weather. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Horminum caulescens</i> . | | | |
| cheopodifolia | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1818 |
| spicata, 1 | Pa. yel. | 7, F. Her. P. Mexico | 1800 |
| LEPIDANTHUS, <i>Willdenow</i> . From <i>lepis</i> , a scale, and <i>agathis</i> , a ball. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceæ</i> . This genus is nearly related to <i>Justicia</i> ; it thrives well in any light rich soil; and cuttings of the young wood, planted in the same kind of soil, and placed under a glass, will root in a very short time. | | | |
| cristata | S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1820 | |
| LEPIDUM, <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>lepis</i> , a scale; in allusion to the shape of the pods, which appear like little scales. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Most of these plants are uninteresting, and none of them pretty. <i>L. sativum</i> is the well-known garden cress. They are all easily increased by seeds sown in the open ground. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Thlaspi campestre</i> . 2. <i>Cochlearia Draba</i> . 3. <i>Thlaspi hirtum</i> . 4. <i>Lepidium graminifolium</i> . 5. <i>L. graminifolium</i> . | | | |
| sativum | White | 6, H. A. Persia | 1548 |
| crispum | White | 6, H. A. Persia | 1548 |
| latifolium | White | 6, H. A. Persia | 1548 |
| <i>affines, bonariensæ, campestræ 1, capensæ, cardamines, chalcopnæ, cordatum, coronopifolium, crassifolium, Cunninghamianum, cuneifolium, densiflorum, divaricatum, Draba 2, Ekloniæ, Gussoniæ, hirtum 3, hyssopifolium, Iberis 4, incisum, latifolium, lineare, lyratum, Menziesii, micranthum, Nova-Hollandiæ, oleraceum, perfoliatum, Piccadilli, ruderale, spinosum, subulatum, suffruticosum 5, vesicarium, virginicum.</i> | | | |
| LEPIDOSPERMA, <i>Labillardiere</i> . From <i>lepis</i> , a scale, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed; in allusion to the scaly appearance of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceæ</i> . This plant is not possessed of much interest; it will grow in any kind of soil, and is increased by divisions. | | | |
| gladiata | Apetal | 7, Grass. N. Holl. | 1819 |
| LEPIDOTIS, covered with scurfy dots. | | | |
| LEPRÆTIX, <i>Linn</i> . From <i>lepra</i> , leprosy; the plants on which the species grow appear as if diseased with leprosy. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . Found most common on old pales, or rocks. They are generally of a yellowish cast. <i>L. ochracea</i> is one of the Lichens used in dyeing— <i>chlorina, flavæ, ochraceæ, viridescens</i> . | | | |
| LEPROUS, covered with spots, or scales. | | | |
| LEPROUSLY-SILVERY, } covered with white or silvery | | | |
| LEPROUSLY-WHITE, } scales, or scurf, resembling | | | |
| LEPROUSLY-TOMENTOSÆ, } the leprosy. | | | |
| LEPROUSLY-TOMENTOSÆ, covered with shaggy down, having the appearance of leprosy. | | | |
| LEPTALÆUM, <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>leptaleos</i> , slender; in allusion to the slender filiform leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . The seed of this annual species has only to be sown in the open ground. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Sisymbrium filifolium</i> . | | | |
| filifolium, 1 | Yellow | 6, H. A. Siberia | 1820 |
| LEPTANDRA, <i>Nuttall</i> . From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>aner</i> , an anther. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> . The plants of this genus are well adapted for ornamenting flower-borders, and are readily increased by divisions of the roots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Veronica sibirica</i> . 2. <i>V. virginica</i> . | | | |
| sibirica, 1 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Dauria | 1779 |
| virginica, 2 | White | 7, H. Her. P. Virginia | 1714 |
| incarnata | Flesh | 7, H. Her. P. Virginia | 1714 |
| LEPTANTHUS, <i>Michaux</i> . From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; the tube of the flower is long and slender. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pontederaceæ</i> . This species may be preserved in a peat soil, in a very moist situation; it is increased by offsets. | | | |
| gramineus | Yellow | 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| LEPTOCARPÆÆ, <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; in allusion to the slender fruit-pods. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . The seed of this annual should be sown in the open ground early in spring. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Turritis Loeselii</i> , <i>Sisymbrium Loeselii</i> — <i>Loeselii 1</i> . | | | |
| LEPTOCARPUS, <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Restiaceæ</i> . A mere weed, requiring to be grown in the greenhouse, and increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Schenodium tenax</i> — <i>tendz 1</i> | | | |
| LEPTOCHLØA, <i>Beauvois</i> . From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>chloa</i> , grass; in allusion to the slender habit of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . This genus consists for the most part of annuals. They grow in any soil, and are increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Poa chinensis</i> . | | | |
| cyosuroides | Apetal | 5, Grass. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| douningiana | Apetal | 6, Grass. W. Ind. | 1820 |
| filiformis, 1 | Apetal | 7, Grass. China | 1820 |
| procera | Apetal | 7, Grass. Brazil | 1823 |
| tenuervisum | Apetal | 6, Grass. China | 1820 |
| virgata | Apetal | 7, Grass. W. Ind. | 1727 |
| LEPTOMERIX, <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>meris</i> , a part. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Santalaceæ</i> . Ornamental plants, succeeding well in a soil composed of loam and peat in equal parts; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root readily in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Thesium drupaceum</i> . | | | |
| felda | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| Billardiæ, 1 | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| LEPTOMERIS, <i>Agardh</i> . From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>meros</i> , a thread. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . These plants are found floating in the water. They consist of very slender intertangled filaments, from the extreme fineness of which the generic name is contrived— <i>clavatus, lacteus, minutissimus, nanus</i> . | | | |
| LEPTOPHYLLUS, slender-leaved. | | | |
| LEPTOSIPHON, <i>Bentham</i> . From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>siphon</i> , a tube; in allusion to the slenderness of the tube of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniaceæ</i> . These are very elegant annuals, well worthy of a place in every flower-border. The seed should be sown in a peat soil. Seeds sown in autumn will flower in April and May, and seed sown in spring will produce flowers in autumn. | | | |
| androsæta | Blue wht. | 8, H. A. California | 1833 |
| densiflora | Purple | 6, H. A. California | 1833 |
| corolla-alba | White | 6, H. A. California | 1833 |
| LEPTOSPERMUM, <i>Forster</i> . From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed; in allusion to the small narrow seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceæ</i> . All the plants of this genus are well worthy of extensive cultivation, as well for the neatness of their foliage as for the beauty of their blossoms. They thrive best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass; they may also be raised from seeds, but plants from cuttings are preferable, as they flower when young, and those raised from seeds do not flower till they become large. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Billotia flexuosa</i> . 2. <i>L. grandifolium</i> . 3. <i>B. marginata</i> . 4. <i>L. stellatum</i> . | | | |
| arachnoideum | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1795 |
| attenuatum | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1795 |

| LEP | LES | LES | LEU |
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| baccatum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1790 | | procumbens . . . Purple . . . 7, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. . . 1816 | |
| emarginatum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1818 | | prostrata . . . Purple . . . 7, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. . . 1810 | |
| flexuosum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1787 | | Stuevi . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1824 | |
| fluviuosum, 1 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | villosa, 3 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1819 | |
| grandiflorum, 2 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1810 | | violacea . . . Violet . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1739 | |
| imbricatum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | divergens, 4 . . . Violet . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800 | |
| lanigerum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1790 | | reticulata, 5 . . . Purple . . . H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1816 | |
| lanigerum, 3 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1774 | | sessiliflora, 6 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | |
| marginatum, 3 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 | | | |
| multicaule . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| obliquum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1800 | | | |
| obtusum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. . . 1820 | | | |
| parvifolium . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1789 | | | |
| pendulum . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . | | | |
| porophyllum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1800 | | | |
| scoparium . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1772 | | | |
| grandiflorum . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Pt. Jack. . . 1817 | | | |
| rubiculae . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1817 | | | |
| sericeum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1818 | | | |
| squarrosum . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . | | | |
| thymifolium . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| triloculare . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1800 | | | |
| tuberculatum, 4 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1816 | | | |
| LEPTOSTEMĀ, D. Don. From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>stema</i> , a crown. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is a strong-growing plant, attaining the height of seven or eight feet; the flowers are produced in large panicles. It will grow well in a rich light soil, protected from severe frosts, and may be increased by seeds, or by separating the roots. | | | |
| maximum . . . Whitsh. . . 9, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1827 | | | |
| LEPTOSTRŌMĀ, Fries. From <i>leptos</i> , thin, and <i>stroma</i> , a layer; in allusion to the thin consistence of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . These species are found on the stalks of ferns, and on the leaves of some plants— <i>caricinum</i> , <i>filicinum</i> , <i>scirpinum</i> , <i>Spiræa</i> . | | | |
| LEPTŌTES, Lindley. From <i>leptos</i> , slender; in allusion to the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This is a pretty little species, growing rather freely among broken potsheds, decayed vegetable matter, and moss, and may be increased by divisions. | | | |
| bicolor . . . Wht. red . . . 4, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1831 | | | |
| LEPYRŌDĪĀ, R. Brown. From <i>lepyrodes</i> , scaly; because the bracteas are within the scales of the spike. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Restiaceae</i> . This plant requires the protection of the greenhouse. A mixture of light sand, loam, and peat, in equal portions, suits it well, and it may be increased by dividing the roots. | | | |
| gracilis . . . Apetal. . . 5, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| LĒRĪĀ, Named by Decandolle, in compliment to his friend M. Leri. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Mere biennial weeds. They are natives of the West Indies. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Tussilago nutans</i> — <i>albicans</i> , <i>nūtans</i> 1, <i>pūmīlā</i> . | | | |
| LĒSKĒĀ, Hedwig. In honour of N. G. Leske, professor of natural history at Marburg. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A genus of mosses, sometimes united to <i>Hypnum</i> , which it very much resembles in habit. They are found during spring and summer on the trunks of trees, &c. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hypnum atroviens</i> , <i>attenuatum</i> . 2. <i>Pterogonium rotundifolium</i> . 3. <i>Hypnum medium</i> , <i>inundatum</i> — <i>complanatā</i> , <i>dendrorōdes</i> , <i>incurvatā</i> 1, <i>lūdicā</i> 2, <i>polyanthā</i> , <i>polycārpā</i> 3, <i>pūlchellā</i> , <i>rufescēns</i> , <i>sericā</i> , <i>trichomanōidēs</i> . | | | |
| LESPEDEZĀ, Michaux. In honour of M. Lespedez, once governor of Florida, and a great patron of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Very showy plants when in flower. The herbaceous kinds grow well in peat borders, and are increased by dividing the roots in spring. The shrubby kinds must be grown in a mixture of sand and peat; and cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass. The seeds of the annual kinds should be sown in a peat border, in a sheltered situation. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Anthyllis cuneata</i> . 2. <i>Hedysarum junceum</i> . 3. <i>L. hirtā</i> . 4. <i>L. divergens</i> . 5. <i>L. reticulata</i> . 6. <i>L. sessiliflora</i> . | | | |
| angustifolia . . . Pa. pur. . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800 | | | |
| agittata . . . Striped . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1793 | | | |
| ericarpha, 1 . . . Violet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1819 | | | |
| frutescens . . . Purple . . . 7, H. De. S. Virginia . . . 1789 | | | |
| glomerata . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Tw. A. E. Ind. . . 1819 | | | |
| juncea, 2 . . . White . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Siberia . . . 1776 | | | |
| polystachya . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1789 | | | |
| | | annā . . . Red . . . 6, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1731 | |
| | | annularis . . . Purple . . . 7, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1816 | |
| | | brachystachya . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1826 | |
| | | diffusa . . . Red . . . 7, G. Tr. A. C. G. H. . . 1792 | |
| | | falciiformis . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1826 | |
| | | frutescens . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1826 | |
| | | perennans . . . Red . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1776 | |
| | | procumbens . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1753 | |
| | | pulchra . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817 | |
| | | LESTIBUDĒSĪĀ, Thours. In honour of F. J. Lestiboudois, a Flemish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceae</i> . These plants are not possessed of much beauty. A light rich soil suits all the species well. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Celosia paniculata</i> . | |
| | | paniculata, 1 . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, S. B. Jamaica . . . 1733 | |
| | | trigyna . . . White . . . 8, S. B. Senegal . . . 1773 | |
| | | virgata . . . Green . . . 9, S. Ev. S. . . 1815 | |
| | | LĒTSŌMĪĀ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of J. C. Lettsom, M.D., F.R.S., a famous English naturalist, and author of a work on the Means of Preserving Objects of Natural History in 1772. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ternstroemiaceae</i> . A very beautiful shrub. It must be grown in the stove, in the same kind of soil as recommended for <i>Leptomeria</i> . | |
| | | tomentosa . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1823 | |
| | | LETTUCE, see Lactŕed. | |
| | | LEUCADĒNDRŌN, Linn. From <i>leukos</i> , white, and <i>dendron</i> , a tree; in allusion to the white leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i> . A genus of splendid evergreen shrubs, with handsome foliage, and heads of yellow flowers. <i>L. argenteum</i> , or the Silver-tree, grows to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, with beautiful silky leaves; it is on that account admirably adapted for ornamenting conservatories. They grow best in loam and peat, with a small portion of sand, provided the pots are carefully drained, and not overwatered. Cuttings of the ripened wood will root readily planted in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Protea stellaris</i> . | |
| | | abietinum . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789 | |
| | | ascendens . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 | |
| | | æmulum . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789 | |
| | | angustatum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 | |
| | | argenteum . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1693 | |
| | | buxifolium . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 | |
| | | caudatum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 | |
| | | cinereum . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818 | |
| | | comosum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818 | |
| | | concinnum . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1700 | |
| | | concolor . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 | |
| | | corymbosum . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790 | |
| | | decorum . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790 | |
| | | decurrens . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 | |
| | | floridum . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795 | |
| | | fusciflorum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | |
| | | glabrum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810 | |
| | | Globulariæ . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810 | |
| | | grandiflorum . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789 | |
| | | imbricatum . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790 | |
| | | inflexum . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 | |
| | | Levisanūs . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 | |
| | | linifolium . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | |
| | | marginatum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 | |
| | | ovale . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818 | |
| | | platypermum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818 | |
| | | plumosum . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 | |
| | | pubescens . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1819 | |
| | | retatum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810 | |
| | | salignum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 | |
| | | scabrum . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 | |
| | | sericeum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817 | |

| LEU | LEU | LEU | LIA |
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| spatulátum . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | | nearly allied. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Protea candicans</i> . 2. <i>Leucodendron grandiflorum</i> . | |
| squarrosúm . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824 | | attenuátum . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | |
| stretítum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 | | caudicis, 1 . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 | |
| tórtum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 | | conocárpum . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | |
| uliginosúm . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 | | ellipticúm . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1803 | |
| venosúm . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816 | | formosúm . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1784 | |
| virgátum . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | | grandiflorúm, 2 . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | |
| LEUCĀS, Burmann. From <i>leukos</i> , white; because o the downy whiteness of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . These plants are not possessed of much beauty. They will grow freely in any common soil. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>L. Plunkenetii</i> . 2. <i>Phlomis chinensis</i> . 3. <i>P. zeylanica</i> . 4. <i>P. martinicensis</i> . | | hypophyllum . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1787 | |
| | | lineáre . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | |
| | | mediúm . . . Orange . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1794 | |
| | | parlé . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 | |
| | | pátulum . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | |
| | | puberúm . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | |
| | | spatulátum . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1825 | |
| | | tomentosúm . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 | |
| | | tórtum . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | |
| | | LEUCORHĪZĀ, white-rooted. | |
| | | LEUCOSTĒMMĀ, Bentham. Derived from <i>leukos</i> , white, and <i>stemma</i> , a crown; on account of the white downy seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is a very fine species, well deserving of extensive cultivation. It may be referred to <i>Ellichrysum</i> for culture and propagation. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ellichrysum vestitum</i> . | |
| | | vestitúm, 1 . . . White . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | |
| | | LEUCÓXYLON, white-wooded. | |
| | | LEUZĒĀ, Named by Decandolle, in honour of his friend De Leuze. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . These are dwarf ornamental plants, seldom exceeding nine inches in height, and producing large purple flowers. Any common garden soil suits them, and they may be increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cnicus carthamoides</i> . 2. <i>Centaurea confertifera</i> . 3. <i>Cirsium salinum</i> , <i>Centaurea altaica</i> . | |
| | | alticĀ . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1822 | |
| | | australis . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1821 | |
| | | carthamoidis, 1 . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1816 | |
| | | confertifĀ, 2 . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1683 | |
| | | salliná, 3 . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1817 | |
| | | LEVISTĪCUM, Koch. From <i>levo</i> , to assuage; the plant is said to relieve flatulency. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . This plant succeeds well in common garden soil, and is easily increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ligusticum levisticum</i> . | |
| | | officialis, 1 . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . 1596 | |
| | | LEWISĪĀ, Pursh. In honour of Captain M. Lewis, who accompanied Captain Clarke to the Rocky Mountains. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cactaceae</i> . Light loam and brick rubbish is a good soil for this plant, and it may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. | |
| | | redvivĀ . . . Rose . . . H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1826 | |
| | | LEYSSĒĀ, Linn. In honour of Frederick William Leysser, a famous German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Ornamental plants, requiring to be grown in a peat soil, mixed with a little loam; and cuttings, planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, will root without difficulty. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Stachelina gnaphaloides</i> . | |
| | | ciliatĀ . . . Orange . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816 | |
| | | gnaphaloides . . . Orange . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | |
| | | polifoliĀ . . . Orange . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | |
| | | squarrosĀ, 1 . . . Orange . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1815 | |
| | | LEYCESTERĪĀ, Wallich named this genus in honour of his friend William Leycester, once chief judge at Bengal, a munificent and zealous patron of horticulture. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Caprifoliaceae</i> . This is an elegant and most beautiful shrub when in flower, from the contrast of the deep green hue of its stem and leaves, with the purple colour of the large bracteas and the berries. A light soil suits it best, and it is readily increased by cuttings taken off in autumn or spring, or by seeds. It is well adapted to the front of shrubberies. It will require the protection of a mat in winter. | |
| | | formosĀ . . . Wht. pur. 8, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1824 | |
| | | LIATRĪS, Schreber. The meaning of the name is not known. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . These are very charming little plants, with spikes of purple or pink flowers. It is best to take them out of the border in winter, and preserve in pots of sandy loam and peat, and in spring they may be planted out in the open border in the same kind of soil. Young plants are easily obtained by divisions. | |
| biřorĀ . . . White . . 8, G. A. Ceylon . . 1819 | | | |
| cephalotĀs . . . White . . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1818 | | | |
| chinensis, 2 . . . White . . 7, S. A. China . . 1820 | | | |
| fiacĀdĀ . . . White . . 8, G. A. N. Holl. . 1823 | | | |
| hullifoliĀ, 3 . . . White . . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1816 | | | |
| aspera 1, <i>indica</i> , <i>martinicensis</i> 4, <i>urticifolia</i> , <i>zeylanica</i> . LEUCOCĀRPUS, G. Don. From <i>leukos</i> , white, and <i>karpós</i> , a berry; in allusion to the white fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . A curious little plant, growing best in peat and loam. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Mimulus perfoliatus</i> . | | | |
| alátus, 1 . . . Yellow . . F. A. Vera Cruz . . 1830 | | | |
| LEUCOCĀRYNĒ, Lindley. From <i>leukos</i> , white, and <i>koryne</i> , a club; because of the white sterile anthers. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . These plants will succeed well in a light sandy soil, and increase by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Brodiaea alliacea</i> . 2. <i>B. ixioides</i> . | | | |
| alliacĀ, 1 . . . White . . F. Bl. P. Chile . . 1825 | | | |
| ixioides, 2 . . . Lilac . 10, F. Bl. P. Chile . . 1821 | | | |
| orogĀtĀ . . . White . . 8, F. Bl. P. Valparaiso . 1826 | | | |
| LEUCODŌN, Schweigger. From <i>leukos</i> , white, and <i>odon</i> , a tooth; on account of the colour and shape of the peristome. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . A species of moss, with long stems, creeping over stones, the bark of trees, &c. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Dicranum sciuroloides</i> — <i>sciuroloides</i> 1. | | | |
| LEUCŌTUM, Linn. From <i>leukos</i> , white, and <i>ion</i> , a violet; in reference to the colour of the flower; whence the English name, Snow-flake. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . Hardy bulbs, growing to the height of twelve or eighteen inches, and producing spikes of pretty white flowers, like the Snow-drop. Sandy loam suits them best, and they are increased by offsets from the bulbs. | | | |
| æstivúm . . . White . . 5, H. Bl. P. England . . | | | |
| pulehellúm . . . White . . 4, H. Bl. P. . . | | | |
| vernúm . . . White . . 2, H. Bl. P. Germany . 1596 | | | |
| carpathicúm . . . White . . 2, H. Bl. P. C. v. M. . 1816 | | | |
| multiplex . . . White . . 3, H. Bl. P. Gardens . . | | | |
| LEUCOPŌSIS, R. Brown. From <i>leukos</i> , white, and <i>pogon</i> , a beard; because of the white hairs with which the limb of the corolla is bearded. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Epacridaceae</i> . These plants are well worth a place in every greenhouse. They will grow well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, with the pots well drained, and care must be taken never to overwater them. The tops of the very young shoots, taken off, and planted in sand, under a glass, will root freely. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Styphelia obovatus</i> . 2. <i>S. Richei</i> . 3. <i>L. parviflorus</i> . | | | |
| amplexicaulis . . . White . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1815 | | | |
| appressús . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820 | | | |
| collinús . . . White . . 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1824 | | | |
| cruciatús . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1815 | | | |
| interruptús . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1826 | | | |
| juniperoides . . . White . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1804 | | | |
| lanceolatús . . . White . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1790 | | | |
| microphyllús . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1818 | | | |
| obovatús, 1 . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| polystachys . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1826 | | | |
| Richei, 2 . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822 | | | |
| setigerĀ . . . White . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | |
| striátus . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823 | | | |
| verticillátus . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Holl. . 1837 | | | |
| virgátus . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1824 | | | |
| LEUCOSPĒRMUM, R. Brown. From <i>leukos</i> , white, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed; in allusion to the downy seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i> . An interesting genus of plants, with entire downy, or hairy leaves, and terminal heads of yellow flowers; for culture and propagation, see <i>Protea</i> , to which this genus is | | | |

| LIB | LIG | LIG | LIM |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| bellidifolia | Pink | 8, F. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| borealis | Pink | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| corymbosa | Purple | 9, F. Her. P. Carolina 1825 | |
| cyndrica | Pink | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1811 | |
| elegans | Purple | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1787 | |
| gracilis | Purple | 9, F. Her. P. Carolina 1818 | |
| graminifolia | Pink | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| heterophylla | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1790 | |
| intermedia | Purple | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1823 | |
| odoratissima | Purple | 9, F. Her. P. Carolina 1786 | |
| paniculata | Purple | 8, F. Her. P. Carolina 1826 | |
| pilosâ | Purple | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1783 | |
| pumila | Purple | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| pycnostachya | Purple | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1732 | |
| scariosa | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1739 | |
| sphaeroides | Purple | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1817 | |
| squarrosa | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1732 | |
| spicata | Purple | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1732 | |
| tenuifolia | Purple | 9, H. Her. P. Carolina 1820 | |
| turbinata | Purple | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1823 | |
| LĪBER, the inner bark. | | | |
| LĪBERĪĀ, Sprengel. In compliment to Mademoiselle M. A. Libert de Malmédj, a Belgian lady, to whom the French Flora is indebted for a great number of new species. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceæ</i> . This ornamental species thrives well in an equal mixture of loam and peat, and may be increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Sisyrrinchium formosum</i> . | | | |
| formosa | White | 5, F. Her. P. Chiloe 1831 | |
| LĪCĒĀ, Schrader. The meaning is not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungl.</i> A species about the size of a pin's head, found chiefly on rotten wood— <i>fragifromis</i> . | | | |
| LĪCHĪNĀ, Agardh. Derived from <i>Lichen</i> ; on account of the resemblance. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ</i> . By some botanists, this genus has been referred to the <i>Lichens</i> , and by others they are said to be <i>Algæ</i> in one stage of their existence, and <i>Lichens</i> in another— <i>confinis, pygmaea</i> . | | | |
| LĪCHTENSTEĪNĀ, Chamisso. In honour of M. Von Lichtenstein, a celebrated German botanist, and professor of medicine at Berlin. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Pretty plants, with blue flowers. They grow well in sandy loam, and young plants are readily obtained from seeds. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Cymation levigatum</i> . | | | |
| levigata, 1 | Blue | G. Her. P. C. G. H. 1824 | |
| undulata | Blue | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. 1814 | |
| LĪCULĀ, Rumphius. The name of the species in the Macassar language. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Palmeæ</i> . These are very beautiful palms, requiring a sandy loam and strong moist heat to grow in. In Macassar, they make tobacco-pipes of the narrow leaves, while the middle broad one is used for wrapping up fruit, &c. | | | |
| petata | Whit. yel. | Palm. E. Ind. 1825 | |
| spinosa | Whit. grn. | Palm. E. Ind. 1802 | |
| LĪP, the calyx which falls off from the flower in a single piece. | | | |
| LĪDBĒCKĪĀ, Berger. In honour of E. G. Lidbeck, an acute Swedish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Leyssera</i> . <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Cotula quinqueloba</i> . | | | |
| lobata, 1 | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | |
| pectinata | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1744 | |
| LĪCHTFOOTĪĀ, L'Heritier. In honour of the Rev. J. Lightfoot, author of the first <i>Flora Scotica</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campanulaceæ</i> . Ornamental under shrubs, growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat; and young cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>tenella</i> . 2. <i>Campanula fruticosa, interrupta</i> . | | | |
| Loddigesii, 1 | Pa. blue | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1822 | |
| oxycoecoides | Blue | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1787 | |
| subulata, 2 | Blue | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1787 | |
| LĪONŪS, woody. | | | |
| LĪONŪM VĪTĒ TRĒR, see Gnatachm. | | | |
| LĪŪĪĀ, the membrane at the top of the petiole of grasses. | | | |
| LĪGULĀTE, strap-shaped. | | | |
| LĪŪSTRĪCŪM, Koch. So named because of some of the species growing in Liguria. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Hardy herbaceous and biennial plants not worth cultivating. They will grow in any soil, and are increased by seeds. <i>Synonymes:</i> | | | |
| 1. <i>Sion peregrinum</i> . 2. <i>Cnidium pyrenaicum</i> . 3. <i>Selinum Segueri</i> — <i>altatum</i> , 1. <i>baleaticum, candidum, ferulaceum</i> 2. <i>obtusifolium, peregrinum, pyrenicum, scoticum, Seguerii</i> 3. <i>Sprengelii</i> . | | | |
| LĪŪSTRŪM, Linn. From <i>ligare</i> , to tie; in allusion to the very flexible branches. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Olacææ</i> . These plants are well suited for making hedges, especially the evergreen varieties of <i>L. vulgare</i> . <i>L. lucidum</i> , and its variety, if grown in the open air, will require protecting in winter; they are easily increased by cuttings. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>L. nepalense</i> . | | | |
| lucidum | White | 6, F. Ev. S. China 1794 | |
| floribundum | White | 7, F. Ev. S. China 1794 | |
| spicatum, 1 | White | 6, H. De. S. Nepal 1823 | |
| vulgatum | White | 6, H. De. S. Britain | |
| augustifolium | White | 6, H. De. S. Britain | |
| chlorocarpum | White | 6, H. Ev. S. Britain | |
| leucocarpum | White | 6, H. De. S. Britain | |
| sempervirens | White | 6, H. Ev. S. Italy | |
| variegatum | White | 6, H. De. S. Britain | |
| xanthocarpum | White | 8, H. De. S. Italy | |
| LĪLĀC, see Syringâ. | | | |
| LĪLĪŪM, Tournefort. Derived from the Celtic word <i>li</i> , signifying whiteness; on account of the beautiful white flowers of the original species. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliacææ</i> . This is a fine ornamental and well-known genus; most of the species succeed in a light rich soil, but the American species should be grown in peat. All the kinds are readily increased by offsets from the bulbs. In Kamschatka, the root of <i>L. Pomponium</i> is cultivated the same as the potato is in this country. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>L. fulgens</i> . 2. <i>L. autumnale</i> . 3. <i>L. speciosissimum</i> . 4. <i>L. lancifolium</i> . 5. <i>L. lancifolium-roseum</i> . 6. <i>L. pensylvanicum</i> . | | | |
| Andinum | Scarlet | 7, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. 1819 | |
| atrosanguineum, 1 | Drk. red | 7, G. Bl. P. Japan 1835 | |
| aurantiacum | Orange | 7, F. Bl. P. Japan 1835 | |
| aurantium | Drk. or. | 6, H. Bl. P. Italy 1835 | |
| florè-plenò | Drk. or. | 6, H. Bl. P. | |
| minus | Orange | 6, H. Bl. P. | |
| variegatum | Drk. or. | 6, H. Bl. P. | |
| bulbiferum | Orange | 6, H. Bl. P. Italy 1596 | |
| minus | Orange | 6, H. Bl. P. | |
| umbellatum | Orange | 6, H. Bl. P. Italy 1596 | |
| variegatum | Orange | 6, H. Bl. P. | |
| Boseiandum | Orange | 6, H. Bl. P. Siberia 1929 | |
| canadense | Lgt. or. | 7, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. 1829 | |
| rubrum | Orange | 7, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. 1829 | |
| candidum | White | 6, H. Bl. P. Levant 1596 | |
| spicatum | White | 6, H. Bl. P. | |
| striatum | White | 6, H. Bl. P. | |
| variegatum | White | 6, H. Bl. P. | |
| volucellatum, 2 | Orange | 7, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. 1819 | |
| Catesbaei | Scarlet | 7, H. Bl. P. China 1806 | |
| Chalcedonicum | Scarlet | 7, H. Bl. P. Levant 1796 | |
| concolor | Red | 7, H. Bl. P. China 1806 | |
| coru-cans | Scarlet | 8, G. Bl. P. | |
| croceum | Yellow | 7, H. Bl. P. 1596 | |
| eximium, 3 | White | 7, G. Bl. P. Japan 1834 | |
| glabrum | Orange | 6, H. Bl. P. 1596 | |
| japonicum | White | 7, H. Bl. P. China 1804 | |
| latifolium | Orange | 7, H. Bl. P. Europe 1820 | |
| longifolium | White | 5, H. Bl. P. China 1820 | |
| Martagon | Purple | 7, H. Bl. P. Germany 1596 | |
| albo-plenò | White | 7, H. Bl. P. Germany | |
| pubescens | Orange | 6, H. Bl. P. Germany 1596 | |
| sepâlis albis | White | 7, H. Bl. P. Germany | |
| sepâlis-plurimis | Purple | 7, H. Bl. P. Gardens | |
| monadelphum | Yellow | 6, H. Bl. P. Caucasus 1820 | |
| Nepalense | White | 7, H. Bl. P. Nepal 1825 | |
| penduliflorum | Copper col. | 6, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. 1830 | |
| peregrinum | White | 6, H. Bl. P. C. G. H. 1824 | |
| ptilodaphnicum | Scarlet | 7, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. 1757 | |
| Pomponium | Red | 5, H. Bl. P. Siberia 1659 | |
| florè-plenò | Red | 6, H. Bl. P. | |
| pumilum | Scarlet | 7, H. Bl. P. Dauria 1816 | |
| pyrenaicum | Drk. or. | 7, H. Bl. P. Pyrenees 1596 | |
| florè-plenò | Yellow | 7, H. Bl. P. | |
| sibiricum | Yellow | 7, H. Bl. P. Siberia | |
| spicatum, 4 | Orange | 8, H. Bl. P. Japan 1833 | |
| punctatum, 5 | Whit. spot | 7, G. Bl. P. Japan 1835 | |
| speciabile, 6 | Lgt. or. | 6, H. Bl. P. Dauria 1754 | |
| tenuifolium | Scarlet | 6, H. Bl. P. Siberia 1830 | |
| Thunbergianum | Or. scar. | 7, G. Bl. P. Japan 1835 | |
| tigrinum | Orange | 7, H. Bl. P. China 1804 | |
| LĪLY, see LĪlĪŪM. | | | |
| LĪLY HYACINTH, see Scitllâ LĪlĪŪ-hyacinthūs. | | | |
| LĪLY-OF-THE-VALLEY, see Convallariâ. | | | |
| LĪLY PINK, see Aphyllanthūs. | | | |
| LĪLY THORN, see Catesbaei. | | | |
| LĪMBATE, having an expanded end; or being bordered by something. | | | |

| LIM | LIN | LIN | LIN |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|------|
| LIME , the border of a flower. | | | |
| LIME , see <i>Citrus Limoniim</i> . | | | |
| LIME-TREE , see <i>Tilia</i> . | | | |
| LIMÉUM , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>limos</i> , a pest; on account of the supposed poisonous qualities of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 7, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Illecebracea</i> . A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits this species best; and cuttings root readily under a glass. | | | |
| <i>africanum</i> | White | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| LIMNANTHÈS , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>limne</i> , a marsh, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in allusion to the habitat of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Limnanthaceae</i> . This plant is well deserving of a place in every collection, on account of the elegance and beauty of its flowers, which are slightly fragrant. It requires to be grown in a moist and shady situation, and it is increased by seeds, which ripen pretty freely. | | | |
| <i>Douglasii</i> | Whit. yel. | H. Tr. A. Californ. | 1833 |
| LIMNOCARÏS , <i>Bonpland</i> . From <i>limne</i> , a pool, and <i>chairo</i> , to delight; in allusion to the habitat of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Comnetinaceae</i> . Handsome aquatic plants, of easy culture in a tub or cistern of water, and increased either by runners or seeds. | | | |
| <i>Humboldtii</i> | Yellow | 5, S. Aq. P. B. Ayres | 1831 |
| <i>Limnieri</i> | Pa. yel. | 7, S. Aq. P. Brazil | 1822 |
| LIMONÏA , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>limon</i> , the Arabic name of the Citron. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aurantiaceae</i> . This genus is nearly allied to <i>Citrus</i> . The plants should be grown in a mixture of loam and peat, with a little rotten dung added; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, plunged in a moist heat. | | | |
| <i>australis</i> | White | G. Ev. T. N. Hall. | 1830 |
| <i>citrifolia</i> | White | G. Ev. S. China | 1800 |
| <i>crenulata</i> | White | G. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1808 |
| <i>peruviana</i> | White | G. Ev. S. China | 1800 |
| <i>scandens</i> | White | G. Ev. Cl. China | 1800 |
| LIMOSÈLLA , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>limus</i> , mud; in allusion to the habitation of the species; whence the English name Mudwort. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . The seeds of this sub-aquatic should be sown near a pond or rivulet. | | | |
| <i>aquatica</i> | Flesh | 8, H. Aq. A. Britain | |
| LIMOSÛS , muddy, growing in mud. | | | |
| LIMPIDÛS , clear, transparent. | | | |
| LIMNANTHÛS , <i>Bentham</i> . From <i>linon</i> , flax, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniaceae</i> . An ornamental annual, succeeding well when sown in the open border in spring. | | | |
| <i>dichotomus</i> | Pink | H. A. Californ. | 1833 |
| LINARIÏA , <i>Tournefort</i> . From <i>linum</i> , flax; on account of the similarity of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . This genus for the most part consists of annuals, well adapted for ornamenting rock-work. <i>L. triornithophora</i> is remarkable for the form of its flowers, which bears some little resemblance to three little birds seated in the spur. They thrive best in a light sandy loam, and are readily multiplied by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>speciosa</i> . 2. <i>Antirrhinum lanigerum</i> . 3. <i>A. fruticans</i> . 4. <i>A. linarioides</i> . 5. <i>spurium</i> . 6. <i>A. Linaria</i> . 7. <i>A. odorum</i> . 8. <i>strictum</i> . 9. <i>L. striata</i> . 10. <i>Antirrhinum pedunculatum</i> . | | | |
| <i>aeuolioides</i> | Purple | 8, H. Ev. Tr. Siberia | 1825 |
| <i>egyptiaca</i> | Yel. pur. | 7, H. A. Egypt | 1771 |
| <i>aeuolioides</i> | Purple | 6, H. Ev. Tr. Sardinia | 1823 |
| <i>alpina</i> | Blue | 7, F. Ev. Tr. Austria | 1750 |
| <i>alsinifolia</i> | Blue | 6, H. A. Corsica | 1824 |
| <i>amethystina</i> | Blue yel. | 7, H. A. Spain | 1728 |
| <i>arenaria</i> | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. | 1823 |
| <i>arvensis</i> | Pur. blue | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | |
| <i>bipartita</i> , 1 | Purple | 8, F. Her. P. Barbary | 1815 |
| <i>bipunctata</i> | Yellow | 7, H. A. Spain | 1749 |
| <i>canadensis</i> | Violet | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| <i>caucasicus</i> | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. Caucasus | 1818 |
| <i>chalepensis</i> | White | 6, H. A. Levant | 1680 |
| <i>circinata</i> | Yellow | 6, H. N. Africa | 1833 |
| <i>citrifolia</i> | Pa. blue | 7, H. Tr. A. Egypt | 1771 |
| <i>cretacea</i> | White | 7, H. A. Siberia | 1827 |
| <i>Cymbalaria</i> | Violet | 5, H. Ev. Tr. England | |
| <i>alba</i> | White | 6, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens | |
| <i>variegata</i> | Violet | 6, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens | |
| <i>dalmatica</i> | Yellow | 6, F. Ev. S. Levant | 1731 |
| <i>deabrtii</i> , 2 | Yellow | 8, H. Tr. A. Portugal | 1820 |
| <i>dolphinoides</i> | Blue | 8, H. A. Russia | 1838 |
| <i>diffusa</i> | White | 7, H. A. Spain | 1826 |
| <i>elatias</i> | Yellow | 8, H. Tr. A. England | |
| <i>elatinoideis</i> | Yellow | 8, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. | 1821 |
| <i>flava</i> | Yellow | 7, H. A. N. Africa | 1820 |
| <i>fruticans</i> , 3 | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| <i>galioideis</i> | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | |
| <i>genistaeifolia</i> | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1704 |
| <i>glauca</i> | Pur. yel. | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1800 |
| <i>Hålavá</i> | Purple | 7, H. A. Egypt | 1803 |
| <i>heterophylla</i> | Yel. brn. | 7, H. Her. P. N. Africa | 1825 |
| <i>hians</i> , 4 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1818 |
| <i>hirta</i> | Purple | 8, H. A. Spain | 1789 |
| <i>incarnata</i> | Flesh | 6, H. A. Spain | 1819 |
| <i>juncæa</i> | Yel. brn. | 7, H. A. Spain | 1780 |
| <i>lanigera</i> , 5 | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. Portugal | 1818 |
| <i>latifolia</i> | Yellow | 8, H. A. Portugal | 1818 |
| <i>linifolia</i> , 6 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1820 |
| <i>littoralis</i> | Yellow | 6, H. Tr. A. Austria | 1820 |
| <i>losellii</i> , 7 | Blue | 7, H. A. Tauria | 1823 |
| <i>lusitanica</i> | Blue | 6, H. A. Spain | 1819 |
| <i>macrodon</i> , 8 | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Crimea | 1822 |
| <i>marginata</i> | Yelsh. | 8, H. Her. P. Barbary | 1820 |
| <i>micrantha</i> | Yellow | 6, H. Tr. A. Spain | 1820 |
| <i>minor</i> | Violet | 8, H. A. England | |
| <i>monspessulana</i> , 9 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. S. France | |
| <i>alba</i> | White | 7, H. Her. P. | |
| <i>multicaulis</i> | White | 6, H. A. Levant | 1728 |
| <i>orientalis</i> | Blue | 8, F. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1785 |
| <i>P-lissieriana</i> | Violet | 8, H. A. S. Eur. | 1640 |
| <i>pubes</i> | Purple | 8, H. Ev. Tr. Pyrenees | 1800 |
| <i>procræa</i> | Pa. blue | 7, H. Her. P. | |
| <i>pubescens</i> | Pale | 8, H. Ev. Tr. Naples | 1820 |
| <i>purpurascens</i> | Purple | 6, H. B. S. Eur. | 1829 |
| <i>purpurea</i> | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1648 |
| <i>pyrenaica</i> | Yellow | 6, H. A. Pyrenees | 1821 |
| <i>reflexa</i> | Yel. pur. | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1810 |
| <i>repens</i> | Green | 8, H. Cr. A. England | |
| <i>reticulata</i> | Purple | 6, F. Her. P. Algiers | 1788 |
| <i>rubifolia</i> | Blue | 6, H. A. S. France | 1836 |
| <i>saxatilis</i> | Yellow | 8, H. Ev. Tr. Spain | 1819 |
| <i>scoparia</i> | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe | 1816 |
| <i>stenifolia</i> | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Arsenia | 1819 |
| <i>simplex</i> | Purple | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| <i>spartea</i> | Yellow | 8, H. A. Spain | 1772 |
| <i>spuria</i> | Yellow | 8, H. Tr. A. England | |
| <i>supina</i> | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. Spain | 1728 |
| <i>thymifolia</i> | Blue | 6, H. A. S. Eur. | 1818 |
| <i>transjens</i> , 10 | Blue | 6, H. A. Portugal | 1810 |
| <i>tricornithophora</i> | Purple | 8, F. Her. P. Portugal | 1710 |
| <i>triphylla</i> | Yel. pur. | 8, H. A. Sicily | 1596 |
| <i>turcica</i> | Pur. brn. | 7, F. Her. P. Spain | 1727 |
| <i>lutea</i> | Yellow | 8, F. Her. P. Gardens | |
| <i>vericolor</i> | Pur. yel. | 8, H. A. France | 1777 |
| <i>villosa</i> | Blue | 7, F. Her. P. Spain | 1786 |
| <i>virgata</i> | Blue | 6, H. A. N. Africa | 1817 |
| <i>viscaria</i> | Brown | 7, H. A. Spain | 1786 |
| <i>vulgaria</i> | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| <i>Feloria</i> | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| LINCÓNIA , <i>Linn.</i> Probably from <i>Lincon</i> , the name of some botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Bruniaceae</i> . Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Diosma</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Diosma cuspidata</i> . 2. <i>deusta</i> . | | | |
| <i>alopeuroidea</i> | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| <i>cuspidata</i> , 1 | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| <i>thymifolia</i> , 2 | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| LINDÈRNIA , <i>Linn.</i> In honour of F. B. Von Lindern, M.D., of Strasburg, a botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . The seed of this plant has only to be sown in the flower borders. | | | |
| <i>Pyxidaria</i> | Blue | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1789 |
| LINDSÏA , <i>Dryander</i> . In honour of Mr. Lindsey, an English writer on the germination of mosses. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polyodiaceae</i> . A very handsome genus of Ferns, which will grow well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, and it may be increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds, which must be sown on a pot of earth, watered, and covered over with moss, till they make their appearance. | | | |
| <i>falcata</i> | Brown | 5, S. Her. P. Trinidad | 1819 |
| <i>linearis</i> | Brown | 5, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| <i>ovata</i> | Brown | 5, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| <i>microphylla</i> | Brown | 5, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| <i>trapeziformis</i> | Brown | 5, S. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1819 |
| LINÏEAR , narrow, when the two sides are nearly parallel. | | | |
| LINED , having lines, or streaks. | | | |
| LINGUIFORM , } tongue-shaped. | | | |
| LINGULATE , } tongue-shaped. | | | |
| LINNÏA , <i>Dr. J. F. Gronovius</i> , with the concurrence of <i>Linnaeus</i> , selected this little depressed, abject, early-flowering, long-overlooked northern plant, to transmit the illustrious name of <i>Linnaeus</i> to posterity. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Caprifoliaceae</i> . | | | |

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This elegant little plant is not only a native of the land which gave birth to Linnaeus, but also of Lapland, Norway, Russia, Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, Siberia, &c. In Scotland, the plant was first found in an old fir-wood at Inglismaladie, on the borders of Mearns-shire, in 1795, and since then in several similar situations in the highlands of Scotland. In North America, it has been found in a number of districts, but most plentiful in Canada. It should be grown in a peat border, in a shady situation, where it will grow and flower freely. It will also grow luxuriantly in large pots, filled with peat earth; it is easily increased by separating the creeping stems when rooted. The American plants are commonly stronger than the European ones.

boréalis Flesh . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Scotland . . .

LINOCYRĀ, Swartz. In honour of G. Linocier, a French physician. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceae*. These plants are not possessed of much beauty. They grow well in sandy loam and peat, and are increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

compacta White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1793
cotinifolia White . . . S. Ev. T. Ceylon . . . 1818
ligustrina White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820

LINUM, Linn. From the Celtic word *lin*, a thread; whence the Greek, *linon*, and the Latin, *linum*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Linaceae*. These plants are mostly ornamental, and well worth cultivating in every collection. The greenhouse and frame kinds grow best in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely under a glass. The hardy shrubby kinds do well in any light soil, and are increased by cuttings under a glass. The hardy herbaceous species are well suited for ornamenting flower-borders; but the dwarf kinds do best on rock-work, or even grown in pots, that they may be protected by a frame in frosty or very wet weather; they may be increased by divisions of the roots, by cuttings, or by seeds. The annual and biennial species should be sown in the open ground in April. *Synonymes*: 1. *perenne*. 2. *tenuifolium*, *bicolor*. 3. *angustifolium*, *decumbens*. 4. *angustifolium*. 5. *austriacum*, *perenne*. 6. *austriacum*.

æthiopicum Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1771
africanum Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1771
agræta Lilac . . . H. Her. P. Portugal . . 1836
alpinum Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1739
album White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Gardens
altaicum Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Altai 1829
anglicum, 1 Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. England
album White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Gardens
angustifolium Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. England
arborescens Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Candia 1788
ascrifolium White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Portugal 1800
æreum Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Hungary 1820
austriacum Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Austria 1775
Berlandieri Vel. or. . 9, F. A. Bijar 1835
bicolor, 2 Vel. blue . . 6, H. A. Morocco 1820
campanulatum Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe 1795
capitatum Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. Austria 1816
catharticum White . . . 7, H. A. Britain 1830
Cunningi White . . 7, G. Ev. S. Chile 1830
dahuricum Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. Daburia 1816
decumbens, 3 Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Africa 1817
diffusum Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1823
flavum Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria 1793
galleicum Yellow . . 7, H. A. France 1777
grandiflorum Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1820
hirsutum Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria 1759
hypericifolium Purple . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1807
Lewisi Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1820
luteum Yellow . . 6, H. A. Tauria 1810
marginatum, 4 Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. 1810
maritimum Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1596
mexicanum Blue . . 6, F. Her. P. Mexico 1838
monogonum White . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Zeal. 1832
montanum Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1817
narbonensè Blue . . 5, F. Her. P. S. France 1759
nervosum Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary 1822
nodiflorum White . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy 1759
palecensè Lilac . . 1, H. Her. P. Siberia 1831
quadrifolium Yellow . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1787
rædicum Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1777
rigidum Pa. yel. . 7, H. A. Missouri 1807
salsolidès Pink . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1810
sibiricum, 5 Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1775
squamosum, 6 Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria 1819
striatum Blue . . 6, H. A. Carolina 1817
strictum Yellow . . 6, H. B. S. Eur. 1759
suffruticosum Pink . . 8, G. Ev. S. Spain 1759
tauricum Yellow . . 6, H. Ev. S. Tauria 1818
tenuifolium Pink . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe 1759

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trigynum Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1799
ustatisimum Blue . . 6, H. A. Britain
viscosum Purple . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1818
virginianum Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1807

catharticum, nodiflorum.

LION'S-EAR, see *Leontotis*.

LION'S-FOOT, see *Leontopodium*.

LION'S LEAF, see *Leontice Leontopetalon*.

LION'S-TAIL, see *Leontotis Leontria*.

LIP, the lower petal of any irregular flower.

LIPARIA, Linn. From *liparos*, brilliant; in allusion to the shining surface of the leaves. *Linn.* 14, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Rather an ornamental plant, and requires to be treated the same as *Priestleya*.

sphaeris Orange . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794

LIPARIS, Richard. Dr. Lindley thinks it is probable that the name is derived from *liparos*, unctuous; in allusion to the soft surface of the leaves of some of the species. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is rather an extensive genus of plants, some of which are very pretty when in flower. The terrestrial kinds require the treatment of *Bletia*, and the epiphytes may be referred to *Stanhopea*.

anceps Yelsh. grn. . S. Epi. China . . . 1837
cecropioides S. Epi. Bourbon . . . 1837
cylindrostachya S. Ter. E. Ind. . . 1837
elata Brn. grn. . 9, S. Epi. Rio Jan. . . 1826
elegans S. Ter. E. Ind.
flavescens Yellow . . S. Ter. Bourbon
foliosa Green . . 9, S. Ter. Maurit. . . 1823
guineensis Green . . S. Ter. S. Leone . . . 1832
lilifolia Green . . 7, S. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1758
longipes Whit yel. 11, S. Epi. Ceylon
nepalensis Green . . 6, S. Ter. Nepal
pendula Green . . S. Epi. India
prichilla Orange . . 7, S. Ter. China . . . 1830
purpurascens Purple . . S. Ter. I. Bourbon
Walkeria Purple . . S. Ter. Ceylon

LIPOSTOMĀ, G. Don. From *leipo*, to fall from, and *stoma*, a mouth; lid from capsule. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. This plant is well worth a place in every collection. The flower is a very fine blue, with a yellow throat; for culture and propagation, see *Richardsonia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hedyotis campanuliflora*, *Æginetia capitata*.

campanuliflora, 1 Blue . . 7, S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1825

LIPPED, having lips.

LIPPĀ, Linn. In honour of Augustus Lippi, a French physician and traveller in Abyssinia. *Linn.* 14, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. Any rich light soil will suit these plants, and cuttings of the young wood will root readily in sand, under a glass.

dalisca White . . S. Her. P. Trinidad . . 1827

purpuræa Red . . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1823

LIQUIDĀMBRĀ, Linn. From *liquidus*, liquid; *ambar*, amber; in allusion to the gum which exudes from the trees. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Balsamaceae*. Ornamental hardy trees. *L. styraciflua*, or Sweet Gum-tree, attains a great height, and in form and habit bears a strong resemblance to the Maple. They grow freely in any common soil, and plants are obtained from cuttings, or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *orientale*.

imbèrè, 1 Apetal . 3, H. De. T. Levant . . . 1759

styraciflora Apetal . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1685

LIQUORICE, see Glycyrrhiza.

LIRIODENDRŌN, Jussieu. From *leirion*, a lily, and *dendron*, a tree; the flower produced by this tree bears some resemblance to a lily, but is more like a tulip. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Magnoliaceae*. The Tulip-tree grows to a considerable height before it will produce its flowers, which are large. It is well suited for planting singly on lawns, or for forming avenues. It is generally increased from imported seeds, which should be sown in March, in a light rich soil, well exposed to the sun, and covering them about half an inch deep. They commonly remain two years in the ground before they come up. From the tonic quality of *L. tulipifera*, it has been said to be equal to Peruvian bark. The wood of this tree is smooth and fine-grained, very easily wrought, and not liable to split. It is used in carving and ornamental work, but is generally used in this country to make the panels of coach and chaise bodies.

| LIS | LIT | LIT | LOB |
|--|---|-----|-----|
| tulipifera | Yel. red . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1663 | | |
| obtusifolia | Yel. red . 6, H. De. T. Pennsylv. . 1663 | | |
| LISÄNTHÜS, Linn. From <i>lysis</i> , dissolution, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in allusion to its being a powerful cathartic. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceae</i> . A mixture of loam, sand, and peat is the soil best suited for these ornamental plants. Cuttings of the shrubby and herbaceous kinds strike freely in sand, under a glass. <i>L. Russellianus</i> is the most splendid of the genus; it was discovered by the lamented Drummond in Texas, who described it as "not excelled in beauty by any plant." The flower is large, handsome, borne in a terminal panicle; the corolla is as large as a tulip, of a fine rich purple, with a very deep eye in the centre. The flower continues perfect for two or three weeks. By forcing it early in the spring, and planting out in the open border, it will probably be found to flower as freely as <i>Phlox Drummondii</i> . It is figured as an annual, but is very likely to prove biennial. <i>Synonymes</i> ; 1. <i>Eustoma silenifolia</i> . 2. <i>L. angustifolia</i> . | | | |
| acutangulus | Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Peru . 1820 | | |
| alata | White . 7, S. A. Mexico . 1824 | | |
| glaucofolia, 1 | Purple . S. Ev. S. . 1818 | | |
| grandiflora | Yellow . 6, S. B. Trinidad . 1818 | | |
| Künthii, 2 | Green . 5, S. A. S. Amer. . 1821 | | |
| latifolia | Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1821 | | |
| Russellianus | Purple . 7, G. A. Mexico . 1825 | | |
| umbellata | Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1822 | | |
| LISÄNTHÜS, see Tachia. | | | |
| LISSÄNTHÄ, R. Brown. From <i>lissos</i> , smooth, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Epacridaceae</i> . Fine ornamental shrubs, attaining the height of three feet, and producing numerous small white flowers; for culture and propagation, see <i>Epacris</i> , to which this genus is nearly allied. | | | |
| clata | White . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1825 | | |
| daphnoides | White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1818 | | |
| saphia | White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1824 | | |
| strigosa | White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1824 | | |
| subulata | White . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1823 | | |
| LISÄNÄ, R. Brown. In honour of Martin Lister, M.D., a famous English physician and naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . Curious little plants, growing in peat and loam, and increased by divisions of the roots. <i>Synonyme</i> ; 1. <i>Neottia ovata</i> . | | | |
| cordata | Brown . 6, H. Ter. Britain | | |
| ovata, 1 | Green . 5, H. Ter. Britain | | |
| LITHONTRIFIC , having the power of breaking the stone. | | | |
| LITHOSPÄRMUM, Linn. From <i>lithos</i> , a stone, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed; the little nuts or seeds are extremely hard, and have a surface as smooth as a polished pebble. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Boraginaceae</i> . The species of this genus are all of the easiest culture. The shrubby kinds are well adapted for growing on rock-work, or on the top of walls, where they will speedily establish themselves if allowed to scatter their seeds; or they may be kept in pots among alpine plants, and increased by cuttings. <i>Synonymes</i> ; 1. <i>L. latifolium</i> . 2. <i>Anchusa tinctoria</i> . | | | |
| dispernum | Blue . 6, H. A. Siberia 1799 | | |
| distichum | Yel. wht. 5, G. Her. P. Cuba 1806 | | |
| frutescens | Blue . 5, H. De. S. S. Eur. 1613 | | |
| graminifolium | Blue . 5, H. Ev. S. Italy 1825 | | |
| linearum | Purple . 7, H. B. Greece 1826 | | |
| officinale | Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Britain 1713 | | |
| latifolium, 1 | Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1825 | | |
| orientale | Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Levant 1825 | | |
| prostratum | Blue . 6, H. Ev. Tr. France 1825 | | |
| purp.-coeruleum | Purple . 5, H. Her. P. England 1833 | | |
| rosmarinifolium | Blue . 9, H. Ev. S. Italy 1832 | | |
| sacrum | White . 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. 1820 | | |
| strigosum | Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Teuria 1796 | | |
| tenuiflorum | Blue . 5, H. A. Egypt 1596 | | |
| tinctorium, 2 | Blue . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1817 | | |
| villosum | Blue . 7, H. Her. P. S. France 1817 | | |
| ÄPÄNUM, arvensä. | | | |
| LITTÄÄ, Brignoli. In honour of the Duke of Lytta, near Milan, a patron of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . This is a handsome plant, and was long confounded with <i>Bonapartea juncea</i> , but is now found to be a totally different plant. It grows well in sandy loam, and is increased by suckers. <i>Synonyme</i> ; 1. <i>Agave geminiflora</i> . | | | |
| geminiflora, 1 | Green . 7, G. Ev. P. America . 1810 | | |
| LITTORÄLLÄ, Linn. From <i>litus</i> , the shore; in allusion to its place of growth. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Plantaginaceae</i> . A pretty little sub-aquatic, with neat white flowers, and long tremulous stamens; it is increased by seeds. | | | |
| lacustris | White . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain | | |
| LIVISTÖNÄ, R. Brown. In honour of Patrick Murray, of Livistone, near Edinburgh. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceae</i> . This is a splendid genus of palms; they require to be grown in a sandy loam, and strong heat. | | | |
| hämälis | Palm. N. Holl. 1824 | | |
| inermis | Palm. N. Holl. 1824 | | |
| LIZÄRD'S-TÄIL, see Saurärus. | | | |
| LOÄSÄ, Linn. The meaning is unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Loasaceae</i> . This is a genus of plants highly interesting from the beauty of their curiously formed flowers. They would all be invaluable in collections were it not for the abominable stinging property of some of the species, as <i>L. Placel</i> : on that account it is necessary to be very careful in touching them. Any common loamy soil suits them, and they are easily increased by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> ; 1. <i>ambrosiifolia</i> . 2. <i>tricolor</i> . 3. <i>acanthifolia</i> . | | | |
| alba | White . 7, H. A. Chile 1831 | | |
| grandiflora | Yellow . G. A. Peru 1825 | | |
| hispida, 1 | Yellow . 7, G. Tr. A. Lima 1830 | | |
| incana | White . 10, G. Ev. Tr. Peru 1820 | | |
| latevittä | Red . 5, F. Cl. B. Tucuman 1835 | | |
| nitida, 2 | Yellow . 7, H. A. Chile 1822 | | |
| patula | Yellow . 7, H. A. Chile 1822 | | |
| Placel, 3 | Yellow . 7, H. A. Chile 1827 | | |
| volubilis | Yellow . 6, G. A. Chile 1824 | | |
| LOBÄTE , lobed, divided into a number of segments. | | | |
| LOBÄTLY-CRENÄTED , having deep crenatures, or indentations. | | | |
| LOBÄ, a division. | | | |
| LOBÄLLÄ, Linn. In honour of Matthew Lobel, author of various botanical works; he was a native of Lisle, became physician and botanist to James I., and died in London in 1616. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lobeliaceae</i> . This is an extremely interesting genus of plants, on account of the beauty of the blossoms. The greenhouse and stove shrubby and herbaceous kinds grow well in a mixture of peat and sand; the shrubby kinds are readily increased by cuttings in the same kind of soil, and the herbaceous species by dividing, and by seeds. The hardy herbaceous kinds do well in a light rich earth, or peat soil; but in winter most of them require the protection of a frame. The greenhouse annuals and biennials must be sown in pots, and treated as other greenhouse annuals and biennials. The seeds of the hardy kinds have only to be sown in the open border. <i>L. longiflora</i> is one of the most venomous of plants. Barton says the Spanish Americans call it <i>Rebenta Cavallos</i> , because it proves fatal to horses that eat it, swelling them until they burst. Taken internally, it acts as a violent cathartic, the effects of which no remedy can assuage, and which end in death. <i>Synonymes</i> ; 1. <i>L. erinoides</i> . 2. <i>L. godenioides</i> . 3. <i>L. spicata</i> . 3. <i>L. crispä</i> . 4. <i>L. commutata</i> . 5. <i>L. maculata</i> . 6. <i>Isotoma axillaris</i> . 7. <i>L. pedunculata</i> . 8. <i>L. miracantha</i> . | | | |
| acuminata | Grn. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1822 | | |
| alata | Blue . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1804 | | |
| ancana | Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1812 | | |
| anceps | Blue . 6, H. A. C. G. H. 1818 | | |
| arguta | Blue . 8, S. Her. P. Chile 1824 | | |
| assurgens | Scarlet . 8, G. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1787 | | |
| atro-coerulea | Dk. blue . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid 1836 | | |
| atrosanguinea | Black . 7, H. Her. P. Eng. hrb. 1826 | | |
| bellidifolia | Blue . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. 1790 | | |
| bicolor | Pa. blue . 7, G. A. C. G. H. 1795 | | |
| Bridgesii | Pink . 6, G. Her. P. Chile 1836 | | |
| coerulea | Blue . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. 1824 | | |
| campanulata | Blue . 6, H. A. C. G. H. 1821 | | |
| oempanuloides, 1 | White . 6, S. Her. P. China 1820 | | |
| cardinalis | Scarlet . 7, F. Her. P. Virginia 1639 | | |
| Milleri | Pink . 6, H. Her. P. Eng. hrb. 1835 | | |
| Cavanillesiana | Red . 6, S. Her. P. N. Spain 1825 | | |
| Claytoniana, 2 | Pine . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1824 | | |
| Cliffortiana | Pink . 7, H. A. N. Amer. 1831 | | |
| coelestis | Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1831 | | |
| colorata | Orange . 8, F. Her. P. N. Amer. 1832 | | |
| coronopifolia | Blue . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. 1782 | | |
| crenata | Blue . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. 1794 | | |

| LOB | LÖCF |
|------------------------------|--|
| debilis | Blue . 7, G. A. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| decumbens | Blue . 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| decumbens | Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. Chile . 1826 |
| dentata | Blue . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824 |
| Erinus | Blue . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1752 |
| fenestrata | Blue . 7, H. A. Mexico . 1824 |
| fulgens | Scarlet . 7, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1809 |
| gracilis | Blue . 7, G. A. N. S. W. . 1801 |
| grandis | Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid . 1824 |
| hetrophylla | Blue . 9, F. Her. P. V. D. L. . 1837 |
| hirsuta | Blue . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1759 |
| hypericateriformis | Blue . 9, G. A. N. Holl. . 1829 |
| ilicifolia | Pink . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1815 |
| infata | Pa. blue . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . 1759 |
| inundata | Blue . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1821 |
| Kalmi | Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1820 |
| Kraussii | Blue . 1, G. Her. P. Dominica . 1828 |
| laureata | Blue . 7, G. A. Italy . 1778 |
| linearis | Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1791 |
| longiflora | White . 5, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1752 |
| longifolia | Purple . H. Her. P. Hybrid . 1834 |
| lomentata | White . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| minuta | White . 7, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1772 |
| mollis | Purple . 6, F. Her. P. Dominica . 1828 |
| nicotianaeifolia | Blue . 6, G. B. E. Ind. . 1822 |
| Nuttalli | Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1824 |
| odorata | White . 9, G. Ev. Tr. B. Ayres . 1832 |
| pauciflora, 4 | Blue . 7, G. Her. P. Mexico . 1824 |
| pedunculata | Blue . 10, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . 1819 |
| perisifolia | Purple . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1824 |
| pinifolia | Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1782 |
| polyphylla | Purple . 8, H. Her. P. Valparaiso . 1829 |
| propinqua | Scarlet . 9, F. Her. P. Hybrid . 1829 |
| puberula | Pa. blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1800 |
| glabella | Pur. blue . 7, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1832 |
| pubescens | Blue . 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1780 |
| purpurascens | Blue . 7, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . 1809 |
| pyramidalis | Blue . 9, G. Her. P. Nepal . 1822 |
| racemosa | Green . 7, G. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1816 |
| ramosa | Blue . 6, H. Her. P. S. River . 1838 |
| rhizophylla | White . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| robusta | Blue . 8, S. Ev. S. Hayti . 1830 |
| rugulosa, 5 | Blue . 6, G. Her. P. N. Zeal. . 1828 |
| secunda | White . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| senecioides, 6 | Blue . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824 |
| serrulata | Blue . 6, H. A. Spain . 1820 |
| setacea | Blue . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1816 |
| simplex | Blue . 7, G. B. C. G. H. . 1794 |
| Simsii, 7 | Blue . 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1819 |
| splendens | Scarlet . 6, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1814 |
| stellata | Crimson . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid . 1836 |
| syphilitica | Li. blue . 9, H. Her. P. Virginia . 1665 |
| alba | White . 8, H. Her. P. |
| hybrida | Blue . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid |
| tenella | Pur. vio. . 5, H. Her. P. Sicily . 1821 |
| Thunbergii | Blue . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1822 |
| umbellata | Blue . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1821 |
| trialis, 8 | Blue . 7, G. Her. P. Nepal . 1822 |
| triquetra | Blue . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| umbellata | Blue . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1818 |
| urens | Blue . 6, H. A. England |
| violacea | Violet . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid |
| zeylanica | Blue . 6, G. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1821 |

LOBELIA, see *Parastruthus*.
LOBELIA, see *Pratia*.
LOBELIA, see *Siphocampylus*.
LOBELIA, see *Tropa*.
LOCATED, placed.
LOCULAMENTS, partitions or cells of a seed-vessel.
LOCULAR; a fruit is called unilocular if it contains but one cell, bilocular if it contains two cells, and so on.
LOCUST-TREE, see *Hymenaea*.
LODGEONIA, *Sims*. In honour of Conrad Lodges, the celebrated nurseryman at Hackney near London, and father of the present eminent proprietors. He died in 1820. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This is an extremely interesting shrub, succeeding well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the young wood root freely planted in sand, under a glass.
oxalidifolia . . . Pa. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1802
LOPOTHEA, *Labillardiere*. Named after Laodice, the daughter of Priamus and Hecuba. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. For the culture and propagation of this palm, see *Cocos*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Cocos maldivica*.
sechellarum Palm. Seychelles
LOEFFLINGIA. Named by Linnæus, in compliment to his disciple Peter Lœffing, a traveller in Spain and America, who died on his travels in 1756. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Alsinaceae*. The seed of these plants need only be sown in the open ground where they are to remain.

| LOG | LON |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| hispidula | Green . 6, H. A. Spain . . 1770 |
| pentandra | Green . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1820 |
| LOGANIÆ , <i>R. Brown</i> . In honour of J. Logan, a distinguished botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Loganiaceae</i> . Rather small but interesting shrubs, which produce their flowers in axillary or terminal bunches. They grow well in sandy loam and peat, and ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Euosma albiflora</i> . 2. <i>Eacucum vaginale</i> . <i>foribunda</i> , 1 White . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1797 <i>butifolia</i> , 2 White G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1816 <i>ligustrina</i> G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . 1837 <i>revoluta</i> White G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1826 | |
| LOOWOOD , see <i>Hamatryalon</i> . LÖLIE , <i>Linn.</i> From the Celtic, <i>loloa</i> , which in Latin is rendered <i>lotium</i> , Rye-grass. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . This is a very valuable genus of grasses. <i>L. perenne</i> , or perennial Rye-grass, is one of the most esteemed fodder grasses, and is said to have been the first species that was taken into cultivation in Europe. They grow best in a good rich soil, and increase readily from seeds. <i>arvensis</i> Apetal . 7, Grass. England <i>perenne</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>compastum</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>humile</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>montanum</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>multifidum</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>paniculatum</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>ramosum</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>Russellianum</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>Stuckeyanum</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>tenue</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>viripartum</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>vulgaris</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>Whitworthii</i> Apetal . 5, Grass. Britain <i>temulentum</i> Apetal . 7, Grass. Britain | |
| multifloram, rigidum, speciosum, tenue . LOMARIA , <i>Willdenow</i> . Derived from <i>loma</i> , an edge; in allusion to the marginal position of the indusia. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiceae</i> . An interesting genus of ferns; for culture and propagation, see <i>Lindsæa</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Stegania falcata</i> . 2. <i>Acrostichum longifolium</i> . 3. <i>Stegania nuda</i> , <i>Oncoclea nuda</i> . 4. <i>Stegania procera</i> , <i>Osmunda procera</i> . 5. <i>Blechnum boreale</i> . <i>attenuata</i> Brown . 8, G. Her. P. 1838 <i>falcata</i> , 1 Brown . 7, G. Her. P. V. D. L. . 1823 <i>lancoleata</i> Brown . 9, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1830 <i>longifolia</i> , 2 Brown . 6, S. Her. Cr. W. Ind. . 1810 <i>nuda</i> , 3 Brown . 6, G. Her. P. V. D. L. . 1822 <i>Patersoni</i> Brown . 9, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1830 <i>procera</i> , 4 Brown . 7, G. Her. P. N. Zeal. . 1822 <i>spicata</i> , 5 Brown . 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| LOMATIA , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>loma</i> , a border; in allusion to the winged edge of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Prateaceae</i> . This is a genus of very handsome plants, which thrive well in a sandy peat soil, and increase by cuttings in sand, under a glass. <i>dentata</i> G. Ev. S. Chile 1824 <i>ilicifolia</i> 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 <i>longifolia</i> Green . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1816 <i>slalifolia</i> Orange . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1792 <i>tinctoria</i> G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822 | |
| LÖNÄS , <i>Gærtner</i> . The meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . The seed of this plant has only to be sown in the open ground. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Athanasia annua</i> . <i>inodora</i> , 1 Yellow . 7, H. A. Barbary . 1686 | |
| LONCITES , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>lonche</i> , a lance; in allusion to the form of the fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiceae</i> . This genus consists of two very handsome ferns, which grow best in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, and increase by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Pteris podophylla</i> . <i>hirsuta</i> Brown . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1793 <i>pedata</i> , 1 Brown . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1793 | |
| LONCOCARPUS , <i>Humboldt, Bonp. and Kunth</i> . From <i>lonche</i> , a lance, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; in reference to the lance shape of the pods. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Ornamental shrubs, growing well in loam and peat, and increased by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Dalbergia domingensis</i> . 2. <i>Amerimum latifolium</i> , <i>Pterocarpus latifolius</i> . 3. | |

| LON | | LOP | | LOP | | LOT | |
|---|-----------|------------------------|------|--|--|-------------------------|------|
| <p><i>A. pubescens</i>, 4. <i>Robinia hispida</i>, rosea. 5. <i>R. sepium</i>. 6. <i>R. sericeus</i>. 7. <i>R. violacea</i>.</p> | | | | | | | |
| domingensis, 1 | Red | S. Ev. T. St. Domin. | 1820 | dividing the roots. | Synonyme: 1. <i>Conostylis americana</i> . | | |
| latifolia, 2 | Purple | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1808 | aurea, 1 | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| macrophyllus | Purple | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1818 | <p>LOPHŪRA, Banks. One of the sepals is extended out into a ligulate wing or crest; whence the name from <i>lophos</i>, a crest. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Dipteraceae</i>. This is a very fine low-growing tree. It has tap roots, and therefore requires to be planted in a very deep pot, in order to allow the roots to descend. It should be grown in sandy loam and peat, and kept rather dry; cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. In Sierra Leone, it is called <i>Scurby</i> or <i>Scrubby Oak</i>.</p> | | | |
| pubescens, 3 | Purple | S. Ev. T. Caracaeas | 1824 | africana | White | 6, S. Ev. T. S. Leone | 1822 |
| pyxidarius | Purple | S. Ev. T. Cuba | 1820 | <p>LŌPHŪM, Fries. From <i>lophion</i>, a little hillock. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. These extremely minute plants are very similar to the valves of a bivalved shell—<i>elatum</i>, <i>mytilinum</i>.</p> | | | |
| sesūis, 4 | Red | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1700 | <p>LOPHOSPERMUM, D. Don. From <i>lophos</i>, a crest, and <i>sperma</i>, a seed; the seeds are furnished with a crest-like wing. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i>. This genus is composed of very elegant plants, with large purple, or rose-coloured flowers; for culture and propagation, see <i>Maurandya</i>. <i>Synonyme: 1. Rhodochiton volubile, L. Rhodochiton</i>.</p> | | | |
| septim, 5 | Purple | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1821 | atrosanguineum, 1 | Drk. pur. | 6, G. Ev. Cl. Mexico | 1833 |
| sericeus, 6 | Purple | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1826 | erubescens | Rosy | 8, F. Ev. Cl. Talapa | 1830 |
| violacea, 7 | Violet | S. Ev. T. Carthage | 1759 | scandens | Pur. vio. | G. Ev. Cl. Mexico | 1834 |
| <p>LONGCHAMPŪSĪ, Willdenow. In honour of J. L. A. Loiseleur des Longchamps, M.D., a famous French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. The seed of this pretty little annual merely requires sowing in the open ground. <i>Synonymes: 1. Pectis discoidea, Leysera discoidea, Gnaphalium leyseroides</i>.</p> | | | | | | | |
| capillifolia, 1 | Yellow | 6, H. A. Barbary | 1822 | <p>LOPHŪM, Martius. From <i>lopinus</i>, signifying easy of decortication. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Maltaceae</i>. This plant grows well in any rich soil, and is readily increased by young cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme: 1. Sida malacophylla</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>LONDON-PRIDE, see Saxifragā umbrosa.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>LONDON-ROCKET, see Siagnum Irŏ.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>LONGICORNŪ, long-spurred.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>LONGICERĀ, Linn. Named after Adam Lonicer, a German botanist, who died in 1596. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Caprifoliaceae</i>. This is a genus of very ornamental shrubs, closely allied to the genus <i>Caprifolium</i>. The species grow in any common soil, and are readily increased by cuttings taken off in autumn, and planted in a sheltered situation. <i>Synonymes: 1. L. sibirica. 2. L. campaniflora. 3. Symphoricarpos puniceus.</i></p> | | | | | | | |
| alpinica, 1 | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. Eur. | 1596 | malacophylla, 1 | Red | 8, S. Ev. S. Bahia | 1823 |
| sibirica, 1 | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. Siberia | 1810 | <p>LORĀNTHŪS, Linn. From <i>loron</i>, a thong, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; in allusion to the long linear form of the petals. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Loranthaceae</i>. A genus of parasitical plants, with the habit of the well-known Mistletoe.</p> | | | |
| caerulea | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Switzerl. | 1629 | europæus | Greenish | Parasite. Europe | 1824 |
| canadensis | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. Canada | 1812 | <p>LORĀNTHŪS, see Nyctistis.</p> | | | |
| canescens | White | 4, H. De. Tw. Europe | 1821 | <p>LORATE, thong or strap shaped.</p> | | | |
| ciliata | Whit. red | 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1824 | <p>LORD ANSON'S PEA, see <i>Lathyrus magellanicus</i>.</p> | | | |
| alba | Whit. red | 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1824 | <p>LŌRKŪS, leathery.</p> | | | |
| flexuosa | Orange | 7, F. Ev. S. Japan | 1806 | <p>LOTĒ, see <i>Zizyphus Lötis</i>.</p> | | | |
| iberica | Orange | 4, H. De. S. Iberia | 1824 | <p>LŌTŪS, From <i>lotos</i> of Theophrastus; the true <i>Lotus</i> is <i>Zizyphus Lotus</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. An ornamental genus of plants. The greenhouse and frame species grow freely in any light soil, and are increased by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a glass, or they may be increased by seeds. The hardy kinds are well suited for ornamenting rock-work, or dry banks. The seeds of the hardy annual species need only be sown in the open ground in spring. <i>L. corniculatus</i> and <i>L. major</i> are sometimes sown with white clover and cow-grass, in laying down permanent pastures. <i>Synonymes: 1. L. diffusus. 2. Cytisus argenteus. 3. L. decumbens. 4. Trigonella indica.</i></p> | | | |
| involutaria | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. Hud. Bay | 1824 | angustifolius, 1 | Yellow | 5, H. Tr. A. Britain | |
| microphylla | White | H. De. S. Siberia | 1818 | anthyloides | Drk. pur. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| nigra | Pa. yel. | 4, H. De. S. Switzerl. | 1697 | arabicus | Pink | 7, H. Tr. A. Arabia | 1773 |
| campaniflora, 2 | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1739 | arenarius | Yellow | 4, H. Tr. A. Teneriffe | 1831 |
| oblongifolia | White | 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1823 | argenteus, 2 | Yellow | 6, F. Her. P. | 1827 |
| orientalis | Yellow | 6, H. De. S. Iberia | 1825 | angustifolius | Yellow | 7, F. Her. P. | 1827 |
| pyracens, 3 | Crimson | 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1822 | atropurpureus | Drk. brn. | G. Ev. S. Teneriffe | 1820 |
| pyrenica | White | H. De. S. Pyreneas | 1739 | australis | Pink | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1800 |
| tabarica | Pink | 4, H. De. S. Russia | 1732 | ciliatus | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. Sicily | 1812 |
| albiflora | White | 5, H. De. S. Pyreneas | 1739 | coimbricatus | Whit. red | 6, H. A. Portugal | 1800 |
| rubriflora | Red | 4, H. De. S. Russia | 1752 | corniculatus | Yellow | 6, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| villosa | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. Canada | 1820 | alpina | Yellow | 6, H. De. Tr. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| xylostemum | Yellow | 6, H. De. S. England | | sore-pleno | Yellow | 7, H. De. Tr. Gardens | |
| <p>LOOKING-GLASS PLANT, see Heritiera.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>LOOSE-STRIPE, see Lythamchia</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>LOPEZĪĀ, Cavanilles. Named in honour of J. Lopez, a Spanish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceae</i>. This is a genus of very elegant plants. The annual species should be raised on a gentle hotbed, and afterwards transplanted out into a warm border. The biennial kinds require to be kept in the greenhouse.</p> | | | | | | | |
| cordata | Purple | 8, H. A. Mexico | 1821 | crassifolia | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| coronata | Red | 8, H. A. Mexico | 1805 | creticus | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. Tr. Levant | 1680 |
| pirata | Red | 8, G. B. Mexico | 1796 | cytisoides | Yellow | 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. | 1752 |
| humilis | Red | 8, H. A. Mexico | 1824 | decumbens | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. Europe | 1816 |
| racemosa | Red | 8, G. B. Mexico | 1792 | depressus | Yellow | 7, H. De. Tr. Hungary | 1819 |
| <p>LORĀNTHŪS, Bentham. From <i>lophos</i>, a crest, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; in allusion to the crenated middle lobe of the lower lip of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. Very pretty plants, growing in common garden soil, and increased by dividing the roots, or by cuttings planted under a glass, or by seeds when those are produced. <i>Synonymes: 1. Hysopus anisatus. 2. H. Lophanthus. 3. Nepeta multifida. 4. H. nepeloides. 5. H. scrophularioides.</i></p> | | | | | | | |
| anisatus, 1 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1826 | Disocoidis | Yellow | 6, H. A. Nice | 1658 |
| multifida, 3 | White | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1796 | edulis | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. Italy | 1759 |
| nepeloides, 4 | Vel. wht. | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1692 | flexuosus | Yellow | 7, H. De. Tr. Europe | 1816 |
| scrophularioides, 5 | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 | Forsteri, 3 | Yellow | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| urticifolia, 2 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1826 | Gebellia | Yellow | 5, F. Ev. Tr. Aleppo | 1816 |
| <p>LORŪIŌĀ, Ker. A diminutive of <i>lopha</i>, a crest; in reference to the crest of the sepals. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hemodoraceae</i>. This is a rare little herbaceous plant, growing in peat soil in a damp situation. It will also grow and flower well in pots placed in pans of water; it is increased by</p> | | | | | | | |

| LOU | LUD | LUD | LUP |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| gracilis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Hungary . . . 1812 | | | |
| hispida . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Tr. A. France . . . 1817 | | | |
| Indica, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1793 | | | |
| jacobina . . . Drk. brn. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. Verd . . . 1714 | | | |
| latius . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. | | | |
| majör . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain | | | |
| villosus . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1817 | | | |
| microphyllus . . . Yellow . . . 6, Tr. A. C. G. H. . . . 1827 | | | |
| odorata . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. A. S. Barbary . . . 1804 | | | |
| ornithopodioides . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Sicily . . . 1683 | | | |
| palustris . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1821 | | | |
| pedunculata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1814 | | | |
| pergrinus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1713 | | | |
| pilosissimus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. France . . . 1818 | | | |
| portosancantus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Porto San. . . 1829 | | | |
| pusillus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1816 | | | |
| sessilifolius . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. Teneriffa . . . 1820 | | | |
| specabilis . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. | | | |
| suaveolens . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. France . . . 1816 | | | |
| tenuis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1816 | | | |
| LOUREX, Necker. Unquestionably the name of some person. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . These plants are worth cultivating; they require the same treatment as most other biennials. <i>Synonyme: 1. Hedysarum vesperilionis</i> . | | | |
| reniformis . . . Violet . . . 6, S. B. China . . . 1818 | | | |
| vesperilionis, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. B. Co. China . . . 1780 | | | |
| LOUREIRA, Cavanilles. In honour of John de Loureiro, a Portuguese botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . These plants grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat | | | |
| euneifolia . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1824 | | | |
| glandulosa S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1799 | | | |
| LOUSEWORT, see Pedicularis | | | |
| LOVAGE, see Ligusticum. | | | |
| LOVAGE, see Achillea Ligustica. | | | |
| LOVE-APPLE, see Lycopersicon esculentum. | | | |
| LOVE-GRASS, see Eragrostis. | | | |
| LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING, see Amarantus caudatus. | | | |
| LÖWËA, Lindley. In compliment to the Rev. Mr. Lowe, Travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i> . This ornamental plant is found in its native country growing in saltish fields. Although it is an old inhabitant of our gardens, it is yet very scarce, being very difficult of cultivation. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand appears to suit it best, and it may be increased by seeds or layers. <i>Synonyme: 1. Rosa berberifolia.</i> | | | |
| berberifolia . . . Yel. pur. . . 6, F. De S. Persia . . . 1790 | | | |
| LUBINIA, Ventenat. In honour of M. de St. Lubin, a French officer and botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . This species grows freely in loam and peat, and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings. | | | |
| atropurpurea . . . Purple . . . F. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1820 | | | |
| LUBRICATE, slippery. | | | |
| LUCERN, see Medicago sativa. | | | |
| LUCIDUS, shining, glittering. | | | |
| LUCULIA, Sweet. <i>Luculia swa</i> is the name given to the tree by the Nepalese. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . This fine tree is worthy of a place in every collection, as there cannot be a more beautiful object than this tree is when covered with its numerous cymes of pink-coloured, very fragrant, flowers. It grows well in an equal mixture of light turfy loam and peat; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in a little heat. <i>Synonymes: 1. Cinchona gratissima, Mussaenda Luculia.</i> | | | |
| gratissima . . . Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1823 | | | |
| LUCUMA, Jusseu. <i>Lucuma</i> is the name of the tree in Peru. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapotaceae</i> . Fruit-bearing trees, cultivated in a mixture of rich loam, with a little light soil to keep it open; and cuttings of the ripened wood root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme: 1. Achras mammosa. 2. A. Lucuma.</i> | | | |
| Bomplandia . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Cuba . . . 1822 | | | |
| mamosa, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1789 | | | |
| obovata, 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Peru . . . 1822 | | | |
| salicifolia . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1823 | | | |
| LUDIA, Lamarck. From <i>ludo</i> , to sport; the leaves of <i>L. heterophylla</i> assume various forms. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bixaceae</i> . Rich loam, and a little peat, suit these plants; and cuttings soon root in [191] | | | |
| | | sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme: 1. tuberculata.</i> | |
| | | heterophylla . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1823 | |
| | | sessiliflora, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1820 | |
| | | LUDWIGIA, Linn. In honour of Christian Gottlieb Ludwig, professor of medicine at Leipsic and botanical author, in 1737. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceae</i> . Uninteresting plants, not worth cultivating except in general collections— <i>parviflora, prostrata.</i> | |
| | | LUFFA, Cavanilles. Derived from <i>luffa</i> , the Arabic name of <i>L. aegyptiaca</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> . A remarkable kind of gourd, possessed of a very disagreeable odour; for culture and propagation, see <i>Cucumis</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Cucumis acutangulus. 2. Momordica luffa.</i> | |
| | | acutangula, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Tr. A. N. Amer. . . 1692 | |
| | | aegyptiaca, 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1739 | |
| | | fusida . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Tr. A. India . . . 1812 | |
| | | LUREX, Willdenow. In honour of Charles Vander Luhe, a famous German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Tiliaceae</i> . This is a very pretty plant, which thrives well in a mixture of peat and loam; and cuttings of the nearly ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. In Brazil, they use the bark of <i>L. paniculata</i> for tanning leather. | |
| | | paniculata . . . Rosy . . . S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . . 1828 | |
| | | LUISIA, Gaudich. The meaning of the name not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This is a pretty species, very scarce in collections. The sepals and petals are light green, and the labellum is strongly streaked internally with deep purple. The leaves of the plant bear a strong resemblance to those of an <i>Aerides</i> , and the plant requires precisely the same treatment as that genus. | |
| | | alpina Grn. pur. . . 4, S. Epi. Silhet . . . 1837 | |
| | | LUMNITZERA, Willdenow. In honour of Stephen Lumnitzer, a botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Combretaceae</i> . A pretty little plant, of common culture. | |
| | | moschata . . . White . . . 8, G. A. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| | | tenuiflora . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1703 | |
| | | LUNARIA, Linn. From <i>luna</i> , the moon; in allusion to the appearance of the broad silvery siliques. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . A genus of large, rather pretty plants, with cordate leaves, and purple or white flowers. Any common border soil suits them, and they are increased by seeds. <i>L. rediviva</i> may also be increased by dividing. <i>Synonyme: 1. aïnuua.</i> | |
| | | biennis, 1 . . . Li. pur. . . 5, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1570 | |
| | | albiflora . . . White . . . 5, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1570 | |
| | | rediviva . . . Li. pur. . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1596 | |
| | | LUNATE, shaped like a half-moon. | |
| | | LUNGWORT, see Pulmonaria. | |
| | | LUNGWORT, see Hieracium pulmonaria. | |
| | | LUPINE, see Lupinus. | |
| | | LUPINUS, Linn. From <i>lupus</i> , a wolf; in allusion to its drowning or exhausting land. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . The species of this genus are among the most beautiful of our annual and herbaceous border-flowers. They will flourish in almost any soil, but a rich loam suits them best. They perfect their seeds very freely, from which young plants are easily obtained. | |
| | | albifrons . . . Blue . . . 9, F. Ev. S. California . . 1833 | |
| | | albus . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Levant . . . 1596 | |
| | | angustifolius . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1686 | |
| | | arbores . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. . . . 1793 | |
| | | arbusculus . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, F. Her. P. California . . 1826 | |
| | | argenteus . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 | |
| | | aridus . . . Pur. blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827 | |
| | | bicolor . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1826 | |
| | | bimaculatus . . Blue . . . F. Her. P. Texas . . . 1835 | |
| | | bracteolaris . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. M. Video . . 1820 | |
| | | canaliculatus . Blue . . . 7, F. Ev. S. B. Ayres . . 1823 | |
| | | Crucikshankli . Varieg. . . 7, F. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1829 | |
| | | densiflorus . . Whit. pnk. . . 7, H. A. California . . 1833 | |
| | | elegans . . . Vio. rose . . 6, H. A. Mexico . . 1831 | |
| | | exaltatus H. A. . . . 1832 | |
| | | grandifolius . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1838 | |
| | | Hartwighti . . Bl. pink . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . 1833 | |
| | | hirsutus . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1629 | |
| | | hirsutissimus . Red . . . 7, H. A. California . . 1833 | |
| | | incanous . . . Pa. li. . . 7, G. Ev. S. B. Ayres . . 1830 | |
| | | laxiflorus . . . Blue pnk. . . 7, H. Her. P. Columbia . . 1826 | |
| | | latifolius . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. California . . 1834 | |

| LUP | | | LYC | | | LYC | | | LYC | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|------|---------------|----------|------------------------|------|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|------|
| lépídus | Blue pink | 8, H. Her. P. Columbia | 1826 | fulgens | Scarlet | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1822 | Githágó, 7 | Purple | 7, H. A. Britain | |
| leptophyllus | Blue li. | 7, H. A. California | 1833 | grandiflora | Red | 7, G. Her. P. China | 1774 | helvetica, 8 | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1814 |
| leucophyllus | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1826 | lata | Flesh | 7, H. Her. P. Portugal | 1773 | neclegita, 9 | White | 6, H. Her. P. | |
| linifolius | Blue | 7, H. A. M. Video | 1799 | niceensis, 10 | Wht. red | 6, H. A. Nice | 1794 | pyrenaica, 11 | White | 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1819 |
| littoralis | Blue pink | 7, H. Her. P. Columbia | 1826 | sibirica, 12 | White | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1817 | ves-perlina, 13 | White | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| lucida | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1799 | multiplex | White | 6, H. Her. P. | | rosa | Wht. red | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| luteus | Yellow | 7, H. A. Sicily | 1596 | viscaria, 14 | Pink | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | | plena | Red | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| macrophyllus | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. California | 1834 | | | | | | | | |
| Marshalliana | Blue | 7, H. De. S. Hybrid. | 1830 | | | | | | | | |
| mexicana | Blue | 6, H. B. Mexico | 1819 | | | | | | | | |
| micrantha | Por. blue | 5, H. A. N. Amer. | 1826 | | | | | | | | |
| microcarpus | Blue | 4, H. A. Chile | 1821 | | | | | | | | |
| multiflorus | Blue | 7, F. Ev. S. M. Video | 1810 | | | | | | | | |
| mutabilis | Blue yel. | 7, F. Ev. S. Bogota | 1819 | | | | | | | | |
| nana | Blue | 7, H. A. California | 1833 | | | | | | | | |
| nootkatensis | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Nootka So. | 1794 | | | | | | | | |
| ornata | Blue pink | 5, H. Her. P. Columbia | 1826 | | | | | | | | |
| perennis | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1838 | | | | | | | | |
| plumosa | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. California | 1820 | | | | | | | | |
| pilosus | Flesh | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1710 | | | | | | | | |
| polypkyllus | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Columbia | 1826 | | | | | | | | |
| albiflorus | White | 7, H. Her. P. Columbia | 1826 | | | | | | | | |
| pellidus | Pa. blue | 7, H. Her. P. Eng. hyb. | | | | | | | | | |
| pulchellus | Blue pur. | 7, F. Ev. S. Mexico | 1828 | | | | | | | | |
| pusillus | Pa. blue | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1817 | | | | | | | | |
| rivularis | Wht. pur. | 4, H. Her. P. California | 1831 | | | | | | | | |
| Sabiniana | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1827 | | | | | | | | |
| sericea | Purple | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1826 | | | | | | | | |
| subcarnosa | Blue wht. | 7, H. Her. P. Texas | 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| texensis | Blue | 6, H. A. Santa Fe | | | | | | | | | |
| Thermis | White | 6, H. A. Egypt | 1802 | | | | | | | | |
| tomentosus | Pink wht. | 7, F. Ev. S. Peru | 1825 | | | | | | | | |
| tristis | Pa. brn. | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | | | | | | | |
| varius | Blue wht. | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1596 | | | | | | | | |
| versicolor | Pink blue | 7, F. Ev. S. Mexico | 1825 | | | | | | | | |
| villosus | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. Carolina | 1787 | | | | | | | | |

| LURIN | | | LYC | | | | |
|---|---|--|------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|------|
| Luzula, Decandolle. | From the Gramen Luzula | | | | | | |
| Baülin, the Glowworm-grass. | Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Juncaceae. | These plants are nearly related to <i>Juncus</i> , from which they are at once distinguished by their flat leaves. They possess but little beauty, and are of the easiest culture. Synonyms: 1. <i>Juncus arcuatus</i> 2. <i>J. spadicus</i> . | | | | | |
| Berthelottii | Apetal | Grass. Teneriffe | 1829 | afrum | Violet | 6, H. De. T. C. G. H. | 1712 |
| albida, arcuata 1, campestris, capensis, congesta, flavescens, Fosteri, glaberrima, latifolia, maxima, multiflora, nitida, pediformis, pilosa, spadicata 2, spicata, subdica, vernalis. | | | | barbarum | Violet | 6, H. De. Cl. Barbary | 1696 |
| Lycnis, Decandolle. | From lychnos, a lamp; on account of the brilliancy of the flowers of most of the species. Linn. 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Silenaceae. | An extremely beautiful genus of plants, well meriting extensive cultivation for the brilliancy of their flowers. Among the most showy and esteemed of the border flowers, is <i>L. Chalcedonica</i> , the double varieties of which require some care to prevent them from returning to a single state. <i>L. Julgens</i> and <i>grandiflora</i> are truly beautiful; the latter will grow and flower well if planted out in the open border in spring, but it must be taken up in autumn, or the frost will kill it. They all grow freely in light rich loamy soil; but they must be frequently divided, or they will dwindle away, and the best time to do this is early in spring. The seed of the annual species has only to be sown in the open border in spring. <i>L. Cali Rosa</i> is very handsome. Synonyms: 1. <i>Viscaria alpina</i> . 2. <i>L. brachypetala</i> . 3. <i>Agrostemma coronaria</i> . 4. <i>A. corsica</i> . 5. <i>A. sylvestris</i> . 6. <i>A. Flos-cuculi</i> . 7. <i>Githago segetum</i> . 8. <i>Viscaria helvetica</i> . 9. <i>V. neglecta</i> . 10. <i>Githago niceensis</i> . 11. <i>Agrostemma pyrenaica</i> . 12. <i>A. sibirica</i> . 13. <i>A. dioica</i> . 14. <i>Viscaria vulgaris</i> . | | | | | |
| alpina, 1 | Pink | 4, H. Her. P. Scotland | | carolinianum | Blue | 7, H. Ev. S. Carolina | 1806 |
| apetala | White | 6, H. Her. P. Lapland | 1810 | chinense | Purple | 7, H. De. Cl. China | |
| pauciflora, 2 | White | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1817 | cinereum | Violet | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| Chalcedonica | Scarlet | 6, H. Her. P. Russia | 1596 | europanum | Pink | 6, H. De. Cl. S. Eur. | 1730 |
| alba | White | 6, H. Her. P. Russia | | chrysocephalum | Green | 5, H. De. Cl. | |
| alba-plena | White | 6, H. Her. P. Gardens | | sphaerocephalum | White | 5, H. De. Cl. | |
| höre-pleno | Scarlet | 6, H. Her. P. Russia | | horridum | White | 7, F. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| Cali-Rosa | Flesh | 7, H. A. Levant | 1713 | laucolatatum | Pink | 6, H. De. Cl. S. Eur. | |
| coronaria, 3 | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1596 | microphyllum | Violet | 6, H. De. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| alba | White | 7, H. Her. P. | | rigidum, 1 | Violet | 4, H. De. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| pleoä | Red | 7, H. Her. P. | | ruthenicum | White | 4, H. De. Cl. Siberia | 1804 |
| rubra | Red | 7, H. Her. P. | | caespitum | White | 7, H. De. Cl. Camp. Sea | |
| ornata, 4 | Red | 6, H. Her. P. Corsica | 1818 | Shawii | Pink | 7, G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| diarsica, 5 | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | | tenax | Violet | 6, F. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| plena | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | | tetrandrum | Violet | 6, H. De. Cl. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| Flos-jovis | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Germany | 1726 | Trewianum | Purple | 6, H. De. Cl. China | 1818 |
| Flos-cuculi, 6 | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | | turbatinum | Violet | 6, H. De. Cl. China | 1769 |
| albiflora | White | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | | | | | |
| plena | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. | | | | | |

| LYCOP | | | LYCOP | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|------|--|
| cerasiforme, 1 | Green | 7, H. A. Peru | 1800 | lycosideris, Tournefort. | From <i>lykos</i> , a wolf, and <i>perica</i> , a peach; in allusion to its aphrodiscal qualities. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Solanaceae. The <i>Lycopersicon</i> , or Love-apple, consists chiefly of annual plants, several of which are trained against walls for the sake of their fruit, which is used for soups. They are generally raised in frames, or in a stove, and when of sufficient size, they are transplanted into the open border. Synonyms: 1. <i>Solanum Pseudo Lycopersicum</i> . 2. <i>S. Lycopersicum</i> . 3. <i>S. pimpinellifolium</i> . | | | |
| lateum | Green | 7, H. A. S. Amer. | 1596 | peruvianum | Yellow | 5, S. Her. P. Peru | 1823 | |
| commutatum | Yellow | 7, H. A. S. Amer. | 1818 | pimpinellifolium, 3 | Green | 6, H. A. Peru | | |
| esculentum, 2 | Green | 7, H. A. S. Amer. | 1596 | procumbens | Cream | 7, H. Tr. A. S. Amer. | 1700 | |
| chrysocephalum | Green | 7, H. A. S. Amer. | 1596 | pyriforme | Yellow | 8, H. A. | 1823 | |
| erythrocephalum | Green | 7, H. A. S. Amer. | 1596 | regulare | Green | 6, H. A. | | |
| leucocarpum | Green | 7, H. A. S. Amer. | 1596 | | | | | |
| Humboldtii | Yellow | 8, H. A. S. Amer. | 1822 | | | | | |
| peruvianum | Yellow | 5, S. Her. P. Peru | 1823 | | | | | |
| pimpinellifolium, 3 | Green | 6, H. A. Peru | | | | | | |
| procumbens | Cream | 7, H. Tr. A. S. Amer. | 1700 | | | | | |
| pyriforme | Yellow | 8, H. A. | 1823 | | | | | |
| regulare | Green | 6, H. A. | | | | | | |

LYCOPDIUM, Linn. From *lykos*, a wolf, and *podis*, a foot; because of the resemblance of the roots.

| LYC | LYO | LYO | LYT |
|--|-------------|--|------|
| <p><i>Linn. 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Lycopodiaceæ.</i> The hardy species of Club-moss require to be cultivated in peat soil, in a moist situation; some of them succeed in pots of water. They are readily increased by suckers.</p> | | <p><i>ginae. 2. A. frondosa. 3. A. pauciculata. 4. A. ferruginea.</i></p> | |
| alopeuroideis . . . | Brown . . . | 8, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . . | |
| alpinum . . . | Brown . . . | 8, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . . | |
| anotinum . . . | Brown . . . | 7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . . | |
| apodum . . . | Brown . . . | 8, H. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. . . . | 1819 |
| carolinianum . . . | Brown . . . | 8, H. Ev. Tr. Carolina . . . | 1812 |
| circinatum . . . | Brown . . . | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . . | 1831 |
| claratum . . . | Brown . . . | 8, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . . | |
| complanatum . . . | Brown . . . | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . | 1770 |
| dendroidum . . . | Brown . . . | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . | 1770 |
| densum . . . | Brown . . . | 8, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . . | 1820 |
| denticulatum . . . | Brown . . . | 7, H. Ev. Tr. Switzer. . . . | 1779 |
| depressum . . . | Brown . . . | 8, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . . . | 1818 |
| helveticum . . . | Brown . . . | H. Aq. P. Switzer. . . . | 1779 |
| inundatum . . . | Brown . . . | 6, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . . | |
| lucidulum . . . | Brown . . . | 8, H. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. . . . | 1823 |
| ornithopodioides . . . | Brown . . . | 7, H. Ev. Tr. . . . | 1812 |
| rupistræ . . . | Brown . . . | 8, H. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. . . . | |
| selaginoides . . . | Brown . . . | 8, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . . | |
| Selago . . . | Brown . . . | 8, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . . | |
| stoloniferum . . . | Brown . . . | 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1831 |
| <p>LYCOPSIS, Linn. From <i>lykos</i>, a wolf, and <i>opsis</i>, the face; some resemblance in the flowers. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Boraginaceæ.</i> The seeds of these plants have only to be sown in the open ground in spring. <i>Synonymes: 1. Nones arvensis. 2. Anchusa echinoides, N. echinoides. 3. N. obtusifolia. 4. Anchusa ovata. 5. A. variegata—arvensis 1. calycinâ 2, echioides 3, obtusifoliâ 4, orientâlis 5, variegatâ 6.</i></p> | | <p><i>affinis</i> Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . . 1803 <i>angustifoliâ</i> Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1820 <i>atropurpureâ</i> Dk. pur. 8, G. Her. P. Levant . . . 1820 <i>azoricâ</i> Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Azores . . . 1831 <i>capitatâ</i> Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1813 <i>clivâ</i> Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1732 <i>clivâ, I</i> Yellow . . . 8, H. B. Levant . . . 1739 <i>Ephemèrum</i> White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1730 <i>hybridâ</i> Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1806 <i>Linum-stellatum 2</i> Green . . . 6, H. A. Italy . . . 1658 <i>longifoliâ, 3</i> Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1798 <i>maculatâ</i> Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . . 1822 <i>memorâ</i> Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain <i>Nummulariâ</i> Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Britain <i>punctatâ</i> Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Holl. . . . 1658 <i>quadrifoliâ</i> Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1794 <i>strictâ</i> Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1781 <i>thyrsoforâ</i> Yellow . . . 6, H. Aq. P. England <i>verticillatâ</i> Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Crimea 1820 <i>vulgâris</i> Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain</p> | |
| <p>LYCOPSIS, Linn. From <i>lygos</i>, to bend; on account of its flexibility. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Gramineæ.</i> A species of grass with rushy leaves. It is much used in Spain, Provence, &c., for making ropes, baskets, nets, for filling mattresses, &c. It grows in light loamy soil, and is increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme: 1. L. virginicus quercifolius.</i></p> | | <p><i>LYRATA, lyre-shaped.</i></p> | |
| austalis | White . . . | 5, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . . | 1823 |
| europæus | White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| exaltatus | White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1739 |
| intermedius | White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1820 |
| macrophyllus, 1 | White . . . | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . | 1700 |
| virgatus | White . . . | 8, H. Her. P. Virginia . . . | 1760 |
| <p>LYGON, Linn. From <i>lygos</i>, to bend; on account of its flexibility. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Gramineæ.</i> A species of grass with rushy leaves. It is much used in Spain, Provence, &c., for making ropes, baskets, nets, for filling mattresses, &c. It grows in light loamy soil, and is increased by dividing the roots.</p> | | <p><i>LYRACHIA, Linn.</i> From <i>lysis</i>, dissolution, and <i>mache</i>, strife. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Primulaceæ.</i> A very pretty genus of plants, with mostly yellow flowers. <i>L. Nummularia</i> is a handsome free-flowering plant, and on its trailing habit, is well fitted for decorating rock-work. All the species are of the easiest culture, and may be propagated by divisions, except <i>L. dubia</i> and <i>L. Linum-stellatum</i>, which must be increased by seeds. <i>Synonymes: 1. atropurpurea. 2. stellata. 3. quadrifolia.</i></p> | |
| <p>LYGONIA, Swartz. From <i>lygodes</i>, flexible; in allusion to the twining habit of the plants. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Osmundaceæ.</i> The Snake's-tongue is a climbing genus of ferns, which grows freely in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, and is readily increased by dividing of the roots, or by seeds sown in the usual way. <i>Synonymes: 1. Hydroglossum hirsutum. 2. Osmunda scandens.</i></p> | | <p><i>attenuatâ</i> White . . . 2, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1812 <i>conspicuum</i> . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1824 <i>lasianthum</i> Pink . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1820 <i>pentastachium</i> Pink . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1823 <i>pungens</i> White . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1804 <i>rubrum, 1</i> Red . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1804</p> | |
| <p>LYME-GRASS, see Elgmâs.</p> | | <p><i>LYTHRUM, Linn.</i> From <i>lythron</i>, black-blood; in allusion to the purple colour of most of the flowers. <i>Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Lythraceæ.</i> The hardy perennial species of this genus are very handsome. They thrive in any common garden soil, and are readily increased by dividing the plants at the root. The seeds of the annual species should be sown in the open border in spring. <i>Synonymes: 1. L. Kennediamum. 2. L. diffusum.</i></p> | |
| <p>LYMPHATIC, belonging to lymph or sap.</p> | | <p><i>alatum, 1</i> Purple . . . 7, G. Her. P. A. merica . . . 1812 <i>Græfferi</i> Purple . . . 7, H. A. Italy 1800 <i>lyssopifolium</i> Purple . . . 8, H. A. England <i>lanceolatum, 2</i> Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1800 <i>lineare</i> White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1812 <i>myrtifolium</i> Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1820 <i>Salicifolium</i> Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain <i>thesiodides</i> Lilac . . . 8, H. A. S. Eur. 1816 <i>thymifolium</i> Purple . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . . 1760 <i>tomentosum</i> Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1828 <i>virgatum</i> Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria 1776</p> | |
| <p>LYONSIA, Nuttall. In memory of John Lyon, an American collector of plants, who fell a victim to a dangerous epidemic among those savage and romantic mountains which had so often been the theatre of his labours. <i>Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Ericaceæ.</i> Very ornamental shrubs, well worth a place in every garden. They grow best when planted in a peat soil, and may be increased by layers, or seeds; if by seeds, they must be sown in pots filled with sandy peat soil, and covered slightly over. <i>Synonymes: 1. Andromeda ferru-</i></p> | | <p><i>193</i></p> | |

M.

MĀBĀ, *Forster*. The name applied to it in Tonga-Tabu. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Ebenaceæ*. These plants are well worthy of cultivation; a mixture of loam and peat suits them, and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ferreola buxifolia*.

buxifolia, 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1810
laurina 7, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . 1824

MACAW-TREE, see *Acrocomia fusiformis*.

MACERATE, to decompose by steeping in water, or other liquid.

MACLEAY, *R. Brown*. In honour of Alexander Macleay, F.R.S., L.S., a famous entomologist and colonial secretary in New South Wales. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. A very beautiful herbaceous plant, succeeding in any rich mould, and increased by dividing the roots in spring; it may also be propagated by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Bocconia cordata*.

cordata, 1 . . . Red yel. . 6, H. Her. P. China . . 1795

MACLEAY, *Nuttall*. In honour of William Macleure, a North American geologist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Urticaceæ*. A genus of very ornamental trees, attaining the height of thirty feet. They require to be grown in turfy loam and peat, and are increased from cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, under a glass. *M. aurantiaca* should be slightly protected in severe weather. *Synonymes*: 1. *Morus Plumieri*, *Broussonetia Plumieri*. 2. *M. tinctoria*, *B. tinctoria*.

aurantiaca Apetal . . . H. Ds. T. N. Amer. . . 1818
Plumieri, 1 Apetal . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1804
tinctoria, 2 Apetal . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1739

MACRABENTIA, *R. Brown*. From *makros*, long, and *aden*, a gland; in allusion to the long caudicula of the pollen-masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is rather a pretty genus, requiring a strong moist heat to keep the species healthy. They should be potted in turfy peat broken into small squares, and raised a little above the pot, which must have a good drainage.

lutescens Olive . . . 11, S. Epi. Trinidad . . 1821
mutica Dingy wht. 8, S. Epi. Trinidad . .
triandra Whit. grn. 5, S. Epi. Surinam .

MACRONEMUM, *R. Brown*. From *makros*, long, and *kneme*, a leg; in allusion to the long flower-stalk. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in loam and peat, and propagated by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

jamaicens White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1806
tinctorium Red . . . 9, S. Ev. T. Trinidad . . 1820

MACROPHYLLUM, *R. Brown*. From *makros*, long, and *phos*, a foot; in allusion to the shape of the seed-vessel. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. A light rich soil suits these plants well, and cuttings of the herbaceous species root readily in sand. *M. laciniatum* is readily increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Cardamine nivalis*.

laciniatum White . . . 7, H. . . A. N. Amer. . . 1827
nivale, 1 White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1796

MACRORHIZA, long, or large-rooted,

MACROSTYLIS, *Bartling*. From *makros*, long, and *stylis*, a style; referring to the length of the style. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. This is an interesting genus of plants; for culture and propagation, see *Diosma*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Agathosma barbata*. 2. *A. obtusa*, *Diosma ciliata*.

barbata, 1 White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810
obtusa, 2 Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
lanceolata Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
oblonga Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
ovata Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774

MACROTRÖPIS, *Decandolle*. From *makros*, long, and *tropis*, a keel; alluding to the long keel of the flowers. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*.

An ornamental plant; for culture and propagation, see *Anagyris*.

fütüda Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. China . . 1820

MACRÖTYS, *Rafinesque*. From *makros*, long, and *ous*, an ear; resemblance in the long capsules. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. A pretty plant, growing freely in any good soil, and increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1. *Actæa racemosa*.

racemosa, 1 White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .

MADAGASCAR NUTMEG, see *Agathophyllum*.

MADAGASCAR POTATO, see *Solanum anguifolium*.

MAD APPLE, see *Solanum insidiatum*.

MADDER, see *Rubia*.

MÄDYÄ, *Molina*. *Madi* is the name of the original species in Chile. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. The seeds of these rather handsome plants should be sown in May or June, in a shady situation, in any common garden soil. They grow about two feet high, flower in about two months after being sown, and continue in beauty about six weeks or two months. *Synonymes*: 1. *M. mellosa*, *M. viscosa*.

elegans Yellow . . . 8, H. . . A. N. W. Amer. 1831
sativa, 1 Yellow . . . 7, H. . . A. Chile . . . 1794

MADWORT, see *Alghum*.

MĀSÄ, *Forskäl*. From *maas*, the Arabic name of one of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtinaceæ*. These are ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Ardisia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Bæbotrya indica*. 2. *M. tomentosa*. 3. *B. pubescens*.

argentea White . . . 4, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818
indica, 1 White . . . 11, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1817
usrophylla, 2 White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1813
pubescens, 3 White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1824

MAGNÖLYÄ, *Linn.* After Pierre Magnol, professor of medicine at Montpellier, and author of several botanical works; he died in 1715. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Magnoliaceæ*. This is a genus of very elegant and showy plants when in flower, and all well worthy of extensive cultivation. The hardy kinds being remarkably handsome shrubs, should be planted in conspicuous situations, where they will flower profusely when they attain a good size.

M. glauca and some others grow best in a peat soil in a moist situation. They are generally increased by layers put down in spring or autumn, or by seeds; when the layers are first taken off, they should be potted in a mixture of loam and peat, and placed in a close frame till they have taken fresh root. None of the leaves should be taken off or shortened, nor any shoots be cut off, or their tops shortened, as they will not succeed so well; for the more branches and leaves are on, the sooner they will strike fresh root. The Chinese kinds are often inarched or budded on *M. obovata*, which takes readily. The greenhouse kinds thrive best in a mixture of peat and loam, and are also increased by inarching or budding on *M. obovata*, one of the readiest growing kinds. *M. fuscata*, and any of the weak-growing species, increase with facility from cuttings taken off as soon as ripe, and planted in a pot of sand, under a glass. The seeds of the North American species are received annually from that country. They should be sown as soon as possible after their arrival in pots of light rich earth, covering them half an inch deep; these may be placed either in a hotbed or a warm sheltered situation, or they may be sown in the open ground, and when the plants are of sufficient size, they should be planted out singly into pots, and sheltered till they have taken fresh root, and they should be protected from the frost by a frame for two or three successive winters, giving them the benefit of the open air in mild weather. *Synonymes*: 1. *M. gracilis*, *M. Yulan*. 2. *M. Soulangiana*. 3. *M. tomentosa*. 4. *M. umbrellata*.

| MAH | MAL | MAL | MAL |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|------|
| acuminatá . . . | Yel. grn. . . | 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1736 |
| Candollii . . . | Yelsh. . . | 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1736 |
| máxiná . . . | Yelsh. . . | 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1736 |
| auricelátá . . . | White. . . | 4, H. De. T. Carolina. | 1786 |
| conspicúá, 1 . . . | White. . . | 3, F. De. T. China. | 1789 |
| Alexandriná . . . | White. . . | 4, F. De. T. China. | 1831 |
| citridorá . . . | White. . . | 4, F. De. T. China. | 1831 |
| Soulangeaná, 2 . . . | Pur. wht. . . | 4, H. De. T. Hybrid. | 1826 |
| cordatá . . . | Yel. wht. . . | 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1801 |
| fuscátá . . . | Brown . . . | 4, G. Ev. S. China. | 1789 |
| anonefóliá . . . | Red . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. China. | 1789 |
| glauca . . . | White. . . | 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1688 |
| Burchellianá . . . | White. . . | 6, H. De. T. | |
| Gordonianá . . . | White. . . | 6, H. De. T. | 1750 |
| longifóliá . . . | White. . . | 7, H. De. T. Hybrid. | |
| Thomsonianá . . . | White. . . | 7, H. De. T. Hybrid. | 1817 |
| gracilis . . . | Purple . . . | 4, H. De. S. Japar. | 1804 |
| grandifórá . . . | White. . . | 8, H. Ev. T. Carolina. | 1734 |
| angustifóliá . . . | White. . . | 7, H. Ev. T. Paris. | 1825 |
| crispá . . . | White. . . | 6, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. | |
| ellipticá . . . | White. . . | 8, H. Ev. T. Carolina. | 1734 |
| exoniensis . . . | White. . . | 8, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. | |
| ferruginá . . . | White. . . | 8, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. | |
| lanceolatá . . . | White. . . | 8, H. Ev. T. Carolina. | 1734 |
| obovátá . . . | White. . . | 8, H. Ev. T. Carolina. | 1734 |
| præcox . . . | White. . . | 8, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. | |
| rotundifóliá . . . | White. . . | 8, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. | |
| Kobus, 3 . . . | Pur. wht. . . | 7, H. Ev. S. Japan. | 1804 |
| macrophyllá . . . | White. . . | 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| obovátá . . . | Purple . . . | 7, F. De. S. China. | 1790 |
| discolor . . . | Pur. wht. . . | 5, F. De. S. | 1790 |
| purpurá . . . | Purple . . . | 4, H. De. S. Japan. | 1790 |
| pyramidatá . . . | White. . . | 5, H. De. T. Carolina. | 1811 |
| tripetalá, 4 . . . | White. . . | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1752 |
| MAHERNIÁ, Linn. An anagram of <i>Hermannia</i> , signifying affinity. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceæ</i> . These are extremely pretty plants. The soil best adapted to them is an equal mixture of loam and sandy peat; and young cuttings taken off at a joint, will soon root, if planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>M. pinnata</i> . 2. <i>M. odorata</i> . 3. <i>M. Burchellii</i> . | | | |
| bipinnatá, 1 . . . | Brown . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1752 |
| diffusá . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| glabrátá, 2 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| grandifórá, 3 . . . | Red . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| heterophyllá . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| ineisá . . . | Yel. wht. . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| oxalidifóliá . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1817 |
| pulehellá . . . | Reddish . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| resedifóliá . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| sessilifóliá . . . | Yel. wht. . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| verniciatá . . . | Vermil. . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| verticillatá . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| vesicariá . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| MAHOAGNY, see Suieténú Mahágöni. | | | |
| MAHÖNY, Nuttall. In honour of Bernard M ^c Mahon, of North America, a lover of botanical science. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Berberaceæ</i> . A mixture of sand, peat, and loam, is the soil best adapted to the growth of these beautiful shrubs. They may be increased by layers, or by cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, in autumn, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Berberis Aquifolium</i> . 2. <i>B. pinnata</i> . <i>M. diversifolia</i> . 3. <i>B. nervosa</i> , <i>M. glutinosa</i> . 4. <i>B. repens</i> . | | | |
| Aquifolium, 1 . . . | Yellow . . . | F. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| fasciculá, 2 . . . | Yellow . . . | 4, F. Ev. S. California. | 1819 |
| nervosá, 3 . . . | Yellow . . . | H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| repens, 4 . . . | Yellow . . . | 4, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| MAIDENHAIR, see Adiantum. | | | |
| MAIDENHAIR, see Passiflorá Adiantum. | | | |
| MAIDENHAIR-TREE, see Salisburiá adiantifóliá. | | | |
| MAIDEN-LIP, see Echinospérum láppulá. | | | |
| MAIDEN-PLUM, see Comocladá. | | | |
| MAJORANÁ, Mench. An alteration of the Arabic name, <i>Maryamych</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . These plants succeed well in sandy soil and a dry situation. The species are all shrubby if protected during winter, and they are easily increased by slips or cuttings. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Origanum Maru</i> . 2. <i>O. Majorana</i> . 3. <i>O. syriacum</i> . 4. <i>O. Onites</i> . <i>O. omyrnæum</i> . | | | |
| crassifóliá, 1 . . . | Purplish . . . | 6, F. Ev. S. Levant . . . | |
| hortensis, 2 . . . | Purplish . . . | 6, H. A. N. Africa. | 1573 |
| nervosá, 3 . . . | Pink . . . | 6, F. Ev. S. Egypt . . . | 1823 |
| Onites, 4 . . . | Whitish . . . | 8, F. Ev. S. Mediter. . . | 1759 |
| MALABAR LEAF, see Cinnamómum Malabátrám. | | | |
| MALABAR NIGHTSHADE, see Basillé. | | | |
| MALABAR NUT, see Justiciá Adhatodá. | | | |
| MALABAR ROSE, see Hibiscús Rósá malabáricá. | | | |
| MALACHODENDRÓN, Linn. From <i>malachos</i> , soft, and <i>dendron</i> , a tree. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculi-</i> | | | |
| <i>aceæ</i> . This fine ornamental plant is highly deserving a place in every garden, on account of its large cream-coloured blossoms. The plant should be kept in the greenhouse, for though sufficiently hardy to stand our winters in the open air, the young shoots often get injured by frost, the summer not being long enough to ripen the wood, or even to flower it in perfection. The best soil for it is peat, mixed with a little loam; and it is readily increased by layers, or cuttings of the ripened wood, in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| ovátum . . . | White . . . | 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1785 |
| MALÁCHRÁ, Linn. A name under which Pliny speaks of a Persian tree, which produces a gum. The name is preserved to designate plants analogous to <i>mallon</i> , from the similarity of the word <i>malachra</i> with that of <i>malache</i> , a mallow. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceæ</i> . Annuals of no interest; they require to be raised in a hothouse, and, when of sufficient size, to be planted singly into small pots, and placed among the stove plants. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>M. fasciata</i> — <i>alceifóliá</i> , <i>bracteátá</i> , <i>capitulá</i> , <i>fasciátá</i> , <i>heptaphýllá</i> 1, <i>radiátá</i> , <i>rotundifóliá</i> , <i>trilobá</i> . | | | |
| MALAY APPLE, see Jambósá malaccensis. | | | |
| MALÁXIS, Swartz. <i>Malaxis</i> , delicate; in allusion to the texture of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . A pretty little plant, growing freely in sandy peat. | | | |
| paludosa . . . | Yel. grn. . . | 7, H. Ter. England . . . | |
| MALCÓMIA, R. Brown. Named after William Malcolm, F.L.S., a celebrated nurseryman and cultivator. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . These plants are not possessed of much beauty. They should be sown in the open border in spring; or by sowing at various times, they may be got to flower all the year, except in severe frosty weather. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hesperis africana</i> . 2. <i>H. arenaria</i> . 3. <i>Cheiranthus lyratus</i> . 4. <i>C. maritimus</i> . | | | |
| africaná, 1 . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. A. Africa . . . | 1747 |
| arenáriá, 2 . . . | Violet . . . | 6, H. A. Algiers . . . | 1804 |
| chiá . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. A. Chio . . . | 1732 |
| erósá . . . | White . . . | 6, H. A. Portugal . . . | 1818 |
| incrassatá . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. A. Tenedos . . . | 1820 |
| laccá . . . | Whit. yel. . . | 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . | 1718 |
| laxá . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. A. Siberia . . . | 1820 |
| littorá . . . | Whit. yel. . . | 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . | 1683 |
| lyratá, 3 . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. A. Cyprus . . . | 1820 |
| maritimá, 4 . . . | Violet . . . | 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . | 1713 |
| parvifórá . . . | Lilac . . . | 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . | 1823 |
| taraxacifóliá . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. A. Siberia . . . | 1795 |
| MALE FERN, see Aspidium Filix-más. | | | |
| MALSHÉRIÁ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Lamoignon de Malesherbes, an illustrious French patriot and agriculturist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Malesherbiaceæ</i> . This is a very interesting genus, requiring the treatment common to most greenhouse annuals. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>M. coronata</i> . | | | |
| húmilis . . . | White . . . | G. A. Chile . . . | 1832 |
| linearifóliá, 1 . . . | Pur. blue . . . | 8, G. A. Chile . . . | 1831 |
| MALLOW, see Málvó. | | | |
| MALLOW ROSE, see Hibiscús moschátus. | | | |
| MÁLÓPÉ, Linn. From <i>malos</i> , tender; in allusion to the soft leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceæ</i> . These are very beautiful plants. The seed should be sown in the open border about the beginning or middle of April. | | | |
| malacoides . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. A. Barbary . . . | 1710 |
| sinuatá . . . | Pur. via . . . | 7, H. A. Mauritain . . . | 1710 |
| trifidá . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. A. Barbary . . . | 1808 |
| MALPÍGHYÁ, Linn. In honour of Marcello Malpighi, once professor of medicine at Pisa, and author of many valuable works on natural history. He died in 1694. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Malpighiaceæ</i> . A genus of interesting plants, some of which, as <i>M. Aquifolia</i> , <i>coccifera</i> , and one or two others, are especially well suited to the cultivator's care. They thrive well in any light soil, and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>M. glabra</i> is known by the name of Barbadoes Cherry in the British West Indies. It is cultivated in all the West Indian Islands, and in many parts of South America, for its fruit, which is esteemed there, but is much inferior to our cherries. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>M. punicifolia</i> . | | | |
| angustifóliá . . . | Pink . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1737 |
| Aquifolium . . . | Pink . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1759 |
| bidorá, 1 . . . | Pa. red . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1810 |

| MAL | | | | MAL | | | | MAM | | | | MAM | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|------|-----|--|--|--|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----|--|--|--|--|
| occeiferá | Pink | S. Ev. S. Amer. | 1733 | | | | | mollis, 2 | Scarlet | S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1780 | | | | | |
| cubensis | Pa. red | 7. S. Ev. S. Havannah. | 1824 | | | | | pilosus, 3 | Red | 10. S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1780 | | | | | |
| dúbia | Yellow | 7. S. Ev. S. Jamaica. | 1820 | | | | | MAMMÆFORM, nipple-formed. | | | | | | | | |
| flagellá | Yellow | 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1820 | | | | | MAMMÆ, Linn. <i>Mamey</i> is the aboriginal name of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gultiferæ</i> . This is a tall, handsome tree, with a thick, spreading, elegant head, somewhat resembling <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> . In the West Indies it is cultivated for the sake of its fruit, which is much esteemed, and is eaten alone, or cut in slices with wine or sugar, or preserved in sugar. It grows freely in sandy loam, and cuttings of the ripened wood, with the leaves not shortened, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. | | | | | | | | |
| fuciatá | Pa. pink | 6. S. Ev. S. | 1814 | | | | | <i>americana</i> White S. Ev. T. S. Amer. 1730 | | | | | | | | |
| glabra | Rose | 5. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1757 | | | | | MAMMEE-TREE, see Mämmä. | | | | | | | | |
| incaná | Rose | S. Ev. T. Campeachy | 1742 | | | | | MAMMILLARIÁ, Hamorth. From <i>mamma</i> , the nipple; in allusion to the small tubercles. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cactaceæ</i> . This genus contains some very beautiful plants, and all highly-deserving of a place in every collection of plants, on account of their very curious and interesting habit. To grow them well, they require the following treatment.—About the middle of April they should be fresh potted, in peat and a little sand mixed, and then plunged in tan, in a pit or frame, where the heat must be kept from 85 to 95 degrees by dung linings, not giving them much water until they have started afresh, and then may be added gentle waterings over head, occasionally in the afternoon; they should be closed early, and air given early in the mornings, and shade during sunshine; by treating them in this manner, they will make an amazing growth in the three following months, when they may be gradually hardened before removing them back to the succulent house; they are increased by offsets, and some of the kinds occasionally produce seeds if fertilised. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>M. densa</i> . 2. <i>M. straminea</i> . 3. <i>M. stellaris</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| macrophylla | Red pk. | 7. S. Ev. T. Brazil | 1820 | | | | | <i>acanthophlegmá</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| nifida | Pink | 5. S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1733 | | | | | <i>ambigüá</i> S. Ev. S. Chile 1827 | | | | | | | | |
| panicifolia | Rose | 8. S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1690 | | | | | <i>Andrés</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| úrëns | Pink | 8. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1737 | | | | | <i>anguláris</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| MALVÆ, Linn. Altered from the Greek, <i>malache</i> , soft, which comes from <i>malacho</i> , to soften; in allusion to the emollient qualities of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceæ</i> . This is an extensive genus of plants. The stove and greenhouse kinds grow well in any rich soil, and are very ornamental, especially some of the greenhouse species; they are readily increased by cuttings planted in any light soil, under a glass. Among the most interesting of the hardy herbaceous species, are <i>M. moschata</i> , <i>Munroana</i> , and <i>purpurata</i> . They should be planted in the flower-border, and increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. The annual species should be sown in the open ground, but few of them are worth cultivating. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>M. alceoides</i> . 2. <i>M. scoparia</i> . 3. <i>M. reflexa</i> . 4. <i>M. glomerata</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcëá | Purple | 8. H. Her. P. Germany | 1597 | | | | | <i>atrátá</i> Drk. grn. S. Ev. S. 1885 | | | | | | | | |
| américaná | Yellow | 6. H. A. St. Domin. | 1756 | | | | | <i>caespitósá, l</i> S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1827 | | | | | | | | |
| amëná | Purple | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 | | | | | <i>canescëns</i> S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1827 | | | | | | | | |
| angulátá | Purple | 7. G. Her. P. | 1830 | | | | | <i>cárnë</i> Flesh S. Ev. S. 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| aspërrimá | Red | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 | | | | | <i>caudátá</i> S. Ev. S. Chile 1827 | | | | | | | | |
| balsámicá | Pink | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 | | | | | <i>chrysanthá</i> S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1827 | | | | | | | | |
| borbónicá | Yellow | 7. S. Ev. S. Mauris. | 1816 | | | | | <i>chrysanthá</i> Yellow S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1827 | | | | | | | | |
| bryaniifolia | Purple | 7. G. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1731 | | | | | <i>cirriferá</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| calyciná | Pa. red | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 | | | | | <i>spinia fuscá</i> S. Ev. S. Chile 1827 | | | | | | | | |
| campanuloidés | Blush | 10. F. De. Tr. N. Amer. | 1825 | | | | | <i>columnatá</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| capensis | Red whit. | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1713 | | | | | <i>conicá</i> 7. S. Ev. S. 1808 | | | | | | | | |
| capitátá | Red | 4. G. Ev. S. Peru | 1798 | | | | | <i>corioidés</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| chinënsis | Reddish | 7. H. A. China | | | | | | <i>coronariá</i> Scarlet 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1817 | | | | | | | | |
| coccinëá | Lilac | 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1885 | | | | | <i>coronatá</i> S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1817 | | | | | | | | |
| Crocëaná | Rose | 6. G. Ev. S. Hybrid | 1835 | | | | | <i>crinátá</i> Whit. yel. S. Ev. S. 1800 | | | | | | | | |
| crispá | White | 6. H. A. Syria | 1573 | | | | | <i>ancistrofidés</i> S. Ev. S. 1800 | | | | | | | | |
| divaricatá | Whit. vein. | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 | | | | | <i>cuneiflorá</i> Red S. Ev. S. 1800 | | | | | | | | |
| domingënsis | Yellow | 7. S. Her. P. St. Domin. | 1824 | | | | | <i>depressá</i> Red. grn. 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1800 | | | | | | | | |
| fragrans | Scarlet | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1759 | | | | | <i>dichotómá</i> Pink S. Ev. S. 1800 | | | | | | | | |
| grossulariifolia | Pink | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1732 | | | | | <i>discolor</i> Red 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1800 | | | | | | | | |
| Henningi | Whit. red | 6. H. Her. P. Russia | 1820 | | | | | <i>divariciatá</i> Pink S. Ev. S. 1830 | | | | | | | | |
| italicá | Purple | 8. H. Her. P. Italy | 1829 | | | | | <i>echináriá</i> Pale S. Ev. S. Mexico 1830 | | | | | | | | |
| lactéá | White | 1. G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1780 | | | | | <i>elongatá</i> S. Ev. S. Mexico 1830 | | | | | | | | |
| limënsis | Red | 7. H. A. Peru | 1768 | | | | | <i>ericanthá</i> S. Ev. S. 1811 | | | | | | | | |
| mauróticá | Pink | 8. H. A. Egypt | 1822 | | | | | <i>flavescëns, 2</i> Yellow S. Ev. S. Chile 1811 | | | | | | | | |
| mauritaná | Pink | 7. H. A. S. Eur. | 1768 | | | | | <i>fulvapiñá</i> Red S. Ev. S. Brazil 1829 | | | | | | | | |
| maynifolia | Vainy | 6. G. Ev. S. Amer. | 1795 | | | | | <i>fuscátá</i> S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1827 | | | | | | | | |
| Munroaná | Scarlet | 8. H. Her. P. Columbia | 1828 | | | | | <i>geminispiñá</i> Red S. Ev. S. Mexico 1823 | | | | | | | | |
| májor | Orange | 6. H. Her. P. Hybrid | 1835 | | | | | <i>grándis</i> S. Ev. S. 1836 | | | | | | | | |
| Morëñi, l | Red | 7. H. Her. P. Italy | 1820 | | | | | <i>intërtëxtá</i> S. Ev. S. Mexico 1836 | | | | | | | | |
| moschátá | Flesh | 6. H. Her. P. Britain | | | | | | <i>Karwinski</i> S. Ev. S. 1836 | | | | | | | | |
| undulatá | White | 7. H. Her. P. | | | | | | <i>laniferá</i> Red S. Ev. S. Mexico 1836 | | | | | | | | |
| Mulleri | H. | B. Sardinia | 1832 | | | | | <i>Lehmánni</i> Yellow S. Ev. S. Mexico 1836 | | | | | | | | |
| oxycanthoidés | White | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 | | | | | <i>longimammá</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| purpuratá | Pa. red | 7. F. Her. P. Chile | 1825 | | | | | <i>loricatá</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| retósá | Pink | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 | | | | | <i>lutescëns</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| scabrá, 2 | Yellow | 6. S. Ev. S. Peru | 1798 | | | | | <i>macrothelc</i> S. Ev. S. 1836 | | | | | | | | |
| scopariá | Yellow | 4. S. Ev. S. Peru | 1782 | | | | | <i>magnumammá</i> S. Ev. S. Mexico 1823 | | | | | | | | |
| spicatá | Orange | 7. S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1726 | | | | | <i>missouriënsis</i> White 7. F. Ev. S. Missouri 1818 | | | | | | | | |
| strictá | White | 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1805 | | | | | <i>nivëá</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| svlëstris | Purple | 7. H. Her. P. Britain | | | | | | <i>nivëá</i> S. Ev. S. 1834 | | | | | | | | |
| albiflorá | White | 7. H. Her. P. Europe | | | | | | <i>partimammá</i> 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1817 | | | | | | | | |
| tomentósá | Yellow | 7. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 | | | | | <i>polydrá</i> S. Ev. S. 1836 | | | | | | | | |
| tricuspídatá | Yellow | 7. S. B. W. Ind. | 1726 | | | | | <i>polythélë</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 | | | | | | | | |
| tridactylitës, 3 | Pink | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| virifolia | White | 9. F. B. Merico | 1828 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| virgatá | Purple | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1727 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| waltheriifolia | Yellow | S. Her. P. Java | 1824 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| agptiá, althæoidés, bonariënsis, brasiliënsis, crëticá, fastigiátá, steruósá, gangeticá, hispánicá, leprósá, microcarpá, nicotënsis, parviflorá, peruvianá, rotundifolia, R. pusillá, Sherardianá, stipulatá, Tournefortianá, trachelifolia, trifidá, verticillatá & | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALVAVISCÜS, Decandolle. From <i>malva</i> , a mallow, and <i>viscus</i> , glue. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceæ</i> . This is a genus of very desirable plants, on account of their rich scarlet flowers. The soil best adapted to them is a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass; these should be taken off as near the stem of the plant as possible, not being so apt to rot as when taken off by the middle of the shoot. None of the leaves should be taken off or shortened above the sand.— <i>Sweet.</i> <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Achania Malvaviscus</i> . 2. <i>A. mollis</i> . 3. <i>A. pilosa</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| arbóreus, 1 | Scarlet | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1714 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| MAN | MAN |
|--------------------------|--|
| prolifera | Whitish . 7, S. Ev. S. Amer. . 1800 |
| pulcherrima | Red S. Ev. S. |
| pilchra | Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1826 |
| purpurea | Pa. red S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1820 |
| pycnocantha | S. Ev. S. 1835 |
| pyramidalis | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1835 |
| quadrata | S. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1827 |
| quadrispina | Scarlet S. Ev. S. 1835 |
| rhodantha | S. Ev. S. 1836 |
| Scitiana | S. Ev. S. 1835 |
| simplex | White . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1688 |
| solitaria | S. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1827 |
| speciosa | Red S. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1827 |
| sphaelata | S. Ev. S. 1836 |
| spinosa | S. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1827 |
| stellata | Pink . 5, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1815 |
| stellia-aurata | Yellow S. Ev. S. 1835 |
| suberacea | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1836 |
| subpolyedra | Li. scr. gra. S. Ev. S. 1836 |
| superfexta | S. Ev. S. 1836 |
| tentaculata | Scarlet S. Ev. S. 1836 |
| tenuis | Pa. yel. 5, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1830 |
| vetula | Li. scar. S. Ev. S. 1835 |
| vivipara | Red S. Ev. S. Louisiana . 1811 |
| Wildiana | S. Ev. S. |
| zuccariniana | S. Ev. S. 1835 |

MANCHINEEL, see *Hippomane Mancinella*.
MANCHINEEL, see *Sipium Hippomane*.
MANDARIN ORANGE, see *Citrus nobilis*.
MANDRAGORA, *Tournefort*. The English name Mandrake, is derived from *mandra*, an ox-stall, something relating to cattle, and *agaurus*, cruel; on account of its poisonous effects on cattle when accidentally gathered with their fodder in the countries where the plants abound. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceae*. These plants thrive well in a light soil, in a shaded situation. They can only be increased by seeds. The roots are very apt to rot during winter. *Synonymes*: 1. *Atropa Mandragora*. 2. *M. officinalis*. 3. *A. mandragora*.
autumnalis, 1. Yel. wht. . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.
neglecta Yellow . 5, H. Her. P.
procob, 2 Fuscous . 3, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1819
vernalis, 3 White . 4, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1548

MANDRAKE, see *Mandragora*.
MANETTI, *Mutis*. In honour of Xavier Manetti, prefect of the botanic garden at Florence, and author of *Regnum Vegetabile*, 1756. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. These plants are well worth cultivating for the beauty and elegance of their flowers. The best soil for them is a mixture of loam and peat. They are easily increased by cuttings of the young wood in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in a moderate heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *M. cordifolia*.

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| coccinea | Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. Tw. Guiana . . 1806 |
| glabra, 1 | Scarlet . 8, S. Ev. Tw. B. Ayres |
| Lygistum | Pink . 3, S. Ev. Tw. Cuba 1822 |

MANGIFERA, *Linn.* Derived from *mango*, the name of the tree, and *fero*, to bear. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceae*. This is a genus of much esteemed tropical fruit trees, thriving well in sandy loam, or a mixture of loam and peat. The species are readily increased by cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. Fresh seeds imported from the places of their natural growth, will vegetate freely. Within the tropics, they hardly eat any other fruit besides *M. indica*, or Common Mango, during the hot months; but if wine be not drunk with it, the Mango is apt to throw out boils, which are, however, conducive to health. The fruit of the finest Mangos have a rich sweet-perfumed flavour, accompanied by a grateful acidity.

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| fœtida | Red S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1824 |
| indica | White . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1690 |

MANGO GINOKR, see *Curcuma Amada*.
MANGOSTAN, see *Garcinia Mangostana*.
MANGOSTAN, see *Amaranthus Mangostana*.
MANGO-TREE, see *Mangifera*.
MANGROVE, see *Rhizophora Mangle*.
MANICARIA, *Gartner*. From *manica*, a glove; in allusion to the spathe. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Palmeae*. This is a fine palm, which must be grown in a rich loam, and can only be increased by seeds.

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| sacifera | Palm. E. Ind. 1823 |
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MANISCURIS, *Swartz*. From *manis*, a scaly lizard, and *oura*, a tail; referring to the appearance of the [197]

| MAN | MAR |
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| spikes. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . A curious plant, of simple culture. | |
| granularis | Apetal. . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1821 |
| MANNA , see <i>Althæa</i> . | |
| MANNA ASH , see <i>Oernis rotundifolia</i> . | |
| MANTISIA , <i>Sims</i> . Name taken from the insect <i>mantis</i> ; because of the resemblance of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scitamineae</i> . These singular plants thrive well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and are easily increased by dividing the roots. | |
| saltatoria | Purple . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1808 |
| spatulata | Blue . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823 |
| MANULEX , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>manus</i> , the hand; in allusion to the five divisions of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . Handsome plants, rarely to be met with in collections; they grow well in a mixture of peat and sand, or vegetable mould, and are propagated with ease either by cuttings or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Buchnera fatida</i> . 2. <i>B. capensis</i> . 3. <i>B. viscosa</i> . | |
| argentea | Yellow . 7, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1801 |
| Cheiranthus | Orange . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1795 |
| cordata | Red . 7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . 1816 |
| fatida, 1 | White . 7, G. A. C. G. H. . 1794 |
| pedunculata | White . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| rhynchantha | Yellow . 9, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1823 |
| rubra | Red . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| tomentosa | Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| villosa, 2 | White . 6, G. A. C. G. H. . 1783 |
| violacea | Violet . 9, S. Her. P. 1824 |
| viscosa, 3 | Pink . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |

ATHIOPICÆ, *alternifolia*, *capitata*, *crystallina*, *linifolia*, *oppositifolia*.
MAPLE, see *Acer*.
MARANTA, *Linn.* After B. Maranti, a Venetian physician and botanist, who died in 1554. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marantaceae*. A genus of interesting plants, which grow well in any light rich soil; they are readily increased by dividing at the roots. *M. arundinacea* is esteemed in the East for the fecula which abounds in the root, and on that account it is collected as a delicate article of food.

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|------------------------|---|
| angustifolia | Red . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1820 |
| arundinacea | White . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1732 |
| bicolor | White . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1823 |
| minor | White . 4, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1828 |
| cuspidata | Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. S. Leone . 1822 |
| divaricata | White . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1818 |
| purpurascens | White . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1823 |
| gibba | White . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1818 |
| gracilis | White . 7, S. Her. P. Guiana . . 1823 |
| indica | White . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1800 |
| latea | Grn. wht. . 6, S. Her. P. Caraccos . 1809 |
| malaccensis | Grn. wht. 12, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1820 |
| obliqua | Red . 7, S. Her. P. Guiana . . 1803 |
| petiolata | White . 7, S. Her. P. Guiana . . 1818 |
| sylvatica | Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1800 |
| Tonchat | Red . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1819 |
| variegata | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1825 |

MARANTIA, *Swartz*. In honour of J. F. Maratti, of Vallombrosa in Tuscany, a writer upon ferns. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Danaceae*. This ornamental fern grows well in loam and peat, and is increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.

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|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| alata | Brown . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1793 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|

MARCESCENT, permanent, when withered not falling off.

MARGRAVIA, *Linn.* In honour of George Margraave, a German, who published a Natural History of Brazil in 1718. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marcgraaviaceae*. This is a genus of curious shrubby, creeping plants; they are found adhering by their fibres to the trunks of trees, though they are not strictly parasitical. They are well suited for covering the walls or rafters of stoves. They grow in turfy loam and peat; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

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|---------------------|--|
| coriacea | White S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1820 |
| umbellata | White S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1792 |

MARE'S-TAIL, see *Hippuris*.

MARGARITACEOUS, pearl-bearing.

MARCHANTIA, *Corda*. In honour of Nicholas Marchant, a French botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Hepaticae*. Creeping plants, with green, cellular, fleshy fronds, spreading over the surface of the ground in moist places—and *androgyne*, *conica*, *hemispherica*, *irrigua*, *polymorpha*.

| MAR | MAR | MAR | MAT |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| <p>MARGIN, edge or border. MARGINATED, having a border. MARGYRĀPŪS, <i>Ruiz and Pavon</i>. From <i>margaron</i>, a pearl, and <i>karpos</i>, a fruit; resemblance of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i>. This is rather a pretty plant, growing well in sandy peat, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> | | <p>MARSH-PENNYWORT, see <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>. MARSĪĒĀ. Linnaeus dedicated this genus to the Count L. F. Marsigli, founder of the Academy of Sciences, Bologna. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Marsileaceae</i>. A curious aquatic plant, readily increased by divisions.</p> | |
| <p>setosūs . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1829</p> | | <p>quadrifoliā 7, H. Aq. P. Europe . . . 1820</p> | |
| <p>MĀRĪĀĀ, <i>Schreber</i>. From <i>maraino</i>, to become flaccid; in allusion to the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i>. Very beautiful and curious plants, delighting in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and increased by dividing the roots, or by seed, which ripens in abundance.</p> | | <p>MARSYPĀNTHŪS, <i>Martius</i>. From <i>marsopus</i>, a purse, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; because of the shape of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. This is not a plant of much beauty. The seed may be reared on a hotbed, and treated as other tender annuals. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Hyptis inflata</i>.</p> | |
| <p>corūriā . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1818</p> | | <p>hyptoidēs, 1 . . . Blue . . . 7, S. A. America . . . 1823</p> | |
| <p>colūris . . . Blue . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1829</p> | | <p>MARTYŅĪĀ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of John Martyn, F.R.S., professor of botany at Cambridge, who died in 1768. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Pedaliaceae</i>. Handsome annuals. The seed should be raised on a hotbed, and when transplanted singly into pots of light rich soil, they should be kept in the stove or greenhouse. <i>Synonyme</i>; 1. <i>M. annua</i>.</p> | |
| <p>grācīlīs . . . Yel. blue . . . 8, G. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1830</p> | | <p>diāndrā . . . Red . . . 7, S. A. N. Spain . . . 1731</p> | |
| <p>būmīlīs . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1823</p> | | <p>longīdorā . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, G. A. C. H. . . . 1781</p> | |
| <p>longīfōliā . . . Striped . . . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1830</p> | | <p>lōtā . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Brazil . . . 1825</p> | |
| <p>martīnicīnīs . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. Martinico . . . 1782</p> | | <p>parēnsīs, 1 . . . Lgt. blue . . . 7, G. A. America . . . 1738</p> | |
| <p>Norihānā . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1789</p> | | <p>MĀRŪM, signifying a herb with a strong smell.</p> | |
| <p>paludōsā . . . White . . . 7, S. Aq. P. Guiana . . . 1792</p> | | <p>MARVEL-OF-PERU, see <i>Mirabilis</i>.</p> | |
| <p>Sabul . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Her. P. St. Thomas . . . 1822</p> | | <p>MASSŌNĪĀ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Mr. F. Masson, author of <i>Stapelie Novæ</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i>. A genus of very singular plants, flourishing in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and requiring no water when in a dormant state. They may be increased by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds. They will grow very well in a frame. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>M. pustulata</i>.</p> | |
| <p>semi-apertā . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1820</p> | | <p>angostifoliā . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1775</p> | |
| <p>MARIOOLD, see <i>Callendūlā</i>.</p> | | <p>cāndīdā . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1775</p> | |
| <p>MARĪSCŪS, <i>Vahl</i>. From the Celtic word <i>mar</i>, signifying a marsh; in allusion to the plants growing in marshes. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceae</i>. Curious stove plants, growing in a loamy soil well supplied with water, and increased by dividing the roots.</p> | | <p>cordatā . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1826</p> | |
| <p>agregatūs . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. . . . 1822</p> | | <p>echīnatā . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1790</p> | |
| <p>conflexūs . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Brazil . . . 1819</p> | | <p>ensifoliā . . . Livid . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1790</p> | |
| <p>elatūs . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . . 1805</p> | | <p>grandiforā . . . Wht. grn. 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1825</p> | |
| <p>umbellatūs . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . . 1789</p> | | <p>latifoliā . . . White . . . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1775</p> | |
| <p>lāvis, ovalūris, punicētā.</p> | | <p>lanatifoliā . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1790</p> | |
| <p>MARĪDRĀM, see <i>Orīgāntēm</i>.</p> | | <p>maricicatā . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1790</p> | |
| <p>MARĪDRŪM, see <i>Majōrānd</i>.</p> | | <p>pauciforā . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1790</p> | |
| <p>MĪRĪĒĀ, <i>Roxburgh</i>. From <i>Martiya</i>, the Bengalese name of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Alangiaceae</i>. A pretty plant, succeeding in peat and loam; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass.</p> | | <p>scābrā, 1 . . . White . . . 2, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1790</p> | |
| <p>begoniifoliā . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. China . . .</p> | | <p>undulatā . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1791</p> | |
| <p>MARRŪBŪM. From <i>marrob</i>, a Hebrew word, signifying a bitter juice; in allusion to the extreme bitterness of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. Any common garden soil will suit these plants, and they are readily increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>M. affine</i>. 2. <i>M. creticum</i>. 3. <i>M. apulum</i>.</p> | | <p>violacēā . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800</p> | |
| <p>Alysiūm . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1597</p> | | <p>MASTERWORT, see <i>Imperatoriā</i>.</p> | |
| <p>astracānīūm . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1816</p> | | <p>MASTERWORT, see <i>Astrāntīdā</i>.</p> | |
| <p>candīdīsīmūm . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1732</p> | | <p>MATIC, see <i>Majōrānd crassifoliā</i>.</p> | |
| <p>catariēfōliūm . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1819</p> | | <p>MATICATION, grinding or chewing with the teeth.</p> | |
| <p>leonorūdis, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1819</p> | | <p>MATIC, see <i>Thymūs Mastichēnā</i>.</p> | |
| <p>molīssīmūm . . . White . . . 6, F. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1820</p> | | <p>MATIC-TREE, see <i>Pīntācēd Lentīscūbā</i>.</p> | |
| <p>peregīnūm, 2 . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1640</p> | | <p>MĀTĀVĀ, <i>Aublēt</i>. From <i>Matabaiba</i>, the name of <i>M. guianensis</i> in French Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceae</i>. These trees attain the height of sixty feet. They grow in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood, not deprived of any of their leaves, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Ephelis fraxinea</i>.</p> | |
| <p>supīnūm . . . Purple . . . 9, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1714</p> | | <p>guianēnsīs, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1803</p> | |
| <p>vulgārē . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .</p> | | <p>Patrisiānā . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1825</p> | |
| <p>lanātūm, 3 . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . .</p> | | <p>MAT-GRASS, see <i>Nārdūs</i>.</p> | |
| <p>MARSĒNĪĀ, <i>R. Brown</i>. In honour of William Marsden, F.R.S., late secretary to the Admiralty, and author of a History of Sumatra. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>. A genus of very interesting plants. <i>M. flavescens</i> is well suited for covering rafters, pillars, or trellis-work, in stoves or conservatories. They grow in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> | | <p>MAT-GRASS, see <i>Palmētū</i>.</p> | |
| <p>erētā . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Syria . . . 1597</p> | | <p>MATH, an old term for crop.</p> | |
| <p>flavescēns . . . Yelsh. . . 8, S. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. . . . 1830</p> | | <p>MATHIŪLĀ, <i>R. Brown</i>. In honour of Peter Andrew Mathioli, a famous Italian physician, and author of a commentary on the works of Dioscorides; he died in 1757. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i>. This is a genus of old and well-known inhabitants of the garden. In order to obtain good double <i>Stock-gilliflowers</i>, <i>Brompton</i> and <i>Queen-stocks</i>, choice should be made of such single-flowering plants as grow near many double ones. The seed should be sown in May, and after they have reached two or three inches high, they should be thinned at least nine inches asunder, and the plants taken out may be planted at about the same distance apart in the flower-border; if the following winter be severe, they must be protected by mats, and in the following May and June they will flower beautifully. Desirable double varieties may be propagated by cuttings, which root readily by being planted under a hand-glass, and shaded. To have a succession of the <i>Annual</i>, or <i>Ten-week-stock</i>, the seed should be</p> | |
| <p>suaevolēns . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. N. Holl. . . . 1816</p> | | <p>[198]</p> | |
| <p>MARSHĀLLĪĀ, <i>Schreber</i>. In honour of Humphrey Marshall, a botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. This is a genus of very handsome plants. They grow very well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are readily increased by cuttings.</p> | | | |
| <p>angustifoliā . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1800</p> | | | |
| <p>crepitōdā . . . Pur. wht. . . 7, F. Her. P. Texas . . . 1837</p> | | | |
| <p>lanceolatā . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1812</p> | | | |
| <p>latifoliā . . . Pa. pur. . . 6, F. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1806</p> | | | |
| <p>MARSH-CINQUEFOIL, see <i>Comārām palūstrē</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>MARSH-MALLOW, see <i>Athēā</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>MARSH-MARIOOLD, see <i>Cāthā</i>.</p> | | | |

| MAT | MAX | MAX | MEA |
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sown in February, March, April, and May, and the plants from the May sowing will continue to flower till Christmas. In preserving plants of the *Stock-gillflower*, and *Ten-week-stock*, for seed, select only such single-flowering plants as have fine-coloured flowers. The biennial and hardy shrubby kinds should be treated in the same manner as the *Stock-gillflower*, and all the annual kinds in the same way as the *Ten-week-stock*. The greenhouse shrubby species grow best in a mixture of light soil and sand, and cuttings root readily under a glass. Fine double stocks may be planted in pots, and kept in a frame during winter.

This, and several other species, as *M. acicularis*, *imbricata*, *racemosa*, and *M. rufescens*, should be grown on wood, on which a little moss should be placed, then the roots of the plant put on that, with a sufficient quantity of moss, and the whole fastened to the wood with some metallic wire. For the culture of the other species, see *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Maxilaria fuscata*. 2. *M. placanthera*.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------|
| acaulis | Red | 6, H. | A. Egypt | 1823 |
| annua | Various | 8, H. | A. S. Eur. | 1731 |
| alba | White | 7, H. | A. S. Eur. | |
| florè-plenò | Red | 7, H. | A. | |
| coronopifolia | Purple | 6, H. | B. Sicily | 1819 |
| fenestralis | Purple | 7, H. | B. Crete | 1759 |
| glabrata | White | 8, F. Ev. S. | | |
| florè-plenò | Wht. pur. | 8, F. Ev. S. | | |
| purpurea | Purple | 8, F. Ev. S. | | |
| græca | White | 8, H. | A. S. Eur. | |
| incana | Purple | 8, H. Ev. S. | England | |
| alba | Purple | 8, H. Ev. S. | England | |
| coccinea | Scarlet | 8, H. Ev. S. | England | |
| multiplèx | Varieg. | 8, F. Ev. S. | England | |
| livida | Livid pur. | 7, H. | A. Egypt | 1820 |
| longipetala | Red yel. | 6, H. | A. Bagdad | 1818 |
| odoratissima | Livid | 6, G. Ev. S. | Persia | 1795 |
| fragrans | Livid | 6, G. Ev. S. | Crimea | 1823 |
| oxycrena | Livid | 7, H. | A. Damascus | 1820 |
| parvidora | Purple | 7, H. | A. Morocco | 1799 |
| scutella | Lilac | 7, H. | B. Sicily | 1835 |
| simplicicaulis | Purple | 7, H. | B. | |
| alba | White | 7, H. | B. | |
| sinuata | Dinky red | 7, H. | B. England | |
| tatarica | Red yel. | 7, H. | B. Tartary | 1820 |
| tenella | Grn. brn. | 7, H. | A. Cyprus | 1820 |
| totiusda | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| tricuspidata | Purple | 7, H. | A. Barbary | 1739 |
| tristis | Livid | 6, G. Ev. S. | S. Eur. | 1768 |
| varia | Livid | 6, G. Ev. S. | S. Eur. | 1820 |

MATRICARIA, Linn. From *matrix*, the womb. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Hardy annuals, of no interest—*capensis*, *Chamonilla*, *C. florè-plenò*, *pusilla*, *suavetolens*.

MATRIX, a place where anything is generated or formed.

MÄTTÄ, Schultes. Supposed to be after some botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing well in any common garden soil, and increased by divisions.

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|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|------|
| lanata | Reddish | 6, H. Her. P. | Levant | 1800 |
| umbellata | Red | 5, H. Her. P. | Hungary | 1822 |

MAURANDYÄ, Jacquin. In honour of Dr. Maurandy, professor of botany at Carthage. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The species of this genus are very elegant, climbing, evergreen, or herbaceous plants, and are therefore well worthy of a place in every garden. During summer, they will grow and flower abundantly planted against a wall in the open air, or at the bottom of trellis-work; but they require the protection of a greenhouse in winter. A light rich soil suits them, and they are easily increased by young cuttings planted under a glass, or by seeds.

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|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------|
| antirrhiniflora | Purple | 7, G. Ev. T. W. | Mexico | 1814 |
| Barclayana | Blue wht. | 7, G. Ev. T. W. | Mexico | 1825 |
| semperflorens | Purple | 7, G. Ev. T. W. | Mexico | 1796 |

MAURITIA, Linn. In honour of the Prince Maurice of Nassau, the patron of the celebrated Piso. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmeæ*. This is a genus of splendid plants, growing well in a rich sandy loam, in a good strong heat, with a copious supply of water when growing vigorously.

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|--------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|------|
| armata | | | Palm. Brazil | 1824 |
| flexuosa | Wht. grn. | | Palm. Surinam | 1816 |
| vinifera | | | Palm. Maranh. | 1823 |

MAXILLARIA, Ruiz and Pavon. So named in consequence of the resemblance between the column and labellum and the jaws or maxilla of some animal. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is an extensive and very elegant genus of plants, all of which are highly deserving of cultivation, either for the beauty or delicious fragrance of the flowers. *M. Steellii* is not only a very remarkable, but a very beautiful plant; the flowers are large, of a fine yellow colour, irregularly spotted with dark purple.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|------|
| acicularis | Purplish | | S. Epi. Brazil | |
| aromatæa | Yellow | 5, S. Epi. | Mexico | 1825 |
| atròrubens | Drk. red | 7, S. Epi. | | |
| aureo-fulva | Gol. brn. | 6, S. Epi. | S. Amer. | 1836 |
| Barringtoniæ | Yel. brn. | 4, S. Epi. | Jamaica | 1790 |
| Boothii | Grnsh. yel. | 5, S. Epi. | Guatemala | 1835 |
| chloranthæ | Yelsh. grn. | | S. Epi. Demerara | 1837 |
| Colleyi | Dingy brn. | 9, S. Epi. | Mexico | 1834 |
| cristata | Wht. pur. | 7, S. Epi. | Trinidad | |
| crocea | Saffron | | S. Epi. Rio Jan. | |
| decòbr | Yel. wht. | 11, S. Epi. | Jamaica | |
| densa | Wht. pink | 1, S. Epi. | Mexico | 1834 |
| Deppii | Yel. grn. | 6, S. Epi. | Xalapa | 1828 |
| dicyrtoides | | | S. Epi. Demerara | |
| foveata | Straw | | S. Epi. Demerara | |
| galeata | Orange | 9, S. Epi. | Xalapa | 1828 |
| graminea | Yel. red | | S. Epi. Demerara | |
| Harrisoniæ | Yel. red | | S. Epi. Brazil | |
| Heuchmannii | Purple | 3, S. Epi. | Mexico | 1835 |
| imbricata | | | S. Epi. | |
| longifolia | | 6, S. Epi. | N. Granada | 1822 |
| macrophylla | Pa. straw | | S. Epi. Columbia | |
| madiæ | Yellow | | S. Epi. Brazil | |
| ochroleuca | Yelsh. | 7, S. Epi. | Rio Jan. | |
| pallidiflora | Yellow | | S. Epi. St. Vin. | 1826 |
| pærvula | Brn. pink | 4, S. Epi. | Mexico | 1834 |
| Parkeri | Buff wht. | 4, S. Epi. | Demerara | 1826 |
| pecta | Yel. wht. | 12, S. Epi. | Brazil | |
| porrecta | Pa. buff. | | S. Epi. Rio Jan. | |
| psittacina | Red yel. | 10, S. Epi. | Mexico | 1835 |
| pumila | Purple | | S. Epi. Demerara | 1835 |
| punctata | Wht. spot. | 10, S. Epi. | | |
| racemosa | Buff yel. | 6, S. Epi. | Rio Jan. | 1826 |
| Rollis-onii | Yellow | 8, S. Epi. | Brazil | 1836 |
| rufescens, 1 | Yel. spot. | 12, S. Epi. | Trinidad | |
| sinuosa | Striped | 10, S. Epi. | Demerara | 1834 |
| squalens | Whitish | 8, S. Epi. | Brazil | 1822 |
| stapelioides | Orange | 6, S. Epi. | Brazil | 1837 |
| Steehii | Yel. spot. | 7, S. Epi. | Demerara | 1836 |
| stenopetala | | | S. Epi. | |
| stenopetala | Red. yel. | 6, S. Epi. | Vera Cruz | 1837 |
| tenuifolia | Pur. grn. wht. | 7, S. Epi. | Brazil | 1827 |
| uncta | | | S. Epi. Demerara | 183- |
| variabilis | Purple | 1, S. Epi. | Mexico | |
| unipunctata | Yellow | | S. Epi. Mexico | 1836 |
| viridis, 2 | Green | 5, S. Epi. | Brazil | |
| vitellina | Orange | 6, S. Epi. | Brazil | 1837 |
| Warreana | Wht. pur. | 8, S. Epi. | Organ Mts. | 1829 |
| xanthina | Yellow | | S. Epi. Organ Mts. | |

MAXIMILIANA, Martius. In honour of Maximilian Prince of Wied-Neuwied. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmeæ*. This is a very beautiful plant, requiring the same treatment as the genus *Mauritia*.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|------------------------|------|
| règia | | | Palm. Brazil | 1825 |
|-----------------|--|--|------------------------|------|

MAY-APPLE, see Podophyllum peltatum.
MATTÈNUS, Feuille. *Maiten* is the Chilian name of one of the species. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. The species of this ornamental genus thrive well in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Celastris octagonus*. 2. *C. verticillatus*.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------|
| bohræ | White | | F. E. V. T. Chile | 1822 |
| chilensis | Grn. yel. | 5, F. E. V. S. | Chile | 1829 |
| octogonus, 1 | White | 10, G. Ev. S. | Peru | 1796 |
| verticillatus, 2 | White | 10, G. Ev. S. | Peru | 1823 |

MÄZÜS, Loureiro. From *mazos*, a teat; in allusion to the mouth of the corolla being closed by tubercles. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. This is a genus of interesting annuals. They require to be raised on a gentle hotbed, and about the end of May to be planted out into a warm sheltered situation in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1. *Lindernia japonica*.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|------|
| pumillò | Pa. pur. | 6, H. | A. V. D. L. | 1823 |
| rugosus, 1 | Yel. pur. | 7, F. T. A. | China | 1780 |

MEADOW-GRASS, see Poa.
MEADOW-RUE, see Thalictrum.
MEADOW-SAFFRON, see Colchicum.
MEADOW-SAXIFRAGE, see Saxif.
MEADOW-SWEET, see Spiræa Ulmariæ.

| MEC | MED | MED | MEL |
|---|-----------|---|-----|
| <p>Macnošrŕsŕs, Decandolle. From <i>mekon</i>, a poppy, and <i>opsis</i>, resemblance; and the appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceae</i>. Ornamental plants, growing in any light rich soil, and increased by seed. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Papaver cambrica</i>.</p> | | | |
| cŕmbrŕcŕ, 1 | . Yellow | . 6, H. Her. P. England | |
| crassifolia | | . H. Her. P. California . 1833 | |
| heterophylla | | . H. Her. P. California . 1833 | |
| <p>MEDŦŦŦLŦ, Linn. From <i>Medea</i>, the sorceress; supposed medicinal qualities. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</i>. This is a curious plant, succeeding well in light sandy soil, and increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Gyronia virginica</i>.</p> | | | |
| virginica | | . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Virginia . 1759 | |
| <p>MEDICŦŦŦ, Linn. From <i>medike</i>, a name given by Dioscorides to a Median grass. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. The perennial herbaceous species of this genus will grow in any common garden soil, and are increased by dividing the plants in spring at the roots. The shrubby kinds grow in the same kind of soil, and are readily increased by cuttings. The seeds of the annual species require to be sown in the open border in spring. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Medicago litoralis</i>. 2. <i>Melilotus brachyloba</i>. 3. <i>Medicago pubescens</i>. 4. <i>M. Helic.</i> 5. <i>M. lupulina unguiculata</i>. 6. <i>M. elegans</i>. 7. <i>Melilotus sibirica</i>. 8. <i>Medicago tricycla</i>.</p> | | | |
| aculeata | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. . 1802 | |
| agagrophilla | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. . 1820 | |
| apicata | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Italy . 1820 | |
| aculeata | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1800 | |
| applanata | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. . 1810 | |
| arborescens | | . Yellow . 5, H. Ev. S. . 1596 | |
| arenaria, 1 | | . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Naples . 1820 | |
| brachycarpa, 2 | | . Pa. yel. 6, H. A. Tifizi . 1823 | |
| canaliculata | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Caucasus . 1818 | |
| carolinensis | | . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Carinthia . 1739 | |
| catalanica | | . Yellow . 7, H. A. Catalonia . 1820 | |
| ciliata | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1686 | |
| coronata | | . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1660 | |
| cretacea | | . Yellow . 7, H. De. Tr. Tauria . 1805 | |
| cylindracea | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. . 1822 | |
| denticulata | | . Yellow . 6, H. A. France . 1800 | |
| dissectifolia | | . Yellow . 7, H. A. S. France . 1822 | |
| distans | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1810 | |
| echinops | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. France . 1818 | |
| falcatula | | . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. England . 1819 | |
| flexuosa | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Italy . 1819 | |
| Gerdali | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1816 | |
| glomerata | | . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . 1817 | |
| glutinosa | | . Yellow . 6, H. De. Tr. Caucasus . 1817 | |
| graca | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Greece . 1804 | |
| granadensis | | . Yellow . 7, H. A. Spain . 1816 | |
| Horsemanniŕs, 3 | | . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Morocco . 1818 | |
| lystrix | | . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Naples . 1820 | |
| intermedia | | . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Naples . 1817 | |
| intertexta | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1829 | |
| laciniosa | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1833 | |
| lavis, 4 | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1816 | |
| lappacea | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Montpellier . 1810 | |
| littoralis | | . Yellow . 7, H. A. Europe . 1822 | |
| lupulina | | . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Britain . 1822 | |
| polytachya | | . Yellow . H. Tr. A. Switzerl. . 1822 | |
| Willdenowii | | . Yellow . H. Tr. A. Europe . 1822 | |
| maculata | | . Yellow . 5, H. Tr. A. England . 1816 | |
| marginata | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1816 | |
| marina | | . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1596 | |
| media | | . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Europe . 1817 | |
| minima | | . Yellow . 5, H. Tr. A. England . 1817 | |
| meiocarpa, 5 | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Switzerl. . 1816 | |
| mollissima | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Spain . 1818 | |
| murice | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. . 1802 | |
| muricata | | . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. England . 1820 | |
| maricocleptis | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Europe . 1820 | |
| nigra | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1789 | |
| obscura | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. France . 1734 | |
| orbicularis | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1833 | |
| pentacycla | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. France . 1820 | |
| praecox | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Provence . 1820 | |
| procrebensis | | . Yellow . 6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . 1818 | |
| prostrata | | . Yellow . 6, H. De. Tr. Hungary . 1793 | |
| pubescens | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Montpel. . 1819 | |
| recta | | . Yellow . 7, H. A. Barbary . 1810 | |
| rigidula | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. France . 1730 | |
| rugosa, 6 | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1680 | |
| ruparita | | . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Tauria . 1820 | |
| saliva | | . Violet . 6, H. Her. P. England . 1820 | |
| versicolor | | . Yel. blue . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . 1820 | |
| scutellata | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1562 | |
| sibirica, 7 | | . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Siberia . 1817 | |
| spirocarpa | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Italy . 1818 | |
| spinulosa | | . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. France . 1820 | |
| striata, 8 | | . Yellow . 7, H. A. S. France . 1820 | |
| struticosa | | . Vio. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . 1820 | |
| <p>Tenoreana Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Italy . 1820</p> <p>tentaculata Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1800</p> <p>terebellum Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1798</p> <p>torinata Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1658</p> <p>trilobata Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1790</p> <p>tuberculata Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1658</p> <p>trubinata Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1690</p> | | | |
| <p>MEDICK, see Medicago.</p> <p>MEDINILLA, Gaudichaud. The meaning is not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</i>. This very elegant shrub may be referred to <i>Melastoma</i> for culture and propagation.</p> | | | |
| erythrophylla | | . Rose . 3, S. Ev. S. Khoosea . 1837 | |
| <p>MEDLAR, see Mespilus.</p> <p>MEDULLA, the pith of a plant.</p> <p>MEDUSA'S-HEAD, see Euphorbia Cypit Medusa.</p> <p>MEGACARPŦŦ, Decandolle. From <i>mezas</i>, great, and <i>Karpas</i>, a fruit; in allusion to the large pods. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i>. This plant grows best in light sandy soil, and may readily be increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Biscutella megacarpa</i>.</p> | | | |
| laciniosa, 1 | | . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1818 | |
| <p>MEGACALINTUM, Lindley. From <i>mezas</i>, large, and <i>kline</i>, a bed; in allusion to the broad, sword-shaped bed, or rachis of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. This is a most singular genus of plants, the flowers being produced on a rachis, which is upwards of nine inches long. The lip of <i>M. falcatum</i> moves up and down with great rapidity, much in the same way as the head of the Chinese images of mandarins. For culture and propagation, see <i>Stanhopea</i>.</p> | | | |
| falcatum | | . Yel. red . 3, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1824 | |
| maximum | | . Yel. grn. . 7, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1826 | |
| oxypterum | | . Green S. Epi. S. Leone . 1826 | |
| <p>MEGASTACHYA, Beauvois. From <i>mezas</i>, large, and <i>stachya</i>, a spike; in allusion to the flower-spike. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. Rather pretty plants, chiefly annuals. They grow in any kind of soil, and are increased by seeds.</p> | | | |
| amabilis | | . Apetal. . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . 1802 | |
| brivoides | | . Apetal. . 6, Grass. C. G. H. . 1818 | |
| ciliaris | | . Apetal. . 7, Grass. Jamaica . 1776 | |
| elongata | | . Apetal. . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . 1812 | |
| Eragrostis | | . Apetal. . 7, Grass. Italy . 1699 | |
| alpicans | | . Apetal. . 6, Grass. S. Amer. . 1818 | |
| pachella | | . Apetal. . 7, Grass. Tauria . 1819 | |
| ruparita | | . Apetal. . 6, Grass. E. Ind. . 1820 | |
| spectabilis | | . Apetal. . 6, Grass. N. Amer. . 1820 | |
| <p>MELALEUCY, Linn. From <i>melus</i>, black, and <i>leukos</i>, white; because the trunk is black and the branches white. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i>. This is a very desirable genus of greenhouse or conservatory plants, on account of the neatness of their foliage, and their splendid flowers. They thrive best in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings, if not too ripe, will root readily planted in sand, under a glass. <i>M. Leucadendron</i> and <i>Cajuputi</i> yield the volatile oil of <i>Cajuputi</i>, well known as a powerful sudorific, and a useful external application in chronic rheumatism. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>M. parviflora</i>. 2. <i>M. imbricata</i>. 3. <i>M. canescens</i>. 4. <i>M. tomentosa</i>. 4. <i>M. Cajuputi</i>. 5. <i>M. epacridea</i>. 6. <i>M. discolor</i>.</p> | | | |
| scersea | | . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1788 | |
| armillaris | | . Green . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1788 | |
| calycina | | . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1803 | |
| cuticularis | | . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 | |
| decussata, 1 | | . Lilac . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 | |
| densa | | . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 | |
| diosmaefolia | | . Reddish . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1794 | |
| dumosa | | . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 | |
| ericifolia | | . Green . 8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1788 | |
| ericophylla | | . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | |
| erubescens | | . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | |
| euphorbioides | | . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1817 | |
| fmbrata | | . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1817 | |
| Fraseri | | . Pa. rose . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1829 | |
| fulgens | | . Scarlet . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 | |
| genitifolia | | . Reddish . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1793 | |
| gibbosa, 2 | | . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 | |
| globifera | | . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820 | |
| grandis | | . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | |
| Huglii | | . G. Ev. S. Swaz R. . 1832 | |
| lypericifolia | | . Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1792 | |
| incana, 3 | | . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1817 | |
| lanceolata | | . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1817 | |
| Leucadendron | | . White . 3, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1796 | |
| linariafolia | | . Cream . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1793 | |

| MEL | MEL | MEL | MEL |
|---|-----------------------------------|------|--|
| mnõr, 4 White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1800 | MELÄSTÖMÄ, Burmann. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>stoma</i> , the mouth; the black berries of some of the species are commonly eaten by children, whose mouths they stain black. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</i> . These plants are very showy when in flower, especially <i>M. elongata</i> ; indeed, this plant can hardly be excelled for beauty; in its native habitat its flowers are large, and vary from blue to purple and white. Loam, peat, and sand, mixed, suit all the species best; and cuttings of the young wood root readily planted in pots filled with peat, and placed under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Osebeckia grandiflora</i> . 2. <i>M. malabathrica</i> . |
| nodosa Pa. yel. | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1790 | |
| paludosa Red | 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 | |
| pendulina | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 | |
| pentagona | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 | |
| puschilla Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1816 | |
| rotundifolia | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 | |
| scabra Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 | |
| squamata Lilac | 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | 1805 | |
| squarrosa White | G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1794 | |
| striata Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 | |
| stypheoloides, 5 White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1793 | |
| taxifolia | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 | |
| tetragona | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 | |
| thesiformis | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 | |
| thymifolia, 6 Purple | 8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1792 | |
| thymoides Purple | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 | |
| trinervia | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1816 | |
| uncinata Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 | |
| virgata | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1818 | |
| viduiflora Green | G. Ev. T. N. S. W. | 1777 | |
| MELAMPYRUM, Linn. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>pous</i> , a foot; in allusion to the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Uninteresting plants; they require to be sown and treated as other tender annuals. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>M. ovalifolium</i> , <i>Wedelia minor</i> , <i>Alcina ovalifolia</i> , <i>Dyosodium divaricatum</i> — <i>americanum</i> , <i>hispidum</i> , <i>humile</i> , <i>longifolium</i> , <i>paludosum</i> 1. | | | |
| MELAMPYRUM, Linn. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>pyros</i> , wheat. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . Annual weeds, which require to be sown in the open ground— <i>arvense</i> , <i>cristatum</i> , <i>memorosum</i> , <i>pratense</i> , <i>sylvaticum</i> . | | | |
| MELANANTHERA, Richard. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther; alluding to the colour of the anthers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Uninteresting plants, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions and seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Calea aspera</i> . 2. <i>Bidens nivea</i> — <i>deltoides</i> 1, <i>hastata</i> 2, <i>h. pandurata</i> . | | | |
| MELANCONIUM, Link. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>konis</i> , dust; in allusion to the black dusty appearance of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . These are very minute plants, found on dead branches of trees— <i>conglomeratum</i> , <i>ovatum</i> . | | | |
| MELANOCHYLON, black-stemmed. | | | |
| MELANORRHIZA, Wallich. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>rheo</i> , to flow; when wounded it yields a black juice. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Anacardiaceae</i> . This splendid tree attains the height of a hundred feet; it grows in peat and loam, and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. The varnish of Martaban is obtained from this tree; it is known in that country by the name of <i>Theet-see</i> , or <i>Kheu</i> , and is extremely dangerous, as the skin, if rubbed with it, inflames, and becomes covered with pimples, which are difficult to heal. | | | |
| usitatisima Red | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1829 | |
| MELANOSCLINUM, Hoffmansegg. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>selinum</i> , parsley. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . This plant grows in any common soil, and is increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Selinum decipiens</i> | | | |
| decipiens White | 6, H. Her. P. Madetra | 1785 | |
| MELANOXYLON, black-wooded. | | | |
| MELANANTHON, dark-flowered. | | | |
| MELANTHUM, Linn. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in allusion to the dusky colour of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</i> . The plants of this genus deserve a place in every collection; for culture and propagation, see <i>Mossionia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Tulipa Breyaniana</i> . | | | |
| expense Yellow | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1768 | |
| ciliatum Pa. yel. | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1810 | |
| gramineum White | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1823 | |
| junceum Pink | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1788 | |
| phalangoides White | 5, G. Bl. P. Carolina | 1810 | |
| secundum White | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1812 | |
| sibiricum | G. Bl. P. Siberia | 1823 | |
| uniflorum, 1 Wh. yel. | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1787 | |
| MELASPHÆRULÄ, Ker. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>sphaira</i> , a globe; dark colour of the bulbs. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . These handsome plants require to be treated similar to the <i>Ixias</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>M. graminea</i> . | | | |
| graminea Green | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1787 | |
| intermedia, 1 Yel. grn. | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1787 | |
| iridifolia Grn. yel. | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1787 | |
| parviflora Yellow | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1787 | |
| [201] | | | |
| affinis | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1810 | |
| Afelsiana Red | S. Ev. S. E. Leone | 1824 | |
| aspera Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1815 | |
| Banksii White | 9, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 | |
| candida Purple | S. Ev. S. China | 1822 | |
| corymbosa Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. S. Leone | 1792 | |
| cymosa Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amar. | 1792 | |
| ecostata Purple | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1793 | |
| elongata, 1 Purple | 5, S. Tu. P. S. Leone | 1823 | |
| macrocarpa, 2 Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. China | 1793 | |
| malabathrica Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1793 | |
| sanguinea Purple | 9, S. Ev. S. China | 1818 | |
| MELASTÖMÄ, see Pteromä. | | | |
| MELAGRIS, freckled, speckled. | | | |
| MELIARNA, Forskahl. From Mount Melhan, in Arabia Felix, where the original species was first found. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i> . Ornamental trees, growing about twenty feet high. They thrive best in a mixture of sandy loam, and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| Burchellii White | G. Ev. T. C. G. H. | 1818 | |
| Erythroxylon White | 7, S. Ev. T. St. Helena | 1772 | |
| Melanoxylon White | 7, S. Ev. T. St. Helena | 1800 | |
| MELIA, Linn. The Greek name of the manna ash; resemblance in the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Meliaceae</i> . Fine trees, thriving well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and large cuttings of the ripened wood, with the leaves not shortened, will root in sand, under a glass; those of the stove species in heat. The root of <i>M. Azadirachta</i> is bitter, and is used as an anthelmintic in North America. The fruit of <i>M. Azadirachta</i> is oily, acrid, and bitter, as is also the bark. | | | |
| australis Lilac | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1810 | |
| Azadirachta White | 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1759 | |
| Azadirachta Blue | 7, G. De. T. Syria | 1656 | |
| composita Wh. red | 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1810 | |
| excelsa White | 7, G. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1819 | |
| guineensis Wh. red | 7, S. Ev. T. Guinea | 1824 | |
| robusta Wh. red | 7, G. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 | |
| sempervirens Brown | S. Ev. T. Jamaica | 1656 | |
| supra Wh. red | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1810 | |
| MELIANTHUS, Linn. From <i>mel</i> , honey, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; the flowers are full of honey. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zygophyllaceae</i> . Ornamental shrubs, thriving in any light rich soil; and cuttings root freely under a glass. | | | |
| comosus Yellow | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 | |
| majör Brown | 6, H. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1688 | |
| minor Brown | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1696 | |
| MELICA, Linn. From <i>mel</i> , honey; the Italian name of the great millet. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Some species of this genus are worth growing; they are all of the simplest culture. | | | |
| altissima Apetal | 7, Grass. Siberia | 1770 | |
| ciliata Apetal | 7, Grass. Europe | 1771 | |
| nütans Apetal | 6, Grass. Britain | 1771 | |
| uniflora Apetal | 5, Grass. Britain | 1771 | |
| Bauhni, glabra, pyramidalis, speciosa, sylvatica. | | | |
| MELIC-GRASS, see Melica. | | | |
| MELICHRUS, R. Brown. From <i>melichros</i> , honey-coloured; alluding to the colour of the glands of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Epicuridaceae</i> . These are very pretty shrubs; for culture and propagation, see <i>Epicaris</i> . | | | |
| medias Scarlet | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1824 | |
| rotata Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 | |
| MELICOCXÄ, Jussieu. From <i>mel</i> , honey, and <i>cocco</i> , a berry; the fruit is very sweet. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceae</i> . These plants are cultivated to a great extent in the West Indies for their eatable fruits. They grow well in a light loamy soil; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, | | | |

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under a glass in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Scytalia trijuga*.
 bñjägä . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Antilles . 1778
 olivæformis . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. N. Granada 1824
 paniculata S. Ev. T. St. Domin. . 1820
 trijügä, 1 S. Ev. T. Ceylon . . 1820

MELICÖPÖ, *Forster*. From *mel*, honey, and *kope*, a division; in allusion to the honey glands at the base of the ovaries. *Linn* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, growing freely in loam and peat; and cuttings of the young wood root in sand, under a glass.

ternatä White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . 1822

MELILOT, see *Melilotüs*.

MELILOTÜS, *Tournefort*. From *mel*, honey, and *lotus*; honey lotus. The plants are similar to the *Lotus*, and are the favourite haunt of bees. *Linn* 14, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. Very few of these plants are worth cultivating except in general collections. *M. arborea* is readily increased by cuttings. The seed of the other kinds only requires to be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymes*: 1. *M. alba*. 2. *M. plicata*. 3. *Trifolium Kochianum*. 4. *M. vulgaris*. 5. *Trifolium Melilotus officinalis*. 6. *M. rugulosa*. 7. *M. mauritanica*.

allistämä, 1 . . . White . 7. H. . B. France . 1816
 arborea . . . White . 7. H. Ev. S. Turkey . 1826
 officinalis, 5 . . . Yellow . 8. H. . A. Britain . 1816
 pallidä . . . Pa. yel. . 8. H. . B. Volhinia . 1816
 segetalis . . . Yellow . 7. H. . A. Spain . 1820
 suavæolens . . . Yellow . 7. H. Her. P. Dahuria . 1824

arvönäs, Baumtött, Besseränd 2, dentätt, gricclis, indcä, itäclä, Kochiänd 3, leucänthä, linädrä, macrorhizä, melanospermä, messanänsä, neapolitänä, palästrä, parviflorä 6, Pettipierredä, polentä, rotundifollä, rutäentcä, sulcätä 7, tabricä.

MELISSÄ, *Bentham*. From *melissa*, a bee; the bees obtain a great quantity of honey from the Balm. *Linn* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. These plants will grow in common garden soil, and are readily increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *M. altissima*, *M. cordifolia*. 2. *Horminum pyrenaicum*.

crëclis Wht. pur. 6. H. Her. P. Candia . 1596
 officinalis . . . White . 7. H. Her. P. Eur. . 1573
 variegätä . . . White . 6. H. Her. P. Gardens . 1573
 villösä, 1 . . . White . 8. H. Her. P. Italy . 1573
 polyänthos . . . White . 7. H. Her. P. . 1820
 pyrenäicä, 2 . . . Wht. pur. 7. H. Her. P. Pyrenees . 1800

MELITTÄ, *Linn*. From *melitta*, a bee; a name synonymous with *Melissa*. *Linn* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. These are showy plants when in flower, and are, on that account, well fitted for ornamenting flower-borders and shrubberies. They are increased by dividing the roots in spring or autumn. *Synonyme*: 1. *M. grandiflora*.

Melissophyllum . . . Flesh . . 5. H. Her. P. England .
 alpinä Flesh . . 5. H. Her. P. Switzerl. .
 grandiflorä, 1 . . . Wht. yel. 5. H. Her. P. England

MELIPEROUS, honey-bearing.

MELOCÄCTÜS, *C. Bauhin*. From *melo*, a melon, and *cactus*; in allusion to the appearance of the plants. *Linn* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. This is a genus of grotesque-looking plants. They are well worthy of a place in every collection of plants, and require precisely the same treatment as the *Mammillarias*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cactus Melocactus*. 2. *C. macracantha*. 3. *M. Besleri*. 4. *Echinocactus polyacantha*. 5. *E. Sellowii*.

amönös Li. scar. . . S. Ev. S. . 1835
 communis, 1 . . . Red . . 7. S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1688
 viridis S. Ev. S. . 1836
 depressüs Scarlet . S. Ev. S. Pernambuco
 excavätüs S. Ev. S. . 1834
 Grengeli S. Ev. S. St. Thes. Is. 1836
 macracantha, 2 . . . Wht. red . S. Ev. S. Amer. . 1820
 macranthä Wht. red . S. Ev. S. Amer. 1820
 meonacanthüs S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1835
 octagönüs S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1834
 placentiformis, 3 . . . Red . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . .
 polyacantha, 4 S. Ev. S. Brazil . .
 pyramidalis Red . . S. Ev. S. Curacoa . 1824
 spinis-rubris S. Ev. S. .
 Salmiäns S. Ev. S. . 1835
 Sellowii, 5 S. Ev. S. Brazil . .

MELOCÄNNÄ, *Kempfer*. From *melo*, an apple, and *kanna*, a reed. *Linn* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. This species is nearly allied to *Bambusa*; it is

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readily increased by suckers. *Synonyme*: 1. *Bambusa baccifera*.

bambusoides, 1 . . . Apetal . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . 1818

MELÖCHTÄ, *Linn*. Altered from *Melochich*, the Arabic name of *Corchorus olitorius*, which is used in the East as a salad-plant. *Linn* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. Plants of little beauty. Any light rich soil suits them; and cuttings root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat.

parviflorä . . . Purple . 7. S. Ev. S. Caracæ . 1820
 parvifoliä . . . White . 6. S. Ev. S. Trinidad . 1819
 pyramidatä . . . Flesh . 5. S. Ev. S. Brazil . 1798
 tomentösä . . . Purple . 5. S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1768

MELÖDINTÜS, *Forster*. From *melo*, an apple, and *dino*, to turn round. *Linn* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Ornamental plants, well worth cultivation for the sake of their showy flowers. They grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

monöcynüs . . . White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . 1820
 scandens . . . White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. N. Caled. . 1775

MELON, see *Cucumis Melö*.

MELON-PUMPKIN, see *Cucurbitä Melöpöp*.

MELON-THISTLE, see *Melochtäs*.

MELON-TURK'S-CAP, see *Melocäctüs communis*.

MELÖSÄIRÄ, *Agardh*. From *melo*, a melon, and *seira*, a chain; shape of the filaments. *Linn* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Alge*. Very minute species, found in salt marshes, rivulets, &c.—*discigera*, *lineätä*, *nummuloides*.

MELÖTHRIÄ, *Linn*. From *melothron* of Theophrastus; supposed to be *Bryonia*. *Linn* 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. A mere weed; it grows in any rich soil, and is increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Trichosanthes fatidissima*—*fatida* 1, *pendula*.

MEMBRANEACEOUS, or MEMBRANOUS, having the texture of a membrane.

MEMECYLON, *Linn*. From *memeclon* of Dioscorides; the Greek name of the fruit of the *Arbutus*. *Linn* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Mecyclyaceæ*. The soil best adapted to the growth of these plants is a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and cutting of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

capitellätüm 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1796
 edülä Purple . S. Ev. T. Ceylon . 1820

MENISCÜS, *Desfontaines*. From *mene*, the moon, and *okkos*, the eye; supposed to refer to the shape of the seeds. *Linn* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. A pretty little annual, well fitted for ornamenting rock-work. The seed may be sown where it is to remain. *Synonyme*: 1. *Alysum linifolium*.

linifolius, 1 . . . White . 6, H. . A. Caucasus . 1819

MENISCÜM, *Schreber*. From *meniskos*, a crescent; alluding to the shape of the fructification. *Linn* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. This is a very elegant genus of ferns. They thrive well in loam and peat, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hemionitis prolifera*. 2. *Polypodium reticulatum*. 3. *Asplenium sorbifolium*.

proliferüm, 1 . . . Brown . 5. S. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1820
 reticulätüm, 2 . . . Brown . 5. S. Her. P. Martinique 1793
 sorbifolium, 3 . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Brazil . 1823

MENISPERMÜM, *Linn*. From *mene*, the moon, and *sperma*, a seed; the fruit is kidney or half-moon-shaped; whence the English name, Moon-shaped. *Linn* 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Menispermaceæ*. This genus is chiefly composed of hardy plants, well adapted for covering arbours or trellis-work. They grow in any common soil, and may be increased by dividing the roots, or by cuttings planted early in spring in a sheltered situation, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *M. virginicum*. 2. *Cisampelos smilacina*.
 canadäsä Grn. yel. 6. H. De. Tw. N. Amer. 1691
 lobätüm, 1 Grn. yel. 6. H. De. Tw. N. Amer. 1732
 dauricüm Wht. yel. 6. H. De. Tw. Dauria . 1810
 Lyöni Purple . 6. H. De. Tw. N. Amer. 1823
 planifolium Yellow . S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1823
 smilacinum, 2 Grn. yel. . H. Ev. Tw. Carolina . 1776

MENONVILLÄ, *Decandolle*. In honour of M. Thiercy de Menonville, an enterprising French naturalist. *Linn* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Rather a pretty hardy plant, growing freely in light loamy soil, and is increased by seeds.

filifolia Grsh. wht 8, H. . A. Chile . . 1836

MENSTRÜUM, a liquor used as a dissolvent.

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MENŤHĀ, Linn. The poets celebrate Minthe, a daughter of Coctus, as being turned into mint by Proserpine in a fit of jealousy. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. The Mint is a well-known genus of useful herbs, with the culture and propagation of which every one is familiar. *Synonymes*: 1. *M. pyramidalis*. 2. *M. crispata*. 3. *M. hirsuta*, *M. nepetoides*. 4. *M. paludosa*, *M. palustris*. 5. *M. rivalis*. 6. *M. agrestis*. 7. *M. precox*. 8. *M. gentilis*. 9. *M. Badensis*. 10. *M. rubra*. 11. *M. acutifolia*, *M. sativa*. 12. *M. austriaca*. 13. *M. borealis*. 14. *M. odorata*. 15. *M. gracilis*. 16. *M. macrostachya*, *M. rugosa*. 17. *M. capensis*. 18. *M. hirta*. 19. *M. undulata*. 20. *M. canescens*. 21. *M. nemorosa*, *M. Niliaca*. 22. *M. gratissima*. 23. *M. breviscapata*, *M. lavigata*. 24. *M. crispata*.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------|
| aquatica, 1 | . Pur. red | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| crispata, 2 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1640 |
| hirsuta, 3 | . Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| subspiciata, 4 | . Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| arvensis, 5 | . Purpleish | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| agrestis, 6 | . Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| glabra, 7 | . Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| gracilis, 8 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| nitida, 9 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| rubra, 10 | . Purple | 9, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| sativa, 11 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. England | |
| vulgaris, 12 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Germany | |
| auriculata, 13 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1796 |
| balsamea, 14 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1804 |
| blanda, 15 | . White | 8, H. Her. P. Nepal | 1824 |
| canadensis, 16 | . Purple | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| glabrata, 17 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| citrata, 18 | . Red pur. | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| coccinea, 19 | . Scarlet | 7, H. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| dentata, 20 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Germany | 1816 |
| divaricata, 21 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Spain | 1824 |
| glabrata, 22 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Egypt | 1802 |
| incana, 23 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Greece | 1790 |
| lavandulacea, 24 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Spain | 1823 |
| pipperita, 25 | . Purple | 8, H. Her. P. England | |
| pratensis, 26 | . Purple | 8, H. Her. P. England | |
| pubescens, 27 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. | |
| Pulegium, 28 | . Pa. pur. | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| Requienii, 29 | . Lilac | 8, H. Her. P. Corsica | 1829 |
| rotundifolia, 30 | . Whitish | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| salsinea, 31 | . Red | 7, H. Her. P. C. G. H. | |
| suavis, 32 | . Red | 7, H. Her. P. S. France | |
| syvestris, 33 | . Purpleish | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| crispata, 34 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. | 1816 |
| mollissima, 35 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Spain | 1800 |
| nemorosa, 36 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. | |
| vulgaris, 37 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Germany | 1799 |
| tenuis, 38 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| villosa, 39 | . Purple | 9, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| viridis, 40 | . Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| crispata, 41 | . Purple | 7, H. Her. P. | 1807 |

MENŤHĀ, Linn. In honour of C. Mentzel, a botanical author of Brandenburg. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loasaceae*. These curious plants grow freely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

| | | | |
|----------------|----------|------------------------|------|
| aspera, 1 | . Yellow | 7, F. A. America | 1733 |
| hispida, 2 | . Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Peru | 1831 |
| oligosperma, 3 | . Yellow | 5, G. Ev. P. Louisiana | 1812 |
| stipitata, 4 | . Yellow | 10, H. Her. P. Mexico | 1835 |

MENŤANTHĒS, Linn. From *men*, a month, and *anthos*, a flower; alluding to the duration of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. Plants of the simplest culture. *M. trifoliata* is bitter, tonic, and febrifugal. *Synonyme*: 1. *M. americana*.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| trifoliata, 1 | . White | 7, H. Aq. P. Britain | |
| americana, 2 | . Pa. red | 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1818 |

MENZĚSIĀ, Smith. In honour of Archibald Menzies, F.L.S., &c., surgeon and naturalist to the expedition under Vancouver; he collected many specimens of plants on the North-west coast of America, New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, &c. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceae*. A very ornamental genus of plants; for culture and propagation, see *Azalea*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Erica Dabaci*.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------|
| ferruginea, 1 | . Brown | 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| globularis, 2 | . Brown | 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1806 |
| polifolia, 3 | . Purple | 7, H. Ev. S. Ireland | |
| atro-purpurea, 4 | . Drk. pur. | H. Ev. S. | |
| flora-alba, 5 | . White | 6, H. Ev. S. Ireland | |
| latifolia, 6 | . Purple | 7, H. Ev. S. | |
| longifolia, 7 | . Purple | 7, H. Ev. S. | |
| nana, 8 | . Purple | 7, H. Ev. S. Ireland | |
| pallida, 9 | . Purple | 7, H. Ev. S. Britain | |

MENZĚSIĀ, see Phyllodoce.

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MERCURIĀLIS, Linn. After Mercury, who is said to have first discovered the plant. *Linn.* 22, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. Weeds of the simplest culture. The juice of *M. perennis* is emetic, and highly dangerous—*ambigua, aunida, elliptica, perennis, tomentosa*.

MERENDĚĀ, Ramond. A name given to *Colchicum* by the Spaniards, and applied to this genus because of its affinity. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceae*. This species thrives well in a light loamy soil, and is readily increased by seeds, or offsets from the bulbs. *Synonymes*: 1. *Bulbocodium trigynum*, *Colchicum caucasicum*.

caucasicā, 1 . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Bl. P. Caucasus . . . 1823

MERĚNIĀ, Linn. In honour of Maria Sybilla Merian, authoress of a work on insects. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. This is a genus of very beautiful stove plants, which grow freely in sandy peat mixed with a little loam; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

leucantha, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1825

purpurea, 2 . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1825

MERĚSMĀ, Fries. From *merismus*, a division; because of the branched habit. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These plants are found in woods and damp places—*cristata, fœtidâ-anthocephala, tuberosa*.

MERĚNSĪĀ, Willdenow. In honour of F. C. Mertens, professor of medicine at Bremen. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Urticaceae*. All the species of this genus are highly esteemed by the lovers of border plants for the brilliant colour of their blossoms. *M. maritima* and *parviflora* require to be grown in pots, in very sandy peat. The other species will grow in common garden soil, though they succeed much better when kept in a peat border; increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pulmonaria dahurica*. 2. *P. denticulata*. 3. *P. lanceolata*. 4. *P. maritima*. 5. *P. paniculata*. 6. *P. parviflora*. 7. *P. virginica*. 8. *P. sibirica*.

dahurica, 1 . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . 1812

denticulata, 2 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800

marginata, 3 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Louisiana . . . 1813

maritima, 4 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

paniculata, 5 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hud.'s Bay . . . 1778

parviflora, 6 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1827

pulmonarioides, 7 . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1659

sibirica, 8 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1801

MERĚLŪS, Haller. From *meta*, a pillar; because of the resemblance in the original fungus *metulius*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This is one of the most important of parasitical fungi, being what is called the dry rot, so well known as the pest of wooden constructions—*aurantiaca, lâchrymans-obliquis, tremellosus*.

MĚSENBRIĀTHĚMŪM, Linn. From *mesebria*, mid-day, and *antheon*, a flower. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ficoideae*. This beautiful and well-known genus of succulents is very easily cultivated. If they are intended to remain in pots, a light sandy loam will suit them best; but if they are planted out in a dry hot border, they will flower more profusely. Many of the kinds are very beautiful objects for the flower-garden; for this purpose, cuttings should be struck in the autumn, and allowed to remain in the store-pots all winter. A dry pit or frame, where frost is excluded, is sufficient for their protection in winter. Cuttings of the most succulent kinds should be allowed to dry a little after planting before water is given, after which they root readily. *M. edule* is the Hottentot-fig, the leaves of which are eaten. *M. nodiflorum* is used in making Marouquin leather. *Synonymes*: 1. *M. stellatum*. 2. *M. Candollei*. 3. *M. purpureo croceum*. 4. *M. dimidiatum*. 5. *M. parviflorum*. 6. *M. magnipunctatum*. 7. *M. micranthum*. 8. *M. canescens*. 9. *M. hirsutum*. 10. *M. hispidum*.

abbreviatum, 1 . . . G. Ev. Tr. N. Hol. . . 1825

acinaeformis, 2 . . . Pink . . . G. Ev. Tr. N. Hol. . . 1714

longum, 3 . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . .

acuminatum, 4 . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820

acutangulum, 5 . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821

acutum, 6 . . . Red . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1793

adscendens, 7 . . . Yellow . . . 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1805

adnatum, 8 . . . Pink . . . 2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795

equilaterale, 9 . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. Tr. N. Hol. . . 1791

agnatum, 10 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1824

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| erectuscolum . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1824 |
| minus . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1824 |
| Aitonii . . . | Pink | 8, G. B. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| albicaule . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1824 |
| albidum . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1714 |
| albinotum . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1823 |
| albinopunctatum . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1823 |
| aloides . . . | Yellow | 6, G. A. | C. G. H. | 1827 |
| alioisifolium . . . | White | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1803 |
| anatomicum . . . | White | 11, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1803 |
| fragile . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1813 |
| anceps . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1811 |
| pallidum . . . | Pa. pink | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1819 |
| angustum . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1790 |
| heterophyllum . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1790 |
| pallidum . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1790 |
| apetalum . . . | Apetal | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| asperum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1813 |
| caerulescens . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1821 |
| attenuatum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1821 |
| aurantium . . . | Orange | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1793 |
| aureum . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1750 |
| ausrale . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | N. Zeal. | 1773 |
| barbatum . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1705 |
| belliflorum . . . | Red wht. | 7, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1717 |
| subulatum . . . | Red | 7, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1717 |
| viride . . . | Red | 7, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1717 |
| bibracteatum . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1803 |
| bicoloratum . . . | Orange | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1732 |
| minus . . . | Orange | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1732 |
| pattulum . . . | Orange | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1732 |
| bidentatum . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1818 |
| majus . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1818 |
| bifidum . . . | Yellow | 11, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1795 |
| bigibberatum . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1810 |
| blandum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| brachiatum . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| bracteatum . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| brevicaule . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| brevifolium . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1777 |
| bulbosum . . . | Pink | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| caducum . . . | Pink | 7, G. A. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| calamiforme . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1717 |
| esclendulcesum . . . | Yellow | 8, G. A. | C. G. H. | 1819 |
| calycinum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1819 |
| canaliculatum . . . | Pink | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1794 |
| caudex . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| viridius . . . | White | 9, G. Ev. Tr. | | |
| caninum . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1717 |
| canum . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1795 |
| capitatum . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1717 |
| ramigerum . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1816 |
| carinans . . . | Pink | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1818 |
| caulescens . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1731 |
| ciliatum . . . | White | 6, G. A. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| clandestinum . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1822 |
| clavellatum . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. Tr. | N. Holl. | 1803 |
| aggregatum . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. Tr. | N. Holl. | 1803 |
| aninus . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | N. Holl. | 1810 |
| coccineum . . . | Scarlet | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1696 |
| acutius . . . | Scarlet | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1696 |
| minus . . . | Scarlet | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1696 |
| peltatum . . . | Yellow | 11, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1780 |
| compressum . . . | Red | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1729 |
| confertum . . . | Pink | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1805 |
| conspicuum . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1806 |
| corallinum . . . | Pink | 5, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| cordifolium . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| corniculatum . . . | Pa. yel. | 4, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1732 |
| isophyllum . . . | Pa. yel. | 4, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1732 |
| coruscans . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1812 |
| crassicaule . . . | Pa. yel. | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1815 |
| crassoides . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1819 |
| crassifolium . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1729 |
| cruciatum . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1792 |
| crystalinum . . . | White | 7, H. Tr. A. Greece | | 1775 |
| cultratum . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| curtum . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| majus . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| minus . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| peltatum . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| curvifolium . . . | Pink | 10, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1799 |
| curviflorum . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1818 |
| cylindricum . . . | Red | 5, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1792 |
| cymbifolium . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1822 |
| cymbiforme . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1793 |
| debile . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1824 |
| decumbens . . . | Pa. red | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1759 |
| decipiens . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| deflexum . . . | Pink | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| defoliatum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| deltoidum . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1731 |
| densum . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1732 |
| denticulatum . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1793 |
| candidissimum . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1793 |
| gleucum . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1793 |
| depressum . . . | Yellow | 10, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1795 |
| lividum . . . | Yellow | 10, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1819 |
| diforme . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1732 |

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| digitiforme . . . | White | 7, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1775 |
| dilatatum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| diminutum . . . | Red | 4, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1789 |
| cauliculatum . . . | Red | 4, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1789 |
| diversifolium . . . | Pa. yel. | 6, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1726 |
| atro-virens . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1726 |
| brevifolium . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1726 |
| gleucum . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1726 |
| late-virens . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1726 |
| oblongiforme . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1705 |
| dubium . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1800 |
| echinatum . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| album . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| edule . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1690 |
| elongatum . . . | Pa. yel. | 5, G. Tu. P. | C. G. H. | 1793 |
| fusiforme . . . | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Tu. P. | C. G. H. | 1793 |
| minus . . . | Pa. yel. | 5, G. Tu. P. | C. G. H. | 1793 |
| emarginatum . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1732 |
| ermium . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1824 |
| expansum . . . | Pa. yel. | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1705 |
| falcatum . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1727 |
| falciforme . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1805 |
| fastigiatum . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1794 |
| reflexum . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1792 |
| felinum . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1730 |
| bulbosum . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1795 |
| forma . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1819 |
| filicula . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1800 |
| filamentosum . . . | Pink | 5, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1732 |
| fixum . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1776 |
| flavum . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| flexile . . . | Pink | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| flexifolium . . . | Pink | 10, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| late-virens . . . | Pink | 10, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1818 |
| flexuosum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1795 |
| foliosum . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1794 |
| folium . . . | Pink | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1802 |
| forficatum . . . | Pink | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1758 |
| formosum . . . | Crimson | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| fragrans . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| fulvum . . . | Fulvous | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| furfuratum . . . | Blush | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1830 |
| geniculatum . . . | Pink | 8, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1792 |
| geniculiflorum . . . | White | 8, G. A. | C. G. H. | 1737 |
| gibbosum . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1780 |
| glaciæ . . . | White | 6, H. Tr. A. Greece | | |
| gladiatum . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1792 |
| glaucescens . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1804 |
| gleucum . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1792 |
| crasum . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1792 |
| gleucum . . . | Orange | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1696 |
| glomeratum . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1732 |
| gracile . . . | Red | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1794 |
| gracilissimum . . . | Red | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1794 |
| grandiflorum . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1824 |
| graniforme . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1727 |
| granulicula . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| grossum . . . | Pa. yel. | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| Haworthii . . . | Brown | 3, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1793 |
| helianthoides, 2 . . . | Yellow | 9, G. A. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| heteropetalum . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1794 |
| heterophyllum . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1795 |
| hirtum . . . | Pink | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1794 |
| hispidum . . . | Purple | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1704 |
| paty-petalum . . . | Purple | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| hispidifolium . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1821 |
| rosatum . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1818 |
| horizontalis . . . | Straw | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1795 |
| humifosum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| hybridum . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1818 |
| imbricans . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1818 |
| imbricatum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1792 |
| medium . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1792 |
| viride . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1792 |
| inequalis . . . | Orange | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1716 |
| incomptum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1819 |
| inclaudens . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1805 |
| inconspicuum . . . | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1823 |
| incurrum . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1902 |
| densifolium . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1809 |
| dilatans . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1809 |
| paludosum . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1809 |
| rosatum . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1809 |
| infundum . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1819 |
| instatum, 3 . . . | Purple | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1780 |
| flavo-croceum . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1816 |
| minus . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1816 |
| intonsum . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1824 |
| album . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1824 |
| juncum . . . | Pink | 9, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1811 |
| lacinum, 4 . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1811 |
| læve . . . | Pink | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1774 |
| lævigatum . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1802 |
| lanceolatum . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1795 |
| rosatum . . . | Pink | 5, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1813 |
| latum . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1620 |
| breve . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. | C. G. H. | 1802 |
| laxum . . . | Pink | 5, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| lepidum . . . | White | 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1823 |

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| leptaleon . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 | purpureo-album . . . | White . . . | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| limpidum . . . | Red . . . | 7, G. A. C. G. H. | 1774 | pusillum . . . | Yellow . . . | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| lincolatum . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 | pygmaeum . . . | Pink . . . | 6, G. Fr. S. C. G. H. | 1805 |
| livae . . . | | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 | quadrifidum . . . | Yellow . . . | 11, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| minus . . . | | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 | radiatum . . . | Red . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1732 |
| nitens . . . | | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 | ramulosum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| linguaeformis . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1732 | rectum . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| assurgens . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1819 | relaxatum . . . | Pink . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1815 |
| prostratum . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | | reptans . . . | Pink . . . | 7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| rufescens . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1732 | retroflexum . . . | Pink . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1724 |
| suberuciatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1830 | rigidae . . . | White . . . | 5, G. Pink . . . | 1819 |
| longispinum . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 | rigidum . . . | White . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| longum . . . | Yellow . . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1725 | robustum . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| angustifolius . . . | Yellow . . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | | roseum . . . | Pink . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| atollens . . . | Yellow . . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1819 | album . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| decliv . . . | Yellow . . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | | lineare . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| depressum . . . | Yellow . . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | | Rossi . . . | Pink . . . | 7, G. Ev. Tr. V. D. L. | 1820 |
| purpurascens . . . | Yellow . . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1819 | rostellum . . . | Wh. pink . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| uncatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1819 | rostratum . . . | Yellow . . . | 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1732 |
| loratum . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 | rubiculum . . . | Pa. pur. . . | 6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| lorum . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1732 | densius . . . | Pink . . . | 6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| conestum . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1805 | subvires . . . | Pink . . . | 6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| lucidum . . . | Yellow . . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1732 | rubrocinetum . . . | Pink . . . | 6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1811 |
| lunatum . . . | Pink . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 | compressum . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | |
| lupinum . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | | tenerum . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | |
| luteolum . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 | Salmi . . . | Yellow . . . | 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| luteoviride . . . | Yellow . . . | 1, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 | angustifolium . . . | Yellow . . . | 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| luteum . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 | semicuciatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| maculatum . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1732 | salmonium . . . | White . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| macrochitum . . . | White . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 | sarmentosum . . . | Red . . . | 4, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. | 1805 |
| magnipunctatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1822 | schabum . . . | Pink . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| unciale . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1822 | purpureum . . . | Purple . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| marginatum . . . | White . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1793 | scalpratum . . . | Yellow . . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1714 |
| maximatum . . . | Pink . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 | scapigerum . . . | Yellow . . . | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| medium . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | | Schollii . . . | Pink . . . | 5, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| micans . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1704 | semidentatum . . . | Purple . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| micranthum, 5 . . . | White . . . | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1804 | semicylindricum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1732 |
| microphyllum . . . | Pink . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 | serratum . . . | Pink . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1707 |
| minutum . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1796 | serrulatum . . . | Pink . . . | 11, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| minutum . . . | Pink . . . | 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 | viridius . . . | Pink . . . | 11, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | |
| moniliforme . . . | Pink . . . | 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1754 | sessilidum . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| moniliforme . . . | White . . . | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1791 | A. album . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Tr. A. C. G. H. | |
| muconatum . . . | Pink . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1794 | sumile . . . | Pink . . . | 6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| muconiforme . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1821 | speciosum . . . | Scarlet . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| multiflorum . . . | White . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 | spectabile . . . | Crimson . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| minus . . . | White . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | spiniforme . . . | Pink . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| nitens . . . | | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | spadaneum . . . | Pink . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| patens . . . | White . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 | spinosum . . . | Pink . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1714 |
| rubrum . . . | Red . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | spinuliferum . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| muricatum . . . | Pink . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 | spiloides . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1716 |
| mutans . . . | Pink . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | stellatum, 9 . . . | Pink . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1716 |
| mutans . . . | Yellow . . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1790 | stelligerum . . . | Pink . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 193 |
| musculinum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1824 | stenum . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1829 |
| mustelinum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1820 | stipulaceum . . . | Pink . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1723 |
| mutabile . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 | striatum . . . | Pink . . . | 7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1727 |
| nitidum . . . | Yellow . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 | pallescens . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | |
| nohle, 6 . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1822 | strictum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| noctiflorum . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1714 | strumosum . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| elatum . . . | Scarlet . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1714 | subcompressum . . . | Purple . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| stramiflorum . . . | Straw . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1732 | minis . . . | Purple . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| noctiflorum . . . | | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1739 | subobovatum . . . | Red . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| noctiflorum . . . | | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1790 | subispidum, 10 . . . | Purple . . . | 7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1704 |
| obovatum . . . | White . . . | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1786 | subincanatum . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| obcordatum . . . | White . . . | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1776 | subulatum . . . | Pink . . . | 6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1768 |
| obliquum . . . | Purple . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 | sulcatum . . . | White . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| obovulatum . . . | White . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 | surrectum . . . | Yellow . . . | 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| obtusum . . . | Pa. red . . . | 3, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1792 | brevisfolium . . . | Yellow . . . | 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| octophyllum . . . | Yellow . . . | 11, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1819 | taurinum . . . | Yellow . . . | 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| longischolum . . . | Yellow . . . | 11, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1774 | tenuillum . . . | White . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| roseum . . . | Yellow . . . | 11, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1774 | tenuis . . . | White . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| pallescens . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 | tenuiflorum . . . | Pink . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1829 |
| pallescens . . . | White . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 | tenuiflorum . . . | Scarlet . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1700 |
| parviflorum, 7 . . . | Purple . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 | erectum . . . | Scarlet . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| parvifolium . . . | White . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 | teretiflorum . . . | Pink . . . | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| patulum . . . | Pink . . . | 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1811 | teretisculm . . . | Pink . . . | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| perfoliatum . . . | Purple . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1714 | testaceum . . . | Orange . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| monacanthum . . . | Purple . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | testicularis . . . | White . . . | 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1772 |
| perpusillum . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1819 | tigrinum . . . | Yellow . . . | 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| perviride . . . | Red . . . | 2, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1792 | tricolor . . . | Red . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| pilosum . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 | trichotomum . . . | Yel. red . . . | 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| pinostifidum . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. Tr. A. C. G. H. | 1774 | Trippellum . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 8, G. Ev. B. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| pisiforme . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1796 | tortuosum . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1705 |
| polyanthum . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 | torquatum . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| polypetalum . . . | Pink . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 | truncatellum . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| pomeridianum . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. A. C. G. H. | 1774 | tuberculatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| Andrewsii . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, G. A. C. G. H. | | tuberosum . . . | Orange . . . | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1714 |
| praepinguis . . . | Yellow . . . | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1792 | minus . . . | Orange . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1714 |
| procumbens . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1820 | tumidulum . . . | Pink . . . | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| productum . . . | Rose . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 | minus . . . | Pink . . . | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| pulegium . . . | White . . . | 6, G. Tr. B. C. G. H. | 1829 | umbellatum . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1727 |
| pubescens . . . | Red . . . | 2, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1792 | anomolum . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| pugioniforme . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1714 | umbelliforme . . . | White . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| bisense . . . | Pa. vel. . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1714 | uncinatum . . . | Pa. pur. . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1725 |
| caeruleum . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1714 | uncinellum . . . | Pa. pur. . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| purpureum . . . | Purple . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1714 | undens . . . | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| pulchellum, 8 . . . | Pink . . . | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1793 | uviforme . . . | G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| revolutum . . . | Pink . . . | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | vaginatum . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| pulverulentum . . . | Pink . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 | parriflorum . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| punctatum . . . | Red . . . | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1793 | validum . . . | Pink . . . | 5, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1824 |

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| variabile | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| lævius | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| virians | Pa. yel. | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1706 |
| verruculatum | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| Candollii | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| versicolor | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| villosum | Apetal. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| violaceum | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| vivens | Pink | 6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| virescens | Pink | 6, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. | 1804 |
| virgatum | Pink | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| viride | Pa. pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| viridiflorum | Green | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| valpinum | Yellow | 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |

MESHES, the openings in any tissue.

MESOGŪĀ. From *mesos*, middle, and *gloios*, viscid; the spines of the branches are in a solid mass. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algæ*. This genus is entirely composed of marine plants. *Synonymes*: 1. *Rivularia verticillata*. 2. *R. vermiculata*—*capillaris*, *coccinea* 1, *Hudsoni*, *multifida*, *vermicularis*—*coriacea* 2.

MESPIĻĪS, *Linn.* From *mesos*, a half, and *pilos*, a bullet; in allusion to the resemblance the fruit bears to half a bullet. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. The *Mespilus*, or *Medlar*, is a genus of low-growing trees; they are very ornamental, and are therefore worth a place in every shrubbery. Any common soil suits them, and they are readily increased by budding or grafting on the common Hawthorn, or they may be increased by seeds, which do not vegetate till the second year after sowing. *Synonymes*: 1. *M. grandiflora*, *M. Smithii*.

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| germanica | White | 6, H. De. T. Europe | |
| diffusa | White | 6, H. De. T. Europe | |
| stricta | White | 6, H. Ev. T. Europe | |
| sylvestris | White | H. De. T. Europe | |
| lobata, 1 | White | 5, H. De. T. | |

MESKRSCHEIDĪĻĀ, *Linn.* In honour of Dr. Messerschmid, a German botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiacæ*. These plants are of easy cultivation in loam and peat, and cuttings root readily planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Tournefortia hirsutissima*. 2. *T. laurifolia*. 3. *T. scandens*. 4. *T. volubilis*.

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| hirsutissima, 1 | Grn. ye. | 6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1818 |
| laurifolia, 2 | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. | 1819 |
| scandens, 3 | Grn. ye. | 7, S. Ev. Cl. Peru | 1816 |
| volubilis, 4 | Grn. ye. | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica | 1752 |

MESŪĀ, *Linn.* In honour of Mesue, the father and son, two celebrated Arabian physicians and botanists; they resided at Damascus, and flourished in the eighth and ninth centuries. The works of the son were published at Venice in 1581. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Guttiferæ*. This tree is well deserving of cultivation on account of its beautiful, orange and white, sweet-scented flowers, which contrast finely with the dark-green foliage. It attains the height of fifty feet, and grows best in a mixture of strong loam, peat, and sand. Young plants are commonly obtained from seeds; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, but not freely. The wood is used for a variety of purposes in the East Indies, being considered harder and more durable than most other Oriental timber. The dried blossoms may be found under the name of *Nagkesur* in every bazaar in India; they are used in medicine, and universally esteemed for their fragrance.

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| ferræ | White | 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1837 |
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METALĪŅĪĀ, *R. Brown.* From *meta*, a change, and *lasios*, hairy; supposed to refer to the leaves. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. These are pretty plants, growing about three feet high, in a mixture of three parts sandy peat and one part loam; and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Gnaphalium divergens*. 2. *G. fastigiatum*.

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| divergens, 1 | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| fastigiata, 2 | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| mucronata | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| muriatâ | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| seriphoides | Yellow | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1825 |

METASTELMĀ, *R. Brown.* From *meta*, instead of, and *stelma*, a crown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. This is a very ornamental twiner, well suited for covering the rafters or pillars of a stove.

It grows in peat and loam, and cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass.

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| parviflorum | Grn. wht. | S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. | |
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METROSIDĒRŪS, *Gartner.* From *metra*, the heart of a tree, and *sideros*, iron; on account of the hardness of the wood and pith of the trees. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtacæ*. These plants are well worth a place in every collection of greenhouse plants. They grow best in loam, peat, and sand, well incorporated, and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Leptospermum ambiguum*.

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| angustifolius | Yellow | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| asperus | | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| capitatus | Pink | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| corifolius, 1 | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | |
| glomuliter | Yel. grn. | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1805 |
| verus | Yel. grn. | 4, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1819 |

MĒŪM, *Tournefort.* From *meion*, small; in allusion to the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Hardy herbaceous plants, of no beauty—*athamanticum*, *Bunius*, *Mutellina*, *sibiricum*.

MEXICAN-MUGWORT, see *Artemisia mexicana*.

MEXICAN-TEA, see *Psoralea glandulosa*.

MEXICAN-TIGER-FLOWER, see *Tigridia pavonia*.

MEYERĀ, *Schreber.* In honour of Gottlieb Andrew Meyer, a German botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A little inconspicuous plant, growing about a foot high, and of the easiest culture.

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| sessilis | Yellow | 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | |
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MICACEOUS, glittering or shining.

MICÆ, glittering particles.

MICHAELMAS-DAISY, see *Aster*.

MICHAELMĀ, *L'Heritier.* In honour of Andrew Michaux, botanist to Louis XVI.; he travelled in Syria, Persia, and North America. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulacæ*. This is a genus of handsome plants; the seeds merely require sowing in the open ground, and the plants are treated like other biennials. They should be slightly protected in winter. *Synonyme*: 1. *M. decandra*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------|
| campanuloides | Pa. red | 7, H. B. Levant | 1787 |
| laevigata, 1 | White | 7, H. B. Persia | 1827 |

MICHELĪĻĀ, *Linn.* In honour of Pietro Antonio Micheli, a famous Florentine botanist, who died in 1757. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Magnoliacæ*. This handsome tree attains the height of thirty feet, and produces fragrant flowers, and an edible but not an agreeable fruit. It grows well in a light loam; and cuttings root freely planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

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|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------|
| Champacæ | Yellow | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1779 |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------|

MICŌNĪĀ, *Ruiz and Pavon.* In honour of D. Micon, M.D., a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomacæ*. The species of this genus are well deserving of a place in every stove. For culture and propagation, see *Meriania*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Melastoma acinodendron*. 2. *M. purpurea*. 3. *M. laevigata*. 4. *M. laevigata*. 5. *M. grandifolia*. 6. *M. tetrandra*. 7. *M. trinervia*.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| Acinodendron, 1 | Purple | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1804 |
| angustata | White | S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1820 |
| decusata | White | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1818 |
| grandifolia, 2 | White | S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1820 |
| impetiolaris | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1822 |
| laevigata, 3 | White | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1815 |
| longifolia | White | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1817 |
| prasiâ, 4 | White | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1817 |
| purpurascens, 5 | Purple | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1817 |
| rubsces | White | S. Ev. S. Amer. | 1813 |
| semicrenata | White | S. Ev. S. Guadalupe | 1817 |
| tenuifolia | White | S. Ev. S. Amer. | 1818 |
| tetrandra, 6 | | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1815 |
| trinervia, 7 | White | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1795 |

MICRĀNTHĒMĒM, *Michaux.* From *micros*, small, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariacæ*. An ornamental plant, growing in sandy peat, and increased by divisions.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------|
| orbiculatum | White | 5, F. Ev. Tr. Carolina | 1826 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------|

MICRŌCĪĻĀ, *Link.* From *micros*, small, and *kalos*, pretty; in allusion to the small, pretty flowers. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianacæ*. A pretty little plant, of easy cultivation. *Synonyme*: 1. *Exacum filiforme*.

| MIC | MIK |
|---|-----|
| filiformē, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Britain . . . | |
| pulchellām . . . Rose . . . 5, H. A. N. Jersey . 1826 | |
| MICROCHLŌĀ, R. Brown. From <i>mikros</i> , small, and <i>chlōa</i> , a grass; in allusion to the minute size of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A hardy annual. It grows in any common soil. | |
| setaceā Apetal . . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1816 | |
| MICROLŌNĀ, R. Brown. From <i>mikros</i> , small, and <i>lenos</i> , wool; in allusion to the small, woolly flower-stalk. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A greenhouse perennial species, growing in loam and peat, and increased by seed. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ehrhartia stipoides</i> . | |
| stipoidēs, 1 Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . 1822 | |
| MICROLŌMĀ, R. Brown. From <i>mikros</i> , small, and <i>loma</i> , a fringe; the flowers are fringed. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i> . Small climbing plants, growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Periploca linearis</i> . 2. <i>Ceropegia sagittata</i> . | |
| lineārē, 1 White . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . 1823 | |
| sagittatām, 2 . . . Grn. pur. . 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . 1775 | |
| MICROMĒRĪĀ, Bentham. From <i>mikros</i> , small, and <i>meris</i> , a part. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . These plants will grow well in common garden soil, and are easily increased by cuttings. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Satureia approximata</i> . 2. <i>Mentha australis</i> . 3. <i>Satureia græca</i> . 4. <i>S. tenuifolia</i> , S. congesta. 5. <i>S. juliana</i> . 6. <i>S. hirsuta</i> . 7. <i>Nepeta marifolia</i> . 8. <i>S. viminea</i> . 2. <i>Thymus Teneriffæ</i> . 10. <i>T. ericifolius</i> . | |
| approximatā, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Mediter. . 1822 | |
| austrālīs, 2 F. Ev. S. N. S. W. | |
| græca, 3 Purple . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Greece . . . 1759 | |
| densiflōrā, 4 . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1822 | |
| juliānā, 5 Pa. red. . . 7, F. Ev. S. Mediter. . 1596 | |
| hirsūtā, 6 Purple . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Sicily . . . 1822 | |
| marifoliā, 7 Blue . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1860 | |
| obovātā, 8 Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1783 | |
| Teneriffā, 9 Purple . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Teneriffæ . | |
| variā, 10 Purple . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Canaries . 1806 | |
| MICROPŪS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>mikros</i> , small, and <i>pous</i> , a foot. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Uninteresting annuals; the seeds need only be sown in the open ground— <i>erectus, supinus</i> . | |
| MICROSPERMŪM, small-seeded. | |
| MICROSTYLIS, Nuttall. From <i>mikros</i> , small, and <i>stylos</i> , a column; in allusion to the very small column. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . A genus of plants possessing little to recommend them. The Mexican species should be kept in the greenhouse, and grown in sandy peat; they come up in spring when they flower, after which, the leaves die down, and the plants remain dormant till the following season; they are increased by dividing the roots. | |
| excavatā Green . . . G. Ter. Mexico . . . | |
| ophioloissoidēs Yel. grn. . 7, H. Ter. N. Amer. . 1824 | |
| mexicanā Green . . . 7, G. Ter. Mexico . . . 1829 | |
| versicolor Orange . . . 8, G. Ter. Mexico . . . 1830 | |
| MICROTĒĀ, Smartz. From <i>microtes</i> , smallness; in allusion to the very minute parts of fructification. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceæ</i> . The seeds should be sown in loam and peat, and treated as other stove annuals. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ancistrocarpus maypurensis</i> . | |
| debilis White . . . 6, S. A. Jamaica . 1816 | |
| maypurensis, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. A. Trinidad . 1817 | |
| MICROTĒRIS, R. Brown. From <i>mikros</i> , small, and <i>ous</i> , otos, an ear; appearance of the anthers. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . A curious genus of tuberous-rooted plants, which require the same treatment as <i>Corycium</i> . | |
| albā White . . . 6, F. Ter. N. Holl. . 1826 | |
| mediā Green . . . F. Ter. N. S. W. . 1823 | |
| parviflorā Green . . . 9, F. Ter. N. S. W. . 1824 | |
| MID-RIB, the middle vein of a leaf, which passes from the petiole to the apex. | |
| MIGNONETTE, see <i>Réséda</i> . | |
| MIKANĪĀ, Willdenow. In honour of Joseph Mikan, professor of botany at Prague. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . These plants grow well in any light rich soil, and are increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass. In Spanish America, a | |

| MIL | MIM |
|---|-----|
| valuable antidote against the bite of serpents is obtained from <i>M. guaco</i> . | |
| uzārā White . . . 8, S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . . 1813 | |
| Guaco Pa. blue . . 8, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1823 | |
| opiferā White . . . 8, S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . 1823 | |
| scandēns White . . . 8, S. Ev. Tw. N. Amer. . 1714 | |
| suaveolēns White . . . 8, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1823 | |
| chenopodiōfiliā, hastatā, <i>Houstonia, orinocēnsis</i> . | |
| MILPOU, see <i>Achillēā</i> . | |
| MILIARY, granulated, resembling many seeds. | |
| MILĪŪM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>mille</i> , a thousand; in allusion to the immense number of seeds produced by it. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . Hardy annuals and perennials, not worth growing, except in botanical collections. Any common soil will suit them— <i>confertum, effusum, frutescens, gallecticum, microsperratum, velutinum, vernalē</i> . | |
| MILK-PARSLEY, see <i>Selinum</i> . | |
| MILK-VETCH, see <i>Astragalūs</i> . | |
| MILKWORT, see <i>Polygōllā</i> . | |
| MILK-WOOD, see <i>Brcsamtum</i> . | |
| MILLĀ, <i>Cavanilles</i> . In honour of Julian Milla, head gardener in the Royal Garden of Madrid. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . Two very pretty plants highly deserving of cultivation. They grow in light loam, and are increased by seeds. | |
| biflorā White . . . 5, F. Bl. P. Mexico . . 1826 | |
| uniiflorā Wh. li. . . 2, F. Bl. P. B. Ayres . 1832 | |
| MILLĒRĪĀ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of the celebrated Philip Miller, F.R.S., author of the Gardener's Dictionary. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Stove annuals of no beauty. Any common soil suits them— <i>biflorā, quinquefoliā</i> . | |
| MILLER, see <i>Panicum</i> . | |
| MILLET-GRASS, see <i>Milium</i> . | |
| MILLINGTONĪĀ, Roxburgh. In honour of Sir T. Millington, professor of botany at Oxford. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Milingtoniaceæ</i> . An ornamental-growing tree. For culture and propagation, see <i>Jacaranda</i> . | |
| simplicifoliā Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1828 | |
| MILTŌNĪĀ, Lindley. Thus named in compliment to Earl Fitzwilliam, one of the oldest and steadiest friends of Natural Science in this country, and a great lover of Orchidaceæ. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . The flowers of these plants are strikingly handsome; the sepals and petals of <i>M. spectabilis</i> are delicate cream-colour, and the labellum, which is very large, is elegantly marked with various shades of purple, deepest towards the base. In <i>M. candida</i> , the sepals and petals are yellow-brown, and the labellum pure white, finely marked with pink. In potting these plants, the peat should be raised, for a well-grown, good-sized plant, two or three inches, in the same way as recommended for <i>Stanhopeas</i> ; and the creeping stems, from which the pseudo-bulbs grow, ought to be entirely on the surface, and if necessary, they may be fastened to the peat with hooked pegs. The best way of propagating the species of this genus is, first, to cut the stem half through, which will cause young plants to be sent out; and finally, to cut them through a month before dividing. They require a hot part of the house. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Macrochilus Fryanus</i> . | |
| cāndidā White . . . 3, S. Epi. . . 183- | |
| spectabilis, 1 Ro. wht. . 7, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1835 | |
| MIMĒRĒS, <i>Salisbury</i> . From <i>mimos</i> , a mimic; because of its resemblance to several other genera. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceæ</i> . This is a genus of very pretty shrubs. For culture and propagation, see <i>Protea</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Protea cucullata</i> . 2. <i>Deastella vacciniifolia</i> . | |
| cucullatā, 1 Purple . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 | |
| divaricatā White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 | |
| Hartogii White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824 | |
| hirtā Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | |
| palustris Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1802 | |
| pauciflorā Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | |
| purpurā Purple . . . 11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 | |
| vacciniifoliā, 2 G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | |
| MIMŌSĀ, <i>Adanson</i> . From <i>mimos</i> , a mimic; the leaves of many of the species resemble animal sensibility. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . The leaves of several of the species belonging to this genus are more or less sensitive to the touch, but none so | |

much so as *M. pudica*; they are, on that account, well worth cultivating. They grow well in loam and peat, with a little sand; and cuttings of the young wood will root in sand, under a glass. They may also be increased by seeds.

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|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| abstergens | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| asperata | White | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1823 |
| Baccharifolia | White | 6, S. Ev. S. Guinea | 1822 |
| canescens | White | 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1741 |
| casta | Pa. yel. | 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1818 |
| dormiens | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| ferruginea | White | 6, S. Ev. S. Cumaná | 1824 |
| floribunda | Pa. red | 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| hispidula | White | 9, S. Ev. S. Madagascar | 1823 |
| latispinosa | Red | 6, S. Ev. S. Orinoco | 1820 |
| marginata | Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1816 |
| microcephala | Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1822 |
| obtusifolia | Pa. red | 6, S. Ev. S. Bahia | 1818 |
| polydactyla | White | 6, S. A. Brazil | 1638 |
| pudibunda | Pa. yel. | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1799 |
| pudica | White | 6, S. A. Brazil | 1638 |
| rubicaulis | Pa. yel. | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1799 |
| sensitiva | White | 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1648 |
| stipulata | Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1831 |
| strigosa | Red | 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1825 |
| viscidula | Purple | 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1739 |

MINIOLUS, Linn. From *mimo*, an ape or actor; so named because of the ringent corollas of the species. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. Most of these plants are showy, and worth cultivating, particularly the hardy-herbaceous kinds, which are so well suited for ornamenting flower-borders; they thrive in any common garden soil, and are readily increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. The greenhouse and frame species will grow well in light rich soil, and may be increased by cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass. The seeds of the annual kinds may be sown where the plants are intended to remain. The leaves of *M. guttatus* are eatable as salad. *Synonymes*: 1. *M. propinquus*. 2. *M. luteus*. 3. *M. Hodsonii*.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------|
| alatus | Li. blue | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1783 |
| andicola | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Chile | 1831 |
| cardinalis | Red | 6, H. Her. P. California | 1835 |
| floribunda | Yellow | 8, H. A. N. Amer. | 1826 |
| glabratius, 1 | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Mexico | 1827 |
| guttatus, 2 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| Harrisonianus | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Eng. hyb. | |
| lanatus | Yellow | 6, F. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| Lewistall | Pa. pur. | 8, H. Her. P. Missouri | 1826 |
| lateus | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Chile | 1826 |
| rivularis | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Chile | 1826 |
| Wilsoni | Yel. spot. | 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid | 1836 |
| Youngianus | Yel. spot. | 7, H. Her. P. Chile | 1833 |
| moenchii | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Columbia | 1826 |
| parviflorus | Yellow | 7, H. A. Chile | 1824 |
| pingens | Li. blue | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1759 |
| roseo-cardinalis 3 | Red | 8, H. A. Hybrid | 1837 |
| roseus | Rose | 8, F. Her. P. California | 1831 |
| Smithii | Yellow | 6, F. Her. P. Hybrid | 1832 |
| variegatus | Wht. rosy. | 6, H. Her. P. Chile | 1831 |

MINUSIPS, Linn. From *mimo*, an ape, and *ops*, the face; the flowers may be fancied to resemble the face of a monkey. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceae*. Ornamental trees, which grow in a light loamy soil, or in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root with ease in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Achras dissecta*.

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|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| cyanocarpa | Greenish | S. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1821 |
| dissecta, 1 | White | S. Ev. T. S. Sea. Is. | 1804 |
| Elong | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1796 |
| hexandra | Yel. wht. | S. Ev. T. India | 1804 |
| Kauki | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1796 |
| parvifolia | White | S. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1821 |

MINY, see Menthā.
MINUARTIA, Lessing. After John Minuart, a Spanish apothecary and restorer of botany in Spain. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Alsinaceae*. The seeds of these plants have only to be sown in the open ground.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------|
| caespitosa | Apetal | 6, H. A. Spain | 1806 |
| diehotoma | Apetal | 6, H. A. Spain | 1771 |
| montana | Apetal | 6, H. A. Spain | 1806 |

MIRABILIS, Linn. From *mirabile*, wonderful; alluding to the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceae*. Few plants make a more handsome appearance when in flower, either in the greenhouse or open border. They grow well in any light rich soil, and are increased by seeds. They may be planted out in the open border in spring; where they will do as well as in the greenhouse;

at the approach of winter the roots must be taken up, and kept dry and free from frost.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| diehotoma | Yellow | 7, G. Fu. P. Mexico | 1640 |
| hybrida | White | 7, G. Fu. P. | 1813 |
| Jalapá | Red | 7, G. Fu. P. W. Ind. | 1596 |
| alba | White | 7, G. Fu. P. W. Ind. | 1596 |
| flava | Yellow | 7, G. Fu. P. W. Ind. | 1596 |
| rubro-alba | Red wht. | 7, G. Fu. P. W. Ind. | 1596 |
| rufo-flava | Red yel. | 7, G. Fu. P. W. Ind. | 1596 |
| longiflora | White | 7, G. Fu. P. Mexico | 1759 |
| carnea | Pink | 8, G. Fu. P. Germany | |
| violacea | Pink | 8, G. Fu. P. Germany | |
| suaveolens | White | 7, G. Fu. P. Mexico | 1824 |

MIRBELIA, Smith. In honour of Mons. C. F. Brisseau Mirbel, one of the most distinguished vegetable physiologists of our age, and director of the Jardin du Roi at Paris. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. These are beautiful plants when in flower, and therefore worth a place in every greenhouse. Their culture and propagation is the same as *Pultenaea*, except that the cuttings must be young.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| Baxteri | Yellow | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| dilatata | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1803 |
| grandiflora | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| pungens | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| reticulata | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1792 |
| speciosa | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |

MISTLETOE, see Viscum.
MITCHELLIA, Linn. In honour of John Mitchell, M.D., a physician in Virginia, who described many Virginian plants. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. This plant grows well in a peat border, or in a pot filled with peat and sand mixed, and placed among alpine plants; it is easily increased by separating the running stem.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------|
| repens | White | 6, H. Her. Cr. N. Amer. | 1731 |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------|

MITELLA, Linn. A diminutive of *mitra*, a mitre; the fruit being somewhat mitre-shaped. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragaceae*. The plants of this genus are pretty, and well adapted for the front of flower-borders, or to grow on rock-work. They grow most luxuriantly in peat, and are easily increased by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *M. reniformis*.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------|
| cordifolia | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| diphylla | White | 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1731 |
| nuda, 1 | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1758 |
| prostrata | White | 5, H. Her. Tr. N. Amer. | 1818 |
| trifida | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1827 |

MITELLA, see Drummōndia.
MITRASACME, Labillardiere. From *mitra*, a mitre, and *acme*, a point. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. These plants grow best in about three parts sandy peat, and one of loam; and may be increased by seeds, which should be sown as soon as possible.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|
| canescens | White | 7, G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1824 |
| polymorpha | White | 6, G. A. N. S. W. | 1826 |
| serpyllifolia | White | 7, G. A. N. S. W. | 1826 |

MITRIFORM, formed like a mitre.
MITRULA, Fries. From *mitra*, a mitre. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These plants are found in wet ditches and fir woods. *Synonymes*: 1. *Leotia Mitrula*—*Abietis* 1, *minuta*, *uliginosa*.
MNIARUM, Linn. From *mniaros*, mossy. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scleranthaceae*. This plant grows in sandy peat, and may be increased by seed.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|
| biflorum | White | 6, G. Her. P. N. Zeal. | 1823 |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|

MODÉCCÁ, Jacquin. The East Indian name of one of the species. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Passifloraceae*. These plants somewhat resemble *Passiflora* in habit, but are by no means so handsome. Their culture and propagation are the same.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------|
| dabia | Green | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1826 |
| lobata | Green | 8, S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone | 1812 |
| trilobata | Green | 8, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| tuberosa | Green | 8, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1822 |

MOERHOUZIA, Linn. In honour of Paul Henry Gerard Moerhing, a German physician and botanical author, 1736. *Linn.* 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Alsinaceae*. Very handsome alpine plants, well suited for ornamenting rock-work, or to be grown in pots in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and increased by dividing the plants at the root.

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|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| unucosa | Li. par. | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1775 |
| sedifolia | Wht. scar. | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1823 |

| MOG | MON | MON | MON |
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| MOCIPHĀNĒS, <i>Martius</i> . Name not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceae</i> . This species may be successfully grown in sandy loam. | | aristatā, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1825 | |
| virgatā Whitish . . . 9, S. B. Russia . . . 1836 | | clinopodiā Pur. wht. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1771 | |
| MOLDAVIAN BALM, see <i>Dracocéphalum moldāvicum</i> . | | didymā, 2 Scarlet . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1752 | |
| MOLINĒRĪĀ, <i>Colladon</i> . After Ignatio Molineria, director of the botanic garden at Turin. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . This little plant thrives well in peat and loam, and is increased by divisions. | | fistulosā, 3 Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1656 | |
| pleičatā Scar. yel. . 8, S. Her. P. Java . . . 1820 | | mollis, 5 Lilac 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1656 | |
| MOLINĪYĀ, <i>Mench</i> . In honour of J. Molina, a writer upon Chilian plants, in 1782. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Weeds not worth growing in any collection. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Melica carulea-caruleā</i> 1, <i>depauperatā</i> . | | punctatā Yel. brn. . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1714 | |
| MÖLLE, soft, pliable. | | Russellianā White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823 | |
| MOLLUGO, <i>Linn.</i> A name applied by Pliny to a plant supposed to be the same as our <i>Galium Mollugo</i> ; given to this genus because of the resemblance of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Illecebraceae</i> . Stove annuals of no beauty. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>M. dichotoma</i> . 2. <i>M. Linkii-hirtā</i> , <i>oppositifoliā</i> , <i>Schränkii</i> 1, <i>triphyllā</i> 2, <i>verticillatā</i> . | | MONĒMĀ, <i>Greville</i> . From <i>monos</i> , one, and <i>nema</i> , a filament; filaments simple. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alga</i> . These plants are only to be found in the sea— <i>apiculatām</i> , <i>Dillwynii</i> , <i>obtusām</i> , <i>quadripunctatām</i> . | |
| MOTOSPĒRMĒM, <i>Koch</i> . From <i>molops</i> , a stripe, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed; the fruit has the appearance of being striped. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . This plant grows in any common soil, and is increased by dividing at the root, or by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ligusticum peloponnesiacum</i> . | | MONĒRMĀ, <i>Beauvois</i> . From <i>monos</i> , one, and <i>herma</i> , a support. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . A curious species, growing in any soil, and increased by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Paillurus nardoideus</i> , <i>Rotboellia monandra</i> . | |
| peloponnesiacū . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1598 | | monandrām, 1 Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Spain . . . 1804 | |
| MOLUCCĀ-BALM, see <i>Moluccellā</i> . | | MONĒTĪYĀ, <i>L'Heritier</i> . In honour of Monet de la Marck, a famous French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aquifoliaceae</i> . An ornamental shrub, growing about three feet high, and succeeding in loam and peat, and readily increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in a little bottom heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Azima tetracantha</i> . | |
| MOLUCCĒLĀ, <i>Linn.</i> The plants were supposed to be natives of the Molucca Islands. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . The seed of these plants should be sown on a hotbed in spring, and when the plants are of sufficient size, they may be planted singly into pots, and kept under the glass till the end of May, when they may be planted out in a dry warm border, where they will flower and ripen their seeds freely. | | bar'erioidēs, 1 Green . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1758 | |
| lāvīa Pa. pur. . 7, H. A. Sveria . . . 1570 | | MONEYWORT, see <i>Dioscorēā nummulārīā</i> . | |
| Marrubiāstrūm . . Purple . 7, H. A. Siberia . . . 1820 | | MONEYWORT, see <i>Taverniērā nummulārīā</i> . | |
| tuberōsā Pa. pur. . 7, H. Tu. P. Tartary . . 1796 | | MONĪLĀ, <i>Persoon</i> . From <i>monilē</i> , a necklace; the filaments are articulated. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . This fungus is found in autumn on dead wood— <i>antennatā</i> . | |
| MONĀRĀDĪCĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>mordeo</i> , to bite; the seeds have the appearance of being bitten. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> . Stove and frame twinning annuals and perennials, of neither interest nor beauty— <i>Balsāminā</i> , <i>charāntiā</i> , <i>diotcā</i> , <i>Elatēriūm</i> , <i>mizitū</i> , <i>muricētū</i> , <i>operculātū</i> , <i>senegalēnsis</i> , <i>tubiflorā</i> , <i>umbellatā</i> . | | MONILIFORM, formed like a necklace; that is to say, with alternate swellings and contractions, resembling a string of beads. | |
| MONĀCHĀNTHŪS, <i>Lindley</i> . From <i>monachos</i> , a monk, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in allusion to the labellum of <i>M. viridiā</i> , which is like a cowl; whence the English name of the genus, Monks'-flower. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . Though not a handsome genus, it is rendered very interesting from the singular form of the flowers. They will grow and flower well when treated as the <i>Catasetum</i> . | | MONKEY-FLOWER, see <i>Mimulās</i> . | |
| disecolr Pa. yel. . 9, S. Epi. Demerara . 1834 | | MONK'S-HOOD, see <i>Aconitūm</i> . | |
| fmbrātūs Grn. wht. 10, S. Epi. Pernamb. . 1837 | | MONK'S-HOOD, see <i>Diehltrā cucullārīā</i> . | |
| viridīs Green . . . 9, S. Epi. Brazil . . . | | MONNIĒRĀ, <i>Aublet</i> . In honour of William le Monnier, once professor of botany in the Jardin du Roi, at Paris. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i> . A stove annual, of no beauty— <i>trifoliā</i> . | |
| MONĀCHNĒ, <i>Beauvois</i> . From <i>monos</i> , one, and <i>achne</i> , a glume. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . A stove annual, not worth cultivating— <i>unilateralis</i> . | | MONNINĀ, <i>Ruiz and Pavon</i> . In honour of Monnino, Count de Florida Blanca, a Spanish promoter of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygalaceae</i> . An ornamental shrub, growing in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings or seed. | |
| MONADELPHOUS, having the filaments cohering into a tube. | | obtusifoliā Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1830 | |
| MONANDROUS, having only one stamen. | | MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, having only one seed-leaf or cotyledon. | |
| MONANTHĒS, <i>Haworth</i> . From <i>monos</i> , one, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Crassulaceae</i> . This may be referred to <i>Sempervivum</i> for culture and propagation. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Sempervivum monanthos</i> . | | MONOCOS, having the one sex in one flower, and the other in another, on the same plant. | |
| polyphyllā, 1 Red . . . 8, G. Her. P. Canaries . 1777 | | MONĀDORĀ, <i>Dunont</i> . From <i>monos</i> , one, and <i>dora</i> , a skin; in allusion to the fruit being one-celled. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Anonaceae</i> . This plant thrives in a light sandy loam; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Anona Myristica</i> . | |
| MONĀRDĀ, <i>Linn.</i> After N. Monarda, a physician of Seville, in the sixteenth century. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . These plants are of easy culture, growing well in any common soil; and readily increased by dividing the roots. <i>M. aristatā</i> and <i>M. punctatā</i> should be grown in pots, in a mixture of peat and sand. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>M. citridora</i> . 2. <i>M. Kalmiana</i> . 3. <i>M. affinis</i> , <i>M. altissima</i> , <i>M. media</i> , <i>M. oblongatā</i> , <i>M. purpurea</i> , <i>M. rugosa</i> . 4. <i>M. menthaefolia</i> . 5. <i>M. mollis</i> . | | Myristicā S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | |
| [209] | | MONOPETALOUS, having only one petal. | |
| | | MONĀPĒSĪS, <i>Salisbury</i> . From <i>monos</i> , one, and <i>opsis</i> , a face; the flowers are regular, not bilabiate. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lobeliaceae</i> . This little plant deserves a place in every garden because of its neat, elegant, deep-blue flowers. The seeds should be raised on a hotbed, and when the plants are about an inch high, planted singly into pots, in a mixture of peat and sand; or they may be planted out in a sheltered situation in the open border in May. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Lobelia speculum</i> . | |
| | | conspicūā, 1 Blue . . . 7, H. A. C. G. H. . . 1812 | |
| | | MONOSEPALOUS, having only one sepal. | |
| | | MONĀSTĀCHYĀ, one-spiked. | |
| | | MONĀTĒCĀ, <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>monos</i> , one, and <i>tokos</i> , a birth; the fruit is one-seeded. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Epacridaceae</i> . Very elegant plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Leucopogon</i> . The pots must be well drained with potsherds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Styphelia glauca</i> . | |
| | | albā White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1824 | |
| | | ellipticā White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1824 | |

| MON | MOR | MOR | MOR |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| lineätá, l . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1804 | | globóš Scarlet . . . S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . 1827 | |
| scopáriá White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1825 | | grandiflórá Scarlet . . . S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . 1826 | |
| MONÓTRÓPÁ, Linn. From <i>monos</i> , one, and <i>tropeo</i> , to turn; the flowers are turned one way. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</i> . Curious parasitical plants, growing on the roots of beech and pine trees in shady moist places. | | patúla Scarlet . . . S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . 1826 | |
| Hypópitá White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain | | MORICĀNDĪĀ, Decandolle. In honour of Stephen Moricand, an Italian botanist and author. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . A very pretty plant; the seed only requires sowing in the open ground early in spring. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Brassica arvensis</i> . | |
| uniiflórá White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1824 | | arvensis Violet . . . 7, H. B. Europe . . . 1739 | |
| MONSŌNĪĀ, Linn. In honour of Lady Ann Monson, the assistant of Lee in his Introduction to Botany. Linn. 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Geraniaceae</i> . This is a genus of beautiful plants, delighting in a mixture of turfy loam and leaf-mould. <i>M. ovata</i> is increased by seed, and the others may be propagated by cuttings, or by dividing the roots. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>M. speciosa</i> . | | MORĪNĀ, Linn. In honour of L. Morin, a French botanist. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Dipsaceae</i> . This is an ornamental plant, but seldom to be met with in collections; it grows well in a light rich soil, and is increased by seed. | |
| lobatá Purple . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1774 | | persicá Red wht. . 7, G. Her. P. Persia . . . 1740 | |
| ovátá White . . . 8, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1774 | | MORĪNDĀ, Venter. Altered from <i>Morus Indica</i> , or Indian Mulberry, because of the shape of its fruit, and native country. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . Ornamental plants, growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil; under a glass, in a moist heat. | |
| pišosá, l White . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1778 | | angustifolá White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816 | |
| Collá Pa. red . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1820 | | bracteatá White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816 | |
| speciosá Red . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1774 | | citrifolá White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1793 | |
| pállidá Pa. red . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . | | jasminoidés Pa. buff. . 4, G. Ev. Cl. Pt. Jackson 1823 | |
| MONTANŌĀ, La Lave. After Montanoa, a Mexican patriot. Linn. 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Greenhouse shrubs of no beauty, growing in any common soil, and increased by cuttings— <i>grandiflórá</i> , <i>tomentósa</i> . | | Róyoc White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1793 | |
| MONTÉZEMĀ. Named by Mocino and Sesse, two Mexican botanists, in honour of Montezuma, a sovereign of Mexico. Linn. 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i> . An ornamental, large-growing tree; loam and peat suit it best, and cuttings of the half-ripened wood will root in sand, plunged in heat. | | MORĪNŌĀ, Burmann. <i>Muringo</i> is the name of the species in Malabar. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Moringaceae</i> . This plant thrives well in light loamy soil, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. The young roots of this tree are scraped, and used by the inhabitants of the places of its natural growth as horse-radish is in Europe, having much the same sharp taste. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Hyperanthera Moringa</i> . | |
| speciosóssimá . . . Red . . . S. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1827 | | pterygospermá . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1759 | |
| MŌNTĪĀ, Linn. In honour of Joseph Monti, Ph. D., professor of botany, and a botanical author, 1791. Linn. 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Portulacaceae</i> . This genus is nearly akin to <i>Claytonia</i> . The plants are well-known British aquatics— <i>fontána</i> , <i>rivularis</i> . | | MORĪSĪĀ, Cassini. In honour of Professor Moris, who discovered the species. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . This plant is well fitted for ornamenting rock-work, where its bright yellow flowers contrast well with its deep-green polished leaves; it is increased by seed sown as soon as ripe. | |
| MONTĪNĪĀ, Linn. In honour of Laurence Montin, a Swedish botanist. Linn. 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceae</i> . This species is not possessed of much beauty; it thrives well in peat and loam, and is increased by cuttings. | | hypogáá Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Sardinia . . 1833 | |
| caryophyllacéá . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 | | MORISŌNĪĀ, Plumier. In honour of Robert Morison, a Scotchman, professor of botany at Oxford, who died in 1683. Linn. 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Capparidaceae</i> . An ornamental plant, which grows well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in a gentle heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Capparis Morisoni</i> . | |
| MOON-SEED, see <i>Menispermum</i> . | | americáná, l . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1824 | |
| MOON-TREFOIL, see <i>Medicagó arbórebá</i> . | | MORMŌPĒS, Lindley. From <i>mormo</i> , a frightful-looking object, a goblin; in allusion to the strange appearance of the flowers. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . These are very singular plants when in flower. For culture and propagation, see <i>Catasetum</i> . | |
| MOONWORT, see <i>Botrychium</i> . | | atropurpúrá . . . Purple . . . 10, S. Ep. S. Main . . 1834 | |
| MOONWORT, see <i>Rimēx Lunáriá</i> . | | padiná Redsh. pur. . 7, S. Ep. Oaxca . . . | |
| MORĀĀ, Linn. In honour of R. Moore, a botanist of Shrewsbury. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . This is a very elegant genus of bulbous-rooted plants. For culture and propagation, see <i>Iria</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>M. edulis lutescens</i> . | | MŌRNĀ, Lindley. Morna, a heroine of Northern romances. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is a genus of very beautiful plants, well deserving of cultivation. They are half-hardy annuals, and may be had to flower in the greenhouse from May to the end of August, if sown at two different seasons. Plants intended to flower in May should be sown the preceding September, and plants for autumn flowering should be sown in February. The seeds should be sown in pots, in sandy peat and leaf mould, and placed in the greenhouse; the young plants should be potted off when small into sixties, two plants in each pot close to the side, shifting them into larger ones as they require it, keeping them near the glass in a dry, airy part of the house. They must be very cautiously watered, as too much or too little will, in a few hours, destroy the healthiest plants; the pots should therefore be well drained, and the plants should not receive too great a shift at any time. If they are intended to flower in the open border, the plants must not be planted out before the end of May, as the least frost kills them. | |
| angústá Lilac . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790 | | | |
| barbigérá Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1547 | | | |
| bituminóšá Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1787 | | | |
| catenulátá Wht. blue . 5, G. Her. P. Mauric. . . 1826 | | | |
| chilátá Yellow . . . 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1587 | | | |
| crispá Blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1803 | | | |
| edilís Fulvous . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1792 | | | |
| longifolá, l . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1808 | | | |
| longiflórá Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1801 | | | |
| minútá Blue . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | | | |
| odívá Lilac . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1792 | | | |
| papilionacéá . . . Varieg. . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795 | | | |
| plumáriá Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | | | |
| polystachýá . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | | | |
| ramóšá Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1789 | | | |
| sectacéá Yellow . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | | | |
| Sisyriachéfúm . . Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1597 | | | |
| Teoriná Purple . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Naples . . . 1824 | | | |
| triatá Blue . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1768 | | | |
| viscáriá Lilac . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1800 | | | |
| MORCHEĻĀ, Dillwyn. Derived from <i>morchel</i> , the German name of the plant. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A genus of eatable <i>Fungi</i> , found upon the ground— <i>esculentá</i> , <i>e. rotundá</i> , <i>e. vulgáriá</i> , <i>hýbridá</i> , <i>patúla</i> . | | | |
| MORFANT, that which enables matter to receive dyes or colouring matter, and to retain them. | | | |
| MORĒNŌĀ, La Lave. In honour of P. Moreno, a Mexican patriot. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceae</i> . Ornamental plants, growing in a mixture of peat and loam; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |

| MOR | MOX | MUC | MUR |
|--|-------------------|--|-----|
| nitiidä Yellow . 2, G. | A. S. River. 1835 | MUCILAGE, a turbid slimy fluid. | |
| nivää Wht. yel. . 7, G. | A. S. River. 1836 | MUCÖR, <i>Michaux.</i> From <i>mucro</i> , to be musty. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi.</i> The plants grow on musty bread and vegetables— <i>amethysteus, caninus, clavatus, delicatulus, fusiger, stercorius.</i> | |
| MORRËNÄ, <i>Lindley.</i> In honour of Professor Charles Morren, of Liege, one of the most distinguished vegetable anatomists of the present day. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ.</i> This is a very curious little plant, requiring the same treatment as the greenhouse species of <i>Cynanchum.</i> | | MUCRONATE, sharp-pointed. | |
| odorätä Green. . 7, G. Ev. T. B. Ayres . 1937 | | MUCROSE, a small sharp point. | |
| MÖRÜS, <i>Linn.</i> From the Celtic word <i>mor</i> , signifying black; in allusion to the colour of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceæ.</i> The species of <i>Morus</i> or Mulberry, grow from ten to thirty feet high. A moist situation and loamy soil suit them best. <i>M. nigra</i> is in general cultivation for the sake of its fruit, which is well known. <i>M. alba</i> is extensively cultivated for food for the silk-worms. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>M. sinensis.</i> 2. <i>M. alba ovalifolia.</i> 3. <i>M. pumila.</i> <i>M. nana.</i> 4. <i>M. sinensis.</i> 5. <i>M. pennsylvanica.</i> | | MUCRONULATE, having a little hard sharp point. | |
| albä Apetal . 6, H. De. T. China . . 1596 | | MUCUNÄ, <i>Adanson.</i> <i>Mucuna-guaca</i> is the Brazilian name of <i>M. urens.</i> <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ.</i> These plants are not possessed of much beauty. A rich soil suits the species of <i>Cow-itch</i> , and they are readily increased by cuttings. The stinging effects of the hairs of the pods of <i>M. pruriens</i> are well known. A strong infusion of the roots of the same plant, sweetened with honey, is used by the India doctors in cases of cholera-morbus. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Stizolobium altissimum.</i> 2. <i>Carpopogon giganteus.</i> 3. <i>C. imbricatus.</i> 4. <i>S. pruriens.</i> 5. <i>S. urens, Dolichos urens.</i> | |
| Columbassä Apetal . 6, H. De. T. 1817 | | alüsimä, 1 Purple . S. Ev. Cl. Martinico . 1779 | |
| italiä, 1 Apetal . 6, H. De. T. Italy 1817 | | angulnä Purple . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. 1820 | |
| macrophyllä Apetal . 6, H. De. T. China 1826 | | atopurpä Purple . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. 1826 | |
| membra-näcä Apetal . H. De. T. 1815 | | imbricatä, 3 Purple . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. 1815 | |
| Moretjänä Apetal . 6, H. De. T. 1680 | | prürius, 4 Purple . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. 1680 | |
| multicaulis Apetal . 6, H. De. T. China 1691 | | üräns, 5 Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. 1691 | |
| pümlä, 3 Apetal . 6, H. De. T. China 1691 | | gigäntiä 2, <i>macroceratidäs, miltis, monospermä, nivää.</i> | |
| rosä Apetal . 6, H. De. T. China 1691 | | MUDWORT, see <i>Limostilla.</i> | |
| sinensis, 4 Apetal . H. De. T. 1691 | | MUGWORT, see <i>Artemisiä vulgaris.</i> | |
| calcar galli Apetal . H. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1830 | | MULBERRY, see <i>Morus.</i> | |
| constantinopolitänä Apetal . 6, H. De. T. Turkey . . 1813 | | MULCH, a gardener's term for the placing manure about the roots of trees, on the surface of the ground. | |
| indicä Apetal . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1824 | | MULLEIN, see <i>Verbäscum.</i> | |
| mauritänä Apetal . S. Ev. T. Mauritius . 1823 | | MULLERÄ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Otto Frederick Muller, a Dane, and one of the editors of the <i>Flora Danica.</i> <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ.</i> An ornamental tree, growing in loam and peat mixed; and cuttings of the young wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | |
| nigrä Apetal . 6, H. De. T. Italy 1548 | | monilliformis Yellow . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . 1792 | |
| laciniatä Apetal . 6, H. De. T. 1629 | | MULTICÖSPIS, many-jointed. | |
| rübä, 5 Apetal . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1629 | | MULTIFARIOUS, very numerous, or arranged in many rows. | |
| scabrä Apetal . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1817 | | MULTIFID, cleft into many parts. | |
| tataricä Apetal . 6, H. De. T. Tartary . 1784 | | MULTIFIDLY-PINNATIFID; a leaf is so called when it is pinnately-lobed, and these lobes are again divided into many parts. | |
| MOSCHÄRÄ, <i>Ruiz and Pavon.</i> From <i>moschos</i> , musk; on account of the smell of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ.</i> This pretty annual is found in sandy waste places in Chile; in this country, it requires the treatment common to half-hardy annuals. | | MULTIPARTITE, divided into many parts. | |
| pinatifidä 7, H. A. Chile 1823 | | MÜTIPLEX, much multiplied. | |
| MOSCHATEL, see <i>Adrä.</i> | | MÜNDÄ, <i>Keith.</i> From <i>mundus</i> , neat; in allusion to the appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygalaceæ.</i> This species, and its variety, are well worth cultivating for the sake of their flowers and fruit, which are very pretty. Sandy peat is the best soil for them; they are readily increased by young cuttings in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Polygala spinosa.</i> 2. <i>P. viminea.</i> | |
| MOSCHÖRMÄ, <i>Reichenbach.</i> From <i>moschos</i> , musk, and <i>osme</i> , a smell. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatæ.</i> Interesting annuals; the seed should be sown in light rich soil on a hotbed, and afterwards planted out in the open ground, or potted, and placed among the stove plants. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Lumnitzera ocyroides.</i> 2. <i>Ocymum polystachyon, Lumnitzera polystachya.</i> | | spinösä, 1 White . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 | |
| ocymoides, 1 White . . 8, S. A. 1823 | | angustifoliä, 2 Purple . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | |
| polystachya, 2 White . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. 1783 | | MUNTINGÄ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Abraham Munting, professor of botany at Groningen; he died in 1683. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tiliacæ.</i> The flowers of this curious shrub bear a strong resemblance to those of the bramble, while the fruit is as like the cherry; it thrives well in a light loamy soil, and may be increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, plunged in heat. | |
| МОТЯ, see <i>Verbascum Blattärä.</i> | | Calabärä White . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1690 | |
| MOTHERWORT, see <i>Leonürs.</i> | | MURÄLTÄ, <i>Necker.</i> In honour of John Von Muralt, a Swiss botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygalaceæ.</i> This beautiful genus of furze-like plants are highly deserving every care in cultivating them. A sandy peat soil suits them, and cuttings, taken from the young wood, will root in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Polygala alopecuroides.</i> 2. <i>P. filiformis.</i> 3. <i>P. Heisteria.</i> 4. <i>P. humilis.</i> 5. <i>P. mixta.</i> | |
| MOTTLED, marked with blotches of colour of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into each other. | | alopecuroides, 1 Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | |
| MOUGEÖTÄ, <i>Agardh.</i> After J. B. Mougeot, a cryptogamic botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ.</i> These little plants are found in ditches— <i>caeruleöcens, genustezä.</i> | | ciliaris Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824 | |
| MOULDINESS, see <i>Aspergillüs.</i> | | diffusä Purple . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | |
| MOUNTAIN-ASH, see <i>Pyrüs aucupäridä.</i> | | filiformis, 2 Purple . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812 | |
| MOUNTAIN-KBONY, see <i>Bauhinia.</i> | | Heisteria, 3 Purple . 1, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1787 | |
| MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, see <i>Selinüm oreoselinüm.</i> | | humilis, 4 Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | |
| MOUNTAIN-SORREL, see <i>Oxgärd.</i> | | juniperifoliä Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 | |
| MOURIRÄ, <i>Jussieu.</i> From <i>Mouriri</i> , the native name of <i>M. guianensis.</i> <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Meme-cylacæ.</i> These plants require to be grown in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the young wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Petaloua mouriri.</i> 2. <i>P. myrtilloides.</i> | | | |
| guianensis, 1 Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1817 | | | |
| myrtilloides, 2 Wht. yel. . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1823 | | | |
| MOUSE-EAR, see <i>Hieräcium pilosellä.</i> | | | |
| MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED, see <i>Cerästium.</i> | | | |
| MOUSE-TAIL, see <i>Myosüris.</i> | | | |
| MOUSE-TAIL, see <i>Mycalärüs.</i> | | | |
| MOUSE-TAIL, see <i>Dendrobätium Myosüris.</i> | | | |
| MOUSE-THORN, see <i>Centaürä myacanthä.</i> | | | |
| MOVING PLANT, see <i>Desmodium gärdns.</i> | | | |
| MÖXÄ, see <i>Artemisiä chinensis.</i> | | | |

| MUR | MUS | MUS | MYO |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| linophyllā . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 | | | |
| macrocerāā . . . Purple . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 | | | |
| micranthā . . . Purple . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 | | | |
| mixtā, 5 . . . Purple . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791 | | | |
| squarrosā . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 | | | |
| stipulacēā . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1801 | | | |
| virgātā . . . Purple . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 | | | |
| MURICĀRYĀ, Desfontaines. From muricatus, full of prickles; the pods are beset with prickles. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. Cruciferae. A hardy annual, not worth a place in any collection. Synonyme: 1. Bunias prostrata—prostrātā 1. | | | |
| MURICATE, covered with short, sharp points. | | | |
| MURICATELY-HISPID, covered with short, sharp, stiff bristles. | | | |
| MURRAYĀ, Konig. In honour of John Adam Murray, once professor of botany at Gottingen, and editor of some of Linnaeus's works. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Aurantiaceae. These shrubs are well worthy of cultivation for the sake of their sweet-scented flowers. They thrive well in a mixture of turfy loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood, not deprived of any of their leaves, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. | | | |
| exōticā . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1771 | | | |
| paniculātā . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823 | | | |
| MURUCĪYĀ, Tournefort. The name of the species in Brazil. Linn. 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Passifloraceae. This is a genus of plants nearly allied to Passiflora, which see for culture and propagation. Synonymes: 1. Passiflora Murucūā. 2. P. perfoliātā. | | | |
| occellātā, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1730 | | | |
| perfoliātā, 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1816 | | | |
| MŪSĀ, Linn. Altered from the Egyptian Mauz, in honour of Antonius Musa. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Musaceae. To this genus belong those universally-esteemed fruits the Banana and Plantain, but from these plants growing to twenty-five or thirty feet high, they are rarely seen in perfection in this country on account of the quantity of room required; but the valuable species, <i>M. Cavendishii</i> , does not grow more than four or five feet high, so that any one possessing a moderate-sized house may, with a very little trouble, be rewarded by abundance of its excellent fruit, which is much superior to that of any of the other species. They all thrive best in a rich soil, requiring plenty of room and moisture; they are increased by suckers, which the old plants produce in abundance. It is considered that no known plant produces anything like the same quantity of nutriment from the same space of ground, as the Banana. It is indigenous to all the tropics, and from the numerous uses to which it is applied we may mention the following. The tops of the young plants are eaten as a delicate vegetable; the fermented juice of the trunks produces an agreeable wine. The fruit is served up both raw and stewed; slices fried are also considered a delicacy; and, finally, the leaves are used for thatching and basket-making. | | | |
| Cavendishii . . . Scarlet . . . S. Her. P. China . . . 1829 | | | |
| coccineā . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Her. P. China . . . 1792 | | | |
| glaciā . . . Pink . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1824 | | | |
| maculātā . . . Pink . . . S. Her. P. Mauritius . . 1818 | | | |
| nepalēnsis . . . Yellow . . . 2, S. Her. P. Nepes . . . 1823 | | | |
| orizā . . . Orange . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823 | | | |
| paradisicā . . . Pink . . . 11, S. Her. P. Tropics . . 1690 | | | |
| rosacēā . . . Pink . . . 3, S. Her. P. Mauritius . . 1805 | | | |
| aspiantiūm . . . Pink . . . 6, S. Her. P. Tropics . . 1729 | | | |
| superbā . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | | |
| MUSCĀRYĀ, Desfontaines. From muschos, musk; smell of the flowers. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliaceae. Some of the species of this genus are very handsome, and should be planted near the front of flower-beds or borders; they thrive well in sandy loam, and are readily increased by offsets from the bulbs. Synonymes: 1. <i>M. moschatum, flavum</i> . 2. <i>Hyacinthus moschatus</i> . | | | |
| botryoidēs . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Italy . . . 1596 | | | |
| albūm . . . White . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Italy . . . 1596 | | | |
| pallidūm . . . Pa. blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Italy . . . 1596 | | | |
| cliffortiūm . . . Brn. pur. . . 5, H. Bl. P. Crimea . . 1822 | | | |
| commutātūm . . . Blue . . . H. Bl. P. Italy . . . 1836 | | | |
| comosūm . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1596 | | | |
| monstrōsūm . . . Pa. blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1596 | | | |
| glaciōsūm . . . Pur. grn. . . 5, H. Bl. P. Persia . . 1825 | | | |
| macrocarpūm, 1 . . . Grn.yel. . . 4, H. Bl. P. Levant . . 1596 | | | |
| moschatūm, 2 . . . Blue yel. . . 4, H. Bl. P. Levant . . 1596 | | | |
| pallens . . . Pa. blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Crimea . . 1822 | | | |
| parviflorūm . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Sicily . . . 1827 | | | |
| peduncularē . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. | | | |
| racemosūm . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Europe . . 1700 | | | |
| minūs . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Europe . . 1780 | | | |
| MUSCĪFERĀ, resembling a fly. | | | |
| MUSCĪPŪLA, mouse or fly trap. | | | |
| MUSSĒNDĀ, Linn. The name of <i>M. frondosa</i> in Ceylon. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cinchonaceae. Some of these plants are very pretty. They all grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. Synonyme: 1. <i>Macrocnemum coccineum</i> . | | | |
| arcuatā . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. I. France . . 1822 | | | |
| chinesiās S. Ev. S. China . . . 1820 | | | |
| coccineā, 1 . . . Red . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Trinidad . . 1825 | | | |
| frondosā . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1814 | | | |
| glabrā . . . Orange . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | | |
| Landiā S. Ev. S. I. France . . 1824 | | | |
| pubescens . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. China . . 1805 | | | |
| speciosā . . . Red . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . 1820 | | | |
| MUTABLE, changeable, inconstant. | | | |
| MUTATE, changed. | | | |
| MUTISĀ, Linn. In honour of Celestine Mutis, a South American botanist, and discoverer of this his genus. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositae. Very pretty climbers, requiring to be grown in peat and loam; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in a gentle heat. Synonyme: 1. <i>M. speciosa</i> . | | | |
| arachnoideā, 1 . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . . 1823 | | | |
| ilicifoliā G. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1832 | | | |
| latifoliā Pnk. yel. . . 9, G. Ev. Cl. Valparaiso . 1832 | | | |
| MYXORŪM, Tournefort. From myia, a fly, and agra, capture; an ancient plant was so named from its properties of catching flies. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. Cruciferae. The seed of this pretty annual has only to be sown in the open ground. | | | |
| perfoliātūm . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, H. A. France . . . 1648 | | | |
| MYĀNTHŪS, Lindley. From myia, a fly; when the flowers are dried they look very much like a fly pressed flat. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae. This is a very curious genus of plants, and like other plants of a similar habit, they are easily cultivated, provided they are placed in a cool house and kept dry for some months, and afterwards vigorously forced in the same manner as the <i>Catasetum</i> . | | | |
| barbatūs Grn. pur. . . 2, S. Epi. Demerara . . | | | |
| immaculatūs . . . Grn. pur. . . 3, S. Epi. Demerara . . 1835 | | | |
| cercūūs Grn. pur. . . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . . | | | |
| deltoidēs Grn. pink 10, S. Epi. Demerara . . 1835 | | | |
| MYCINĒMĀ, Agardh. From mykes, a kind of minute fungus, and nema, a thread. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algae. The plants composing this genus are found on rotten wood—arachnoideūm, fulvūm, phosphorētūm, pulverētūm, rubiginosūm. | | | |
| MYGALŪRŪS, Link. From mygale, a field-mouse, and oura, a tail. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineae. Mere annual weeds. Synonymes: 1. <i>Festuca bromoides</i> . 2. <i>F. myurus</i> . 3. <i>F. uniglumis—alopeuroides, bromoidēs 1, caudatūs 2, delicatūūs, stipoidēs, uniglumis 3</i> . | | | |
| MYOINDĀ, Jacquin. In honour of Francis Von Mygind, a German botanist. Linn. 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Aquifoliaceae. These plants grow freely in loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass; the stove species in heat. Synonyme: 1. <i>Ilex Myrsinitis</i> . | | | |
| integrifoliā . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Martinique 1826 | | | |
| latifoliā . . . White . . . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1795 | | | |
| myrtifoliā, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1818 | | | |
| Rhacōmā . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1798 | | | |
| uragōgā . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Amer. . . 1790 | | | |
| MYLOCĀRYŪM, Willdenow. From myle, mill, and karyon, a nut; the seeds have four wings. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Celastraceae. An ornamental species, with the habit of <i>Andromeda</i> ; it may be successfully grown in loam and peat, and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass. Synonyme: 1. <i>Cliftonia ligustrina</i> . | | | |
| ligustrinūm, 1 . . . White . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Georgia . . . | | | |
| MYOPŌRŪM, Banks. From myo, to shut, and porus, a pore; in reference to the leaves. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Myoporaceae. Pretty shrubs, delighting in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass. Synonyme: 1. <i>Pogonia glabra</i> . | | | |

| MYO | MYR | MYR | MYR |
|---|-------------------------------|------|-----|
| acuminatūm . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . | 1812 | |
| adscendens . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1820 | |
| crassifolium . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . . . | 1822 | |
| debile . . . White . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . | 1793 | |
| diffusum . . . White . . . | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | | |
| ellipticum, l . . . White . . . | 2, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . | 1789 | |
| insulare . . . White . . . | 2, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . | 1800 | |
| montanum . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1823 | |
| oppositifolium . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1803 | |
| parvifolium . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1803 | |
| tuberculatum . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1803 | |
| viscosum . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . | 1803 | |
| <p>MYRŪRĪS, Link. From <i>mys</i>, a mouse, and <i>seris</i>, succory. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. This species will grow in any common soil, and is increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Borkhausia purpurea</i>.</p> | | | |
| purpurēa . . . Purple . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . | 1824 | |
| <p>MYOSŪRIS, Linn. From <i>mys</i>, <i>myos</i>, a mouse, and <i>otos</i>, an ear; fancied resemblance in the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Boraginaceae</i>. All the perennial species of this genus are very beautiful, especially <i>M. palustris</i>, the Forget-me-not. They grow best in moist places, or by the edges of ponds or ditches; they may also be grown in pots among alpine plants. The annual species like a dry sandy soil. Most of the perennial species may be increased by divisions of the roots, and all by seeds. <i>Synonyms</i>: 1. <i>M. lithospermifolia</i>, <i>M. rupicola</i>, <i>M. suaveolens</i>.</p> | | | |
| alpestris . . . Blue . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . . | 1818 | |
| arvensis . . . White . . . | 6, H. A. Britain . . . | | |
| albā . . . Blue . . . | 6, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | | |
| caespitosa . . . Blue . . . | 6, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | | |
| macrocalyx . . . Blue . . . | 6, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | | |
| californica . . . White . . . | 8, H. A. California . . . | 1837 | |
| collina . . . Blue . . . | 5, H. A. Britain . . . | | |
| intermedia . . . Blue . . . | 4, H. De. Tr. Britain . . . | | |
| nana . . . Blue . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1800 | |
| palustris, l . . . Blue yel. . . | 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | | |
| peduncularis . . . Blue . . . | 6, H. A. Astracan . . . | 1824 | |
| rupicola . . . Blue . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Scotland . . . | 1822 | |
| sparsiflora . . . Blue . . . | 5, H. Her. P. S. France . . . | 1822 | |
| <p><i>arvensis</i>, <i>involuta</i>, <i>pusilla</i>, <i>stricta</i>, <i>stylata</i>, <i>versicolor</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>MYOSŪRIS, Linn. From <i>mys</i>, a mouse, and <i>oura</i>, a tail; the seeds are seated on a spiked receptacle, and appear exactly like the tail of a mouse, Mouse-tail. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i>. This species should be sown in a moist situation.</p> | | | |
| minuta . . . Yellow . . . | 4, H. A. Britain . . . | | |
| <p>MYRŪCĀ, Decandolle. A surname of Venus. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i>. Pretty plants, when in flower they are very much like the common myrtle. Loam, peat, and sand, suit them best, and young cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyms</i>: 1. <i>Myrtus acris</i>. 2. <i>M. coriacea</i>. 3. <i>M. pimentoides</i>.</p> | | | |
| acris, l . . . White . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . | 1759 | |
| coriacea, 2 . . . White . . . | S. Ev. S. Carrib. Is. . . . | 1759 | |
| pimentoides, 3 . . . White . . . | 5, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . . | | |
| <p>MYRIADĒNŪS, Desfontaines. From <i>myrios</i>, innumerable, and <i>aden</i>, a gland; the leaves are beset with glands. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. The seed of this plant must be raised on a hotbed, and afterwards treated as other stove biennials. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Ornithopus tetraphyllus</i>.</p> | | | |
| tetraphyllum . . . Yellow . . . | 7, S. B. Jamaica . . . | 1818 | |
| <p>MYRŪCĀ, Linn. From <i>myrio</i>, to flow; found on the banks of rivers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Myricaceae</i>. Ornamental plants. The greenhouse kinds require to be grown in a peat soil, and cuttings root readily under a glass. The hardy kinds are increased by seeds or layers. <i>M. cerifera</i> is a powerful astringent, and abundance of wax is obtained from its fruit. <i>Synonyms</i>: 1. <i>M. carolinensis</i>, <i>M. pennsylvanica</i>. 2. <i>M. athiopica</i>.</p> | | | |
| cerifera . . . Apetal . . . | 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . . | 1699 | |
| latifolia, l . . . Apetal . . . | 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . . | 1730 | |
| cordifolia . . . Apetal . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1759 | |
| esculentā . . . Apetal . . . | 5, G. Ev. T. Nepal . . . | 1817 | |
| Fayā . . . Apetal . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. Azores . . . | 1777 | |
| Galē . . . Aretal . . . | 5, H. De. S. Britain . . . | | |
| hirsutiā . . . Apetal . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | | |
| laciniatā . . . Apetal . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1752 | |
| mexicanā . . . Apetal . . . | 2, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1823 | |
| perfoliatā . . . Apetal . . . | 2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1752 | |
| segregatā . . . Apetal . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . | 1824 | |
| serratā, 2 . . . Apetal . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1793 | |
| <p>[213]</p> | | | |
| <p>MYRICĀRĪĀ, Desvoux. From <i>murike</i>, the Greek name of the tamarisk. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Tamaricaceae</i>. A genus of tall ornamental shrubs, requiring the same treatment as <i>Tamarix</i>. <i>Synonyms</i>: 1. <i>Tamarix dahurica</i>. 2. <i>T. germanica</i>.</p> | | | |
| dahurica, l . . . Pink . . . | H. Ev. S. Dahuria . . . | 1816 | |
| germanica, 2 . . . Pink . . . | 7, H. Ev. S. Germany . . . | 1562 | |
| <p>MYRIOBŪCŪM, Fries. From <i>myrios</i>, a myriad, and <i>kokkos</i>, a berry. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Found upon dead leaves in the spring—<i>præcōr</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>MYRIOBĒMĀ, Greville. From <i>myrios</i>, a myriad, and <i>nema</i>, a filament. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ</i>. This species is only to be met with in the sea—<i>stragulārē</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>MYRIOPHŪLLŪM, Linn. From <i>myrios</i>, a myriad, and <i>phyllon</i>, a leaf; division of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceae</i>. Aquatics of some beauty, and common culture.</p> | | | |
| spicatum . . . Red . . . | 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | | |
| verticillatum . . . Green . . . | 7, H. Aq. P. England . . . | | |
| <p>MYRIOTRICHĪĀ, Harvey. From <i>myrios</i>, myriad, and <i>trich</i>, a hair; alluding to the filaments. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ</i>. A minute olive-coloured species—<i>clavæfōrmis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>MYRŪSTĪCĀ, Linn. From <i>myristikos</i>, sweet-smelling; odour of the fruit. The well-known Nutmeg. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. <i>Myristicaceae</i>. These very interesting plants are seldom to be met with in this country, and are considered difficult to cultivate. A sandy loam suits them best, and cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, and placed under a glass, in a moist bottom heat, would probably root freely, and the plants be more likely to thrive and make good plants, than the imported ones. All the plants that have come under our notice have been imported ones. <i>Synonyms</i>: 1. <i>M. officinalis</i>, <i>aromatica</i>. 2. <i>Virola sebifera</i>.</p> | | | |
| fatnā . . . Grn. wht. . . | S. Ev. T. Surinam . . . | 1812 | |
| moschata, l . . . Pa. yel. . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . | 1795 | |
| sebifera, 2 . . . Yel. grn. . . | S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . | | |
| <p>MYROBALAN PLUM, see Prunās domēsticā myrobālānā.</p> | | | |
| <p>MYRŪDĪĀ, Smeat. From <i>myron</i>, fragrant balsam, and <i>odme</i>, a smell. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i>. This plant prefers a light rich soil; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass.</p> | | | |
| turbinata . . . White . . . | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . | 1793 | |
| <p>MYROSĒRMŪM, Jacquin. From <i>myron</i>, myrrh, and <i>sperma</i>, a seed; the seeds and cells yield a balsam, which has a strong smell. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. This lofty-growing tree thrives well in loam and peat in equal portions; and young cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> | | | |
| toluiferum | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . . | | |
| <p>MYROTRĒCĪŪM, Tode. From <i>myro</i>, to distil, and <i>theke</i>, thecium. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. This plant is found on rotten bog matter—<i>Carmichaeli</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>MYRRH, see Myrrhīs.</p> | | | |
| <p>MYRRHIS, Scopoli. From <i>myron</i>, perfume, or <i>myrrah</i>, myrrh; scent of plant. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. Formerly this plant was used in a variety of ways, but it has disappeared from our tables a long time ago. Any common soil suits it, and it is readily increased by seeds, or dividing at the root.</p> | | | |
| odoratā . . . White . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | |
| <p>MYRSINĒ, Linn. The Greek name of <i>myrrh</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Myrsinaceae</i>. These plants grow freely in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings, if not too ripe, root in sand, under a glass, in a little heat. <i>Synonyms</i>: 1. <i>M. retusa</i>. 2. <i>Mangilla canariensis</i>. 3. <i>Sideroxylon melanophloeum</i>. 4. <i>Mangilla Milleriana</i>. 5. <i>Samara pentandra</i>.</p> | | | |
| africanā . . . Brown . . . | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1691 | |
| retusā, l . . . Wht. grn. . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1788 | |
| bifariā . . . Wht. pink l . . . | G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1823 | |
| canariensis, 2 . . . Whitish . . . | G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . . | 1820 | |
| espitellatā . . . Green . . . | 1, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1822 | |
| coriacea | 12, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . | 1770 | |
| hlicifolia | G. Ev. S. . . . | 1826 | |
| melanophlōēs, 3 . . . Wht. grn. . . | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1783 | |
| mtis, 4 . . . White . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1692 | |
| Samarā, 5 . . . Wht. grn. all . . . | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | 1770 | |
| semiseratā . . . Pink . . . | 1, G. Ev. T. Nepal . . . | 1822 | |
| subspinosa | G. Ev. T. Nepal . . . | 1823 | |
| variabilis | G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . | 1824 | |

| MYR | NAR | MYX | NAR |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| <p>MYRSIPHILLUM, <i>Willdenom.</i> From <i>myrsine</i>, a myrtle, and <i>phyllon</i>, a leaf; resemblance of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Melantheaceae</i>. A genus of pretty twining plants, thriving well in sandy loam and peat, and readily multiplied by dividing at the root. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Medeola asparagoides</i>.</p> | | <p>communis . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1597 batica . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1597 belgica . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1597 flore-pleno . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1597 italica . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1597 lusitanica . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1597 maculata . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1597 romana . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1597 tarentina . . . White . . . 8, Ev. S. Eur. . . 1597 variegata . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1597 dumosa . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1793 Griegii . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Dominica . . . 1776 melastomoides . . . White . . . G. Ev. T. Moreton B. obscura . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maranb. . . 1823 tenuifolia . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 tomentosa . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1776 trinervis . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 virgultosa . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1787</p> | |
| <p>angustifolium . Grn. wht. . 7, G. De. Tw. C. G. H. . 1752 asparagoides, l . Grn. wht. . 6, G. De. Tw. C. G. H. . 1702</p> | | <p>MYXORRHIZUM, <i>Kunze</i>. From <i>myxa</i>, gluten, and <i>rhiza</i>, a hair; filaments. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. This species is found on rotten branches—<i>caesium</i>.</p> | |
| <p>MYRTE, see <i>Myrtus</i>.</p> <p>MYRTE BILHERRY, see <i>Vaccinium Myrtillus</i>.</p> <p>MYRTUS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>myron</i>, perfume; <i>myrtos</i> of the Greeks; <i>myrtus</i> of the Dutch, and of almost every other European language. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i>. The Myrtle is a favourite and well-known genus of plants, which grow well in sandy loam and peat; and cuttings, if not too ripe, will root freely either in sand or soil, under a glass.</p> | | | |
| <p>affinis . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1823 biflora . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1759</p> | | | |

N.

NEMASPORA, *Persoon*. From *nema*, a thread, and *spora*, a spore. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Very minute plants, found on dead branches of Hornbeam, &c.—*carpini, crocœa, filamentosa, Rôse*.

NEMATĒLLĀ, *Fries*. From *naima*, gelatine, and *ello*, to contain; in allusion to the nucleus in the receptacle. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A curious flesh-coloured species, growing on partially decayed pine-wood—*encephala*.

NAGĒTĀ, *Gartner*. From *Nagi*, the Japanese name of the plant. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Myricaceae*. A plant of very little interest, growing best in a good rich loam; and cuttings of the ripened wood root in sand, under a glass, in a strong heat.

Putranjivā . . . Apetal . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822

NAIN PLAGEOLET, see *Phasœolus tameris*.

NĀJĀS, *Linn.* From *naias*, a water-nymph; on account of the habitation of the plant. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Fluviales*. A curious plant, of very simple culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *monosperma*.

maĵor, l 7, H. Aq. A. Europe . . . 1816

NAKED, without hairs, leaves, or branches, &c.

NAKEDISH, nearly destitute of hairs, leaves, &c.

NANDINĀ, *Thunberg*. *Nandin*, or *Nand-scofk*, is the name of the shrub in Japan. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Berberaceae*. This is a handsome plant, growing in a mixture of loam and peat; and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, provided the leaves are not shortened.

domestica . . . Grn. brn. . 7, G. Ev. S. China . . 1804

NANODĒS, *Lindley*. From *nanodes*, pigmy; in allusion to the small size of both plant and flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is among the most curious of orchideaceous plants; its flowers are completely embosomed by the leaves, and so similar in colour, that it would scarcely be observed to be in flower, even if every branch were blossoming. It is rather difficult to cultivate, but will be found to succeed best treated after the manner of *Burlingtonia*.

di-color . . . Purpl. grn. 8, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1827

NAPIFORM, formed like a turnip, tuberous.

NAPOLEON'S WEEPING WILLOW, see *Salix Napoleonâ*.

NARAVĒLLĀ, *Deoandolle*. From *Naravell*, its name in Ceylon. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits this species, and cuttings of the young wood will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Atragene zeylanica*.

zeylanica . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Ceylon . . 1796

NARCISŪS, *Linn.* From *narke*, stupor; on account of the effects produced by the smell upon the nerves. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. This is an old and very popular flower of great beauty, and some of the species are highly fragrant. They are all of very easy culture, growing well in

any light sandy soil, or on glasses of water, and increased by offsets from the bulbs. *N. poeticus*, and one or two more, are well known to be emetic. *Synonymes*: 1. *radiflorus*. 2. *triandrus*. 3. *orientalis*, var. 4. *Corbularia conspicua*. 5. *Queltia color*. 6. *Narcissus precox*. 7. *bicolor*. 8. *Ajax maximus*. 9. *Narcissus Tazetta*. 10. *trilobus*. 11. *calathinus*. 12. *uncolor*, *nevius*. 13. *poeticus*, *majalis*. 14. *moschatus*. 15. *festalis*. 16. *Phyllogyne minor*. 17. *calathinus*, *odoros*, *tripartitus*.

ajax Yellow . . . 3, H. Bl. P.
albicans . . . Pa. yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. . . 1789
albâs Wht. yel. 4, H. Bl. P.
plenâs Sulphur 4, H. Bl. P.
angustifolius, l . . . White . . . 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1570
apucroborâs . . . Yel. or. . 4, H. Bl. P. N. Africa . . .
aurantâs . . . Yellow . . . 3, H. Bl. P. . . 1629
plenâs-litêus . . . Yellow . . . 3, H. Bl. P. . . 1629
bicolor Wht. yel. 4, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1629
biflorâs White . . . 3, H. Bl. P. Britain . . .
biflorâs Yellow . . . 3, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . .
bulboedifâm . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Portugal . 1629
câpius Pa. yel. . 5, H. Bl. P.
cerinûs White . . . 4, H. Bl. P.
cernûs, 2 Crm. wht. 3, H. Bl. P. Spain . . .
cordatâ-plenâ . . . Crm. wht. 3, H. Bl. P. Spain . . .
citrinûs, 3 Wht. yel. 4, H. Bl. P.
compressûs Li. yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. Spain . . .
concolor Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. . . 1820
conspiciûs, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Bl. P.
crenulatûs White . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Spain . . .
Cyprî Wht. yel. 3, H. Bl. P. Cyprus . . .
coronâ-plenâ . . . Wht. yel. 3, H. Bl. P. Gardens . . .
dubius White . . . 4, H. Bl. P. France . . .
fastuosûs Wht. yel. 4, H. Bl. P.
floribandûs . . . Wht. yel. 3, H. Bl. P. Spain . . .
galanthifolius . . . White . . . 5, H. Bl. P.
gracilis Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P.
grandiflorûs . . . Wht. yel. 4, H. Bl. P.
Haworthiâ, 5 . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. . . 1700
plenâs-sulphurêus Sulphur 4, H. Bl. P. . . 1629
heminalis Yellow . . . 3, H. Bl. P.
incomparâbilis . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Portugal . 1629
infatus Yellow . . . 5, H. Bl. P.
minor P. sulphur 3, H. Bl. P. Spain . . 1696
infundibularis . . Yellow . . . 3, H. Bl. P.
interjectûs Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. . . 1810
intermediûs . . . Pa. yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. Pyrenees . . .
italicus, 6 Pa. yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . .
plenûs Cream . . . 3, H. Bl. P. Italy . . .
semiplenûs . . . Cream . . . H. Bl. P. Italy . . . 1596
Jonquillâ Pa. yel. 4, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1596
flore-pleno Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1596
latifolius Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P.
lobulatus Yellow . . . 3, H. Bl. P.
lorifolius, 7 . . . Yellow . . . 3, H. Bl. P.
anceps Yellow . . . 3, H. Bl. P. . . 1800
breviflorûs . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P.
Lunâ White . . . 4, H. Bl. P.
Macleait Cream . . . 3, H. Bl. P. Smyrna . . 1815
maĵor Yellow . . . 3, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1629
maximûs, 8 . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P.
minor Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1629
montana White . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Portugal . . .
moschatûs White . . . 4, H. Bl. P. England . . .
multiâlorûs, 9 . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P.

| NAR | | NAU | | NAU | | NEM | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| areñus | . . . Yellow | . 4, H. Bl. P. | | inclose; the half capsule is hull-shaped. | Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . | A noble genus of plants, producing their flowers in large round heads. They grow well in a rich loamy soil, and young plants may be obtained from layers or cuttings. | |
| neglectus | . . . Wht.yel. | 4, H. Bl. P. | Naples . . . 1830 | Cadambá . . . Orange | . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | | |
| nivèus | . . . White | 5, H. Bl. P. | S. Eur. . . | cordifolia . . . Yellow | . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | | |
| nobilis | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | | orientalis . . . Yellow | . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | | |
| notans, 10 | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | S. Eur. . . 1789 | purpurèa . . . Purple | . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | | |
| obscurus | . . . Yellow | 5, H. Bl. P. | Spain . . . | undulata . . . Yellow | . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | |
| obsollata | . . . White | 8, H. Bl. P. | Spain . . . 1819 | NAURNBRÜGÄ, Mæneh. | In honour of John Samuel Nauenburgh, a botanical author. Linn. 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . | A stove annual, not worth cultivating. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Brotera Contrayerva-trinervata</i> . | |
| obvallaris, 11 | . . . Yellow | 3, H. Bl. P. | Spain . . . | NAVELWORT, see <i>Cotyledon</i> . | | | |
| odoris | . . . Yellow | 5, H. Bl. P. | S. Eur. . . 1629 | NAVICULAR, boat-shaped. | | | |
| orientalis | . . . White | 4, H. Bl. P. | Levant . . . | NRAPOLITAN VIOLET, see <i>Viola odorata-pallida-plena</i> . | | | |
| papyraceus, 12 | . . . White | 3, H. Bl. P. | | NRULLGÜS, cloudy, dingy. | | | |
| jasmineus | . . . White | 4, H. Bl. P. | | NECK; the upper tapering end in bulbs, or other plants, is called the neck. | | | |
| petellaris, 13 | . . . White | 5, H. Bl. P. | England . . . | NECKÉRÄ, Hedmig. In honour of N. J. Necker, a famous German botanist. Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . | This is a beautiful genus of mosses; the plants are found in woods, upon trees, and rocks— <i>crispä, pennata, pinnata</i> . | | |
| ex-ertus | . . . White | 5, H. Bl. P. | England . . . | NECTARIAL, of, or belonging to the nectary. | | | |
| plenus | . . . White | 5, H. Bl. P. | England . . . | NECTARIFEROUS, bearing honey, or nectaries. | | | |
| pitulus, 14 | . . . White | 3, H. Bl. P. | Spain . . . | NECTARIFEROUS-TUBE, in <i>Pelargonium</i> is the tube or swelled part at the top of the pedicel. | | | |
| albens | . . . White | 3, H. Bl. P. | Spain . . . | NECTARIUM, nectary, that part of a flower which produces honey. | | | |
| poteticus | . . . White | 5, H. Bl. P. | S. Eur. . . | NECTAROSCOPIUM, Lindley. From <i>nectar</i> , the honey, and <i>skorodon</i> , garlic; in allusion to the honey-pores in its flowers, Honey-garlic. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . | This is an ornamental plant, succeeding well in any common soil, and increased by offsets. | | |
| primulinus | . . . Yellow | 3, H. Bl. P. | | nectom . . . Pur. wht. . 6, H. Bl. P. Sicily . . . 1832 | | | |
| propinquus | . . . Yellow | 3, H. Bl. P. | Spain . . . 1629 | NEGUNDO, Mæneh. The meaning is unknown to us. Linn. 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Aceraceæ</i> . | Fine ornamental trees, well suited for ornamenting the back of shrubberies. A light soil suits them best, and they are easily propagated by layers or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Acer negundo</i> , <i>Negundium americanum</i> . | | |
| Pseudo-Narcissus, 15 | . . . Pa. yel. | 3, H. Bl. P. | England . . . | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| plenissimus | . . . Yellow | 3, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| plenus | . . . Yellow | 3, H. Bl. P. | France . . . | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| æstivus | . . . Yellow | 5, H. Bl. P. | Scotland . . . | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| pulchellus | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | Spain . . . | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| pumilus | . . . Yellow | 3, H. Bl. P. | Spain . . . | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| pitulus, 16 | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| plenus | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| recurvus | . . . White | 5, H. Bl. P. | S. Eur. . . 1810 | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| rugulosus | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| Sabinii | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| semitartus | . . . Sulphur | 3, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| serotinus | . . . Pa. yel. | 9, H. Bl. P. | Barbary . . . 1629 | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| serotus | . . . Pa. yel. | 3, H. Bl. P. | S. Eur. . . | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| subvis | . . . Pal. tel. | 3, H. Bl. P. | S. Eur. . . | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| stimilis | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| spurius | . . . Yellow | 3, H. Bl. P. | England . . . | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| stellaris | . . . Wh. crim. | 5, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| striatulus | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| Tazetta | . . . White | 3, H. Bl. P. | Spain . . . 1759 | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| Telamonius | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| grandiplenus | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| plenus | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| temuifolius | . . . White | 4, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| tenellus | . . . Ll. white | 5, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| tereticus | . . . Pa. yel. | 3, H. Bl. P. | Spain . . . | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| tortuosus | . . . White | 4, H. Bl. P. | Spain . . . 1629 | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| Trewianus | . . . Wht. yel. | 3, H. Bl. P. | Spain . . . | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| triandrus | . . . White | 4, H. Bl. P. | Portugal . . . 1629 | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| trilobus, 17 | . . . Yellow | 4, H. Bl. P. | S. Eur. . . 1629 | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| tubiflorus | . . . Wht. yel. | 3, H. Bl. P. | | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| viridiflorus | . . . Green | 9, H. Bl. P. | Barbary . . . 1629 | NETTLE, of, or belonging to the nettle. | | | |
| NARCOIC, producing sleep or torpor. | | | | | | | |
| NARDUS, Linn. From <i>nardus</i> , in Greek, and <i>nard</i> , in the Hebrew; having a peculiar smell. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . An insignificant species, growing on moist heaths in many parts of Britain. | | | | | | | |
| stricta | . . . Apetal. | . 6, Grass. | Britain . . . | | | | |
| NARROWED, tapering. | | | | | | | |
| NARTHECIUM, Mohring. From <i>narthez</i> , a rod; referring to the stem. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . Iris-looking plants, which grow in turfy peat, and are multiplied by divisions. | | | | | | | |
| americanum | . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. . . 1811 | | | | |
| ossifragum | . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Her. P. | Britain . . . | | | | |
| NASEBERRY-TREE, see <i>Achrus Zapotilla</i> . | | | | | | | |
| NASTURTIUM, R. Brown. From <i>nasus</i> , the nose, and <i>tortus</i> , tormented; the acridity of <i>N. officinalis</i> affects the muscles of the nose. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Few of these plants are worth cultivating; they are of the simplest culture. The seed of the annual kinds has only to be sown in the open ground in spring. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Stæmbrum nasturtium</i> . 2. <i>S. terrestre</i> . 3. <i>S. sylvestre</i> . | | | | | | | |
| nastans | . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Aq. P. | Siberia . . . 1827 | | | | |
| officinale, 1 | . . . White | . 6, H. Aq. P. | Britain . . . | | | | |
| amphibium, indicum, variifolium, bengalense, bursifolium, claudeslunam, coronopifolium, indicum, lipizense, palustrè 2, pyrenæicum, sagittatum, sylvestre 3. | | | | | | | |
| NASTUS, Jusieu. <i>Nastus</i> is the Greek name for a kind of reed. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A curious species of grass, requiring the heat of the stove and a good sandy peat soil; it is increased by suckers. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Bambusa latifolia</i> . | | | | | | | |
| latifolia, 1 | . . . | | Grass. Cumana . . . 1818 | | | | |
| NASURUS, having a fancied resemblance to the nose. | | | | | | | |
| NATANS, floating, sounding. | | | | | | | |
| NAUCLEA, Linn. From <i>naus</i> , a ship, and <i>kleio</i> , to | | | | | | | |

| NEM | NEP | NEP | NER |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|-----|-----|-----|-----|

in any rich light soil. *N. bicornis* may be treated as other tender or half-hardy annuals; the others may be increased by cuttings of the young wood planted under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Antirrhinum macrocarpum*.

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|---------------------------|--------|------------|-------------|------|
| <i>bicornis</i> | Purple | 7, H. | A. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| <i>chamedrifolia</i> , 1. | Purple | 6, G. Her. | P. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| <i>fœtens</i> | Purple | 6, G. Her. | P. C. G. H. | 1798 |

NEMOPHANTHES, Rafinesque. From *nemos*, a grove, and *anthos*, a flower; habitat of the plant. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Aquifoliaceae*. This is an ornamental plant, thriving well in a peat soil, and readily increased by layers or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *fascicularis*, *Ilex canadensis*.

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| <i>canadensis</i> | | H. De. S. N. Amer. | | 1812 |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|--|------|

NEMOPHILA, Barton. From *nemos*, a grove, and *phileo*, to love; the plants delight in a shady situation. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hydrophyllaceae*. This is a genus of very pretty annuals, all of which are well worth cultivating; they grow and flower best in a moist shaded situation, and a peat or vegetable soil. If the plants are wanted to flower early, the seed should be sown on a hotbed, and afterwards transplanted; but if not wanted to flower before late in summer, they may be sown in the open border. *Synonymia*: 1. *Hydrophyllum appendiculatum*. 2. *Phacelia parviflora*, *Eutoca parviflora*.

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|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------|
| <i>atomaria</i> | Wht. pur. | 8, H. | A. California | 1836 |
| <i>aurea</i> | Purple | 6, H. | A. California | 1831 |
| <i>insignis</i> | Blue | 8, H. | A. California | 1833 |
| <i>paniculata</i> , 1. | Pa. blue | 5, H. Her. | P. N. Amer. | 1813 |
| <i>parviflora</i> , 2. | Blue | 5, H. Her. | P. N. Amer. | 1836 |
| <i>paniculoides</i> | Blue | 7, H. Her. | P. N. Amer. | 1822 |

NEMOROSUS, growing in the woods, or among trees.

NEOTIA, Linn. *Neotia*, a bird's nest; in allusion to the interwoven fibres of the roots. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is a pretty genus of orchidaceous plants. The hardy species will succeed well in chalky soil, or a mixture of loam, peat, and sand. The stove kinds may be referred to *Bletia* for culture; they are all increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1. *Spiranthes bicolor*. 2. *S. elata*. 3. *S. picta*. 4. *S. pudica*.

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|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|------|
| <i>astivalis</i> | White | 9, H. Ter. | N. Amer. | 1822 |
| <i>aphylla</i> | Red pnk. | 6, S. Ter. | Trinidad | 1826 |
| <i>australis</i> | Red | 5, G. Ter. | N. Hol. | 1823 |
| <i>autumnalis</i> | White | 9, H. Ter. | Europe | 1800 |
| <i>bicolor</i> , 1 | White | 2, S. Ter. | Trinidad | 1823 |
| <i>calcarata</i> | White | 5, S. Ter. | Jamaica | |
| <i>cernua</i> | White | 7, H. Ter. | N. Amer. | 1796 |
| <i>elata</i> , 2 | Green | 7, S. Ter. | W. Ind. | 1790 |
| <i>gemmipara</i> | White | 7, H. Ter. | Ireland | |
| <i>glandulosa</i> | Grn. wht. | 1, S. Ter. | W. Ind. | |
| <i>grandiflora</i> | Wht. grn. | 4, S. Ter. | St. Vin. | 1829 |
| <i>nidus-avis</i> | Brown | 5, H. Ter. | Britain | |
| <i>orchioideis</i> | Ross | 11, S. Ter. | Jamaica | 1826 |
| <i>picta</i> , 3 | Green | 4, S. Ter. | Trinidad | 1805 |
| <i>plantaginea</i> | Red | 6, S. Ter. | Nepal | 1824 |
| <i>procera</i> | White | 6, S. Ter. | Nepal | |
| <i>pudica</i> , 4 | Pink | 11, S. Ter. | China | 1819 |
| <i>spiralis</i> | White | 8, H. Ter. | Britain | |
| <i>thorilla</i> | White | 7, S. Ter. | W. Ind. | 1822 |

NEPENTHES, Linn. This is a name under which Homer speaks of a substance, probably opium; but in what way it is applied to this plant we do not know. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Nepenthaceae*. *N. distillatoria* is a most extraordinary and singular plant, and well known under the name of Chinese Pitcher Plant; it ought to be in every collection of stove plants. It attains the height of twenty or even thirty feet, when its appearance is inconceivably singular from the fine large pitchers which hang gracefully from the points of the strongest leaves. It is supposed by most cultivators to be extremely difficult of cultivation, but we have not found the least difficulty in cultivating it; indeed, we question whether the plants at Chatsworth are not finer than plants growing in and enjoying all the advantages of their native soil. Experience has clearly taught us that heat at the roots is as necessary to the successful growth of this plant as a heated atmosphere is indispensable to the stem and leaves. The plants should be potted in a compost of a little coarse fibrous peat, mixed with a greater portion of Hypnum Moss, and the pots to be then immersed in moss, the heat of which should not be less than eighty degrees, while the heat of

the house need not be, except in summer, more than seventy. The moss in which the plants are plunged should be kept rather wet, so that a constant but gentle humidity is given off, which rises among the plants, and thus strengthens, while it promotes their growth. Offsets are thrown out from the base of the stem of old plants, which, when a few inches long, or when each offset has made three or four leaves, are taken off, and potted singly into thirty-two-sized pots, using the same kind of compost, and plunging them in the moss, as before directed, and as the plants grow, and the rootlets in the pot become numerous, an additional sized pot should be given to each, using precisely the same materials as before, observing to secure a good open drainage at the bottom of each; young plants may also be obtained from seeds.

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| <i>distillatoria</i> | Grn. yel. | all S. Ev. Cl. | China | 1789 |
| <i>Phyllamphora</i> | Grn. yel. | 7, S. Ev. Cl. | China | 1820 |

NEPETA, Linn. From *Nepet*, the name of a town in Tuscany, where the plants were first found. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. Some of the plants belonging to this genus are very pretty, and well adapted for flower-borders, while others are not worth growing. They prefer to grow in a light dry soil, and are increased by dividing at the root in spring or autumn, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *aragonensis*. 2. *Melissa alba*. 3. *N. patella*. 4. *grandiflora*. 5. *Melissa cretica*, *Thymus marifolius*. 6. *N. longiflora*. 7. *amethystina*. 8. *pannonica*. 9. *paniculata*. 10. *Teucrium sibiricum*.

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|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------|
| <i>amethystina</i> | Blue | 7, H. Her. | P. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| <i>angustifolia</i> , 1 | Purple | 6, H. | A. Spain | 1798 |
| <i>botryoides</i> | White | 6, H. Her. | P. Siberia | 1779 |
| <i>caerulea</i> | Blue | 5, H. Her. | P. | 1777 |
| <i>estaria</i> | White | 8, H. Her. | P. Britain | |
| <i>crispata</i> | Pa. blue | 7, H. Her. | P. Levant | 1800 |
| <i>croatica</i> , 2 | White | 7, H. Her. | P. Hungary | 1821 |
| <i>diffusa</i> | Purple | 7, H. Her. | P. Siberia | 1824 |
| <i>fiava</i> | Blue | 5, H. Her. | P. Caucasus | 1831 |
| <i>grandiflora</i> | Blue | 7, H. Her. | P. Caucasus | 1817 |
| <i>graveolens</i> , 3 | Purple | 7, H. Her. | P. S. Eur. | 1804 |
| <i>imbricata</i> | Blue | 7, H. Her. | P. Spain | 1820 |
| <i>inœna</i> | White | 8, H. Her. | P. Levant | 1723 |
| <i>italica</i> | Red wht. | 7, H. Her. | P. Italy | 1640 |
| <i>latifolia</i> , 4 | Purple | 7, H. Her. | P. P. Senes | 1816 |
| <i>longiflora</i> | Violet | 7, H. Her. | P. Persia | 1802 |
| <i>macrodon</i> | Wht. pur. | 7, H. Her. | P. Siberia | 1820 |
| <i>marruboides</i> | Red | 7, H. Her. | P. | |
| <i>multibractœata</i> | Purple | 7, H. Her. | P. Algiers | 1817 |
| <i>Mussini</i> , 6 | Violet | 7, H. Her. | P. Siberia | 1804 |
| <i>Nepetula</i> , 7 | Red | 7, H. Her. | P. S. Eur. | 1758 |
| <i>nuda</i> , 8 | White | 7, H. Her. | P. S. Eur. | 1713 |
| <i>pannonica</i> , 9 | Red | 9, H. Her. | P. Hungary | 1683 |
| <i>parviflora</i> | Blue | 7, H. Her. | P. Caucasus | 1820 |
| <i>Scordotis</i> | Blue | 7, H. Her. | P. N. Africa | 1817 |
| <i>serpyllifolia</i> | White | 7, H. Her. | P. Tauris | 1828 |
| <i>sibirica</i> , 10 | Purple | 7, H. Her. | P. Siberia | 1804 |
| <i>suaveolens</i> | Blue | 7, H. Her. | P. | 1817 |
| <i>supina</i> | Blue | 7, H. Her. | P. Caucasus | 1816 |
| <i>teucriifolia</i> | Purple | 7, H. Her. | P. Armenia | 1816 |
| <i>teucrioides</i> | White | 7, H. Her. | P. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| <i>tuberosa</i> | Violet | 7, H. Her. | P. Spain | 1603 |
| <i>ucranica</i> | Blue | 7, H. Her. | P. Ukraine | 1788 |
| <i>violacea</i> | Blue | 8, H. Her. | P. Spain | 1723 |

colorata, *lamiifolia*, *lanata*, *malabaria*, *melissafolia*, *reticulata*.

NEPHRODIA, Acharius. From *nephros*, a kidney; in allusion to the form of the apothecia. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. These plants are found amongst moss in stone quarries, &c.—*pärtilis*, *resupinata*.

NERINE, Herbert. After *Nerine*, the daughter of *Nerius*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. A genus of pretty bulbous plants. *N. sarniensis*, or Guernsey-lily, is a very popular autumnal flower. They flourish best in a rich sandy mould, and are readily increased by offsets, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Lycorus aurea*. 2. *Amaryllis curvifolia*. 3. *Lycorus radiata*.

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|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|------|
| <i>aurea</i> , 1 | Yellow | 8, G. Bu. | P. China | 1777 |
| <i>corusca</i> | Scarlet | 7, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1809 |
| <i>curvifolia</i> , 2 | Purple | 7, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1777 |
| <i>flexuosa</i> | Pink | 9, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| <i>humilis</i> | Red | 6, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| <i>pulehalmi</i> | Pink | 7, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| <i>radiata</i> , 3 | Pink | 6, G. Bu. | P. China | 1758 |
| <i>rosea</i> | Pink | 7, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| <i>sarniensis</i> | Red | 9, G. Bu. | P. Japan | 1659 |
| <i>undulata</i> | Pink | 5, G. Bu. | P. China | 1767 |
| <i>venusta</i> | Scarlet | 6, G. Bu. | P. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| <i>versicolor</i> | Varieg. | 8, G. Bu. | P. Hydr. | 1815 |

NERIUM, Linn. From *neros*, humid; alluding to the habitat of the plants. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. This is a genus of noble evergreen shrubs, of easy culture, and flowering freely the greater part of the year. *N. Oleander* and its varieties bear forcing remarkably well, and although treated as greenhouse plants, yet they will not flower well unless they are kept in the stove; they grow well in any rich light soil, and young cuttings root in any soil if kept moist. The leaves of *N. Oleander* contain gallic acid, and the leaves and bark of the root of *N. odorum* are applied externally as powerful repellents by the Indian practitioners.

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|----------------------|----------|----------------------|------|
| flavescens | Pa. yel. | 7, G. Ev. S. | 1816 |
| odorum | Pa. red. | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1683 |
| carneum | Pink. | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1683 |
| platanum | Pa. red. | 7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1683 |
| Oleander | Red. | 8, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. | 1596 |
| album | White. | 8, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. | 1596 |
| splendens | Red. | 8, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. | 1814 |
| variegatum | Striped. | 8, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. | 1814 |
| thyrsoïdum | Pink. | 7, G. Ev. S. Nepal. | 1830 |

NERVELESS, without nerves.

NERVES, the strong ribs upon leaves or flowers.

NERVOUS, or **NERVOUS**, full of nerves.

NERVOUSLY-FURROWED, or **STREAKED**, having nerves like furrows, or streaks.

NESAEA, Comerson. From *Nesaea*, a sea-nymph. Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceae*. An ornamental plant when in flower, growing best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and readily increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass.

triflora Blue 8, S. Her. P. Mauritius . 1802

NESIUM, Desfontaines. The meaning not explained. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. A hardy annual, not worth cultivating. Synonyme: 1. *Myagrimum paniculatum*—*paniculata* 1.

NETTED, having the veins reticulated.

NETTLE, see *Urtica*.

NETTLE-TREE, see *Celtis*.

NEURON, *Desfontaines*. From *neuron*, a nerve, and *karpos*, a fruit; each of the valves of the pod is furnished with a longitudinal nerve. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. These plants require to be treated like other stove plants. Synonyme: 1. *Crotalaria guianensis*.

guianensis Purple S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1826

simplifolium White S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1824

NEUROBIUM, R. Brown. From *neuron*, a nerve, and *loba*, a cloak; alluding to the calyx. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A worthless stove shrub, growing in sandy peat—*lobata*.

NEUROLOMA, Andrzejewski. From *neuron*, a nerve, and *loma*, a fringe. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. A plant of some beauty; it grows in any common soil, and is readily increased by divisions. Synonymes: 1. *Arabis grandiflora*, *Hesperis arabisifolia*.

arabisifolium Purple 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1800

NEUROSPERMUM, Rafinesque. From *neuron*, a nerve, and *sperma*, a seed; the seeds are articulated with anastomosing nerves. Linn. 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceae*. For the culture and propagation of this worthless plant, see *Cucurbita*.

cuspidata Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. Kentucky . 1827

NEUTER, neither male nor female.

NEW JERSEY TEA, see *Ceanothus americanus*.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH, see *Tetragonia expansa*.

NEW ZEALAND TEA, see *Leptospermum scoparium*.

NICKER-TREE, see *Gulüandina*.

NICOLSONIA, Decandolle. In honour of Mr. Nicolson, author of an "Essay upon the Nat. Hist. of St. Domingo." Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. For the culture and propagation of this plant, see *Uraria*. Synonyme: 1. *Hedysarum barbatum*.

barbata, l. Purple 6, G. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1818

NICOTIANNA, Linn. In honour of John Nicot, of Nismes, ambassador from the King of France to Portugal, who procured the first seeds from a Dutchman, who had them from Florida. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceae*. The species of this genus generally grown as tobacco, are *N. Tabacum* and *N. macrophylla*. The popular narcotic which it furnishes is probably in more extensive use than any other, and its only rival is the betel of the

East. The herb for smoking was brought to England from Tobago in the West Indies, or from Tobasco in Mexico (and whence the name), by Sir Ralph Lane, in 1586. Seeds were shortly afterwards introduced from the same quarter. Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced smoking; in the house in which he lived at Islington were his arms on a shield, with a tobacco plant on the top. "Tobacco as used by man," says Du Tour, "gives pleasure to the savage and the philosopher, to the inhabitant of the burning desert and the frozen zone; in short, its use either in powder, to chew, or to smoke, is universal, and for no other reason than a sort of convulsive motion (sneezing) produced by the first, and a degree of intoxication by the two last modes of usage."—*Don's Gard. and Bot.* Many of the species are showy when in flower, and are well suited for decorating the flower-borders. The seeds require to be sown on a hotbed in spring, and when the plants have got two or three leaves, they should be planted into small pots, and placed in the frame, and planted out about the end of May, those for the open border in conspicuous situations, and those intended for leaves in rows three feet apart. Synonyme: 1. *suaveolens*.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|------|
| alata | Pink | 9, H. | A. N. Amer. | 1829 |
| angustifolia | Pink | 8, H. | A. Chile | 1819 |
| bonariensis | White | 8, H. | A. B. Ayres | 1821 |
| cerinthoides | Grn. yel. | 8, H. | A. | 1821 |
| chinensis | Pink | 8, H. | A. China | 1819 |
| decurrens | White | 8, H. | A. | 1820 |
| dilatata | Pink | 8, H. | A. | 1820 |
| fruticosa | Pink | 7, G. Ev. | S. China | 1699 |
| glauca | Yel. grn. | 9, H. | A. B. Ayres | 1827 |
| glutinosa | Scarlet | 8, H. | A. Peru | 1759 |
| humilis | Grn. yel. | 8, H. | A. Egypt | 1819 |
| Langsdorffii | Grn. yel. | 8, H. | A. Chile | 1819 |
| longiflora | White | 8, H. | A. B. Ayres | 1832 |
| macrophylla | Pink | 7, H. | A. America | |
| micrantha | Grn. wht. | 7, H. | A. | |
| multivalvis | White | 7, H. | A. Columbia | 1826 |
| nana | White | 7, H. | A. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| noctiflora | Pink | 8, H. | A. Chile | 1826 |
| paniculata | Grn. yel. | 8, H. | A. Peru | 1752 |
| persica | Wht. grn. | 8, H. | A. Persia | 1831 |
| plumbaginifolia | White | 5, H. | A. America | 1816 |
| pusilla | White | 8, H. | B. Vera Cruz | 1733 |
| quadrivalvis | White | 7, H. | A. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| repanda | White | 6, H. | A. Havannah | 1820 |
| rotundifolia | White | 8, H. | A. Swan River | 1827 |
| rotunda | White | 8, H. | A. America | 1750 |
| Tabacum | Pink | 7, H. | A. America | 1570 |
| alipes | Pink | 7, H. | A. S. Amer. | 1570 |
| attenuata | Pink | 7, H. | A. S. Amer. | 1570 |
| gracillipes | Pink | 7, H. | A. S. Amer. | 1570 |
| lingua | Pink | 7, H. | A. S. Amer. | 1570 |
| macrophylla | Pink | 7, H. | A. S. Amer. | 1570 |
| pallascens | Pink | 7, H. | A. S. Amer. | 1570 |
| serotina | Pink | 7, H. | A. S. Amer. | 1570 |
| Verdan | Pink | 7, H. | A. S. Amer. | 1570 |
| undulata, l. | White | 7, G. Her. | P. N. S. W. | 1800 |
| vincoflora | White | 8, G. Her. | P. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| viscosa | Pink | 7, H. | A. B. Ayres | 1824 |
| Ybarrensis | Pink | 8, H. | A. S. Amer. | 1823 |

NIDULANT, nestling, as a bird in its nest.

NIDULARIA, Bulliard. From *nidus*, a nest; on account of the plants consisting of cups, which contain egg-like seeds. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Interesting plants, found on rotten leaves, shavings of wood, bark, &c.—*campanulata*, *Crucibulum*, *striata*.

NIDUS, the nest of anything.

NIEBUHRIA, Decandolle. After Carsten Niebuhr, a traveller in Arabia. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceae*. These plants grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the nearly ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, the stove species in heat. Synonymes: 1. *Crataeva caffra*. 2. *Capparis heterocita*.

caffra, l. White G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818

madagascariensis White S. Ev. S. Madagas . 1822

oblongifolia, 2 White G. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1822

NIREMBERGIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of John Eusebius Nieremberg, a Spanish Jesuit, author of a History of Nature, Antwerp, 1635. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceae*. These very elegant plants may be referred to *Petunia* for culture and propagation. Synonyme: 1. *N. linariaefolia*.

aristata Wht. pur. 7, H. A. Panama . 1832

calycina White 7, G. Her. P. Uruguay . 1834

| NIG | | NIV | | NIV | | NOR | |
|---|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|
| filicollis, 1 | . . . Lilac . . . 5, G. Her. P. B. Ayres . 1832 | | | | | | |
| gracilis . . . | . . . Wht. par. 7, F. Her. P. Uruguay . 1831 | | | | | | |
| NIGĒRĪĀ, Linn. | From niger, black; the black seed, which is the part of the plant known in cookery, <i>Linn. 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Ranunculaceae</i> . The species of Fennel-flower are curious and ornamental; they only require to be sown in the open ground. The seeds of <i>N. sativa</i> and <i>N. arvensis</i> were formerly used instead of pepper, and are said to be still extensively used in adulterating it. | | | | | | |
| aristatā . . . | . . . Blue . . . 8, H. A. Athens . | | | | | | |
| arvensis . . . | . . . Brn. wht. 7, H. A. Germany . 1683 | | | | | | |
| cliliata . . . | . . . Yellow 7, H. A. Levant . | | | | | | |
| coarctatā . . . | . . . Wht. grn. 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1793 | | | | | | |
| corniculatā . . . | . . . Yellow 7, H. A. . | | | | | | |
| damaſcenā . . . | . . . Li. blue 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1570 | | | | | | |
| flōra-plēnō . . . | . . . Li. blue 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1570 | | | | | | |
| divericatā . . . | . . . Brn. wht. 7, H. A. Egypt . | | | | | | |
| feniculacēā . . . | . . . Brn. wht. 7, H. B. Tauria . 1835 | | | | | | |
| hispanicā . . . | . . . Brn. wht. 7, H. A. Spain . 1629 | | | | | | |
| orientalis . . . | . . . Yellow 7, H. A. Svia . 1659 | | | | | | |
| sativa . . . | . . . Yellow 7, H. A. Egypt . 1548 | | | | | | |
| citrina . . . | . . . Pa. blue 7, H. A. S. Eur. . | | | | | | |
| critica . . . | . . . Pa. blue 7, H. A. Crete . | | | | | | |
| indica . . . | . . . Pa. blue 7, H. A. E. Ind. . | | | | | | |
| NIGHTSHADE, see Solanum. | | | | | | | |
| NIGRĪĀ, partially black. | | | | | | | |
| NIGRITĒLLĀ, Richard. | From niger, black; because of the dark colour of the flowers. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae</i> . A curious tuberous-rooted species, growing freely in loam and peat, and increased by divisions of the roots. | | | | | | |
| angustifoliā . . . | . . . Drk. crim. 7, H. Ter. Austria . 1795 | | | | | | |
| NIPĀ, Thunberg. | The name of the tree in the Moluccas. <i>Linn. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. Palmaceae</i> . A fine palm, requiring to be grown in a strong loamy soil and a hot, humid atmosphere. | | | | | | |
| fruticans . . . | . . . White . . . Palm. E. Ind. . 1822 | | | | | | |
| NIPHOBŪS, Kauffuss. | From <i>niphobolus</i> , covered with snow; the <i>indusia</i> appear as if covered with snow. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae</i> . A genus of very ornamental ferns, which grow well in sandy loam and peat in equal portions, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. <i>Synonymes: 1. Polypodium adnascens. 2. confluens. 3. lineare. 4. lingua, Acrostichum lingua. 5. P. pertusum. 6. P. rupestris.</i> | | | | | | |
| adnascens, 1 . . . | . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. E. Ind. . 1824 | | | | | | |
| albicans . . . | . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. Ceylon . 1820 | | | | | | |
| confluens, 2 . . . | . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. N. Holl. . 1820 | | | | | | |
| lineare, 3 . . . | . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. Japan . 1822 | | | | | | |
| lingua, 4 . . . | . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. Japan . 1817 | | | | | | |
| perthusa, 5 . . . | . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. China . 1821 | | | | | | |
| rupestris, 6 . . . | . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. N. Holl. . 1824 | | | | | | |
| sinesis . . . | . . . Brown 9, S. Ev. Cr. China . | | | | | | |
| NIPPLEWORT, see Lapsanā. | | | | | | | |
| NISSOLIĀ, Jacquin. | In honour of William Nissolle, a diligent French botanist. <i>Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosae</i> . Ornamental shrubs, which grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | | | | |
| aculeatā . . . | . . . S. Ev. Cl. Rio Jan. . 1824 | | | | | | |
| frutescēā . . . | . . . Yellow 8, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . 1766 | | | | | | |
| glabrātā . . . | . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. . 1823 | | | | | | |
| micropterā . . . | . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Tenerife . 1820 | | | | | | |
| racemōsā . . . | . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . 1800 | | | | | | |
| retosā . . . | . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . 1819 | | | | | | |
| robinii-foliā . . . | . . . S. Ev. S. St. Vinc. . 1824 | | | | | | |
| NITĒLLĀ, Agardh. | From <i>nitelo</i> , to shine; shining plants. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algae</i> . Fresh water <i>Algae</i> ; the plants are found in pools and rivulets. The stems are composed of simple tubes. <i>Synonyme: 1. Chara flexilis—flexilis 1, gracilis, nidifica, opaca, translucens.</i> | | | | | | |
| NITĪDUS, shining, glossy. | | | | | | | |
| NITRĀRĪĀ, Schreber. | From <i>nitrum</i> , nitre; first found by Schreber near the nitre works in Siberia. <i>Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Nitraceae</i> . Curious dwarf-growing shrubs; they succeed well in a light sandy soil, and may be increased either by cuttings or layers. <i>Synonyme: 1. N. caspica.</i> | | | | | | |
| Schoberti . . . | . . . Pur. blue 6, H. De. S. Siberia . 1788 | | | | | | |
| caspiā, 1 . . . | . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Caspian . 1812 | | | | | | |
| sibirica . . . | . . . H. De. S. Siberia . | | | | | | |
| tridentatā . . . | . . . H. De. S. Barbary . 1820 | | | | | | |
| NITTA-TREE, see Parkiā. | | | | | | | |
| NIVĒĀ, covered with a pubescence resembling snow. | | | | | | | |
| NIVĒNĪĀ, R. Bronn. | In honour of James Niven, an eminent collector of South African seeds. <i>Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Proteaceae</i> . These shrubs are possessed of some beauty; they thrive in sandy peat and a little loam mixed, and cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass; they may also be increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme: 1. Protea spatulata.</i> | | | | | | |
| erithimifoliā . . . | . . . Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1797 | | | | | | |
| Lagopus . . . | . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 | | | | | | |
| medā . . . | . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1803 | | | | | | |
| parvifolia, 1 . . . | . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | | | | |
| scæptra . . . | . . . Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 | | | | | | |
| spatulatā . . . | . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 | | | | | | |
| spiciatā . . . | . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1826 | | | | | | |
| NŌCCĀ, Cavanilles. | In honour of Dominic Nocca, a professor at Pavia. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae</i> . Ornamental plants, growing in any common soil, and increased by cuttings. <i>Synonymes: 1. Lagasca helianthifolia. 2. L. rubra. 3. L. suaveolens.</i> | | | | | | |
| latifoliā . . . | . . . White . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1826 | | | | | | |
| rigidā, 1 . . . | . . . Fink . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1825 | | | | | | |
| rūbrā, 2 . . . | . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1823 | | | | | | |
| suaveolens, 3 . . . | . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1825 | | | | | | |
| NODDING, having a drooping position. | | | | | | | |
| NŌDI, the swelled articulations of stems, the place where one joint is articulated with another. | | | | | | | |
| NŌDŌS, having many nodi, or knots. | | | | | | | |
| NŌDŪS, a small, hard nodus, or knot. | | | | | | | |
| NOISĒTIĀ, Humb., Bonp., and Kunth. | In honour of Louis Noisette, an eminent French cultivator. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Violaceae</i> . This species grows freely in any light rich soil, and young cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes: 1. Ionidium longifolium, Viola longifolia.</i> | | | | | | |
| longifoliā, 1 . . . | . . . Cream . . . S. Ev. S. Cayenne . 1824 | | | | | | |
| NŌLĀNĀ, Linn. | From <i>nola</i> , a little bell; because of the form of the corolla. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Nolanaceae</i> . These plants are very showy when in flower, and are therefore well suited for ornamenting flower-borders. The seed ought to be sown on a gentle hotbed in spring, and transplanted to the open ground about the middle of May. | | | | | | |
| atriplicifoliā . . . | . . . Wht. yel. 7, H. A. Peru . 1834 | | | | | | |
| grandiflorā . . . | . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Chile . 1829 | | | | | | |
| paradoxā . . . | . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Tr. A. Chile . 1825 | | | | | | |
| prostratā . . . | . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Tr. A. Peru . 1761 | | | | | | |
| tenellā . . . | . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Tr. A. Chile . 1824 | | | | | | |
| NŌLINĀ, Michaux. | After P. C. Nolin, an American botanist. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Melanthaceae</i> . This is a very ornamental plant, succeeding in sandy peat, and increased by offsets. <i>Synonyme: 1. Phalangium virgatum.</i> | | | | | | |
| georgianā, 1 . . . | . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Georgia . 1812 | | | | | | |
| NONATĒLIĀ, Aublet. | The name of one of the species in Guiana. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cinchonaceae</i> . A genus of ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Hamiltonia</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Psychotria involucreata. 2. P. racemosa.</i> | | | | | | |
| luteā . . . | . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1823 | | | | | | |
| officinalis, 1 . . . | . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Cayenne . 1827 | | | | | | |
| racemōsā, 2 . . . | . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1813 | | | | | | |
| violacēā . . . | . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1824 | | | | | | |
| NŌNĒĀ, Decandolle. | In honour of J. P. Nonne, a German botanist. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Boraginaceae</i> . Plants of no great beauty; they grow well in the open border, where the seed has only to be sown. <i>Synonymes: 1. Lycopsis lutea. 2. L. picta, Anchusa picta. 3. L. vesicaria. 4. Anchusa rosea. 5. A. versicolor. 6. L. vesicaria.</i> | | | | | | |
| cliliatā . . . | . . . Yellow 6, H. A. Levant . 1804 | | | | | | |
| flavescens . . . | . . . Yellow 6, H. A. Russia . 1835 | | | | | | |
| luteā, 1 . . . | . . . Yellow 6, H. A. Crimea . 1805 | | | | | | |
| nigricans . . . | . . . Dark . . . 5, H. Tr. A. Barbary . 1822 | | | | | | |
| pictā, 2 . . . | . . . Variog. 6, H. Tr. A. Tauria . 1800 | | | | | | |
| pullā, 3 . . . | . . . Dark . . . 6, H. Her. Tr. Germany . 1843 | | | | | | |
| rosēā, 4 . . . | . . . Pink . . . 6, H. A. Crimea . 1825 | | | | | | |
| versicolor, 5 . . . | . . . Variog. 6, H. Tr. A. Caucasus . 1820 | | | | | | |
| violacēā, 6 . . . | . . . Purple 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . 1686 | | | | | | |
| NORĀNTĒĀ, Aublet. | From the Guiana name of <i>N. guianensis</i> , <i>Gonora-antegri</i> . <i>Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Marcgraaviaceae</i> . These are singular and very beautiful plants; they grow well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely either in sand or mould, under a glass, in heat. | | | | | | |

| NOR | NUT | NUT | NY5 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| brasilianals | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1820 | North America, an eminent botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceæ</i> . A genus of very elegant plants when in blossom, and, therefore, well worth cultivating. They grow in a sandy peat soil, and are increased by seeds, and sometimes by dividing at the roots. They require a slight protection in severe weather. |
| guyanensis | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1818 | |
| <p>NORONHÁ, Thours. In honour of C. Noronha, a traveller in Madagascar. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Oleaceæ</i>. For the culture and propagation of these plants, see the genus <i>Olea</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Olea cernua</i>. 2. <i>O. emarginata</i>.</p> | | | |
| cernúa, 1 | White | S. Ev. T. Mauritius | 1816 |
| emarginatá, 2 | White | S. Ev. T. Madagas. | 1825 |
| <p>NORWAY-SPRUCE, see <i>Pinus canadensis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>NÖSTRÖ, Vauch. Meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ</i>. A genus of curious plants, found in lakes, and on rocks in moist situations — <i>caruléum, communè, foliáceum, humifusum, microscópium, Muscorum, prunifórmè, sphæricum, verrucosum, vesicarium</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>NOTELÄÄ, Ventnat. From <i>notos</i>, south, and <i>elaia</i>, an olive; in allusion to the genus being allied to <i>Olea</i>, and from its native country. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Oleaceæ</i>. These plants grow well in peat and loam, and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass.</p> | | | |
| ligustiná | White | 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | 1807 |
| longifórá | White | 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1790 |
| ovátá | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1824 |
| punctatá | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1826 |
| rigidá | White | 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | 1821 |
| <p>NOTHOCHLÆX, R. Brown. From <i>notos</i>, spurious, and <i>chlaina</i>, a cloak; the sori are frequently only covered over by the paleæ of the frond. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceæ</i>. This is a genus of very handsome stove ferns. They grow well in sandy peat soil, in a hot, humid atmosphere, and are increased by divisions, or by seeds, sown and treated in the usual manner. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Acrostichum vellem, lanuginosum</i>. 2. <i>A. Marantæ</i>. 3. <i>Pteris piloselloides</i>.</p> | | | |
| distans | Brown | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| Eckloniáná | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. | 1838 |
| lanuginósá, 1 | Brown | 8, G. Her. P. Madeira | 1778 |
| Marantæ 2 | Brown | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| pirá | White | 7, S. Her. P. Mexico | 1820 |
| piloselloides, 3 | Brown | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| pumilá | Brown | 8, S. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1821 |
| sinuatá | Brown | S. Her. P. Peru | 1831 |
| tenúá | Brown | S. Her. P. Mendoza | 1831 |
| <p>NOTOCHEÄS, R. Brown. From <i>notos</i>, the back, and <i>keras</i>, a horn; back of the pods. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifereæ</i>. Hardy annuals, not worth cultivating. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Erysimum bicorne</i>. 2. <i>E. quadricorne, Nasturtium quadricorne-canariensè</i> 1, <i>hispanicum, quadricornè</i> 2.</p> | | | |
| <p>NORVÄÄ, Lindley. From <i>notos</i>, back, and <i>tylos</i>, a hump; in allusion to a singular callosity on the stigma. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. Pretty little plants, well worthy of a place in every collection; for culture and propagation, see <i>Burlingtonia</i>.</p> | | | |
| Barkéi | Straw | S. Epi. Mexico | 1837 |
| inervá | Straw yel. | S. Epi. Trinidad | 1837 |
| micranthá | Pa. gra. | S. Epi. Demerara | 1822 |
| punctatá | Yel. gra. | S. Epi. Trinidad | 1822 |
| tenúis | Pa. straw | S. Epi. Demerara | 1836 |
| <p>NUCLÆUS, the kernel of a nut.</p> | | | |
| <p>NUCAMENTACEOUS, producing nuts.</p> | | | |
| <p>NUDICOLLIS, naked-stemmed.</p> | | | |
| <p>NUMMULARIA, round, like a piece of coin.</p> | | | |
| <p>NUPHAR, Sibthorp. From <i>naufrag</i>, or <i>nyloufar</i>, the Arabic name of <i>Nymphaea</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Nymphaeaceæ</i>. This is a genus of very beautiful plants, admirably adapted for growing in ponds, cisterns, or lakes; and they are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds, which have only to be thrown into the water where they are intended to grow. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Nymphaea advena</i>. 2. <i>N. lutea</i>. 3. <i>Nuphar minima</i>.</p> | | | |
| advená, 1 | Yellow | 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1772 |
| Kelmiáná | Yellow | 7, H. Aq. P. Canada | 1807 |
| luteá, 2 | Yellow | 6, H. Aq. P. Britain | 1805 |
| pumilá, 3 | Yellow | 7, H. Aq. P. Scotland | 1824 |
| sagittatáfoliá | Yellow | 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| <p>NUTRANS, nodding, drooping.</p> | | | |
| <p>NUMEO, see <i>Myrticæ</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>NUMEO, see <i>Monodórâ myrticæ</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>NUTS, seeds covered with hard shells.</p> | | | |
| <p>NUZZALIÄ, Dickson. In honour of Thomas Nuttall, F. L. S., professor of mineralogy at New Cambridge, [219]</p> | | | |
| cordatá | Pink | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1835 |
| digitatá | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| grandifórá | Pink | 8, F. Her. P. | 1833 |
| papaveracéa | Red. pur. | 8, H. Her. P. Louisiana | 1833 |
| pedatá | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| <p>NUT-TREE, see <i>Coryllis</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>NÜYRSÄ, R. Brown. After Peter Nuyts, a famous Dutch navigator. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Loranthaceæ</i>. This very singular tree requires to be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; young plants may probably be obtained from cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Loranthus floribundus</i>.</p> | | | |
| floribundá | Sulphur | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1831 |
| <p>NYCTANTHES, Linn. From <i>nyx, nuctos</i>, night, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; the flowers expand at night, and fall off at the break of day; whence <i>arbor-tristis</i>, the name of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Jasminaceæ</i>. This tree is much valued on account of its very fragrant flowers, which are unfortunately seldom to be seen in this country. It grows in loam and peat, and is increased by cuttings, not too ripe, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> | | | |
| arbor-tristis | White | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1781 |
| <p>NYCTERISTRÖN, Ruiz and Pavon. From <i>nykteris</i>, a bat, and <i>sition</i>, food; bats feed on the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapotaceæ</i>. This plant grows well in light turfy loam and peat well incorporated, and is increased by cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Chrysophyllum splendens</i>.</p> | | | |
| ferrugineum, 1 | White | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1823 |
| <p>NYCTERÄUM, see <i>Solanum</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>NYMPHÆÄ, Linn. From <i>nympe</i>, a water-nymph; alluding to the habitation of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Nymphaeaceæ</i>. These are beautiful plants, well worthy of cultivating in every collection. The stove species should be grown in tubs of water placed in a warm part of the house, with some rich loamy soil at the bottom. The hardy kinds may be grown in ponds, canals, &c. They are all increased either by seeds, dividing the roots, or separating the tubers. The stems of <i>N. alba</i> are superior to oak galls for dyeing grey. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>stellata</i>, var. 2. <i>cahlara</i>. 3. <i>esculenta, Custalia edulis</i>. 4. <i>C. mystica</i>. 5. <i>N. odorata minor</i>. 6. <i>carulea</i>. 7. <i>Lotus</i>.</p> | | | |
| albá | White | 6, H. Aq. P. Britain | 1820 |
| canadensis | White | 6, H. Aq. P. Canada | 1820 |
| ámplá | White | 7, S. Aq. P. Jamaica | 1801 |
| inervá | White | 7, S. Aq. P. Trinidad | 1820 |
| coeruléá, 1 | Blue | 7, S. Aq. P. Egypt | 1792 |
| cyaneá, 2 | Blue | 7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind. | 1809 |
| edullis, 3 | White | 7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind. | 1802 |
| Lóttá, 4 | Pink | 7, S. Aq. P. Egypt | 1802 |
| minór, 5 | White | 7, S. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| nútidá | White | 7, H. Aq. P. Siberia | 1809 |
| odoratá | White | 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1786 |
| pubescens | White | 6, S. Aq. P. E. Ind. | 1803 |
| pygmæá | White | 7, H. Aq. P. China | 1805 |
| reniformis | White | 7, G. Aq. P. Carolina | 1823 |
| rúbrá | Red | 7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind. | 1803 |
| röséá | Pink | 7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind. | 1803 |
| scutifóliá, 6 | Blue | 8, S. Aq. P. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| stellatá | Blue | 7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind. | 1803 |
| thermalis, 7 | White | 7, S. Aq. P. Hungary | 1800 |
| versicolór | Pink wht. | 8, S. Aq. P. Bengal | 1807 |
| <p>NÝSSÄ, Linn. Supposed to be from the name of a water-nymph, on account of the habit of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Santalaceæ</i>. These trees are well suited for large shrubberies; they grow in any common soil, but prefer a damp situation, growing best when planted on an island in a pond or river; they may be propagated by layers or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>N. aquatica</i>. 2. <i>N. cupitata</i>. 3. <i>N. denticulata, tomentosa</i>. 4. <i>N. sylvatica</i>.</p> | | | |
| bifidá, 1 | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1739 |
| candicans, 2 | Green | H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1806 |
| grandicatá, 3 | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1735 |
| villosá, 4 | Green | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1824 |

O.

OAK, see *Quercus*.

OAT-GRASS, see *Avēnā*.

OB is used in the composition of Latin technicals to indicate that the thing is inverted, as *obovate* is inversely *ovate*.

OBĀTŪS, bottle-shaped.

OBCONICAL, inversely conical.

OBCORDATELY TWO-LOBED, inversely-cordate, with the indentation very deep, so as to appear of two lobes.

OBESĪĀ, *Haworth*. From *obesus*, fat; alluding to the flowers. *Linn*. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. This is an interesting genus of little plants; sandy loam suits them, and young cuttings root in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Stapelia geminata*. 2. *S. serrulata*.

decēā Yel. str. . 3. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795
geminatā, 1 . . . Purple . 3. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795
serrulatā, 2 . . . Purple . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1805

OBLIQUELY-REPAND; a leaf having a margin undulated, and unequally and obliquely dilated, is said to be obliquely repand.

OBLIQUELY-TRUNCATE, cut off in an oblique manner.

OBLONG, when joined by a hyphen to another word, signifies a form between the two words, as oblong-elliptical, oblong-linear, and so on.

OBLONG-TRIQUETROUS, oblong and three-sided.

OBOVATE, } inversely egg-shaped, with the broadest
OVOID, } end uppermost.

OBOVATE, when joined by a hyphen to another word, signifies a shape between the two words, thus, obovate-spatulate, a shape between obovate and spatulate.

OBOVATE-CUNEATED, } between obovate and
OBOVATELY-WEDGE-SHAPED, } wedge-shaped, with
the broadest end uppermost.

OBSOLETE, hardly evident.

OBSOLETELY-TOOTHED, scarcely toothed.

OBTUSE-ANGLED, having blunt angles.

OBVOLUTE, having one part rolled on another.

OCCIDENTAL, coming from the west.

OCHNĀ, *Schreber*. From *ochne*, the Greek name of the wild pear-tree; there is some resemblance in the foliage. *Linn*. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ochnaceae*. The species of this genus are said to be very ornamental; they grow from six to eight, and *O. arborea* to twenty, feet high. Sandy loam and peat mixed suit them, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *O. squarrosa*.

arbrēā Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. C. G. H. . 1832

atropurpūrēā . . . Purple . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816

lūcidā Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1819

mauritānā Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1822

multiflorā Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Leone . 1820

nīdā Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1815

obtusā, 1 Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1790

OCHEOLEUCOUS, pale yellow, ochre-coloured.

OCHEOMĀ, *Swartz*. From *ochros*, pale; referring to the flowers, leaves, and wool of the seeds. *Linn*. 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. Interesting plants, attaining from twelve to twenty feet high; they grow best in sandy loam, and young plants are raised from cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

lagōpūs White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1804

tomentōsā White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1816

OCHEOSĪĀ, *Jussieu*. From *ochros*, pale; alluding to the wood. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*.

A rather pretty shrub; for culture and propagation, see *Cerbera*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cerbera borbonica*.

borbonicā, 1 S. Ev. S. Bourbon . 1823

OCHERŪS, *Persoon*. From *ochros*, yellow; on account of the colour of the flowers. *Linn*. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A pretty annual, of easy cultivation in any common garden soil. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pisum Ochrus*.

pāllidā, 1 Yellow . 7. H. Cl. A. S. Eur. .

OCHEODŪM, *Decandolle*. From *ochodes*, warted;

alluding to the warted surface of the pods. *Linn*. 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. A plant of little beauty and very simple culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Bunias aegyptiaca*, *Rapistrum aegyptiacum*.

aegyptiacum, 1 . . . Yellow . 8. H. A. Egypt . . 1787

OCTANDROUS, having eight stamens.

OCTOGYNOUS, having eight styles.

OCTOMĒRIĀ, *R. Brown*. From *okto*, eight, and *meris*, a part; in allusion to the pollen-masses. *Linn*. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. The species of this genus are not of a very interesting character; for culture and propagation, see *Burlingtonia*.

gracillīs Yellow . . . S. Epi. Rio Jan. . .

graminifoliā Wht. yel. 5. S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1793

serratifoliā White . 10. S. Epi. Rio Jan. . .

tridentatā Yellow . . . S. Epi. Deenera . .

OCŪMŪM, *Linn*. From *ozo*, a smell; alluding to the powerful scent of the plants. *Linn*. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. Some of the species of *Ocymum*, or *Basil*, are much esteemed as herbs, and are of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *O. cristatum*. 2.

O. caryophyllatum. 3. *O. thyriflorum*. 4. *O. cordifolium*. 5. *O. americanum*. 6. *O. grandiflorum*. 7.

O. montanum. 8. *Plectranthus monachorum*. 9.

O. febrifugum.

ascēndens, 1 . . . White . 8. H. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1822

albūm White . . . H. A. E. Ind. . . 1816

basilicūm White . 8. H. A. E. Ind. . . 1548

glabratūm, 2 . . . White . 7. H. A. E. Ind. . . 1817

pilosūm White . 7. H. A. . . .

thyriflorūm, 3 . . . White . 6. H. A. E. Ind. . . 1806

Bojeri, 4 White . S. Her. P. Madagas. . 1825

cānūm, 5 White . 7. H. A. China . . 1822

filamentōm, 6 . . . White . 9. S. Ev. S. Africa . . 1802

gratissimūm White . 7. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1751

menthoidēs White . S. A. . . .

micrānthūm, 7 . . . Pa. pur. . 7. H. A. S. Amer. . 1816

minimūm White . 7. H. A. Chile . . 1573

sāctūm, 8 Purple . S. A. . . . 1768

suāvē White . 8. S. Ev. S. Madagas. . 1816

viridē, 9 Wht. gn. 9. S. Ev. S. Africa . . 1816

americanūm, cānūm, cordifolūm, grandiflorūm, gratissimūm, menthoidēs, micrānthūm, pilosūm, sāctūm, suāvē, viridē.

ODONTARRHĒNĀ, *Meyer*. From *odous*, a tooth, and *arrhen*, a male; filaments. *Linn*. 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. This pretty little trailer may be successfully cultivated in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings.

microphyllā H. Ev. Tr. . . . 1832

ODONTOGLOSSŪM, *Humboldt and Kunth*. From *odous*, a tooth, and *glossa*, a tongue; alluding to the labellum. *Linn*. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This plant is new to our collections. The flowers are described as being handsome, the sepals and petals being yellowish-green, richly blotched with brown. It will probably succeed well with the treatment given to *Ocidiūm*, and the like.

cordātūm Grn. brn. . . S. Epi. Mexico . . 1837

OEBOCLADĒS, *Lindley*. From *oikeo*, to inhabit, and *klados*, a branch. *Linn*. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. These are fine plants, well deserving a place in every collection; for culture and propagation, see *Vanda*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Angracum falcatum*. 2. *A. maculatum*.

falcātā, 1 White . 4. S. Epi. China . . 1815

maculatā, 2 Ro. wbt. 10. S. Epi. Africa . . 1819

ŌDĒRĀ, *Crantz*. In honour of George Ōder, a Danish professor of botany at Copenhagen. *Linn*. 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A pretty shrub, succeeding in sandy loam, mixed with a little peat, and propagated in sand, or sandy soil, under a glass.

prolifērā Yellow . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789

ŌENĀNTHĒ, *Lamarck*. From *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower; odour. *Linn*. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. These plants are mostly uninteresting, and of simple culture in any common soil. The juice of the leaves and stem of *Ō. crocata* is the violent

| GENO | GENO | OFF | OLY |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| poison for man and animals. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Æ. gymnorhiza</i> . 2. <i>Æ. approximata</i> . 3. <i>Æ. involucreta</i> . 4. <i>Æ. australis</i> . 5. <i>Æ. virgata</i> . 6. <i>Æ. glauca</i> — <i>apiifolia</i> , <i>crocata</i> , <i>fastulosa</i> , <i>globulosa</i> , <i>inberrans</i> , <i>inter-rapta</i> , <i>Lachenalii</i> 1, <i>L. approximatā</i> 2, <i>L. involucreta</i> 3, <i>nodiflora</i> , <i>peucedanifolia</i> , <i>phellandriana</i> , <i>pimpinelloides</i> , <i>P. charophylloides</i> 4, <i>P. pimpinellifolia</i> 5, <i>prolifera</i> , <i>silaifolia</i> 6, <i>tenusifolia</i> . | | | |
| ENOCARPUS, Martius. From oinos, wine, and karpus, fruit; wine obtained from the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceæ</i> . A fine palm, attaining twenty feet high, thriving in any rich mould in a strong humid heat, and is increased from suckers. | | | |
| Bataua Palm. S. Amer. 1820 | | | |
| ÆNOETHERA, Linn. From oinos, wine, and therā, a catching; the roots of <i>Æ. biennis</i> were formerly taken after meals as incentives to wine-drinking. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceæ</i> . The Evening Primrose is a genus of truly beautiful plants, well suited for ornamenting flower-borders; they will grow in any common garden soil. The perennial species are increased by dividing the plants at the roots, by seeds, and some by cuttings. The seeds of the annual and biennial kinds merely require to be sown in the open border. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Æ. spectabilis</i> . 2. <i>Æ. ambigua</i> . 3. <i>Æ. suaveolens</i> . 4. <i>Æ. concinna</i> . 5. <i>Æ. hirta</i> . 6. <i>Æ. alata</i> . 7. <i>Æ. striata</i> . 8. <i>Æ. undulata</i> . 9. <i>Æ. pinnatifida</i> . 10. <i>Æ. minima</i> . 11. <i>Æ. rhizocarpa</i> . | | | |
| acaulis | White | 7, F. Her. P. Chile | 1821 |
| albicans | Whitish | 6, H. B. Peru | 1823 |
| albicaulis | White | 6, H. B. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| amœna | Purple | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1825 |
| anisobola | White | 6, H. Her. P. Chiloe | 1828 |
| biennis | Yellow | 7, H. B. N. Amer. | 1829 |
| bifrons | Purple | 8, H. B. Texas | 1845 |
| caespitosa | White | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1814 |
| cheiranthifolia | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. Chile | 1823 |
| clavata | White | 7, H. A. Mexico | 1827 |
| corymbosa, 1 | Yellow | 9, H. B. Mexico | 1816 |
| cruciatā | Yellow | 7, H. B. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| decumbens | Purple | 8, H. A. California | 1827 |
| densiflora | Purple | 8, H. A. California | 1830 |
| dentata | Yellow | 7, H. A. Peru | 1818 |
| Drummondii | Yellow | 8, F. Her. P. Texas | 1836 |
| elata | Pa. 727 | 8, H. B. Mexico | 1826 |
| erosa | Citron col. | 7, H. B. C. G. H. | 1838 |
| Fraseri | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| variegata | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Gardens | |
| fruticosa | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1737 |
| ambigua, 2 | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1813 |
| gauroides | Yellow | 7, H. B. | 1810 |
| glauca | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| variegata | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Gardens | |
| globularis | Yellow | 7, H. B. | 1824 |
| gracilis | Yellow | 7, H. B. N. Amer. | 1833 |
| humiflora, 3 | Yellow | 7, H. B. Mexico | 1776 |
| humifusa, 4 | Purple | 7, H. A. Florida | 1824 |
| hybrida | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1813 |
| incana | Yellow | 7, H. B. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| Lindleyi | Purple | 8, H. A. N. Amer. | 1826 |
| linearis | Yellow | 6, H. A. N. Amer. | 1822 |
| longiflora | Yellow | 8, H. B. Ayres | 1776 |
| macrocarpa | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| media | Yellow | 7, H. B. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| micrantha, 5 | Yellow | 6, H. A. California | 1823 |
| missouriensis, 6 | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1818 |
| mollissima | Yellow | 7, H. B. B. Ayres | 1732 |
| muricata | Yellow | 7, H. B. N. Amer. | 1789 |
| nervosa | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | 1827 |
| nocturna, 7 | Yellow | 7, H. B. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| Nuttallii | White | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| odorata, 8 | Yellow | 6, H. B. S. Amer. | 1790 |
| pallida | Wh. red | 6, H. Her. P. America | 1826 |
| parviflora | Yellow | 6, H. B. N. Amer. | 1757 |
| pubescens | White | 7, H. B. S. Amer. | 1825 |
| pumila | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1757 |
| purpuræ | Purple | 6, H. A. N. Amer. | 1794 |
| Purshii, 9 | White | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| pusilla | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1817 |
| quadriangularis | Pink | 9, H. A. N. Amer. | 1826 |
| Romanzoffii | Purple | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1817 |
| rosea | Pink | 6, F. Her. P. Peru | 1783 |
| roseo-alba | Red wht. | 5, H. A. Nepal | 1827 |
| salicifolia | Yellow | 7, H. B. | 1824 |
| Sellowii | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Video | 1831 |
| serotina | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| Simsiana | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| Simonsii | Yellow | 7, H. B. Mexico | 1816 |
| sinuata | Yellow | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1770 |
| minima, 10 | Yellow | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1825 |
| speciosa | White | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1821 |
| majior | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1821 |
| striata | Yellow | 7, H. B. | 1822 |
| stricta Yellow 6, H. A. 1822 | | | |
| taraxacifolia White 6, H. Her. P. Pern 1825 | | | |
| tenella Purple 6, H. A. Chile 1822 | | | |
| tenusifolia Purple 8, H. A. Chile 1828 | | | |
| tetragona Yellow 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1820 | | | |
| tetrapera White 7, H. A. Mexico 1795 | | | |
| triflora, 11 Yellow 6, H. A. N. Amer. 1822 | | | |
| villosa Yellow 7, H. B. C. G. H. 1791 | | | |
| viminea Purple 7, H. A. California 1826 | | | |
| virgata Pur. wht. 7, H. A. Peru 1823 | | | |
| OFFICIAL, any thing sold in shops. | | | |
| OGCHER-LIME, see Nyssa cœdicans. | | | |
| OIDIUM, Link. From oon, an egg, and eidos, resemblance. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . The species of this genus grow on decayed wood, and the leaves of various plants— <i>Erysiphoides</i> , <i>fructigenum</i> , <i>fulvum</i> , <i>leucodontum</i> . | | | |
| OIL-NUT, see Hamiltônia. | | | |
| OIL-SEED, see Verbesina sativa. | | | |
| OILY GRAIN, see Sésamum. | | | |
| OILY PALM, see Elaiis. | | | |
| OLAX. Named by Linnæus from olax, a furrow; but how applied to this genus we are not informed. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Oleaceæ</i> . Ornamental climbers of simple culture in loam and peat; and young plants may be raised from cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| imbriata White 12, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. 1820 | | | |
| scandens White 12, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. 1820 | | | |
| OLDENLÄNDIA, Linn. In memory of H. B. Oldenland, a Dane, who collected plants at the Cape of Good Hope in 1695. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ</i> . An interesting under-shrub, growing in loam and peat, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| Deplanii White 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1835 | | | |
| OLD-MAN'S-BEARD, see Geropogon. | | | |
| OLËA, Linn. From elaiā, olive. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Oleaceæ</i> . The Olive is a very important genus of plants, on account of the oil, &c., which is obtained, chiefly from some of the varieties of <i>O. europæa</i> . They are also much admired for the fragrance of their flowers, which render them worthy of a place in every collection. They grow well in loam and peat; ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. They may also be increased by grafting on the common privet. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>O. undulata</i> . 2. <i>Phillyrea robusta</i> . 3. <i>O. europæa</i> . | | | |
| americana White 6, G. Ev. S. N. Amer. 1758 | | | |
| arbores White 8, G. Ev. T. 1825 | | | |
| capensis White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1730 | | | |
| undulata, 1 White 7, G. Ev. T. C. G. H. 1730 | | | |
| dioica White 3, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1818 | | | |
| excelsa White 5, G. Ev. T. Madeira 1784 | | | |
| fragrans Yellow 7, G. Ev. T. China 1771 | | | |
| lancea White 8, S. Ev. T. France 1819 | | | |
| oleaster White 7, G. Ev. S. Portugal 1821 | | | |
| paniculata White 7, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. 1825 | | | |
| robusta, 3 White 6, S. Ev. T. Sylhet 1824 | | | |
| Roxburghiana White 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1820 | | | |
| sativa, 3 White 8, H. Ev. T. S. Eur. 1570 | | | |
| buxifolia White 7, F. Ev. T. S. Eur. | | | |
| ferruginea White 7, F. Ev. T. C. G. H. | | | |
| latifolia White 7, F. Ev. T. S. Eur. | | | |
| longifolia White 7, F. Ev. T. S. Eur. | | | |
| obliqua White 7, F. Ev. T. S. Eur. | | | |
| verrucosa White 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1814 | | | |
| OLËA, see Novorhiia. | | | |
| OLEAGINOUS, having the qualities of oil. | | | |
| OLEASTER, see Elæagnus. | | | |
| OLEACEOUS, esculent, eatable. | | | |
| OLBANUM-TREE, see Boswellia. | | | |
| OLIVE, see OLËA. | | | |
| OLIVE-BARK-TREE, see Bœcidia. | | | |
| OLIVERIA, Ventenat. In honour of M. G. L. Olivier, a celebrated French naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferæ</i> . A plant of little interest; the seed should be sown on a gentle hotbed, and afterwards transplanted. | | | |
| decumbens Purple 6, H. Tr. A. Bagdad 1816 | | | |
| OLIVE-WOOD, see Elæodendron. | | | |
| OLENTHIA, Lindley. From olynthos, signifying an unripe fig. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceæ</i> . An ornamental species; for culture and propagation, see <i>Myrtus</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Myrtus disticha</i> . | | | |
| disticha, 1 White 5, S. Ev. T. Jamaica 1793 | | | |
| OLYRA, Linn. The name of a kind of grain mentioned | | | |

by the Greek authors. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Worthless plants, of easy cultivation. *Synonyme*: 1. *O. paniculata-latifoliâ* 1, pauciflorâ.

OMALÂNTHÛS, Adrien Jussieu. From *homalos*, smooth, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. A pretty stove shrub, cultivated in peat and loam, and propagated from ripened cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

populifolia . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825

OMIME-PLANT, see *Plectrânthus ternatûs*.

OMPHALËS, Linn. From *omphalos*, navel; umbilicated anthers. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Interesting trees, from twelve to twenty feet high, cultivated in a mixture of peat and loam, and propagated from cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

diandrá Apetal . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1820
densifoliâ Apetal . . . S. Ev. T. Cuba . . . 1823
triandrá Apetal . . . 6, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1763

OMPHALÔRÛM, Gærtner. From *omphalos*, a navel, and *lobus*, a pod. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. A genus of very pretty plants; for culture and propagation, see *Schotia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Conarus africanus*. 2. *C. asiaticus*, *Rhus Radelijavel*.

africanum, 1 Pa. red . . . S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1823
indicum, 2 Pa. red . . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . .

OMPHALÔRÛM, see *Schôtia*.

OMPHALÔDES, Tournfort. From *omphalos*, the navel, and *oidos*, like; the fruit resembles the navel: whence the genus has been called Venus's Navelwort. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. These plants are very elegant border-flowers, and of the easiest culture. The perennial kinds grow well under the shade of trees and shrubs, and are increased by division. The seed of the annual species should be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cynoglossum brassicifolium*. 2. *C. linifolium*. 3. *C. nitida*. 4. *scorpioides*. 5. *Anchusa sempervirens*. 6. *C. omphalodes*.

amplexicaulis, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1823
linifolia, 2 White . . . 7, H. A. Portugal . . 1748
lytioralis White . . . 7, H. A. France . . . 1826
myrsotoides Brush . . . 9, F. Her. P. Russia . . 1838
nitidum 3 White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Portugal . . 1812
scorpioides, 4 Blue . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Bohemia . . 1825
sempervirens, 5 Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
vernâ, 6 Blue . . . 3, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1633

ONCIDIÛM, Swartz. Derived from *ogkos*, a tumour; the plants belonging to this genus have warts, tumours, or other excrescences at the base of the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is an extensive and very handsome genus of plants, every one of which is highly deserving a place in every collection. *O. papilio* bears a striking resemblance to a butterfly on the wing. *O. altissimum* throws up from fifteen to twenty flower-spikes, producing as many as two thousand flowers, the colour of which is yellow spotted with brown, and there is the splendid *O. lanceanum*, one of the most prized in this valuable genus; but to particularise, where all are remarkable either for the beauty or the singularity of the flowers, would be invidious. The large-leaved kinds do best when grown in rustic baskets, which can readily be suspended from the rafters of the house; the basket should be made of small pieces of oak nailed together, or holes may be bored, and a piece of strong wire run through near the end of each, and fastened at the bottom. Some moss and rotten wood should be placed in the bottom previous to putting the plant in, in doing which, care must be taken not to insert the plant too deep. Moss and rotten wood must surround the roots of the plant, but should not on any account be raised higher than the roots of the leaves, or they will be liable to damp off. The small-growing kinds, as *O. iridifolium*, should be fastened on wood, and treated as the *Burlingtonias*. The other kinds, as *O. papilio* and *O. altissimum*, require to be potted similarly to the genus *Stanhopea*. *Synonyme*: 1. *O. junceifolium*.

altissimum Yel. brn. . . 3, S. Epi. Panama . . 1793
ampliatum Yellow . . . 3, S. Epi. Panama . . 1793
barbatum Yellow . . . 4, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1818
Baueri Yel. brn. . . 4, S. Epi.
biconvictum Yel. spot. . . 6, S. Epi. Rio Jan. . . 1830
bifolium Yel. pur. . . 7, S. Epi. M. Video . . 1811

carthaginensê . . . Olive . . . 5, S. Epi. Carthage . . 1791
Cobolled, 1 Yellow . . . 4, S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1825
clissum Yel. red . . . 1, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1818
citrinum Yel. . . . 8, S. Epi. Trinidad . . .
confragosum Straw . . . 7, S. Epi. Mexico . . .
consertum Yellow . . . 7, S. Epi. Brazil . . .
crispum Orange . . . 6, S. Epi.
deltoidesum Yellow . . . 7, S. Epi. Lima . . . 1836
Devonianum Yel. grn. . . 1, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1836
divaricatum Yel. brn. . 12, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1826
flexuosum Yellow . . . 6, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1818
Forbesii Scar. yel. . 9, S. Epi. Ogrâ M. . 1837
Harrisonianum Yellow . . . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . .
intermedium Orange . . . 6, S. Epi. Cuba . . .
iridifolium Yellow . . . 6, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1835
Lanceanum Grn. pur. . 8, S. Epi. Mexico . . .
Lemonianum Yel. spot. . 3, S. Epi. Havannah . 1836
leucochilum Wht. red . . 8, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1835
lunatum Orange . . . 6, S. Epi. Demerara . 1836
luridum Olive . . . 3, S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1822
mutatum Yel. red . . . 3, S. Epi. Jamaica . . .
ornithorynchum Pink . . . 7, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1836
papilio Yel. pur. . 6, S. Epi. Trinidad . . 1823
pubes Grn. red . . 4, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1824
pulehellum Wht. spot. . 5, S. Epi. Jamaica . . .
pulvinatum Yel. brn. . 6, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1836
pumilum Yellow . . . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1824
raniferum Yellow . . . 8, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1838
majôr Yellow . . . S. Epi. Brazil . . .
reflexum Yellow . . . 10, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1836
Russellianum Pur. grn. . 8, Epi. Rio Jan. . . 1835
sanguineum Str. crim. . S. Epi. La Guayra . .
stramineum Straw . . . S. Epi. Vera Cruz . .
Taylorii Brown . . . S. Epi. Mexico . . 1837
tetrapetalum Yel. brn. . S. Epi. Jamaica . . .
triquetrum Wht. pur. . 9, S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1793
unicorne Pa. yel. . 6, S. Epi. Rio Jan. . .
variegatum Yellow . . . 7, S. Epi. W. Ind. . 1824
viperinum Pa. yel. . . S. Epi. Jamaica . . .

ONCORRHÏCHIS, Fischer and Meyer. Derived from *onkos*, tumour, and *rhyngchus*, beak; alluding to the lip. Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The seed of this plant may be sown in any common garden soil.

tenellus H. B. . . . 1837

ONTOX, see *Allium Cépâ*.

ONOBROCHË, Decandolle. From *onos*, an ass, and *broma*, food; favourite food of the ass. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in any common soil, and increased by cuttings, divisions, or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Carthamus arborescens*. 2. *C. caruleus*. 3. *C. cynaroides*. 4. *C. glaucus*. 5. *C. leucocaulis*.

arborescens, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Spain . . 1731
ceruleum, 2 Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1800
cynaroides, 3 White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1820
glaucum, 4 Purple . . . 7, H. A. Tauria . . . 1817
leucocaulis, 5 White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Greece . . 1800

ONOBRYCHIS, Tournfort. From *onos*, an ass, and *brycho*, to gnaw; plants grateful to the ass. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. All the species of Saintfoin are very showy, and well suited for ornamenting rock-work or flower-borders. The herbaceous kinds grow best in pots, in a mixture of chalk, sand, and loam; they succeed best when raised from seed, which should be sown where the plants are to remain. *Synonymes*: 1. *O. orientalis*. 2. *O. picta*. 3. *Hedysarum Onobrychis*. 4. *H. saxatile*.

arenaria Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1818
albâ White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1804
câpit-galli Flesh . . . 7, H. A. France . . . 1731
carpatia Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carpat. . . 1818
conferta Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1817
cornûs, 1 Red . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Caucasus . . 1816
Cristâ-galli Flesh . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1710
echinata Flesh . . . 6, H. Her. P. Calahria . . 1831
Fontâ-galli Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Tunis . . . 1820
glabra Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Podia . . . 1816
gracilis Pa. red . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1820
mareotica Pa. red . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1820
Michauxii, 2 Pa. red . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1820
montana Purple . . . 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1817
Pallâii Pa. yel. . . H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1820
petraâ Wht. red . . H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1818
procumbens Purple . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Iberia . . . 1819
ptolemæica Yellow . . . H. Her. P. Egypt . . 1816
radiata Pa. yel. . . H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1818
sativâ, 3 Pa. pink . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
saxatilis, 4 Li. yel. . . H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1790
supina Pa. red . . . H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1819
tanalicâ Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1817

ONOCLEË, Linn. From *onos*, a vessel, and *kleio*, to inclose; referring to the apparent capsules. *Linn.*

24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. These plants grow well in loam and peat, or on rock-work; they are increased by dividing at the roots, or by seeds.

obtusilobâtá . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812
sensibilis . . . Brown . 8, H. Her. P. Virginia . 1799

ONÓNSÛ, *Linn.* From *onos*, an ass, and *onemi*, to delight; some of these plants are said to be grateful to asses. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. All the plants belonging to this genus are of easy cultivation, and several of them are rather handsome when in flower. *Synonymes*: 1. *hircina*. 2. *spinosa, glabra*. 3. *fruticosa*. 4. *barbata*. 5. *Natria*. 6. *arvensis*. 7. *reclinata*.

Albá . . . White . 7, H. A. Barbary . 1823
angustissimá . . . Pink . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain . 1825
apará . . . Yellow . 9, H. B. Naples . 1834
arborescens . . . Red . 6, H. Ev. S. Barbary . 1829
aristá . . . Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. France . 1819
arragonensís . . . Yellow . 7, H. De. S. Spain . 1816
biflorá . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. Barbary . 1818
brachycarpá . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. Spain . 1823
brevidorá . . . Yellow . 8, H. A. S. Eur. . 1800
capensís . . . Purple . G. A. C. G. H. . 1800
capitatá . . . Yellow . 8, H. Ev. Tr. Spain . 1820
cuspidatá . . . Yellow . 6, H. Fer. P. Algiers . 1818
Denhárdtii . . . Yellow . 8, H. B. Naples . 1832
diffusá . . . Purple . 7, H. A. Italy . 1820
emarginatá . . . S. Ev. S. Maurit. . 1825
falcátá . . . Yellow . 7, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1818
fœtidá . . . Pink . 6, H. A. Morocco . 1818
fruticósá . . . Pink . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1680
 microphyllá, 3 Pur. red . 6, H. Ev. S. Arragon . 1817
geminiflorá . . . Purple . 7, H. A. Spain . 1817
glabrá . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . 1824
hirtá . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1799
hispanicá . . . Yellow . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . 1818
hispidá . . . Yellow . 7, F. Ev. S. Barbary . 1818
longifollá . . . Yellow . 7, F. Ev. S. Tenerife . 1816
minutissimá, 4 . . . Yellow . 6, F. B. S. France . 1818
oligophyllá . . . White . 7, H. A. Naples . 1823
parviflorá . . . White . 7, G. A. C. G. H. . 1818
pedunculáris . . . Whit. ro. . F. Ev. S. Tenerife . 1829
pendulá . . . Purple . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1818
pictá . . . Pur. yel. . F. Her. P. Barbary . 1820
procurrens . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . 1820
ramosissimá . . . Yellow . 7, F. Ev. S. Sicily . 1819
rotundifollá . . . Pink . 5, H. Ev. S. Pyrenees . 1370
aristá . . . Pink . 6, H. Ev. S.
scublá . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. Sicily . 1817
tribracteatá . . . Pink . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1800
tridentatá . . . Purple . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . 1752
villosá . . . Purple . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1820

alopeuroides, altissimá 1, antiquiorum 2, censisá, C. subaristatá, cernuá, Cheltrii, Colunná, crispá, nitissimá, monophyllá, nátria, ornithopodioidés, pinguis 5, pubescens, reclinatá, repens spinosá 6, S. albá, striatá 7, vaginális, variegatá, viscosá.

ONÓPÓRÓN, *Linn.* From *onos*, an ass, and *perdo*, to explode; referring to the supposed effects on the ass. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Rather interesting plants, of common cultivation.

acanthiflóm . . . Purple . 7, H. B. Britain . . .
acaulón . . . White . 7, H. B. Pyrenees . 1739
arabíeum . . . Purple . 7, H. B. S. Eur. . 1686
cyanoidés . . . White . 6, H. B. Caucasus . 1823
elatúm . . . Purple . 5, H. B. Greece . 1816
græcúm . . . Purple . 7, H. A. Levant . 1799
heteracanthúm . . . H. B.
illyriúm . . . Purple . 7, H. B. S. Eur. . 1640
macracanthúm . . . Purple . 7, H. A. Barbary . 1798
pyrenæicúm . . . White . 8, H. B. Pyrenees . 1820
tauríeum . . . Purple . 7, H. B. Tauria . 1800
uniflorúm . . . White . 7, H. B. Spain . 1826
viréns . . . Purple . 7, H. B. Montpel. . 1818
viscosúm . . . Purple . 7, H. B. S. Eur. . 1818

ONÓSMÁ, *Linn.* From *onos*, an ass, and *osme*, smell; said to be grateful to the ass. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. These are extremely pretty plants when in blossom, and are well adapted for growing on rock-work or wall-tops, in which places they should be sown, where they will afterwards maintain themselves if allowed to scatter their seeds. The stove and greenhouse species must be kept in pots. *Synonyme*: 1. *O. arenarium*.

divaricatúm . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1818
echioidés . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1693
arenárium, 1 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1804
gigantéum . . . Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Tauria . 1818
Gmelini . . . Striped . 6, H. Her. P. Altai . 1829
orientálé . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Levant . 1752
polyphyllúm . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . 1829

rigidúm . . . Pa. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . 1826
rupéstré . . . Yellow . 5, F. Her. P. Iberia . 1819
sericeúm . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Iberia . 1752
setosúm . . . Yellow . H. Her. P. Russia . 1838
simplicissimúm . . . Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1768
stellulatúm . . . Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1819
tauríeum . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1801
tinctoríum . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1826
tricerospérmúm . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Spain . 1824
triseríerúm . . . Yellow . S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1824

ONÓSMÓPÍŪM, *Michaux.* From *onosma*, and *oidos*, like; from the similarity of the plants to those of *Onosma*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Onosma*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Purshia hispida*. 2. *P. mollis*.

hispídum, 1 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759
mólle, 2 . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812

ONÓNGÉNÁ, *Persoon.* From *onyx*, a hoof, and *genas*, an offspring. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This minute autumnal species is found on decaying hoofs and horns of animals—*equini*.

OPAQEK, *Darck.* destitute of transparency.

OPÉGRÁPHÁ, *Persoon.* From *ope*, a chink, and *grapho*, to write; cracks upon the surface of the thallus. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These plants are found on the bark of trees, on stones, &c., at all seasons of the year—*calcárea, cerebriná, épipátiá, microscópicá, herpéticá, disparatá, maculáris, nimbsá, nólhá, diáphorá, persooniá, aporéá, sarigéná, stenocarpá, denigratá, sulcatá, tesseratá, venúsá, vulgátá.*

OPERA-GIRIS, see *Manfissá saltatoría*.

OPERCULÁRĪÁ, *Richard.* From *operculum*, a lid; in allusion to the operculate calyx. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Pretty plants, easily cultivated in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and young plants are obtained from cuttings under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *aspera, diphylla*.

asperá . . . White . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1790
hispidá, 1 . . . White . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1790
ocymifolía . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1824
sessiliflorá . . . White . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1824

OPERCULÁRĪÁ, see *Pómáx*.

OPERCULATE, covered with a lid.

OPÉRCŪLŪM, a lid.

OPERCULATED, covered with a lid.

OPHIOLÓSSŪM, *Ker.* From *ophis*, a serpent, and *glossa*, a tongue; the resemblance of the leaves. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ophioglossaceæ*. These ferns will grow well in a mixture of loam and peat, and may be increased by divisions of the roots, or seeds. The hardy kinds should be planted in a moist situation.

bulbósúm . . . Brown . 7, F. Tu. P. N. Amer. . . .
costátúm . . . Brown . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1820
graminéúm . . . Brown . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1820
lustánicúm . . . Brown . 6, H. Her. P. Portugal . 1816
petiolatúm . . . Brown . 3, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1820
reticulatúm . . . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1793
vulgátúm . . . Brown . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

OPHIOPÓGÓN, *Ker.* From *ophis*, a snake, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. An ornamental genus, thriving well in sandy loam and peat, and increased by dividing at the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *Convallaria japonica*.

jabáran . . . White . 7, F. Her. P. Japan . 1830
japónicús, 1 . . . Li. yel. . 6, F. Her. P. Japan . 1784
spicátús . . . Violet . 10, F. Her. P. Nepal . 1821

OPHIORHĪZÁ, *Forskahl.* From *ophis*, a snake, and *rhiza*, a root; Snake-root. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This shrub grows well in light loamy soil, and cuttings of the young wood root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat; it may also be increased by seeds.

Múngós . . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1820

OPHIÓXŪLÓN, *Burmamn.* From *ophis*, a serpent, and *xylon*, wood; alluding to the tortuous root and stems. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. This plant is rather pretty; for culture and propagation, see *St. phanthus*.

serpentínúm . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1690

OPHIURŪS, *Gartner.* From *ophis*, a snake, and *oura*, a tail. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Curious annual grasses, growing in any common garden soil. *Synonymes*: 1. *Rottboellia filiformis*. 2. *R. incurvata*. 3. *R. cylindrica, Moneria subulata, Leperturus cylindricus*.

| OPH | OPU | ORA | ORB |
|--|---|--------------------------|--|
| filiformis, 1 | Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Portugal . . . 1800 | decapitans | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1830 |
| incurvatus, 2 | Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Britain | decumaná | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1768 |
| subulátus, 3 | Apetal . . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . . 1806 | decumbens | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1835 |
| OPHRY'S, Linn. <i>Ophrys</i> is the Greek appellation for eyebrows, and is said to be applied to this genus because of the fringe of the inner sepals. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . The species of this genus are highly curious, and worth a place in every collection. They thrive best in a frame in a mixture of loam, peat, and chalk, broken small; the lights should be put on in very wet or frosty weather. It is advisable to have some turfy grass growing where they are planted, as they can only be increased from seeds, which are parasitic when young, and will lay hold of the grass when they first vegetate. They will ripen seed without difficulty if care be taken to rub the pollen on the stigma. The seeds should be sown as soon as ripe, and when come up sufficiently, to be transplanted to where they are to remain. | | | |
| apifera | Purple . . . 6, H. Ter. England | deglabris | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1731 |
| arachnifera | Brown . . . 6, H. Ter. England | eximá | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1830 |
| aranifera | Green . . . 5, H. Ter. England | ferox | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1817 |
| limbatá | Brown . . . 4, F. Ter. Rome 1826 | Ficus-India | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1731 |
| atrata | Grn. brn. . . 5, F. Ter. Gibraltar . . . 1825 | flexibilis | S. Ev. S. 1836 |
| fulcifera | Pur. grn. . . 6, H. Ter. England | foliosa | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1805 |
| lúca | Brown . . . 6, F. Ter. Gibraltar . . . 1825 | fragilis | H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1814 |
| latá | Yellow . . . 4, F. Ter. Spain 1818 | glomeratá | S. Ev. S. 1835 |
| muclifera | Purple . . . 5, H. Ter. England | grandis | S. Ev. S. 1835 |
| sclopax | Purple . . . 5, F. Ter. Italy 1825 | Hernandezii | Varieg. . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1827 |
| texturidinifera | Yel. brn. . . 4, F. Ter. Barbary . . . 1815 | Hitchcoci | S. Ev. S. 1825 |
| minor | Yel. brn. . . 4, F. Ter. N. Africa . . . 1824 | horizontalis | S. Ev. S. 1814 |
| OPHTEA, having the power of opium. | | | |
| OPLOTHÉCÁ, Nuttall. From <i>oplon</i> , armour, and <i>theca</i> , a sheath; in allusion to the appearance of the capsules. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceæ</i> . Ornamental plants, growing in loam and peat, and increased by cuttings. <i>O. floridana</i> is readily multiplied by divisions of the roots. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Gomphrena interrupta</i> . | | | |
| floridana | White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1824 | inermis | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1796 |
| interrupta, 1 | Green . . . 7, S. B. W. Ind. . . . 1733 | italica | S. Ev. S. 1835 |
| OPOPANAX, Koch. From <i>opon</i> , juice, <i>pan</i> , all, and <i>akos</i> , a remedy; the juice of the plant is supposed to cure all diseases. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . A plant of little beauty, and of easy cultivation; it is increased by seeds, or divisions at the roots. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Pastinaca Opopanax</i> . | | | |
| Chironium, 1 | Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1640 | Kleinii | S. Ev. S. 1836 |
| OPORINÁ, Don. From <i>oporinos</i> , autumnal; alluding to the time of flowering. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A mere herbaceous weed, growing in meadows, &c. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Apargia autumnalis</i> — <i>autumnalis</i> , 1. | | | |
| albicans | S. Ev. S. 1835 | lancoletá | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1796 |
| alpina | S. Ev. S. 1836 | lasiacanthá | S. Ev. S. 1795 |
| americana | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . 1835 | leptocaulis | S. Ev. S. 1836 |
| Amyleá | S. Ev. S. Naples 1825 | leucacanthá | White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1825 |
| andicolá | S. Ev. S. 1690 | leucotriché | S. Ev. S. Germany . . . 1836 |
| articulatá | S. Ev. S. 1836 | longispiná, 4 | S. Ev. S. Brazil 1829 |
| atallá | S. Ev. S. 1827 | longissimá | S. Ev. S. 1835 |
| aurantifera, 1 | Or. yel. . . S. Ev. S. Chile 1824 | maximá | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820 |
| Bonplandi | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil 1816 | mediá | Yellow . . 7, F. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1827 |
| brasiliensis | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil 1816 | megacanthá | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1835 |
| calceatá, 2 | S. Ev. S. 1836 | meniana | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1835 |
| candelabrifórmis | S. Ev. S. 1835 | microdasya | S. Ev. S. 1810 |
| clisóá | S. Ev. S. 1836 | missouriensis | Yellow . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1814 |
| clavarioides | S. Ev. S. 1836 | monacanthá | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1816 |
| cochinillifera | Red . . . 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1688 | myriacanthá | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1830 |
| corrugata | S. Ev. S. Chile 1824 | nigricans | Pink . . . 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1795 |
| crassa | S. Ev. S. Mexico 1817 | Parotá | S. Ev. S. Chile 1825 |
| curassavica | Yellow . . 6, S. Ev. S. Curassoa . . 1690 | parrulá | S. Ev. S. 1825 |
| elongata | S. Ev. S. 1690 | platycanthá | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. 1814 |
| longá | Yellow . . 6, S. Ev. S. Curassoa . . 1690 | polyanthá | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1811 |
| cylindrica | Scarlet . . S. Ev. S. Peru 1799 | psuedo-Tuná | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1814 |
| | | pubescens | S. Ev. S. 1811 |
| | | pusilla | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1805 |
| | | ramulifera | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1836 |
| | | rosea | Rose . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1830 |
| | | rubescens | S. Ev. S. Brazil 1828 |
| | | Sabini | S. Ev. S. 1835 |
| | | Salmii | S. Ev. S. 1837 |
| | | senilis | S. Ev. S. 1827 |
| | | sericea | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. Chile 1827 |
| | | spinulosá | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1732 |
| | | spinulifera | S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1836 |
| | | stapellá | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1830 |
| | | subinermis | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. 1819 |
| | | sulphurea | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. Chile 1827 |
| | | tomentosa | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820 |
| | | triacanthá | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1818 |
| | | tuberculata | Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. America . . . 1818 |
| | | Tuná | Pa. yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1731 |
| | | tunicata | S. Ev. S. 1836 |
| | | virgata | S. Ev. S. 1866 |
| | | vulgaris, 5 | Yellow . . 7, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1596 |
| ORACHE, see Atriplex. | | | |
| ORANGE-TREE, see Citrus. | | | |
| ORBĒL, Hanorth. From <i>orbis</i> , an orb; the orb in the centre of the flower is large and elevated. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i> . A genus of interesting plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Stapelia</i> . <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>Stapelia clypeata</i> , 2. <i>virgatata</i> , 3. <i>maculosa</i> , 4. <i>mutabilis</i> , 5. <i>rugosa</i> . | | | |
| angulá | Yel. str. . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 | maculosa, 3 | Brn. str. . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1804 |
| bifida | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1805 | margifera | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1805 |
| bifolia | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1806 | marmorata | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 |
| conspurcata | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795 | mixta | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| clypeata, 1 | 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 | mutabilis, 4 | Yel. str. . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823 |
| Curtisiá, 2 | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1690 | normalis | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821 |
| inodora | Yel. str. . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1788 | orbicularis | Yel. str. . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1799 |
| lepida | Grn. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1804 | pectá | Yel. str. . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1799 |
| maculosa, 3 | Brn. str. . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1804 | planiflora | Pa. yel. . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1805 |
| margifera | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1805 | quinqüentrivis | Yel. str. . 5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| marmorata | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 | retusa | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| mixta | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 | rugosa | Pa. str. . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1805 |
| mutabilis, 4 | Yel. str. . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823 | | |
| normalis | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821 | | |
| orbicularis | Yel. str. . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1799 | | |
| pecta | Yel. str. . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1799 | | |
| planiflora | Pa. yel. . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1805 | | |
| quinqüentrivis | Yel. str. . 5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 | | |
| retusa | Yel. str. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 | | |
| rugosa | Pa. str. . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1805 | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| variegatá | Yel. str. | 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1727 |
| Wendlandiáná, 5 | Yel. str. | 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| Woodfordiáná | | S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |

ORCIBULATE, circular, or spherical.

ORCIBULATELY-DEPRESSED, spherical, but depressed on the top.

ORCHALIS, see *Roccellá*.

ORCHIS, *Linn. Orchis*, testis; frequent shape in the roots. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Some of the species of this genus are well known, and require the same treatment as the genus *Ophrys*. *O. maculata*, and several others, grow best in peat soil. *Synonymes*: 1. *Orchis parviflora*. 2. *Gymnadenia angustifolia*. 3. *O. palustris*. 4. *O. tephrosanthos*. 5. *O. Rivini*. 6. *O. sulphurea*. 7. *O. Cyvillii*. 8. *O. Schleicheri*. 9. *Habenaria spectabilis*. 10. *O. similia*. 11. *O. tephrosanthos*.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------|------|
| acuminatá, 1 | Purple | 5, F. Ter. Barbary | 1815 |
| coriophorá | Brown | 6, H. Ter. Switzerl. | 1825 |
| foliozá | Purple | 5, F. Ter. Madeira | |
| fuscatá | Brown | 6, H. Ter. England | |
| fuscascens | Green | 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. | 1831 |
| globosá | Purple | 6, H. Ter. Austria | 1792 |
| hirciná | Brown | 6, H. Ter. England | |
| ibericá, 2 | White | 6, H. Ter. Caucasus | 1819 |
| latifoliá | Pink | 6, H. Ter. Britain | |
| laxiflorá, 3 | Purple | 6, H. Ter. Europe | 1820 |
| longibracteatá | Purple | 5, F. Ter. Sicily | 1818 |
| longicornis | Purple | 5, F. Ter. Barbary | 1815 |
| macrá, 4 | Pa. pur. | 5, H. Ter. Britain | |
| maculatá | Flesh | 6, H. Ter. Britain | |
| masculá | Purple | 5, H. Ter. Britain | |
| militaris | Purple | 5, H. Ter. Switzerl. | 1825 |
| vetrá, 5 | Purple | 5, H. Ter. Switzerl. | 1825 |
| morió | Purple | 5, H. Ter. Britain | |
| pállens, 6 | Pa. yel. | 5, H. Ter. Switzerl. | 1825 |
| papilionacéa | Purple | 4, H. Ter. Rome | 1788 |
| provincialis, 7 | Pur. yel. | 6, H. Ter. Switzerl. | 1825 |
| pusciflora | Purple | 7, H. Ter. Italy | 1825 |
| pseudo-sambuciná | Purple | 4, H. Ter. Italy | 1828 |
| quadripunctatá | Purple | 4, H. Ter. Italy | 1828 |
| sacocatá | Purple | 4, H. Ter. Sicily | 1828 |
| sambuciná, 8 | Yellow | 4, H. Ter. Switzerl. | 1825 |
| specabilis, 9 | Pink | 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. | 1801 |
| tephrosanthos, 10 | Purple | 4, H. Ter. England | |
| undulatá | Pa. pur. | 12, F. Ter. Sicily | 1818 |
| undulatifoliá, 11 | Pa. pur. | 5, H. Ter. Britain | |
| usulatá | Purple | 5, H. Ter. England | |
| variegatá | Pa. pur. | 5, H. Ter. S. Eur. | 1818 |

ORPICEA, an opening.

ORIGANUM, *Linn.* From *oros*, a mountain, and *ganos*, joy; in allusion to the habitation of the plants. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. *Marjoram* is a genus of well-known and easily cultivated plants; they grow in any light dry soil. The shrubby kinds are increased by cuttings or slips; the herbaceous species by dividing at the roots. *O. Dictamnus* is said to be tonic and stimulant. *Synonymes*: 1. *O. stoloniferum*. 2. *O. humile*. 3. *O. creticum*. 4. *O. megastachyum*. 4. *O. oblongatum*. 4. *O. virens*.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|------|
| egyptiacum | Pink | 7, F. Ev. S. Egypt | 1731 |
| Dictamnus | Pink | 7, F. Ev. S. Egypt | 1551 |
| heracleoticum | White | 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1640 |
| Márú | Pink | 6, F. Ev. S. | |
| normale | Blbe | 6, H. Her. P. Nepal | 1819 |
| spicilegum | Pink | 8, F. Ev. S. Levant | 1699 |
| Tourneforti | Pink | 8, F. Ev. S. Arnorgos | 1788 |
| vulgáre, 1 | Pink | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| floré-albo | White | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| humile, 2 | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Asia | 1818 |
| prismaticum, 3 | White | 7, H. Her. P. Mediter. | |
| viens, 4 | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Portugal | |

ORLAYÁ, *Hoffmann*. In honour of John Orlay, M.D., secretary to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Moscow. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Worthless plants. The seed should be sown in the open ground in spring. *Synonymes*: 1. *Caucalis grandiflora*. 2. *C. maritima*. 3. *platycarpus*—*grandiflora* 1, *maritima* 2, *platycarpus*.

ORMOCARPUM, *P. Browne*. From *ormos*, a neck, and *karpos*, a fruit; the pods are jointed, and appear like a necklace. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. For the culture and propagation of this plant, see *Pectitia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hedysarum sennoides*—*sennoides*.

ORMOSIÁ, *Jackson*. From *ormos*, a neck; the seeds of *O. coccinea* are strung for necklaces; they are red, and have a black spot at one end. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Ornamental trees, requiring to be treated the same as the stove species of *Edwardsia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Robinia coccinea*.

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| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| coccinéa, 1 | Blue | 7, S. Ev. T. Guiana | 1823 |
| dasyacarpa | Blue | 6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1793 |

ORNITHIDIUM, *Salisbury*. From *ornis*, a bird, and *eidos*, like; the upper lip of the stigma is beak-like. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is a genus of rather interesting plants; for culture and propagation, see *Burlingtonia*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|------|
| album | White | 9, S. Epi. Trinidad | 1833 |
| coccineum | Scarlet | 6, S. Epi. Martinique | 1790 |

ORNITHOEPHALUS, *Hooker*. From *ornis*, a bird, and *kephale*, a head; the column resembles a bird's head. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A curious little epiphyte, requiring precisely the same treatment as the genus *Burlingtonia*.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|---------------------|------|
| gladiatus | Green | 5, S. Epi. Trinidad | 1823 |
| trichorhizus | Straw | 4, S. Epi. Trinidad | 1835 |

ORNITHOGALUM, From *ornis*, a bird, and *gala*, milk. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. An ornamental genus of plants, thriving well in sandy loam and peat; they require very little or no water when dormant, and are increased by offsets from the bulbs. When any of the tender kinds are planted out in the open border, they should be taken up in autumn, and placed in a dry room free from frost, and planted out again early in spring. *Synonyme*: 1. *Scilla maritima*.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------|
| allicium | White | 9, G. Bl. P. Chile | 1821 |
| alvum | White | 5, F. Bl. P. Egypt | 1659 |
| auréum | Yellow | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| barbatum | White | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| Bergii | Wh. grn. | 3, G. Bl. P. | 1816 |
| biflorum | White | 4, G. Bl. P. Peru | 1832 |
| bifolium | White | 8, G. Bl. P. Chile | 1831 |
| brachystachys | White | 3, G. Bl. P. Dahuria | 1821 |
| bulbiferum | White | 4, H. Bl. P. Russia | 1821 |
| caudatum | Wh. grn. | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| chloroticum | Grn. wht. | 7, G. Bl. P. Valparaiso | 1834 |
| clitatum | White | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| coarctatum | Wh. grn. | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1804 |
| comosum | White | 7, H. Bl. P. Austria | 1596 |
| concinnum | White | 5, F. Bl. P. Portugal | 1797 |
| conicum | Wh. grn. | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| corymbosum | Wh. grn. | 5, F. Bl. P. Chile | 1823 |
| crenulatum | White | 4, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| elatum | White | 3, F. Bl. P. Egypt | 1804 |
| exsepium | White | 5, H. Bl. P. Italy | 1824 |
| fimbriatum | White | 2, H. Bl. P. Crimea | 1820 |
| flavissimum | Yellow | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1804 |
| fuscatum | Light | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| gemmiferum | Grash. wht. | 6, G. Bl. P. Lima | |
| hispidum | White | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| ixioides | White | 5, F. Bl. P. California | 1796 |
| juncifolium | White | 7, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| lacteum | White | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| latifolium | White | 6, F. Bl. P. Egypt | 1629 |
| longibracteatum | White | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1817 |
| marginatum | White | 5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| miniatum | Yellow | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1796 |
| montanum | White | 6, H. Bl. P. Italy | 1824 |
| narbonensé | White | 7, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1810 |
| niveum | White | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| notatum | White | 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| nutans | White | 6, H. Bl. P. Britain | |
| odoratum | Pa. yel. | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| ovatum | White | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| pilosum | White | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1826 |
| polyphyllum | White | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| prasinum | Green | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| pyramidalé | White | 6, H. Bl. P. Spain | 1752 |
| pyrenicum | Green | 6, G. Bl. P. England | |
| refractum | White | 5, H. Bl. P. Hungary | 1820 |
| revolutum | White | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| rupestré | White | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| secundum | White | 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1826 |
| selloides | White | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| Squilla, 1 | White | 5, F. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1829 |
| stachyoides | Ll. vel. | 8, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | 1771 |
| suaveolens | White | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1826 |
| tenellum | White | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| tenusifolium | White | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| thyrsoides | Yellow | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1757 |
| flavescens | Yellow | 6, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| trigynum | Wh. grn. | 6, F. Bl. P. | 1825 |
| umbellatum | White | 5, H. Bl. P. England | |
| unifolium | Green | 6, G. Bl. P. Gibraltar | 1805 |
| viens | White | 6, G. Bl. P. Del. Bay | 1823 |

ORNITHOGLOSSUM, *Salisbury*. From *ornis*, a bird, and *glossa*, a tongue; resemblance of the petals. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceae*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Ornithogalum*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Melanthium viride*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| undulatum | Green | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| viride, 1 | Green | 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1788 |

ORN ORP

ORNITHOPŪS, Linn. From *ornithos*, a bird, and *pous*, a foot; the pods are like the claws of a bird. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Plants of very little beauty. The seed should be sown in the open ground in spring. *Synonyme*: 1. *O. perpusillus intermedius*.

compressā . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1737
perpusillus . . . Red wht. . . 7, H. A. Britain . . .
nodosus . . . Wht. red . . . 6, H. Tr. A. Britain . . .
sativus, 1 . . . Violet . . . 6, H. A. Portugal . . . 1818

ORNŪS, Scopoli. *Oren*, Hebrew, *orcinos*, Greek, *ornus*, Latin; names for the wild ash. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceae*. All the species of Flowering Ash are ornamental and useful; they are easily cultivated, and may be raised from seeds, as those of *Frazinus*, or they may be increased by budding or grafting on the common ash. *Synonyme*: 1. *Frazinus striata*.

americanā . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820
europaea . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Italy . . . 1730
floribunda . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1822
rotundifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Italy . . . 1697
striata, 1 . . . Whitish . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1818

OROBANCHĒ, Linn. From *orobos*, vetch, and *ancho*, to strangle; supposed to kill the plants on which it grows. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Orobanchaceae*. The Broom Rape is a genus of curious parasitical plants, none of which are properly cultivable. *O. major* is powerfully astringent.

catyophyllaeā . . . Parasite. England . . .
coeruleā . . . Blue . . . 7, Parasite. Britain . . .
elastor . . . Yellow . . . 8, Parasite. Britain . . .
major . . . Brown . . . 6, Parasite. Britain . . .
minor . . . Yel. wht. . . 7, Parasite. Britain . . .
ramosa . . . Br. pur. . . 8, Parasite. Britain . . .
ruba . . . Red . . . 8, Parasite. Britain . . .

OROBŪS, Linn. From *oro*, to excite, and *bous*, an ox; the *Orobos* of Theophrastus was the name of a plant used for fattening oxen. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. The plants of this genus deserve to have a place in every flower-border, on account of their very elegant pea-blossoms. Any light soil suits them, and they are readily increased by dividing the plants at the roots in spring, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: *O. Gmelini*.

albus . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1794
alpicstris . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1817
americanus . . . Pa. pur. . . G. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1731
angustifolius . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1766
atropurpureus . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Algiers . . . 1826
auriculatus . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1818
canescens . . . Wht blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . . 1816
coccineus . . . Scarlet . . . 4, H. Her. P. Vera Cruz . . .
unijugus . . . Scarlet . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .
divaricatus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1816
erectus . . . Yel. red . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .
Fischeri . . . Purple . . . 4, H. Her. Cr. Siberia . . .
formosus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1818
hirvatus . . . Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. Thrace . . . 1822
humilis . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Daburia . . . 1825
Jordani . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Luceania . . . 1830
lacteus, 1 . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1820
lappigatus . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1820
lathyroides . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1758
laxiflorus . . . Violet . . . 6, H. Her. P. Candia . . . 1820
luteus . . . Ll. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1759
multiflorus . . . Pa. red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1820
niger . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
ochroleucus . . . Yel. wht. . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1816
pallidus . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1823
pucciflorus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1820
pisiformis . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1822
pyrenaeus . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1699
saxatilis . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. S. France . . . 1820
sylvaticus . . . Cr. pur. . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
tenuifolius . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1810
Tournefortii . . . Yel. pur. . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1821
tuberosus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
variegatus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1821
viridis . . . Yel. red . . . 4, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1759
venetus . . . Purple . . . 4, H. Her. P. Germany . . .
venosus . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820
vernus . . . Purple . . . 3, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1629
carnatus . . . Flesh . . . 3, H. Her. P. . .
vicioides . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1819

ORONTIUM. Adopted from the Greek by Linnaeus. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Araceae*. A curious aquatic, of easy culture.

aquaticum . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. . . 1775

ORPINE, see *Telephium*.
 ORPINE, see *Sedum Telephium*.

ORT OSM

ORTHOIĀ, Linn. In honour of Casimir Gomez de Ortega, once professor of botany at Madrid. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceae*. These plants should be grown on rock-work, or in pots well drained, in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; they may be increased by cuttings or seeds.

dichotoma . . . Apetal . . . 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1820
hispanica . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1768

ORTHOCĒRĀS, R. Brown. From *orthos*, straight, and *keras*, a horn; in allusion to the appearance of the outer sepals. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A curious little plant, requiring the same treatment as the genus *Disa*.

striatum . . . G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1826

ORTHOPOGON, R. Brown. From *orthos*, straight, and *pogon*, a beard. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. These plants require the same treatment as other stove biennials. *Synonymes*: 1. *Oplismenus africanus*. 2. *Orthopogon loliaceus*.

hirtellus . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. W. Ind. . . 1795
africanus 1, *bromoides* 2, *Burmenni*, *compositus*, *undulatifolius*.

ORTHOTRICHUM, Hedwig. From *orthos*, straight, and *thrix*, a hair; teeth of the peristome. Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Muscic*. An extensive genus of very minute plants, found on rocks, trunks of trees, &c. *Synonymes*: 1. *O. nudum*, *O. anomalum*, *O. aristatum*—*affine*, *majus*, *pumilum*, *anomulum*, *crispum*, *cupulatum* 1, *diaphanum* 2, *Drummondii*, *Hutchinsii*, *Ludwigii*, *Lyellii*, *pulchellum*, *reticulare*, *rupicola*, *speciosum*, *striatum*.

ORTHOSANTUS, Sweet. From *orthos*, morning, and *anthos*, a flower; time of flowering. Linn. 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. This is a very pretty plant, growing well in an equal mixture of loam and peat, and may be increased by offsets from the roots, or by seeds.

multiflorus . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820

ORYZĀ, Linn. Derived from the Arabic name, *eruz*. Linn. 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. The species of *Oryza*, or Rice, should be sown in a pan or cistern of water, and kept in the stove.

latifolia . . . Apetal . . . 8, Grass. S. Amer. . . 1820
nepalensis . . . Apetal . . . 8, Grass. Nepal . . . 1818
sativa . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1596

ORYZOPSIS, Richard. From *oryza*, rice, and *opsis*, appearance. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. This species grows in any common soil, and is increased by divisions.

asperifolia . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1822

OSAGE-APPLE, see *Maclura*.

OSBECKIĀ, Linn. In honour of Peter Osbeck, a Swedish clergyman and naturalist. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. These shrubs are well worth cultivating on account of their beautiful flowers; for culture and propagation, see *Melastoma*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Melastomum osbeckioides*. 2. *Pteroma glomerata*. 3. *Rhexia glomerata*. 4. *Melastoma nepalensis*.

canescens . . . S. De. S. . . 1838
chinensis, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1818
glomerata, 2 . . . Pink . . . 7, S. De. S. Trinidad . . . 1818
albiflora, 3 . . . White . . . 1, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1821
nepalensis, 4 . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1821
albiflora . . . White . . . 8, S. De. S. Nepal . . . 1829
stellata . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1820
zeylanica . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1799

OSCILLATORĀ, Vauch. Plants having an oscillatory motion. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Minute plants, found on stones in rivers, pools, &c. *Synonyme*: 1. *rupestris*—*alata*, *autumnale*, *vaginata*, *contorta*, *corticum*, *cyanea*, *decorata*, *limbata* 1, *limosa*, *littoralis*, *nigra*, *ochracea*, *spadicea*, *spiralis*, *splendida*, *subnata*, *tenuis*, *tenusissima*, *turfosa*.

OSIER, see *Salix viminalis*.

OSMIRE, Cassini. From *osme*, perfume; strong smell of camphor. Linn. 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Ornamental plants, thriving in any rich light soil, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass.

bellidistramis . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
camphorata . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794
dentata . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820

OSMUNDĀ, Linn. From *Osmunder*, one of the names of Thor, a Celtic deity. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Osmundaceae*. Ornamental ferns, of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *regalis*.

OSS

OUT

OVA

OXA

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| ainnamómé . . . | Brown | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1772 |
| Claytoniáná . . . | Brown | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1772 |
| gráciáll . . . | Brown | 6, H. Her. P. | 1827 |
| interrúptá . . . | Brown | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| palústriá . . . | Brown | H. Her. P. | 1831 |
| regállis . . . | Brown | 7, H. Her. P. Britsin. | |
| speciábilis, 1 . . . | Brown | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |

OSTIFIED, becoming like bone.

OSTIOPÉRMŪM, *Linn.* From *osteon*, a bone, and *sperma*, a seed; hardness of the seeds. *Linn* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Ornamental shrubs; for culture and propagation, see *Osmites*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Bidens catenulacea*.

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|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| cæruléúm . . . | Blue | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| calenduláccúm, 1 . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| corymbosúm . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| illicifóllúm . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| incánúm . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1815 |
| moniliférúm . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1714 |
| nívécúm . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| perfoliátúm . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| pisiférúm . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1757 |
| polygaloidés . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| rigidúm . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| spinescens . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| spinosúm . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1730 |

OSTÉRICŪM, *Hoffmann*. The meaning is not known. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbellifera*. For the culture of this plant, see *Opanax*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Angelica pratensis pratensis*.

OSTRYÁ, *Michaux*. From *ostroya*, a scale; in allusion to the scaly catkins. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Cupulifera*. The species of Hop Hornbeam attain a good size, and are increased by layers or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Carpinus Ostrya*.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| virginéá . . . | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1622 |
| ulgáris, 1 . . . | Apetal | 5, H. De. T. Italy | 1724 |

OSWEGO-TEA, see *Monarda didyma*.

OSYRIS, *Linn.* From *ozos*, a branch; numerous plant branches. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Santalacea*. This plant grows well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass.

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------------------|------|
| albá | White | F. Ev. S. S. Eur. | 1739 |
|----------------|-------|-------------------|------|

OTAHEITE-APPLE, see *Spondias dulcis*.

OTAHEITE-CHESTNUT, see *Inocarpus*.

OTAHEITE-MYRTLE, see *Securinegá*.

OTANTHŪS, *Link*. From *ous*, an ear, and *anthos*, a flower; appendages at the base of the florets. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A pretty plant, growing well in sandy loam; and cuttings planted in a shady border in sand will soon root. *Synonymes*: 1. *Diotis candidissima*, *Santolina maritima*. *maritímus*, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. England . . .

OTHÖNNÁ, *Linn.* From *othone*, linen; alluding to the downy clothing of the original plant. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Ornamental plants. *O. Tagetes* must be treated as other greenhouse annuals; the others may all be referred to *Osmites*, for culture, &c. *Synonyme*: 1. *O. flabellifolia*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|------------------------|------|
| abrotanifóliá . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1692 |
| arborescens . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1723 |
| Athanásié . . . | Yellow | 1, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1775 |
| bulbosá . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| caecalioidés . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| cheirifoliá . . . | Yellow | 5, F. Ev. Cr. Barbary | 1752 |
| coronopifóliá . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| crassifoliá . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1710 |
| dentulátá . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| digitáta . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| ericoidés . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| filiculis . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| fulvifóllis . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| heterophyllá . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| linguá . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| linifoliá . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| parviflorá . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1704 |
| pectinátá . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| perfoliátá . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| pinatá . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| pinatifidá . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| retrofractá . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| Tagetés . . . | Yellow | 5, G. A. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| tenuissimá . . . | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1759 |
| virginéá . . . | Yellow | 10, G. Ev. S. Africa | 1821 |

OUTĒÁ, *Aublet*. *Joulay* is the name of the species in Guiana. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. These trees grow in sandy loam; and cuttings of

the ripened wood root in sand, plunged in heat, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Macrotabium bijugum*. *bijuga*, 1 S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1823
guianensis S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1825

ŪVÁ, the eggs of anything.

ŪVAL, having the figure of an ellipse.

ŪVÁRICŪM, or **ŪVARY**, the part of the flower in which the young seeds are contained.

ŪVATE, egg-shaped.

ŪVATE, when joined by a hyphen to another word, signifies a form between the two, as *ovate-cordate*, *ovate*, and *heart-shaped*.

ŪVERLAPPING; when the margin of one thing lies upon that of another, it is said to overlap.

ŪVOID, egg-like.

ŪVULES, the young seeds of plants contained in the ovarium.

ŪXÁIIS, *Linn.* From *oxyis*, acid; the leaves have an acid taste. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Oxalidaceæ*. Most of the plants of this genus deserve cultivating on account of their very pretty blossoms, which are produced in great abundance. The stove, greenhouse, and frame species, thrive well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; they should not be watered after they have done flowering until they begin to grow afresh. The shrubby kinds may be increased by cuttings or seeds; the herbaceous fibrous-rooted ones by dividing the plants at the roots, or by seeds, the bulbous-rooted species by offsets. Most of those marked greenhouse may be grown in a frame, only they must be protected from frost in winter. The hardy species should be planted in a shady border, where they will grow and flower very freely. The seeds of the hardy annual species should be sown in the open border in spring. *O. Acetosella* contains pure oxalic acid, and several species are used in Brazil against malignant fevers. *Synonymes*: 1. *caprina*. 2. *arracacha*. 3. *rubens*. 4. *floribunda*. 5. *Martiana*. 6. *rosea*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|------|
| Acetosellä . . . | White | 5, H. Bl. P. Britain | |
| albá | White | 5, H. Bl. P. America | 1836 |
| ambigüá . . . | White | 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| americáná . . . | White | 4, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. | |
| areuátá . . . | Violet | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| asininá . . . | Yellow | 11, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1792 |
| Borrelieř . . . | Pa. red | 9, S. Ev. S. Carceas | 1824 |
| bifidá | Violet | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| bi-punctatá . . . | Lilac | 5, G. Bl. P. Brazil | 1825 |
| Bowieř | Crimson | 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| brasilienšis . . . | Rose | 10, G. Bl. P. Brazil | 1829 |
| breviscópá . . . | White | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| Burmánni . . . | Purple | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| carlescens . . . | Purple | 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| capriná . . . | Flesh | 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| cernošá . . . | Yellow | 10, G. Bl. P. Chile | 1826 |
| cernošá, 1 . . . | Yellow | 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1757 |
| chinensis . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Ev. Tr. China | |
| ciliáris | Purple | 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| Commersónii . . . | Yellow | 10, G. Bl. P. Brazil | |
| compressá . . . | Yellow | 12, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| convexulá . . . | Pink | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| corniculatá . . . | Yellow | 8, H. A. Britain | |
| crenatá, 2 . . . | Yellow | 9, G. Tu. P. Lima | 1829 |
| crispá | White | 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| cruciatá . . . | Purple | 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1826 |
| Cummingii . . . | Golden | 9, F. Her. P. Chile | 1831 |
| euneatá . . . | Yel. wht. | 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| euneifoliá . . . | White | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| cóprea | Copper | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| Darwalliáná . . . | F. Bl. P. | | |
| dentatá . . . | Flesh | 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| Doppel | Red | 6, G. Bl. P. Mexico | 1827 |
| Dillénii | Copper | H. A. America | 1798 |
| floridá | Yellow | H. A. America | 1798 |
| distichá . . . | Pa. yel. | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| divergens . . . | White | 7, F. Bl. P. Mexico | 1829 |
| elongatá . . . | White | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| amóná | Copper | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| fabefoliá . . . | Red | 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| falláx | Yellow | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| ferruginatá . . . | Yellow | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| filiculis . . . | Violet | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1815 |
| filifoliá . . . | Pink | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| flabellifoliá . . . | Yel. red | 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| flacídá | Wh. red | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| flává | Yellow | 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1775 |
| flóre-pléno . . . | Yellow | 3, G. Bl. P. | |
| floribandá . . . | Red | 7, G. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1827 |
| fruticósá . . . | Yellow | 12, S. Ev. S. Rio Jan. | 1817 |
| fulgídá | Crimson | 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| fuscátá | Red | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| fuscátá | Yellow | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------|
| geniculātā | Yellow | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | |
| glabrā | Purple | 5, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| glandulosā | White | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| hirtā | Lilac | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| hirtellā | Red | 3, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| incarnātā | Flesh | 5, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1739 |
| laburnifoliā | Yellow | 9, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| laevigatā | Purple | 6, H. | A. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| lanatā | White | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| lanceifoliā | Yellow | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| lateriflorā | Purple | 3, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| laxulā | White | 11, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| lepidā | White | 5, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| leporinā | White | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| linetris | White | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| lividā | Flesh | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| lobatā | Yellow | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| lupinifoliā | Yellow | 9, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| luteolā | Yellow | 5, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| Lyoni | Yellow | 8, H. Her. | P. N. Amer. | 1816 |
| macrophyllā | Yellow | 6, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| macrostylis | Purple | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| marginatā | White | 11, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| Martianā | Yellow | 7, S. Her. | P. Brazil | 1829 |
| maritima | Pa. rose | 9, G. Bl. | P. France | 1810 |
| microphyllā, 3 | Pa. red | G. | A. N. S. W. | |
| miniātā | Vermil. | 5, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| monophyllā | Yellow | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| multiflorā | Lilac | 2, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| nātās | White | 10, G. Aq. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| obtusā | White | 9, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| papilionatā | Varieg. | G. Bl. | P. Brazil | 1819 |
| pectinatā | Yellow | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| pentaphyllā | Pink | 6, F. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| perennans | Yellow | 7, G. Her. | P. N. S. W. | |
| Pittō | Orange | 6, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| Plumieri | Yellow | S. Ev. S. | Amer. | 1823 |
| polyphyllā | Pa. pur. | 5, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| pulehiellā | White | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| punctatā | Purple | 5, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| purpuratā | Pa. pur. | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| purpureā | Purple | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| purullā | Pa. red | 5, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| reclinatā | Pink | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| repens | Yellow | 5, G. Her. | P. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| reptatris | Flesh | 11, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| roseacē | Pink | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| rosē, 4 | Rose | 3, G. Her. | P. Chile | 1826 |
| rostratā | Pur. vio. | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| rubellā | Pink | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| rubro-flavā | Red yel. | 6, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| sanguinolē | Yellow | 11, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| secundā | Lilac | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| sericē | Yellow | 5, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| speciosā | Purple | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1690 |
| strictā | Yellow | 7, H. Her. | P. N. Amer. | 1658 |
| strimōidā | White | 12, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| sulphureā | Pa. yel. | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| sylvestris | White | 2, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | |
| tenellā | Lilac | 5, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| tendrā | Yellow | 5, G. Bl. | P. Brazil | 1826 |
| tetraphyllā | Purple | 6, G. Bl. | P. Mexico | 1790 |
| tenusifoliā | Wh. red | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| tomentosā | White | 5, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| tortuosā | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. | S. Chile | 1825 |
| triciōr | Wh. red | 11, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| tubiflorā | Pink | 11, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| undulatā | Lilac | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| urbitā, 5 | White | 8, G. Her. | P. Brazil | 1828 |
| variabilis | Wh. red | 11, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| grandiflorā | White | 11, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| Simsii, 6 | White | 11, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| venosā | Vio. yel. | 10, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| versicolōr. | Crimson | 2, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| violacē | Violet | 5, H. Bl. | P. N. Amer. | 1772 |
| virginē | White | 4, G. Bl. | P. C. G. H. | 1820 |

OXEVE, see *Buphthalmum*.

OXEVE DAISY, see *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

OXELV, *Hooker*. In honour of Mr. Oxley, late surveyor-general of New South Wales. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cedrelaceae*. A fine tree, attaining the height of one hundred feet; it should be grown in loam, peat, and sand, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, provided the leaves are not shortened.

xanthoxylon . . . G. Ev. T. N. Hall . 1828

OX-LIP, see *Primula elatior*.

OXHORN, see *Bucida Buceras*.

OXHONGER, see *Pteris*.

OXYANTHUS, *Decandolle*. From *oxys*, acute, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. An ornamental plant; for culture and propagation, see the stove species of *Gardenia*.

speciosus . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. Leone . 1789

OXYBAPHUS, *Jussieu*. From *oxys*, acid, and *baphe*,

dyer's-colour. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctagineae*. This is a genus of curious plants, which succeed well in the open border in summer, but they should be taken up in autumn, and laid up in a dry room out of the reach of frost; they are readily increased by seeds, which ripen in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1. *Alkonia linearis*, *Calyptenia angustifolia*. 2. *A. nyctaginea*. 3. *A. pilosa*.

| | | | | |
|----------------|--------|---------------|-------------|------|
| aggregatus | Pink | 7, F. Her. | P. N. Spain | 1811 |
| angustifolius | Purple | 8, H. De. Cr. | Louisiana | 1819 |
| Cervantesii | Purple | 6, F. Ev. Tr. | Mexico | 1823 |
| chilensis | Lilac | 9, H. Her. P. | Chile | 1832 |
| decumbens | Purple | 8, H. De. Cr. | Missouri | 1818 |
| expansus | Purple | 7, F. Ev. Tr. | Peru | 1819 |
| glaberrimus | Purple | 7, F. Her. P. | N. Spain | 1811 |
| hirsutus | Purple | 8, H. De. Cr. | Louisiana | 1812 |
| nyctagineus, 2 | Purple | 8, H. De. Cr. | Missouri | 1823 |
| ovoides | Purple | 8, H. Ev. Tr. | Peru | 1820 |
| plisatus, 3 | Purple | 8, H. De. Cr. | Missouri | 1812 |
| viscosus | Purple | 7, F. Her. P. | Peru | 1793 |

OXYBOCCUS, *Richard*. From *oxys*, sharp, and *kokkos*, a berry; sharp acid taste of the berries. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceae*. The Cranberry is a well-known genus of plants. *O. palustris* grows in most turfy mossy bogs in the mountainous parts of Britain, the berries being very much sought after. When the plants are grown for the sake of the fruit, they should be planted on an artificial bog, but when grown only for having specimens, they will do in pots well drained, and filled with peat and sand, with some sphagnum moss about their roots, and placed in pans of water. *Synonymes*: 1. *O. erythrocarpus*. 2. *Vaccinium macrocarpus*. 3. *V. Oxyccoccus*.

| | | | |
|----------------|------|------------------------|------|
| erectus, 1 | Pink | 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1806 |
| macrocarpus, 2 | Pink | 5, H. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. | 1760 |
| variegatus | Pink | 5, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens | |
| palustris, 3 | Pink | 5, H. Ev. Britain | |

OXYLOMUM, *Botanical Repository*. From *oxys*, sharp, and *lobos*, a pod; the legumes are furnished with a sharp pod. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Podolobium*.

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------------------|------|
| arborescens | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | 1805 |
| capitatum | Yellow | G. Ev. S. Swan R. | |
| cordifolium | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1807 |
| ellipticum | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | 1805 |
| ferruginum | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| obtusifolium | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| Pultenaei | Drk. or. | 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| retosum | Orange | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| spinosum | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 |

OXYPETALUM, *R. Brown*. From *oxys*, sharp, and *petala*, a petal. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. An interesting plant, growing in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

appendiculatum . . . S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . 1823

OXYRIA, *Hill*. From *oxys*, acid. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceae*. The Mountain Sorrel grows well in common garden soil, and is increased by dividing at the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Rumex digynus*. 2. *O. reniformis*.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------------------|--|
| reniformis, 1 | Green | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| americanus, 2 | Green | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |

OXYSTELMA, *R. Brown*. From *oxys*, sharp, and *stelma*, a crown; the foliage of the corona is acute. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. An ornamental plant; for culture and propagation, see *Oxypetalum*.

esculentum . . . Yellow . S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . 1816

OXYTROPIS, *Decandolle*. From *oxys*, sharp, and *tropis*, a keel; flowers ending in a mucrone at the apex of the keel. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. These plants are very handsome when in flower, and are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, or the front of flower-borders. The seed should be sown where the plants are intended to grow, as they seldom thrive after transplanting. The rarer kinds may be grown in pots well drained, in a mixture of peat, sand, and a little loam, and treated as other alpine plants. *Synonymes*: 1. *Astragalus Halleri*. 2. *O. Gmelini*. 3. *Astragalus montanus*. 4. *A. dahuricus*. 5. *A. uralensis*, *O. sordida*.

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------------------|------|
| ambigua | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1817 |
| argyrophyllus | Purple | H. Her. P. | 1831 |
| brevirostris | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1802 |
| campestris | Pa. yel. | 6, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| cyanea | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1818 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| dealbata . . . | Purple | . 7, H. Her. P. | Caucasus | . 1803 |
| deflexa . . . | Purple | . 6, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1800 |
| dichoptera . . . | Blue | . 6, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1815 |
| Fischeri . . . | Blue | . 7, H. Her. P. | Altai | . 1817 |
| fœtidâ, 1 . . . | Pa. yel. | . 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | . 1819 |
| glabra . . . | Purple | . 7, H. Her. P. | Dahuria | . 1823 |
| grandiflora . . . | Red | . 6, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1820 |
| leptopterâ . . . | Blue | . 6, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1818 |
| Lamberti . . . | Purple | . 8, H. Her. P. | Missouri | . 1811 |
| leptophyllâ . . . | Red | . 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1818 |
| longirostrâ, 2 . . . | Purple | . H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1820 |
| microphyllâ . . . | Pa. yel. | . 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1819 |
| montana, 3 . . . | Purple | . 7, H. Her. P. | Austria | . 1581 |
| myriophyllâ . . . | Pur. wht. | . 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1818 |
| oxyphyllâ . . . | Purple | . 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1816 |
| Pallasii . . . | Pa. yel. | . 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1818 |
| pilosâ . . . | Pa. yel. | . 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1732 |
| prostratâ, 4 . . . | Blue wht. | . 7, H. De. Tr. | Siberia | . 1820 |
| songaricâ . . . | Violet | . 6, H. Her. P. | Altai | . 1824 |
| suphureâ . . . | Cream | . 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1820 |
| uncatâ . . . | White | . 7, H. Her. P. | Aleppo | . 1768 |
| uranensis, 5 . . . | Purple | . 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1800 |
| verticillaris . . . | Blue wht. | . 7, H. Her. P. | Siberia | . 1819 |
| viscidâ . . . | White | . 7, H. Her. P. | Switzerl. | . 1817 |

OXYŪRâ, Decandolle. Supposed to be from *oxys*, sharp,

and *oura*, a tail; but the application is not evident. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. An ornamental plant, having somewhat the appearance of *Chrysanthemum coronarium*. It grows in any common soil.

chrysanthemoides. Yellow . 7, H. A. California . 1834

OZÔNŪM, *Persoon*. From *ozos*, a branch; the filaments are branched. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This plant is found during autumn on decayed wood—*auricômâm*.

OZOTHAMNŪS, *R. Brown*. From *ozos*, a branch, and *thamnos*, a shrub. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Ornamental plants, growing freely in an equal mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the young wood will root in a few days planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Chrysocoma cinerea*. 2. *Eupatorium ferrugineum*. 3. *E. rosmarinifolium*.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| cinereus, 1 . . . | Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. S. V. D. L. | . 1820 |
| ferrugineus, 2 . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | . 1822 |
| rosmarinifolius, 3 . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | . 1822 |

P.

PACHIDENDRON, *Willdenow*. From *pachys*, thick, and *dendron*, a tree. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacæ*. A genus of tree Aloes, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam mixed with old lime and brick rubbish; the pots in which they are grown must be well drained, that the moisture may readily pass off. They require but little water in winter, and are increased from suckers, or young side shoots, when they are produced; leaves taken off close from the stem, and laid to dry for a few days, then planted in pots of dry soil, will throw out young plants at their base. *Synonymes*: 1. *Aloe africana*. 2. *A. angustifolia*. 3. *A. ferax*. 4. *A. principis*. 5. *A. pseudo-africana*. *africana angustior*. 6. *A. pseudo-ferax*, *subferox*. 7. *A. supra-levis*.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| africanum, 1 . . . | Red | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1819 |
| angustifolium, 2 . . . | Red | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1806 |
| ferax, 3 . . . | Yellow | . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1759 |
| principis, 4 . . . | Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1821 |
| pseudo-africanum, 5 . . . | Orange | . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1731 |
| pseudo-ferox, 6 . . . | Orange | . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1820 |
| supralævis, 7 . . . | Orange | . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | . 1731 |

PACHNOCYBÆ, *Berkley*. From *pachne*, hoar-frost, and *kybe*, a head. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These substances are found on decaying plants of various sorts—*aciculâ*, *albiddâ*, *ferruginâ*, *griseâ*, *subulâtâ*.

PACHYNEMÂ, *R. Brown*. From *pachys*, thick, and *nema*, a filament; filaments very thick. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceæ*. This little leafless shrub thrives best in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings strike root freely in sand, under a glass.

complanâtum . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl.

PACHYPODIUM, *Lindley*. From *pachys*, thick, and *podium*, a peduncle; thick footstalks. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. This succulent and tuberous-rooted genus succeeds in an equal mixture of light turfy loam, peat, and sand; as the plants require scarcely any water in winter, the pots must be well drained, that the moisture may pass off readily; cuttings taken off, and laid to dry till the wound is dried up, then planted in a pot of dry soil in spring, will strike root, and produce tubers before winter. *Synonymes*: 1. *Echites succulenta*. 2. *E. tuberosa*.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------|
| succulentum, 1 . . . | Wht. red. | . 5, G. De. S. C. G. H. | . 1820 |
| tuberosum, 2 . . . | Wht. red. | . 3, G. De. S. C. G. H. | . 1813 |

PACHYRHIZŪS, *Richard*. From *pachys*, thick, and *rhiza*, a root; alluding to the thick tuberous roots of the plants. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. The plants succeed well in a light rich soil; they may be increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass, by the tubers of the roots, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Dolichos bulbosus*.

angulatus, 1 . . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . 1781

PACHYSDRÂ, *Michaux*. From *pachys*, thick, and

aner, a man; in allusion to the thickness of the stamens. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiacæ*. This genus of dwarf growing plants thrives in any common soil, and may be planted near the front of flower-borders; it is increased freely by suckers from the roots.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------|
| coriacea . . . | White | . 6, S. Ev. S. Nepal | . 1822 |
| procumbens . . . | White | . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | . 1800 |

PADINÂ, *Adanson*. Derivation doubtful. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A small brownish-coloured species, found in the ocean—*debatâ*.

PÆDERIÂ, *Linn.* From *pæderos*, opal; in reference to the transparent berries. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacæ*. The species are remarkably free growers; any kind of light rich soil suits them, and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass.

fœtidâ . . . Purple . S. Ev. S. China . 1806

PÆDERORÂ, *Linn.* The ancients applied this name to a species of *Acanthus*. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariacæ*. These pretty dwarf alpine plants are well adapted for rock-work; light sandy soil, or an equal mixture of peat, loam, and sand, will suit them very well; if grown in the open border, the situation should be dry and airy; increased from seeds.

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Agæriâ . . . | Yellow | . 5, H. A. Italy | . 1824 |
| Bonarôtâ . . . | Blue | . 5, H. A. Austria | . 1818 |

PÆONIÂ, *Linn.* The physician Pæon was the first who used it in medicine. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ranunculacæ*. Beautiful flowering plants, mostly hardy enough to endure our winters. *P. Moutan*, and its varieties, though able to bear a moderate degree of frost, do not flower so well as when planted out in the border of the conservatory; they bear forcing well; a rich loamy soil suits them best. The shrubby kinds are increased from cuttings taken off in August or September, with part of the wood of the preceding year attached, and planted in a sheltered situation where they will root freely. The herbaceous species are increased by dividing the plants at the roots, taking care to leave a bud to each slip; the new varieties are obtained from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. Makoya*. 2. *P. laciniata*. 3. *P. tartarica*. 4. *P. dahurica*. 5. *P. sessiliflora*.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------|
| albiflora . . . | White | . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | . 1548 |
| caudidâ . . . | Flesh | . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | . . . |
| festâ, 1 . . . | Wht. pink | . 6, H. Her. P. | . . . |
| fragrans . . . | Red | . 5, H. Her. P. China | . 1805 |
| Humel . . . | Red | . 5, H. Her. P. China | . 1808 |
| Pottii . . . | Crimson | . 6, H. Her. P. China | . 1829 |
| Rosei . . . | Pink | . 6, F. Her. P. China | . 1822 |
| Richardsoni . . . | White | . 6, F. Her. P. Seedl. | . 1833 |
| rubescens . . . | Pink | . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | . . . |
| sibiricâ . . . | White | . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | . . . |
| tartaricâ . . . | Flesh | . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | . . . |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| uniflorå . . . | Pink . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . |
| vestalis . . . | White . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . |
| Whiteijf . . . | Blush . . . | 5, H. Her. P. China . . . 1808 |
| anomalis, 2 . . . | Crimson . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1788 |
| arctica . . . | Purple . . . | H. Her. P. Levant . . . |
| Andersoni . . . | Rose . . . | 6, H. Her. P. . . |
| oxoniensis . . . | Pa. blush . . . | 6, H. Her. P. . . |
| Brownijf . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 |
| corallina . . . | Crimson . . . | 5, H. Her. P. England . . . |
| corsica . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Corsica . . . |
| cretica . . . | White . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Crete . . . |
| decora . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Turkey . . . |
| ellatior . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Crimea . . . |
| Fallaßijf . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Crimea . . . |
| humilis . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1633 |
| hybrida . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . |
| lobata . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1821 |
| mollis . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . |
| Montån . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. De. S. China . . . 1789 |
| albida-plena . . . | White . . . | 5, H. De. S. China . . . |
| Annslet . . . | Pink . . . | 5, H. De. S. China . . . |
| Banksijf . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. De. S. China . . . 1794 |
| carnea-plena . . . | Flesh . . . | 5, H. De. S. China . . . |
| lactea . . . | Rosy red . . . | 5, H. De. S. Hybrid . . . 1831 |
| Hömijf . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. De. S. China . . . 1817 |
| pappveracea . . . | White . . . | 5, H. De. S. China . . . 1789 |
| punicæ . . . | Carmine . . . | 5, H. De. S. Hybrid . . . 1831 |
| Rawesijf . . . | Pa. pink . . . | 5, H. De. S. China . . . 1820 |
| rosea . . . | Pink . . . | 5, H. De. S. China . . . |
| rosea-plena . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. De. S. China . . . 1804 |
| rosea-semiplena . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. De. S. China . . . 1794 |
| speciosa . . . | Pink . . . | 5, H. De. S. China . . . 1825 |
| variegata . . . | Whit. pur. . . | 5, H. De. S. Hybrid . . . |
| officinalis . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1548 |
| albicans . . . | White . . . | 5, H. Her. P. . . |
| anemonifora . . . | Pink . . . | 5, H. Her. P. . . 1820 |
| Baxterijf . . . | Crimson . . . | H. Her. P. Orford . . . |
| blanda . . . | White . . . | 5, H. Her. P. . . |
| carneocens . . . | White . . . | 5, H. Her. P. . . |
| polypetala . . . | Crimson . . . | 6, H. Her. P. . . |
| rosea . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. Her. P. . . |
| rubra . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. Her. P. . . |
| Salmijf . . . | Crimson . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Seedl. . . |
| variegata . . . | Crimson . . . | 6, H. Her. P. . . |
| paradoxa . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. Fu. P. Levant . . . |
| subriata, 3 . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. Her. P. . . |
| peregriña . . . | Drk. pur. . . | 5, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1629 |
| compacta . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. Her. P. . . |
| Grevillijf . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. Her. P. . . |
| pübena . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. Her. P. . . |
| Reevesiana . . . | Crimson . . . | 5, H. Her. P. China . . . |
| Rusijf . . . | Crimson . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . |
| tenuifolia . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1765 |
| flöre-pleno . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1831 |
| latifolia . . . | Crimson . . . | 6, H. Her. P. . . |
| triterentia, 4 . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1790 |
| versicolor . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Scotch seedl. . . |
| villosa, 5 . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1816 |

PÆONY, see Pœoniå.

PALAFÖXIA. Named by Lagasca in honour of Palafox, a Spanish general. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. This is an ornamental species, growing about two feet high, with rather pretty white flowers; it flourishes in any common soil. *Synonymy*: 1. *Stevia linearis*.

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| linearis, 1 . . . | White . . . | 6, G. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1821 |
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PALATE, the mouth of a ringlet flower.

PALAVIA, Cavanilles. In honour of A. Palau y Verdera, once professor of botany at Madrid. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Plants only worth cultivating in botanical collections. Seeds sown on a hotbed early in spring, and the plants transplanted into the open border in May, will produce their flowers and seeds in abundance. *Synonymy*: 1. *P. prostrata—malvifolia, moschata, rhombifolia*.

PALFACROUS, abounding with chaffy scales.

PALICOÛRÆA. Named by Aublet, who does not give the meaning of the word. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A genus of pretty shrubs, from four to six feet high; for culture and propagation, they may be referred to *Psychotria*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Psychotria lineata*. 2. *P. crocea*. 3. *P. rigida*.

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| apicata, 1 . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Caraccas . . . 1824 |
| crocea, 2 . . . | Orange . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1823 |
| rigida, 3 . . . | Yellow . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. Caraccas . . . 1820 |

PALIMBIA, Besser. Derivation not known. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbellifera*. These plants are not possessed of much beauty; for culture and propagation, see *Peucedanum*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Selinum Chabrezi*. 2. *S. podolicum*. 3. *Sison sativum*.

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| Chabrezi, 1 . . . | Gn. yel. . . | 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1791 |
| podolica, 2 . . . | White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Podolia . . . 1791 |
| sativ, 3 . . . | Cream . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1804 |

PALÛRUS, Tournefort. The name of a town in Africa. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. Very handsome plants, well fitted for shrubberies. The fruit of *P. aculeatus* is very singular, appearing something like a head with a broad-brimmed hat on. This is the shrub of which it is by many persons supposed the crown of thorns which was put on our Saviour's head was made; and this assertion is borne out by many travellers of credit, who say that it is one of the most common shrubs in the country of Judæa, and from the pliability of its branches, which may be brought into any figure, it may afford a probability. They will grow in any common soil, and may be increased by layers, cuttings of the roots, or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. australis*. 2. *Zizyphus incurvus*.

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| aculeatus, 1 . . . | Gn. yel. . . | 6, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1596 |
| virgatus, 2 . . . | Gn. yel. . . | 8, H. De. S. Nepal . . . 1817 |

PALMATE, or PALMATED, divided so as to resemble a hand spread open.

PALMATELY-PARTED, parted in a palmate manner.

PALMELLA, Lyngbye. From *palmas*, vibration; jelly-like nature of the species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algæ*. Minute species, found in marshy or inundated places; they consist of very small globules, supposed by some naturalists to be the ova of animalcules—*adnata, botryoides, cruentæ, grumosa, hyalina, livida, montana, protuberans, rivularis, rosæ*.

PANÆTIA, Lindley. Meaning not explained. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. This is described as being a beautiful little annual. The flower-heads are of the red-gold colour of *Elichrysum bracteatum*.

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| fulva . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, G. A. Swan R. . . 1837 |
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PANARY, used for making bread.

PANAX, Linn. From *pan*, all, and *akos*, a remedy; in allusion to the miraculous virtues ascribed to *P. quinquefolia*. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Araliaceæ*. The species thrive well in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and cuttings root readily under a hand-glass. The root of *P. quinquefolium*, or *Ginseng* of the shops, is much esteemed by the Chinese for its beneficial influence upon the nerves, and for other supposed virtues; but our physicians have not discovered any proofs of its efficacy in Europe. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. conchifolia*. 2. *P. chrysophyllum*.

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| aculeatum . . . | Green . . . | 11, S. Her. P. China . . . 1773 |
| arborescens . . . | Green . . . | G. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . . 1820 |
| atenuatum . . . | Green . . . | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1823 |
| cochleatum, 1 . . . | Green . . . | S. Ev. S. Moluccas . . . 1820 |
| fragrans . . . | Green . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816 |
| frutescens . . . | Green . . . | S. Ev. S. Ternate . . . 1800 |
| Morotõi, 2 . . . | Green . . . | S. Ev. T. Cayenne . . . 1822 |
| quinquefolium . . . | Lgt. yel. . . | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1740 |
| trifolium . . . | Green . . . | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759 |

PANCRATIUM, Herber. From *pan*, all, and *kratos*, potent; supposed medicinal virtues. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. These are handsome, well-known bulbous plants, requiring to be grown in a composition of three-parts light sandy loam, and one-part vegetable mould; they are increased by offsets from the roots, or by seeds, from which the new varieties are obtained. The bulbs of *P. maritimum* are emetic. *Synonymy*: 1. *P. mezianum*.

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| scutifolium, 1 . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. Mexico . . . 1824 |
| americanum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. Jamaica . . . 1820 |
| amœnum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. Guiana . . . 1790 |
| angustum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. . . |
| biflorum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. . . 1820 |
| canariense . . . | White . . . | 6, G. Bl. P. Canaries . . . 1815 |
| caribæum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. W. Ind. . . 1730 |
| carolinianum . . . | White . . . | 6, F. Bl. P. Carolina . . . 1759 |
| crassifolium . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. . . |
| declinatum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. W. Ind. . . 1825 |
| distichum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. . . |
| Dryândri . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. . . |
| expansum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. W. Ind. . . 1820 |
| fragrans . . . | White . . . | 5, S. Bl. P. W. Ind. . . 1819 |
| guianense . . . | White . . . | 11, S. Bl. P. Guiana . . . 1813 |
| illyricum . . . | White . . . | 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1615 |
| littorale . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. . . 1758 |
| longiflorum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. . . 1810 |
| maritimum . . . | White . . . | 6, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1597 |
| mexicanum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. Mexico . . . 1732 |
| ovatum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. W. Ind. . . |
| pistana . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Bl. P. W. Ind. . . 1822 |
| pedale . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Bl. P. Brazil . . . 1820 |
| plicatum . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Bl. P. Macao . . . 1827 |
| rotatum . . . | White . . . | 8, F. Bl. P. Carolina . . . 1803 |

| PAN | | PAP | |
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| speciosum . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Bl. P. W. Ind. . . | 1759 |
| undulatum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. . . | 1776 |
| verecundum . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. . . | 1776 |
| zeylanicum . . . | White . . . | 6, S. Bl. P. Ceylon . . . | 1752 |
| PANDANUS, Linn. From <i>pandang</i> , a word in the Malay language, signifying conspicuous. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pandanaceae</i> . This stately, fine-looking genus has received the English name, Screw-Pine, on account of the appearance of the plants; they thrive in a light loamy soil. Some of the species produce suckers, by which they may be increased. | | | |
| albissimus . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1818 |
| amarillifolius . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| candelabrum . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. Guinea . . . | 1826 |
| edulis . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. Madagas. . . | 1824 |
| fascicularis . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1822 |
| fœtidus . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1818 |
| frutescens . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1824 |
| humilis . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. Mauriti. . . | 1824 |
| incermis . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1818 |
| integrifolius . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| latifolius . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| longifolius . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1829 |
| marginatus . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| odoratissimus . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1771 |
| pedunculatus . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . | 1825 |
| reflexus . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1818 |
| sessilis . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| spiralis . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . | 1805 |
| turbinatus . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| utius . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. Bourbon . . . | 1823 |
| PANDURATE , fiddle-shaped. | | | |
| PANICOSUS , eatable, good for bread. | | | |
| PANIC-GRASS , see <i>Panicum</i> . | | | |
| PANIC-GRASS , see <i>Ehrharta panicæ</i> . | | | |
| PANICLE , a loose disposition of inflorescence, as oats. | | | |
| PANICLED , or PANICULATE , forming a panicle. | | | |
| PANICULATELY-BRANCHED , loosely branched. | | | |
| PANICULATEDLY-RACEMOSE , a panicle formed by numerous racemes. | | | |
| PANICUM, Linn. From <i>panicula</i> , a panicle, or <i>panis</i> , bread. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A useful genus of grasses. <i>P. miliaceum</i> is frequently sown for feeding poultry, and is sometimes used as a substitute for rice. <i>P. arborecens</i> is said by Linnaeus to equal in height the loftiest trees in the East Indies, though the culm is little thicker than a goose's-quill; it grows in the woods and jungles. In cultivation, the species grow in any common soil, and are increased by dividing at the root, or by seeds. | | | |
| brizoides . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . | 1801 |
| colobium . . . | Apetal . . . | 3, Grass. E. Ind. . . | 1699 |
| fasciculatum . . . | Apetal . . . | 6, Grass. Jamaica . . . | 1801 |
| frumentaceum . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . | 1810 |
| miliaceum . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . | 1596 |
| muricatum . . . | Apetal . . . | 6, Grass. E. Ind. . . | 1805 |
| oryzoides . . . | Apetal . . . | 8, Grass. W. Ind. . . | 1822 |
| prolifera . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. N. Amer. . . | 1820 |
| altissimum, anceps, arboræcens, arundinæcæm, asperifolium, attenuatum, bicolor, brevifolium, capitatum, C. minor, carthaginiensæ, clandestinum, coloratum, costatum, decumbens, dichotomum, diffusum, divaricatum, flavidum, fascium, gongyloides, hispidulum, indicum, interruptum, læve, latifolium, lævum, marginatum, maximum, militare, molle, nervosum, nitidum, nudissimum, palmifolium, patens, plicatum, repens, tenellum, uliginosum, villosum, virgatum. | | | |
| PAPAYER, Linn. From <i>papa</i> , pap, or thick milk; the juice of the poppy was formerly used in children's food to make them sleep. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceæ</i> . <i>P. somniferum</i> is cultivated in the vicinity of London; the capsules are sold to the druggists for the opium which is obtained from them. The plants succeed in a light rich soil. The perennial kinds are increased by dividing at the roots. All the species are narcotic. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. Bursarii</i> . 2. <i>P. pulcherrimum</i> . 3. <i>P. auraticum</i> . 4. <i>P. alpinum</i> . | | | |
| alpinum, 1 . . . | White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1759 |
| amœnum . . . | Vermil. . . | H. A. N. Ind. . . | 183- |
| arenarium . . . | Red . . . | 6, H. A. Caucasus . . . | 1828 |
| Aigemonæ . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, H. A. Britain . . . | 1815 |
| armeniacum . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, H. A. Armenia . . . | 1815 |
| bracteatum, 2 . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1817 |
| caucasicum . . . | Red . . . | 6, H. A. Caucasus . . . | 1813 |
| erocæsum . . . | Saffron . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Alti . . . | 1829 |
| dubium . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, H. A. Britain . . . | 1829 |
| floræ albæ . . . | White . . . | 6, H. A. Britain . . . | 1815 |
| floribundum . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, H. B. Levant . . . | 1815 |

| PAP | | PAR | |
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| fugax . . . | Pa. carm. 6, H. . . | A. Persia . . . | 1827 |
| garipeñum . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, H. A. Africa . . . | 1835 |
| hœridum . . . | Red . . . | 7, H. A. N. Holl. . . | 1825 |
| hybridum . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, H. A. England . . . | 1820 |
| lævigatum . . . | Red . . . | 6, H. A. Caucasus . . . | 1823 |
| microcarpum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Kamtsch. . . | 1824 |
| nudicaule . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1730 |
| ocœcæsum . . . | Red oran. 4, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . | 1820 | |
| glabratum . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1800 |
| lutescens . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1730 |
| radicatum . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Norway . . . | 1800 |
| orientale . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. Her. P. Armenia . . . | 1714 |
| cœnocolæ . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1714 |
| maculatum . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1714 |
| obtusifolium . . . | Rose . . . | 6, H. A. Africa . . . | 1828 |
| persicum . . . | Brick . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Persia . . . | 1830 |
| pyrenæicum, 3 . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . | 1820 |
| punicum, 4 . . . | Red . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . | 1820 |
| Rhæas . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, H. A. Britain . . . | 1820 |
| alba . . . | White . . . | 6, H. A. Britain . . . | 1820 |
| carnæa . . . | Flesh . . . | 6, H. A. Britain . . . | 1820 |
| coccinæa . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, H. A. Britain . . . | 1820 |
| maculata . . . | Varieg. . . | 6, H. A. Britain . . . | 1820 |
| multiplæx . . . | Varieg. . . | 6, H. A. Britain . . . | 1820 |
| variegata . . . | Varieg. . . | 6, H. A. Britain . . . | 1820 |
| Roubiæ . . . | Red . . . | 6, H. A. Montpel. . . | 1823 |
| rubro-aurantiacum . . . | Red . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . | 1822 |
| setigerum . . . | White . . . | 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . | 1824 |
| somniferum . . . | White . . . | 7, H. A. Eglond . . . | 1824 |
| albo-penicum . . . | Varieg. . . | 7, H. A. Britain . . . | 1824 |
| album . . . | White . . . | 7, H. A. Britain . . . | 1824 |
| simbriatum . . . | Varieg. . . | 7, H. A. Britain . . . | 1824 |
| nigrum . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. A. Britain . . . | 1824 |
| rubro-plœnum . . . | Varieg. . . | 7, H. A. Britain . . . | 1824 |
| variegatum . . . | Varieg. . . | 7, H. A. Britain . . . | 1824 |
| trilobum . . . | Red . . . | 6, H. A. Holland . . . | 1818 |
| PAPAW-TREE , see <i>Caricâ Papawâ</i> . | | | |
| PAPER-MULBERRY , see <i>Broussonetiâ papyracæd.</i> | | | |
| PAPILIONACEOUS , butterfly-shaped flowers, as the common pea. | | | |
| PAPILLÆ , small, soft excrescences. | | | |
| PAPILLOSE , or PAPILLOUS , having small glandular excrescences, like pimples. | | | |
| PAPPUSHÖRM, Schreber. From <i>pappos</i> , down, and <i>phoreo</i> , to carry. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . Grasses of no interest; increased by seeds — <i>nigriscens, phleoides</i> . | | | |
| PÄPPUS , crown of the fruit of compositæ, and similar plants. | | | |
| PAPULÆ , round, soft, watery protuberances. | | | |
| PAPULOSE , covered with papule. | | | |
| PAPYRACEOUS , resembling paper. | | | |
| PÄPÜRUS, Willdenom. From the Syrian, <i>baaber</i> ; whence the Egyptian word <i>papyrus</i> , paper. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceæ</i> . This is a splendid genus, requiring to be grown in a tub or large pot of water, with rich mud at the bottom; increased from divisions, or by seeds. The famed <i>Papyrus</i> of the Egyptians was obtained from our <i>Cyperus Papyrus</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cyperus elegans</i> . 2. <i>C. odoratus</i> . | | | |
| antiquorum . . . | Apetal . . . | 3, S. Aq. P. Egypt . . . | 1803 |
| elegans, 1 . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, S. Aq. P. W. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| laxiflorus . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, S. Aq. P. Madagascar . . . | 1822 |
| odoratus, 2 . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, S. Aq. P. W. Ind. . . | 1819 |
| PARABOLICAL , form of a parabola, longer than broad, tapering gradually to both ends. | | | |
| PARAGUAY TEA , see <i>Ilex paraguayensis</i> . | | | |
| PARATRÄNTHUS, Don. From <i>Parastrepho</i> , to invert, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; the flowers are upside down compared with those of other genera of the order. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lobeliaceæ</i> . These beautiful plants are easily cultivated in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; increased by dividing at the root. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Lobelia lutea</i> . 2. <i>L. unidentata</i> . 3. <i>L. variifolia</i> . | | | |
| simplex, 1 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . . | 1774 |
| unidentata, 2 . . . | Blue . . . | 7, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . . | 1794 |
| variifolia, 3 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . . | 1812 |
| PARDÄNTHUS, Ker. From <i>pardos</i> , a leopard, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; alluding to the spotted flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceæ</i> . A handsome genus, succeeding in light rich soil; when planted in the open border the plants require a little protection in severe weather; increased by divisions, or by seeds. | | | |
| chinensis . . . | Orange . . . | 6, H. Her. P. China . . . | 1759 |
| nepalensis . . . | Orange . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . | 1823 |
| PAREIRA BRAVA ROOT , see <i>Cissampelos</i> . | | | |
| PARENCHYMA , parts of plants consisting of cellular tissue only. | | | |

| PAR | PAR | PAR | PAS |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| PARIANĀ , <i>Aubl.</i> . Its name in Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . A curious under-shrub, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions. | | of grace and beauty; these plants, on account of their elegance, are feigned to have first sprung up there. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Saxifragaceae</i> . The plants do best in a moist peat soil and a shady situation. <i>P. palustris</i> is one of our most elegant marsh plants; increased by divisions, or by seeds, which ripen plentifully. | |
| campestris <i>Apetal.</i> <i>S. Ev. S. Cayenne</i> 1803 | | assirifolia <i>White</i> 7, <i>H. Her. P. N. Amer.</i> 1812 | |
| PARIETĀLĪ , <i>Linn.</i> . From <i>paries</i> , a wall; they are commonly found on old walls. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i> . Mere weeds, found on old walls, stony ground, &c.; they are of no beauty, and the easiest culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Boehneria urticifolia</i> — <i>cretica</i> , <i>floridāna</i> , <i>indica</i> , <i>julata</i> , <i>lutiānica</i> , <i>micrantha</i> , <i>officinalis</i> , <i>pennsylvānica</i> , <i>polygonoides</i> , <i>prostrata</i> , <i>urticifolia</i> 1. | | caroliniana <i>White</i> 5, <i>H. Her. P. N. Amer.</i> 1803 | |
| PARIETĀS , attached to the sides of the ovary. | | palustris <i>White</i> 7, <i>H. Her. P. Britan.</i> | |
| PARIETĀS , the sides of the ovary or capsule. | | parviiflora <i>White</i> 6, <i>H. Her. P. N. Amer.</i> 1820 | |
| PARINARIUM , <i>Jussieu</i> . From <i>Parinari</i> , the Guiana name of one of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chrysobalanaceae</i> . A noble genus of plants. <i>P. excelsum</i> is a fine tree, attaining the height of sixty feet, with long leaves and large terminal bunches of flowers, succeeded by a fruit of plum-like appearance, which is eaten in Sierra Leone under the name of Rough Plum. The plants grow freely in three parts sandy loam and one part peat; ripened cuttings in pots of sand, under a glass, in heat, root readily. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Petrocarya campestris</i> . | | speciosa <i>Cream</i> 7, <i>H. Her. P. N. Amer.</i> | |
| campestris , 1 <i>Yellow</i> <i>S. Ev. S. Guiana</i> 1824 | | PAROCRETŪS , <i>Hamilton</i> . From <i>para</i> , nigh, and <i>ochetos</i> , a brook; in allusion to the habitation of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A light rich soil will answer this pretty creeper, which is readily increased by dividing. | |
| excelsum <i>White</i> <i>S. Ev. T. S. Leone</i> 1822 | | communis <i>Purple</i> 7, <i>F. Ev. Cr. Nepal</i> 1820 | |
| macrophyllum <i>White</i> <i>S. Ev. S. Leone</i> 1822 | | PARONCHYLĪ , <i>Tournefort</i> . From <i>para</i> , near, and <i>onyx</i> , a claw; supposed to cure a tumour which rises near the nail. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Illecebraceae</i> . From the dwarf stature of the species, they are all well adapted for ornamenting rock-work; they, however, thrive best in pots, in a mixture of sand and loam, and are easily increased by dividing at the roots, or by cuttings under a glass, or by seeds. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>Illecebrum capitatum</i> . 2. <i>I. echinatum</i> . 3. <i>I. Paronychia</i> . | |
| PĀRĪS , <i>Linn.</i> . From <i>par</i> , equal; in allusion to the regularity of the parts. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</i> . The species of this genus thrive in light sandy loam, in a shady situation; increased from divisions, or by seeds. The juice of the berries of <i>P. quadrifolia</i> has been used in inflammation of the eyes. | | alsinifolia <i>White</i> 7, <i>F. Her. P. Spain</i> | |
| polyphylla <i>Green</i> 5, <i>H. Her. P. Nepal</i> 1826 | | bengalensis <i>White</i> 7, <i>H. A. Bengal</i> 1817 | |
| quadrifolia <i>Green</i> 5, <i>H. Her. P. Britain</i> | | brasiliāna <i>White</i> 6, <i>F. Her. P. Brazil</i> 1820 | |
| verticillata <i>Green</i> 4, <i>H. Her. P. Caucasus</i> 1825 | | canariāna <i>White</i> 9, <i>G. Her. P. Teneriffe</i> 1829 | |
| PARIVĀ , <i>Aubl.</i> . The Guiana name of the tree. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A very handsome pinnate-leaved stove tree, delighting in rich loamy soil, and propagated from cuttings. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Dimorpha grandiflora</i> . | | capitata , 1 <i>White</i> 7, <i>H. Her. P. Spain</i> 1683 | |
| grandiflora , 1 <i>Purple</i> <i>S. Ev. T. Guiana</i> 1821 | | echinata , 2 <i>Greenish</i> 7, <i>H. A. Eur.</i> 1821 | |
| PARKERĪ , <i>Hooker</i> . In honour of C. S. Parker, who first found the plant in Essequibo. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polyodiaceae</i> . This species of fern grows best in turfy loam and peat mixed; it is increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. | | hispanica , 3 <i>White</i> 7, <i>F. Ev. Tr. Spain</i> 1683 | |
| pteroides <i>Brown</i> 8, <i>S. Aq. P. Essequibo</i> 1825 | | italica <i>White</i> 6, <i>F. Ev. Tr. Italy</i> 1821 | |
| PĀRKĪ , <i>Linn.</i> . Named by Brown in memory of the celebrated African traveller Mungo Park. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A beautiful genus of plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Inga</i> . <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>Inga biglotosa</i> , <i>P. biglotosa</i> . | | maritima <i>White</i> 7, <i>H. De. Tr. Pyrenees</i> 1820 | |
| africana , 1 <i>Vermil.</i> 3, <i>S. Ev. T. Africa</i> 1822 | | nivea <i>White</i> 7, <i>H. Her. P. Spain</i> 1812 | |
| uniglobosa <i>Vermil.</i> 3, <i>S. Ev. T. Leone</i> 1822 | | polygonifolia <i>White</i> 6, <i>H. Ev. Tr. Spain</i> 1816 | |
| PARKINSONĪ , <i>Linn.</i> . In honour of John Parkinson, a London apothecary, and author of <i>Theatrum Botanicum</i> , &c. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . This is a very handsome species, but seldom suffered to grow large enough to flower; a mixture of peat and loam suits it, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass. The imported seeds of it also vegetate freely. | | pubescens <i>White</i> 6, <i>H. De. Tr. Pyrenees</i> 1820 | |
| aculeata <i>Yellow</i> <i>S. Ev. S. W. Ind.</i> 1739 | | serpyllifolia <i>White</i> 7, <i>H. De. Tr. France</i> 1818 | |
| PARMEĀ , <i>Acharius</i> . From <i>parma</i> , a kind of small shield, and <i>heilo</i> , to inclose; the thallus. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . The species of this genus are found on rocks, trunks of trees, &c.; several of them are used in dyeing— <i>adglutinata</i> , <i>ambigua</i> , <i>aleutica</i> , <i>aguila</i> , <i>Borreri</i> , <i>caesia</i> , <i>C. dubia</i> , <i>caperata</i> , <i>Clementiana</i> , <i>columnaria</i> , <i>conspersa</i> , <i>corrugata</i> , <i>cyathella</i> , <i>diacapsis</i> , <i>diatripa</i> , <i>elaina</i> , <i>encanata</i> , <i>fahlu-nensis</i> , <i>glomulifera</i> , <i>herbacea</i> , <i>horrescens</i> , <i>levigata</i> , <i>lanuginosa</i> , <i>olivacea</i> , <i>omphalodes</i> , <i>parietina</i> , <i>perforata</i> , <i>perlatā</i> , <i>physodes</i> , <i>pitigera</i> , <i>plumbea</i> , <i>pule-ventana</i> , <i>recurva</i> , <i>reticulata</i> , <i>rubiginosa</i> , <i>rugosa</i> , <i>saxatilis</i> , <i>scortea</i> , <i>sinuosa</i> , <i>speciosa</i> , <i>stellaris</i> , <i>stygia</i> , <i>sulcata</i> , <i>tiliacea</i> . | | tenuifolia <i>White</i> 6, <i>H. A.</i> 1818 | |
| PARNASSĪ , <i>Linn.</i> . From Mount Parnassus, the abode | | PĀRĀYĀ , <i>R. Brown</i> . In honour of Captain William Edward Parry, R.N., commander of the expedition sent to discover a north-west passage. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . A pretty little annual, growing well in the border of the flower-garden. | |
| | | arctica <i>Purple</i> <i>H. Her. P. Melville Is.</i> 1820 | |
| | | PARSLEY , see <i>Apium</i> . | |
| | | PARSLEY-PIERT , see <i>Alchemilla arvensis</i> . | |
| | | PARSLEY-PIERT , see <i>Ericid aphandis</i> . | |
| | | PARSNIP , see <i>Pastinaca</i> . | |
| | | PARSONSĪ , <i>R. Brown</i> . In memory of James Parsons, M.D., a Scotch botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i> . Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Echites</i> . <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>Echites corymbosa</i> . 2. <i>E. floribunda</i> . | |
| | | corymbosa , 1 <i>Red</i> 7, <i>S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer.</i> 1820 | |
| | | floribunda , 2 <i>White</i> 7, <i>S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica</i> 1820 | |
| | | PARTED , divided, but not to the base. | |
| | | PARTHENĪCUM , <i>Linn</i> . From <i>parthenos</i> , a virgin; supposed medicinal qualities. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Plants of no beauty, growing in any common soil— <i>Hysterophorus incanum</i> , <i>integrifolia</i> . | |
| | | PASCĀLĪ , <i>Ortega</i> . In honour of Dedan Pascal, M.D., a professor at Parma. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This species should be grown in pots, as it requires the protection of the frame in severe frosts; loam and peat suits it well, and cuttings planted under a glass, soon root. | |
| | | glauca <i>Yellow</i> 7, <i>H. Her. P. Chile</i> 1799 | |
| | | PASPĀLŪ , <i>Flugge</i> . From <i>paspalos</i> , one of the Greek names for millet. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Curious species of grass, without much beauty, and of easy culture. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>P. pubescens</i> . 2. <i>P. Swartziana</i> . 3. <i>P. littorale</i> . 4. <i>P. orbiculatum</i> . 5. <i>Snartiziana pilosa</i> . | |
| | | distichum <i>Apetal.</i> 7, <i>Grass. Jamaica</i> 1776 | |
| | | elegans <i>Apetal.</i> 7, <i>Grass. Brazil</i> 1816 | |
| | | Kōra , 3 <i>Apetal.</i> 7, <i>Grass. E. Ind.</i> 1810 | |
| | | paniculatum <i>Apetal.</i> 6, <i>Grass. Jamaica</i> 1782 | |
| | | quadrifarium <i>Apetal.</i> 7, <i>Grass. Trinidad</i> 1820 | |
| | | scrobiculatum <i>Apetal.</i> 8, <i>Grass. E. Ind.</i> 1778 | |
| | | serotinum , 5 <i>Apetal.</i> 7, <i>Grass. N. Amer.</i> 1804 | |
| | | stoloniferum <i>Apetal.</i> 8, <i>Grass. Peru</i> 1794 | |
| | | clitiatifolium 1, <i>conjugatum</i> , <i>dabile</i> , <i>difforme</i> , <i>dissectum</i> , | |

dubium, filiforme 2, glabrum, inaequale, laevis, notatum, pustillum 4, selacaeum, tenellum, vaginatum, villisum, virgatum.

PASQUE-FLOWER, see *Anemone pulsatilla*.

PASSERINÄ, Linn. From *passer*, a sparrow; in allusion to the beaked seeds. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelaeaceae*. The plants of this genus flourish well in a mixture of sandy peat and loam; and cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass. The seeds of *P. annua* may be sown in spring in the open ground. Synonymes: 1. *Stelera Passerina*. 2. *S. Chamejasme*.

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|------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------|
| ännää, 1 | White | 7, H. | A. S. Eur. | | 1759 |
| anthyloides | White | 5, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1823 |
| capitata | White | 7, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1789 |
| ciliata | White | 5, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1818 |
| empetrifolia | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. | S. Spain | | 1834 |
| ericoides | White | 5, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1810 |
| filiformis | White | 7, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1752 |
| grandiflora | White | 5, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1782 |
| hirsuta | White | 7, G. Ev. | S. S. Eur. | | 1759 |
| laxa | White | 6, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1804 |
| linearifolia | White | 5, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1820 |
| rigida | White | 5, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1817 |
| picata | White | 5, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1787 |
| Stelleri, 2 | White | 6, G. Ev. | S. Siberia | | 1817 |
| tenuiflora | White | 7, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1817 |
| Thunbergii | White | 5, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1817 |
| uniiflora | White | 5, G. Ev. | S. C. G. H. | | 1759 |

PASSIFLORÄ, Linn. From *passio*, passion, and *flos*, a flower; in allusion to the filamentous appendages or rays bearing a resemblance to the emblems of the passion of Christ. Linn. 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Passifloraceae*. The species of this interesting and elegant genus are admirably adapted for stove and greenhouse climbers, being of easy culture, free growers, and if allowed plenty of room, producing abundance of beautiful flowers; many of the kinds produce fruit freely, from which, through impregnation, several fine hybrids have been raised. The fruit of some, as *P. edulis, laurifolia*, and *P. quadrangularis*, or *Granadilla*, are eaten; the succulent pulp which surrounds the seeds is found to be fragrant, cooling, and pleasant, agreeably acid, and admirably adapted for allaying thirst in hot climates. *P. edulis* and *P. laurifolia* will fruit freely in the plant stove. The *quadrangularis* bears fruits resembling a large lime, and to cause it to produce them in abundance, should be treated as follows:—Plant it in a large box, or in a partitioned-off corner of a stove, or tantip; if in the latter, holes may be bored in the sides to admit the egress of the roots into the tan. The shoots should be trained parallel to the glass as vines, and treated similar to melons, that is, the most vigorous shoots removed, as they will be found not to bear so freely as those of a moderate growth; it will generally be found necessary to set the fruit by artificial impregnation, taking care to give the plant abundance of water. All the species will thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are easily increased by cuttings planted in sand. The hardy kinds should be planted in sheltered situations. Synonymes: 1. *P. heterophylla*. 2. *P. lunata*. 3. *P. tyrofolia*. 4. *P. palmata*. 5. *P. hircina*. 6. *P. hibiscifolia*. 7. *P. glabrata*. 8. *P. petata*. 9. *P. discolor*. 10. *P. glauca*. 11. *P. punctata*.

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|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|------|
| Adiantum | Yellow | S. Ev. Cl. | Norfolk Is. | | 1792 |
| alata | Gr. blu. red | S. Ev. Cl. | W. Ind. | | 1772 |
| alato-coriolæ | White | S. Ev. Cl. | Hybrid | | 1825 |
| albescens | White | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. Mexico | | 1826 |
| albida | White | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. Brazil | | 1816 |
| Andersoni | Striped | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. St. Lucia | | 1823 |
| angulata | | S. Ev. Cl. | Mexico | | 1823 |
| angustifolia, 1 | White | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1773 |
| aureiculata | Apetal | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. Orinoco | | 1820 |
| biflora, 2 | White | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1800 |
| brynioides | Whitish | S. Ev. Cl. | Mexico | | 1823 |
| caerulea | White | 8, H. De. | Cl. Brazil | | 1699 |
| angustifolia | Whit. blue | 8, F. Ev. | Cl. Hybrid | | 1820 |
| Colvilli | Variet. | 8, H. De. | Cl. Hybrid | | 1824 |
| glaucohylla | Blue | 8, H. De. | Cl. Brazil | | 1824 |
| caerulea-racemosa | Purple | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. Hybrid | | 1820 |
| capsularis | Yel. grn. | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1820 |
| acutiloba | Yel. grn. | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. Brazil | | 1820 |
| geminifolia | Yel. grn. | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. Jamaica | | 1820 |
| caracasana | Pink | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. Caracacs | | 1821 |
| Cavanillesii | Copper | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1822 |
| cephalena | | S. Ev. Cl. | Brazil | | 1826 |
| chinensis | Whit. blue | 8, G. Ev. | Cl. China | | 1826 |
| ciliata | Pink | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. Jamaica | | 1783 |
| cocinata | Scarlet | 9, S. Ev. | Cl. Guiana | | 1820 |
| caenata, 3 | | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. Caracacs | | 1816 |

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|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|------|
| cuneifolia | | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. S. Amer. | | 1825 |
| cuprea | Orange | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. Bahama Is. | | 1724 |
| digitata | Blue | S. Ev. Cl. | Trinidad | | 1820 |
| edulis | White | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1820 |
| filamentosa, 4 | Whit. blue | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. America | | 1817 |
| foetida, 5 | Whit. grn. | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1731 |
| gossypifolia, 6 | White | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1831 |
| gracilis | White | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. | | 1823 |
| hederacea | White | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1820 |
| hemicycla, 7 | White | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. Surinam | | 1817 |
| heterophylla | Yellowish | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. St. Domin. | | 1817 |
| hirsuta | White | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1778 |
| holosericea | Whit. pur. | 9, S. Ev. | Cl. Vera Cruz | | 1723 |
| incarnata | Pink | 6, F. Ev. | Cl. S. Amer. | | 1829 |
| kermesina | Crimson | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. | | 1831 |
| laurifolia | Red vio. | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1690 |
| ligularis | Grn. pur. | 9, S. Ev. | Cl. Peru | | 1819 |
| Loudoni | Purple | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. | | 1838 |
| lutea | Yellow | 5, S. Ev. | Cl. America | | 1714 |
| maaculata, 8 | Apetal | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. N. Amer. | | 1820 |
| maliformis | Grn. red | 9, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1731 |
| Maximilianæ, 9 | Green | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. Brazil | | 1800 |
| Mayani | | S. Ev. Cl. | Hybrid | | 1833 |
| mexicana | Whitish | S. Ev. Cl. | Mexico | | 1820 |
| minima | White | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. Curassav. | | 1690 |
| muconata | | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. Brazil | | 1820 |
| multiflora | Grnsh. | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. St. Domin. | | 1731 |
| multiformis | | S. Ev. Cl. | S. Amer. | | 1820 |
| nigelliflora | Whit. grn. | 9, S. Ev. | Cl. B. Ayres | | 1835 |
| normata | Apetal | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. Vera Cruz | | 1771 |
| oblongata | Apetal | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. Jamaica | | 1816 |
| obscura | Whit. grn. | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. S. Amer. | | 1823 |
| onychina | Purplish | 11, S. Ev. | Cl. B. Ayres | | 1827 |
| pallida | Yel. grn. | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. St. Domin. | | 1817 |
| palmata | White | S. Ev. Cl. | Brazil | | 1817 |
| patala | | S. Ev. Cl. | | | |
| pedata | Whit. grn. | S. Ev. Cl. | W. Ind. | | 1781 |
| pellita | Green | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1778 |
| perfoliata | Crimson | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. Jamaica | | 1800 |
| phenicea | Crimson | 9, S. Ev. | Cl. | | 1831 |
| picturata | Red | 9, Red | Cl. Brazil | | 1820 |
| pubescens | Grn. wht. | S. Ev. Cl. | S. Amer. | | 1820 |
| punctata | Whit. yel. | 5, S. Ev. | Cl. Peru | | 1784 |
| quadrangularis | Grn. blue | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. Jamaica | | 1763 |
| racemosa | Scarlet | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. Brazil | | 1815 |
| princeps | Scarlet | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. Hybrid | | 1820 |
| Raddiana | White | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. Brazil | | 1825 |
| rotundifolia | White | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. Antilles | | 1779 |
| rubra | Red | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1831 |
| sanguinea | Scarlet | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. Hybrid | | 1800 |
| serata | Whit. grn. | S. Ev. Cl. | Martinique | | 1800 |
| serratifolia | Grn. pur. | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. S. Amer. | | 1731 |
| sexiflora | | 6, S. Ev. | Cl. Hispaniola | | 1826 |
| stipulata, 10 | White | 8, S. Ev. | Cl. Cayenne | | 1779 |
| suberosa | Grn. yel. | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1759 |
| tiliifolia | Gr. red. blu. | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. Peru | | 1823 |
| tinifolia | | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. Cayenne | | 1824 |
| tuberosa, 11 | Grh. wht. | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. S. Amer. | | 1810 |
| tucumensis | Whit. grn. | 7, S. Ev. | Cl. Chile | | 1836 |
| ulmifolia | | S. Ev. Cl. | W. Ind. | | 1819 |
| vespertilio | White | 5, S. Ev. | Cl. W. Ind. | | 1732 |
| vitifolia | | S. Ev. Cl. | S. Amer. | | 1823 |

PASSION FLOWER, see *Passiflora*.

PASTINÄCÄ, Tournefort. From *pastinum*, a dibble; in allusion to the form of the root. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. *P. sativa*, or Parsnep, is a well known culinary root; the other species are unworthy of cultivation. They are only increased from seed, which should be sown in spring in the open ground. Synonymes: 1. *Ferula faniculacea*. 2. *Malabaila graveolens*. 3. *Smyrnum nudicaule*. 4. *Malabaila pimpinelloides*. 5. *P. opaca*. *P. sylvestris*. 6. *P. dissecta*—*P. faniculata* 1, *divaricata*, *graveolens* 2, *luffifolia*, *lucida*, *nudicaulis* 3, *panacifolia*, *pimpinellifolia* 4, *sativa* 5, *Sekakul* 6, *stenucarpa*, *taraxacifolia*, *umbrosa*.

PATAGONULÄ, Linn. From the name of its native country, Patagonia. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. This is an ornamental tree, growing well in an equal mixture of loam and peat; cuttings planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, root readily. Synonyme: 1. *Cordia Patagonula*.

americana, 1 White 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1732

PATELILÄX, Fries. Derived from *patella*, a saucer; in allusion to the cup. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. An extremely minute species, found on wood—*P. atrata*.

PATENT, spreading, diffuse.

PATERSONIÄ, R. Brown. In honour of Colonel William Paterson, an excellent botanist. Linn. 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. A handsome genus of plants, in habit and growth resembling the *Iris*; they succeed well in sandy peat, and may be increased by divisions, or seeds. Synonyme: 1. *P. glauca*.

| PAT | PAV | PAV | PEG |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| glabrata | Purple | 6. G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1814 |
| glauca | Blue | 6. G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1820 |
| lanata | Blue | 6. G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1824 |
| longifolia | Blue | 6. G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1818 |
| longiscapit. 1 | Blue | 6. G. Her. P. N. S. W. | |
| media | Purple | 6. G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1816 |
| occidentalis | Blue | 6. G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1824 |
| sericea | Blue | 6. G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1803 |
| PATRICEE, see <i>Rumex patinioides</i>. | | | |
| PATRINIA, <i>Jussieu</i>. Named in compliment to M. Patrin, a Siberian traveller. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Valerianaceae</i> . Pretty plants, succeeding well in a light rich soil; multiplied from seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. nudicaulis</i> , 2. <i>Valeriana sibirica</i> , <i>Fedia rupestris</i> . 3. <i>P. serratalifolia</i> . 4. <i>P. coronata</i> , <i>Valeriana ruthenica</i> , <i>V. sibirica</i> . | | | |
| intermedia, 1 | Yellow | 6. H. B. Siberia | 1820 |
| rupestris, 2 | Yellow | 5. H. B. Siberia | 1801 |
| scabrosifolia, 3 | Yellow | 6. H. B. Dauria | 1817 |
| sibirica, 4 | Yellow | 6. H. B. Siberia | 1751 |
| PATULOUS, slightly spreading. | | | |
| PAUCIFLORA, few-flowered. | | | |
| PAULLINIA, <i>Schumacher</i>. In honour of S. Paullii, professor of botany at Copenhagen. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceae</i> . These species succeed well in light loamy soil, and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. Some of them are said to be poisonous. | | | |
| barbadensis | Wht. grn. | S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. | 1786 |
| bipinnata, 2 | White | S. Ev. Tw. Brazil | 1816 |
| caribaea | Wht. grn. | S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. | 1818 |
| carthaginensis | White | S. Ev. Tw. Carthag. | 1818 |
| cauliflora | White | S. Ev. Tw. Caracass | 1822 |
| cupinata | White | S. Ev. Tw. Trinidad | 1818 |
| curassavica | Wht. grn. | S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. | 1739 |
| Curaç | White | S. Ev. Tw. Antilles | 1824 |
| hispidia | White | S. Ev. Tw. Trinidad | 1825 |
| melaleuolia | Wht. grn. | S. Ev. Tw. Brazil | 1819 |
| pinnata | Wht. grn. | S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. | 1752 |
| pubescens | White | S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| senegalensis | White | S. Ev. Tw. Guinea | 1822 |
| sphaerocarpha | White | S. Ev. Tw. Guyana | 1824 |
| tetragona | White | S. Ev. Tw. Cayenne | 1825 |
| versipellis | White | S. Ev. Tw. St. Christ | 1823 |
| PAULLINIA, see <i>Serjania</i>. | | | |
| PAUPERITOUS, poor, having a starved appearance. | | | |
| PAVETTA, <i>Linn.</i> The name of one of the species in Malabar. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . Handsome shrubs, growing best in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. indica</i> . 2. <i>P. alba</i> , <i>Izora paniculata</i> . | | | |
| arenosa, 1 | White | 6. G. Ev. S. China | 1799 |
| cafra | White | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| indica, 2 | White | 9. G. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1791 |
| PAVIA, <i>Boerhaave</i>. In honour of Peter Pav, a Dutch botanist, once professor at Leyden. <i>Linn.</i> 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Æsculaceae</i> . Handsome flowering shrubs or trees; increased by layers, or by grafting on the common horse chesnut. When seeds can be obtained, they should be sown in March in common soil, about an inch deep. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Æsculus discolor</i> , <i>Pavia hybrida</i> . 2. <i>Æ. flava</i> . 3. <i>Æsculus Pavia macrocarpa</i> . 4. <i>P. parviflora</i> , <i>Æ. macrostachya</i> . 5. <i>Æ. neglecta</i> . 6. <i>Æ. Pavia</i> . 7. <i>P. humilis</i> . | | | |
| caenea | Red | H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| discolor, 1 | Red yel. | 6. H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| flava, 2 | Yellow | 5. H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1764 |
| macrocarpa, 3 | Red yel. | 5. H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1826 |
| macrostachya, 4 | White | 6. H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| neglecta, 5 | Pa. yel. | 5. H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| rubra, 6 | Scarlet | 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1711 |
| arguta | Red | H. De. S. Europe | 1820 |
| humilis, 7 | Red | 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. | |
| humilis-pendula Red | H. De. S. | | |
| subincanata | Red | 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. | |
| PAVONIA, <i>Cavanilles</i>. In honour of Don Josef Pavon, M.D. of Madrid, a traveller in Peru, and, in conjunction with Ruiz, the author of "Flora Peruviana." <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceae</i> . Mostly species of no merit, growing in any light rich soil; cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass; they may likewise be increased by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hibiscus cancellatus</i> . 2. <i>P. epicata</i> . 3. <i>Lebretonia Schrankii</i> . 4. <i>H. spinifer</i> . 5. <i>Urena Typhala</i> . | | | |
| encinea | Scarlet | S. Ev. S. St. Domin. | 1816 |
| Schrankii, 3 | Scarlet | 7. S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1823 |
| Tynhaëa, 5 | Wht. red | 7. S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1824 |
| typhaloides | Pa. red | S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1824 |
| cancellata, 1, <i>Columella</i> , <i>corymbosa</i> , <i>leptocarpa</i> , <i>odorata</i> , <i>paniculata</i> , <i>parviflora</i> , <i>praemorsa</i> , <i>racemosa</i> , 2, <i>sidoites</i> , <i>spinifera</i> , 4, <i>urens</i> , <i>zeylanica</i> . | | | |
| PAVONIOUS, spotted so as to resemble a peacock. | | | |
| PAXTONIA, <i>Lindley</i>. In compliment to Joseph Paxton, F.L.S., H.S., gardener to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chatsworth, and conductor of the Magazine of Botany. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This pretty species may be successfully grown in a mixture of very turfy loam, leaf-mould, and sand, with the treatment given to <i>Bletias</i> . | | | |
| rosea | Pink | 7. S. Ter. Philippines | 1837 |
| PEA, see <i>Pisum</i>. | | | |
| PEACH, see <i>Amygdalis</i>. | | | |
| PEAR, see <i>Pyrus</i>. | | | |
| PEARLWORT, see <i>Sagina</i>. | | | |
| PECTINARIA, <i>Hamorrh.</i> Derived from <i>pecten</i> , a comb. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Aclepiadaceae</i> . This species requires the same treatment as the genus <i>Stapelia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Stapelia articulata</i> . | | | |
| articulata, 1 | Purple | 7. S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| PECTINATE, OF PECTINATED, like the teeth of a comb, or rake. | | | |
| PECTIS, <i>Less</i>. From <i>pecten</i> , a comb; appearance of the teeth of the pappus. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Stove annuals, of neither interest nor beauty, and the simplest culture— <i>P. canescens</i> , <i>ciliaris</i> , <i>humiflora</i> , <i>linifolia</i> , <i>prostrata</i> . | | | |
| PECTORAL, relating to the breast. | | | |
| PEDALICUM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>pedalion</i> , a rudder; in reference to the dilated angles of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Pedaliaceae</i> . A curious annual, remarkable for its hard, nut-like fruit, with sharp points or horns; it prefers a mixture of loam and peat. | | | |
| murex | Wht. pur. | 8. S. A. E. Ind. | 1778 |
| PEDATE; when leaves are cut in divisions, and the outer divisions again lobed, they are pedate. | | | |
| PEDATIFID, cut into lobes, the lateral ones not radiating from the petiole like the rest. | | | |
| PEDICEL, commonly applied to the partial footstalks of flowers. | | | |
| PEDICULARIS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>pediculus</i> , a louse; supposed effect on sheep eating it. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . Beautiful little plants, with very regular, finely-cut leaves; they thrive best if planted in a mixture of peat soil, and kept moderately moist. The best way of obtaining an increase is by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>P. asplenifolia</i> . | | | |
| adacendens | Red | 7. H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| atrorubens, 1 | Red. red | 7. H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| canadensis | Yellow | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1780 |
| comata | Yellow | 7. H. Her. P. Italy | 1775 |
| compata | Yellow | 7. H. Her. P. Siberia | 1815 |
| euphrasioides | Purple | F. Her. P. Siberia | 1816 |
| flammea | Yel. scar. | 7. F. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1775 |
| foliosa | Cream | 7. F. Her. P. Austria | 1786 |
| gyroflexa | Purple | 7. F. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| incarnata | Pink | 6. H. Her. P. Austria | 1796 |
| myriophylla | Yellow | 6. F. Her. P. Dauria | 1816 |
| palustris | Purple | 6. H. Her. P. Britain | |
| reclutia | Purple | 6. F. Her. P. Austria | 1787 |
| resupinata | Purple | 7. F. Her. P. Siberia | 1816 |
| rostrata | Purple | 6. F. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| Scæptrum carolinum Yellow | 7. F. Her. P. Sweden | | 1793 |
| syriatica | Pink | 8. H. Her. P. Britain | |
| tuberosa | Yellow | 6. F. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1799 |
| unicinata | Yellow | 7. F. Her. P. Siberia | 1815 |
| versicolor | Yellow | 5. F. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| verticillata | Rose | 7. F. Her. P. Austria | 1790 |
| PEDILANTHUS, <i>Necker</i>. From <i>pedilon</i> , a slipper, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . Curious plants, resembling <i>Euphorbia</i> in habit and general appearance, to which genus they may be referred for cultivation, &c. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Euphorbia canaliculata</i> . 2. <i>Crepidaria carinata</i> . 3. <i>C. cordellata</i> . 4. <i>P. myrtifolius</i> , <i>Crepidaria myrtifolia</i> . | | | |
| canaliculata, 1 | Apetal | 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| carinata, 2 | Apetal | 7. S. Ev. S. | 1817 |
| cordellata, 3 | Apetal | 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1699 |
| padifolius | Apetal | 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1699 |
| subcarinata, 5 | Apetal | 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1795 |
| thyphaloides, 4 | Apetal | 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| PEDUNCLE, flower-stalk. | | | |
| PEGANION, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>peganon</i> , rue; on account of the resemblance. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zygo-</i> | | | |

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phyllacea. Plants of little beauty, thriving in any light soil, and multiplied by division at the roots.

dauricum . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1816
Harmala . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1570

PERLARGONĪUM, L'Heritier. From *perlargos*, a stork; the capsules may be fancied to resemble the head and beak of a stork. *Linn.* 16, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceae*. The shrubby kinds of this favourite genus will thrive in any rich soil; loam and decayed leaves will be found a good compost for them. The pots should be well drained with potsherds, and the plants receive plenty of air and water whilst in a vigorous growing state; cuttings root freely in soil or sand, under a glass; some of the finer and hard-wooded kinds will be found easier to increase by cuttings from the roots. The tuberous-rooted kinds should be kept quite dry when not in a growing state, and may be increased by small offsets from the roots. No genus is more liable than this to sport into hybrids by promiscuous impregnation. All the fine varieties which are found in gardens have been produced by artificial hybridization, that is, by cutting out the anthers of the plant intended for the female parent before they burst, and impregnating the stigmas with the pollen of another. *Synonymes*: 1. *Geranium Grenvillea*. 2. *P. australe*. 3. *G. capitatum*. 4. *G. stenopetalum*. 5. *G. miniatum, album*. 6. *Phymatanthus tricolor*.

abrotanifolium . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1791
acerifolium . . . Pa. pur. 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1784
acetosum . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1710
acugnatum . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Tris d'Ac. 1818
adulterinum . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1785
affine . . . Purple . . . 6, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800
alchemilloides . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1693
alinifolium . . . Pink vein. 5, . . .
alternans . . . Wht. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1791
althaeoides . . . White . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1724
amplissimum . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. . . .
anceps . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . . . 1788
Andréwii . . . Blush . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1802
anemonifolium . . . Pink . . . 7, G. B. C. G. H. . . .
angulosum . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1724
apiifolium . . . Wht. red. 6, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800
ardens . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1807
aristatum . . . Wht. red. 6, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800
armatum . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1789
artemisiaefolium . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1817
asarifolium . . . Drk. pur. 12, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1821
asperum . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795
astragalifolium . . . Wht. pur. 7, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1788
atrum . . . Drk. brn. 6, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1793
auriculatum . . . Pa. red. 5, . . .
australe . . . Rose . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1792
balsameum . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1790
Barringtonii . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
barbatum . . . Flesh . . . 7, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1790
Beaufortianum . . . Lilac . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
Bellardii . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
Bentickianum . . . Scarlet . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
betulinum . . . Wht. red. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1759
bicolor . . . Pur. wht. 7, G. Ev. S. . . . 1775
blandum . . . Blush . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1801
blattarum . . . Violet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1720
bubonifolium . . . Wht. pur. 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800
bullatum . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
canariense . . . Wht. red. 8, G. B. Canaries . . . 1802
canescens . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1821
canum . . . Pa. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820
capitatum . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1690
cardiifolium . . . Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1816
cardinatum . . . Wht. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820
cristatum . . . Pink . . . 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812
carnosum . . . Pur. wht. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1724
caucasicum . . . Pink . . . 7, G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1812
ceratophyllum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Africa . . . 1786
chamaedrifolium . . . White . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812
ciliatum . . . Flesh . . . 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1795
citriodorum . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800
cochleatum . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. . . .
columbinum . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1795
coluteaeifolium . . . Yel. red. 6, G. T. P. Hybrid. 1824
conduplicatum . . . Pur. wht. 5, G. Ev. S. . . . 1774
conopseum . . . Lilac . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1824
conspicuum, 1 . . . Drk. pink. 9, G. T. P. Africa . . . 1810
consanguineum . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. . . .
cordatum . . . Pur. wht. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1774
coriandriifolium . . . Wht. red. 6, G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1724
coronillaefolium . . . Brown . . . 6, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1795
coronopifolium . . . Pa. red. 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1791
cortusaeifolium . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Africa . . . 1786
corydaliifolium . . . Pa. yel. 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1821
Cotyledonis . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. St. Helena 1765

crassicaule . . . White . . . 7, G. Tu. P. S. Africa . . . 1786
crenatum 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800
crispum . . . Purple . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1774
crithmifolium . . . Wht. pur. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1790
cucullatum . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1690
grandiflorum . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1818
majör . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1812
striatiflorum . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1810
cuspidatum . . . Wht. red. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
cynosbatifolium . . . Drk. red. 6, G. Ev. S. . . .
dasycaulon . . . Wht. pur. 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795
decorum . . . Lilac . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1825
delphinifolium . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. . . .
denticulatum . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1789
depressum . . . Cream . . . 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812
doleicum . . . Drk. brn. 6, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1795
dipetalum . . . Pa. pur. 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1795
discipes G. Ev. S. Africa . . . 1808
diversifolium . . . Wht. red. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1794
echinatum . . . Wht. red. 6, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1789
elatium . . . Wht. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795
electum . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
elegans . . . Wht. red. 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795
majus . . . Wht. red. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795
minus . . . Wht. red. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795
eriosomon . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1794
expulsum . . . Violet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1779
filipendulifolium . . . Grn. brn. 7, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812
fissifolium . . . Wht. red. 6, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1795
flavum . . . Yel. brn. 8, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1794
foribundum . . . White . . . 4, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800
foliosum . . . Yel. red. 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800
formosissimum . . . Wht. red. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1759
Fothergillii . . . Scarlet . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
purpuræum . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1810
fragrans . . . Varieg. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
fulgidum . . . Scarlet . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1723
fuscatum . . . Pur. red. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1812
gibbosum . . . Grn. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1712
glacium . . . Wht. red. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1775
glomeratum, 2 . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
glutiniosum . . . Pa. rose 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1777
grandiflorum . . . Wht. red. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1794
gratum . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. . . .
graveolens . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1774
variegatum, 3 . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
grossularioides . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1731
hepaticifolium . . . Rose . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1791
hercynicum . . . Grey . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800
hermannifolium . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
heterogamum . . . Pink . . . 7, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1786
heterophyllum . . . Wht. red. 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800
hirsutum . . . Pink . . . 3, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1788
hirtum . . . Rose . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1798
hispidum . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1790
holosericeum . . . Drk. pur. 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820
humifusum . . . Red . . . 6, G. Tr. A. C. G. H. . . . 1801
hybridum . . . Lilac . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1752
ignescens . . . Scarlet . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1812
imbricatum . . . Lil. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800
incisum . . . Wht. red. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1791
incrassatum . . . Pa. rose 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1801
inodorum . . . Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. 1796
inquians . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1714
lacérum . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1731
laciniatum . . . Pink . . . 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800
levigatum . . . Wht. red. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
lanceolatum . . . Wht. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1775
lateripes . . . Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1787
albo-marginatum . . . Pa. red. 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1787
rosatum . . . Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1787
zonatum . . . Pa. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1787
lateritium . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800
laxum . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1821
Leeanum . . . White . . . 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1823
leptopetalum, 4 . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800
lineare . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800
littoralis . . . Yel. brn. 7, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1837
lobatum . . . Pa. rose 6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . . . 1710
longicaule . . . Pa. rose 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1812
longiflorum . . . Yellow 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812
longifolium . . . Pink . . . 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812
luridum . . . Straw . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1811
luteum . . . Yellow 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1802
maelatum . . . Blush . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1796
malvaefolium . . . Pa. red. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1812
melananthum . . . Drk. brn. 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1790
micranthum . . . Scarlet . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .
millefolium . . . Yel. brn. 7, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . .
monstrum . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1784
multicaule . . . Pa. vio. 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1802
multiradiatum . . . Drk. brn. 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1820
nyrrhifolium . . . Wht. red. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1696
nervifolium . . . Varieg. 6, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812
nigrescens . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1777
nivolum . . . White . . . 6, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1821
nothum . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. . . .
nummularifolium . . . Yellow 6, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1801
nutans . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. T. P. C. G. H. . . . 1788

| PEL | PEL |
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| obtusifolium . . . | Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . |
| odoratissimum . . . | Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1724 |
| Cnothera . . . | Rose . . . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1812 |
| orbiculatum . . . | Blood . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1824 |
| ovale . . . | Purple . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1774 |
| ovalifolium . . . | White . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1820 |
| oxalidifolium . . . | Yellow . . . 8, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1801 |
| oxyphyllum, 5 . . . | White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| pellens . . . | Pa. yel. . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| pallidum . . . | Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. |
| papilionaceum . . . | Pa. wht. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1724 |
| parviflorum . . . | Pur. red . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| pentissimum . . . | Ll. wht. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 |
| patulum . . . | Pa. bid. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821 |
| pedicellatum . . . | Grn. brn. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822 |
| petatum . . . | Purple . . . 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1701 |
| variegatum . . . | Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1701 |
| pendulum . . . | Red . . . 5, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . . |
| penicillatum . . . | Wht. red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794 |
| penniforme . . . | Yellow . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| petroselinum . . . | Blush . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1802 |
| pletium . . . | Wht. red . . . 4, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| pilosum . . . | Pink . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1801 |
| pinulatum . . . | Violet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . |
| principissa . . . | Dk. pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 |
| procumbens . . . | Pur. . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1801 |
| pulchellum . . . | White . . . 4, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1795 |
| pulverulentum . . . | Grey bid. . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1822 |
| pumilum . . . | Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| punctatum . . . | Cream . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1794 |
| purpurascens . . . | Purple . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| pustulosum . . . | Wht. pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| quercifolium . . . | Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 |
| bipinnatifidum . . . | Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 |
| quinatum . . . | Pa. yel. . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 |
| quinquelobum . . . | Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 |
| quinquevenerum . . . | Dk. pur. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1796 |
| radiatum . . . | Dk. pur. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790 |
| radicatum . . . | Yellow . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1802 |
| radula . . . | Yellow . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1774 |
| rapaceum . . . | Purple . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1789 |
| recurvatum . . . | White . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1790 |
| reflexum . . . | White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| reniforme . . . | Purple . . . 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1791 |
| reticulatum . . . | Pink . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1820 |
| retisum . . . | Drk. crim. . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1824 |
| revolutum . . . | Purple . . . 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| revolutum . . . | White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1798 |
| rigidum . . . | Whitish . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . |
| roseum . . . | Rose . . . 4, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1792 |
| rubens . . . | Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. |
| rubroclinetum . . . | Pur. wht. . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 |
| rugatum . . . | Pink lil. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| rumicifolium . . . | Yellow . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1823 |
| sanguineum . . . | Scarlet . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . |
| saniculaefolium . . . | Pa. red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1806 |
| scarbum . . . | Wht. red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1775 |
| scandens . . . | Rose . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| schizopetalum . . . | Yel. brn. . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1801 |
| scutatum . . . | White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1701 |
| semitriobatum . . . | Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| senecioides . . . | White . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1775 |
| setosum . . . | Rose . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821 |
| serotinum . . . | Wht. red . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . |
| spatulatum . . . | Yellow . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1805 |
| affine . . . | Yellow . . . 4, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1794 |
| speciosum . . . | Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794 |
| spinosum . . . | Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795 |
| spurium . . . | Violet . . . 5, G. Ev. S. |
| staphisagroides . . . | Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1825 |
| stenopetalum . . . | Scarlet . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| Synanthus . . . | Lilac . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1825 |
| tabularis . . . | Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1775 |
| tenuifolium . . . | Yellow . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1802 |
| tenuifolium . . . | Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1768 |
| ternatum . . . | Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789 |
| tetragonium . . . | Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 |
| variegatum . . . | Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 |
| tomentosum . . . | White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790 |
| tricolor, 6 . . . | Wht. pur. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791 |
| tricuspidatum . . . | Wht. pur. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1780 |
| tripartitum . . . | Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789 |
| triphylum . . . | Fleash . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1812 |
| tristate . . . | Grn. yel. . . 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1832 |
| undulatum . . . | White . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1795 |
| undulaeflorum . . . | Black . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1821 |
| unicolorum . . . | Crimson . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . |
| uniflorum . . . | White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| variegatum . . . | Wht. red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 |
| verbascofolium . . . | Lilac . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1811 |
| viciifolium . . . | Pa. rose . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1779 |
| violaeformis . . . | White . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1810 |
| virginicum . . . | Wht. red . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1795 |
| viscosissimum . . . | Ll. wht. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 |
| viscosum . . . | Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1724 |
| Watsonii . . . | Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. |
| Willdenovii . . . | Wht. vein. 6 . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . |
| sonalis . . . | Scarlet . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1710 |
| occidentum . . . | Scarlet . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1710 |

| PEL | PEN |
|---|--|
| crystallinum . . . | Scarlet . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1710 |
| marginatum . . . | Scarlet . . . 8, G. Ev. S. |
| PELEXIA, Poiteau. From <i>pelax</i> , a helmet. <i>Linn.</i> 30, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . An herbaceous plant of no great beauty, growing in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased slowly by division at the roots. | |
| spiranthoides . . . | Grn. wht. S. Ter. St. Vincent . . 1823 |
| PELIOSANTHOS, Andrews. From <i>pelios</i> , livid, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . Curious plants, with ovate-lanceolate leaves, requiring a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; propagated freely from suckers. | |
| humilis . . . | Green . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1809 |
| Tata . . . | Brn. gm. . . 4, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1807 |
| PELLICLE, a thin skin which envelops certain seeds. | |
| PELLITORY, see <i>Parietaria</i> . | |
| PELLITORY, see <i>Pyrethrum Parthenium</i> . | |
| PELLITORY OF SPAIN, see <i>Anthelmis Pyrethrum</i> . | |
| PELLUCID, bright, transparent. | |
| PELTARIA, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>pelte</i> , a small buckler; in allusion to the form of the silicle. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Pretty little plants, flourishing in any light soil; readily increased by dividing the roots, or by seed. | |
| alliacea . . . | White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1601 |
| glastifolia . . . | White . . . 6, H. A. Syria . . . 1823 |
| PELTATE, a leaf is peltate, when the petiole is fixed in the disk instead of the margin. | |
| PELTATE-NERVED, used in reference to the nerves of a leaf, radiating from the centre. | |
| PELTIODEX, Acharius. From <i>pelte</i> , a target, and <i>oides</i> , resemblance; form of the shields. <i>Linn.</i> 34, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . The species of this genus grow on thatch, the bark of trees, among moss, &c. <i>P. apthosa</i> is used, boiled in milk, by the peasants in Sweden, as a cure for the apthæ, from which it takes its name— <i>P. apthosa</i> , <i>canina</i> , <i>horizontalis</i> , <i>membranacea</i> , <i>polydactyla</i> , <i>rufescens</i> , <i>scutella</i> , <i>spæria</i> , <i>venosa</i> . | |
| PENÆA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of P. Pena, who, in conjunction with Lobel, published <i>Adversaria Botanica</i> in 1570. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Penæaceae</i> . Hand-some shrubs, growing in sandy peat; and young plants may be obtained from ripened cuttings, in sand, under a glass. | |
| fruticulosa . . . | Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822 |
| imbricata . . . | Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824 |
| lateriflora . . . | Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1825 |
| marginata . . . | Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 |
| maritima . . . | Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787 |
| myrtoides . . . | Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 |
| sarcocolla . . . | Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1825 |
| squamosa . . . | Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787 |
| PENCILED, marked in lines, as with a pencil, or having the appearance of hair pencil, as the stigmas of numerous species of <i>Oxalis</i> . | |
| PENDULOUS, drooping, hanging down. | |
| PENICILLARIA, Willdenow. From <i>penicillus</i> , a pencil; in allusion to the spikes. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Mere weeds, thriving in any common soil, and increased by seeds— <i>P. ciliata</i> , <i>spicata</i> . | |
| PENICILLUM, Link. From <i>penicillum</i> , a painter's pencil; alluding to the form of the filaments. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . The species are found on the decaying stems of herbaceous plants and other rotten substances— <i>P. candidum</i> , <i>glacium</i> , <i>spæritum</i> . | |
| PENNISSETUM, Beauvois. From <i>penna</i> , a feather, and <i>seta</i> , a bristle. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . A genus of grasses, not worth cultivating except in botanical collections. The seed may be sown in the open order. <i>Synonyme</i> : <i>P. Panicum holcoides</i> — <i>P. barbatum</i> , <i>cenchroides</i> , <i>compressum</i> , <i>dichotomum</i> , <i>holcoides</i> 1, <i>nepalense</i> , <i>orientale</i> , <i>polystachyon</i> , <i>setosum</i> , <i>violaceum</i> . | |
| PENNYCROSS, soft, downy, like a feather. | |
| PENNY-CROSS, see <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> . | |
| PENNYROYAL, see <i>Mentha Pulegium</i> . | |
| PENNYWORT, see <i>Hydrocotyle</i> . | |
| PENTACTEPA, Lehmann. From <i>pente</i> , five, and <i>krypte</i> , a vault. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . A parsley-scented plant, requiring protection in winter; increased by seeds only— <i>P. atropurpurea</i> . | |
| PENTADESMIA, R. Brown. From <i>pente</i> , five, and <i>desma</i> , | |

a bundle; the stamens are disposed in five bundles. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Guttifera*. A handsome, lofty-growing tree, very difficult to transplant, on account of the long tap-root, which, if injured, will kill it; the tree produces its flowers when about twenty feet high. It requires a strong moist heat. A mixture of loam and peat suits it; and ripened cuttings, with their leaves not shortened, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.

butyracéa 11, S. Ev. T. S. Leone . 1822

PENTAGONAL, having five angles.

PENTAGYNOUS, having five styles.

PENTANDROUS, having five stamens.

PENTAPETALOUS, having five petals.

PENTÁPETA, *Linn.* One of the Greek names for Cinquefoil. From *pente*, five; alluding to the five-celled fruit. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. Beautiful flowering plants, growing in any light rich soil; cuttings soon root in mould or sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Brotera ovata*.

ovátá 1 Scarlet . 7, S. B. N. Spain . 1805
phœnicéa Scarlet . 7, S. Her. P. India . . 1690

PENTARPHŪĪ, *Lindley*. From *pente*, five, and *raphis*, a spike. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceae*. A handsome West Indian plant; for culture and propagation, it may be referred to *Gesneria*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Gesneria ventricosa*.

longiôrá, 1 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1823

PENTHÔRŪM, *Linn.* From *pente*, five, and *horos*, a boundary; the capsule is terminated by five beaks. *Linn.* 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceae*. A succulent plant of little beauty, growing in light sandy soil, and increased by division at the roots; cuttings also root freely under a glass.

sedoióes Grn. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. Virginia . 1768

PENTSTĒMŌN, *L'Heritier*. From *pente*, five, and *stemon*, a stamen; there are four perfect, and one imperfect. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. Charming herbaceous plants, worthy of a place in every collection; they all delight in a mixture of loam and peat, and are readily increased by divisions, or by seeds. *Synonyms*: 1. *Chelone carulea, hirsuta*. 2. *C. atropurpurea*. 3. *C. cristata*. 4. *C. erianthera*. 5. *P. Bradburii*. 6. *C. angustifolia*. 7. *C. elegans*. *P. elegans*. 8. *C. rosea, angustifolia*.

acuminatūm . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
albidūm . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. Missouri . 1823
angustifolium, 1 . . Lil. pur. . 8, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1811
argūtūm . . . Blue H. Her. P. Columbia . 1825
atropurpureūm, 2 Drk. pur. . 7, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1827
attenuatūm . . Cream . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
breviflorūm . . Wht. pink . 9, H. Her. P. California . 1824
campanulatūm . . Lil. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1794
Cobŏa . . . Pa. pur. . 7, H. Her. P. Texas . 1835
confertūm . . Pa. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
crassifolium . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
dentatūm . . Cream H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
diffusūm . . . Purple . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1826
digitālī . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. Arkansas . 1824
eriantherūm, 3 . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1811
glābrūm, 4 . . Drk. pur. . 8, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1811
glaberrimūm . . Blue H. Her. P. Columbia . 1835
glandulosūm . . Pa. blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
glaciōna . . . Pa. lilac . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
gracilī Blue . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1824
grandiflorūm, 5 . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811
heterophyllum . Red . 7, H. Her. P. California . 1834
hirsūtūm . . . Pa. pur. . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758
Kūnthī, 6 . . . Purple . F. Her. P. Mexico . 1825
lævigatūm . . Lilac . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1776
Mackayānūm . . Pur. yel. . 8, H. Her. P. Ohio . 1834
Murrayānūm . . Scarlet . 8, H. Her. P. S. Felipe . 1835
ovātūm Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
procūm . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
prinosūm . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
pubescens . . . Pa. pur. . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758
pulchellūm, 7 . Lilac . 7, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1827
Richardsonī . . Drk. pur. . 7, H. Her. P. Columbia . 1825
Roscūm, 8 . . . Rose F. Her. P. Mexico . 1825
Scolerī . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
speciosūm . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
statiocafolium . Lilac . 6, H. Her. P. California . 1833
triphylūm . . . Pa. red . 7, H. Her. P. California . 1827
venustūm . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

PENTZĪĀ. Named by Thunberg, in honour of his pupil Charles John Pentz. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A bushy, hoary-branched shrub, with corymbs of little yellow flowers; it grows in a

mixture of loam and peat, and ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *P. crenata, Tanacetum flabelliforme*.

flabelliformis, 1 . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774

PEPERŌMIĀ, *Ruiz and Pavon*. Analogous to Piper. *Linn.* 2, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Piperaceae*. This is the herbaceous tribe of Pepper. The species grow freely in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, and may be increased by cuttings, or divisions of the roots.

acuminatā . . . Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1812
aldā Apetal . 3, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1819
amplexicaolis . . Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1793
amplexifoliā . . Apetal . 3, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1823
blandā Apetal . 8, S. Her. P. Caracæas . 1802
brachyphyllā . . Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1818
capensis . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. C. G. H. . 1820
clusiāfoliā . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. S. Amer. . 1817
coriáceā Apetal . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1815
cuneifoliā Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. Caracæas . 1809
discolor Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1821
distachyā Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1793
hispidiā Apetal . 8, G. B. Jamaica . 1818
humilī Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1768
inaequalifoliā . . Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. Peru . 1800
inequā Apetal . 2, S. Her. P. Brazil . 1815
macrostachyā . Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. Trinidad . 1824
magnoliæfoliā . Apetal . 2, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1793
maculosā Apetal . 9, S. Her. P. St. Domin. 1790
nummulariæfoliā Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1818
obtusifoliā . . . Apetal . 5, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1739
ovalifoliā . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. St. Vincent 1824
pellucidā Apetal . 6, S. A. S. Amer. . 1748
pereskiafoliā . . Apetal . 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1820
polystachyā . . Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1775
pubescens . . . Apetal . 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1809
pulchellā Apetal . 3, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1778
quadrifoliā . . . Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1818
reniformis . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. St. Vincent 1824
rhipis Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1823
retundifoliā . . Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1822
rubellā Apetal . 3, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1820
rubricaulis . . . Apetal . 5, F. Her. P. . 1822
serpens Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica . 1820
stellatā Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1802
subrotundā . . . Apetal . 2, S. Her. P. . 1812
talinifoliā . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. W. Ind. . 1820
tenellā Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica . 1820
tricarminatā . . Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. W. Ind. . 1818
trifoliā Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1802
tristachyā Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. W. Ind. . 1826

PEPLIS, *Linn.* The Greek name of *purslane*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceae*. The species of *Water Purslane* grow in any very moist soil, in which also the seeds may be sown.

alternifoliā . . . Purple . 7, H. A. Siberia . . 1816
occidentalis . . Green . 7, S. Aq. A. Guadalupe 1829
Portulcā Purple . 8, H. Aq. A. Britain . 1829

PEPPER, see *Piper*.

PEPPERMINT, see *Menthā piperitā*.

PEPPERMINT-TREE, see *Eucalyptū piperitā*.

PEPPER-VINE, see *Ampelopsis bipinnatā*.

PEPPERWORT, see *Lepidium*.

PERDICŪM, *Linn.* From *perdix*, a partridge; partridges were fond of the original plant. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An uninteresting hardy herbaceous plant, succeeding in any common soil.

Synonyme: 1. *Tussilago Anandria*—*P. Anandrii* 1.

PERGRINOUS, wandering, diffuse.

PERENNIAL, lasting many years without perishing.

PERESKĪĀ, *Plumier*. Named in honour of Nicholas F. Piereck, of Aix, in Provence, a lover of botany.

Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceae*. Grotesque and ornamental plants, very different from the rest of the genera in *Cactaceae*, from the branches being woody, as well as furnished with proper leaves. The species grow freely in any light soil; and cuttings root readily in mould, under a glass, in heat.

Synonyms: 1. *Cactus Pereskia*. 2. *C. portulacaefolia*.

aculeatā, 1 White . 10, S. De. S. W. Ind. . 1696

Bleō Pa. red . 11, S. De. S. Mexico . 1827

grandifolia S. De. S. Brazil . 1818

longispinā S. De. S. S. Amer. . 1808

portulacaefoliā, 2 . White . S. De. S. W. Ind. . 1820

PERFORATED, full of holes.

PERGULĀRĪĀ, *Linn.* From *pergula*, trellis-work; twining plants, fit for arbours, &c. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. A genus much prized for the fragrance of the flowers. All the species prefer a rich mould, and are readily multiplied by cuttings.

| PER | PER | PER | PES |
|---|---|--|--|
| mitis | Yel. gn. . . 6, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . 1790 | Barkeri | Yellow . . 6, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1837 |
| odoratissima | Green . . 6, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . 1784 | ceana | Yellow . . 6, S. Epi. S. Main . . 1835 |
| sanguinolenta | Grn. yel. . 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Leone . 1822 | elata | White . . 7, S. Epi. Panama . . 1826 |
| PERIANTH, or PERIANTRIUM, the envelope which surrounds the flower. This term is applied when the calyx cannot be distinguished from the corolla, as in <i>Lilium</i> , &c. &c. | | guttata | Red yel. . 8, S. Epi. S. Amer. . 1837 |
| PERIBALLA, <i>Trinius</i> . From <i>periballo</i> , to encompass. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A worthless species of grass, growing in any common soil, and increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Aira involuocrata</i> — <i>P. hispida</i> 1. | | pendula | Whit. spot. 9, S. Epi. Panama . . |
| PERICALLIS, <i>D. Don</i> . From <i>perikalles</i> , very pretty; radial ligulæ beautiful. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A very desirable plant; increased by cuttings or seeds, and treated as the <i>Cinerarias</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Cineraria tusilaginis</i> , <i>Senecio tusilaginis</i> . | | PERISTOME, the rim which surrounds the orifice of the theca of a moss. | |
| tusilaginis, 1. | Purple . . 4, G. Her. P. Teneriffe . 1829 | PERITHECIUM, PERIDIUM, different kinds of envelopes of the reproductive organs of Fungi. | |
| PERICARP, the seed-vessel. | | PERITOMA, <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>peritome</i> , a cutting round about; base of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Capparidaceæ</i> . The seeds of this plant require to be sown on a gentle hotbed, and the plants, when large enough, to be turned out into a sheltered situation in the flower-garden. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Cleome serrulata</i> . | |
| PERICHÆNÆ, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>peri</i> , around, and <i>ischano</i> , to encompass. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Very minute Fungi, found on the cones of <i>Pinus Abies</i> , and dead trunks of trees— <i>P. populina</i> , <i>strobilina</i> . | | serrulata, 1 | Purple . . 7, H. A. Missouri . 1823 |
| PERICHÆTAL, leaves which in mosses surround the base of the stalk of the theca. | | PERIWINKLE, see <i>VINCA</i> . | |
| PERIGONE, the calyx and corolla. | | PERSISTENT, or PERISTENT, remaining, not falling off. | |
| PERIGYNOUS, inserted in the calyx, or in the disk which adheres to it. | | PERÖRIS, <i>Aiton</i> . From <i>peros</i> , deficient; alluding to the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . An annual species of grass, succeeding in any common garden soil. | |
| PERILÆ, <i>Linn</i> . The meaning not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . Plants of little merit, flourishing in any light loamy soil. | | latifolia | Apetal . . 8, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1777 |
| fruticosa | 7, G. Ev. S. Nepal | PERPUSILLUS, very small. | |
| ocymoides | White . . 7, H. A. India . . . 1770 | PERSEÆ, <i>Gartner</i> . A name applied by Theophrastus to an Egyptian tree. <i>Linn.</i> 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lawraceæ</i> . This ornamental species succeeds well in a mixture of turfy loam and peat. The best way of propagating it is by layers, which root freely; ripened shoots, taken off at a joint, and planted in sand, under a glass, in heat, will sometimes root. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Laurus Persæa</i> . | |
| PERILOMÆ, <i>Humboldt</i> and <i>Bonpland</i> . From <i>peri</i> , around, and <i>loma</i> , a fringe; in allusion to the membranaceous-winged achænia. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . For the culture and propagation of this pretty species, see <i>Prostanthera</i> . | | gratissima, 1 | Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1739 |
| ocymoides | Purple . . 8, G. Ev. S. Peru | PERSIAN SUN'S-EYE, see <i>TALPÆ OCULUS SOLLIS</i> . | |
| PERIOLÆ, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>peri</i> , about, and <i>ioulos</i> , down; appearance of the species when growing. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A minute fungus, growing on potato roots, &c.— <i>P. tomentosa</i> . | | PERSIÆ, <i>Tournefort</i> . So named from the Peach-tree coming originally from Persia. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceæ</i> . To this genus belong the well-known and much-esteemed fruits the Peach and Nectarine. The different kinds are propagated by budding on Damask plum-stocks, and new varieties are raised from the stone, after a mixture of the sorts by impregnation. In this country, they are usually trained on south walls in the fan manner, which is allowed to be the most natural. The soil best suited for them is three-parts mellow loam, enriched with one-part vegetable mould. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Amygdalus Persica Nectarina</i> . 2. <i>A. Persica</i> . | |
| PERIPLÆCÆ, <i>Linn</i> . From <i>periplœke</i> , an intertwining; alluding to the habit of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i> . Handsome species, growing freely in any common soil. <i>P. græca</i> is a valuable hardy plant for covering naked walls, &c. They are readily propagated by layers, or cuttings, under a glass. | | laevis, 1 | Red . . 4, H. De. T. Persia . . 1562 |
| angustifolia | Purplish . . H. De. Tw. S. Euk. . 1800 | vulgatis, 2 | Red . . 4, H. De. T. Persia . . 1562 |
| græca | Brown . . 7, H. De. Tw. Syria . . 1597 | alba | White . . 4, H. De. T. Persia . . |
| laevigata | Grn. yel. . F. Ev. Tw. Canaries . 1779 | compressa | 4, H. De. T. |
| mauritiana | Brown . . S. Ev. Cl. Malabar . 1823 | fore-plena | Red . . 4, H. De. T. Persia . . |
| PERIPTERÆ, <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>periptera</i> , a shuttlecock; resemblance in the form of the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceæ</i> . A pretty little shrub, growing about three feet high, in a mixture of loam and peat. The species ripens its seed freely, from which it may be increased, as also from cuttings in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Sida Periptera</i> , <i>Anoda punicea</i> . | | fol. variegatis | 4, H. De. T. Persia . . |
| punicæ, 1 | Crimson . . 5, S. Ev. S. N. Spain . 1814 | PERSÖNTIÆ, <i>Smith</i> . In honour of C. H. Persoon, a distinguished botanist, the author of <i>Synopsis Plantarum</i> , and other valuable botanical works. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Protaceæ</i> . An ornamental genus of plants, growing from five to seven feet high, and thriving well in a mixture, of equal parts of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the ripened wood root in sand, under a glass. | |
| PERIPHERIC, circular, curved. | | chamaepitys | Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 |
| PERISTERIÆ, <i>Hooker</i> . From <i>peristera</i> , a dove; in allusion to the dove-like appearance of the column. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . This is a genus of splendid plants, the most remarkable and interesting of which is the <i>P. elata</i> ; it produces a long spike of yellowish-white waxy flowers, yielding a very peculiar fragrance. In the neighbourhood of Panama, it is known to the natives by the appellation of " <i>el Spirito Santo</i> ," and the reason for this name is quite obvious on looking at the flower; the centre of it exhibits a column which, with its summit and the projecting gland of the pollen-masses, together with the erect wings, bears a very striking resemblance to the figure of a Dove: whence the English name of the genus Dove-flower. The species should be grown in pots well drained, in a mixture of fibrous loam, leaf-mould, and sandy peat, and must not be overwatered at any season, more especially when torpid; they are increased by separating the pseudo-bulbs. | | | |
| | | ferruginæ | Yel. red. . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1823 |
| | | hirsuta | Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1800 |
| | | flexifolia | Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 |
| | | juniperina | Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1826 |
| | | lanceolata | Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1791 |
| | | latifolia | Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1795 |
| | | linearis | Yellow . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1794 |
| | | mollis | Yellow . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1826 |
| | | myrtilloides | Yellow . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1837 |
| | | nitens | Orange . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 |
| | | pallida | Orange . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 |
| | | pinifolia | Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1822 |
| | | pruinosa | Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1824 |
| | | salicina | Pink . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1795 |
| | | scabra | Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1824 |
| | | spatulata | Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 |
| | | tenuifolia | Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822 |
| | | PERTUSARIA, <i>Acharius</i> . Derived from <i>perthusus</i> , full of holes. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . A new genus of cryptogamic plants, nearly allied to <i>Verrucaria</i> — <i>P. isidioides</i> . | |
| | | PERVIUS, having a passage through which anything can be transmitted. | |
| | | PESÖNERIÆ, <i>Thouars</i> . From <i>pipto</i> , peso, to fall, and | |

| PET | PET | PET | PEZ |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p><i>meros</i>, a part; the sepals are spontaneously thrown off from the flower shortly after they have expanded, just as leaves are thrown off the stems of many of these plants when they receive a sudden check, and then the petals and labellum only remain to constitute the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. The plant is nearly related to <i>Bletia</i> and <i>Phaius</i>, but will probably be found to grow best under the treatment given to <i>Burlingtonia</i>.</p> | | <p>5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. <i>P. sativum</i>, the common Parsley, is a well-known culinary herb. The seeds of all the species may be sown in spring, in the open ground. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Apium Petroselinum</i>. 2. <i>Sison segetum</i>. 3. <i>Ligusticum peregrinum</i>.</p> | |
| <p>tetragonā Brown . . . 12, S. Epi. Maurit. . . 1837</p> | <p>PETAL-LIKE SCALES in <i>Alinaceae</i> and <i>Sileneae</i>, the scales which are fixed to the throat of the petals.</p> | <p>sativum, 1. Lgt. yel. . . 6, H. B. Sardinia . . 1548 segetum, 2. White . . . 7, H. A. Britain . . . peregrinum, 3. White . . . 6, H. B. Portugal . . 1633</p> | <p>PEZ-<i>WHIM</i>, see <i>Genistā anglicā</i>.</p> |
| <p>PETALOSTĒMŪM, <i>Michaux.</i> From <i>petalon</i>, a petal, and <i>stemon</i>, a stamen; the stamens are joined to the petals at the base. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. Pretty herbaceous plants, growing in any border soil; young plants are readily obtained by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Dalea Kuhnistera</i>.</p> | <p>PETIVĒRĀ. Named by LINNÆUS in honour of J. Petiver, F.R.S., a London apothecary. <i>Linn.</i> 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Petiveraceae</i>. Ornamental plants, growing in a mixture of loam and peat; they propagate readily by cuttings under a glass.</p> | <p>acuminatā White . . . 7, F. Her. P. Chile . . . 1827 Atkinsianā Crim. pur. 7, H. A. Hybrid . . . 1834 intermediā, 1. Yel. pur. . 8, F. Her. P. B. Ayres . . 1832 nyctaginiiforā, 2. White . . . 8, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1823 violacēā, 3. Rose pur. 8, F. Her. P. B. Ayres . . 1831</p> | <p>PETUNĀ, <i>Jussieu</i>. The Brazilian name for tobacco is <i>Petun</i>; applied to this genus because of its affinity with <i>Nicotiana</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceae</i>. A highly ornamental genus of free-flowering plants, well adapted for turning out in beds or borders during summer. They will grow in any light soil, but prefer a mixture of sandy loam and vegetable mould; cuttings will strike at any season in heat, care being taken to keep them from damp. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Salpiglossis linearis</i>, <i>Nicrembergia intermedia</i>. 2. <i>Nicotiana nyctaginiiflora</i>. 3. <i>P. phœnicea</i>, <i>Nicrembergia phœnicea</i>, <i>Salpiglossis integrifolia</i>.</p> |
| <p>candidum White . . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811 carmetum Flesh . . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811 corymbosum, 1. White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811 violacēum Violet . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811</p> | <p>PETALS, divisions of a corolla.</p> | <p>PEUCEDĀNŪM, <i>Koch</i>. From <i>penke</i>, a pine, and <i>danos</i>, parched; so named because of its strong resinous smell. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. The species are of no interest, and will grow in any common garden soil. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cnidium alsaticum</i>. 2. <i>Selinum venetum</i>. 3. <i>S. austriacum</i>. 4. <i>S. baicalense</i>. 5. <i>S. peucedanoides</i>. 6. <i>S. polymorphum</i>. 7. <i>S. Oreoselinum</i>. 8. <i>S. gallicum</i>. 9. <i>S. elegans</i>, <i>P. lineare</i>. 10. <i>S. Bellardi</i>. 11. <i>P. tauricum</i>. 12. <i>P. palustre</i>, <i>Thysselinum palustre</i>. 13. <i>Heracleum pumilum</i>—<i>P. ālum</i>, <i>alpēstrē</i>, <i>alsaticum</i> 1, <i>A. abisflorā</i> 2, <i>arendrūm</i>, <i>aurēum</i>, <i>austriacūm</i> 3, <i>baicalensē</i> 4, <i>daticūm</i>, <i>involutūm</i> 5, <i>isētensē</i>, <i>longifoliūm</i>, <i>montānūm</i> 6, <i>officinālē</i>, <i>O. italicūm</i>, <i>Oreoselinūm</i> 7, <i>paniculatūm</i>, <i>parisiensē</i> 8, <i>rablensē</i> 9, <i>R. Bellardī</i> 10, <i>rapēstrē</i>, <i>ruthenicūm</i>, <i>R. tauricūm</i> 11, <i>secoloides</i>, <i>sibiricūm</i>, <i>S. sylvaticūm</i> 12, <i>tenuifoliūm</i>, <i>Vocontiorūm</i> 13.</p> | <p>acuminatā White . . . 7, F. Her. P. Chile . . . 1827 Atkinsianā Crim. pur. 7, H. A. Hybrid . . . 1834 intermediā, 1. Yel. pur. . 8, F. Her. P. B. Ayres . . 1832 nyctaginiiforā, 2. White . . . 8, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1823 violacēā, 3. Rose pur. 8, F. Her. P. B. Ayres . . 1831</p> |
| <p>PETALS, divisions of a corolla.</p> | <p>PETIOLATE, or PETIOLED, having footstalks.</p> | <p>PEUCEDĀNŪM, <i>Koch</i>. From <i>penke</i>, a pine, and <i>danos</i>, parched; so named because of its strong resinous smell. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. The species are of no interest, and will grow in any common garden soil. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cnidium alsaticum</i>. 2. <i>Selinum venetum</i>. 3. <i>S. austriacum</i>. 4. <i>S. baicalense</i>. 5. <i>S. peucedanoides</i>. 6. <i>S. polymorphum</i>. 7. <i>S. Oreoselinum</i>. 8. <i>S. gallicum</i>. 9. <i>S. elegans</i>, <i>P. lineare</i>. 10. <i>S. Bellardi</i>. 11. <i>P. tauricum</i>. 12. <i>P. palustre</i>, <i>Thysselinum palustre</i>. 13. <i>Heracleum pumilum</i>—<i>P. ālum</i>, <i>alpēstrē</i>, <i>alsaticum</i> 1, <i>A. abisflorā</i> 2, <i>arendrūm</i>, <i>aurēum</i>, <i>austriacūm</i> 3, <i>baicalensē</i> 4, <i>daticūm</i>, <i>involutūm</i> 5, <i>isētensē</i>, <i>longifoliūm</i>, <i>montānūm</i> 6, <i>officinālē</i>, <i>O. italicūm</i>, <i>Oreoselinūm</i> 7, <i>paniculatūm</i>, <i>parisiensē</i> 8, <i>rablensē</i> 9, <i>R. Bellardī</i> 10, <i>rapēstrē</i>, <i>ruthenicūm</i>, <i>R. tauricūm</i> 11, <i>secoloides</i>, <i>sibiricūm</i>, <i>S. sylvaticūm</i> 12, <i>tenuifoliūm</i>, <i>Vocontiorūm</i> 13.</p> | <p>PEZŪS, <i>Persoon</i>. From <i>peumo</i>, its Chilean name. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Monimiaceae</i>. An odoriferous tree, attaining the height of thirty feet; it delights in peaty loam, and ripened cuttings root readily in sand.</p> |
| <p>PETIVĒRĀ. Named by LINNÆUS in honour of J. Petiver, F.R.S., a London apothecary. <i>Linn.</i> 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Petiveraceae</i>. Ornamental plants, growing in a mixture of loam and peat; they propagate readily by cuttings under a glass.</p> | <p>alliacēā White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1759 octandrā White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1737</p> | <p>PEUCEDĀNŪM, <i>Koch</i>. From <i>penke</i>, a pine, and <i>danos</i>, parched; so named because of its strong resinous smell. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. The species are of no interest, and will grow in any common garden soil. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cnidium alsaticum</i>. 2. <i>Selinum venetum</i>. 3. <i>S. austriacum</i>. 4. <i>S. baicalense</i>. 5. <i>S. peucedanoides</i>. 6. <i>S. polymorphum</i>. 7. <i>S. Oreoselinum</i>. 8. <i>S. gallicum</i>. 9. <i>S. elegans</i>, <i>P. lineare</i>. 10. <i>S. Bellardi</i>. 11. <i>P. tauricum</i>. 12. <i>P. palustre</i>, <i>Thysselinum palustre</i>. 13. <i>Heracleum pumilum</i>—<i>P. ālum</i>, <i>alpēstrē</i>, <i>alsaticum</i> 1, <i>A. abisflorā</i> 2, <i>arendrūm</i>, <i>aurēum</i>, <i>austriacūm</i> 3, <i>baicalensē</i> 4, <i>daticūm</i>, <i>involutūm</i> 5, <i>isētensē</i>, <i>longifoliūm</i>, <i>montānūm</i> 6, <i>officinālē</i>, <i>O. italicūm</i>, <i>Oreoselinūm</i> 7, <i>paniculatūm</i>, <i>parisiensē</i> 8, <i>rablensē</i> 9, <i>R. Bellardī</i> 10, <i>rapēstrē</i>, <i>ruthenicūm</i>, <i>R. tauricūm</i> 11, <i>secoloides</i>, <i>sibiricūm</i>, <i>S. sylvaticūm</i> 12, <i>tenuifoliūm</i>, <i>Vocontiorūm</i> 13.</p> | <p>frāgrāns S. Ev. T. Chile 1824</p> |
| <p>erectā Blue S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1823 rugosā Blue S. Ev. S. Caraccas . 1824 Stapelii Lilac . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . votabilis Purple . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Vera Cruz . 1733</p> | <p>PETRŌNĪUM, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>petros</i>, a rock, and <i>bio</i>, to live; habitation of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. An ornamental shrub, growing well in sandy loam; and cuttings root without difficulty in the same kind of soil. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Bidens arborea</i>, <i>Spilanthes arborea</i>.</p> | <p>PEUCEDĀNŪM, <i>Koch</i>. From <i>penke</i>, a pine, and <i>danos</i>, parched; so named because of its strong resinous smell. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. The species are of no interest, and will grow in any common garden soil. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cnidium alsaticum</i>. 2. <i>Selinum venetum</i>. 3. <i>S. austriacum</i>. 4. <i>S. baicalense</i>. 5. <i>S. peucedanoides</i>. 6. <i>S. polymorphum</i>. 7. <i>S. Oreoselinum</i>. 8. <i>S. gallicum</i>. 9. <i>S. elegans</i>, <i>P. lineare</i>. 10. <i>S. Bellardi</i>. 11. <i>P. tauricum</i>. 12. <i>P. palustre</i>, <i>Thysselinum palustre</i>. 13. <i>Heracleum pumilum</i>—<i>P. ālum</i>, <i>alpēstrē</i>, <i>alsaticum</i> 1, <i>A. abisflorā</i> 2, <i>arendrūm</i>, <i>aurēum</i>, <i>austriacūm</i> 3, <i>baicalensē</i> 4, <i>daticūm</i>, <i>involutūm</i> 5, <i>isētensē</i>, <i>longifoliūm</i>, <i>montānūm</i> 6, <i>officinālē</i>, <i>O. italicūm</i>, <i>Oreoselinūm</i> 7, <i>paniculatūm</i>, <i>parisiensē</i> 8, <i>rablensē</i> 9, <i>R. Bellardī</i> 10, <i>rapēstrē</i>, <i>ruthenicūm</i>, <i>R. tauricūm</i> 11, <i>secoloides</i>, <i>sibiricūm</i>, <i>S. sylvaticūm</i> 12, <i>tenuifoliūm</i>, <i>Vocontiorūm</i> 13.</p> | <p>PEZŪS, <i>Persoon</i>. From <i>peumo</i>, its Chilean name. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Monimiaceae</i>. An odoriferous tree, attaining the height of thirty feet; it delights in peaty loam, and ripened cuttings root readily in sand.</p> |
| <p>arborētum, 1 Pa. yel. S. Ev. S. St. Helena . 1816</p> | <p>PETROCALĪS, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>petros</i>, a rock, and <i>kalos</i>, beautiful; the plant adorns the rocks on which it grows. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i>. This little plant is well fitted for ornamenting rock-work, or it may be grown in pots, in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and is multiplied by seeds, or divisions at the root. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Draba pyrenaica</i>.</p> | <p>PEUCEDĀNŪM, <i>Koch</i>. From <i>penke</i>, a pine, and <i>danos</i>, parched; so named because of its strong resinous smell. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. The species are of no interest, and will grow in any common garden soil. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cnidium alsaticum</i>. 2. <i>Selinum venetum</i>. 3. <i>S. austriacum</i>. 4. <i>S. baicalense</i>. 5. <i>S. peucedanoides</i>. 6. <i>S. polymorphum</i>. 7. <i>S. Oreoselinum</i>. 8. <i>S. gallicum</i>. 9. <i>S. elegans</i>, <i>P. lineare</i>. 10. <i>S. Bellardi</i>. 11. <i>P. tauricum</i>. 12. <i>P. palustre</i>, <i>Thysselinum palustre</i>. 13. <i>Heracleum pumilum</i>—<i>P. ālum</i>, <i>alpēstrē</i>, <i>alsaticum</i> 1, <i>A. abisflorā</i> 2, <i>arendrūm</i>, <i>aurēum</i>, <i>austriacūm</i> 3, <i>baicalensē</i> 4, <i>daticūm</i>, <i>involutūm</i> 5, <i>isētensē</i>, <i>longifoliūm</i>, <i>montānūm</i> 6, <i>officinālē</i>, <i>O. italicūm</i>, <i>Oreoselinūm</i> 7, <i>paniculatūm</i>, <i>parisiensē</i> 8, <i>rablensē</i> 9, <i>R. Bellardī</i> 10, <i>rapēstrē</i>, <i>ruthenicūm</i>, <i>R. tauricūm</i> 11, <i>secoloides</i>, <i>sibiricūm</i>, <i>S. sylvaticūm</i> 12, <i>tenuifoliūm</i>, <i>Vocontiorūm</i> 13.</p> | <p>PEZŪS, <i>Persoon</i>. From <i>peumo</i>, its Chilean name. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Monimiaceae</i>. An odoriferous tree, attaining the height of thirty feet; it delights in peaty loam, and ripened cuttings root readily in sand.</p> |
| <p>pyrenicēā, 1 Pink 5, G. Her. P. Pyrenees . 1759</p> | <p>PETROMARĪLĀ, <i>A. Decandolle</i>. From <i>petros</i>, a rock, and <i>maron</i>, a bitter herb. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campnulanaceae</i>. This plant requires to be grown in a sheltered situation, and protected by a frame in winter; it is multiplied by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Phyteuma pinnata</i>.</p> | <p>PEUCEDĀNŪM, <i>Koch</i>. From <i>penke</i>, a pine, and <i>danos</i>, parched; so named because of its strong resinous smell. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. The species are of no interest, and will grow in any common garden soil. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cnidium alsaticum</i>. 2. <i>Selinum venetum</i>. 3. <i>S. austriacum</i>. 4. <i>S. baicalense</i>. 5. <i>S. peucedanoides</i>. 6. <i>S. polymorphum</i>. 7. <i>S. Oreoselinum</i>. 8. <i>S. gallicum</i>. 9. <i>S. elegans</i>, <i>P. lineare</i>. 10. <i>S. Bellardi</i>. 11. <i>P. tauricum</i>. 12. <i>P. palustre</i>, <i>Thysselinum palustre</i>. 13. <i>Heracleum pumilum</i>—<i>P. ālum</i>, <i>alpēstrē</i>, <i>alsaticum</i> 1, <i>A. abisflorā</i> 2, <i>arendrūm</i>, <i>aurēum</i>, <i>austriacūm</i> 3, <i>baicalensē</i> 4, <i>daticūm</i>, <i>involutūm</i> 5, <i>isētensē</i>, <i>longifoliūm</i>, <i>montānūm</i> 6, <i>officinālē</i>, <i>O. italicūm</i>, <i>Oreoselinūm</i> 7, <i>paniculatūm</i>, <i>parisiensē</i> 8, <i>rablensē</i> 9, <i>R. Bellardī</i> 10, <i>rapēstrē</i>, <i>ruthenicūm</i>, <i>R. tauricūm</i> 11, <i>secoloides</i>, <i>sibiricūm</i>, <i>S. sylvaticūm</i> 12, <i>tenuifoliūm</i>, <i>Vocontiorūm</i> 13.</p> | <p>frāgrāns S. Ev. T. Chile 1824</p> |
| <p>pinnatā, 1 Pa. blue . . 8, F. Her. P. Candia . 1640</p> | <p>PETROPHĪLĀ, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>petros</i>, a stone, and <i>phileo</i>, to love; in allusion to the places in which the plants are found. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i>. A genus of ornamental shrubs, nearly related to <i>Protea</i>, to which genus they may be referred for culture and propagation. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Protea fucifolia</i>.</p> | <p>PEUCEDĀNŪM, <i>Koch</i>. From <i>penke</i>, a pine, and <i>danos</i>, parched; so named because of its strong resinous smell. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. The species are of no interest, and will grow in any common garden soil. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cnidium alsaticum</i>. 2. <i>Selinum venetum</i>. 3. <i>S. austriacum</i>. 4. <i>S. baicalense</i>. 5. <i>S. peucedanoides</i>. 6. <i>S. polymorphum</i>. 7. <i>S. Oreoselinum</i>. 8. <i>S. gallicum</i>. 9. <i>S. elegans</i>, <i>P. lineare</i>. 10. <i>S. Bellardi</i>. 11. <i>P. tauricum</i>. 12. <i>P. palustre</i>, <i>Thysselinum palustre</i>. 13. <i>Heracleum pumilum</i>—<i>P. ālum</i>, <i>alpēstrē</i>, <i>alsaticum</i> 1, <i>A. abisflorā</i> 2, <i>arendrūm</i>, <i>aurēum</i>, <i>austriacūm</i> 3, <i>baicalensē</i> 4, <i>daticūm</i>, <i>involutūm</i> 5, <i>isētensē</i>, <i>longifoliūm</i>, <i>montānūm</i> 6, <i>officinālē</i>, <i>O. italicūm</i>, <i>Oreoselinūm</i> 7, <i>paniculatūm</i>, <i>parisiensē</i> 8, <i>rablensē</i> 9, <i>R. Bellardī</i> 10, <i>rapēstrē</i>, <i>ruthenicūm</i>, <i>R. tauricūm</i> 11, <i>secoloides</i>, <i>sibiricūm</i>, <i>S. sylvaticūm</i> 12, <i>tenuifoliūm</i>, <i>Vocontiorūm</i> 13.</p> | <p>PEZŪS, <i>Persoon</i>. From <i>peumo</i>, its Chilean name. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Monimiaceae</i>. An odoriferous tree, attaining the height of thirty feet; it delights in peaty loam, and ripened cuttings root readily in sand.</p> |
| <p>aciculāris Whit. red . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830 canescēns G. De. S. N. Holl. . 1830 diversifoliā G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 fastigiātā White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820 filifoliā White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 pedunculatā White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 pulchellā, 1 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1790 rigidā White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823 teretifoliā White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 trifidā White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820</p> | <p>PETROSELĪNŪM, <i>Hoffmann</i>. From <i>petros</i>, a rock, and <i>selinum</i>, parsley; habitation of the species. <i>Linn.</i></p> | <p>PEUCEDĀNŪM, <i>Koch</i>. From <i>penke</i>, a pine, and <i>danos</i>, parched; so named because of its strong resinous smell. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. The species are of no interest, and will grow in any common garden soil. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Cnidium alsaticum</i>. 2. <i>Selinum venetum</i>. 3. <i>S. austriacum</i>. 4. <i>S. baicalense</i>. 5. <i>S. peucedanoides</i>. 6. <i>S. polymorphum</i>. 7. <i>S. Oreoselinum</i>. 8. <i>S. gallicum</i>. 9. <i>S. elegans</i>, <i>P. lineare</i>. 10. <i>S. Bellardi</i>. 11. <i>P. tauricum</i>. 12. <i>P. palustre</i>, <i>Thysselinum palustre</i>. 13. <i>Heracleum pumilum</i>—<i>P. ālum</i>, <i>alpēstrē</i>, <i>alsaticum</i> 1, <i>A. abisflorā</i> 2, <i>arendrūm</i>, <i>aurēum</i>, <i>austriacūm</i> 3, <i>baicalensē</i> 4, <i>daticūm</i>, <i>involutūm</i> 5, <i>isētensē</i>, <i>longifoliūm</i>, <i>montānūm</i> 6, <i>officinālē</i>, <i>O. italicūm</i>, <i>Oreoselinūm</i> 7, <i>paniculatūm</i>, <i>parisiensē</i> 8, <i>rablensē</i> 9, <i>R. Bellardī</i> 10, <i>rapēstrē</i>, <i>ruthenicūm</i>, <i>R. tauricūm</i> 11, <i>secoloides</i>, <i>sibiricūm</i>, <i>S. sylvaticūm</i> 12, <i>tenuifoliūm</i>, <i>Vocontiorūm</i> 13.</p> | <p>PEZŪS, <i>Persoon</i>. From <i>peumo</i>, its Chilean name. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Monimiaceae</i>. An odoriferous tree, attaining the height of thirty feet; it delights in peaty loam, and ripened cuttings root readily in sand.</p> |

inflēra, *leporinā*, *leucolōmā*, *leucostigmā*, *macrōpūs*, *Marchāntiā*, *melalōmā*, *melastōmā*, *melarānthā*, *nidiūs*, *ochrācēā*, *onotiā*, *pallescēns*, *papillīrūs*, *pedicellātū*, *Persooniī*, *phascoidēs*, *pinētī*, *plānō-umbilicātū*, *plūmbēā*, *punctātū*, *radiculātū*, *Rūpūtēm*, *repandū*, *reticulātū*, *rhabarbarinā*, *Rōsē*, *rufō-olivācēā*, *rutilāns*, *saniōsā*, *sclerotoidēs*, *scutellātū*, *serotīnā*, *stercorēā*, *subtilis*, *sulphūrēā*, *tricolōr*, *tūbā*, *tuberōsā*, *varicōlōr*, *vesiculōsā*, *villōsā*, *vinōsā*, *virginēā*, *vitellinā*, *vulgārīs* 3, *V. diaphānā*, *Wārchiī*, *zanthostigmā*.

PHĀCĀ, *Linn.* From *phago*, to eat; a name adopted from Dioscorides. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Ornamental herbaceous plants, growing well in the open borders, in common garden soil; they are all increased by dividing the plants at the root, or by seeds, which is by far the best method of propagating them. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. membranacea*. 2. *Astragalus leontinus*, *oroboidēs*.

alpīnā . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1759
daburīcā, 1 . . Pa. yel. . . H. Her. P. Dahuria . . 1820
arenārīā . . . Cream . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1796
austrālinā . . . Wh. blu. . 7, H. Her. P. Scotland . .
austrālīs . . . Pa. pur. . 5, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1779
bœticā . . . White . . 5, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1640
canescēns . . . Pa. rose . 7, G. Her. P. Valparaiso . 1831
densifoliā . . . Red . . 7, H. Her. P. California . 1822
exaltātā . . . Cream . 7, H. Her. P. Altai . . 1828
frigidiā . . . Cream . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1795
glabrā . . . White . . 7, H. De. Tr. S. France . 1818
lappōcēā . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . 1816
lūtēā . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1827
oroboidēs, 2 . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Norway . 1820
triangulārīs . . Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1824

PHACĪLĀ, *Jussieu*. From *Phakelos*, a bundle; in reference to the disposition of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hydrophyllaceae*. Hardy plants of some beauty, flourishing in any common garden soil; young plants may be obtained by divisions or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hydrophyllum magellanicum*.

Aldē . . . Pink . . 6, H. Her. P. Peru . . 1824
bipinnatifidā . . Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1824
cincinatā, 1 . . Pink . . 6, H. Her. P. Magellan . 1817
congestā . . . Pur. blue . 6, H. A. Texas . . 1835
tanceetifoliā . . Blue . . 6, H. A. California . 1832
vinifoliā . . . Lgt. blue . 9, H. A. Texas . . 1834

PHACIDĪUM, *Fries*. From *phakos*, a lentil, and *eidos*, similar. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Curious species, found on oak-leaves, both in a living and dead state, raspberry-leaves, &c.—*P. carbonētum*, *coronātum*, *dentātum*, *Laurocerūsi*, *Pini*, *repandūm*, *Rūbi*.

PHACOSPERMĀ, *Haworth*. From *phakos*, a lentil, and *sperma*, seed. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacaceae*. An ornamental plant, succeeding in peat and loam. The best way to obtain young plants is from seed, which it ripens freely.

peruviānā . . . Purple . . 5, S. Her. P. Peru . . 1820

PHÆNOGAMOUS, such plants as possess visible sexual organs.

PHAIŪS, *Loureiro*. From *phaios*, shining; in allusion to the beauty of the original species. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is an interesting and valuable genus of plants, especially *P. albus*, which ought to be in every collection of orchidaceous plants; the following is the best way of cultivating it:—When the plant becomes dormant, it should be placed in a cool house, the temperature of which, in winter, should not be more than 45 or 50 degrees. After reposing the proper time, it will begin to push from the base of the stems; and when the young shoots are about half an inch in length, the plants should be repotted into heath soil, well drained at the bottom, and mingled with an abundance of finely-broken potsherds, according to the usual method of cultivating orchidaceous plants. For a moderate-sized plant, the pot should be about six inches in diameter at the top, which will allow of its completing the annual growth without being again potted. It will bear a free supply of water when growing vigorously, and may then be syringed once or twice a day, till it shows signs of flowering; when the syringing must be discontinued. When it has ceased flowering, it should be kept in a cool house, and sparingly watered until the leaves begin to turn yellow, when it must be removed to its winter quarters, and kept dry, merely supplying as much water as will keep the plant alive, and

taking care never to wet the stems; for the culture of the other species, see *Bletia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Bletia Tankervillei*. 2. *B. Woodfordii*.

albūs . . . White . . 7, S. Epi. Sylhet . . 1836
bicolor . . . Brn. yel. . S. Epi. Ceylon . .
grandifoliūs, 1 . . Wh. brn. . 4, S. Ter. China . . 1778
maculatus, 2 . . Grn. yel. . 6, S. Ter. Nepal . . 1823
Wallichii . . . Oran. yel. . 4, S. Ter. Kooosea . 1837

PHALÆNOPSIS, *Blume*. From *phalaina*, a moth, and *opsis*, resemblance; in allusion to the appearance of the flower, which bears a striking resemblance to that insect: whence the name Indian Butterfly-plant. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is a very rare and extremely beautiful plant. The flowers are produced on a nearly erect spike, and are very elegant, on account of their large size and the brilliant whiteness of the broad leathery petals. It requires a very hot, damp part of the house, and is otherwise treated as the genus *Vanda*. It can only be increased from side shoots, which it does not appear to throw out freely.

amabilis . . . Wh. yel. . 6, S. Epi. Manilla . . 1836

PHALANGŪM, *Decandolle*. From *phalanx*, a venomous spider; said to cure the bite. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. The greenhouse and frame species of this ornamental genus grow well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat: the hardy species do well in any light rich soil; they may all be increased by division at the root, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Anthericum Liliago*. 2. *Anthericum ramosum*.

gladūm . . . White . . 7, F. Her. P. Peru . . 1823
Liliagō, 1 . . White . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1596
mīnor . . . White . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1596
longifoliūm . . Green . . 9, G. Her. P. Lima . . 1829
nepalēnsē . . . White . . 5, F. Her. P. Nepal . . 1824
ramōsūm, 2 . . White . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1570

PHALARIS, *Linn.* From *phalaros*, brilliant; having shining seeds. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Mostly uninteresting species. *P. commutata* and *appendiculata* are rather pretty; *P. canariensis* is cultivated on account of its seeds (canary-seed), which are given to birds; they merely require to be sown in any common soil.

appendiculātā . . Apetal . . 6, Grass. Egypt . . 1820
canariēnsis . . . Apetal . . 7, Grass. Britain . .
commutātā . . . Apetal . . 6, Grass. Italy . . 1823

aquaticā, *bubnā*, *cæruleascēns*, *capēnsis*, *microstichjā*, *minor*, *nitiidā*, *nodosā*, *paradoxiā*, *quadriūlōrā*.

PHALAROCARPUS, *G. Don*. From *phalaros*, white, and *karpus*, fruit; because of the colour of the fruit. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceae*. This pretty little plant may be referred to *Oxycozum* for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Gaultheria serpyllifolia*, *Oxycozum hispidulum*.

serpyllifoliā, 1 . . White . . 4, H. Ev. Cr. N. Amer. . 1815

PHALLŪS, *Michaux*. From *phallos*, signifying a wooden club. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Fœtid-smelling fungi, found in woods and hedges, on hazel trunks, &c.—*P. caninūs*, *fœtidūs*, *isomōs*.

PHALOCALLIS, *Herbert*. Not explained by its author. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. This remarkable plant produces a delicate and beautiful flower on a strong and tall stem. It will, perhaps, be found to succeed well under a warm south wall in the open ground; seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Capella plumbea*.

plūmbēā, 1 . . Lead col. . 7, F. Bl. P. Mexico . . 1837

PHARBITIS, *Choisy*. Meaning not explained. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceae*. This is a genus of very showy, tender annuals. The seed should be sown on a hotbed, and when the plants are large enough, they should be planted into pots, in a mixture of sandy loam and decayed leaves; and afterwards treated as other tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ipomœa barbata*. 2. *I. barbigerā*. 3. *I. cæruleascēns*. 4. *I. cuspidatā*. 5. *I. Dillenii*. 6. *I. hederacea*. 7. *I. hispida*. 8. *I. Nil*, *I. cærulea*. 9. *I. punctatā*. 10. *I. scabra*. 11. *varia*.

barbatā, 1 . . . 9, H. Tw. A. Virginia . . 1729
barbigerā, 2 . . . Blue . . 9, H. Tw. A. N. Amer.
cæruleascēns, 3 . . Pa. blue . 7, H. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . 1820
cuspidatā, 4 . . Purple . 7, G. Tw. A. Peru . . 1732
Dillenii, 5 . . . Blue . . 6, G. Tw. A. Ethiopia .
diversifoliā . . . Blue . . 6, G. Tw. A. Mexico . 1836
hederacēā, 6 . . Blue . . 8, H. Tw. A. N. Amer. . 1729

| PHA | | PHA | | PHA | | PHI | |
|--|---------------|------------------------|-------------|------|--|---|---|
| hispidiá, 7 | Wh. pur. | 8, S. Tw. A. | E. Ind. | 1629 | PHAYLOSIS, Willdenow. | From phaylos, contemptible, and opis, appearance. | Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. |
| Nil, 8 | Blue | 8, G. Tw. A. | America | 1597 | Acanthacea. | Plants of little beauty, growing in light rich soil; young cuttings in the same sort of soil, placed under a glass, in heat, will root in a few days. | Synonyme: 1. <i>Etheilema imbricata</i> . |
| pusatá, 9 | Pur. vio. | 8, G. Tw. A. | India | | glutinosa | White | 5, S. Her. P. Guinea |
| scábra, 10 | White | 9, S. Tw. A. | | 1823 | imbricatá, 1 | White | 5, S. Her. P. Maurit. |
| várta, 11 | Blue vio. | 9, S. Ev. T. W. | | 1816 | longifolia | White | 7, S. Ev. S. S. Leone |
| PHAKIUM, see Bessérú. | | | | | | | |
| PHARMACEUTICAL, relating to the art of pharmacy. | | | | | | | |
| PHARNACEUM, Linn. Pharmaces, king of Pontus, is said to have first used it in medicine. Linn. 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Illecebracea</i> . Plants of little beauty, hardly worth cultivating except in botanical collections. The stove and greenhouse shrubby species thrive well in sandy loam and peat; and cuttings root readily, in the same kind of soil, if placed under a glass. The annual kinds should be sown in pots in the spring, and placed in a moderate hotbed, where they may remain till they are removed into the greenhouse in June. Synonymes: 1. <i>Molluga bellidifolia</i> . 2. <i>M. spergula</i> . | | | | | | | |
| bellidifolium, 1 | White | 7, S. A. W. Ind. | | 1823 | auréum | Golden | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. |
| Cerriánium | White | 6, H. A. Russia | | 1771 | elátum | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. |
| cordifolium | White | 7, F. A. C. G. H. | | 1823 | lachnoides | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. |
| dichotómium | White | 7, F. A. C. G. H. | | 1783 | linearé | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. |
| glomerátum | White | 7, G. A. C. G. H. | | 1817 | salicifolium | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. |
| Hoffmannseggliánium | White | 7, S. Cr. A. Brazil | | 1829 | squamulosum | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. |
| incánium | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | 1782 | PHELLEANDRUM, Linn. From phello, to deceive, and aner, a man. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifera</i> . A curious little plant, growing by the sides of rivers, in muddy ditches, or pools. Linneus says it will render horses paralytic, which is caused by a coleopterous insect which breeds in the stalks. | | |
| lin-aré | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | 1795 | aquatium | White | 6, H. A. Britain |
| Mollugo, 2 | White | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | | 1752 | PHELLOS, signifying a cork. | | |
| pruinósium | | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | 1819 | PHILADELPHUS, Linn. The philadelphos of Aristotle is a tree now unknown. Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Philadelphaceæ</i> . A very handsome and desirable genus of shrubs, producing their elegant blossoms in May and June; they have the appearance, and smell of orange-flowers, only much more powerful. The plants succeed in any common soil, and are readily increased from layers, or suckers. Synonymes: 1. <i>P. gracilis</i> . 2. <i>P. nepalensis</i> . 3. <i>P. grandiflorus</i> . | | |
| sperguloides | | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | | 1819 | coronáriu | White | 5, H. De. S. S. Eur. |
| umbellátum | Brown | 7, H. A. Egypt | | 1820 | fióre-plenó | White | 5, H. De. S. S. Eur. |
| PHARUS, Linn. From pharos, a covering; the long broad leaves are used as wrappers for various articles in Jamaica. Linn. 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Graminea</i> . A fine stove species, succeeding in rich loamy soil; young plants may be obtained from seed. latifolius . . . Green . . . 7, Grass. Jamaica . . . 1793 | | | | | | | |
| PHASCUM, Linn. From phaskon, an ancient Greek name for a moss. Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . Minute species of moss, often scarcely discernible to the naked eye, and varying much in appearance from each other; they grow on moist banks, in clay fields, &c. Synonymes: 1. <i>P. Schreberianum, curvisetum</i> . 2. <i>P. strictum</i> . 3. <i>P. multicapulare</i> . 4. <i>P. stoloniferum</i> — <i>P. alternifolium, apiculátum</i> 1, <i>axilláre</i> 2, <i>bryoidés, crasinervium, crispum</i> 3, <i>C. rostellátum, curvifolium, cuspidátum, muticum, M. majus, P. minus, patens, M. recurvifolium, piliferum, rectum, serrátum</i> 4, <i>subulátum</i> . | | | | | | | |
| PHASEOLUS, Linn. From phaselus, a little boat; fancied resemblance in the pods. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . The different varieties of kidney-bean belong to this genus: they all thrive in any rich light soil. The annual kinds are increased by seeds, and the perennials by seeds or cuttings. Synonymes: 1. <i>P. trilobus</i> . 2. <i>P. hirtus</i> . 3. <i>Dulichos polystachyos</i> . | | | | | | | |
| aconitifolius | Pink | 7, S. Tw. A. | E. Ind. | 1731 | grandiflora, 1 | Yel. wht. | 6, G. Ev. Tw. B. Ayres |
| amériú | Red | 7, H. Tw. A. | Society Is. | 1820 | PHILLYREX, Linn. From phyllon, a leaf; leafy plants. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Oleaceæ</i> . Ornamental shrubs, more valuable on account of their deep green foliage than for any beauty in their flowers, which are small and insignificant; they grow in any common soil, and are multiplied with facility, either by cuttings or layers; which last, is the best way of obtaining young plants. Synonymes: 1. <i>P. virgata</i> . 2. <i>P. iticifolia</i> . | | |
| angulosus | Pa. red | 7, H. Tw. A. | N. Amer. | 1820 | angustifolia | White | 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. |
| Caracallá | Lilac | 8, S. De. Tw. India | | 1690 | brachiátá | White | 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. |
| chrysanthós | Yellow | 7, H. A. | | | rosmarinifolia | White | 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. |
| compresús | White | 7, H. Tw. A. | | | lávis | White | 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. |
| derásus | Wht. grn. | 7, H. Tw. A. | Brazil | 1819 | lanceolatá | White | 6, H. Ev. S. |
| gonos-permús | Pa. vio. wht. | 7, H. Tw. A. | | | latifolia | White | 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. |
| haematocarpus | Pa. vio. | 7, H. Tw. A. | | | ligustrifolia, 1 | White | 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. |
| hellivólus | Pa. red | 7, H. Tw. A. | Carolina | 1732 | mediá | White | 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. |
| heterophyllus | Red | 6, H. Tw. A. | Mexico | 1820 | buxifolia | White | 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. |
| latifoloides | Scarlet | 7, H. Tw. A. | Jamaica | 1766 | obliquá | White | 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. |
| látiús | Green | 7, S. Tw. A. | E. Ind. | 1779 | oleifolia | White | 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. |
| Máx | Green | 6, H. Tw. A. | Moluccas | 1758 | pendulá | White | 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. |
| microspérmús | Drk. pur. | 6, S. Tw. A. | Cuba | 1825 | spinosá, 2 | White | 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. |
| multiflorus | Scarlet | 7, H. De. Tw. S. Amer. | | 1633 | 21 | | |
| albiflorus | White | 8, H. De. Tw. S. Amer. | | 1633 | | | |
| Móngó, 2 | Yellow | 6, H. Tw. A. | India | 1790 | | | |
| oblongus | Pa. vio. | 8, H. Tw. A. | | | | | |
| perénis, 3 | Drk. pur. | 7, H. De. Tw. Carolina | | 1824 | | | |
| aponocáeus | White | 8, H. Tw. A. | | | | | |
| scáber | Yel. grn. | 7, H. Tw. A. | E. Ind. | | | | |
| semierectus | Red | 7, S. Tw. A. | W. Ind. | 1781 | | | |
| speciosus | Scarlet | 7, S. De. Tw. Orinoco | | 1820 | | | |
| sylyestris | Scarlet | 7, G. De. Tw. Mexico | | 1825 | | | |
| torosus | Violet | 7, H. Tw. A. | Nepal | 1818 | | | |
| tumidus | White | 7, H. Tw. A. | | | | | |
| veixillátus | Grn. pur. | 7, H. Tw. A. | Carolina | 1732 | | | |
| vulgáeus | Violet | 7, S. Tw. A. | Africa | 1800 | | | |
| vulgáris | White | 7, H. De. Tw. India | | 1597 | | | |
| variegátus | White | 7, H. De. Tw. India | | 1597 | | | |
| fasciátus | White | 7, H. De. Tw. India | | 1597 | | | |
| Xuarésii | Red | 7, H. Tw. A. | S. Amer. | 1818 | | | |
| alátus, diversifolius 1, farinosus, inaménus, núvus, radiátus, stipularis, subtrilobatus, trilobus. | | | | | | | |

PHILODENDRŌN, *Lindley*. From *phileo*, to love, and *dendron*, a tree; in allusion to the habits of the plants of this genus to overrun trees in the South American forests. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. This is a curious species, thriving in loam and peat, and increased by divisions of the roots.

crassinerviūm, 1. Grn. wht. 12, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil. . . 1835

PHILOTHĒCĀ, *Rudge*. From *philos*, smooth, and *theka*, a sheath; smooth tube of stamens. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. An ornamental plant, requiring the same treatment as *Phebalium*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Eriostemon salsoloides*.

austrālis, 1. . . Pa. red. . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1822

PHILOKĒRŪS, *R. Brown*. From *philos*, a lover, and *xeros*, arid; the plants like an arid situation. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. Plants of little beauty; and of easy culture and propagation. *Synonyme*: 1. *Illecebrum vermiculare*.

aggregātūm, . . . White. . . 8, S. Ev. Tr. Trinidad. . . 1820
brasilienis, . . . White. . . 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil. . . 1790
vermiculātūm, 1. . . Pink. . . 8, S. Ev. Tr. S. Amer. . .

PHILODŌM, *Banks*. From *philos*, a lover, and *hydor*, water. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Phylodraceæ*. A pretty little species, with hairy leaves, and spikes of bright yellow flowers. It delights in a mixture of three parts loam and one part peat, in which it merely requires to be sown.

lanuginōsūm, . . . Yellow. . . 6, G. B. China. . . 1801

PHLEBĪĀ, *Fries*. From *pheleps*, a vein; veiny branches. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Three rather interesting species, common in the latter part of the year on Alder trees—*P. merismoidēs*, *radiātā*, *vāgā*.

PHLEŪMA, *Linn*. Supposed to be the Greek name for *Typha*. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. *P. pratense* and its varieties are extensively cultivated as spring grass for fodder, and are considered very valuable herbage; they prefer a strong stiff soil; the other species have little to recommend them, being mostly uninteresting. *Synonyme*: 1. *P. stoloniferum*.

alpīnum, . . . Apetal. . . 7, Grass. Scotland. . .
Michellii, . . . Apetal. . . 7, Grass. Scotland. . .
pratense, . . . Apetal. . . 7, Grass. Britain. . .
mājūm, . . . Apetal. . . 7, Grass. Britain. . .
minūm, . . . Apetal. . . 7, Grass. Britain. . .

Bertolinii 1, *commutātūm*, *chinātūm*, *felīnūm*, *Gerardi*, *nodosūm*.

PHLOMIS, *Linn*. From *phlogmos*, a flame; in reference to the down being used for wicks. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. Very handsome plants, the greenhouse and hardy kinds all succeeding well in a rich light soil; cuttings, planted under a glass, root freely. The perennial species may be increased by seed, or divisions. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. samia*. 2. *P. cretica*. 3. *P. rotundifolia*. 4. *P. microphylla*. 5. *P. salviaefolia*. 6. *P. lunariafolia* *Russelliana*. 7. *P. virens*.

agrīatā, . . . Purplish . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia. . . 1830
alpina, . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia. . . 1802
angustifoliā . . . Cream . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Armenia. . . 1596
armeniaca . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Armenia. . . 1834
bicolor, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Lybia. . . 1714
erignatā . . . Vel. pur. . . 6, F. Her. P. Spain. . . 1820
ferrugīnēā . . . Yel. brn. . . 6, H. Ev. S. Naples. . . 1823
cretica, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Crete. . . 1820
floccosā . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Egypt. . . 1828
futicōsā . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain. . . 1596
herba-venti . . . Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1596
italica, 3 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Italy. . . 1661
lesnicatā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant. . . 1731
lanatā, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Candia. . . 1696
lunariafoliā . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Levant. . . 1818
Lychnitēs . . . Yel. brn. . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1658
Nissōii . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. Levant. . . 1757
orientālīs . . . Pa. brn. . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1820
pungens . . . Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Armenia. . . 1820
purpurēā, 5 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1661
Russellianā, 6 . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. Levant. . . 1821
simiā . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Africa. . . 1714
tuberōsā . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Tu. P. Siberia. . . 1759
vicosā, 7 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Levant. . .

PHLOX, *Linn*. From *phlox*, a flame; appearance of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. This is an elegant genus of plants. The species are all rendered more valuable, from their lively red, purple, or white flowers, being produced at a

season of the year when the majority of the plants that flower at the same period are syngenesious, and for the most part yellow; the trailing kinds are admirably adapted for growing on rock-work, or in small pots; they grow best in a rich loamy soil. All the species root freely by cuttings, under glass, or by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. amena*. 2. *P. stolonifera*. 3. *P. crassifolia*. 4. *P. scabra*. 5. *P. longiflora*.

acuminatā, . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812
acutifoliā, . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825
aristatā, . . . White. . . 4, F. Her. P. Carolina. . . 1828
atrocaulūm, . . . Red . . . 9, H. Her. P. Eng. hyl. . . 1834
canadensīs . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825
carneā . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1816
mājōr . . . Flesh . . . 8, H. Her. P. Gardens. . .
Carolinā . . . Pa. pur. . . 8, H. Her. P. Carolina. . . 1728
cordatā . . . Pa. pur. . . H. Her. P. Carolina. . . 1827
grandiflorā . . . Pa. pur. . . H. Her. P. Gardens. . .
rosēā . . . Rose . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .
distichā . . . Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826
divaricatā . . . Lgt. blu. . . 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1746
Drummondī . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. Texas. . . . 1835
elatā . . . Lilac . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1829
excelsā . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1824
floridā . . . Rose . . . 4, S. Ev. P. N. Amer. . . 1834
glaberrimā . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1725
Ingramianā . . . Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid. . . 1834
internodiā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .
involveratā . . . Lilac . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1830
lētā . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .
latifoliā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina. . . 1812
maculatā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1740
nitidā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800
nivalis . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1820
odoratā . . . Lilac . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .
omniflorā . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid. . .
ovātā . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759
Listonianā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1816
paniculatā . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1732
albā . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1813
penduliflorā . . . Ro. pur. . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823
piosā . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759
smōnā, 1. . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1809
procumbens . . . Flesh . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827
pulchellā . . . Red. pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid. . . 1835
pyramidalis . . . Flesh . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800
albā . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. . .
corymbisā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .
penduliflorā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .
reflexā . . . Drk. pur. . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid. . .
reptans, 2 . . . Blue pur. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800
crassifoliā, 3. . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825
scabrā . . . Lilac . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .
setosā . . . Flesh . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1786
Shepherdī . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid. . . 1824
Sickmannī, 4 . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826
speciosā . . . Flesh . . . F. Her. P. Columbia. . . 1826
suaevolens . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1766
variegatā . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1766
subulatā . . . Drk. pur. . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1786
suffruticōsā . . . Drk. pur. . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1790
tardiflorā, 5 . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825
purpurēā . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid. . . 1836
triflorā . . . Pa. lilac . . . 8, H. Her. P. Carolina. . . 1816
undulatā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759
Vernoniānā . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid. . . 1834
virginicā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Virginia. . . 1812
albā . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid. . . 1834
Wheelerianā . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid. . . 1824

PHLOGIS, *Linn*. The Greek name of the Date. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. The Date of the ancients is included in this noble genus of palms. *P. aactylifera* is a fine lofty-growing tree, with a rugged trunk and leaves from six to eight feet long. The inhabitants of Arabia, Upper Egypt, &c., chiefly live upon the fruit of it; the hard stones are even ground up as food for their camels, and of the leaves they make bags and baskets. In Barbary, the boughs are used as fences for their gardens, and they sometimes make use of the integuments in small buildings. The threads of the integuments between the boughs are made into ropes, and the rigging of smaller vessels; a juice is sometimes extracted from the tree by incisions, or scooping holes at the top, which is afterwards made into an agreeable wine. *P. farinifera* contains a farinaceous substance in the heart of the stem, which is said to be as nutritive as sago. The species all delight in a strong rich soil, and the only way of obtaining young plants is by seeds.

acaulis . . . Wht. grn. . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1816
dactylifera . . . Wht. grn. . . Palm. Levant. . . 1597
farinifera . . . Wht. grn. . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1800

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| leonensis | Palm. S. Leone . . 1823 |
| paludosa | Palm. E. Ind. . . 1820 |
| pygmaea | Palm. Maurit. . . 1823 |
| reclinata | Palm. C. G. H. . . 1792 |
| sylvestris | Palm. E. Ind. . . 1823 |
| PHÆNOCÖMÄ, Don. From <i>phoinos</i> , bloody, and <i>kome</i> , hair; involucrem. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . An ornamental species, requiring the same treatment as <i>Elichrysum</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Elichrysum proliferum</i> . | |
| prolifera, 1 | Crimson . 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| PHOΙΙDÖTÄ, Lindley. From <i>phoinis</i> , a scale, and <i>ous</i> , (otos), an ear; in allusion to the scaly ear-like bractæe of the spike. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . These are very pretty plants, and of easy cultivation; by keeping them constantly moist, they will grow well with the same treatment as the <i>Burkingtonias</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>P. imbricata</i> . | |
| articulata | Wh. yel. 4, S. Epi. Khoosæ . . 1837 |
| imbricata | Yellowish 2, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1824 |
| pallidula, 1 | White . 11, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1828 |
| undulata | S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1828 |
| PHOΙΙDÖRÖS, Trinius. From <i>phoinis</i> , a scale, and <i>oura</i> , a tail. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A curious species of grass, growing in any common soil, and increased by seeds, which only require sowing in the open ground. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ophiurus pannonicus</i> . | |
| pannonicus, 1 | Apetal . . 7, Grass. Hungary . . 1804 |
| PHÖMÄ, Fries. From <i>phos</i> , a pustule; appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Minute and curious species of brown-coloured fungi, commonly found on dead wood and poplar leaves— <i>P. Dahliz, Hedërg, Populit, pustulä, solitäna</i> . | |
| PHORMÖM, Thunberg. From <i>phormos</i> , a basket; use made of the plant in its native country. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliacæ</i> . In its native country this is a very useful plant, serving the inhabitants of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, &c., with cordage, coarse thread, and linen. Attempts have been made to grow it for manufacturing purposes in New Holland, but without success. It requires to be grown in a rich strong loam, and is multiplied by divisions of the root. | |
| tenax | Grn. wht. 8, H. Her. P. N. Zeal. . 1798 |
| PHOΤΙΝIÄ, Lindley. From <i>photeinos</i> , shining; in reference to the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Rosacæ</i> . A very handsome genus of trees, with fine, bright, glossy leaves, and corymbs of white flowers. The species require very little protection except in severe weather. They thrive best if planted in a mixture of loam and peat against a wall, in a warm situation; ripened cuttings put in sand, under a glass, will root readily; they may also be grafted or inarched on the different species of <i>Pyrus</i> , or <i>Mespilus</i> . In Nepal, they use the bark of <i>P. dubia</i> for dyeing scarlet. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Mespilus bengalensis</i> . 2. <i>Cratægus glabra</i> . | |
| arbutifolia | White . . 7, F. Ev. T. California . 1796 |
| dubia, 1 | White . . F. Ev. T. Nepal . . 1821 |
| integrifolia | White . . F. Ev. T. Nepal . . 1820 |
| serullata, 2 | White . . 5, F. Ev. T. China . . 1804 |
| PHRAGMIDIÖM, Link. From <i>phragma</i> , a division, and <i>eidos</i> , similar. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Extremely minute species of black fungi. <i>P. gracile</i> is found in autumn on raspberry leaves; the others on their names— <i>P. gracile, Potentillæ, Rosæ, Rübt</i> . | |
| PHRAGMÏTËS, Trinius. From <i>phragmos</i> , a hedge; forming hedges. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . This plant is very common in ditches, and is readily increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Arundo Phragmites</i> . | |
| communis, 1 | Apetal . 8, H. Aq. P. Britain . . |
| PHRYMÄ, Linn. Meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . A dwarf-growing plant, of no great merit. It succeeds best in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings planted under a glass root readily. | |
| leptostachya | Wh. pur. 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1802 |
| PHRYNÖD, Willdenow. From <i>phrynos</i> , a frog; plants inhabiting marshes. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Marantaceæ</i> . Plants resembling <i>Calathea</i> in general appearance. "In China, they use the leaves for | |

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| wrapping up cakes in the oven; they are infused before expansion in spirit of rice or sugar, with three times its quantity of water, to make vinegar." — <i>Louder's Encyc. of Plants</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Canna</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Maranta Casupa</i> . 2. <i>M. comosa</i> . 3. <i>M. spicata</i> . 4. <i>Myrosma canna-folia</i> . | |
| angustifolium | Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1824 |
| capitatum | Wh. pur. 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1807 |
| Casupa, 1 | Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1820 |
| coloratum | Orange . 5, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1828 |
| comosum, 2 | Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Surinam . 1812 |
| dichotomum | White . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1810 |
| ellipticum, 3 | Pa. yel. 7, S. Her. P. Guiana . . 1822 |
| grandiflorum | Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1823 |
| imbricatum | Pa. red . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1813 |
| Myrosma, 4 | White . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1820 |
| obliquum | Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1824 |
| Parkeri | Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Grenada . 1823 |
| parviflorum | Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1820 |
| setosum | Purple . 6, S. Her. P. Rio Jan. . 1824 |
| spicatum | Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1825 |
| virgatum | White . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1818 |
| PHYLLÄ, Lindley. A diminutive of <i>phykos</i> , red alkanet; colour of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amryllidaceæ</i> . Very pretty plants, succeeding in a mixture of one part loam, one of sand, and the rest peat. They are sufficiently hardy to grow well if planted in a pit, frame, or warm border, with a slight protection in severe frost; increased by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Amryllis cyrtanthoides</i> . 2. <i>P. ignea glauca</i> . 3. <i>A. ignea</i> . | |
| biflora | Scarlet . 4, G. Bl. P. Chile . . |
| brevituba | Scarlet . 7, G. Bl. P. . . 1836 |
| coriaca | Scarlet . 9, G. Bl. P. Coquimbo . 1825 |
| cyrtanthoides, 1 | Crimson . 6, G. Her. P. Chile . . 1824 |
| glauca, 2 | Red . . 6, G. B. Valparaiso . 1824 |
| Herbertiana | Red yel. 6, G. Bl. P. Andes . . 1825 |
| ignea, 3 | Scarlet . 4, G. Bl. P. Chile . . 1824 |
| pulebra | Red . . 10, G. Bl. P. Valparaiso . |
| PHYLLIÄ, Linn. From <i>phyllis</i> , leafy; in allusion to the abundant evergreen foliage. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceæ</i> . Ornamental shrubs. <i>P. ericoides</i> covers tracts of land about Lisbon in the same manner as heath does in England. They grow best in sandy peat, and young cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. reflexa</i> . 2. <i>P. pubescens</i> . 3. <i>P. eriophora</i> . | |
| acerosa | White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| acuminata | White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1819 |
| australis | White . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1818 |
| bicolor | Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1817 |
| callosa, 1 | Yel. grn. 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| capitata, 2 | White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| Commelinii | White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| cylindrica | Yel. grn. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . |
| ericoides | White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1731 |
| escala | Yel. grn. 5, G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . 1823 |
| glabrata | White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1817 |
| globosa | White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| hirsuta | White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| horizontalis | White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| imberbis | White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824 |
| imbricata | White . 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1801 |
| laucelata | White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| ledifolia | White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| nitida | White . 11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| eriphora, 3 | White . 11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| pappilosa | Pa. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |
| parviflora | White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| pinæa | White . 11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| pinifolia | White . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 |
| plumosa | White . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1759 |
| pumila | White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 |
| rosmarinifolia | White . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1815 |
| secunda | White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1817 |
| squarrosa | White . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 |
| trichotoma | White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 |
| villosa | White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 |
| PHYLLÄ, see Toulängidä. | |
| PHYLLÄ, see Souchcephälus. | |
| PHYLLANTHÖS, Linn. From <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; flowers produced from the edges of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiacæ</i> . A very interesting genus of plants. The shrubby kinds thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. The annuals and biennials may be sown in a hotbed frame; they require the same treatment as other tender annuals. In India the root, leaves, and young shoots of <i>P. Niruri</i> , are | |

considered deobstruent and diuretic. *P. Urinaria* is also powerfully diuretic.

| | | |
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| calycina | S. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| canoniensis | Grn. yel. 8, S. A. Canton. | 1820 |
| ConamI | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1791 |
| cuneata | Grn. yel. 8, S. A. China. | 1818 |
| fraxinifolia | Grn. 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1819 |
| grandifolia | Apetal. S. Ev. S. America. | 1771 |
| gracilis | Grn. yel. 8, S. B. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| juglandifolia | Grn. yel. 8, S. Ev. S. | 1818 |
| laeocostata | Grn. yel. 8, S. Ev. S. I. Bourbon | 1822 |
| longifolia | Grn. yel. 8, S. Ev. S. I. Bourbon | 1822 |
| locata | Grn. yel. 8, G. Ev. S. China. | 1820 |
| manderapatalis | Apetal. 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1783 |
| microphylla | Grn. yel. 8, S. Ev. S. Caracces | 1817 |
| mimosoides | Grn. 8, S. Ev. S. Caribbees | 1817 |
| Nirari | Green 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1692 |
| notans | Grn. yel. 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1820 |
| obovata | Grn. yel. 8, S. B. E. Ind. | 1817 |
| obovata | Apetal. 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1803 |
| obscurus | Grn. yel. 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| polyphylla | Grn. yel. 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1605 |
| reticulata | Red 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| rhamnoides | Grn. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| scandens | Grn. yel. 8, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| simplex | Grn. yel. 8, S. A. E. Ind. | 1817 |
| stricta | Grn. yel. 8, S. A. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| thymoides | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1835 |
| turbinata | Green 7, S. Ev. S. China | 1820 |
| Urinaria | Grn. yel. 8, S. A. E. Ind. | 1819 |
| viridis | Green S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1802 |

PHYLLIS, Linn. From *phylon*, a leaf; its chief recommendation. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cinchoaceae*. An ornamental shrub, growing from two to three feet high, and producing axillary corymbs of green flowers in abundance. It succeeds best in a rich strong mould, and cuttings root freely under a glass, in sand.

Nobilis Green 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1699
pauciflora 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1699

PHYLLODĀBŪS, Richard. From *phylon*, a leaf, and *klados*, a branch. Linn. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Taxaceae*. An ornamental tree; for culture and propagation, see *Podocarpus*. Synonyme: 1. *Podocarpus asplenifolius*.

rhomboidalis, 1. Apetal. G. Ev. T. V. D. L. . 1825
PHYLLODĪS, a dilated petiole, with the consistence of a leaf.

PHYLLODĪSĪM, Fischer. From *phylon*, a leaf, and *lobos*, a pod; in allusion to the flat membranous pods. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This species will grow well in a mixture of peat and sand, and cuttings will root in the same kind of soil, with a glass over them, in heat.

sanzibarēse S. Her. P. Zanguebar . 1826

PHYLLŌM, Link. From *phylon*, a leaf, and *loma*, a fringe; in reference to the coloured edges of the leaves of *P. aloiflorum*. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. A genus of plants nearly related to the Aloes. They grow well in sandy loam, and are readily increased by suckers; they require to be very cautiously watered. Synonymes: 1. *Dracena marginata*, *Lomatophyllum borbonicum*. 2. *Aloe hexapetala*, *Lomatophyllum Jacquinii*. 3. *A. macra*. 4. *A. rufocincta*.

aloiflorum, 1 Orange 4, S. Ev. T. Bourbon . 1766
jacquinii, 2 Orange 6, G. Ev. S.
macrum, 3 Orange 6, G. Ev. S. Maurit. . 1817
rufocinctum, 4 Orange 6, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1818

PHYLLANTHŪS, see *Pelargonifl.*

PHYSĀLIS, Linn. From *physa*, a bladder; alluding to the calyx. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceae*. A genus principally composed of weeds. The stove and greenhouse species will grow well in any rich light soil; young plants may be obtained from cuttings, which root readily under a glass. The hardy kinds thrive in common garden soil, and are increased from seeds. The annual species merely require sowing in the open ground. Synonymes: 1. *Atropa aristata*. 2. *P. tuberosa*. 3. *P. fetidissima*. 4. *P. nodosa*. 5. *Atropa frutescens*. 6. *P. parviflora*. 7. *P. dubia*. 8. *P. Lagasce*. 9. *Rothiana*. 8. *P. edulia*. 9. *P. atriplicifolia*. 10. *P. pruinosa*. 11. *P. barbadensis*. 11. *P. flexuosa*. 12. *P. pennsylvanica*. 13. *P. Jacquinii*.

Alkekeingi White 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1548
arborescens Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1700
aristata, 1 Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1779
frutescens, 4 Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. Spain . . 1787
peruviana White 7, G. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1772
edulis, 8 Yellow 7, G. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1772

aequalis, *angulata*, *chenopodiifolia* 2, *curassavica*, *fœtens* 3, *Indica* 5, *Linkiana* 6, *micrantha*, *minima* 7, *parviflora*, *philadelphica* 9, *prostrata*, *pubescens*, *P. pruinosa* 10, *somniferā*, *S. flexuosa* 11, *viscosa* 12, *P. Jacquinii* 13.

PHYSANŪM, Persoon. From *physa*, a bladder; appearance of peridium. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Curious species, found on dead beech-wood, decaying trunks of trees, &c.—*P. atrium*, *hyalinum*, *leucopis*, *metallicum*, *nigrispes*, *nūtans*, *ruginosum*, *sulcatum*, *viride*.

PHYSEMATĪUM, Kaulfuss. Derivation not certain. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. Ornamental plants, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and they may be increased by divisions. Synonyme: 1. *Woodsia pubescens*.

molle Brown 7, S. Her. P.
pubescens, 1 Brown 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1820

PHYSANTHŪS, Martius. From *physa*, a bladder, and *anthos*, a flower; the corolla is inflated at its base. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Aclepiadaceae*. This is a very interesting climber, well adapted for training to the rafters or pillars of a stove. It grows in sandy loam and peat, and is increased by seeds or cuttings.

albens White 7, S. Ev. Cl. B. Ayres . 1830

PHYSIC-NUT, see *Jatropha*.

PHYSINGĀ, Lindley. Name not explained. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is said to be a plant of no beauty, but very curious; it has the habit of an *Epidendrum*, and will require similar treatment to most other Mexican epiphytes.

prostrata Purple S. Epi. Demerara . 183-

PHYSOCHLĀINĀ, Don. Derived from *physa*, a bladder, and *chlaina*, an outer garment; alluding to the inflated calyx. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceae*. The species of this genus produce their very elegant flowers early in the season, and are therefore desirable plants. They grow well in any soil, and are easily increased by divisions of the root, or by seed. Synonyme: 1. *Hyoscyamus orientalis*. 2. *H. physaloides*.

orientalis, 1 Pur. blue 4, H. Her. P. Iberia . . 1821
physaloides, 2 Pur. vio. 3, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1777

PHYSOLĪSĪM, Bentham. From *physa*, a bladder, and *lobos*, a pod; alluding to the shape of the seed-vessel. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This genus is quite unknown to us.

elatam Swan R. 1837

PHYSOSIPHŌN, Lindley. From *physa*, an inflated containing object, and *siphon*, a tube; the calyx is tubular, and inflated at the base. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Curious little plants, with the habit of *Pleurothallis*, and requiring precisely similar treatment to that genus. Synonyme: 1. *Stelis tubata*.

carinatus Orange 8, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1838
emarginatus S. Epi. Peru
Loddigianii, 1 Orange 4, S. Epi. N. Spain . 1828
spiralis Purple S. Epi. Brazil

PHYSOSPERMŪM, Vela. From *physa*, a bladder, and *sperma*, a seed; the teguments do not adhere to the seed in a young state. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. A rather ornamental genus of plants; for culture and propagation, see *Pleurospermum*. Synonymes: 1. *Ligusticum cornubiense*. 2. *Smyrnum nudicaule*.

commutatum, 1 White 7, H. Her. P. England . .
nudicaule, 2 Green 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1817

PHYSOSTĒLĪS, Bentham. From *physa*, a bladder, and *stegē*, a covering; alluding to the calyx. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Dracocephalum*. Synonymes: 1. *Dracocephalum cordatum*. 2. *D. denticulatum*. 3. *D. speciosum*. 4. *D. variegatum*. 5. *D. virginianum*.

cordata, 1 Purple 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1824
denticulata, 2 Striped 8, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1787
imbricata Pa. pur. 9, H. Her. P. Texas . . 1833
speciosa, 3 Pink 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1822
truncata Pa. pink 7, H. Her. P. S. Felipe . 1834
variegata, 4 Purple 8, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1812
virginiana, 5 Red 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1683
alba White 8, H. Her. P.

PHYTELĒPHĀS, Ruiz et Pavon. From *phylon*, a plant, [244]

| PHY | PIC | PIC | PIM |
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| and <i>elephas</i> , ivory; buttons are made from the hard albumen of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. <i>Cyclanthaceae</i> . This ornamental shrub succeeds well in sandy loam and peat. | | | |
| macrocarpá | S. Ev. S. Peru | 1822 | |
| PHYTUMÁ , <i>Linnæus</i> adopted this name from <i>Dioscorides</i> ; meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campanulaceae</i> . Handsome herbaceous plants, well adapted for rock-work, or growing in small pots; they will grow in any common soil, and increase readily by divisions or seeds. <i>P. spicatum</i> is occasionally eaten as an article of food. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. strictum</i> , <i>P. virgatum</i> . 2. <i>P. cordatum</i> . 3. <i>P. brevifolium</i> . 4. <i>P. ellipticum</i> . 5. <i>P. ovatum</i> . | | | |
| betonicifolium | Pa. blue | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1818 |
| campanuloides | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1804 |
| Sibthorpiäum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. M. Olympus | 1804 |
| canescens | Lilac | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1804 |
| Charmell | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1823 |
| cosmum | Blue | 6, H. B. Austria | 1752 |
| globularifolium | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. S. France | 1820 |
| Halleri | Violet | 5, H. Her. P. S. France | 1822 |
| hemispharicum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1752 |
| hispidum | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1825 |
| humilis | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1825 |
| inequatum | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Austria | 1820 |
| lanceolatum | White | 6, H. Her. P. Armenia | 1826 |
| limonifolium, 1 | Red | H. Ev. S. Switzerl. | 1832 |
| Michellii | Red | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1822 |
| nigrum | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Bohemia | 1820 |
| orbiculare, 2 | Violet | 7, H. Her. P. England | 1819 |
| decipiens, 3 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| gigantéum, 4 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. France | 1817 |
| pauciflorum | Blue | 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1823 |
| pulehüllum | Blue | H. Her. P. | 1836 |
| Scheuchzeri, 5 | Blue | 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1813 |
| scorzonerifolium | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Alps | 1819 |
| sibiricum | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1817 |
| Sieberi | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1826 |
| spicatum | Blue | 5, H. Her. P. Europe | 1597 |
| PHYTOLACCÁ , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>phyton</i> , a plant, and <i>laccá</i> , lac; in allusion to the crimson colour of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Phytolaccaceae</i> . The stove species of this ornamental genus grow well in any rich light soil, and may be increased either from cuttings or seeds. <i>P. decandra</i> is a fine herbaceous plant, requiring a good deal of room, on account of its wide-spreading branches. Its greatest beauty is in the numerous bunches of black berries, which make a pretty appearance; it grows freely in rich soil, and is increased by seed, or cuttings under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. icosandra</i> . 2. <i>P. heptandra</i> . | | | |
| abyssiñica | White gn. | 5, S. Ev. S. Africa | 1775 |
| bogotensis | White | S. Her. P. Bogota | 1824 |
| decandra | Li. pur. | 8, H. Her. P. Virginia | 1815 |
| diotica | White gn. | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1768 |
| dodecandra | Red | 5, S. Her. P. Africa | 1768 |
| icosandra | White | 9, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1758 |
| mexicana, 1 | White | 7, S. Her. P. Mexico | 1824 |
| octandra | White gn. | 9, S. Her. P. Mexico | 1732 |
| stricta, 2 | White gn. | 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| PIARANTHÜS , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>piar</i> , fatness, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> . A genus of plants scarcely distinguishable from <i>Stapelia</i> , to which genus it may be referred for cultivation. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Stapelia arida</i> . 2. <i>S. Gussoneana</i> . 3. <i>S. incarnata</i> . 4. <i>S. mammillaris</i> . 5. <i>S. parviflora</i> . 6. <i>S. pilla</i> . | | | |
| aridus, 1 | Pa. yel. | 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| Gussoneanus, 2 | Yel. brn. | 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1832 |
| incarnatus, 3 | Flesh | 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| mammillaris, 4 | Brown | 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| parviflorus, 5 | Yel. gn. | 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| pullus, 6 | Drk. pur. | 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| punctatus | Drk. pur. | 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| PICRAMNIX , <i>Swartz</i> . From <i>picros</i> , bitter, and <i>thamos</i> , a shrub; whole plant very nauseous. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Anacardiaceae</i> . Shrubs of little beauty, succeeding in peat and loam; large cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| Antidesmä | Green | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1793 |
| pentandra | Green | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1822 |
| PICRIDIDUM , <i>Desfontaines</i> . From <i>picros</i> , bitter. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . The perennial species of this genus thrive well in common garden soil, and are increased by seed or divisions. The annual kinds merely require sowing in the open ground. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Crepis albidá</i> . 2. <i>Conchus picroides</i> . | | | |
| albídum, 1 | Wh. yel. | 8, H. Her. P. France | 1781 |
| ilicifolium | Yellow | 8, F. Her. P. Teneriff | 1829 |
| tingitánium | Yellow | 7, H. A. Barbary | 1713 |
| vulgäre, 2 | Yellow | 7, H. A. France | 1773 |
| PICRIS , <i>Linn.</i> Derivation same as the genus <i>Picridium</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A genus nearly allied to, and requiring the same treatment, as <i>Picridium</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Crepis lap-pacea</i> — <i>P. altissimá</i> 1, <i>asperimá</i> , <i>asplenoides</i> , <i>barbarörum</i> , <i>dahurica</i> , <i>hieracioides</i> , <i>hispidá</i> , <i>Kamtschätica</i> , <i>lyrata</i> , <i>nepalensis</i> , <i>pauciflorá</i> , <i>Rhagadiótá</i> , <i>rigidá</i> , <i>Sprengerianá</i> , <i>strigósá</i> . | | | |
| PICTA , painted. | | | |
| PICTETIA , <i>Decandolle</i> . In honour of A. Pictet, a celebrated physician. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Ornamental plants, growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat; young cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Æschynomene aristata</i> . 2. <i>Robinia squamata</i> . | | | |
| aristatá, 1 | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. St. Domin. | 1816 |
| squamatá, 2 | Yellow | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1824 |
| PIERARDIÄ , <i>Roxburgh</i> . In honour of Mr. Pierard, of Kew. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceae</i> . An edible-fruited tree. It grows in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Pierardia sapida</i> . | | | |
| dälcis, 1 | Yellow | S. Ev. T. Sumatra | 1820 |
| PICRON-PREA , see <i>Cajánüs</i> . | | | |
| PILÄÄ , <i>Lindley</i> . From <i>pilos</i> , a cap; one of the divisions of the perianth. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i> . A neat little creeper, making a good cover to hide the earth of large pots, &c.; it will grow in any common soil, and propagates freely from cuttings. | | | |
| muscosá | Green | 5, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. | 1793 |
| PILEATÄ , having a cap or lid like the cap of a mushroom. | | | |
| PILI , long stiffish hairs. | | | |
| PILIFEROUS , bearing hairs. | | | |
| PILOBÜLUS , <i>Tode</i> . Derived from <i>pilos</i> , a cap, and <i>boleo</i> , to eject. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A curious little species, of a very fugacious nature, found on dung during the summer and autumn months— <i>P. crystallinüs</i> , <i>C. roridüs</i> . | | | |
| PILÖSE , covered with long soft hairs. | | | |
| PILULÄRIÄ , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>pilula</i> , a pill; shape of the heads containing the reproductive organs. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Marsileaceae</i> . An obscure little plant, found in damp meadows among grass, especially where they have been overflown with water during winter. | | | |
| globuliferá | Brown | 7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain | |
| PILULIFERÄ , producing little balls. | | | |
| PIMELEÄ , <i>Banks</i> . From <i>pimele</i> , fat. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Thymelaceae</i> . A genus of beautiful shrubs, growing three or four feet high, and producing numerous heads of flowers. To flourish well, they must be planted in a mixture of three parts sandy peat and one part loam, the pots being carefully drained; young cuttings will strike in sand, under a glass; they likewise produce seeds, by which they are readily increased. | | | |
| arenariá | White | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. | 1827 |
| cerná | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. Australia | 1835 |
| clavátá | White | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| colliná | White | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| crinátá | White | 8, G. Ev. S. Swan R. | 1837 |
| decussatá | Red | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| diosmæfoliá | Rose | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1826 |
| drupacéa | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1817 |
| filamentösá | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1826 |
| glacéa | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| graciliflorá | White | 6, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Sd. | 1830 |
| Hendersöni | Rose | 7, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Sd. | 1837 |
| hispidá | Blush | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1830 |
| humilis | White | 9, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| hypericiná | White | 9, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Sd. | 1830 |
| incaná | White | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| intermediá | White | 5, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Sd. | 1825 |
| lanatá | White | 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | 1834 |
| ligustriná | White | 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | 1823 |
| limifolá | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1793 |
| limoides | White | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| longiflorá | White | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1831 |
| nives | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1833 |
| pauciflorá | White | 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | 1812 |
| prostratá | White | G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. | |

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| rösöl | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1800 |
| spicätá | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| sylvéstris | Bluish | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1830 |

PIMÉNTÁ, Lindley. *Pimento* is the Spanish name for Indian-pepper. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. This species forms in Jamaica a handsome tree, growing thirty feet high, and producing a fruit well known in this country under the name of Allspice. It delights in a strong loamy soil, and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *Myrtus pimenta*.

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| vulgáris, 1. | White | 6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1723 |
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PIMPRÉNEL, see Anagállis.

PIMPINÉLLÁ, Linn. Altered from *bipinnate*; referring to the leaves being twice pinnate. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbellifera*. Worthless species, growing best in a dry sandy soil, and increased only by seed, which ripen in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1. *Tragium Anisum*. 2. *T. aromaticum*. 3. *T. Broteri*. 4. *P. tenuis*. 5. *T. depressum*. 6. *P. dissecta*. 7. *P. meñia*. 8. *T. peregrinum*. 9. *P. nigra*. 10. *T. Columná*. 11. *T. villosum*—*P. Anisá 1, aromáticá 2, aüréá, hubonótás 3, créticá 4, depressá 5, flávü, in-termédütá, latéá, mágnü, M. dissectá 6, M. orientáltis 7, peregríná 8, rotundifóliá, Saxifrágá, S. nigrá 9, Tragium 10, villósá 11.*

PIMPEED, covered with minute pustules, resembling pimples.

PINCNEÝÁ. Named by Michaux in honour of Mr. Pinckney, an American, now forgotten. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A handsome half-hardy tree, furnished with long downy leaves, and dividing but little into branches. It grows best planted against a south wall, with a little protection in severe weather; sand and peat is the best soil for it, and cuttings will root, if planted in sand, under a glass.

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| púbens | Red | 6, F. Ev. T. Georgia. | 1796 |
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PINE, see Pinüs.

PINE-APPLE, see Ananásü.

PINGÜCÜLÁ, Linn. From *pinguis*, fat; in allusion to the greasiness of the leaves. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lentibulaceæ*. Beautiful little plants, but difficult to keep artificialy. *P. grandiflora* will succeed in common bog soil. The other species require a shaded morass to come to any perfection. *P. vulgaris* acts on cow's-milk the same as common rennet. In Sweden and Norway the milk of the Reindeer is poured on the leaves, and set aside for a day or so, when it acquires consistence and tenacity, and then neither the whey nor the cream will separate, forming a very grateful food.

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|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------|
| alpíná | White | 4, H. Her. P. Germany. | 1794 |
| edentálá | Yellow | 4, F. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| grandiflórá | Blue | 4, H. Her. P. Britain. | 1823 |
| lústáná | Lilac | 6, H. Her. P. Britain. | 1826 |
| lütáná | Yellow | 6, F. Her. P. Carolina. | 1816 |
| vulgáris | Violet | 6, H. Her. P. Britain. | |

PINGUIS, fat, greasy.

PINK, see Dintháa.

PINNÆ, the leaflets of a pinnate leaf.

PINNATE; when a leaf is divided into numerous small leaflets, as the leaves of the ash.

PINNATELY-TERNATE, having three leaflets disposed in a pinnate manner.

PINNATIFID, when a leaf is divided into lobes from the margin nearly to the mid-rib.

PINNATIFIDLY-SINUATED, scalloped in a pinnatifid manner.

PIN-PILLAR, see Opuntia curassavilcú.

PINUS, Linn. From *pinus*, a Greek word used by Theophrastus to designate a pine-tree; and some authors derive it from the Celtic *pin*, or *pin*, a mountain or rock; alluding to the habitat of the tree. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Conifera*. This much-esteemed and well-known genus contains some of the trees of most universal use in civilised society, and forming a very important article of commerce both in Europe and America. Most, if not all, of the species are highly deserving of culture, being very ornamental and beautiful in every stage of their growth. They will succeed on almost any kind of soil, but to bring the timber to its greatest state of perfection, a somewhat loamy and a cool subsoil are requisite. Young plants may be obtained by a variety of methods. All the

species may be propagated by layers, by inarching on nearly allied kinds, by herbaceous grafting; many may also be increased by cuttings; but the speediest way is by seed, and which process we shall briefly notice. In some of the species the cones attain their full size the first year, but, in most, not till the end of the second autumn. The cones of *P. sylvestris* and the like, open of themselves shortly after being gathered from the tree, and spread out in the sun; but the cones of *P. Pinaster*, *P. Pineæ*, and similar kinds, do not, though treated in the same manner, open their scales for several months. The seed should be sown on finely-prepared rather sandy soil, in March or April. The seeds of the most common kinds are always sown on beds, and after being gently beaten down, are slightly covered with light soil. The seeds of the rare kinds are sown in pots filled with finely-prepared soil, and when up, treated like other hardy seedlings. For a great mass of other useful information relative to these fine trees, indeed, for every thing that it is necessary to know respecting them, we refer the reader to *Louder's Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*, a work which ought to be in the hands of every lover of hardy trees and shrubs.

Under *Pinus*, we have included the genera *Abies* and *Picea*, of Don and other authors, believing them to be so nearly akin as to render it unnecessary to keep them generically distinct. We have, however, in this genus departed a little from the original plan of the work, by dividing it into Sections, so that those who differ from us in opinion, will have no difficulty in recognising the species of *Abies* and *Picea* of authors, every species of those genera being retained alphabetically under the respective Sections.

SECT. I. PINUS, Linn. Derivation same as genus. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. palustris*. 2. *P. generosa*. 3. *P. occypa*. 4. *P. Pinaster Ascarina*. 5. *P. Lemoniana*. 6. *P. nova-zelandica*. 7. *P. echinata*, *P. uncinata*. 8. *P. rubra*.

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|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| apuleñsis | Apetal | H. Ev. T. Mexico . . . | 1839 |
| austrális, 1 | Apetal | H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . | 1730 |
| austríacá | Apetal | 6, H. Ev. T. Austria . . | 1835 |
| Banksianá | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Huds. B. . . | 1785 |
| brütälá | Apetal | H. Ev. T. Calabria . . . | |
| californicá | Apetal | H. Ev. T. California . . | 1829 |
| canariénsis | Apetal | F. Ev. T. Canaries . . . | 1815 |
| Cembrá | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Siberia . . . | 1746 |
| helvéticá | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Switzerl. . . | 1819 |
| pygmáá | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Siberia . . . | |
| sibiricá | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Siberia . . . | 1746 |
| Coulteri | Apetal | 3, H. Ev. T. California . . | 1832 |
| Devonianá | Apetal | H. Ev. T. Mexico | 1839 |
| excelá | Apetal | H. Ev. T. Nepal | 1823 |
| Gerardianá | Apetal | F. Ev. T. E. Ind. | |
| halpénis, 2 | Apetal | 6, H. Ev. T. Levant | 1693 |
| genúis, 2 | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Geneva | 1830 |
| maritímá | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. | |
| minór | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. | |
| Hartwegii | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Mexico . . . | 1839 |
| Inópis | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . | 1739 |
| insignis | Apetal | H. Ev. T. Californ. . . . | 1833 |
| Lambertianá | Apetal | H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . . | 1827 |
| Laricé | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Corsica . . . | 1814 |
| caramicé | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. S. Eur. . . . | 1820 |
| coraicéná | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Corsica . . . | 1814 |
| subviridá | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. | |
| leiophýllá | Apetal | F. Ev. T. Mexico | |
| Llaveáná | Apetal | H. Ev. T. Mexico | 1830 |
| longifóliá | Apetal | F. Ev. T. Nepal | 1801 |
| macrophyllá | Apetal | H. Ev. T. Mexico | 1839 |
| mitis | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . | 1739 |
| Montezümá | Apetal | H. Ev. T. Mexico | |
| monticólis | Apetal | H. Ev. T. Californ. . . . | 1831 |
| occidentális | Apetal | F. Ev. T. St. Domin. . . | |
| Ocoté, 3 | Apetal | F. Ev. T. Mexico | 1838 |
| Pallasianá | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Siberia . . . | 1820 |
| pátulá | Apetal | H. Ev. T. Mexico | 1826 |
| Pináster | Apetal | 6, H. Ev. T. S. Eur. . . . | 1596 |
| Aberdoniá, 4 | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Nice | 1825 |
| chinénsis | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. China | |
| fol. variegátis | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Gardens . . . | |
| Lemonianá, 5 | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. | |
| massilianá | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. | |
| Massonianá | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. China | 1824 |
| minór | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. France . . . | |
| nepalénsis | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Nepal | 1824 |
| novi hollandicá, 6 | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . . | 1816 |
| St. helenicá | Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. St. Helena . . | 1816 |
| Piné | Apetal | 6, H. Ev. T. S. Eur. . . . | 1548 |

| PIPIN | PIP |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| americānā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. America . . |
| creticā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Crete . . |
| fragilis . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. S. Eur. . . |
| ponderosā . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1828 |
| pseudostrobūs . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1839 |
| pumillo . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Europe . . |
| Fischeri . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. 1832 |
| Mügħūs, 7 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Austria . . |
| nānā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Styria . . |
| rubriflorā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. |
| pūngens . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1804 |
| pyrenāicā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Pyrene . . 1834 |
| resinosā, 8 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1756 |
| rigidā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1759 |
| Russellianā . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1839 |
| Sabinianā . . . Apetal | 3, H. Ev. T. Californ. . 1832 |
| serotina . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1713 |
| sinensis . . . Apetal | F. Ev. S. China . . . 1825 |
| Strobūs . . . Apetal | 4, H. Ev. T. E. Amer. . 1705 |
| alba . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. |
| brevifoliā . . . Apetal | 4, H. Ev. T. |
| compressā . . . Apetal | 4, H. Ev. T. Floetbeck . . |
| aylvēstris . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Scotland . . |
| altāicā . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. 1836 |
| genevensis . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Geneva . . 1820 |
| hagenūensis . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Hagenau . . 1828 |
| horizontālis . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Scotland . . |
| intermediā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Russia . . |
| monophyllā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. |
| rigens . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Livonia . . |
| scariosā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. France . . 1820 |
| tortuosā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. |
| uncinata . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Scotland . . |
| vulgaris . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Scotland . . |
| Tādā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1713 |
| alopeuroideā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. |
| Teocōte . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1826 |
| timoriensis . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. Timor . . . |
| variabilis . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1739 |

SECT. II. *Āñīs*, *Tourn.* From *abeo*, to rise; in allusion to the aspiring habit of growth of the tree, or from *abies*, a pear-tree; the cones being like its fruit; *Abies* species of most authors. *Synonymes*: 1. *Abies excelsa*. 2. *A. alba*. 3. *A. canadensis*. 4. *A. cephalonica*. 5. *A. Douglasii*. 6. *A. Menziesii*. 7. *A. nigra*. 8. *A. orientalis*. 9. *A. rubra*. 10. *A. Smithiana*, *A. Morinda*.

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| <i>Abñēs</i> , 1 . . . Apetal | 4, H. Ev. T. N. Eur. . . 1548 |
| carpatīcā . . . Apetal | 4, H. Ev. T. Carp. M. . . |
| Clanbrasilianā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. S. Moira . . . |
| Clanb. strictā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. S. Florence Cl. . |
| communis . . . Apetal | 4, H. Ev. T. N. Eur. . . 1548 |
| fol. variegātis . . . Apetal | 4, H. Ev. T. N. Eur. . . |
| gigāntēā . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. |
| monstrōsā . . . Apetal | H. Ev. S. |
| nigrā . . . Apetal | 4, H. Ev. T. |
| pendulā . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. |
| pygmāā . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. |
| tenusifoliā . . . Apetal | H. Ev. S. |
| ālbā, 2 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1700 |
| nānā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. S. |
| canadēnsis, 3 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1736 |
| Cephalonicā, 4 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Cephalonia . 1824 |
| Douglāssī, 5 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1826 |
| taxifoliā . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . |
| Menziesī, 6 . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. Californ. . 1831 |
| nigrā, 7 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1700 |
| orientālis, 8 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Levant . . 1825 |
| rūbrā, 9 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1755 |
| Smithianā, 10 . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. Kamaon . . 1818 |

SECT. III. *Piceā*, *D. Don.* From *piz*, pitch; the tree producing abundance of resin—*Picea* and *Abies* species of most authors. *Synonymes*: 1. *Picea amabilis*. 2. *P. balsamea*, *Abies balsamifera*. 3. *P. Fraseri*, *A. Fraseri*. 4. *P. grandis*, *A. grandis*. 5. *P. nobilis*, *A. nobilis*. 6. *P. pectinata*, *A. pectinata*. 7. *P. Pichta*, *A. Pichta*. 8. *P. Pindrow*. 9. *P. Pinsapo*. 10. *P. Webbianna*, *Pinus spectabilis*, *A. Webbianna*.

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| <i>amabilis</i> , 1 . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. N. Calif. . . 1831 |
| <i>balsamēā</i> , 2 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1696 |
| <i>longifoliā</i> . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. |
| <i>Fraseri</i> , 3 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Pennsylv. . 1811 |
| <i>grandis</i> , 4 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. N. Calif. . 1831 |
| <i>nobilis</i> , 5 . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1831 |
| <i>Piceā</i> , 6 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Germany . 1603 |
| <i>Pichtā</i> , 7 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Siberia . . 1820 |
| <i>Pindrow</i> , 8 . . . Apetal | 5, H. Ev. T. Kamaon . . 1837 |
| <i>Pinsapo</i> , 9 . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. Spain . . . 1832 |
| <i>Webbiānā</i> , 10 . . . Apetal | H. Ev. T. Nepal . . . 1823 |

Pipēn, *Linn.* From *pippul*, a Bengalese name, or *pepto*, to digest. *Linn.* 2, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Piperacea*. All the species of this interesting genus flourish in a mixture of loam and peat, requiring but little water; they are multiplied with facility by cut-

tings and suckers. The well-known pepper of the shops is principally produced by *P. nigrum*. *P. Belle* furnishes the Betle-leaf of the Southern Asiatics, in which they inclose a few slices of the Areca-nut, and a little shell lime; they chew to sweeten the breath, and to keep off the pangs of hunger, and such is the immense consumption of this luxury in the East, that it nearly forms as extensive an article of commerce as that of tobacco in the West.

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| <i>aeutifoliūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1823 |
| <i>aduncūm</i> . . . Apetal | 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1748 |
| <i>Amāligō</i> . . . Apetal | 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1759 |
| <i>Belle</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1804 |
| <i>colubrīnūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1820 |
| <i>decumānūm</i> . . . Apetal | 8, S. Ev. S. Carthage . . 1768 |
| <i>discolō</i> . . . Apetal | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1821 |
| <i>geniculātūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1823 |
| <i>glābrūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. Campeachy . 1768 |
| <i>glaucescēns</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1822 |
| <i>hirsūtūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1793 |
| <i>hispidūm</i> . . . Apetal | 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1798 |
| <i>laurifoliūm</i> . . . Apetal | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1768 |
| <i>longūm</i> . . . Apetal | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1793 |
| <i>macrophyllūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1800 |
| <i>marginātūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1811 |
| <i>mediūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1820 |
| <i>nigrūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1790 |
| <i>nitidūm</i> . . . Apetal | 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1793 |
| <i>peltātūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1748 |
| <i>racemōsūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. Campeachy . 1768 |
| <i>reticulātūm</i> . . . Apetal | 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1748 |
| <i>Siribōā</i> . . . Apetal | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1768 |
| <i>tomentōsūm</i> . . . Apetal | 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1793 |
| <i>tricūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818 |
| <i>tuberculātūm</i> . . . Apetal | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1816 |
| <i>umbellātūm</i> . . . Apetal | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1748 |

PIPERITUS, hot, pungent.
PIPEWORT, see *Eriocaulon*.

PIPTANTHUS, *Sweet.* From *pipto*, to fall, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are very fugacious. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A very handsome and ornamental shrub when in flower, and sufficiently hardy to thrive in the open ground without any protection; it grows well in a rich loamy soil, and is increased by layers, or cuttings of the nearly ripened wood, planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymy*: 1. *Anagyris indica*.

nepalensis, 1 . . . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. Nepal . . 1821

PIPTATHERUM, *Beauvois.* From *pipto*, to fall, and *ather*, an awn. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Curious species of grass, requiring the same treatment as *Milium*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Milium cerulescens*. 2. *M. multiflorum*, *arundinaceum*. 3. *M. paradoxum*, *Arachne virescens*.

cerulescens, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Barbary . . 1819

multiflorum, 2 . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1778

paradoxum, 3 . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. France . . 1771

PIPTOCLINĀ, *Don.* From *pipto*, to fall, and *klaina*, a cloak; the calyx is deciduous. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiaceae*. The seeds of this annual should be sown on a hotbed, and in May or June the plants should be planted out in the open border. *Synonymy*: 1. *Heliotropium supinum*.

supinā, 1 . . . Yel. wht. . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1640

PIQUERIA, *Cavanilles.* After Andreas Piqueria, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. *P. trinervia* is a pretty herbaceous plant; all the species are of easy culture, and are multiplied by divisions.

trinerviā . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. Mexico . . 1798

artemisioidēs, *ovātā*, *pilosā*.

PISCIDIĀ, *Linn.* The leaves, bark, and twigs are used for the purpose of stupefying fish; whence the name from *piscis*, a fish, and *cedo*, to kill. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This genus, the Jamaica Dogwood, consists of two ornamental timber-trees, with spreading branches and pinnate leaves. Sandy loam suits them best, and cuttings may be rooted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymy*: 1. *P. Erythrina*.

carthaginiensis, 1. Dirty w . S. Ev. T. Carthage . . 1690

Erythrinā . . . Dirty w . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1690

PISIFORME, formed like a pea.

PISONIĀ, *Linn.* In honour of M. Piso, an eminent physician of Amsterdam. *Linn.* 7, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceae*. Stove shrubs, of not much merit.

P. aculeata is remarkable for its spiny branches, and for its glutinous and burry seeds, which fasten to whatever touches them. A mixture of peat and loam suits them best, and they are easily propagated by cuttings in the same sort of soil.

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|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| aculeatā | Green | S. Ev. T. Jamaica | 1739 |
| frāgrāns | | S. Ev. S. | 1823 |
| grāncis | | S. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1806 |
| hirtellā | | S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1825 |
| macrophyllā | | S. Ev. S. | 1823 |
| mexicanā | | S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1824 |
| nigrifolius | Grn. wht. | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1806 |
| nitidā | | S. Ev. S. Madagas. | 1824 |
| obovātā | | S. Ev. S. | 1823 |
| obusātā | | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1824 |
| subcordātā | | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1821 |

PISTACHIA-TREE, see *Pistacia*.

PISFĀCĪA, Linn. Altered from *Foustat*, its Arabic name. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Terebinthaceae*. Ornamental plants. The greenhouse kinds thrive in loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood root in sand, under a glass. The hardy species do best planted against a wall, as they are rather tender; common garden soil suits them, and they may be increased by layers, or cuttings in sandy soil under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. Lentiscus massiliensis*. 2. *P. officinarum*. 3. *P. reticulata*.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| atlanticā | Apetal | F. De T. Barbary | 1790 |
| Lentiscus | 5. G. Ev. T. S. Eur. | | 1654 |
| angustifoliā, 1 | Apetal | 5. H. Ev. T. S. Eur. | |
| chiā | Apetal | 5. H. Ev. T. Scio | |
| Terebinthos | Apetal | 6. H. De T. S. Eur. | 1656 |
| spherocephalā | Apetal | 5. H. Ev. T. | |
| verā, 2 | Apetal | 5. H. De T. Syria | 1770 |
| narbonensis, 3 | Apetal | 4. H. De T. Narbonne | 1752 |
| triflorā | Apetal | 5. H. De T. Syria | |

PISTILLUM, or PISTIL, the columnar body in the centre of a flower, consisting commonly of three parts; viz., the ovary, styles, and stigmas.

PISTILLĀRIĀ, Fries. From *pitillum*, a pestle; form of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. The species constituting this genus are chiefly found on the decayed leaves of ferns—*P. micans, muscicollis, puberula, pusilla, quisquiliaria*.

PISTORINĀ, Decandolle. The meaning is unknown to us. *Linn.* 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Crasulaceae*. The seeds merely require sowing in light soil in any dry situation in the open border, or on rock-work, where it has a pretty appearance. *Synonyme*: 1. *Cotyledon hispanica*.

hispanica, 1 Red 6, H. B. Spain 1796

PISŪM, Linn. From *pis*, the Celtic word for pea; whence the Latin *pisum*. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This genus affords one of the most valuable and well-known legumes, the Pea, and like most cultivated vegetables, it has produced numerous improved varieties, growing from a foot to twelve feet high. They prefer a rich dry soil, in which they may be sown at any season, according to the time when they are wanted.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| americanum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1800 |
| arvensis | Red | 7, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. | |
| elatum | Drk. blue | 7, H. Cl. A. Iberia | 1820 |
| Jomardii | White | 7, H. Cl. A. Egypt | 1820 |
| maritimum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. England | |
| sativum | White | 7, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. | |
| humile | White | 7, H. Cl. A. | |
| macrocarpum | White | 7, H. Cl. A. | |
| quadratum | White | 7, H. Cl. A. | |
| saccharatum | White | 7, H. Cl. A. | |
| umbellatum | Purple | 7, H. Cl. A. | |
| thebæicum | | 7, H. Cl. A. | 1825 |

PITCINĀRIĀ, L'Héritier. In honour of W. Pitcairn, a physician of London. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceae*. A handsome genus of plants, remarkable for their long narrow prickly leaves, and regular panicles of flowers; for culture, &c., see *Tillandsia*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| abiliflo | White | 9, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1824 |
| angustifolia | Scarlet | S. Her. P. Santa Cruz | 1777 |
| bromeliifolia | Scarlet | 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1761 |
| bracteata | Scarlet | 4, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1799 |
| chilensis | Scarlet | 7, S. Her. P. Chile | 1820 |
| flammæ | Flame | 11, S. Her. P. Rio Jan. | 1825 |
| furfuracæ | Red | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1816 |
| humilis | Scarlet | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| integrifolia | Red | 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1800 |
| intermedia | Scarlet | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| iridiflora | Scarlet | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| latifolia | Scarlet | 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1785 |

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|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| mediā | Scarlet | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| stamineā | Scarlet | 1, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1823 |
| suaveolens | Yellow | 7, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1824 |
| sulphuræa | Yellow | 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1797 |

PITCHER-LEAF, see *Nepenthes Phyllanthiflora*.

PITCHER-PLANT, see *Nepenthes*.

PITCHERS, hollow leaves, having the appearance of pitchers.

PITTA, medulla, occupying the centre of a stem or shoot.

PITTOSPORŪM, Banks. From *pitte*, to pitch, and *spora*, a seed; the seeds are covered with a resinous pulp. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pittosporaceae*. All the species are very handsome shrubs, on account of their glossy foliage and pretty flowers, which render them well adapted for conservatories. *P. Tobira* will succeed against a south wall, with the protection of a mat in severe weather. All the species thrive well in a mixture of peat and loam, and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *P. hirsutum*.

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|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| Andersoni | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| angustifolium | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1830 |
| bracteolatum | | G. Ev. S. Norfolk Is. | 1837 |
| capense | | 5, G. Ev. S. | 1820 |
| coraciæ | Blue | 5, G. Ev. S. Madeira | 1783 |
| conifolium | Brown | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. | 1827 |
| ferugineum | Yellow | 3, G. Ev. S. Guines | 1787 |
| ferrugineum | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| hirtum, 1 | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1822 |
| ligustrifolium | | 9, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| mauritanium | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. Mauritius | 1825 |
| oleifolium | | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| revolutum | Yellow | 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1795 |
| repens | | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| Tobira | White | 5, G. Ev. S. Japan | 1804 |
| tomentosum | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| undulatum | Wht. grn. | 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1789 |
| variegatum | Wht. yel. | 4, G. Ev. S. Gardens | |
| viridifolium | Green | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |

PLACENTA, that part of the capsule to which the seeds are attached.

PLADĒRĀ, Rozburgh. From *pladaros*, abounding in juice. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. The seed of these plants should be sown on a hot-bed, and treated similarly to balsams.

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|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------|
| decussatā | White | 8, G. B. W. Ind. | 1816 |
| virgatā | Red | 7, G. B. E. Ind. | 1820 |

PLAGIANTHŪS, Forster. From *plagios*, oblique, and *anthos*, a flower; direction of the flowers. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. These plants grow well in any rich light soil, and cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

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|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------|
| divaricatū, 1 | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. | 1822 |
| sidoides, 2 | Yelsh. | 9, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. | |

PLAGIOBŌTRIS, Fischer and Meyer. From *plagios*, transverse, and *bothrys*, a pit; the pits at the base of the carpels are transverse, and not longitudinal. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. A hardy annual, not worth cultivating except in botanic gardens—*P. ruficæna*.

PLAGIOLOBŪM, Sweet. From *plagios*, transverse, and *lobos*, a pod; alluding to the shape of the pod. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A genus of very beautiful greenhouse plants. For culture and propagation, see *Hovea*.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| chromocaulifolium | Purple | 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| ilicifolium | Purple | 3, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Sd. | 1824 |

PLANĒRĀ, Michaux. In honour of J. Planera, a German botanist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Ulmaceae*. A genus very nearly related to *Ulmus*, growing freely in a loamy soil, in moist situations; they may be multiplied by layers or grafts. *Synonymes*: 1. *Planera aquatica*. 2. *Ulmus nemoralis*.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------|
| Omeltoi | Brown | 4, H. De T. N. Amer. | 1816 |
| Richardi | Brown | 4, H. De T. N. Amer. | 1760 |

PLANE TREE, see *Platanus*.

PLANK PLANT, see *Bossiaâ scolopendriâ*.

PLANTĀGŌ, Linn. Derived from *planta*, the sole of the foot; resemblance in the leaves. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Plantaginaceae*. A genus, the greater number of the species of which are mere weeds, of the easiest culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. spheroccephala*. 2. *P. crispâ*. 3. *P. rigida*. 4. *P. Cornuti*. 5. *P. Cornuti*. 6. *P. alpina*.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|
| Ispaghulā | White | 6, H. A. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| Kentuckensis | White | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1829 |

| PLA | PLA | PLA | PLE |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| <i>Afra</i> , <i>albicans</i> , <i>alpina</i> , <i>altissima</i> , <i>amplexicaulis</i> , <i>arenaria</i> , <i>asiatica</i> , <i>Bellardii</i> 1, <i>brasiliensis</i> , <i>bruti</i> , <i>capensis</i> , <i>cevatophylla</i> , <i>cordata</i> , <i>coronopis</i> , <i>crassa</i> 2, <i>crassifolia</i> , <i>cretica</i> , <i>Cynops</i> , <i>depressa</i> , <i>divaricata</i> 3, <i>elongata</i> , <i>eriospatha</i> , <i>exaltata</i> , <i>gargensis</i> , <i>gentianoides</i> , <i>Goumi</i> 4, <i>graminea</i> , <i>hirsuta</i> , <i>holoserica</i> , <i>Holostemum</i> , <i>humifera</i> , <i>hungarica</i> , <i>indica</i> , <i>intertrifida</i> , <i>Jacquinii</i> 5, <i>Kamitchatica</i> , <i>Lagopus</i> , <i>lanceolata</i> , <i>L. variegata</i> , <i>Leslingii</i> , <i>lusitanica</i> , <i>macrorhiza</i> , <i>majior</i> , <i>M. rosea</i> , <i>M. scoparia</i> , <i>maritima</i> , <i>M. variegata</i> , <i>M. vinipara</i> , <i>maxima</i> , <i>media</i> , <i>mexicana</i> , <i>microcephala</i> , <i>minima</i> , <i>montana</i> , <i>notata</i> , <i>parviflora</i> , <i>patagonica</i> , <i>pilosoides</i> , <i>Pogonium</i> , <i>pumila</i> , <i>recurvata</i> , <i>salsu</i> , <i>saxatilis</i> , <i>scorzonerifolia</i> , <i>sericea</i> , <i>serpentina</i> , <i>Serraria</i> , <i>sibirica</i> , <i>sinuata</i> , <i>sphaerocephala</i> 6, <i>squarrosa</i> , <i>stricta</i> , <i>subulata</i> , <i>tenuiflora</i> , <i>teretifolia</i> , <i>tumida</i> , <i>vaginata</i> , <i>varia</i> , <i>villosa</i> , <i>virginica</i> , <i>Wulfeni</i> . | | <i>formosum</i> . . . Orange . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1790 <i>Murrayanum</i> . . . Yel. red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1832 <i>obtusangulum</i> . . . Yel. red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1832 <i>ovatum</i> . . . Orange . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1792 <i>parviflorum</i> . . . Orange . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1792 <i>triangulare</i> . . . Orange . . . 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1805 | |
| PLANTAIN, see <i>Alisma Plantago</i> . | | PLATYSPERMUM , <i>Don</i> . From <i>platys</i> , broad, and <i>lophos</i> , a crest; the capsule, from being much compressed at the apex, appears as if winged. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Cunoniaceae</i> . The White Ash of the English colonists is an elegant tree. It succeeds well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Weinmannia trifoliata</i> . | |
| PLANTAIN, see <i>Plantago</i> . | | <i>trifoliata</i> , 1 G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . 1820 | |
| PLANTAIN TREE, see <i>Musa</i> . | | PLATYSPERIS , <i>Humboldt</i> and <i>Bonpland</i> . From <i>platys</i> , broad, and <i>pteron</i> , a wing; appendage to the seed. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A small plant of little beauty, growing in any peaty soil, and increased by cuttings, in the same kind of soil, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Spilanthus crocatus</i> . | |
| PLATANHERA , <i>Richard</i> . From <i>platys</i> , broad, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . Pretty plants. For culture and propagation, see <i>Orchis</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Orchis bifolia</i> . 2. <i>Habenaria ciliaris</i> . 3. <i>H. cristata</i> . 4. <i>H. dilatata</i> . 5. <i>H. fimbriata</i> . 6. <i>H. flava</i> . 7. <i>H. herbiola</i> . 8. <i>H. blephariglossis</i> . 9. <i>H. orbiculata</i> . 10. <i>H. hyperborea</i> . 11. <i>H. incisa</i> . 12. <i>H. psychodes</i> , <i>H. lacera</i> . 13. <i>H. gigantea</i> . | | <i>crocata</i> , 1 Orange . . . 3, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1812 | |
| <i>bifolia</i> , 1 White . . . 6, H. Ter. Britain | | PLATYSPERMUM , <i>Hooker</i> . From <i>platys</i> , broad, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Mere annual weeds, growing in any garden soil. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Caucalis littoralis</i> . 2. <i>C. orientalis</i> . 3. <i>Daucus muricatus</i> — <i>P. littoralis</i> 1, <i>orientalis</i> 2, <i>O. pulcherrimum</i> , <i>muricatum</i> 3. | |
| <i>ciliaris</i> , 2 Yellow . . . 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. . 1796 | | PLATYSTIGMA , <i>Bentham</i> . From <i>platys</i> , broad, and <i>stemon</i> , a stamen. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> . A genus of rather pretty annuals, growing freely in sandy loam. | |
| <i>cristata</i> , 3 Yellow . . . 9, H. Ter. N. Amer. . 1806 | | <i>californicus</i> . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. California . 1833 <i>leiocarpus</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Siberia . . 1837 | |
| <i>dilatata</i> , 4 White . . . 9, H. Ter. Canada . . 1823 | | PLATYSTIGMA , <i>Bentham</i> . From <i>platys</i> , broad, and <i>stigma</i> ; the stigma is ovate. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> . This plant somewhat resembles <i>Platystemon californicus</i> , and requires the same treatment as that plant. | |
| <i>fimbriata</i> , 5 Purple . . . 6, H. Ter. Canada . . 1789 | | <i>lineare</i> Yellow . . . F. Her. P. California . 1833 | |
| <i>flava</i> , 6 Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. N. Holl. . 1823 | | PLATYSTYLIS , <i>Sweet</i> . From <i>platys</i> , broad, and <i>stylos</i> , a style; in allusion to the dilated style. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A very handsome genus of flower-border plants. For culture and propagation see <i>Orobolus</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Orobolus cyaneus</i> . 2. <i>O. sessilifolius</i> . 3. <i>O. stipulaceus</i> . | |
| <i>herbiola</i> , 7 Green . . . 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. . 1789 | | <i>cyanea</i> , 1 Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1823 <i>sessilifolia</i> , 2 . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Tauria . . 1823 <i>stipulacea</i> , 3 . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | |
| <i>holoptaloides</i> , 8 White . . . 5, H. Ter. Canada . . 1820 | | PLECTRANTHUS , <i>L'Heritier</i> . From <i>plektron</i> , a cock's spur, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; referring to the shape of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Labiate</i> . Any light rich soil will suit the stove and greenhouse shrubby and herbaceous kinds; and cuttings root readily. The seeds of the annual and biennial species require to be sown on a hotbed, and treated the same as other tender annuals and biennials. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. secundus</i> . 2. <i>Ocymum molle</i> . 3. <i>O. scutellarioides</i> . | |
| <i>Hookeri</i> , 9 Green . . . 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. . 1822 | | <i>incanus</i> Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. . . 1822 <i>parviflorus</i> . . . Blue . . . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1805 <i>punctatus</i> . . . Blue . . . 3, S. A. Africa . 1775 <i>ternatus</i> . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Her. P. Madag. . 1821 <i>terrifolius</i> . . . Blue . . . 8, G. Her. P. Nepal . . 1820 <i>viscosus</i> Blue . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1826 | |
| <i>hyperborea</i> , 10 Green . . . 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. . 1805 | | <i>aspere</i> , <i>australis</i> , <i>Coletii</i> , <i>coloratis</i> , <i>comosus</i> , <i>cordifolius</i> 1, <i>galeitins</i> , <i>graveolens</i> , <i>mollis</i> 2, <i>rotundifolius</i> , <i>scutellarioides</i> 3, <i>secundus</i> , <i>strobiliferus</i> , <i>thymifolius</i> . | |
| <i>incisa</i> , 11 Pa. yel. . . 6, F. Ter. N. Amer. . 1826 | | PLECTRANTHUS , <i>Lindley</i> . From <i>plektron</i> , a cock's spur; in reference to the flower being gibbous in front. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Valerianaceae</i> . The seed of this plant only requires to be sown in the open border. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Valerianella congesta</i> . | |
| <i>psychodes</i> , 12 Yellow . . . 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. . 1826 | | <i>congesta</i> , 1 Rose . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . 1826 <i>minor</i> Rose . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . 1826 | |
| <i>Suavensis</i> , 13 Grn. wht. . . S. Ter. E. Ind. . 1834 | | PLECTRONIA , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>plektron</i> , a cock's spur; tree with large spines. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . An ornamental tree; for culture and propagation, see <i>Chiococca</i> . | |
| PLATANUS , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>platys</i> , ample; in allusion to the spreading branches and shady foliage. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Platanaceae</i> . Noble trees, of peculiar grace and elegance, well fitted for large plantations, or to stand singly on a lawn. They are easily increased by layers, or cuttings planted out in autumn, in a sheltered situation. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. acerifolia</i> . 2. <i>P. cuneata</i> . | | <i>corymbosa</i> Wht. grn. . . G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . 1816 | |
| <i>occidentalis</i> Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1636 | | PLEIA , <i>Michaux</i> . From <i>pleias</i> , the seven stars; disposition of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 9, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</i> . A species succeeding well in peat | |
| <i>orientalis</i> Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Levant . . 1548 | | 2 K | |
| <i>acerifolia</i> , 1 Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Levant | | | |
| <i>cuneata</i> , 2 Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Levant | | | |
| <i>hispanica</i> Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Levant | | | |
| PLATYCARPUM , <i>Humboldt</i> . From <i>platys</i> , broad, and <i>karpos</i> , fruit; in reference to the compressed seed-pod. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bignoniaceae</i> . This tree thrives in peat and loam; and half-ripened cuttings planted in sand, and placed under a hand-glass, root readily. If the plants are kept rather dry in winter, it will tend to throw them into flower. | | | |
| <i>orinocoense</i> Pa. rose . . . S. Ev. T. Orinoco . . 1813 | | | |
| PLATYCHILUM , <i>Delauany</i> . From <i>platys</i> , broad, and <i>cheilos</i> , a lip; breadth of corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A beautiful plant, requiring the same treatment as the <i>Hoveas</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Gompholobium celsianum</i> . | | | |
| <i>Celsianum</i> , 1 Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820 | | | |
| PLATYCODON , <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>platys</i> , broad, and <i>kodon</i> , a bell; the flowers are broad and bell-shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campanulaceae</i> . A neat, elegant plant when in flower; it grows best in sandy loam, and may be increased by seeds or young cuttings. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Campanula grandiflora</i> . | | | |
| <i>grandiflorum</i> . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Dauria . . 1782 | | | |
| PLATYLOBUM , <i>Smith</i> . From <i>platys</i> , broad, and <i>lobos</i> , a pod; in reference to the broad legumes. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Free-flowering shrubs, of rather difficult culture; they require a mixture of three-parts sandy peat and one part loam; the pots must be carefully drained, to allow the water to pass off freely, and care must be taken not to over-water them. They may be propagated by cuttings in sand, under a glass; or by seeds, which are sometimes produced in abundance. | | | |

soil, in a moist situation: it also grows well in pots, placed in pans of water; increased by seeds.

tenuifolia . . . Brown . . . 7. Grass. Carolina . . . 1824

PLEURONETIS, *Humboldt and Bonpland*. From *pleos*, full, and *petle*, a shield; the form of the indusium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polyodiaceae*. A genus of *Ferns*, succeeding well in loam and peat, in a shady situation; readily increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.

ensifolia . . . Brown . . . 5. S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1823

latifolia . . . Brown . . . 5. S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1823

nuda . . . Brown . . . 5. S. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1823

PLEURONIA, *Don*. From *pleroma*, fullness; cells of the capsule. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. Ornamental shrubs, from three to six feet high. For culture and propagation, see *Melastoma*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Melastoma heteromalla*. 2. *M. villosum*. 3. *Rhezia viminea*.

heteromalla, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1819

villosa, 2 . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820

viminea, 3 . . . Purple . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1821

PLEURONDRÄ, *Labillardiere*. From *pleuron*, a side, and *aner*, a male; in allusion to the stamens being on one side of the calyx. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceae*. A very pretty genus of plants, growing about two feet high, in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in the same sort of soil, under a glass.

secularis . . . Yellow . . . 5. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1822

bracteata . . . Yellow . . . 5. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823

caesuta . . . Yellow . . . 5. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826

Onoëdon . . . Yellow . . . 6. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824

ericifolia . . . Yellow . . . 5. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824

nitida . . . Yellow . . . 5. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823

strata . . . Yellow . . . 5. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826

PLEUROSPERMUM, *Hoffman*. From *pleuron*, a rib, and *sperma*, a seed; in allusion to the membranes of the pericarpa both having ribs. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. A plant of no interest, growing in any common soil, and readily increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ligaticum austriacum*—*P. austriacum*.

PLEUROSTYLIS, *R. Brown*. From *pleuron*, a side or rib, and *thallo*, to flower; in allusion to the one-sided disposition of the flowers of some of the species. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is a genus of curious little plants, well fitted for cultivating on wood, in the same way as the *Bur-lingtonias*.

aphisoides . . . Yellow . . . S. Epi. Mexico . . .

bicarinata . . . Grsh. yel. . . S. Epi. Brazil . . .

clivata . . . Brown . . . S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1834

circumplexa . . . Yelsh. . . 3. S. Epi. Mexico . . .

Gröbyi . . . Pur. yel. . . 4. S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1834

Lanceana . . . Orange . . . 1. S. Epi. Surinam . . . 1831

marginata . . . Orange . . . 6. S. Epi. Guatemala . . . 183-

muscoides . . . Or. pur. . . S. Epi. . . 183-

ocellata . . . Yelsh. . . S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1837

opliocephala . . . Yelsh. brn. . . S. Epi. . . 183-

pinginata . . . Grn. spot. . . S. Epi. Rio Jan. . .

pecta . . . Yel. strip. . . 3. S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1834

prolifera . . . Purple . . . 6. S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1826

pulchella . . . Purple . . . 6. S. Epi. Quito . . .

racemifera . . . Yelsh. . . 9. S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1823

roseifolia . . . Grn. yel. . . 4. S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1794

saurocephala . . . Grn. spot. . . 9. S. Epi. Rio Jan. . . 1829

stenopetala . . . Pa. gn. . . S. Epi. Brazil . . . 183-

strupifolia . . . Pur. wht. . . S. Epi. Rio Jan. . . 183-

vittata . . . Purple . . . 8. S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1837

PLICATE, plaited; 3, 4, or 5, plicate, means 3, 4, or 5 plaited.

PLOKOMÄ, *Aiton*. From *plokomas*, bent hairs; alluding to the pendulous branches. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. The plant grows best in a mixture of loam and peat; and it may be readily propagated by cuttings, in sand, under a glass.

pendula . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1772

PLOUGHMAN'S SPIKENARD, see *Baccharis*.

PLUKENETIA. Named by Plumier in honour of Leonard Plukenet, an English botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. Uninteresting stove climbers, growing in a light loamy soil; increased by cuttings, under a glass, in sand—*P. verrucosa*, *vulubilla*.

PLUM, see *Prunus*.

PLUMBAGO, *Linn.* From *plumbum*, a disorder in the eyes, which some species were formerly said to cure. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Plumbaginaceae*.

Pretty free flowering plants, growing in any common soil, and increased readily by cuttings. The root of *P. europaea*, it is said, when chewed will cure the toothach. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. zeylanica*, *scandens*.

capitata . . . Blue . . . 11. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818

europaea . . . Blue . . . 9. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1596

laphathifolia . . . White . . . 6. H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1823

mexicana . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1829

micrantha . . . White . . . H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1829

occidentalis, 1 . . . White . . . 6. S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1817

rhombifolia . . . Blue . . . 9. S. A. S. Amer. . . 1826

rosea . . . Red . . . 5. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1777

scandens . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1699

strata . . . Brown . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1792

zeylanica . . . White . . . 6. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1731

PLUMIERIA, *Linn.* In honour of C. Plumier, a celebrated French botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. A genus of very fine flowering plants, growing best in a light loamy soil, or a mixture of peat and loam; large cuttings, with their leaves on, after being dried for a few days, will grow freely in pots of mould, without being watered. The plants, when in a dormant state, must be kept dry, otherwise they do not flower freely. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. tricolor*. 2. *P. Gouani*.

acuminata . . . Red yel. . . 7. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1790

alba . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1733

bicolor . . . Wht. yel. . . 8. S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1815

Blandfordiana . . . 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1825

conspicua . . . 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820

incarnata . . . Flesh . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1820

Kerli, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8. S. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1815

Lambertiana, 2 . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1819

leucantha . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1825

longifolia . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Madag. . . 1819

lata . . . Yellow . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1815

macrophylla . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1825

mexicana . . . White . . . 6. S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1810

Müllerl . . . Flesh . . . 7. S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . .

nivea . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1825

Northiana . . . 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820

obtusa . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1738

pubes . . . Yellow . . . 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . .

purpurea . . . Purple . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1820

pubra . . . Red . . . 7. S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1815

tenuifolia . . . 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820

tuberculata . . . White . . . 8. S. Ev. S. St. Domin. 1813

PLUMOS, resembling feathers.

PLUMOSUS, feathery, downy.

PLUMULA, the young leaf in the embryo.

PLURICELLULAR, having many cells.

PLUVIOLUS, expanding in wet weather.

POÄ, *Linn.* From *poa*, signifying grass or herbage. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. This genus contains some valuable hay and pasture grasses, succeeding well in rich loamy soil; some of the species are aquatic, growing only in water or very moist situations; increased by seeds, or divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *Arundo poaformis*. 2. *P. thermalis*. 3. *P. flexuosa*.

alpina . . . Apetal. . . 6. Grass. Scotland . . .

festuciformis . . . Apetal. . . 8. Grass. Dalmatia . . . 1800

memorata . . . Apetal. . . 7. Grass. Britain . . .

pratensis . . . Apetal. . . 5. Grass. Britain . . .

angustifolia . . . Apetal. . . 7. Grass. Germany . . .

trivialis . . . Apetal. . . 7. Grass. Britain . . .

abysinica, *amboynensis*, *anceps*, *angustata*, *Anuã*, *aspera*, *atrovirens*, *australis*, 1, *badensis*, *brachyphylla*, *bromoides*, *bulbosa*, *caesia*, *capitata*, *capitata*, *caroliniana*, *cecioides*, *chinensis*, *ciliolata*, *coarctata*, *collata*, 3, *compressa*, *concinna*, *convoluta*, *debilis*, *decipiens*, *depauperata*, *dindra*, *digitata*, *distichophylla*, 3, *effusa*, *elegans*, *filiformis*, *flava*, *flexuosa*, *Gaudin*, *glauca*, *Gmelin*, *gracilis*, *Halleri*, *hirtata*, *humilis*, *Agbrida*, *imbecilla*, *laxa*, *mellicae*, *Molinert*, *monroana*, *memorata*, *N. angustifolia*, *serotina*, *paludata*, *pappulosa*, *peruviana*, *plebeia*, *Poirerii*, *retroflexa*, *scariosa*, *serotina*, *S. palustris*, *spicata*, *sterilis*, *suetida*, *sulcata*, *supina*, *tenax*, *tremula*, *versicolor*, *viridis*, *vulgaris*.

POCCKIÄ, *N. C. Seringe*. In honour of Richard Pockoe, a botanical traveller in the Levant. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. The seeds merely require sowing in the open border about the beginning of April. *Synonymes*: 1. *Trifolium cretica*, *Melilotus cretica*.

cretica, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. A. Candia . . . 1713

POD, a kind of seed-vessel, such as that of the pea tribe.

| POD | | POD | | POD | | POI | | |
|---|---|-----|---------------------|--|---|---|-------------------------|------|
| <p>PODALYRIÄ, Lambert. Podalyrius, in heathen mythology, was the son of Æsculapius. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ.</i> A genus of elegant shrubs, with silky leaves. They grow well in an equal quantity of loam and peat; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, but they are generally raised from seeds. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>P. biflora.</i> 2. <i>P. calyptrata.</i></p> | | | | <p>PODOPHYLLUM, Linn. Abridged from <i>Anapodophyllum</i>, a word signifying a duck's-foot: the leaves bear some resemblance to that; whence the English name Duck's-foot. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Podophyllaceæ.</i> This plant requires a moist shady situation, and to be grown in peat soil; increased by division at the root.</p> | | | | |
| argenteâ, 1 | Whit. red. | 4. | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 | petitatum | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1664 |
| Burchellii | Purple | 6, | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 | PODOPHYLLUM, Humboldt and Bonpland. | From <i>pous</i> , a foot, and <i>pteris</i> , a wing. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygonaceæ.</i> A handsome plant, requiring to be planted in an equal mixture of loam and peat; young cuttings planted in any light mould, under a glass, will root readily. | | |
| buxifolia | Blue | 6, | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 | mexicanum | G. Ev. S. Mexico | 1825 | |
| cordata | Blue | 6, | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1794 | PODOSPERMUM, Decandolle. | From <i>pous</i> , a foot, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ.</i> Pretty plants, producing flowers resembling those of <i>Scorzonera</i> ; they thrive in any common soil, and plants may be raised from seed. The annual and biennial kinds only require sowing in the open border. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Scorzonera taraxacifolia.</i> | | |
| cuspidatâ | White | 6, | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1804 | angustifolium | Yellow | 6, H. B. S. Eur. | 1828 |
| gladiâ | Purple | 6, | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 | caucitrapifolium | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Levant | 1820 |
| hirsutâ | Red | 7, | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 | cañon | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. N. Africa | 1818 |
| liparioides | Flesh. | 4, | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 | laciniatum | Yellow | 6, H. B. S. Eur. | 1640 |
| myrtillifolia | Purple | 6, | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 | octangulârâ | Yellow | 6, H. B. S. Eur. | 1818 |
| oleaeifolia | Purple | 5, | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1804 | pumilum | Yellow | 6, H. A. Spain | 1816 |
| sericeâ | Purple | 6, | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1778 | resedifolium | Yellow | 6, H. B. S. Eur. | 1818 |
| subbiflorâ | Purple | 4, | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 | taraxacifolium, 1 | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Bohemia | 1820 |
| styracifolia, 2 | Pink | 5, | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1792 | PODOSPERMUM, the stalk on which some seeds are borne. | | | |
| <p>PODANTHË, Hamorth. <i>Pous</i>, a foot, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; in allusion to the flowers being on long pedicels. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadææ.</i> For the culture and propagation of the species which form this genus, refer to <i>Stapelia</i>. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Stapelia verrucosa.</i></p> | | | | <p>POEÏCÏS, Justieu. From <i>pogon</i>, a beard; in allusion to the fringed lip of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ.</i> Tuberous-rooted plants, growing best in peat soil, and increased by offsets.</p> | | | | |
| eliata | Grn. str. | 11, | S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 | divaricatâ | Pink | 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. | 1787 |
| inorata | Yel. str. | 8, | S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 | ophiulossoides | Ro. pink | H. Ter. N. Amer. | 1816 |
| pulchellâ | Yel. str. | 5, | S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 | pendulâ | Pink | 8, H. Ter. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| pulchrâ | Yel. str. | 8, | S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 | POGONIA, Desfontaines. | From <i>pogon</i> , a beard, and <i>stemon</i> , a stamen. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae.</i> These plants grow well in any rich light soil; young cuttings of <i>P. plectranthoides</i> , planted in the same kind of soil, root freely. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Origanum indicum.</i> 2. <i>O. bengalense.</i> | | |
| verrucosâ, 1 | Pa. yel. | 8, | S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 | Heyneanum, 1 | White | S. A. E. Ind. | |
| roridâ | Yel. str. | 8, | S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 | plectranthoides, 2 | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | |
| verrucosâ | Yel. str. | 9, | S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 | POINCEL, Decandolle. | In honour of M. de Poincel, once governor of the Antilles, and a patron of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ.</i> This genus, the Barbadoes Flower-fence, is truly elegant and ornamental. <i>P. pulcherrima</i> is a spry plant, growing about twelve feet high, the bruised leaves of which emit an odour resembling Savin. They require a good rich soil, and a strong heat to make them flower well in our stoves; cuttings will strike readily in sand. They sometimes produce seed, from which they may also be increased. | | |
| <p>PODANTHË, Lagasce. From <i>pous</i>, a foot, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; stalked. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ.</i> An ornamental hardy shrub, succeeding well in a mixture of loam and peat, and readily increased by cuttings.</p> | | | | <p>POINCELIA, Graham. In honour of Mr. Poinsette, who discovered the plant in Mexico in 1828. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ.</i> This is a truly splendid and very desirable genus, growing well in good open, rather sandy loam, mixed with a little vegetable mould; and in order to keep the plants in a clean, free-growing state, they should have plenty of water at the roots, and be frequently syringed over the leaves and branches. In spring, before the plants are potted, or the buds begin to push, the branches of the previous year should be cut down to within three or four eyes of the old wood. These parts should be laid to dry for a few days, and then made into cuttings, and planted in sand, or sand and loam mixed; if placed in a gentle bottom heat, with a glass over them, they will root very readily, but before the cuttings are planted in the soil, they should be dried for a day or two in an airy part of the house.</p> | | | | |
| Mitiqui | Yellow | 9, | H. Ev. S. Chile | 1824 | elata | Yellow | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1778 |
| <p>PODPERN, see Ellobocarpus.</p> | | | | <p>Gilliesii . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mendoza . . . 1829</p> | | | | |
| PODISOMA, Link. | Pous, a foot, and soma, a body. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi.</i> Found on juniper leaves— <i>P. folliciolum.</i> | | | <p>insignis . . . Copper . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1823</p> | | | | |
| PODOCARPUS, L'Heritier. | From <i>pous</i> , a foot, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; length of the footstalks. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Taxaceæ.</i> A genus of small trees; loam and peat suits them best, and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass. The Chinese species bear our winters when planted in a sheltered situation in the open border. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Thalamia asplenifolia.</i> 2. <i>Taxus chinensis.</i> 3. <i>T. elongatus.</i> 4. <i>T. nucifer.</i> | | | <p>pulcherrima . . . Red yel. . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1691</p> | | | | |
| aplenifolia | Apetal. | 4. | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 | regia | Crimson | S. Ev. T. Madag. | 1828 |
| chinensis, 1 | Apetal. | 4. | G. Ev. T. China | 1800 | <p>POINSETTIA, Graham. In honour of Mr. Poinsette, who discovered the plant in Mexico in 1828. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ.</i> This is a truly splendid and very desirable genus, growing well in good open, rather sandy loam, mixed with a little vegetable mould; and in order to keep the plants in a clean, free-growing state, they should have plenty of water at the roots, and be frequently syringed over the leaves and branches. In spring, before the plants are potted, or the buds begin to push, the branches of the previous year should be cut down to within three or four eyes of the old wood. These parts should be laid to dry for a few days, and then made into cuttings, and planted in sand, or sand and loam mixed; if placed in a gentle bottom heat, with a glass over them, they will root very readily, but before the cuttings are planted in the soil, they should be dried for a day or two in an airy part of the house.</p> | | | |
| elobogatus, 2 | Apetal. | 7, | G. Ev. T. C. G. H. | 1774 | <p>pulcherrima . . . Brt. scar. . . 3, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1834</p> | | | |
| latifolia | Apetal. | 3, | G. Ev. T. Pundua | 1826 | <p>albida . . . White . . . 12, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1834</p> | | | |
| macrophylla | Apetal. | 7, | G. Ev. T. China | 1804 | <p>POIRETIA, Ventenat. In honour of J. L. M. Poirer, a</p> | | | |
| nerifolia | Apetal. | 3, | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1820 | | | | |
| nucifer, 3 | Apetal. | 4. | G. Ev. T. Japan | 1822 | | | | |
| spinulosus | Apetal. | 6, | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1820 | | | | |
| taxifolia | Apetal. | 3, | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1820 | | | | |
| verticillatus | Apetal. | 6, | G. Ev. T. Japan | 1820 | | | | |
| Yacoc | Apetal. | 3, | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1818 | | | | |
| <p>PODOPHYLLUM, R. Brown. From <i>pous</i>, a foot, and <i>lobos</i>, a pod; the legume stands on a stalk within the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ.</i> A very elegant and desirable genus of dwarf shrubs, well adapted for planting out in a conservatory; they require to be grown in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand. Cuttings of the young wood, with a glass over them, will root in sand. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Chorozema scandens.</i> 2. <i>Podolobium aquifolium.</i></p> | | | | <p>coriaceum . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824</p> | | | | |
| acuminatâ, 1 | White | 6, | G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1803 | <p>heterophyllum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824</p> | | | |
| ariatâ | White | 6, | G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1803 | <p>scandens . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. Cl. N. Holl. . . 1824</p> | | | |
| contortâ | Yellow | 7, | H. Her. P. V. D. L. | 1837 | <p>humifusum . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . 1824</p> | | | |
| gracilis, 2 | Pink | 8, | H. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1826 | <p>strophophyllum, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1822</p> | | | |
| rugatâ | White | 7, | F. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1803 | <p>tribotatum . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1791</p> | | | |

| POI | POL | POL | POL |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| French botanist and traveller in Barbary. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A pretty species; for culture and propagation, see <i>Pictetia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Glycine punctata</i> , <i>Turpinia punctata</i> . | | | |
| scandens, 1 3, S. Ev. Cl. Caracas . 1823 | | | |
| POISON-BULB, see <i>Brunsvigia toxicaria</i> . | | | |
| POISON-BULB, see <i>Crotium asiaticum</i> . | | | |
| POISON-NUT, see <i>Strigchnus Nux-vomica</i> . | | | |
| POISON-OAK, see <i>Rhus Toxicodendron</i> . | | | |
| POLYRÆA, <i>Commerson</i> . Named in compliment to N. Poivre, intendant of the Mauritius, in 1766. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Combretaceae</i> . This is a very elegant genus of plants, all well worthy of being cultivated for ornamenting the pillars or back of the stove. They grow best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and most of them strike with ease from young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Combretum Afzelii</i> . 2. <i>C. barbatum</i> . 3. <i>C. purpureum</i> . 4. <i>C. comosum</i> . 5. <i>C. decandrum</i> . 6. <i>C. intermedium</i> . | | | |
| Afzélii, 1 Scarlet . 4, S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone . 1826 | | | |
| barbatâ, 2 White . 3, S. Ev. Cl. Maranh. . 1820 | | | |
| coccinea, 3 Scarlet . 9, S. Ev. Cl. Madagas. . 1818 | | | |
| comosa, 4 Purple . 3, S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone . 1822 | | | |
| decandri, 5 White . 4, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1826 | | | |
| intermedia, 6 Scarlet . 4, S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone . 1823 | | | |
| POLANTSIÄ, <i>Rafinesque</i> . From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>anisos</i> , unequal; stamens numerous and unequal. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Capparidaceae</i> . A genus of pretty plants, growing about a foot and a half high. They require to be sown in a hotbed frame, and turned out into a sheltered situation in the open border, about the middle of May. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cleome cheladonii</i> . 2. <i>C. dodecandra</i> . 3. <i>C. dodecandra canadensis</i> . 4. <i>C. unguiculata</i> . 5. <i>C. viscosa</i> . 6. <i>C. icosandra</i> . | | | |
| Cheladonii, 1 Rose . 6, H. A. E. Ind. . 1792 | | | |
| dodecandra, 2 White . 6, H. A. E. Ind. . 1795 | | | |
| gavæolis, 3 Pinksh. . 6, H. A. Canada | | | |
| unguiculata, 4 Whit. red . 6, H. A. Mexico . 1823 | | | |
| viscosa, 5 Yellow . 6, H. A. E. Ind. . 1730 | | | |
| icosandra, 6 Yellow . 6, H. A. Ceylon . 1730 | | | |
| POLEMONIUM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>polemos</i> , war; Pliny says this plant gained its name from having caused a war between two kings, each of whom claimed the honour of having first discovered its virtues. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniaceae</i> . Ornamental border plants. <i>P. œruleum</i> is one of long standing. They are all of the easiest culture and propagation. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>P. burisifolium</i> . | | | |
| œruleum Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Britain | | | |
| albium White . 6, H. Her. P. Britain | | | |
| maculatum Striped . 6, H. Her. P. Britain | | | |
| pliferum Blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | |
| variegatum Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Britain | | | |
| gracile Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Dauria 1818 | | | |
| humile Blue . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1826 | | | |
| lacteum White . 5, H. Her. P. 1829 | | | |
| mexicanum, 1 Blue . 4, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1817 | | | |
| moschatum Black . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827 | | | |
| pulcherrimum Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827 | | | |
| reptans LL. blue . 4, H. Her. Cr. N. Amer. . 1758 | | | |
| Richardsoni Pa. blue . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1826 | | | |
| sibiricum White . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1800 | | | |
| villosum Pa. blue . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1826 | | | |
| POLIANTHES, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; abundance of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . Highly odiferous plants. <i>P. tuberosa</i> is the well-known Tuberose. The bulbs are imported annually, principally from Italy; they flower well if planted in a mixture of sandy loam and rotten dung, or leaf-mould, with a moderate supply of water; they require to be brought forward in a hotbed frame or pit; when in flower, they may be placed in a greenhouse or warm room, where they will remain a considerable time in blossom. | | | |
| gracilis Pa. yel. . 8, S. Tw. P. Brazil . . 1822 | | | |
| tuberosa White . 3, G. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1629 | | | |
| flöre-pleno White . 3, G. Tw. P. | | | |
| POLLEN, powder contained in the anthers, composed of globules, and containing the fecundating fluid; also the bloom of leaves. | | | |
| POLLICHA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of John Adam Pollich, M.D., author of a History of the Plants of the Palatinate of the Rhine. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Illecebraceae</i> . An obscure plant, of the simplest culture. | | | |
| campestris Apetal . 9, F. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1780 | | | |
| POLLINIÄ, <i>Linn.</i> After Cyrus Pollini, a professor of botany at Verona. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . A genus of worthless grasses, growing in any common soil, and increased by dividing the root. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Andropogon distachyos</i> . 2. <i>A. striatus</i> . 3. <i>A. undatus</i> — <i>P. distichyâ</i> 1, <i>stritidâ</i> 2, <i>undatâ</i> 3. | | | |
| POLYANDROUS, having more than twenty stamens inserted in the receptacle. | | | |
| POLYANGIUM, <i>Link.</i> From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>angium</i> , a capsule; many peridium. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A species of <i>Fungus</i> , about the size of a grain of sand, found on damp trunks of trees— <i>P. vitellinum</i> . | | | |
| POLYBOTRYÄ, <i>Humboldt</i> . From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>botrys</i> , a raceme; fertile division of frond. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polyodiaceae</i> . Handsome species of Fern, delighting in a hot humid atmosphere, and turfy peat soil; increased by division at the root, or by seeds. | | | |
| acuminatâ S. Her. P. 1831 | | | |
| cernivâ Brown . 4, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1823 | | | |
| vipariâ Brown . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1823 | | | |
| POLYCARPUM, <i>Laffling</i> . From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; numerous seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Illecebraceae</i> . Worthless annuals, merely requiring to be sown in the open border. | | | |
| diphylum White . 6, H. A. Spain . . 1821 | | | |
| tetraphyllum White . 7, H. A. England | | | |
| POLYCNEMUM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>kneme</i> , a knee. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> . The seeds of the different species only require sowing in the open ground. | | | |
| arvensis Apetal . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1640 | | | |
| malaecephalum Apetal . 7, H. A. Caucasus . 1823 | | | |
| oppositifolium Apetal . 7, H. A. Siberia . . 1826 | | | |
| recurvum Apetal . 7, H. A. France . . 1820 | | | |
| sclerospermum Apetal . 7, H. A. Tauria . . 1818 | | | |
| sibiricum Apetal . 7, H. A. Siberia . . 1826 | | | |
| POLYGALÄ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>poly</i> , much, and <i>gala</i> , milk; reputed effects of the plant on cattle that feed upon it. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygalaceae</i> . All the species of this genus are very showy. The greenhouse kinds thrive well in one part turfy loam, and three parts peat, with a quantity of sand mixed in it. To obtain cuttings fit for planting, the shoots should be topped, which will cause them to push out numerous young ones; these should be taken off close when in a growing state, about three inches long, planted in pots of sand under glass, and placed in the propagating house; the glasses must be occasionally taken off and wiped. The hardy perennial kinds thrive in a peat soil, and increase freely by seeds or divisions of the roots. The annual kinds require sowing in the open ground, preferring a peat soil. The root of <i>P. Senega</i> is diuretic, expectorant, purgative, emetic, and sudorific; it has been used with success in croup, and as a cure against the bite of venomous reptiles. According to Barton, <i>P. sanguinea</i> possesses similar qualities. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. oppositifolia</i> . 2. <i>P. cordifolia</i> . 3. <i>P. grandifolia</i> . 4. <i>P. viridescens</i> . 5. <i>P. sanguinea</i> . | | | |
| amarâ Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1775 | | | |
| ambigua Pursh. . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1824 | | | |
| attenuatâ Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| austriacâ Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Germany | | | |
| bohemicaefolia, 1 Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 | | | |
| bracteosâ Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1713 | | | |
| brevifolia Red . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1824 | | | |
| Burmânâ Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | | | |
| Chamaebotrys Yellow . 5, H. Ev. Tr. Austria . . 1658 | | | |
| cordifolia Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1791 | | | |
| cruciata Red grn. . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1739 | | | |
| fastigiata Red . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1824 | | | |
| Garcini Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | |
| genistoides Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | |
| graminifolia Ll. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1824 | | | |
| lacunatâ Pink . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1819 | | | |
| intermedia Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| lanceolatâ Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| latifolia, 2 Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| ligularis Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 | | | |
| lilifolia Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | | |
| lutea Yellow . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1739 | | | |
| major Red . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1739 | | | |
| monspeliaca Blue . 6, H. A. Mediter. | | | |
| myrtifolia Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1707 | | | |
| grandiflora, 3 Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818 | | | |

| POL | | POL | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------------|------|
| nāna, 4 | . Grn. yel. | 6, H. A. N. Amer. | 1815 |
| Nannul-lāriā | . Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| oppositifoliā | . Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| mājor | . Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| paniculatā | . Pa. pur. | 7, S. A. S. Amer. | 1823 |
| paucifoliā | . Purple | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| pinifoliā | . Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| purpurā, 5 | . Purple | 6, H. A. N. Amer. | 1739 |
| rubilā | . Pa. red | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| sanguinā | . Rose | 8, H. A. N. Amer. | 1739 |
| Senegā | . Red wht. | 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1739 |
| simplex | . Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| speciosā | . Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1814 |
| tenusifoliā | . Flesh. | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| teretifoliā | . Purple | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| tetragōnā | . Purpie | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| triangulōidēs | . Blue | 7, F. Ev. S. Valparaiso | 1830 |
| umbellatā | . Purple | 7, S. A. C. G. H. | |
| verticillatā | . White | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1739 |
| vilgaris | . Blue | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | |

POLYGAMOUS, when some flowers are male, some female, and others hermaphrodite, on the same plant.

POLYGONATUM, *Desfontaines*. From *poly*, many, and *gonu*, a knee; referring to the numerous joints of the stem. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, *Nat. Or. Liliaceae*. Pretty border plants, growing about two feet high in any rich soil, and readily increased by seed or divisions of the root. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. latifolium*. 2. *Convallaria verticillata*. 3. *C. Polygonatum*.

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|
| angustifolium | . White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| brachiatum | . White | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland | 1827 |
| canaliculatum | . White | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| hirtum | . White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1819 |
| latifolium | . White | 5, H. Her. P. Germany | 1802 |
| leptophyllum | . White | 6, G. Her. P. Nepal | 1816 |
| macrophyllum, 1 | . White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| multidorium | . White | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| oppositifolium | . White | 4, G. Her. P. Nepal | 1822 |
| polyanthemum | . White | 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1826 |
| pubescens | . White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| verticillatum, 2 | . White | 5, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| vilgare, 3 | . White | 5, H. Her. P. England | |
| flōre-plenō | . Wht. gm. | 6, H. Her. P. England | Gard. |
| minor | . Wht. gm. | 6, H. Her. P. England | Gard. |

POLYGONUM, *Linn.* Derivation same as that of *Polygonatum*. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, *Nat. Or. Polygonaceae*. The species of this genus grow freely in any light rich soil. The perennial kinds are readily increased from seeds, or by divisions of the root. The hardy annual species merely require sowing in the open ground. The tender kinds must be raised on a gentle hotbed, and transplanted into the flower-border. Some species, such as *P. Hydropiper*, are extremely acrid, and said to blister the skin. The seeds of *P. Fagopyrum* and *tataricum* are used as food, and according to Humboldt, the leaves of *P. hispidum* are used in South America as a substitute for tobacco. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. petiolatum*. 2. *P. elegans*. 3. *P. flagellare*.

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|-----------------|------------|---------------------------|------|
| acutifolium | . Pink | 7, H. A. | 1828 |
| adpressum | . Red | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| affine | . Red | 6, H. Her. P. Nepal | 1822 |
| alpinum | . White | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland | 1816 |
| amphibium | . Pink | 7, H. Aq. P. Britain | |
| hirsutum | . Red | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| amplexicaule, 1 | . Red | 7, H. Her. P. India | 1837 |
| arenarium | . Purple | 6, H. Tr. A. Hungary | 1807 |
| arifolium | . Wht. red | 4, H. Tw. A. N. Holl. | 1816 |
| articulatum | . White | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1817 |
| australe | . Red | 7, H. B. N. Holl. | 1818 |
| barbatum | . White | 7, H. Ds. Tr. China | 1819 |
| Bistorta | . Pink | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| chinense | . Wht. gm. | 7, H. Tw. A. China | 1795 |
| cinilodē | . Pink | 8, H. Cl. A. Canada | 1800 |
| cocecinum | . Scarlet | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1819 |
| cymosum | . Pink | 7, H. A. Nepal | 1827 |
| decipiens | . Red | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| diffusum | . White | 7, H. Her. Tr. Siberia | 1817 |
| Dryandri, 2 | . White | 7, H. A. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| elagans | . Wht. gm. | 6, H. Her. Tr. Nepal | 1824 |
| elipticum | . Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1807 |
| emarginatum | . Pink | 7, H. A. China | 1806 |
| Fagopyrum | . Pink | 7, H. A. England | |
| floribundum | . Red | 7, H. A. Siberia | 1818 |
| glabrum | . Red | 7, H. A. E. Ind. | 1810 |
| glabrum | . Red | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| gracile | . Red | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| hectarioides | . Red | 7, G. Ev. S. Egypt | 1827 |
| hirsutum | . White | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1817 |
| Laxmanni | . White | 6, H. Her. P. Davuria | 1800 |
| macrophyllum | . Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Nepal | 1820 |
| mitē | . Red | 7, H. Aq. A. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| oreatum | . Wht. gm. | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1780 |

| POL | | POL | |
|---------------|------------|------------------------|------|
| orientale | . Red | 8, H. A. E. Ind. | 1707 |
| album | . White | 8, H. A. E. Ind. | 1781 |
| oxyspermum | . Red | 7, H. Her. P. Russia | 1831 |
| pētēs | . White | 7, H. Her. Tr. Nepal | 1823 |
| patulum | . White | 8, H. A. Tauria | 1820 |
| penanlanicum | . Red | 7, H. A. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| pericarioides | . Pink | 7, H. A. Mexico | 1816 |
| plebeium | . Red | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| sagittatum | . Wht. gm. | 7, H. Tw. A. N. Amer. | 1759 |
| salsuginum | . Pink | 6, H. Aq. A. Caucasus | 1817 |
| senegalensis | . Red | 7, H. Aq. A. Guinea | 1825 |
| sericeum | . White | 7, H. Her. Tr. Siberia | 1820 |
| setosum | . White | 7, H. Her. P. A. Minor | 1817 |
| tincturium | . Red | 7, G. B. China | 1776 |
| virginianum | . White | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1640 |
| viriparum | . Wht. gm. | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |

acetosum, acidiolum, alpinum, aviculare, Bellardi, Convolvulus, divaricatum, dumetorum, equisetiforme, erectum, Hydropiper, incanum, injunctum, lapathifolium, littorale 3, maritimum, minus, nitidum, Persicaria, ramosissimum, salignum, scandens, tataricum, undulatum.

POLYIDES, *Agardh*. From *polyides*, multifarious; diversity of appearance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, *Nat. Or. Alga*. A very singular wren-like species of *Alga*, found in the sea during the month of November—*P. lumbricilla*.

POLYMNIA, *Linn.* *Polymnia* was the name of one of the Muses. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, *Nat. Or. Compositae*. Species of no great beauty, succeeding well in common garden soil. *P. abyssinica* requires to be raised on a hotbed, and when potted off, set with the stove plants.

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|------------|----------|------------------------|------|
| abyssinica | . Yellow | 4, S. B. Africa | 1775 |
| caudata | . Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. America | 1763 |
| maculata | . Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Mexico | 1824 |
| Uvedalæ | . Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1699 |

POLYMORPHOUS, assuming various forms.

POLYPETALOUS, having many petals.

POLYPHORE, an elongated receptacle, which bears many ovaries, but not the petals or stamens.

POLYPODIUM, *Swartz*. From *poly*, many, and *pous*, a foot; numerous root-like feet. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, *Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae*. A genus of very ornamental ferns. The stove and greenhouse species require, to grow them well, a mixture of loam and peat. The hardy kinds are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, or they may be grown in pots, in light loamy soil. All the species may be readily increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *P. crassifolium* is said to be sudorific and anti-rheumatic. In the Sandwich Islands, they use the bruised fronds of *P. phymatodes* to perfume the cocoa-nut oil. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. scandens*. 2. *P. latifolium*.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------------------|------|
| alpêtre | . Brown | 7, H. Her. P. | |
| angustifolium | . Brown | 5, S. Her. Cr. W. Ind. | 1820 |
| areolatum | . Brown | 5, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1824 |
| asplenifolium | . Brown | 7, S. Her. P. Martinico | 1790 |
| atenuatum | . Brown | 5, S. Her. Cr. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| aureum | . Brown | 3, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1742 |
| auriculatum | . Brown | 7, S. Her. Cr. Brazil | 1824 |
| Billardieri, 1 | . Brown | 5, S. Her. Cr. V. D. L. | 1823 |
| calceolium | . Brown | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| Catharinæ | . Brown | 5, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1824 |
| connexifol | . Brown | 6, H. Her. P. Canada | 1823 |
| crenatum | . Brown | 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1823 |
| crassifolium | . Brown | 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1823 |
| curatium | . Brown | 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1823 |
| decumanum | . Brown | 8, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1818 |
| deflexum | . Brown | 7, S. Her. P. | 1830 |
| disimile | . Brown | 7, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1820 |
| dryopteris | . Brown | all S. Her. P. Madeira | |
| Dryopteris | . Brown | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| effusum | . Brown | 11, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1769 |
| fraxinifolium | . Brown | 8, S. Her. P. Caracces | 1817 |
| hastatum | . Brown | 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1820 |
| heterophyllum | . Brown | 7, S. Her. Cr. W. Ind. | 1820 |
| hexagonopterum | . Brown | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| incanum | . Brown | 8, S. Her. Cr. S. Amer. | 1811 |
| incisum | . Brown | 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1810 |
| iridifolium | . Brown | 9, S. Her. P. | |
| jamaicensis | . Brown | 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica | 1820 |
| juglandifolium | . Brown | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1822 |
| lanceolatum | . Brown | 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1812 |
| latipes | . Brown | 10, S. Her. P. Brazil | |
| longifolium | . Brown | 7, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1819 |
| lysopteris | . Brown | 7, S. Her. Cr. W. Ind. | 1793 |
| olivaceum | . Brown | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | |
| Orites | . Brown | 10, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1834 |
| owariensis | . Brown | 5, S. Her. Cr. S. Leoue | |
| pectinatum | . Brown | 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1793 |
| Phegopteris | . Brown | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |

| POL | POL |
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| Phyllitidis . . . | Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1793 |
| phymatodes . . . | Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823 |
| piselloides . . . | Brown . . . 8, S. Her. Cr. W. Ind. . . 1793 |
| plantaginatum, 2 | Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1817 |
| plumula . . . | Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1824 |
| polyanthum . . . | Brown . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1824 |
| polifolium . . . | all S. Her. P. Madeira . . . 1820 |
| pruinatum . . . | Brown . . . 9, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1793 |
| pustulatum . . . | Brown . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Zeal. . . 1820 |
| quercifolium . . . | Brown . . . 9, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1824 |
| repandum . . . | Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1820 |
| repens . . . | Brown . . . 5, S. Her. Cr. W. Ind. . . 1810 |
| salicifolium . . . | Brown . . . 8, S. Her. Cr. Brazil . . . 1820 |
| shcnetum . . . | Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1820 |
| Shukhrif . . . | Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1824 |
| scelopendrioides . . . | Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1820 |
| sirpens . . . | Brown . . . S. Her. Cr. W. Ind. . . 1816 |
| smilix . . . | all S. Her. Cr. . . |
| stigmoseum . . . | Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823 |
| teniosum . . . | Brown . . . 8, S. Her. Cr. S. Amer. . . 1815 |
| tenellum . . . | Brown . . . S. Her. Cr. N. Holl. . . 1823 |
| trigonatum . . . | Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1827 |
| trichomanoides . . . | Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1822 |
| tufurcatum . . . | Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1820 |
| tuberosum . . . | Brown . . . all S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . |
| vacciniifolium . . . | Brown . . . 9, S. Her. Cr. W. Ind. . . |
| virginianum . . . | Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . |
| vulgare . . . | Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . |
| cambricum . . . | Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . |

POLYPODY, see *Polypodium*.
POLYPODION, *Desfontaines*. From *poly*, many, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Grasses, thriving in any common soil, and increased by seeds or divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *Agrostis setosa*. 2. *A. littoralis*.

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| littoralis, 2 . . . | Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Britain . . . |
| monspeliensis . . . | Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Britain . . . |

glomeratus 1, *maritimus*, *tataricus*.

POLYPORUS, *Michaux*. Derived from *poly*, many, and *poros*, a pore; the under surface is full of pores. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These species of *Fungi* are found in pastures, trunks of trees, &c. *Synonymes*: 1. *Boletus velutinus*—*P. abietinus*, *adustus*, *amorphus*, *armenicus*, *betulinus*, *brumalis*, *caesus*, *Carmichaelianus*, *castaneus*, *cluctus*, *cuticularis*, *feruginosus*, *fomentarius*, *fraginatus*, *frondosus*, *gigantus*, *heteroclitus*, *hispidus* 1, *ignivorus*, *incarnatus*, *lentus*, *leptoccephalus*, *lucidus*, *medullis-panis*, *multatus*, *nigricans*, *pachypus*, *P. olivaceus*, *pallascens*, *pellucidus*, *perennis*, *radiatus*, *reticulatus*, *Ribis*, *scoticus*, *spongiosus*, *spumans*, *squamosus*, *suavifolens*, *S. salicinus*, *sulphureus*, *strobiliferus*, *ulmaris*, *undatus*, *varius*, *V. lateralis*, *V. nummularis*, *velutinus*, *versicolor*, *vulgaris*.

POLYPTERIS, *Nuttall*. From *poly*, many, and *pteron*, a wing. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A pretty little plant, requiring the same treatment as any other tender annuals. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hymenopappus integrifolius*.

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| integrifolia, 1 . . . | White . . . 7, H. A. Georgia . . . 1823 |
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POLYRHIZA, having many roots.

POLYSIPHONIA, *Greville*. From *poly*, many, and *siphon*, a tube; in allusion to the numerous little canals by which the coloured matter is carried through the different parts of the plant. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Very singular plants, found in the ocean, on the sea-shore, rocks, &c.—*P. Agarthiand*, *alochroa*, *atrorubescens*, *badii*, *Brodieri*, *hysoides*, *coccinea*, *C. denudata*, *C. tenator*, *cristata*, *divaricata*, *elongata*, *E. denudata*, *E. sanguinolenta*, *elongella*, *fastigiata*, *filamentosa*, *fruticulosa*, *furcellata*, *gracilis*, *macrocarpa*, *nigrifescens*, *N. pectinata*, *parvifida*, *recurva*, *Richardsonii*, *spinulosa*, *thuyoides*, *urceolata*, *violacea*, *V. major*.

POLYSPORA, *Sneek*. From *poly*, many, and *spora*, a seed; many seeds in a capsule. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceae*. This handsome shrub requires a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings, when the wood is not too ripe, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat; it may likewise be increased by grafting on the single red *Camellia Japonica*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Camellia axillaris*.

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| axillaris, 1 . . . | White . . . 3, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818 |
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POLYSTACHYA, *Hooker*. From *poly*, many, and *stachys*, a spike. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Rather interesting plants; for culture and propagation, see *Burlingtonia*.

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| affinis . . . | White . . . S. Epi. S. Leone . . . 1838 |
| grandiflora . . . | Grn. pur. . . 9, S. Epi. S. Leone . . . 1837 |
| luteola . . . | Yel. grn. . . 7, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1818 |

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| puberula . . . | Green . . . S. Epi. S. Leone . . . 1829 |
| ramulosa . . . | Green . . . 9, S. Epi. S. Leone . . . 1837 |
| seylanica . . . | Yellow . . . 9, S. Epi. Ceylon . . . |

POLYSTICHUM, *Persoon*. From *poly*, many, and *stigma*, a mark. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Very minute species of brown *Fungi*, found in autumn on live sloe and bird-cherry leaves—*P. fulvum*, *rubrum*.

POLYTRICHUM, *Kunze*. From *poly*, many, and *trichos*, a little division. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A very small species, growing on clover-leaves, in the form of numerous black spots of unequal size—*P. Trifolii*.

POLYTRICHUM, *Linn.* From *poly*, many, and *trichis*, a hair; in allusion to the hairy calyptra. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musci*. Very pretty species of moss, with rigid leaves, and the theca of a square form, mostly covered with a hairy calyptra; found on moist banks, among heath, &c. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. rubellum*. 2. *P. gracile*. 3. *P. strictum*. 4. *P. subrotundum*. 5. *P. exangulare*—*P. aloides*, *A. Dicksonii*, *A. majus* 1, *alpinum*, *commune*, *C. attenuatum* 2, *C. yuccafolium*, *hercynicum*, *juniperinum*, *J. gracillius* 3, *nidum* 4, *pilliferum*, *septentrionale* 5, *undulatum*, *urnigerum*.

POMADERIS, *Labillardiere*. From *poma*, a lid, and *deris*, a skin; alluding to the membranous covering of the capsule. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceae*. A beautiful early-flowering genus, very nearly akin to *Willemetia*, which genus see for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ceanothus capsularis*. 2. *C. globulosus*. 3. *C. spatulatus*. 4. *C. Wendlandianus*.

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| acuminata . . . | Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1816 |
| andromedifolia . . . | Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 |
| apetalia . . . | Greenish . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 |
| aspera . . . | Cream . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825 |
| betulina . . . | Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1823 |
| capsularis, 1 . . . | Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 |
| discolor . . . | Whitish . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1814 |
| elliptica . . . | Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1805 |
| globulosa, 2 . . . | Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 |
| intermedia . . . | Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825 |
| lanigera . . . | Pa. yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1806 |
| ledifolia . . . | Pa. yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 |
| phillyreoides . . . | Pa. yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1818 |
| phyllicifolia . . . | Pa. yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1819 |
| spatulata, 3 . . . | Pa. yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826 |
| Wendlandiana, 4 . . . | Pa. yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1810 |

POMAX, *Solander*. From *poma*, an operculum; alluding to the operculum to the fruit. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. For the culture and propagation of this species, see *Opercularia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Opercularia umbellata*.

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| hirta, 1 . . . | Whit. grn. . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826 |
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POMBALIA, *Vandelli*. In honour of S. J. de Carvalho, Marquis de Pombal, a famous Portuguese statesman. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violaceae*. An interesting plant, growing best in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; it may be increased by young cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ionidium Ipecacuanha*.

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| luba, 1 . . . | White . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1822 |
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POMERANATE, see *Panicum*.

POMIFEROUS, apple-bearing.

PONCELETIA, *R. Brown*. After Mr. Poncelet, author of a Treatise on Wheat. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epicuridaceae*. A very pretty plant; for culture and propagation, see *Eparia*.

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| spengeloides . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1826 |
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POND-WEED, see *Potamogeton*.

POND-WEED, see *Zannichellia*.

PONERIA, *Lindley*. From *poneros*, miserable; alluding to the wretched appearance of the species. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is a plant of no beauty, and will perhaps be found to succeed best when attached to a piece of wood, in the same manner as the species of *Pleurothallis*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Nemaconia graminifolia*.

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| graminifolia, 1 . . . | S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1837 |
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PONGAMIA, *Lamarck*. *Pongam* is the Malabar name of *P. glabra*. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Handsome stove trees; for culture and propagation, see *Dalbergia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dalbergia arborea*, *Robinia media*. 2. *R. uliginosa*, *Galeauda uliginosa*.

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| glabra, 1 . . . | White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1699 |
| grandiflora . . . | White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818 |

| PON | | POR | | POR | | POT | |
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| Piscidā | White | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1818 | PORCUPINE, see <i>Chātāriā hāstriā</i> . | | | |
| nigricans, 2 | White | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1824 | PORES, apertures in the cuticle, through which transpiration takes place, or apertures in the anthers through which the pollen is ejected. | | | |
| PONTEDEĀ, Linn. In honour of Julius Pontedera, professor of botany at Padua. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pontederacē</i> . The species of this genus require to be grown in rich loamy soil, in a tub or cistern of water; increased by division at the roots. | | | | PORINĀ, <i>Acharius</i> . From <i>porinos</i> , anything that crumbles away. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A curious species, found on the bark of trees, &c. — <i>P. pertūsā</i> . | | | |
| angustifoliā | Blue | 7, S. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1806 | PORLIERĀ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Andrew de Portier, a Spanish patron of botany. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zygophyllacē</i> . A curious and ornamental shrub, with leaves the linear leaflets of which remain open in serene weather, and contract before rain. It grows in a mixture of loam and peat, and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| arabā | Blue | 7, S. Aq. P. Jamaica | 1824 | hygrometricā S. Ev. S. Peru 1820 | | | |
| certifidā | Blue | 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1830 | POROPHYLLŪS, having porous leaves. | | | |
| cordatā | Blue | 7, S. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1759 | PORPHYRĀ, <i>Agardh</i> . From <i>porphyra</i> , purple; the colour of the species. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alga</i> . Curious purple species, found during summer on the sea-shore. <i>P. laciniatā</i> is stewed, and considered a great luxury— <i>P. laciniatā</i> , <i>purpurētā</i> . | | | |
| crassipēs | Blue | 5, S. Aq. P. Guiana | 1825 | PORRECTUS, stretched out, diffuse. | | | |
| dilatatā | Blue | 7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind. | 1806 | PORTLĀNDIĀ, <i>P. Bronne</i> . Named in honour of the Duchess of Portland, a great patroness of botany. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceē</i> . Superb plants, worthy of a place in every collection, on account of their large showy flowers. They require a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings, with their leaves whole, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. A strong heat is necessary for them; without that, they will never grow well. | | | |
| lanceolatā | Blue | 7, S. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1815 | coccinēā Scarlet S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1812 | | | |
| PONTEBĒVĀ, R. Brown. Named in honour of M. de Ponthieu, a French West Indian merchant, who sent a number of plants to Sir Joseph Banks. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidacē</i> . These curious plants grow well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, with the pots well drained. They require to be kept dry when not in a growing state. | | | | grandiforā White S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1775 | | | |
| glandulosā | Green | 2, S. Ter. W. Ind. | 1800 | PORTUGAL LAUREL, see <i>Cerdsūs lusitanicūs</i> . | | | |
| petiolatā | Brown | 8, S. Ter. St. Vincent | 1822 | PORTULĀCĀ, Linn. From <i>porto</i> , to carry, and <i>lac</i> , milk; juicy nature of the plants. Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Portulacacē</i> . The seeds of the hardy annual species of this genus may be sown in a sheltered part of the flower-garden in spring. The stove and greenhouse kinds require the same treatment as other stove and greenhouse annuals. | | | |
| POPLAR, see <i>Populūs</i> . | | | | foliosā Yellow 6, H. A. Guinea 1822 | | | |
| POPYŪS, see <i>Pupāver</i> . | | | | Gilliesii Red pk. G. Ev. S. Mendota 1827 | | | |
| POPYŪS, <i>Tournefort</i> . Some derive the word Populus from <i>paipallo</i> , to vibrate or shake; others suppose it obtained its name from being used in ancient times to decorate the public places in Rome, where it was called <i>arbor populi</i> , or the tree of the people. Linn. 22, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Salicacē</i> . Most of the species of poplar are very ornamental, more especially in early spring, when the catkins of the males are produced. Their favourite place of growth is in moist soil near a running stream; but they do not thrive in very marshy situations. All the species are readily increased by cuttings or layers, and some by suckers. Synonymes: 1. <i>P. nivea</i> . 2. <i>P. suaveolens</i> . 3. <i>P. viminalis</i> . 4. <i>P. longifolia</i> . 4. <i>P. macrophylla</i> . 5. <i>P. acerifolia</i> . 6. <i>P. dilatata</i> . 7. <i>P. acledacea</i> . 8. <i>P. lavigata</i> . 9. <i>P. supina</i> . | | | lutes Yellow 6, G. Tu. P. Chile 1827 | | | | |
| albs, 1 | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. Britain | | Thellusonii Crimson 6, G. Tu. P. Mendoza 1839 | | | |
| angulatā | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. Carolina | 1738 | guineensis Yellow 6, H. A. Guinea 1823 | | | |
| balsamiferā | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1692 | hallimoides Yellow 6, F. A. Jamaica 1823 | | | |
| fol. variegatū | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. | | involutā Pink 6, H. A. 1820 | | | |
| intermediā | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. | | meridiana Yellow 5, G. A. E. Ind. 1791 | | | |
| latifoliā | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. | | mucronatā Yellow 6, H. A. 1822 | | | |
| suaveolens, 2 | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Russia | 1825 | oleracē Yellow 7, H. A. Europe 1522 | | | |
| viminalis, 3 | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Altai | 1826 | parvifoliā Yellow 6, S. A. Jamaica 1799 | | | |
| betulifoliā | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. | | pilosā Pink 6, S. A. S. Amer. 1690 | | | |
| canadensis | Apetal | 3, H. De. S. Canada | | pusillā Yellow 6, S. A. Trinidad 1824 | | | |
| candicans, 4 | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1772 | quadrifidā Yellow 8, S. A. E. Ind. 1773 | | | |
| canescens | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. England | | sativā Yellow 8, H. A. S. Amer. 1652 | | | |
| acerifoliā, 5 | Apetal | H. De. T. | | arabā Yellow 8, H. A. S. Amer. 1652 | | | |
| egyptiacā | Apetal | H. De. T. Egypt | | PORTULACĀRIĀ, <i>Jacquin</i> . Altered from <i>Portulaca</i> . Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Portulacacē</i> . This plant, the African Purslane-tree, will grow well in any dry light soil; and young cuttings, taken off and dried for a few days, when potted, will root freely. The plant has never flowered in British gardens. | | | |
| nembérgicā | Apetal | H. De. T. | 1835 | sfrā G. Ev. S. Africa 1732 | | | |
| belgicā | Apetal | H. De. T. S. Eur. | 1835 | Posoqueriā, <i>Aubl.</i> <i>Aymara posoqueri</i> is the name of <i>P. longiflora</i> among the natives of Guiana. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonacē</i> . The species are remarkably pretty when in flower; for culture and propagation, see <i>Garderia</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Solena gracilis</i> . 2. <i>S. longiflora</i> . | | | |
| candicans | Apetal | H. De. T. | | gracilis, 1 White S. Ev. S. Guiana 1825 | | | |
| hybridā | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Caucasus | 1816 | longiforā, 2 White S. Ev. S. Guiana 1822 | | | |
| nivā | Apetal | H. De. T. | | POTAMOGETŌN, Linn. From <i>potamos</i> , a river, and <i>geiton</i> , near; growing in rivers and ponds. Linn. 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Fluviatiles</i> . The species of this genus mostly grow wholly immersed in water; they are increased by seeds, or by dividing the roots. The roots of <i>P. natans</i> are said to be eaten in Siberia. | | | |
| pendulā | Apetal | H. De. T. | | auctifolium Grn. yel. 6, H. Aq. P. Britain | | | |
| fastigiātā, 6 | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. Italy | 1753 | compressum Green 6, H. Aq. P. Britain | | | |
| feminā | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. Italy | 1838 | crispum Red 6, H. Aq. P. Britain | | | |
| græcā | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. Archipel. | 1779 | cuspidatum Green 6, H. Aq. P. Britain | | | |
| grandidentatā | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1772 | densum Red 6, H. Aq. P. Britain | | | |
| pendulā | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1820 | | | | |
| hetrophyllā | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1765 | | | | |
| moniflorā, 7 | Apetal | 5, H. De. T. Canada | 1772 | | | | |
| Lindleyānā | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Canada | 1772 | | | | |
| variegatā | Apetal | 5, H. De. T. | | | | | |
| nigrā | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. Britain | | | | | |
| s-lificollā | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Floetbeck | 1834 | | | | |
| viridā | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Britain Gard. | | | | | |
| tremulā | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. Britain | | | | | |
| lævigatā, 8 | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1760 | | | | |
| pendulā | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. | | | | | |
| supinā, 9 | Apetal | 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1824 | | | | |
| triplidā | Apetal | H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1812 | | | | |
| PORĀNĀ, Linn. From <i>poro</i> , to journey; branches extending to a great distance. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulacē</i> . An ornamental plant, requiring a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by seeds. | | | | | | | |
| vobūllis | White | 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | 1820 | | | | |
| PORĀNTHĒRĀ, <i>Rudge</i> . From <i>poros</i> , a pore, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther. Linn. 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiacē</i> . This ornamental species grows freely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and young cuttings will root readily if planted in sand, under a glass. | | | | | | | |
| ericifoliā | White | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 | | | | |
| PORCUPINE, see <i>Chātāriā hāstriā</i> . | | | | | | | |

| POT | POT | POT | POT |
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| fluitans . . . Red . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | Güntheri, 10 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1818 | haematococcus . . . H. Her. P. . . 1838 | |
| gramineum . . . Green . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | Hippiana . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 | hirata . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1820 | |
| heterophyllum . . . Green . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | hirta . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1725 | Hopwoodiana . . . Varieg. . . 6, H. Her. P. Eng. hrb. . . 1829 | |
| lanceolatum . . . Olive . . . 7, H. Aq. P. England . . . | hybrida . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1820 | incisa . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1818 | |
| lucida . . . Green . . . 6, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | inclinata . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Alp. Del. . . 1818 | intermedia . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1786 | |
| natans . . . Green . . . 8, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | laciniosa . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1816 | linearifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1824 | |
| oblongum . . . Green . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | Loddigesi, 11 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . | Lupinoides, 11 . . . Whit. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. . . 1739 | |
| pectinatum . . . Olive . . . 6, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | macrantha . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Eng. hrb. . . 1820 | Mackayana . . . Yel. pk. . . 7, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1820 | |
| perfoliatum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | micrantha . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1820 | minima . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1818 | |
| pusillum . . . Green . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | missouriica . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827 | missouriica . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1832 | |
| setaceum . . . Green . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | mollissima . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1832 | monspeiensis . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Her. P. France . . . 1680 | |
| POTAMOPELLA, R. Bronn. From potamos, a river, and phileo, to love. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Gramineae. A worthless species of grass, growing in any wet situation, and increased by divisions— <i>P. parviflora</i> . | multifida . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1759 | multifida . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . | |
| POTATO, see Solanum tuberosum. | nemorali-formosa . . . Green, whit. . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . 1829 | nitida . . . Whit. red . . . 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1816 | |
| POTENTILLA, Linn. From potens, powerful; supposed medicinal qualities of some of the species. Linn. 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Rosaceae. Some of the species are very handsome when in flower. They grow in any common garden soil, and increase freely by dividing the roots, or by seeds. The shrubby kinds are well adapted for the front of shrubberies, and are propagated in autumn by cuttings planted in a sheltered situation. Synonymes: 1. <i>P. aurea</i> , <i>P. Halleri</i> , <i>P. salisburgensis</i> , <i>P. leucophylla</i> . 3. <i>P. pumila</i> . 4. <i>P. thuringiaca</i> . 5. <i>P. sabauda</i> , <i>fliformis</i> . 6. <i>P. nepalensis</i> . 7. <i>P. fragariastrum</i> . 8. <i>P. dahurica</i> . 9. <i>P. floribunda</i> . 10. <i>P. Weinmanniana</i> . 11. <i>P. vinosa</i> . 12. <i>P. hispida</i> . 13. <i>P. splendens</i> . 14. <i>P. cinerea</i> . | nivea . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1817 | | |
| adscendens . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1806 | norvegica . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . . 1764 | obscura . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1800 | |
| agrimonioides . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1817 | ontopoda . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 | ornithopoda . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1836 | |
| alba . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Wales . . . | opaca . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1680 | patula . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1818 | |
| alchemilloides . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1823 | pectinata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 | pedata . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1819 | |
| alpestris, 1 . . . Orange . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | pennsylvanica 12 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1725 | pennsylvanica 12 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . . 1819 | |
| angustifolia, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1824 | petraea . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1819 | pimpinelloides . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1758 | |
| Anserina . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | repta . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. Cr. Britain . . . | recta . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1648 | |
| apennina . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Apennines . . . 1821 | repantina . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. Cr. Britain . . . gard. | repantina . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. Cr. Britain . . . gard. | |
| arachnoides . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 | variegata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 | Richardsonii . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 | |
| argentea . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | rupesstris . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. England . . . | ruthenica . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1799 | |
| arguta . . . Yelsh. wht. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 | Russelliana . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . | Russelliana . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . | |
| astracalcia . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1787 | Salesovi . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1823 | Sanguisorba . . . Cream . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1826 | |
| atrosanguinea . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1822 | sericea . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1780 | sericea . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1822 | |
| atrosanguinea . . . Orange . . . 7, H. Her. P. Eng. hrb. . . 1831 | Sieversiana, 13 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1821 | speciosa . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1727 | |
| pedata . . . Dk. scar. . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . | stipularis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1821 | stolonifera . . . H. Her. P. . . 1821 | |
| coenocina . . . Crimson . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . | subcaudata, 14 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. France . . . 1820 | supina . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1696 | |
| fulgens . . . Crimson . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . | tadrica . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1820 | Thomasi . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1822 | |
| grimocina . . . Crimson . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . | Thomasi . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1822 | tridentata . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Scotland . . . | |
| bifida . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1820 | tridentata . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1818 | umbrosa . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . 1819 | |
| bifurca . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1773 | umbrosa . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Piedmont . . . 1825 | Valderia . . . Sulphur . . . 6, H. Her. P. France . . . 1819 | |
| subsericea . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Astracan . . . 1827 | velutina . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. France . . . 1819 | verna . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | |
| bipinnatifida . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 | verticillaris . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1818 | villosa . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1820 | |
| bithynica . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Bithynia . . . 1817 | virgata . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1820 | viscosa . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . 1797 | |
| Bocconi . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Apennines . . . 1823 | POTERUM, Linn. From potior, a cup; <i>P. Sanguisorba</i> is used in cooling drinks. Linn. 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Rosaceae. Plants of little beauty. The shrubby species grow well in any light rich soil; and young cuttings root readily under a glass. The herbaceous kinds grow in any common soil, and are increased by seeds. Synonyme: 1. <i>P. hyridum</i> . | agrimoniifolium . . . Green . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1822 | |
| calabra . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Apennines . . . 1820 | hybridum, 1 . . . Green . . . 6, H. Her. P. France . . . 1683 | caudatum . . . Green . . . 3, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1779 | |
| caudata, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800 | caudatum . . . Green . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1803 | polygamum . . . Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1803 | |
| canescens . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1817 | spinosum . . . Green . . . 7, H. Her. P. England . . . | speciosum . . . Green . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Archip. . . 1595 | |
| candicans . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1820 | verrucosum . . . Green . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1828 | | |
| caulescens . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1759 | | | |
| chrysantha, 4 . . . Golden . . . 6, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1827 | | | |
| ciucutariafolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Galacea . . . 1818 | | | |
| Clusiana . . . Whit. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1806 | | | |
| collina . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1816 | | | |
| conferta . . . Yellow . . . H. Her. P. . . 1831 | | | |
| crocea, 5 . . . Copper . . . 8, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1816 | | | |
| dealbata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Altai . . . | | | |
| debilis . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819 | | | |
| declinata . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. . . 1817 | | | |
| diffusa . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1817 | | | |
| Egedii . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Denmark . . . 1820 | | | |
| effusa . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 | | | |
| eliator . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1824 | | | |
| ferruginea . . . Or. blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . 1835 | | | |
| Flipendula . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . 1823 | | | |
| flagellaris . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. Cr. Sberia . . . 1820 | | | |
| formosa, 6 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1822 | | | |
| Garnieriana . . . Yel. red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . | | | |
| Mayana . . . Yel. pk. . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . | | | |
| Fragaria, 7 . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | | |
| fragarioides . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1773 | | | |
| fragiformis . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1800 | | | |
| frigida . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Alp. Del. . . 1819 | | | |
| fruticosa . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. De. S. England . . . | | | |
| dahurica, 8 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. De. S. Dauria . . . 1824 | | | |
| tenuiloba, 9 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1811 | | | |
| goides . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1820 | | | |
| geranioides . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Armenia . . . 1820 | | | |
| glabra . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. Dahuria . . . 1818 | | | |
| glacialis . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819 | | | |
| glaucescens . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. California . . . 1835 | | | |
| incisa . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. California . . . 1835 | | | |
| gracilis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 | | | |
| grandiflora . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1640 | | | |
| | acutis . . . Apetal . . . 5. Epiphy. W. Ind. . . 1790 | | |
| | angustata . . . Apetal . . . 5. Epiphy. Trinidad . . . 1823 | | |

| POT | | PRE | | PRE | | PRI | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| cannofolia . . . | . . . Apetal . 5, Epiphy. | W. Ind. | . 1789 | growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by seeds, or cuttings. | | | |
| cordata . . . | . . . Apetal . 4, Epiphy. | America | . 1770 | asperrima . . . | . . . White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | . 1832 |
| graciosa . . . | . . . Apetal . 6, Epiphy. | Brazil | . 1824 | esculentā . . . | . . . White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | . 1824 |
| crassinervis . . . | . . . Apetal . Epiphy. | S. Amer. | . 1796 | integrifolia . . . | . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | . 1824 |
| crenata . . . | . . . Apetal . 5, Epiphy. | W. Ind. | . 1823 | reticulata . . . | . . . | S. Ev. T. Jamaica | . 1819 |
| decurvata . . . | . . . Apetal . S. Ev. Cr. | E. Ind. | . 1822 | | | | |
| digitata . . . | . . . Apetal . 5, Epiphy. | W. Ind. | . 1820 | | | | |
| gigantea . . . | . . . Apetal . 6, S. Ev. Tr. | E. Ind. | . 1824 | | | | |
| glauca . . . | . . . Apetal . Epiphy. | Mexico . | . 1829 | | | | |
| gracilis . . . | . . . Apetal . 5, Epiphy. | Trinidad | . 1825 | | | | |
| Harrisii . . . | . . . Apetal . 6, Epiphy. | Brazil | . 1824 | | | | |
| heterophylla . . . | . . . Apetal . S. Ev. Cr. | E. Ind. | . 1824 | | | | |
| lanceolata . . . | . . . Apetal . 6, Epiphy. | Barbadoes | . 1790 | | | | |
| Lasiā . . . | . . . Apetal . Epiphy. | E. Ind. | . 1819 | | | | |
| longifolia . . . | . . . Apetal . Epiphy. | Mexico . | . 1829 | | | | |
| macrophyllā, 1 | . . . Apetal . 5, Epiphy. | W. Ind. | . 1794 | | | | |
| microphyllā . . . | . . . Apetal . 9, Epiphy. | Brazil . | . 1829 | | | | |
| obtusifolia . . . | . . . Apetal . 5, Epiphy. | Barbadoes | . 1790 | | | | |
| officinālis . . . | . . . Apetal . 6, S. Ev. Tr. | E. Ind. . | . 1820 | | | | |
| palmetā . . . | . . . Apetal . 6, Epiphy. | S. Amer. | . 1803 | | | | |
| Peplea . . . | . . . Apetal . 6, S. Ev. Cr. | E. Ind. . | . 1820 | | | | |
| pentaphyllā . . . | . . . Apetal . 10, Epiphy. | Cayenne | . 1803 | | | | |
| peruviana . . . | . . . Apetal . 6, S. Ev. Cr. | E. Ind. . | . 1824 | | | | |
| pinnata . . . | . . . Apetal . S. Ev. Cr. | E. Ind. . | . 1820 | | | | |
| reflexā . . . | . . . Apetal . 9, S. Her. P. | Brazil . | . 1828 | | | | |
| repiana . . . | . . . Apetal . 9, S. Ev. Cl. | Brazil . | . 1828 | | | | |
| rubescens . . . | . . . Apetal . 9, S. Her. P. | Brazil . | . 1828 | | | | |
| rubrinervis . . . | . . . Apetal . Epiphy. | S. Amer. | . 1820 | | | | |
| sagittata . . . | . . . Apetal . 8, Epiphy. | W. Ind. | . 1800 | | | | |
| scandens . . . | . . . Apetal . 5, S. Ev. Cr. | E. Ind. . | . 1821 | | | | |
| violacea . . . | . . . Apetal . 5, Epiphy. | Jamaica | . 1793 | | | | |
| POT-MARIGOLD, see <i>Calendula officinalis</i>. | | | | | | | |
| POUCH, a little sack or bag at the base of some petals and sepals. | | | | | | | |
| POUPARTIA, Commerson. The tree is called Bois de Poupart, in the Island of Bourbon. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceae</i> . An ornamental tree. For culture and propagation, see <i>Spondias</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Spondias dulcis</i> . 2. <i>S. mangifera</i> . | | | | | | | |
| borbonica . . . | . . . Purple . . . | S. Ev. T. Bourbon | . 1825 | | | | |
| dulcis, 1 . . . | . . . | S. Ev. T. Java | . 1793 | | | | |
| mangifera, 2 . . . | . . . White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | . 1820 | | | | |
| POURRETIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Abbé Pourret, a French botanist and traveller in Spain. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bromeliaceae</i> . An ornamental genus of plants, growing freely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; they are increased by suckers, or by seeds. | | | | | | | |
| caerulea . . . | . . . Blue . . . | 6, S. Her. P. Chile | . 1827 | | | | |
| coarctata . . . | . . . Yellow . . . | 5, S. Her. P. Chile | . 1822 | | | | |
| magnispitha . . . | . . . Grn. wht. . . | 5, Epiphy. S. Amer. | . 1820 | | | | |
| pyramidata . . . | . . . Yellow . . . | 6, S. Her. P. Peru | . 1822 | | | | |
| rubricaulis . . . | . . . Blue-red . . . | 6, S. Her. P. Chile | . 1827 | | | | |
| PRÆGNANS, swollen, protuberant. | | | | | | | |
| PRÆMORSE, appearing as if bitten off. | | | | | | | |
| PRÆSINATE, of a green colour. | | | | | | | |
| PRÆSIUM, Linn. The Greek name for Horehound. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . Plants of little beauty, and of the simplest culture. | | | | | | | |
| majus . . . | . . . White . . . | 7, F. Ev. S. Spain | . 1699 | | | | |
| minus . . . | . . . White . . . | 7, F. Ev. S. Sicily | . 1751 | | | | |
| PRASOPHYLLUM, R. Brown. From <i>prason</i> , a leek, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; similarity in the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . The species of this genus are not possessed of much beauty. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, in equal quantities, suits them best; they are increased by divisions of the roots. They must be sparingly watered. | | | | | | | |
| alatum . . . | . . . Brown . . . | G. Ter. N. Holl. | . 1824 | | | | |
| fimbriatum . . . | . . . Brown . . . | G. Ter. N. Holl. | . 1824 | | | | |
| fascium . . . | . . . Yellow . . . | G. Ter. N. Holl. | . 1825 | | | | |
| fuscum . . . | . . . Brown . . . | G. Ter. N. Holl. | . 1824 | | | | |
| patenans . . . | . . . Brown . . . | F. Ter. N. Holl. | . 1823 | | | | |
| rufum . . . | . . . Rufous . . . | G. Ter. N. Holl. | . 1824 | | | | |
| striatum . . . | . . . Green . . . | G. Ter. N. Holl. | . 1824 | | | | |
| PRÆTIA, Gaudichaud. In memory of M. Prat Bernon, of the French navy. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lobeliaceae</i> . Pretty plants when in flower. They grow well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and are easily increased by division at the root, or by seed. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Lobelia begoniaefolia</i> . 2. <i>L. corymbosa</i> . 3. <i>L. concolor</i> . | | | | | | | |
| begoniaefolia, 1 . . . | . . . Blue . . . | 7, G. Her. P. Nepal | . 1827 | | | | |
| corymbosa, 2 . . . | . . . White . . . | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | . 1824 | | | | |
| erecta, 3 . . . | . . . Blue . . . | 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | . 1819 | | | | |
| PRÆCIPIT, becoming ripe before the usual time. | | | | | | | |
| PRÆMNA, Linn. From <i>premona</i> , a stump of a tree, <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . Dwarf trees, | | | | | | | |

| PRI | | PRI | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------|
| horténsia | Varieg. | 4, H. Her. P. Europe | 1596 |
| integerrima | Varieg. | 4, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1596 |
| lutea-plena | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1596 |
| Balbasi | Yellow | 4, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1823 |
| brevislá. | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. France | 1818 |
| versicolor | Yel. red. | 6, H. Her. P. France | 1818 |
| earnolioid. | Red. | 3, H. Her. P. Carniola | 1826 |
| ciliatá | Red. | 4, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1700 |
| purpurátá | Drk. pur. | 5, H. Her. P. Hybrid | 1833 |
| cortusoides | Red. | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1794 |
| davurica, 2 | Red. | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1806 |
| decorá | Pink. | 4, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1800 |
| denticulatá | Purple | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | 1806 |
| dentiflorá | Red. | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1806 |
| elatiór | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | 1806 |
| ealyenthá | Varieg. | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | gard. |
| flóre-plená | Brn. crim. | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | gard. |
| polyánthá | Varieg. | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | gard. |
| farinósá | Red. | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| finámríchica, 3 | Violet | 5, H. Her. P. Norway | 1798 |
| glántéá | Red. | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1820 |
| glaucescens, 4 | Red. | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1826 |
| glutinósá | Red. | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1824 |
| helvéticá | Red. | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | |
| albá | White | 5, H. Her. P. | |
| infátá | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1825 |
| integrifoliá | Pink. | 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1792 |
| latifoliá | Red. | 4, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1820 |
| longiflorá | Red. | 6, H. Her. P. Europe | 1825 |
| longifoliá | Red. | 4, H. Her. P. Levant | 1770 |
| márgináta, 5 | Pink. | 4, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1792 |
| májr | Pink. | 4, H. Her. P. | |
| minimá | Red. | 4, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1819 |
| mistassinicá | Red. | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1818 |
| nivállá | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Daburia | 1790 |
| niveá, 6 | White | 4, H. Her. P. Siberia | |
| Palinútr | Yellow | 4, H. Her. P. Naples | 1816 |
| Pallastr | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Altai | 1823 |
| Perriniá | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Spain | |
| piedmóntáná | Pink. | 5, H. Her. P. Piedmont | 1826 |
| prémicá, 7 | White | 5, H. Her. P. China | 1820 |
| finbíráta-álbá | White | 6, G. Her. P. Gardens | 1833 |
| finbíráta-rózá | Rose | 6, G. Her. P. Gardens | 1833 |
| flóre-álbó | White | 5, H. Her. P. China | |
| pubescens, 8 | Red. | 4, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1800 |
| pusillá | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1822 |
| scotícá | Red. | 6, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| sibiricá, 9 | Red. | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1818 |
| integrerrimá | Rose li. | 4, H. Her. P. Altai | 1833 |
| Stmsli, 10 | White | 4, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1768 |
| strictá, 11 | Pink. | 4, H. Her. P. Denmark | 1823 |
| suavólenis, 12 | Yellow | 4, H. Her. P. Italy | 1824 |
| truncatá | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | |
| venústá | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1833 |
| véris | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| rúbrá | Red. | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | gard. |
| verticillatá | Yellow | 3, G. Her. P. Egypt | 1826 |
| villozá | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1768 |
| vicosá | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Piedmont | 1792 |
| vulgáris, 13 | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| albá | White | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | gard. |
| plena-álbá | White | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | gard. |
| plena-atropurpúrá | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | gard. |
| plena-cárnéá | Flesh | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | gard. |
| plena-cupréá | Copper | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | gard. |
| plena-rúbrá | Red. | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | gard. |
| plena-sulphúréá | Pa. yel. | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | gard. |
| plena-violíceá | Violet | 4, H. Her. P. Britain | gard. |

PRINCIPES, chief, principal.
PRINCEPS FEATHER, see *Amaranthus hypochondrioides*.
PRINOS, *Linn.* *Prinos* is the Greek name of the Holly, which the present genus most resembles. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aguifoliaceae*. Ornamental plants. The stove species will grow in loam and peat; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The hardy kinds are well adapted for shrubberies; they will grow in any soil, but thrive best in peat, and are easily increased by layers, or by seeds, which do not vegetate till the second year. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ilex prinoides*. 2. *I. canadensis*.

ambigúus . . . White . . . H. De. S. Carolina . . . 1812
atomárfius . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1822
coricéus . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1820
deedúus, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Virginia . . . 1736
dúbfús . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1736
gláber . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. Canada . . . 1759
lavigátús . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812
lanceolatús . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. Carolina . . . 1811
lucídus, 2 . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1778
montánus . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1820
verticillátús . . . White . . . H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1736

PRI . . . **PRO**

These plants grow well in sand, loam, and peat; and cuttings of the young wood, planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, will root freely: they are also easily increased by seeds. The species are showy when in flower. *Synonymes*: 1. *Trachelium diffusum*. 2. *Campanula fruticosa*. 3. *C. interrupta*. 4. *C. Prismaticarum*.

diffúsus, 1 . . . Blue . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787
fruticósus, 2 . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787
interrúptús, 3 . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1818
nítidús, 4 . . . White . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1787

PRISMATOCÁRPPUS, see *Speculariá*.
PRIVÁ, *Adanson*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. A genus composed of small verberna-looking plants, with insignificant flowers; loam and peat suits them well, and cuttings root readily under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. echinata*. 2. *P. hispida*, *Verberna mexicana*.

lappulacá, 1 . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1817
micxiáná, 2 . . . Violet . . . 8, S. Her. P. Mexico . . 1726

PRIVET, see *Ligustrum*.
PROCESSES, protrusions either natural or monstrous.
PRÓCKÁ, *Linn.* A name of unknown meaning. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bixaceae*. Ornamental shrubs, thriving in a mixture of loam, sand, and peat; cuttings root freely if planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ludia heterophylla*.

crúcis . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1822
serrátá . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mont-errat . . 1823
theiformis, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Bourbon . . 1820

PRÓCÁIS, *Comerson*. *Procris* was the wife of Cephalus. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Urticaceae*. Herbaceous plants, of no interest, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions—*P. integrifolia*, *punctata*.
PROLIFEROUS, when a plant produces young plants about its root in abundance, or when the inflorescence bears shoots instead of flowers, contrary to the usual course of things.

PRONÁXÁ, *Hugel*. In honour of M. Pronay, a French naturalist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Piltoaporaceae*. This species will be found to succeed in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand.

álégáns . . . Blue . . . Swt. Swan R. . . 1837

PRÓNUS, having the face downwards.
PROSPERENT, hanging forwards and downwards.
PROSPERINÁXÁ, *Linn.* From *proserpo*, to creep; nature of the species. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Onagraceae*. These plants should be grown in large pans of water, with a little mould for the roots to run in; or they may be grown in ponds. They require shelter in winter.

palústris . . . White . . . 7, H. Aq. A. Canada . . 1818
pectinátá . . . White . . . 7, H. Aq. A. N. Amer. . . 1821

PROSPÉRIS, *Linn.* From *prospis*, a mask; but why applied is unknown. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Fine stove trees. For culture and propagation, see *Inga*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Acacia cumananensis*. 2. *A. eculis*. 3. *A. falcata*, *Mimosa piliflora*. 4. *Adenanthera aculeata*.

cumanensis, 1 . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Cumana . . 1822
domingénsis . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. St. Domin. . . 1818
dúlcis, 2 . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. N. Spain . . 1818
juliiflórá, 3 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1800
spiciférá . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Coromandel . . 1812
adenantherá, 4 . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Coromandel . . 1820

PROSTANTHÉRÁ, *Labillardiere*. From *prostheke*, appendage, and *anthera*, an anther. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. Pretty greenhouse plants, requiring a sandy peat soil, and the pots carefully drained, as the plants are apt to damp off; they may be increased by cuttings of the young shoots, in sand, under a glass.

denticulatá 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1824
incisá 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.
lasianthús . . . Pur. li. . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1808
lineáris 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1824
rómbeá 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1823
rotundifoliá 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1824
violíceá Violet . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1820

PROSTHEMÁ, *Kunze*. Derived from *prosthema*, an addition. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A very minute black fungus, found in autumn on the trunks of trees—*P. betulinum*.

PRÓTEÁ, *Linn.* From *Proteus*, a self-transforming sea-god; in allusion to the diversity of appearance of the species. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*.

PRO

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This is an extensive genus of magnificent ever-green shrubs, generally considered difficult of culture; but this supposed difficulty may be removed by attending strictly to the watering of the plants. The soil best suited for them is light turfy loam, mixed with about a third part fine sand; the pots must be well drained, and it is advisable to mix some small pieces of broken free-stone with the soil, in potting, to prevent them from retaining too much moisture; the roots are also fond of running among the free-stone or broken potsherds. Care must also be taken not to let them droop for want of water, as the young roots are of a fleshy substance, and are as liable to suffer from too much drought as they are from too much water, whence the necessity of the waterings being regular and moderate. Ripened cuttings will root when taken off at a joint, planted thinly in sand, and placed under a glass, but not in heat; the glass should occasionally be removed to allow them to dry, as they are liable to damp off. Water them, but not over the leaves, whenever they want it, and let them get a little dry before the glass is placed over them again.

Synonymes: 1. *P. longifolia*. 2. *P. speciosa*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| acacalis | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| acrosâ | Black | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| acuminatâ | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1809 |
| amplexicaulis | Purple | 2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| angustâ | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| canaliculatâ | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| coccinâ | Scarlet | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| compactâ | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| cordatâ | Purple | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |
| cynaroides | Purple | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| elongatâ | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| formosâ | Red | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| glaucochyllâ | Green | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| grandiflorâ | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| marginatâ | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| hirsutâ | Pale | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| humilis | Brown | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| incomptâ | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1822 |
| lâvis, l | Green | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| latifolia | Purple | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| coccinâ | Scarlet | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| viridiflorâ | Green | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| lepidocarpôn | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| ligulâfoliâ | Purple | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1798 |
| longifoliâ | Pale | 2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| longifoliâ | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1798 |
| lorâ | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| macrochyllâ | White | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| macrognificâ | White | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| mealeuca | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1786 |
| melliferâ | Pa. yel. | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| albâ | White | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| macrofoliâ | White | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| nâ | Pink | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| nerifoliâ | White | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| obtusâ, 2 | Red | 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1786 |
| pallens | Pale | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| pârens | Wh. pur. | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| pendulâ | Wh. pur. | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| penchellâ | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| ciliatâ | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| glabrâ | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| speciosâ | Red | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| repens | Wh. pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| revolutâ | Purple | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| scâbrâ | Brown | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1809 |
| Scelopendrium | Wh. pur. | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| Scolymis | Purple | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1780 |
| speciosâ | Purple | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1786 |
| melliferâ | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1801 |
| tenuifoliâ | Wh. pur. | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| turbiniâ | Pink | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| umbonâ | Wh. black | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1798 |
| villifera | Purple | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |

PROTODŒCÛS, Agardh. From *protos*, first, and *kokkos*, a berry. *Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algæ.* This species is found on rocks during summer—*P. nivâlis*.
PROTONEMÂ, Agardh. From *protos*, first, and *nema*, a filament; in allusion to the simplicity of structure. *Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algæ.* Singular species of *Algæ*, found in caverns, on the earth, hotbeds, &c.—*P. crypharâm, frâgrâns, muscicolâ, Orthotrich, repens, umbrôsâm, velutînâm.*

PRUNOSÆ, covered with glittering particles, as if fine dew had been congealed upon it.

PRUNELLÂ, Linn. Altered from *Brunella*, derived from the German *die Braune*, a disorder in the jaws and throat, which this plant was supposed to cure. *Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Labiatâ.* The species of

this genus grow freely in a light rich soil, and are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, or the front of flower-borders; they are readily increased by divisions. *Synonymes: 1. P. australis. 2. P. pennsylvanica. 3. P. hirta. 4. P. alba, P. laciniata. 5. P. incisa, P. longifolia.*

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------|
| Browniâ, 1 | Blue | 8, H. | A. N. S. W. | 1826 |
| grandiflorâ | Blue | 8, H. Her. | P. Austria | 1595 |
| hyssopifoliâ | Lgt. blue | 8, H. Her. | P. France | 1731 |
| Marryattâ | Purple | 7, H. Her. | P. | |
| ovâtâ | Purple | 7, H. | A. America | |
| valgâris | Pink | 7, H. Her. | P. Britain | |
| elongatâ, 2 | Violet | 7, H. Her. | P. N. Amer. | |
| florâ-plenô | Pink | 7, H. Her. | P. Britain | gard. |
| hispidâ, 3 | Pa. pur. | 7, H. Her. | P. Europe | |
| laciniatâ, 4 | White | 7, H. Her. | P. Europe | |
| pinnatifidâ, 5 | Purple | 7, H. Her. | P. S. Eur. | |
| rûbrâ | Red | 7, H. Her. | P. Britain | gard. |
| Webbiânâ | Lilac | 8, H. Her. | P. | |

PRUNÛS, Linn. From *prune*, its Greek name. *Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Rosacæ.* All the kinds of *Plum* grow well in any common soil, and are increased by seeds or suckers, or by grafting or budding to perpetuate the particular kinds.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------|----------|------|
| caecâncans | White | 4, H. De. S. | | 1820 |
| Cocconillâ | White | 4, H. De. S. | Calabria | 1824 |
| divaricatâ | White | 4, H. De. S. | Caucasus | 1820 |
| domesticâ | White | 4, H. De. S. | England | |
| armenioides | White | 4, H. De. S. | | |
| florâ-plenô | White | 4, H. De. T. | | |
| fol. variegâtis | White | 4, H. De. T. | | |
| myrobâlânâ | White | 4, H. De. T. | | |
| turonensis | White | 4, H. De. T. | Turin | |
| insitiâ | White | 4, H. De. T. | Britain | |
| florâ-plenô | White | 4, H. De. T. | | |
| fructu-nigrô | White | 4, H. De. T. | | |
| fructu-luteo | White | 4, H. De. T. | | |
| fructu-rûbrô | White | 4, H. De. T. | | |
| maritimâ | White | 4, H. De. T. | N. Amer. | 1800 |
| pubescens | White | 4, H. De. T. | | 1818 |
| spinôsâ | White | 4, H. De. T. | Britain | |
| florâ-plenô | White | 4, H. De. T. | Tarascon | |
| fol. variegâtis | White | 4, H. De. T. | Britain | |
| macrocarpâ | White | 4, H. De. T. | Britain | |
| microcarpâ | White | 4, H. De. T. | Britain | |
| ovâtâ | White | 4, H. De. T. | Britain | |

PRURIENT, causing an itching sensation.

PSAMMÂ, Romer and Schultes. From *psamos*, sand; its place of growth. *Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Graminæa.* A grass with a strong perennial creeping root; on some parts of the coast it is planted to keep the sand from being removed by the wind and tides; it is also used for mats and thatch. *Synonymes: 1. Arundo arenaria.*

arenariâ, 1 Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Britain

PSIDÏÏÂ, Jacquin. From *psida*, a dew-drop; in allusion to the glutinous exudation on the leaves. *Linn. 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Compositæ.* A species of little beauty, growing in any light rich soil; cuttings will root freely under a glass. *Synonymes: 1. Conyza glutinosa.*

glutinôsâ, 1 Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1796

PSIDÏÏÛM, Linn. Derived from *psidon*, the Greek name of Pomegranate. *Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Myrtacæ.* The species of *Guava* grow well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass; they will also root from layers. Some of the species fruit well in our stoves, but they are not considered to be of much value. *P. Cattleyanum* has a fruit of a fine claret colour, and bears some resemblance in consistence and flavour to the strawberry. *Synonymes: 1. P. grandiflorum. 2. P. chinense. 3. P. guianense. 4. P. sapidissimum.*

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|------|
| aromaticum | White | 3, S. Ev. S. | Guiana | 1779 |
| grandiflorum, 1 | White | 7, S. Ev. S. | Guiana | 1800 |
| Cattleyanum, 2 | White | 5, S. Ev. S. | T. S. Amer. | 1818 |
| cordatum | White | 6, S. Ev. S. | Guadal. | 1811 |
| fluviatilis, 3 | White | 3, S. Ev. S. | Cayenne | |
| frâgrâns | White | 6, S. Ev. S. | Guiana | 1823 |
| guineensâ | White | 6, S. Ev. S. | Guinea | 1822 |
| latifolium | White | 6, S. Ev. S. | S. Amer. | 1800 |
| montânium | White | 3, S. Ev. S. | Jamaica | 1779 |
| myrtifolium | White | 4, S. Ev. S. | | 1820 |
| oligospermum | White | 3, S. Ev. S. | | 1817 |
| polycarpon | White | 5, S. Ev. S. | Trinidad | 1810 |
| pomiferum | White | 6, S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. | 1632 |
| sapidissimum, 4 | White | 6, S. Ev. S. | | 1824 |
| pyriflorum | White | 6, S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. | 1636 |

PSILONÏÂ, Fries. From *psilos*, a spot. *Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi.* A reddish-coloured species,

PSI

PSY

PSY

PTE

found in masses on the surface of felled oaks—*P. glivā*.

ΨΙΛΙΔΙΟΝ, Swartz. From *psilos*, naked; destitute of leaves. *Linn* 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceae*. A small bushy plant, of little beauty. It is of the simplest culture, but not worth growing except as an object of curiosity. *Synonyme: 1. Bernhardia dichotoma*.

triquetrum, 1. . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1793

ΨΟΦΟΚΑΡΡΗΣ, Necker. From *psophos*, a sound, and *karpos*, a fruit; the seeds, when ripe, make a rattling noise in the pods if shaken. *Linn*. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. In the Mauritius they use the seed of this plant in the same way as we do peas. For culture, &c., see *Lablavia*. *Synonyme: 1. Dolichos tetragonolobus*.

tetragonolobus, 1. . . Blue . 10. S. T. W. A. Maurit. . 1816

ΨΟΡΑΛΙΕΣ, Linn. From *psoraleos*, scurfy; in allusion to the appearance of the calyx, and most parts of the plants. *Linn*. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. All the species are rather handsome when in flower. The stove and greenhouse kinds are best cultivated in loam and peat, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. The frame and hardy sorts do best in peat and sand, or any light sandy soil, and are increased by cuttings or seeds. The biennial species must be raised on a hotbed frame, and when potted off, kept with the greenhouse plants. The seeds of *P. corylifolia* are used by native doctors in India, and considered stomachic and deobstruent. *Synonymes: 1. P. linearis*. 2. *P. americana*. 3. *P. pedunculata*. 4. *P. intermedia*.

aculeata . . . Yellowish . 7. F. Her. P. . 1833
 aculeata . . . Blue . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774
 aphylla . . . Blue . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790
 boreas . . . Bluish . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1814
 areolaris . . . Purple . 7. F. Her. P. Missouri . 1823
 argentea . . . Blue . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816
 axillaris, 1 . . . Blue . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820
 bituminosa . . . Pa. blue . 6. G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1570
 brachiata . . . Wht. blue . 7. G. Ev. S. Rocky Mts. 1828
 bracteata . . . Purple . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1731
 canescens . . . Blue . 7. F. Her. P. Carolina . 1821
 capitata . . . Purple . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1793
 cinerea . . . Purple . 7. H. A. N. Holl. . .
 corylifolia . . . Violet . 6. G. Ev. S. India . . 1739
 cuspidata . . . Purple . 6. F. Tu. P. Louisiana . 1811
 decumbens . . . Wht. blue . 4. G. Ev. T. C. O. H. . 1774
 dentata, 2 . . . Purple . 7. G. Ev. S. Madeira . 1840
 divaricata . . . Purple . 8. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1820
 esculenta . . . Blue . 6. F. Tu. P. Missouri . 1811
 glandulosa . . . Pa. blue . 7. G. Her. P. Peru . 1770
 hirta . . . Wht. blue . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1713
 inaequalis . . . Blue . 7. F. Tu. P. Missouri . 1824
 involucreta . . . Blue . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818
 lathyriifolia . . . Blue . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816
 lupinifolia . . . Purple . 6. H. Her. P. Carolina . 1812
 macrostachya . . . Purple . 7. H. Her. P. California . 1833
 melilotidis . . . Violet . 8. F. Her. P. Carolina . 1814
 multicaulis . . . Wht. blue . 9. G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1793
 odoratissima . . . Pa. blue . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1725
 Onobrychis . . . Purple . 8. F. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1818
 orbicularis . . . Purple . 6. H. Her. P. California . 1835
 palestina . . . Violet . 6. G. Her. P. Levant . 1771
 pinnata . . . Blue . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1690
 pubescens . . . Pa. blue . 8. G. Ev. S. Lima . . 1825
 repens . . . Blue . 7. G. Ev. Cr. C. G. H. . 1774
 sericea, 3 . . . Violet . 9. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1815
 spicata . . . Blue . 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774
 Stachydis . . . Brown . 4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1793
 striata . . . Blue . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816
 tenuifolia . . . Wht. blue . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1793
 tomentosa . . . Blue . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820
 verrucosa . . . Blue . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774
 intermedia, 4 . . . Blue . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820

ΨΥΧΕΙΝΕΣ, Desfontaines. From *psyche*, a butterfly; the pods are furnished with wings like a butterfly. *Linn*. 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. A worthless annual, merely requiring to be sown in the open ground. *Synonyme: 1. Thlaspi Psycheae—P. stylosa* 1.

ΨΥΧΟΚΡΙΑ, Linn. Said to be from *psyche*, life; in allusion to the powerful medical qualities of some of the species. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. Most of the species are handsome in foliage, but the flowers of all are rather insignificant. They are of the easiest cultivation, growing best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings strike root readily in sand, under a glass. Several species are used as substitutes for Ipecacuanha.

brachiata . . . Wht. yel. . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1793
 citrifolia . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1793
 coriacea . . . White . 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1810
 cumanaensis . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Trinidad . 1824
 daphnoides . . . White . 6. G. Ev. S. Moreton B. 1830
 elliptica . . . Green . 5. S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1821
 glabrata . . . White . 6. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1810
 hirsuta . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1826
 laurifolia . . . White . 6. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1818
 marginata . . . White . 5. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1819
 megalosperma . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1824
 myrtifolia . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1826
 parasitica . . . White . Parasit. W. Ind. . 1802
 pedunculata . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1818
 pubescens . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1812
 undata . . . White . 5. S. Ev. S. Bahamas . 1823

ΨΥΧΟΚΡΙΑ, see Palicourea.

ΨΥΛΕΑ, Linn. From *psylea*, the Greek name of the elm, derived from *psao*, to fly; alluding to the winged fruit. *Linn*. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Xanthoxy-laceae*. A hardy North American plant, with laburnum-like leaves; it will thrive in any common border soil, and increases readily by layers.

trifoliata . . . Green . 6. H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1704

ΨΥΛΙΔΙΟΝ. So named by *Thouars*, for its similarity to *Ptelea*. *Linn*. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceae*. An ornamental shrub, growing best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme: 1. Ptelea ovata, Seringia ovata*.

ovatum, 1 . . . S. Ev. S. Madagacar . 1818

ΨΥΛΙΣ, Linn. From *pteryx*, a wing; in allusion to the appearance of the leaves. *Linn*. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. An ornamental genus of *Ferns*. The stove and greenhouse kinds are best cultivated in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. The hardy kinds grow best among rock-work, or in a shady border; a light sandy soil suits them, and they are all readily increased by divisions, or seeds. *P. aquilina* is the well known brake of this country, which has been sometimes used as an anthelmintic. *P. esculenta* is occasionally used as an article of food in different countries. *Synonyme: 1. P. elegans*.

aculeata . . . Brown . 8. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1793
 allosorus . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. . .
 ampla . . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. . .
 aquilina . . . Brown . 7. H. Her. P. Britain . . .
 argentea . . . Brown . 7. H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1816
 arguta . . . Brown . 8. G. Her. P. Madeira . . 1778
 atropurpurea . . . Brown . 8. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1770
 esomelanos . . . Brown . 9. S. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1830
 caudata . . . Brown . 10. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1777
 Cervantesii . . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. Mexico . . 1824
 chinensis . . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. China . . 1824
 collina . . . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. Brazil . . .
 cordata . . . Brown . 6. S. Her. P. Mexico . . 1820
 cretica . . . Brown . 7. G. Her. P. Candia . . 1820
 cuspidata . . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. . . 1827
 densiculata . . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. . . 1822
 discolor, 1 . . . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1825
 edulis . . . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. N. Zeal. . 1837
 elegans . . . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1824
 esculenta . . . Brown . 8. G. Her. P. N. S. W. . 1815
 falcata . . . Brown . 6. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1820
 flexuosa . . . Brown . S. Her. P. . . 1831
 grandifolia . . . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1793
 hastata . . . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1823
 heterophylla . . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1820
 intramarginalis . . . Brown . 9. F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1828
 lactea . . . Brown . 11. S. Her. P. . .
 lanuginosa . . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. Bourbon . . 1819
 latifolia . . . Brown . 6. G. Her. P. Moreton B. 1831
 leptophylla . . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1824
 longifolia . . . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1770
 nemoralis . . . Brown . 6. S. Her. P. Bourbon . 1823
 palmata . . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. Caracae . 1821
 pedata . . . Brown . 7. H. Her. P. Virginia . 1820
 peruviana . . . Brown . 10. S. Her. P. Peru . . 1830
 Plumieri . . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1818
 rotundifolia . . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. N. Zeal. . 1824
 sagittata . . . Brown . 6. S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1826
 sagittataefolia . . . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1823
 serrulata . . . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. India . . 1770
 spinulosa . . . Brown . 9. S. Her. P. . . 1834
 subverticillata . . . Brown . F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1831
 teraifolia . . . Brown . 6. S. Her. P. . . 1828
 tremula . . . Brown . 7. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1820
 umbrata . . . Brown . 7. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1823
 vespertilionis . . . Brown . 7. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1823

ΨΥΡΟΚΑΡΡΗΣ, Linn. From *psaron*, a wing, and *karpos*, a fruit; the pods are girded with a broad wing. *Linn*. 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Mostly fine ornamental trees, attaining the height of from forty

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to sixty feet, and growing best in a loamy soil. Cuttings of the young wood not deprived of any of their leaves, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The wood of *P. santalinus* yields the official Red Sanders-wood; the wood of the tree is dark red with black veins, capable of a good polish, and so heavy as to sink in water.

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|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------|
| dalbergioides . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1817 |
| draco . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| indicus . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1818 |
| macrophyllum . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1811 |
| Rohri . . . | | S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . | 1816 |
| santalinoides . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. T. S. Leone . . . | 1793 |
| santalinus . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1800 |
| scandens . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. Cl. Caraccas . . . | 1817 |

PTEROCOPHĀLUS, Vaillant. From *pteron*, a wing, and *kephale*, a head; in allusion to the receptacle of the flowers being villous. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacæ*. *P. dumetorum* will grow well in sandy loam, and increase freely from cuttings, or seeds. The annual kinds merely require sowing in the open border where they are intended to flower. *Synonymes*: 1. *Scabiosa dumetorum*. 2. *P. brachiata*. 3. *C. papposus*, *P. Vaillantii*. 4. *P. diandrus*. 5. *C. plumosus*.

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| dumetorum, 1 . . . | White . . . | 6. G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . . | 1820 |
| palastinus, 2 . . . | White . . . | 7. H. A. Cyprus . . . | 1771 |
| papposus, 3 . . . | White . . . | 7. H. A. S. Eur. . . | 1597 |
| diandrus, 4 . . . | Purple . . . | 6. H. A. Spain . . . | 1823 |
| plumosus, 5 . . . | Blue . . . | 6. H. A. Spain . . . | 1819 |

PTEROGŌNIUM, Swartz. From *pteron*, a wing, and *gonos*, a shoot; referring to the pinnated stems. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musci*. These plants are found on trees and sub-alpine rocks. *Synonyme*: 1. *P. cespitosum*—*P. filiforme* 1, *gracile*, *Smithii*.

PERONĀRĪON, Decandolle. From *pteron*, a wing, and *neuron*, a nerve; because of the winged placentæ. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Crucifera*. Rock plants, requiring a light soil, and increased by seeds, which may be sown where the plants are intended to remain. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cardamine carnosa*. 2. *C. gracum*.

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| carnosum, 1 . . . | Pale . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Hungary . . . | 1824 |
| gracum, 2 . . . | White . . . | 6. H. A. S. Eur. . . | 1710 |

PTERONĪX, Linn. From *pteron*, a wing; the feathery scales of the receptacle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A genus of interesting plants, growing well in loam and peat, and readily increased by cuttings.

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| camphorata . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1774 |
| echinata . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| fasciculata . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1818 |
| flexicollis . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1812 |
| glomerata . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1817 |
| oppositifolia . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1774 |
| pallens . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1816 |
| scariosa . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1815 |
| stricta . . . | Yellow . . . | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1774 |

PTEROPERMĪUM, Schreber. From *pteron*, a wing, and *sperma*, a seed; the seeds are winged. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiæcæ*. Large-leaved trees. They thrive in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and cuttings not deprived of their leaves will root in sand, under a glass, in a moderate heat.

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| acerifolium . . . | White . . . | 8. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1790 |
| canescens . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| lacefolium . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| platanifolium . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| semisagittatum . . . | White . . . | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| suberifolium . . . | White . . . | 9. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1783 |

PTEROSTĒYX, Fischer and Meyer. From *pteron*, a wing, and *stegos*, covering; involucre winged. *Linn.* —, Or. —, Nat. Or. *Polygalacæ*. This species may be grown in any common soil.

drymaroides . . . Green . . . H. A. California . . . 1836

PTEROSTYLIS, R. Brown. From *pteron*, a wing, and *stylos*, a style; in allusion to the column being winged at the top. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacæ*. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Prasophyllum*.

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|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------|
| acuminata . . . | Pa. yel. . . | 5. G. Ter. N. Holl. . . | 1826 |
| Banksii . . . | Yel. wht. . . | 12. G. Ter. N. Zeal. . . | 1827 |
| concinna . . . | Pa. yel. . . | G. Ter. N. Holl. . . | 1824 |
| caucullata . . . | Pa. yel. . . | 6. G. Ter. V. D. L. . . | 1823 |
| cirta . . . | Pa. yel. . . | 5. G. Ter. N. Holl. . . | 1822 |
| gibbosa . . . | Pa. yel. . . | G. Ter. N. Holl. . . | 1824 |
| grandiflora . . . | Pa. yel. . . | 9. Ter. N. Holl. . . | 1824 |

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| longifolia . . . | Pa. yel. . . | 7. G. Ter. N. Holl. . . | 1823 |
| notans . . . | Pa. yel. . . | G. Ter. N. Holl. . . | 1823 |
| obtusā . . . | Pa. yel. . . | 7. G. Ter. N. Holl. . . | 1810 |
| ophioglossa . . . | Pa. yel. . . | G. Ter. N. Holl. . . | 1826 |
| reflexa . . . | Pa. yel. . . | 7. G. Ter. N. Holl. . . | 1826 |

PTERYGŌDĪUM, Swartz. The name is probably derived from *pterygodes*, wing-like; because of the appearance of the sepals. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacæ*. A genus of tuberous-rooted plants, requiring the same treatment as *Corycium*.

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| alatum . . . | | 7. G. Ter. C. G. H. . . | 1821 |
| volucre . . . | | 7. G. Ter. C. G. H. . . | 1797 |

PTILOSTĒPHĪUM, Kunth. From *ptilon*, a feather, and *stephos*, a crown; from the feathery-like pappus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. The seed of these plants should be sown on a gentle hotbed, and the young plants transplanted into the open border.

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| coronopifolium . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. H. A. Mexico . . . | 1823 |
| trifidum . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. H. A. Mexico . . . | 1823 |

PTILĒTĀ, Agardh. From *ptilotes*, pinnated; the form of the frond. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. This species and its variety, are found in the ocean—*P. plumosa*, *P. tenuissimā*.

PTYCHŌTIS, Koch. From *ptyche*, a plait, and *ous*, an ear; the petals have a plait emitting a segment resembling a little ear. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Annuals not worth cultivating. *Synonymes*: 1. *Seseli ammoides*. 2. *Trachyspermum opticum*. 3. *S. corsicum*. 4. *S. saxifragum*, *Carum Bunius*, *Meum heterophyllum*. 5. *S. verticillatum*, *psillum*—*P. ammoides* 1, *copticū* 2, *coriciū* 3, *heterophyllū* 4, *verticillatū* 5.

PUBERĪLĀ, rather downy.

PUBESCENT, downy, hoary, covered with short soft hairs.

PUCCIŪNĀ, Persoon. In honour of T. Puccinius, a professor of anatomy at Florence. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. The species of this genus have all the appearance of blackish or brown smut; and are found, as most of the specific names imply, upon the leaves of various plants—*P. Adoxæ*, *Ægopodi*, *Anemōnæ*, *Asparagē*, *Aviculariæ*, *Betonicæ*, *Buxi*, *Calthæ*, *Campanulæ*, *caricidnæ*, *Centauriæ*, *Chrysosplenii*, *Circææ*, *clandestinæ*, *Epilobii*, *Galiōrum*, *Glechomātis*, *globosæ*, *glomeratæ*, *Graminis*, *Heraciæ*, *Lychnidæarum*, *Menthæ*, *Polygōni*, *Primulæ*, *Prunōrum*, *puberulētū*, *Saniculæ*, *Scorodoniæ*, *Syngenesiarum*, *tumidæ*, *Ulmariæ*, *Umbelliferarum*, *Valantidæ*, *variabilis*, *Veronicarum*, *Vincæ*, *Violæ*.

PUCCON, see Sanguinariā.

PUDĪCĀ, modest, humble.

PUERARIĀ, Decandolle. In honour of M. M. N. Puerari, a professor at Copenhagen. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see *Clitoria*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hedysarum tuberosum*.

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|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|------|
| tuberosā, 1 . . . | Yellow . . . | G. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . | 1806 |
| Wallichii . . . | Yellow . . . | G. Ev. Cl. Nepal . . . | 1826 |

PUFF-BALL, see Lycoperdōn.

PULMONĀRIĀ, Linn. So named from its supposed medical properties in diseases of the lungs. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginacæ*. Very pretty flowering plants, well adapted for ornamenting the front of shrubberies. They thrive in any common soil, and are readily increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1. *P. oblongata*.

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| angustifolia . . . | Violet . . . | 4. H. Her. P. Britain . . . | |
| oblongata, 1 . . . | Pink . . . | 5. H. Her. P. Germany . . . | 1823 |
| azuræ . . . | Blue . . . | 4. H. Her. P. Poland . . . | 1823 |
| grandiflora . . . | Pink . . . | 5. H. Her. P. France . . . | 1819 |
| mollis . . . | Blue . . . | 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1805 |
| officinalis . . . | Pink . . . | 4. H. Her. P. England . . . | |
| alba . . . | White . . . | 6. H. Her. P. England . . . | |
| pubescens . . . | Purple . . . | 5. H. Her. P. Russia . . . | 1821 |
| saccharata . . . | Pink . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1817 |
| tuberosa . . . | Pink . . . | 5. H. Her. P. Hungary . . . | 1824 |

PULMONĀRIĀ, see Mertensia.

PULTENĀĀ, Smith. In honour of W. Pulteney, M.D., a botanical author. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. The beautiful little shrubs of this genus succeed best in a compost of loam, peat, and sand, and placed in an airy part of the greenhouse or conservatory. Cuttings of the half-ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass.

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| argentæa . . . | Yellow . . . | 4. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . | 1824 |
| aristata . . . | Yellow . . . | 5. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . | 1824 |
| aspera . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . | 1824 |

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| blöblö | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. S. W. | 1817 |
| cänddä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1825 |
| canescens | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1822 |
| capitellatä | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1823 |
| comosä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1822 |
| cordatä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | V. D. L. | 1832 |
| crassifoliä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1824 |
| cinnetä | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1824 |
| daphnoides | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. S. W. | 1792 |
| dentatä | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1820 |
| ecintulä | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1823 |
| ellipticä | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1810 |
| enichlä | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1820 |
| ferruginä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1810 |
| flexilä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | Pt. Jack. | 1801 |
| hypolempnä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1824 |
| incarnatä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1824 |
| incrassatä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1823 |
| juniperinä | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1824 |
| linophyllä | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. S. W. | 1789 |
| microphyllä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1810 |
| micronatä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1826 |
| obcordatä | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | V. D. L. | 1808 |
| oxalidifoliä | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1826 |
| paläscä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. S. W. | 1789 |
| pariflorä | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1820 |
| pedunculatä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1820 |
| plylicoides | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1822 |
| plumösä | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1824 |
| polifoliä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1824 |
| polygillifoliä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1817 |
| procumbens | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1823 |
| racemulosä | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1820 |
| retinä | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. S. W. | 1789 |
| rosmarinifoliä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1824 |
| scabrä | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. S. W. | 1803 |
| squarrosä | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1825 |
| staphyleoides | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1824 |
| stenophyllä | Yellow | G. Ev. S. | | |
| stipularis | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. S. W. | 1792 |
| strictä | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. | N. S. W. | 1803 |
| subumbellatä | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | V. D. L. | 1831 |
| tenuifoliä | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1817 |
| thymifoliä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1810 |
| vestitä | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1803 |
| villifera | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. | 1824 |
| villosä | Yellow | 5, G. Ev. S. | N. S. W. | 1790 |

PULVERULENT, powdery, downy.

PUNIVATE, convex and flattened, cushion-shaped.

PUMPKIN, see *Cucurbitä Pöpp.*

PUNCTARIÄ, *Greville*. From *punctum*, a dot; numerous dotted fructifications. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. These plants are generally found on marine rocks—*P. latifoliä*, *plantaginä*, *tenusimä*.

PUNCTATE, dotted.

PUNGT, prickling or stinging.

PUNICÄ, *Linn.* From *punicus*, of "Carthage," near which city it is said to have been first found; or from *punicus*, scarlet: alluding to the colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. There is no tree more showy than the Pomegranate. *P. granatum* and its varieties produce their splendid flowers and fruit very plentifully when planted against a south wall. They all grow well in a light rich loam, and strike root freely from cuttings or layers; the rarer varieties are sometimes increased by grafting on the common kinds. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. G. album*. 2. *P. G. plenum*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------|------|
| Granatum | Red | 8, H. De. S. Eur. | 1548 |
| albescens | Whitish | 8, H. De. S. China | |
| albescens fl. pleno | Whitish | 8, H. De. S. | |
| flavum | Yellow | 8, H. De. S. | |
| rubrum fl. pleno | Red | 8, H. De. S. Eur. | |
| nana | Red | 8, G. De. S. W. Ind. | 1723 |

PUNICEUS, red, or scarlet.

PURSHIÄ, *Decandolle*. In honour of Frederick Pursh, author of "Flora Americae Septentrionalis," 1817. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. A dwarf shrub, requiring to be grown in a dry, light, sandy soil. It may be propagated by cuttings, but is easier increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Tigarea tridentata*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|
| tridentatä, 1 | Yellow | H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1826 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|

PURSLANE, see *Portulicä*.

PURSLAN-TREE, see *Portulacariä*.

PUSCHKINIÄ, *Adams*. Named in honour of Count M. Puschkin, a Russian botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. This plant requires to be cultivated in sandy loam, and is increased by offsets. *Synonyme*: 1. *Adamsia scilloides*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------------------|------|
| scilloides, 1 | Pa. blue | 5, F. Bl. P. Siberia | 1819 |
|-------------------------|----------|----------------------|------|

PUSILLOUS, weak, diminutive.

PUSULATE, covered with glandular excrecences.

PYCNANTHÄMUS, *Michaux*. From *pycnos*, dense, and *anthesis*, a flower; the flowers are produced in dense whorls. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. White-flowering plants of little beauty, but fragrant in a high degree. A peat border suits them best, and they are readily increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. verticillatum*. 2. *Thymus virginicus*. 3. *Monardella caroliniana*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| aristatüm, 1 | White | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1752 |
| incanüm | White | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1732 |
| lanceolatüm | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| linifolium, 2 | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1735 |
| Monardella, 3 | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1815 |
| nudüm | White | 7, H. Her. P. Carolina | 1824 |
| ovatum | White | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1829 |

PYCNOSTÄCHYS, *Hooker*. From *pycnos*, dense, and *stachys*, a spike; the spikes are dense-flowered. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. This plant requires the same treatment as other stove annuals.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| caerulea | Blue | 8, S. A. Madagasc. | 1825 |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|

PYGMÄÄL, dwarf.

PYRAMIDAL, formed like a pyramid.

PYRÄSTER, see *Pyrus commünis Pyräster*.

PYRENÄMUS, *Fries*. From *pyren*, a kernel; appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This species is found on dead wood—*P. lignatilis*.

PYRENÜLA, *Acharius*. From a diminutive of *pyren*, a kernel; the receptacle is enclosed in the thalamium as a kernel in its shell. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. These plants are to be met with on rocks, and the bark of beech-trees, at all seasons of the year—*P. nigrescens*, *nittidä*, *tescellatä*, *umbonatä*.

PYRETHRUM, *Smith*. From *pyr*, fire; the roots are hot to the taste. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A genus of very interesting plants. The greenhouse kinds grow in any rich light soil, and young cuttings root readily when planted under a glass. The hardy kinds are increased by divisions or seeds; any common soil suits them. *Synonymes*: 1. *Chrysanthemum coccineum*. 2. *P. grandiflorum*. 3. *P. grandiflorum*. 4. *Achillea sambucifolia*.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|------|
| achillefolium | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1823 |
| alpinum | White | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1759 |
| pubescens | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| anethifolium | White | G. Ev. S. Teneriffe | 1815 |
| Balsamitä | White | 7, H. Her. P. Levant | 1779 |
| Barbellieri | White | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| bipinnatüm | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1796 |
| Boecodi | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Spain | 1823 |
| breviradiatüm | Yellow | 7, H. A. | 1818 |
| Broussoneti | White | 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1817 |
| carneüm, 1 | Pink | 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1804 |
| caucasicüm | White | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1804 |
| cerastophyllidüm | White | 8, H. Her. P. Piedmont | 1819 |
| cinerariäfolium | White | 7, H. Her. P. Dalmatia | 1826 |
| coronopifolium | White | G. Ev. S. Canaries | |
| corymbosüm | White | 7, H. Her. P. Germany | 1596 |
| erithimifolium | White | G. Ev. S. Teneriffe | 1815 |
| diversifolium | White | 7, F. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| elegans | White | 7, H. Tr. B. Mt. Baldo | 1816 |
| foeniculäcetim | White | G. Ev. S. Teneriffe | 1815 |
| frutescens | White | G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1699 |
| fuscatum | White | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1821 |
| grandiflorüm | White | G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1815 |
| Halleri | White | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| incanüm | White | 8, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1831 |
| indicum | Yellow | 7, H. A. E. Ind. | 1810 |
| inodorüm | White | 8, H. A. Britain | |
| floribus plenis, 2 | White | 7, H. Her. Tr. | 1825 |
| latifolium, 3 | White | 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1820 |
| leptophyllum | White | 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1821 |
| macrophyllum, 4 | White | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1803 |
| Mundifolium | White | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | 1816 |
| nitidüm | White | 8, H. Her. P. France | 1819 |
| maximüm | White | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1818 |
| millefoliatüm | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1731 |
| palusträ | White | 6, H. Her. P. Armenia | 1820 |
| parthenifolium | White | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1804 |
| Parthenium | White | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| flora-pleno | White | 7, H. Her. P. | |
| parviflorüm | White | 7, H. A. | 1820 |
| pinnatifidüm | White | 7, H. Her. P. | 1823 |
| praecox | White | 6, H. A. Caucasus | 1818 |
| ptarmicifolium | White | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1803 |
| pulverulentüm | White | 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1806 |
| rosüm | Pa. red | 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1826 |
| sericüm | White | 7, H. Her. P. Iberia | 1823 |
| serotinum | White | 9, H. Her. Cr. N. Amer. | 1731 |
| simplicifolium | White | 6, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. | 1817 |
| speciosüm | White | G. Ev. S. Canaries | 1815 |
| tenuifolium | White | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1806 |
| tomentosüm | White | 7, H. Her. P. Corsica | 1818 |

| PYR | QUA | PYX | QUA |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| trifurcata . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. Barbary . 1820 | | aucuparia . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| uliginosa . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1816 | | fastigiata . . . White . 5, H. De. T. . . | |
| PYRÖLÄ, Linn. From <i>pyrus</i> , a pear-tree; similarity in the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pyrolaceae</i> . A genus of very pretty plants, rather difficult to cultivate. A shaded peat border appears to suit them best, and they are readily increased by divisions or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. chlorantha</i> . 2. <i>P. rosea</i> . | | fol. variegata . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . Gard. | |
| asarifolia . . . Grn. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1810 | | fructu luteo . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . Gard. | |
| convoluta, 1 . . . Grn. wht. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1818 | | auriculata . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Egypt . . . 1800 | |
| elipatica . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1813 | | baccata . . . Pink . 4, H. De. T. Siberia . . . 1784 | |
| media . . . Wht. red . 6, H. Her. P. England . . . | | Chamaemepplus . . . White . 5, H. De. S. Pyrenees . 1683 | |
| minor, 2 . . . Red . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | communis . . . White . 4, H. De. T. England . . . | |
| rotundifolia . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | Achras . . . White . 4, H. De. T. . . | |
| secunda . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | flöre-pleno . . . White . 4, H. De. T. . . | |
| uniiflora . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | fol. variegata . . . White . 4, H. De. T. . . | |
| PYROLÄYÖN, Herbet. Literally <i>Fire-lily</i> ; from the colour of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . Rather a pretty plant, growing in sandy loam, and increased by offsets. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Amaryllis peruviana</i> . | | fructu variegato . . . White . 4, H. De. T. . . | |
| adream, 1 . . . Gold clrd. . 5, G. Bl. P. Peru . . 1833 | | jaspidæ . . . White . 4, H. De. T. . . | |
| PYRULÄRY, Michaux. The meaning is not known to us. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Santalaceae</i> . An ornamental shrub, growing in sandy loam, and increased by cuttings. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hamiltonia oleifera</i> . | | Pyraëter, 4 . . . White . 4, H. De. T. . . | |
| pübera . . . Grn. yel. . F. De. S. N. Amer. . 1800 | | sanguinolenta . . . White . 4, H. De. T. . . | |
| PYRÛS, Linn. From <i>peren</i> , the Celtic word for pear. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i> . To this genus belong the Pear and Apple, as well as the Service-tree, and many others, either prized for their fruit or their ornamental appearance. In our shrubberies, they grow in any common soil; but for the more highly cultivated ones a deep loam is necessary. They are increased by seeds, and the established kinds are multiplied by grafting the choicer on the common kinds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. malus sylvestris</i> . 2. <i>P. salicifolia</i> . 3. <i>P. alpina</i> . 4. <i>P. sylvestris</i> . 5. <i>P. orientalis</i> . 6. <i>P. pubens</i> . 7. <i>P. edulis</i> . 8. <i>Sorbus latifolia</i> . 9. <i>Sorbus microcarpa</i> . 10. <i>S. hybrida</i> . 11. <i>P. Bollwylliana</i> . 12. <i>Sorbus domestica</i> . 13. <i>P. hybrida</i> . 14. <i>P. spuria sambucifolia</i> . 14. <i>Cratægus terminalis</i> . 15. <i>P. Pashia</i> . 16. <i>P. nepalensis</i> . | | | |
| acérhå, 1 . . . White . 4, H. De. T. Europe . . . | | sativå . . . White . 4, H. De. T. . . | |
| americana . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Canada . . . 1782 | | coronaria . . . Pink . 5, H. De. T. Virginia . . 1724 | |
| amygdaliformis, 2 . . . White . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1810 | | crenata . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1820 | |
| angustifolia . . . Pink . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1750 | | depressa . . . White . 5, H. De. S. . . | |
| arbutifolia . . . White . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1700 | | dioica . . . White . 4, H. De. T. . . 1818 | |
| intermedia . . . White . 5, H. De. S. . . | | edulis . . . White . 4, H. De. T. France . . . 1816 | |
| pumilla . . . White . 5, H. De. S. . . | | eleagnifolia, 5 . . . White . 4, H. De. T. Siberia . . . 1806 | |
| serotina . . . White . 6, H. De. S. . . | | floribunda . . . White . 4, H. De. T. China . . . 1813 | |
| Aria . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . | | grandifolia, 6 . . . White . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . | |
| acutifolia, 3 . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Europe . . . | | intermedia . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Sweden . 1789 | |
| bullata . . . White . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . | | angustifolia, 7 . . . White . 5, H. De. T. . . | |
| cretica . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Crete . . . | | latifolia, 8 . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Denmark . 1789 | |
| obtusifolia . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Europe . . . | | lanata . . . White . 4, H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1818 | |
| rugosa . . . White . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . | | lanuginosa . . . White . 4, H. De. T. Hungary . . . | |
| undulata . . . White . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . | | Målus . . . White . 4, H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| astracnicå . . . White . 6, H. De. T. Astracan . 1810 | | melanocarpa . . . White . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1700 | |
| | | subpubescens . . . White . 5, H. De. S. . . | |
| | | microcarpa, 9 . . . White . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . | |
| | | nivalis . . . White . 4, H. De. T. Austria . . . | |
| | | pinnatifida, 10 . . . White . 5, H. De. T. England . . . | |
| | | arbuscula . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Germany . . . | |
| | | lanuginosa . . . White . 5, H. De. T. England . . . | |
| | | pendula . . . White . 5, H. De. T. England . . . | |
| | | Pollveria, 11 . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Germany . . 1780 | |
| | | præcox . . . Blush . 4, H. De. T. Russia . . . 1784 | |
| | | prunifolia . . . Pink . 5, H. De. T. Siberia . . . 1738 | |
| | | pübens . . . White . 5, H. De. S. . . | |
| | | salicifolia . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Russia . . 1780 | |
| | | salvifolia . . . White . 5, H. De. T. France . . . 1806 | |
| | | sinaca . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Levant . . . 1820 | |
| | | sinensis . . . White . 5, H. De. S. China . . . | |
| | | Sorbüs, 12 . . . White . 5, H. De. T. England . . . | |
| | | maliformis . . . White . 5, H. De. T. . . | |
| | | pyriformis . . . White . 5, H. De. T. . . | |
| | | spectabilis . . . White . 5, H. De. T. China . . . 1780 | |
| | | spuria . . . White . 5, H. De. T. . . 1800 | |
| | | pendula, 13 . . . White . 5, H. De. T. . . | |
| | | sambucifolia . . . White . 5, H. De. T. . . 1818 | |
| | | tomentosa . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Europe . . 1810 | |
| | | terminalis, 14 . . . White . 5, H. De. T. England . . . | |
| | | trilobata . . . White . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1810 | |
| | | variolosa, 15 . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1825 | |
| | | vestita, 16 . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1820 | |
| | | PYRIDÄNTHÉRÄ, Michaux. From <i>pyris</i> , a box, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Dipsacaceae</i> . This species thrives in peat soil, treated as other frame plants, and it may be increased by cuttings or divisions. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Diapensia cuneifolia</i> . | |
| | | barbulata, 1 . . . White . 7, F. Ev. Tr. Carolina . 1806 | |
| | | PYRIDÄTÄ, box-shaped. | |

Q.

QUADRANGULAR, four-angled.
QUADRATE, square.
QUÄDRÄ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Antonio de la Quadra, a Spanish cultivator. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*. This tree requires to be grown in peat and loam, and propagated by cuttings, in sand, under a glass.
heterophylla . . . G. Ev. T. Chile . . . 1826
QUADRIFARIOS, arranged in four rows.
QUADRIFID, divided into four parts.
QUAKING-GRASS, see *Briza*.
QUÄTÄ, Aublet. The name of the tree among the Guianese Indians. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vochyaceae*. This tree will grow best in peat and loam, and is said to be increased by seeds.
violacea . . . Violet . . . S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1824
QUAMASH, see *Scilla esculenta*.
QUÄMGÛIT, Tournefort. From *kyamos*, a kidney-bean, and *kitos*, dwarf; the species of this genus [263]

resemble the kidney-bean in their climbing stems, but are less tall. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceae*. This genus, for the most part, consists of very beautiful half-hardy annuals. They require to be reared on a hotbed, and about the end of May they may be planted out in a warm sheltered situation in the open border; some of them may be kept in the greenhouse, where they will flower and ripen their seeds freely. The perennial kinds are well adapted for covering pillars in the stove or greenhouse. Any light rich soil suits them, and cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *Iponæa coccinea*. 2. *I. digitata*. 3. *I. hastigera*. 4. *I. heterifolia*. 5. *I. longiflora*. 6. *I. luteola*. 7. *I. phænicea*. 8. *I. sanguinea*. 9. *I. trilobata*. 10. *I. Quamoclit*.
coccinea, 1 . . . Scarlet . 8. S. Tw. A. S. Amer. . 1718
digitata, 2 . . . Purple . 9. S. Tw. A. W. Ind. . .
hastigera, 3 . . . Purple . 6. S. Her. Tw. Mexico . 1824
hederifolia, 4 . . . Violet . 7. S. Tw. A. W. Ind. . 1773

| QUA | QUE | QUE | QUI |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| longiflora, 5 . . . White . . . 6, S. Her. Tw. Cuba . . . 1803 | | maritima, 3 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . | |
| luteola, 6 . . . Or. yel. . . 8, S. T. W. A. Guatamala . . . 1759 | | nana, 4 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1738 | |
| phœnicea, 7 . . . Crimson . . . 6, S. T. W. A. E. Ind. . . 1806 | | australis . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Portugal . . . 1835 | |
| sanguinea, 8 . . . Crimson . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. San. Cruz. . . 1812 | | Ballota . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Barbary . . . | |
| triloba, 9 . . . Violet . . . 7, S. T. W. A. S. Amer. . . 1752 | | Catesbæi . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1823 | |
| vilgaria, 10 . . . Scarlet . . . 9, S. T. W. A. E. Ind. . . 1629 | | Cerris . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1735 | |
| albiflora . . . White . . . 9, S. T. W. A. E. Ind. . . 1629 | | austriaca, 5 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Austria . . . 1824 | |
| QUARTZ, a kind of stone. | | cana-major, . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . | |
| QUASSIA, <i>Linn.</i> Quassi, the name of a negro slave, who first used the bark as a febrifuge. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Simarubaceæ</i> . This valuable tree thrives in loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood, with their leaves left whole, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The wood of this tree is well known as one of the most intense bitters, and is considered an effectual remedy in any disorder where pure bitters are required. | | cana-minor, . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . | |
| amarâ . . . Red . . . 6, S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1790 | | crispâ, 6 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Exeter . . . seed | |
| QUATERNARY, arranged in fours. | | dentatâ, 7 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Exeter . . . seed | |
| QUEKETTIA, <i>Lindley</i> . Named after Edwin J. Quekett, F.L.S., an excellent botanical observer, and one of our best vegetable anatomists. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . Dr. Lindley says, "although this little plant is only a few inches high, and has no attractions for the vulgar eye, it is in some respects one of the most interesting I know, if examined microscopically." It will be found to succeed best on wood, treated precisely as the species of <i>Pleurothallis</i> . | | fulhamiensis, 8 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Fulham . . . | |
| microscopica . . . Yellow . . . S. Epi. | | heterophyllâ, 9 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Exeter . . . seed | |
| QUERCITRON, see <i>Quercus tinctoria</i> . | | incisa, 10 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Exeter . . . seed | |
| QUERCUS, <i>Linn.</i> From the Celtic <i>quer</i> , fine, and <i>cuc</i> , a tree, fine tree; others derive it from the Greek word <i>choiros</i> , a pig; because those animals feed on the acorns. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Cupulifera</i> . All the species of this very important genus have a highly ornamental appearance, either on the lawn or in the forest; the wood is also much superior to that of any other tree, teak alone excepted, for the purpose of naval architecture; indeed, there is no purpose in the arts to which the wood of the oak is not applicable. <i>Q. Suber</i> is very valuable on account of its being the only tree which produces in any quantity that very important article, cork. The bark, leaves, and fruit, of all the species abound in astringent matter, and in tannin. The oak succeeds best in a deep loamy soil, and in a somewhat low situation. The species are generally increased from seed; and it is only when particular varieties are to be perpetuated, that grafting is resorted to. The seeds may either be sown when they drop from the tree, or they may be thoroughly dried, and preserved till the following March; previous to sowing, the soil should be well prepared, and after the drills are opened, or the earth drawn off the beds, the acorns may be scattered along the drills or over the beds, keeping them about two inches apart; before covering, the acorns must, if sown in beds, be patted down with the back of a spade, or the back of a wooden headed rake if sown in drills. They should be covered from half an inch, to an inch and a half deep, according to the size of the acorn, with finely broken soil. The after culture of the oak does not require any notice here. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Q. Phyllata</i> . 2. <i>Q. conglomerata</i> . 3. <i>Q. hemispherica</i> . 4. <i>Q. nana</i> . 5. <i>Q. austriaca</i> . 6. <i>Q. Lucombeana crispâ</i> . 7. <i>Q. L. dentata</i> . 8. <i>Q. cerris dentata</i> . 9. <i>Q. L. heterophylla</i> . 10. <i>Q. L. incisa</i> . 11. <i>Q. exoniensis</i> . 12. <i>Q. Ragnal</i> . 13. <i>Q. L. suberosa</i> . 14. <i>Q. frondosa</i> . 15. <i>Q. discolor</i> . <i>Q. elongata</i> . <i>Q. triloba</i> . 16. <i>Q. humilis</i> , <i>Q. nana</i> . 17. <i>Q. lanuginosa</i> . 18. <i>Q. aquaticâ</i> . 19. <i>Q. stellata</i> . 20. <i>Q. Banisteri</i> , <i>Q. montana</i> . 21. <i>Q. fastigiata</i> . 22. <i>Q. laciniata</i> . 23. <i>Q. pendula</i> . 24. <i>Q. purpurea</i> . 25. <i>Q. cinerea</i> . 26. <i>Q. sericea</i> . 27. <i>Q. Castanea</i> . 28. <i>Q. montana</i> . 29. <i>Q. prinoides</i> . 30. <i>Q. Michauxii</i> . 31. <i>Q. Tauzin</i> . 32. <i>Q. Robur</i> . 33. <i>Q. pubescens</i> . | | | |
| macroscopica . . . Yellow . . . S. Epi. | | pendulâ, 11 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . | |
| QUERCITRON, see <i>Quercus tinctoria</i> . | | Ragnal, 12 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Ragnal . . . | |
| QUERCUS, <i>Linn.</i> From the Celtic <i>quer</i> , fine, and <i>cuc</i> , a tree, fine tree; others derive it from the Greek word <i>choiros</i> , a pig; because those animals feed on the acorns. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Cupulifera</i> . All the species of this very important genus have a highly ornamental appearance, either on the lawn or in the forest; the wood is also much superior to that of any other tree, teak alone excepted, for the purpose of naval architecture; indeed, there is no purpose in the arts to which the wood of the oak is not applicable. <i>Q. Suber</i> is very valuable on account of its being the only tree which produces in any quantity that very important article, cork. The bark, leaves, and fruit, of all the species abound in astringent matter, and in tannin. The oak succeeds best in a deep loamy soil, and in a somewhat low situation. The species are generally increased from seed; and it is only when particular varieties are to be perpetuated, that grafting is resorted to. The seeds may either be sown when they drop from the tree, or they may be thoroughly dried, and preserved till the following March; previous to sowing, the soil should be well prepared, and after the drills are opened, or the earth drawn off the beds, the acorns may be scattered along the drills or over the beds, keeping them about two inches apart; before covering, the acorns must, if sown in beds, be patted down with the back of a spade, or the back of a wooden headed rake if sown in drills. They should be covered from half an inch, to an inch and a half deep, according to the size of the acorn, with finely broken soil. The after culture of the oak does not require any notice here. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Q. Phyllata</i> . 2. <i>Q. conglomerata</i> . 3. <i>Q. hemispherica</i> . 4. <i>Q. nana</i> . 5. <i>Q. austriaca</i> . 6. <i>Q. Lucombeana crispâ</i> . 7. <i>Q. L. dentata</i> . 8. <i>Q. cerris dentata</i> . 9. <i>Q. L. heterophylla</i> . 10. <i>Q. L. incisa</i> . 11. <i>Q. exoniensis</i> . 12. <i>Q. Ragnal</i> . 13. <i>Q. L. suberosa</i> . 14. <i>Q. frondosa</i> . 15. <i>Q. discolor</i> . <i>Q. elongata</i> . <i>Q. triloba</i> . 16. <i>Q. humilis</i> , <i>Q. nana</i> . 17. <i>Q. lanuginosa</i> . 18. <i>Q. aquaticâ</i> . 19. <i>Q. stellata</i> . 20. <i>Q. Banisteri</i> , <i>Q. montana</i> . 21. <i>Q. fastigiata</i> . 22. <i>Q. laciniata</i> . 23. <i>Q. pendula</i> . 24. <i>Q. purpurea</i> . 25. <i>Q. cinerea</i> . 26. <i>Q. sericea</i> . 27. <i>Q. Castanea</i> . 28. <i>Q. montana</i> . 29. <i>Q. prinoides</i> . 30. <i>Q. Michauxii</i> . 31. <i>Q. Tauzin</i> . 32. <i>Q. Robur</i> . 33. <i>Q. pubescens</i> . | | | |
| Quercus . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. Levant . . . 1731 | | suberosâ, 13 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Exeter . . . | |
| latifolia . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. | | variegatâ . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . seed | |
| pendula . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. | | vulgaria, 14 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1735 | |
| Alba . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1724 | | cockerellâ . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. S. Eur. . . 1683 | |
| pinnatifida . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1724 | | Cookii . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Gibraltar . . . 1835 | |
| repanda . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . | | Esculûs . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1739 | |
| ambigua . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1800 | | falcata, 15 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1763 | |
| annulata, 1 . . . Apetal . . . H. Ev. T. Nepal . . . 1822 | | Falkenbergensis . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. Hanover . . . 1837 | |
| apennina, 2 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. D. T. S. Eur. . . | | Fontanæ . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. Calabria . . . | |
| aquatica . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1723 | | gramuntâ . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. Ev. T. France . . . 1736 | |
| | | heterophyllâ . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . | |
| | | hybrida-nana, 16 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Hybrid . . . 1825 | |
| | | llex . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. S. France . . . 1581 | |
| | | crispâ . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. S. France . . . | |
| | | fagifolia . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. S. France . . . 1781 | |
| | | integrifolia . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. S. France . . . 1581 | |
| | | latifolia . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. S. France . . . 1781 | |
| | | longifolia . . . Apetal . . . H. Ev. T. | |
| | | serotifolia . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. S. France . . . 1781 | |
| | | variegatâ . . . Apetal . . . H. Ev. T. | |
| | | ilicifolia . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1800 | |
| | | imbricaria . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1786 | |
| | | lanata, 17 . . . Apetal . . . H. Ev. T. Nepal . . . 1818 | |
| | | laurifolia . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1786 | |
| | | hybrida . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1786 | |
| | | lusitanica . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. Ev. T. Portugal . . . 1824 | |
| | | lutea . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Mexico . . . 1825 | |
| | | lyrata . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1786 | |
| | | macrocarpa . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. N. Amer. . . | |
| | | montana . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1800 | |
| | | myrtifolia . . . Apetal . . . H. Ev. T. | |
| | | nigra, 18 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1789 | |
| | | obtusiloba, 19 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1819 | |
| | | oliveformis . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1811 | |
| | | palustris, 20 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1800 | |
| | | pedunculata . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| | | fastigiata, 21 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1820 | |
| | | fastigiata, 21 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . Gard. | |
| | | heterophylla, 22 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain . . . | |
| | | Hodgkinsonii . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| | | pendula, 23 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| | | pubescens . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| | | purpurea, 24 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| | | Phellos . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1723 | |
| | | cinerea, 25 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1789 | |
| | | humilis . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . | |
| | | latifolia . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . | |
| | | sericea, 26 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1784 | |
| | | syriaca . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1783 | |
| | | Prinis . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1780 | |
| | | acuminata, 27 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1822 | |
| | | monticola, 28 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1700 | |
| | | palustris . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1720 | |
| | | pumila, 29 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1823 | |
| | | tomentosa, 30 . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1800 | |
| | | pseudococcifera . . . Apetal . . . H. Ev. T. | |
| | | pseudosuber . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1824 | |
| | | pyramata, 31 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Frances . . . 1822 | |
| | | rubra . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Eur. . . 1789 | |
| | | serotiflora, 32 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| | | pubescens, 33 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . | |
| | | Suber . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Spain . . . 1581 | |
| | | tinctoria . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . | |
| | | angulosa . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . | |
| | | sinuosa . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . | |
| | | QUERUS, <i>Lafing</i> . In honour of Don J. Query Martinez, M.D., a professor of botany at Madrid. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Alsinaceæ</i> . The seed of this plant only requires sowing in the open border. | |
| | | hispanica . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1800 | |
| | | QUILLWORT, see <i>Isotles</i> . | |
| | | QUINCE, see <i>Cydonia</i> . | |
| | | QUISQUALIS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>quis</i> , who, and <i>qualis</i> , what kind; when the genus was named, it was uncertain to what class or order it belonged. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Combretaceæ</i> . The species of this genus are all very great favourites with cultivators, on account of the brilliancy of their flowers. For culture and propagation, see <i>Poiræa</i> . | |

| QUI | RAM | QUI | RAN |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| glabrā | S. Ev. Cl. Java . . . 1815 | France. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Meliaceæ</i> . This shrub succeeds well in a mixture of peat and loam; and ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. | |
| indica | 6, S. Ev. Cl. Java . . . 1815 | heterophyllā . . . White . . . | S. Ev. S. I. France . . . 1822 |
| pubescens | S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . . . | | |
| <p>QUIVISIÄ, Commerson. From <i>Bois de quivi</i>, the name of one of the unintroducted species in the Isle of</p> | | | |

R.

RACEME, a term commonly applied to flowers, when they are arranged round a filiform simple axis, each particular flower being stalked.

RACEMOSE, flowering in racemes.
RACEMOSELY-CORYMBOSE, flowers disposed in a manner between a corymb and a raceme, or numerous racemes forming a corymb.

RACHIS, that part of a culm which runs up through the ear of corn, and consequently that part which bears the flowers in other plants; also the common petiole of a pinnate leaf.

RACODIUM, Link. From *rakos*, a torn garment; in allusion to the appearance of the plants. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This species is found in undisturbed wine-cellars. *Synonyme*: 1. *Fibrillaria vinaria*—*R. cellare*.

a flower is said to be so when, in a cluster or head of rays, those of the circumference or frets are long and spreading, and unlike those of the disk. A stigma is said to be rayed or radiant when its divisions resemble the rays of a star.

RADIANT, RAYED, belonging to, or proceeding from, the root.
RADICANT, rooting, producing roots from the stem.
RADICLE, the root of an embryo.

RADIOLA, Gmelin. From *radiolus*, a little ray; in allusion to the capsule being rayed. Linn. 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Linaceæ*. A little white-flowering, insignificant plant, found in sandy places.

millegiana . . . White . . . 7 H. A. Britain . . .

RADISH, see Raphanus.

RADIS, the ray of a compound flower.
RAPNÄ, Thunberg. In honour of C. G. Rafn, of Copenhagen, a botanical author. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. This is a genus of remarkably pretty plants; they succeed well in peat and loam, and young cuttings root without difficulty in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Crotalaria opposita*. 2. *Borbonia cordata*.

cuneifolia Yel. pur. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
 elliptica Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1819
 lancea Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823
 opposita, 1 Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824
 triflora, 2 Yellow . . . 6, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1786

RAGGED ROBIN, see Lychnis Flos-cuculi.

RAGWORT, see Othönnä.

RAGWORT, see Senecio Jacobæä.

RAJÄNÄ, Linn. In honour of John Ray, an eminent English naturalist. Linn. 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Diocoreaceæ*. Stove climbers, of no beauty, growing in peat and loam. They may be readily increased by division of the root—*R. cordatä, hastatä, quinquefoliä*.

RAMALINA, Acharius. From *ramale*, a withered branch; habitat of the plants. Linn. 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. Greyish-coloured Lichens, found on rocks and dead branches of trees—*R. furincedä, fastigiatä, F. calcicaris, fraxinæä, pollinariä, polymörphä, scopulögram*.

RAMENTA, little brown withered scales, with which the stems of some plants, especially ferns, are covered.

RAMIFICATIONS, subdivisions of roots or branches.

RAMÖNDIÄ, Richard. In honour of M. L. Ramond, a French botanist and traveller. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Geomeraceæ*. A genus consisting of one very pretty little alpine plant, well adapted for the front of flower-borders, or for growing in pots. Any light soil suits it, and it is readily increased by division of the root. *Synonymes*: 1. *Verbascum Myconi, Chaizira Myconi*.

pyrenæicä, 1 . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . 1731

RAMOON-TREE, see Tröphis.

RAMOSE, branchy.

RAMPHON, see Phytëlmä.
RAMPHON, see Campänülä Rapuncülüs.
RAMPHON, see Cyphiä Phytëlmä.

RAMULI, twigs, or small branches.

RÄNDIÄ, Houston. In honour of J. Rand, a London botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This genus is nearly allied to *Gardenia*, and requires precisely the same treatment. *Synonymes*: 1. *R. aculeatä, obovatä, Gardenia Randia*. 2. *G. multiflora*. 3. *R. longiflora*. 4. *R. obovatä*. 5. *Petunga Roxburghii*.

Bowieänä Pa. yel. S. Ev. S. Brazil 1815
 latifölä, 1 White 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1733
 longiflöra, 2 White 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1818
 macranthä, 3 Cræcol. S. Ev. S. Leone 1506
 parviflöra White 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1813
 pubescens, 4 White 7, S. Ev. S. Peru 1820
 racemösa, 5 Grn. wht. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1820
 rotundifölä White 7, S. Ev. S. Peru 1820
 sinensis White 7, G. Ev. S. China 1818

RANCÜCÜLÜS, Linn. From *rana*, a frog; many of the species are found in moist places frequented by that reptile. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. Many of the plants belonging to this extensive genus are well worth the cultivator's care, and they have long been favourites with the florist. The aquatic kinds require to be grown in water. The grumose-rooted species will thrive in any common soil, and in any situation; they are increased by offsets from the roots, or by seeds. *R. asiaticus* and its varieties should be grown in good fresh loam and well-rotted cow-dung; the tubers should be planted in October or March; in the former month, they will require to be slightly protected in bad weather. Seeds selected from the best semi-double varieties, sown early in October, and kept growing during the winter, will flower the next season; these latter may also be increased by dividing the roots. These plants are mostly poisonous. *Synonymes*: 1. *R. polyanthemos*. 2. *aveus, villosus*. 3. *pyrenæus*. 4. *Thomasi*. 5. *sericeus*. 6. *apifolius*. 7. *mouspeliacus*. 8. *polyanthemos*. 9. *aveus, villosus*. 10. *rigidus, circinatus*. 11. *puceadanifolius*. 12. *pyreneus, plantagineus*. 13. *aconitifolius*. 14. *muricatus, brasiliensis*. 15. *Brey-nianus*.

aconitifölä White 5, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. . . 1596
 crassicaulis White 5, H. Her. P. Europe
 hümilis White 5, H. Her. P. Europe
 seris Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Britain
 albüs White 6, H. Her. P.
 multifidüs, 1 Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Europe
 pienüs Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Britain
 sylvaticüs Yellow 6, H. Her. P. France
 alpestris White 7, H. Her. P. Scotland
 amplexicaulis White 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . 1633
 angulätis Yellow 5, H. Tu. P. Naples 1822
 angustifölä White 5, H. Her. P. Granada 1822
 apifölä Wht. red 6, H. Her. P. Bonaria 1816
 aquatilis White 6, H. Aq. P. Britain
 peltätüs White 6, H. Aq. P. Britain
 arcticüs Yellow 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827
 asiaticüs Varieg. 5, H. Tu. P. Levant 1596
 sanguinèüs Scarlet 5, H. Tu. P. Syria
 tenuifölä White 5, H. Tu. P. Greece
 auricömä Yellow 5, H. Her. P. Britain
 bonariënsis Yellow 6, H. P. N. Amer. 1817
 bracteatä Yellow 5, H. Tu. P. Pyrenees
 flör-plenö Yellow 5, H. Tu. P.
 ochroleucüs Pa. yel. 8, H. Tu. P. England
 brevicaulis Yellow 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827
 brevifölä Yellow 6, H. Tu. P. Naples 1824
 Brey-nianüs, 2 Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1318
 brütüs Yellow 5, H. Her. P. Italy 1823
 bulbösus Yellow 5, H. Tu. P. Britain
 bullatüs Yellow 5, H. Tu. P. S. Eur. 1640
 flör-plenö Yellow 5, H. Tu. P. S. Eur. 1640
 grandiförte Yellow 5, H. Tu. P. S. Eur. 1640
 bupleuröidüs Yellow 5, H. Her. P. Portugal 1826

| LAN | RAN | RAP | RED |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------|------|
| cardiophyllus . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Her. P. Canada . . . | 1829 |
| casabifida . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1794 |
| caucasicus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . | 1820 |
| chamaphyllus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Tu. P. Portugal . . . | |
| chius . . . | Yellow | 6. H. A. Archipel. . . | 1827 |
| ciutarius . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. Siberia . . . | 1818 |
| cornuæfolius . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. Teneriffe . . . | 1826 |
| crasicevillus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1827 |
| crenatis . . . | White | 6. H. Her. P. Hungary . . . | 1818 |
| creticus . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. Candia . . . | 1658 |
| macrophyllus . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Her. P. Teneriffe . . . | 1658 |
| Cymalaria . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1824 |
| dissectus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . | 1818 |
| Eschscholtzii . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1827 |
| fascicularis . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | |
| Flammula . . . | Yellow | 8. H. Her. P. Britain . . . | |
| filiformis . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Ev. Cr. N. Amer. . . | 1823 |
| frigidus . . . | Pa. yel. | 6. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1827 |
| fumarifolius . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. . . | |
| garganicus . . . | Yellow | 8. H. Tu. P. Naples . . . | 1832 |
| glaberrimus . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1827 |
| glaciatis . . . | White | 7. H. Her. P. Lapland . . . | |
| gonioides . . . | White | 6. H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . | 1819 |
| Gouan, 3 . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . | 1818 |
| gracilis . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. Archipel. . . | 1818 |
| gramineus . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Her. P. Wales . . . | |
| florè-plenò . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Her. P. . . | |
| phoenicifolius . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Her. P. Europe . . . | |
| grandifolius . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Cappad. . . | |
| gregarius, 4 . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. Italy . . . | 1817 |
| heriscoides . . . | White | 6. H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | |
| hirtus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. N. Zeal. . . | 1820 |
| hispidus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1810 |
| hybridus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Tu. P. Austria . . . | 1820 |
| hyperboreus . . . | Yellow | 5. H. De. Cr. N. Eur. . . | 1820 |
| ilyricus, 5 . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. S. Eur. . . | 1596 |
| isopyroides . . . | White | 6. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1818 |
| lacerus . . . | White | 5. H. Her. P. S. France . . . | 1821 |
| lanuginosus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Eur. . . | 1823 |
| lappaceus . . . | Yellow | 6. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . | 1822 |
| lapponicus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Ev. Cr. Lapland . . . | 1827 |
| Lingua . . . | Yellow | 7. H. Her. P. Britain . . . | |
| millefoliatus . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. Sicily . . . | 1820 |
| grandiflorus . . . | Yellow | 4. H. Tu. P. Naples . . . | 1833 |
| monspeliacus . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. S. France . . . | |
| cuneatus, 6 . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. S. Eur. . . | |
| rotundifolius, 7 . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. S. Eur. . . | |
| montanus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Lapland . . . | 1775 |
| napellifolius . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Turkey . . . | 1822 |
| nemorosus, 8 . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . | 1810 |
| pauciflorus, 9 . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . | 1819 |
| nivalis . . . | Yellow | 7. H. Her. P. Lapland . . . | 1775 |
| obtusifolius . . . | White | 6. H. Aq. P. England . . . | |
| oxypermus . . . | Pa. yel. | 5. H. Tu. P. Caucasus . . . | 1822 |
| pallidus . . . | Pa. yel. | 6. H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . | |
| pantothrix . . . | White | 6. H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | |
| crenifolia, 10 . . . | White | 7. H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | |
| auriculata . . . | White | 6. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1769 |
| parnisifolius . . . | White | 5. H. Tu. P. Hungary . . . | 1805 |
| pedatus . . . | Yellow | 4. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1827 |
| pedatifidus . . . | Yellow | 7. H. A. S. Eur. . . | 1800 |
| Philonotis . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Her. P. Piedmont . . . | 1819 |
| plantagineus, 12 . . . | White | 6. H. Her. P. Alps . . . | 1769 |
| platanifolius . . . | White | 5. H. Her. P. Galm. Eur. . . | 1596 |
| florè-plenò, 13 . . . | White | 6. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . | 1820 |
| plebeius . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Aq. P. Hungary . . . | 1819 |
| polypyllus . . . | Yellow | 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1827 |
| Purshii . . . | Yellow | 4. H. Her. P. Lapland . . . | 1810 |
| pygmaeus . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . | 1807 |
| pyrenæus . . . | White | 6. H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . | 1818 |
| bupleuifolius . . . | White | 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1827 |
| recurvatus . . . | Yellow | 7. H. De. Cr. Britain . . . | |
| repens . . . | Yellow | 7. H. De. Cr. Britain . . . | |
| florè-plenò . . . | Yellow | 8. H. Ev. Cr. Britain . . . | |
| repans . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1825 |
| rhomboideus . . . | Yellow | 7. H. Her. P. Portugal . . . | 1825 |
| rufulus . . . | Yellow | 7. H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1759 |
| rutæfolius . . . | White | 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1827 |
| Sabini . . . | Yellow | 4. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1822 |
| salsuginosus . . . | Yellow | 5. H. A. Britain . . . | |
| scleratis . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. Hungary . . . | 1817 |
| scutatus . . . | White | 6. H. Her. P. Piedmont . . . | 1819 |
| sessiliflorus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. A. N. Holl. . . | |
| Stewartii . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Volhonia . . . | 1819 |
| Thóræ . . . | Yellow | 5. H. Tu. P. Austria . . . | 1710 |
| tomentosus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1820 |
| tripartitus . . . | White | 6. H. Aq. P. Europe . . . | |
| trilobus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. A. Greece . . . | 1818 |
| tuberculatus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. A. Tauria . . . | 1817 |
| tuberosus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Tu. P. Pyrenees . . . | 1820 |
| uliginosus . . . | Yellow | 6. H. A. Teneiffe . . . | 1826 |
| ventricosus, 14 . . . | Yellow | 6. H. A. Brazil . . . | |
| Villarsii, 15 . . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1819 |
| abortivus, affinis, arvensis, Flammulæ ovatis, F. serratis, hirsutus, Hornemanni, laciniatus, margylicus, muricatis, M. carolinus, M. creticus, nodiflorus, N. dentatus, obtusifolius, ophioglossifolius, ovalis, | | | |
| paludosus, parviflorus, parvulus, pennsylvanicus, polyanthemus, Schlechtendalii, trifolius. | | | |
| RAPE , see <i>Brassicæ Rtp.</i> | | | |
| RAPHANUS , Linn. From <i>ra</i> , quickly, and <i>phainomai</i> , to appear; in allusion to the speedy germination of the seeds. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . The familiarity of the culture of this truly useful genus to every person, renders any observation on this subject unnecessary. Synonymes: 1. <i>R. orbicularis</i> . 2. <i>R. chinensis</i> . | | | |
| caudatus . . . | Wht. pur. | 7. H. A. Java . . . | 1815 |
| Lindstr. . . | Yellow | 6. H. Her. P. Italy . . . | 1820 |
| sativus . . . | Wht. pur. | 5. H. A. China . . . | 1548 |
| albiss 1, grisæus, nigèr, oblongus, oleiferus 2, radiculis, rotundus, vulgaris. | | | |
| rostratus . . . | Purplish | 7. H. A. Persia . . . | 1823 |
| maritimus, Raphanistrum, R. florè-âbb, R. florè-flavus, R. purpuræcens. | | | |
| RAPHÉ , in seeds, the channel of vessels which connects the calaza with the hilum; in umbelliferous plants, the line of junction, of the two halves of which their fruit is composed. | | | |
| RAPHIOLÉPIS , Lindley. From <i>raphis</i> , a needle, and <i>lepis</i> , a scale; referring to the narrow subulate bractæ. Linn. 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Pomaceæ</i> . A genus of some interest, the species of which will, we have no doubt, prove tolerably hardy. They grow freely in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and may be propagated by cuttings, placed in sand, under a glass. Synonymes: 1. <i>Cratagus indica</i> . 2. <i>R. indica</i> . | | | |
| India, 1 . . . | White | 6. F. Ev. S. China . . . | 1806 |
| plumestemon, 2 . . . | White | 6. F. Ev. S. China . . . | 1813 |
| rubra . . . | White | 6. F. Ev. S. China . . . | 1808 |
| salsifolia . . . | White | 6. F. Ev. S. China . . . | 1820 |
| RAPISTRUM , Boerhaave. From <i>rapa</i> , the rape; resembling in the leaves. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Plants of no interest; increased by division of the roots, or by seeds. Synonymes: 1. <i>Myagrum orientale</i> . 2. <i>M. perenne</i> , <i>Cakile perennis</i> . 3. <i>C. rugosa</i> , <i>M. rugosum</i> — <i>R. orientale</i> 1, <i>perenne</i> 2, <i>rugosum</i> 3. | | | |
| RASPAILIA , Brongniart. In honour of M. Raspail, a French botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bruniaceæ</i> . An interesting shrub, requiring to be grown in a sandy peat soil; and increased by cuttings of the young wood, planted in sand, under a glass. Synonyme: 1. <i>Brunia microphylla</i> . | | | |
| microphylla, 1 . . . | White | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1804 |
| RASPBERRY , see <i>Rubus Idæus</i> . | | | |
| RATARIDA , Rafinesque. Meaning not known. Linn. 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . This is a very desirable genus for the flower border. For culture and propagation, see <i>Rudbeckia</i> . Synonyme: 1. <i>Rudbeckia columnaris</i> . | | | |
| columnaris . . . | Yellow | 8. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1811 |
| pulcherrima . . . | Red yel. | 8. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1835 |
| RAT POISON , see <i>Chaillitid toxicaria</i> . | | | |
| RATTLENAKE FERN , see <i>Botrychium virginicum</i> . | | | |
| RATTLENAKE ROOT , see <i>Polygonâ Senegâ</i> . | | | |
| RAUWOLFIA , Linn. In honour of Leonhard Rauwolf, M.D., a botanical traveller. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceæ</i> . These plants thrive in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| canescens . . . | Pink | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . | 1759 |
| nitida . . . | White | 8. S. Ev. T. Spain . . . | 1752 |
| ternifolia . . . | White | 5. S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| tomentosa . . . | White | 7. S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1823 |
| REAUUMURIA , Linn. In honour of René A. Ferchault de Reaumur, a famous French entomologist. Linn. 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Reaumuriaceæ</i> . Very beautiful shrubs, of simple culture; they thrive best in sandy loam and peat, and are readily propagated by cuttings, taken from the young wood, and placed under a glass. Synonymes: 1. <i>R. linifolia</i> , <i>Hypericum alternifolium</i> . | | | |
| hypericoides, 1 . . . | Purple | 8. F. Ev. S. Serbia . . . | 1800 |
| vermiculata . . . | Pink | 6. F. Ev. S. Sicily . . . | 1823 |
| RECEPTACLE , that part of the fructification which supports the other parts. | | | |
| RECESSES , the bays, or sinuses of lobed leaves. | | | |
| RECURRENT , prostrate, lying flat. | | | |
| RED BAY , see <i>Laurus carolinensis</i> . | | | |
| RED CEDAR , see <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> . | | | |
| RED GUM-TREE , see <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> . | | | |

| RED | REN | REN | RES |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| RED LAC, see <i>Rhus succedanea</i> . | | | |
| RED NIGHTSHADE, see <i>Erycá Haliacábá</i> . | | | |
| RED OSIER, see <i>Sáliz rábrá</i> . | | | |
| REDOÚTĀ. Named by Ventenat, in honour of P. J. Redouté, a celebrated French botanical artist. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceæ</i> . This shrub grows in peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings planted in sand or loam, under a glass, in heat; it may also be raised from seed sown in the usual way. | | | |
| heterophyllá . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1822 | | | |
| RKD SAUNDERS-WOOD, see <i>Pterocarpus santalinúá</i> . | | | |
| RED WATER-TREE, see <i>Erythraëum</i> . | | | |
| RED WOOD, see <i>Ceanothús</i> . | | | |
| RKD WOOD, see <i>Rhámniás Erythroxylón</i> . | | | |
| RED WOOD, see <i>Melhániú Erythroxylón</i> . | | | |
| REED, see <i>Phragmites</i> . | | | |
| REED-UPON-REED, see <i>Calamagrostis effusá</i> . | | | |
| REEVÉSĀ. Named by Lindley, in compliment to John Reeves, Esq., F.L.S., of Canton, from whom the botany of China has received material assistance, and to whom our gardens are indebted for many of their fairest ornaments. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceæ</i> . This very handsome shrub may be referred to the greenhouse species of <i>Sterculia</i> , for culture and propagation. | | | |
| thyrsoidéá . . . White . . . 1, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1826 | | | |
| REFRIGERANT, producing coolness. | | | |
| REHMÁNNĀ, <i>Líbosc</i> . Not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> . The flowers of this plant are large, but their colour so much destroys the effect of their magnitude, that the plant is, on that account, more curious than ornamental. Though hardy, it will succeed best in a cool greenhouse or frame, planted in any common soil, and is propagated by cuttings. | | | |
| ehinénisá . . . Dingy . . . H. Her. P. China . . . 1835 | | | |
| REICHĀRDĀ, <i>Reich</i> . In honour of John James Reichard, a celebrated botanist and author. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . For the culture and propagation of this ornamental tree, see <i>Poinciana</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Casalpinia ligulata</i> . | | | |
| hexapétálá, 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1824 | | | |
| RELĀNĀYĀ, <i>L'Heritier</i> . In honour of the Rev. Richard Relhan, author of "Flora Cantabrigiensis." <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . For the culture of these ornamental plants, see <i>Athanasia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Athanasia genitifolia</i> . 2. <i>Leysera ericoides</i> . | | | |
| genitifoliá, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823 | | | |
| lateriflorá . . . Yellow . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823 | | | |
| palacéá, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818 | | | |
| pángnis . . . Yellow . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 | | | |
| squarrosá . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 | | | |
| REMĪRĒĀ, <i>Aublét</i> . Its name in Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceæ</i> . A plant of no value; it is increased by seeds or divisions— <i>R. maritímá</i> . | | | |
| RENANTHĒRĀ, <i>Loureiro</i> . From <i>ren</i> , a kidney, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther; in allusion to the kidney or reniform shape of the anthers or pollen-masses. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . <i>R. coccinea</i> is a truly splendid plant. The flowers are produced on a lateral loose panicle; the sepals are of a pale scarlet, obscurely and irregularly blotched; the petals are marked with yellow bands on a beautiful scarlet ground; the labellum is yellow and scarlet. The plant will succeed in peat mixed with broken potsherd, carefully placed about the roots, so as to ensure a safe drainage; but the best way of growing it, is to plant it in <i>sphagnum</i> or <i>hypnum</i> moss, cut short and packed close about the roots, with a quantity of broken potsherd to act as a drainage. Any of the young branches taken off and potted in moss will soon make plants, which succeed well in any place where a strong heat and an abundance of moisture is kept up; when the plant has attained a good size, about the height of six feet, it should be placed in a house where the heat is from 65 to 70 degrees, and kept perfectly free from moisture, except what arises from watering and occasional syringing. The whole of the plant should be as near the glass and as much exposed to the sun as possible; and to prevent the leaves from shrivelling too much, it may be occasionally syringed in the afternoon. After being in this house two or three | | | |
| months, the flower spikes will make their appearance; when the flowers are expanded, the plant should be removed to a cool house, and placed in a light situation: it will there continue in perfection for a great length of time. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Aerides arachnites</i> . | | | |
| arachnités, 1 . . . Brn. pur. . . S. Epi. Japan . . . 1793 | | | |
| coccinósá . . . Scar. or. . . 8, S. Epi. Co. China . . . 1816 | | | |
| RENĒĀLMĀYĀ, <i>R. Brown</i> . In honour of P. and M. L. Rénéalmé, the first a famous French physician, and the other a botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Fridaceæ</i> . These plants may be referred to <i>Alpinia</i> , for culture and propagation. | | | |
| grandiflorá . . . White . . . 4, G. Her. P. N. Zeal. . . 1822 | | | |
| paniculátá . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | | |
| pulchellá . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | | |
| RENIFORM, kidney-shaped. | | | |
| REPAD, a leaf is said to be repad when its margin is undulated, and unequally dilated. | | | |
| REPLICATE, folded back. | | | |
| REPANT, creeping and rooting. | | | |
| REQUIĒNTĀ, <i>Decandolle</i> . In honour of M. Requien, a botanist of Avignon. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . This plant should be grown in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and young cuttings will strike if planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. The glass must be occasionally taken off and wiped, to prevent damp. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Pedalyria obovata</i> . | | | |
| obovátá, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Senegal . . 1825 | | | |
| RESĒĀYĀ, <i>Linn</i> . From <i>resedo</i> , to calm or appease; the Latins considered its application useful in external bruises. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Resedaceæ</i> . The Mignonette is an old and universal favourite, on account of the very pleasant odour emitted by the flowers. In summer it merely requires the treatment of other hardy annuals; but to obtain flowering plants through the winter and spring months, two other sowings must be made; to obtain flowering plants from December to March, the seeds should be sown about the middle of July upon a light, rich, open border, and the plants potted before the frost sets in, plunged in old tan or ashes, and covered by a frame, which should front the west. Those to flower from March to June, should be sown in pots not later than the third week in August, and treated in a manner similar to the November sowing. The third, or spring crop to succeed the last, may be sown about the middle of February; these should be placed in a frame in a gentle heat, and the plants thus obtained will be in perfection by the end of May. The suffruticose species may be increased by cuttings or seeds. | | | |
| albá . . . Apetal . . . 7, H. . . B. S. Eur. . . 1596 | | | |
| bipinnátá . . . Apetal . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1816 | | | |
| chinénisá . . . Yel. grn. . . 6, H. . . A. China . . . 1819 | | | |
| fruticulósá . . . Apetal . . . 9, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1794 | | | |
| lævigátá . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. . . B. Egypt . . . 1828 | | | |
| linifoliá . . . Yel. grn. . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1819 | | | |
| litéá . . . Apetal . . . 7, H. . . B. Britain . . . | | | |
| luteólá . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. . . A. Britain . . . | | | |
| mediterránéá . . . Apetal . . . 8, H. . . A. Palestine . . . 1791 | | | |
| myriophyllá . . . Wht. vel. . . 7, H. . . B. Italy . . . 1823 | | | |
| odorátá . . . Apetal . . . 8, H. . . A. Italy . . . 1752 | | | |
| frutescens . . . Apetal . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Egypt . . . 1752 | | | |
| Phyteumá . . . Apetal . . . 8, H. . . A. S. Eur. . . 1752 | | | |
| pruinósá . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. Her. P. Egypt . . . 1824 | | | |
| ramosifimá . . . Apetal . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1816 | | | |
| scopariá . . . Apetal . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . . 1815 | | | |
| sessimoidés . . . Apetal . . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1767 | | | |
| undátá . . . Apetal . . . 7, H. . . B. Spain . . . 1739 | | | |
| <i>R. canescens, crispátá, dipetálá, glaucá, saxatilis, virescens.</i> | | | |
| RESOLVENT, having the power to dissolve. | | | |
| RESTHARROW, see <i>Onónis</i> . | | | |
| REŚTĪŌ, <i>Linn</i> . From <i>restis</i> , cord; used as cord at the Cape of Good Hope. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Restiaceæ</i> . These plants grow in any common soil, and are increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Calorophus elongatus</i> . | | | |
| austrális . . . Apetal . . . 5, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| fastigiátús . . . Apetal . . . 5, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| gracilis . . . Apetal . . . 5, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| lateriflorús, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| paniculátús . . . Apetal . . . 5, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1824 | | | |
| tectorúm . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1793 | | | |
| tetraphyllús . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. V. D. L. . . 1825 | | | |
| vaginátús . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1820 | | | |
| virgátús . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1824 | | | |

| RES | RHA | RHA | RHI |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| RESUPINATE, lying on the back. | | glandulösus . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1785 | |
| RETANILLÄ, <i>Decandolle</i> . Its Peruvian name. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnacea</i> . Small evergreens, thriving in loam and peat, and propagated by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Colletia Ephedra</i> . 2. <i>Colletia obcordata</i> . | | hybridus . . . Green . . . H. De. S. | |
| Ephedra, 1 . . . Green . . . F. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1823 | | igefortius . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1683 | |
| obcordata, 2 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1822 | | integrifolius . . . Green . . . G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . . 1822 | |
| RATICULÄRIÄ, <i>Bulliard</i> . From <i>reticulum</i> , a net; appearance. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . These species are found upon rotten sticks, leaves, &c.— <i>R. argenteä, minutä, olivaceä</i> . | | lanceolätus . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812 | |
| RATICULATED, netted, resembling a net. | | latifolius . . . Green . . . 7, H. De. S. Azores . . . 1778 | |
| RETRACTED, bent backwards. | | leycioides . . . Grn. yel. 11, H. De. S. Spain . . . 1752 | |
| RETROGRADE, usually applied to hairs when they are bent back or down, instead of forward, or up. | | arragonensis . . . Grn. yel. 10, H. De. S. Arragon . . . 1752 | |
| RETUSE, appearing as if bitten off at the end. | | saxatilis . . . Green . . . H. De. S. | |
| RÉTZIÄ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Anders Johan Retzius, professor of natural history in the University of Lund; author of "Observations on Botany." <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Retziaceae</i> . This plant thrives in any light soil; and cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass. | | microphyllus . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1823 | |
| apicätä . . . Brown . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | | oleoides . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. S. Spain . . . 1752 | |
| REVOLUTE, rolled back: usually applied to the edges of leaves. | | Pallasiä H. De. S. Russia . . . 1838 | |
| RHABDOCHLÖÄ, <i>Beauvois</i> . From <i>rhabdos</i> , a twig, and <i>chloa</i> , grass. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Pretty annuals, growing in any light soil; and increased by seed. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Chloris cruciata</i> . 2. <i>Chloris poaeformis</i> , <i>Cynosurus virgatus</i> . | | primoides . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1778 | |
| cruciatä, 1 Apetal . . . 7, Grass. W. Ind. . . . 1818 | | pubescens . . . Pa. yel. . . 5, H. Ev. S. France . . . 1817 | |
| muconätä Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . . . 1820 | | pumilus, 3 . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. De. S. Carniola . . . 1752 | |
| virgätä, 2 Apetal . . . 7, Grass. W. Ind. . . . 1820 | | püsillus 5, H. De. S. Naples . . . 1823 | |
| RHAGADIÖLÖS, <i>Tournefort</i> . From <i>rhagas</i> , a slit; in allusion to the divisions of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Annuals of no interest; increased by seed in any common soil. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>R. lapsanoides</i> , <i>Lapsana Rhagadiolus</i> . 2. <i>Kalpinia linearis</i> — <i>R. edulis</i> 1, <i>Kalpinä</i> 2, <i>stellätus</i> . | | rupstris Green . . . 5, H. De. S. Europe . . . 1752 | |
| RHAGÖDIÄ, <i>R. Broen</i> . From <i>rhas</i> , a berry; its principal distinction. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> . Interesting plants, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat; and increasing readily by cuttings, placed under a glass. | | saxatilis Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1752 | |
| Billardiäri . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | spatulifolius . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. Surinam . . . 1838 | |
| hasätä Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1803 | | surinamensis . . . Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. S. Surinam . . . 1820 | |
| nütans Grn. yel. . . 8, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . 1820 | | tetragonüs . . . Green . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 | |
| paraböfä Grn. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 | | Theczäns . . . Green . . . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . . | |
| RHÄNNÖS, <i>Linn.</i> From the Celtic <i>rhan</i> , signifying a tuft of branches. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceae</i> . The plants belonging to this genus are mostly valued on account of their foliage. The stove and greenhouse kinds are easily grown in any light soil; and increase readily by cuttings under a glass. The hardy kinds grow in any common soil, and are usually propagated by layers and seeds. The plants and berries possess very strong purgative qualities. The juice of the berries of <i>R. catharticus</i> is sold under the name of syrup of buckthorn; the French berries of the shops is the juice of the unripe fruit of the same species, and is used for dyeing Turkey or Morocco leather yellow. The wood of <i>R. dahuricus</i> is red, and is known to the Russians by the name of sandal-wood. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>R. Clusii</i> . 2. <i>R. Willdenovianus</i> . 3. <i>R. rupestris</i> . 4. <i>R. pumilus</i> . 5. <i>R. pumilus</i> . | | tinetorius . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. S. Hungary . . . 1820 | |
| alaternüs . . . Green . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1629 | | valentinüs, 4 . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. S. T. Eur. . . 1816 | |
| angustifolia, 1 . . Green . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1629 | | virgätüs . . . Green . . . 6, H. De. S. Nepal . . . 1820 | |
| balearica . . . Green . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . | | Wulfenii, 5 . . . Green . . . 7, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1758 | |
| fol. argenteis . . Green . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . | | | |
| fol. ardis . . . Green . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . | | | |
| fol. maculätis . . Green . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . | | | |
| hispanica . . . Green . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . | | | |
| alnifolius . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1778 | | | |
| alpinus . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. S. Switzerl. . . 1752 | | | |
| buxifolius . . . Green . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Numidia . . . 1820 | | | |
| cardiocarpus H. Ev. S. . . . 1832 | | | |
| carolinianus . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1819 | | | |
| catharticus . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. S. England . . . | | | |
| hydriceus . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. T. C. G. H. . . | | | |
| setifolius . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | | | |
| crenulatüs . . . Grn. yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . . 1778 | | | |
| dahuricus . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. S. Dauria . . . 1817 | | | |
| Erythroxylon . . . Yel. grn. . . 7, H. De. S. Siberia . . . 1823 | | | |
| angustissimum H. De. S. Caucasus . . . | | | |
| Frängülä White . . . 5, H. De. S. Britain . . . | | | |
| angustifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . | | | |
| franguloides . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1810 | | | |
| | | RAHÄPIS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>rhapis</i> , a needle; alluding to the acute awns of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceae</i> . Dwarfish palms, thriving well in sandy loam; and increasing by suckers from the roots. | |
| | | arundinacea . . . Green . . . 9, Palm. Carolina . . . 1765 | |
| | | flabelliformis . . Green . . . 8, Palm. China . . . 1774 | |
| | | RHÄPONTICÄ, <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>rha</i> , rhubarb, and <i>Ponticus</i> , of Pontus. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . These plants will grow in any common soil, and may be readily increased by divisions. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Centaurea Rhapsontica</i> . 2. <i>C. Rhapsontica</i> . | |
| | | Pallasiä, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1818 | |
| | | pülchrä H. B. Caucasus . . . 1837 | |
| | | scariösa, 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1640 | |
| | | lyratä Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819 | |
| | | uniöforä Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1796 | |
| | | RHEEDIÄ, In honour of Henry Rheede Van Draeckstein, author of <i>Hortus Malabaricus</i> , in ten vols. folio. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Guttiferae</i> . This very handsome, broad-leaved tree, will grow in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. | |
| | | javänicä S. Ev. T. Java . . . 1826 | |
| | | RHEÜM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>rha</i> , the Wolga; the first plants were brought from its banks. <i>Linn.</i> 9, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Polygonaceae</i> . The culture and uses of the Rhubarb are well known. The plants all thrive well in a rich loamy soil; and are increased by divisions of the roots, or by seed. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>R. Emodi</i> . | |
| | | australä, 1 . . . Purple . . . H. Fu. P. Nepal . . . 1823 | |
| | | austriacüm . . . White . . . 5, H. Fu. P. Austria . . . 1800 | |
| | | caespitüm . . . White . . . 5, H. Fu. P. Russia . . . 1817 | |
| | | compactüm . . . Wht. grn. . . 5, H. Fu. P. Tartary . . . 1758 | |
| | | crispüm White . . . 5, H. Fu. P. . . 1800 | |
| | | fenesträtüm . . . White . . . 5, H. Fu. P. . . 1780 | |
| | | hybridüm . . . Wht. grn. . . 5, H. Fu. P. Asia . . . 1778 | |
| | | leucorhizüm . . . Striped . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1827 | |
| | | nütans White . . . 5, H. Fu. P. Siberia . . . 1800 | |
| | | palmätüm . . . Wht. grn. . . 6, H. Fu. P. Bucharia . . . 1763 | |
| | | Rhapsonticüm . . Wht. grn. . . 5, H. Fu. P. Asia . . . 1873 | |
| | | Ribes Wht. grn. . . 5, H. Fu. P. Levant . . . 1724 | |
| | | sibiricüm White . . . 5, H. Fu. P. Siberia . . . 1800 | |
| | | tataricüm Wht. grn. . . 5, H. Fu. P. Tartary . . . 1793 | |
| | | undulätüm . . . Wht. grn. . . 5, H. Fu. P. China . . . 1734 | |
| | | RHËXIÄ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>rhexis</i> , a rupture; from its astringent qualities, it is supposed to cure ruptures. <i>Linn.</i> 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</i> . This is a genus of very elegant plants when in flower. The plants grow best in a bed of peat soil, but are sometimes grown in pots in the same kind of soil. They are readily increased by division at the root. | |
| | | angustifolia . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812 | |
| | | clivosa Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1812 | |
| | | mariana Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759 | |
| | | rubellä Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823 | |
| | | virginicä Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759 | |
| | | RHINANTHÜS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>rhin</i> , a snout, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; alluding to the appearance of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . The seeds of the Yellow Rattle have only to be sown in a moist situation. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>R. Alectorolophus</i> , <i>Bartisia Trixago</i> , <i>Trixago rhinantha</i> . | |

| RHI | RHO | RHO | RHO |
|--|------------------------|---|-----|
| Alectorolophus . Yellow . 7, H. | A. Europe . . . 1820 | | |
| Crista-galli . Yellow . 7, H. | A. Britain . . . | | |
| major . . . Yellow . 7, H. | A. Britain . . . | | |
| Trixago, l. . . Yellow . 7, H. | A. Europe . . . 1800 | | |
| RHINOPETALUM, Fischer. From <i>rhin</i> , nose, <i>petalon</i> , petal; base of upper sepal. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliaceae.</i> For culture and propagation, refer to the hardy species of <i>Lilium</i> . | | | |
| Karelini . . . Pa. pk. spt. 1, H. Tu. P. Ural . . . | 1834 | | |
| RHIPIDOPENDRON, Willdenow. From <i>rhipsis</i> , a fan, and <i>dendron</i> , a tree; in allusion to the growth. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliaceae.</i> This genus may be referred to the <i>Aloes</i> for culture and propagation. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>R. distichum</i> , <i>Aloe plicatilis</i> . | | | |
| placitell, 1 . . . Rea . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Africa . . . | 1723 | | |
| majus . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Africa . . . | 1723 | | |
| RHIPSALIS, Hanworth. From <i>rhipsis</i> , a willow branch; in allusion to the flexible branches. <i>Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cactaceae.</i> The plants of this genus are more singular than beautiful. A light vegetable soil, mixed with a little brick rubbish, suits them best; and they are readily increased by cuttings. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Cactus pendula</i> . 2. <i>C. Junalis</i> . | | | |
| Casethi, l . . . Yellow . 9, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1758 | | |
| cerasifolia . . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1829 | | |
| fasciculata . . . Grsh. wht. . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. Is. | 1817 | | |
| grandiflora, 2 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1818 | | |
| Hookeriana . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | | | |
| mesembryanthoides White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1817 | | |
| parviflora . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1800 | | |
| salicornioides . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1817 | | |
| RHIZOCONTIA, Decandolle. From <i>rhiza</i> , a root, and <i>kteino</i> , to destroy; the name is applied in consequence of its destroying the roots upon which it grows. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> This species is found on <i>Colchicum</i> and the roots of the <i>Crocus</i> — <i>R. Crocorum</i> . | | | |
| RHIZOMA , applied to roots which spread under ground, similar to those of the <i>Iris</i> . | | | |
| RHIZOMORPHIA, Roth. From <i>rhiza</i> , a root, and <i>morphe</i> , form; the appearance of the plants. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> The species of this genus are found beneath bark and in cellars— <i>R. divergens</i> , <i>medullaris</i> , <i>subcorticilis</i> , <i>subterranea</i> . | | | |
| RHIZOPHYLLA, Linn. From <i>rhiza</i> , a root, and <i>phoros</i> , to bear; the branches of this tree throw out roots very freely, which descend into the mud; consequently, every branch being supported by its own roots, one tree may, in this manner, extend over a considerable space. <i>Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Rhizophoraceae.</i> The Mangrove may be tried in loam and sand, well mixed, and kept moist by the frequent application of salted water. It is difficult, if not altogether impossible, to cultivate it in this country. | | | |
| Mangle . . . Pa. yel. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . | 1820 | | |
| RHIZOPHOBON, Trinius. From <i>rhiza</i> , a root, and <i>pogon</i> , a beard. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> This species is found by the waysides. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Lycoperdon gibbosum</i> — <i>R. albula</i> . | | | |
| RHODANTHE, Lindley. From <i>rhodon</i> , a rose, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in allusion to the colour of the flower-heads. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae.</i> This is one of the most delightful annuals ever introduced to our collections. To obtain flowering plants in March, the seed should be sown in August, in a compost of decayed leaf-soil and light maiden earth, in equal parts, having the pots well drained. The seed-pots should not be placed in a lower temperature than 60 nor ever higher than 80 degrees. The earth should never be allowed to become too dry, taking care to apply water of a temperature nearly equal to that of the house. They will require several shifts previous to flowering; at the two last, viz. those in January and March, decayed manure should be substituted for leaf mould, and a small portion of white sand added to the compost; a second sowing should be made in October and treated as the first, and they will flower beautifully the following May; and if a final sowing is effected in March, the plants will be ready to plant out in the flower-garden in May or June, where they will flower during the autumnal months. After the plants raised from any of the sowings have been potted, they should be removed to a much cooler house, and when pro- | | | |
| | | perly established, placed on some elevated situation near the glass. Seed should be obtained from the plants grown in the greenhouse. | |
| Mangleli . . . Ro. yel. . 6, G. | A. S. River . . . 1832 | | |
| RHODIOLA, see Sedium. | | | |
| RHODODENDRON, Linn. From <i>rhodon</i> , a rose, and <i>dendron</i> , a tree; because of the appearance of the terminal bunches of flowers. <i>Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Ericaceae.</i> The <i>Rhododendron</i> is decidedly one of the finest of all known genera, containing some of the most handsome, elegant, and showy shrubs; all of which are admirably adapted either for ornamenting the greenhouse or shrubbery, or for planting singly on lawns. Peat soil is most suitable to these plants, but they may also be grown in very sandy loam, or vegetable mould. Propagation may be effected by layers or seeds; if the latter mode be preferred, the seeds must be sown early in spring, in flat pans, filled with peat soil, and the seed covered very slightly over; the pans should then be set in a close frame till the plants make their appearance, taking care to water very slightly when the soil appears dry. The seedlings having attained to a sufficient height, so as to admit of their being drawn without fear of injury, should be removed into other pots or pans, using the same kind of mould. After this removal they should be kept in a close frame till fresh roots are produced, and they may then, by degrees, be hardened to the air. The small-wooded kinds may be also increased very freely by young cuttings, planted in sand under a glass. The tender kinds may be easily propagated by young cuttings torn off close to the stem, planted in sand and plunged in heat under a glass. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>R. aromatum</i> . 2. <i>R. cinnamomeum</i> . 3. <i>R. album</i> . 4. <i>R. Russeltianum</i> . 5. <i>R. Nobleanum</i> . 6. <i>R. officinale</i> . 7. <i>R. azaleoides</i> . 8. <i>R. myrtifolium</i> . 9. <i>R. obtusum</i> . 10. <i>R. indicum</i> Smithii, <i>Azalea indica</i> Smithii. 11. <i>R. Smithii</i> . 12. <i>Rhodora canadensis</i> . | | | |
| albiflorum . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1835 | | |
| alta-clerense . . . Crimson . 5, H. Ev. S. Eng. hyb. . . | | | |
| anthopogon, 1 . . . Purple . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1820 | | |
| arboresum . . . Scarlet . 5, F. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1820 | | |
| cinnamomeum, 2 . . . Purple . 6, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1820 | | |
| niveum, 3 . . . White . . . 3, H. Ev. T. Nepal . . . | 1817 | | |
| roseum . . . Rose . . . 4, H. Ev. T. Nepal . . . | 1817 | | |
| sanguineum . . . Scarlet . 4, H. Ev. T. Nepal . . . | 1817 | | |
| undulatum . . . Rich p. . 4, H. Ev. S. Eng. hyb. . . | 1829 | | |
| venustum . . . Pk. spot. . 3, H. Ev. S. Eng. hyb. . . | 1829 | | |
| barbatum . . . H. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1829 | | |
| campanulatum . . . Pa. pink . 5, F. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1825 | | |
| camthaticum . . . Purple . . . H. Ev. S. Kamt. . . | 1802 | | |
| catawbiense . . . Purple . 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1809 | | |
| Russellianum, 4 . . . Ht. ro. . 3, H. Ev. S. . . | 1829 | | |
| tigrinum . . . Ro. spot. . 3, H. Ev. S. Hybrid . . . | | | |
| Catesbeii . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1810 | | |
| caucasicum . . . Purple . 8, H. Ev. S. Caucasus . . . | 1803 | | |
| Nobleanum, 5 . . . Dp. red . 3, H. Ev. S. Hybrid . . . | 1832 | | |
| pulcherrimum . . . Pa. rose . 3, H. Ev. S. Hybrid . . . | 1832 | | |
| stramineum . . . Straw . . . 4, H. Ev. S. . . | | | |
| Chamaecistus . . . Pa. pur. . 5, H. Ev. S. Austria . . . | 1786 | | |
| chrysanthum, 6 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S. Siberia . . . | 1796 | | |
| dauricum . . . Purple . 3, H. Ev. S. Siberia . . . | 1780 | | |
| atroviridens . . . Purple . 3, H. Ev. S. Siberia . . . | | | |
| Ferreri . . . Lilac . . . 3, H. Ev. S. China . . . | 1829 | | |
| ferrugineum . . . Scarlet . 6, H. Ev. S. Switzerl. . . | 1752 | | |
| album . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Pyrenees . . . | 1830 | | |
| hybridum . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Ev. S. . . | | | |
| hirsutum . . . Scarlet . 6, H. Ev. S. Switzerl. . . | 1656 | | |
| variegatum . . . Scarlet . 6, H. Ev. S. . . | 1800 | | |
| lapponeicum . . . Crimson . 4, F. Ev. S. Lapland . . . | 1825 | | |
| lepidotum . . . Rose . . . F. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1829 | | |
| maximium . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1756 | | |
| album . . . White . . . 7, H. Ev. S. . . | | | |
| hybridum . . . Wht. pur. . 7, H. Ev. S. Hybrid . . . | 1830 | | |
| ponicum . . . Purple . 5, H. Ev. S. Gibraltar . . . | 1763 | | |
| azaleoides, 7 . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Hybrid . . . | 1820 | | |
| Lewii . . . White . . . H. Ev. S. Eng. hyb. . . | | | |
| myrtifolium, 8 . . . Purple . 5, H. Ev. S. Gibraltar . . . | 1763 | | |
| obtusum, 9 . . . Purple . 5, H. Ev. S. Armenia . . . | | | |
| odoratum . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Ev. S. . . | 1820 | | |
| pulchrum, 10 . . . Rose . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Eng. hyb. . . | 1827 | | |
| Smithii, 11 . . . Crimson . 9, H. Ev. S. Eng. hyb. . . | 1826 | | |
| punctatum . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1786 | | |
| majus . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Ev. S. . . | | | |
| purpureum . . . Purple . 7, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . | | | |
| Purshii . . . White . . . 7, H. Ev. S. N. Jersey . . . | 1811 | | |
| Rhodora, 12 . . . Pa. pur. . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . | 1767 | | |
| setosum . . . Purple . . . F. Ev. S. Nepal . . . | 1825 | | |
| RHODOMELA, Agardh. From <i>rhodon</i> , a rose, and <i>melos</i> , a limb, colour of the fronds. <i>Linn. 24, Or.</i> | | | |

8, Nat. Or. *Alga*. These plants are found in the ocean, on the sea-shore, &c.—*R. dentatā*, *lycopodioidēs*, *pinastroidēs*, *scorpioidēs*, *subfusā*.
RHODOMĒNĪ. From *rhodos*, red, and *hymen*, a membrane. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Alga*. The species of this genus, like those of the one immediately preceding, are found in the ocean, &c. *Synonymes:* 1. *Spharococcus bifidus*. 2. *S. ciliatus*. 3. *S. c. angustus*. 4. *S. c. jubatus*. 5. *S. c. palmatus*. 6. *S. c. spinosus*. 7. *S. cristatus*. 8. *S. laciniatus*. 9. *S. Palmetta*. 10. *S. reniformis*—*R. bifidus* 1, *ciliatus* 2, *C. angustus* 3, *C. jubatus* 4, *C. palmatus* 5, *C. spinosus* 6, *cristatus* 7, *laciniatus* 8, *Palmetta* 9, *polycarpa*, *reniformis* 10, *soboliferus*.

RHODRA, see *Rhododendron*.
RHOMB or **RHOMBOID**, like a Rhombus.
RHOMB-OVATE, } between rhomboid and egg-
RHOMBOID-OVATE, } shaped.

RHUBARB, see *Rheum*.
ROOTS, *Linn.* Derived from *rous*, in Greek, which is from *rhuad*, a Celtic word signifying red; alluding to the colour of the fruit and leaves of some species in autumn. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ*. The stove and greenhouse species will grow well in any common soil; and may be readily increased by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass; the stove species must be placed in heat. The hardy kinds are rather ornamental and well fitted for shrubberies; some are propagated by cuttings of the roots, and others by cuttings and layers. The juice of *R. radicans* and *Toxicodendron* is milky, stains black, and is extremely poisonous. *R. Coriaria* is powerfully astringent, and is used in tanning Turkey or Morocco leather. *Synonymes:* 1. *R. Bucku Amela*. 2. *R. lucida*. 3. *Laurus castica*. 4. *R. lucida*. 5. *spicata*. 6. *oxyacanthoides*. 7. *caroliniana elegans*. 8. *elongata*. 9. *theezans*. 10. *venenata*. 11. *janglandifolia*.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| acuminatā | F. Ev. S. | Nepal | 1820 |
| Amelā, i | H. De. S. | Nepal | |
| alatā | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1824 |
| albīdā | G. Ev. S. | Mogadore | 1816 |
| angustifoliā | Grnsh. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1714 |
| aromatīā | Yellow | H. De. S. | N. Amer. 1773 |
| stomatīā | Grn. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1800 |
| Burmānā, 2 | Grn. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1797 |
| castīcā, 3 | Grn. whit. | G. Ev. S. | Chile 1823 |
| Chavincalliā, 4 | White | G. Ev. S. | Mexico 1697 |
| chīnālā | G. Ev. S. | China | 1800 |
| ciliatā | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1816 |
| Commersoniā | S. Ev. T. | Brazil | 1810 |
| copallinā | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| copallinā | Grn. vel. | H. De. S. | N. Amer. 1688 |
| lucēanthā | Whitish | H. De. S. | N. Amer. |
| Coriariā | Grn. vel. | G. Ev. S. | E. Ind. 1640 |
| Cōrīnā | Pa. par. | H. De. S. | S. Ev. 1656 |
| crēnatā | Grn. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. |
| cuneatīfoliā | Grn. whit. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1816 |
| dentatā, 5 | Yelsh. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1793 |
| dipitatā | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| dioica, 6 | Grnsh. vel. | G. Ev. S. | Mogadore 1825 |
| dissectā | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| elegāns | Red | H. De. S. | N. Amer. 1726 |
| ellipticā | | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1818 |
| exclātā | | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1816 |
| frāgrāns | | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1824 |
| fraxīnīfoliā | | G. Ev. T. | Nepal 1820 |
| glābrā | Grn. vel. | H. De. S. | N. Amer. 1726 |
| coctēnā, 7 | Red | H. De. S. | N. Amer. |
| dioicā | Grnsh. | H. De. S. | N. Amer. |
| hermaphrodītā | Grnsh. | H. De. S. | N. Amer. |
| glāucā | Grn. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1821 |
| rhophyllā | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1800 |
| lucidā | Grn. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1789 |
| javāncē | White | G. Ev. T. | Java 1799 |
| lōvigatā, 8 | Yelsh. w. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1758 |
| lancēā | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1810 |
| lineatīfoliā | Creem. | G. Ev. S. | Cuba 1818 |
| lobatā | G. Ev. S. | Teneriffe | 1800 |
| lucidā | White | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1697 |
| Metopīum | S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. | 1823 |
| mīcranthā | Grnsh. w. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1818 |
| mīcronatā | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1824 |
| nervosā | Grnsh. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1800 |
| obliquā | S. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1825 |
| obscūrā | H. De. S. | Iberia | 1820 |
| Oxyacanthā | Grn. vel. | H. De. S. | Barbary 1823 |
| oxyacanthoidēs | Grn. vel. | H. De. S. | Barbary 1824 |
| paucīulatā | Green | G. Ev. S. | Nepal 1823 |
| paucīfoliā | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | |
| pōndulā | Grn. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. |
| pentaphyllā | Yellow | F. Ev. S. | Barbary 1816 |
| pubescentē | Grn. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1800 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| pūmīlā | Grn. vel. | 7, H. De. S. | N. Amer. 1806 |
| pyrolidēs | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1816 |
| radīcēs | Grn. vel. | 6, H. De. Cr. | N. Amer. |
| microcarpā | Grn. vel. | 6, H. De. Cl. | N. Amer. |
| volubīlīs | Grn. vel. | 6, H. De. Cl. | N. Amer. |
| vulgārīs | Grn. vel. | 6, H. De. Cr. | N. Amer. |
| rigidā | Green | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1700 |
| rosmarīnīfoliā | Green | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1800 |
| schīnotidēs | S. Ev. S. | Brazil | 1824 |
| semīalatā | G. Ev. T. | Maçao | 1780 |
| serreafoliā | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1816 |
| sinuatā | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. | 1820 |
| suavēlōns | H. De. S. | N. Amer. | |
| succedānā | Grn. vel. | 6, G. Ev. S. | China 1768 |
| Thunbergīanā | Grnsh. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. |
| tomentosā | Grn. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1691 |
| Toxicodendron | Grn. vel. | 6, H. De. Cr. | N. Amer. 1640 |
| trīdactylīs | Grnsh. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1816 |
| trīdentatā | Grnsh. vel. | G. Ev. Cl. | C. G. H. 1816 |
| trījugā | G. Ev. S. | Brazil | |
| trīphīnā | Grn. vel. | 7, H. De. T. | N. Amer. 1629 |
| arborēscēns | Grn. vel. | 7, H. De. T. | |
| frutescēns | Grn. vel. | 7, H. De. S. | |
| undulātīsh. vel. | Whitsh. vel. | H. De. S. | C. G. H. 1816 |
| vernīx, 10 | Grn. vel. | 7, H. De. T. | N. Amer. 1713 |
| vernīciferā, 11 | Grn. vel. | 7, H. De. T. | Nepal 1823 |
| villosā | Grn. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1714 |
| vīmīnālī | Grn. vel. | G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. 1774 |
| virīdīfōrā | Grn. vel. | 7, H. De. T. | N. Amer. |
| Zīzīphīnā | G. Ev. S. | S. Sicily | 1800 |

RHYNCOSŪ, Loureiro. From *rhynchos*, a beak; the keel of the flower is beaked. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. These plants are not possessed of much beauty; any rich light soil suits them; and they are easily increased by cuttings or seeds. *Synonymes:* 1. *Glycine angustifolia*. 2. *Dolichos scarabæoides*. 3. *Glycine caribæa*. 4. *G. tomentosa*, *volubilis*. 5. *G. erecta*. 6. *Dolichos minimus*. 7. *G. mollis*. 8. *G. phaseoloides*. 9. *G. precatoria*. 10. *G. reniformis*. 11. *G. reticulata*. 12. *G. rhombifolia*. 13. *Dolichos scarabæoides*. 14. *G. suaveolens*. 15. *G. picta*, *Cytisus violaceus*. 16. *G. viscosa*, *glutinosa*.
caribæa, 3 Yellow 9, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. 1742
erectā, 5 Sulphur 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1820
reniformis, 10 Yellow 7, F. De. Tw. Carolina 1806
reticulatā, 11 White 8, S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica 1779
suaveolens, 14 Yel. red 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1816

R. angustifolia, 1, *bīstūrā* 2, *dīffōrnis* 4, *Fredricidā*, *minimā* 6, *mollīs* 7, *phaseoloidēs* 9, *precatoriā* 9, *rhombīfolīā* 12, *scarabæoidēs* 13, *violacē* 15, *viscosā* 16.
RHYNCOSŪRĀ, Vahl. From *rhynchos*, a beak, and *spora*, a seed. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperacæ*. Worthless plants, growing in bogs, &c.—*R. albā*, *comitā*, *fuscā*.

RHYTISMA, Fries. From *rhytis*, a wrinkle; appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungī*. Found upon sycamore leaves and other live plants; as some of the specific appellations imply—*R. acerrīnūm*, *Andrōmēdē*, *corrugatūm*, *punctatūm*, *salīcīnūm*. *Urticæ*.

RIB, the projecting vein of anything.
RIBES, Linn. From *Ribes*, the name of an acid plant mentioned by the Arabian physicians, which is known to be *Rhenm Ribes*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Grossulacæ*. This is a valuable genus, and contains the gooseberry and currant, the uses of which every cottager is familiar with; and in addition to these much esteemed fruits, some of the species are well suited for ornamenting shrubberies. The most ornamental species are *R. atropurpureum*, *avereum*, *sanguineum*, and *speciosum*. All the species of *Ribes* will grow in any soil, and increase from cuttings, planted in autumn, or early in spring. *Synonymes:* 1. *R. aureum sanguineum*. 2. *R. hybridum*. 3. *R. reticulatum*. 4. *Uvacrispa*. 5. *R. oxyacanthoides*. 6. *R. glandulosum*. 7. *R. laxiflorum*. 8. *R. malvaecum*. 9. *R. stamineum*. 10. *R. missouriensis*. 11. *R. stamineum*.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| aculārē | White | H. De. S. | Siberia |
| albīstūrīdīm | Green | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. |
| alpīnūm | Green | 4, H. De. S. | Britain |
| foliīs-variēgatīs | Green | 5, H. De. S. | Britain |
| pūmīlūm | Green | 4, H. De. S. | |
| aureūm | Yellow | 5, H. De. S. | Missouri 1812 |
| præcōx | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. 1812 |
| serotīnūm | Yellow | 6, H. De. S. | N. Amer. 1812 |
| villosūm | Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. 1812 |
| carpathīcūm | Green | 4, H. De. S. | Carpathia 1818 |
| crētīcūm | White | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. 1827 |
| Cynosbatī | Green | 4, H. De. S. | Canada 1759 |
| Dīacanthā | Grn. vel. | 5, H. De. S. | Siberia 1781 |
| divarīcātīm | Whit. red | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. 1826 |

| RIB | RIC | RIC | ROB |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|------|
| ävörum, 1 . . . Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1812 |
| förödum . . . Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1729 |
| parvidförödum . . . Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | |
| grandiförödum . . . Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | |
| glacielle . . . Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | Nepal | 1823 |
| gladulosum . . . Grn. yel. | 4, H. De. S. | Peru | 1820 |
| gracille . . . Grn. white | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1812 |
| Grassulärä . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | England | |
| Besserriänd, 2 . . . White | 4, H. De. S. | Cracow | |
| bractæätä . . . Grn. white | 4, H. De. S. | | |
| macrocarpä . . . Grn. white | 4, H. De. S. | | |
| reclinatä, 3 . . . Grn. white | 4, H. De. S. | Germany | 1781 |
| apinosissimä . . . Grn. white | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | |
| subinermis . . . Grn. white | 4, H. De. S. | | |
| Uva-crispā, 4 . . . Grn. white | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | |
| hirtellum . . . Grn. white | 4, H. De. S. | Canada | 1812 |
| hudsonianum . . . White | 4, H. De. S. | Hud's. B. | |
| melhians . . . Gsh. white | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1827 |
| irriguum . . . Grn. white | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1820 |
| lacustrē, 5 . . . Yel. grn. | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1812 |
| maeracanthum . . . Green | 5, H. De. S. | | |
| multiflorum . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | Hungary | 1822 |
| nigrum . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | |
| baccā-favidā | H. De. S. | Hybrid | |
| baccā-viridī | H. De. S. | Russia | |
| fol.-variegatā | H. De. S. | Britain | |
| nivrum . . . White | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1826 |
| opulifolium . . . H. De. S. | Russia | | |
| orientale . . . Grn. yel. | 5, H. De. S. | Syria | 1824 |
| oxycauthoides . . . Grn. white | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1763 |
| petraeum . . . Red | 5, H. De. S. | England | |
| procumbens . . . Purple | 5, H. De. Tr. | Dahuria | 1804 |
| prostratum, 6 . . . Yellow | 5, H. De. Tr. | N. Amer. | 1812 |
| laxiflorum, 7 . . . Grn. yel. | 4, H. De. Tr. | N. Amer. | 1812 |
| punctatum . . . Grn. yel. | 4, F. De. S. | Chili | 1826 |
| resinosum . . . Yel. grn. | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1800 |
| rigens . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1812 |
| rubrum . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | |
| album . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | |
| carneum . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | |
| fol. alb. . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | | |
| fol. luteo . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | | |
| hortense . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | |
| sylvestre . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | |
| variegatum . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | Austria | |
| sanguineum . . . Blood | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1826 |
| aurorubens . . . Drk. red | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | |
| glutinösom . . . Pa. pink | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | |
| malvacum, 8 . . . Drk. pink | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | |
| saxatile . . . Green | 5, H. De. S. | Siberia | 1819 |
| setosum . . . Grn. white | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1810 |
| speciosum, 9 . . . Crimson | 5, H. De. S. | California | 1829 |
| spicatum . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | England | |
| teniflorum, 10 . . . Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1812 |
| fracti-luteo . . . Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | | |
| fructu-nigro . . . Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | | |
| trifidum . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | Quebec | 1823 |
| triflorum, 11 . . . Grn. white | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1812 |
| triste . . . Green | 4, H. De. S. | Siberia | 1820 |
| viscosissimum . . . Yellow | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | 1820 |

in the seeds. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. The plants belonging to this genus will thrive in any rich soil, and are easily increased by seeds and cuttings. The well known Castor oil is the produce of *R. communis*.

africanus . . . Green . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Africa . . .
armatus . . . Green . . . 8, F. A. Malta . . . 1807
communis . . . Green . . . 7, F. A. E. Ind. . . 1548
globosus S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1828
inermis Purple . . . 7, F. A. India . . . 1758
lividus Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795
tanarūus . . . Green . . . 8, F. A. E. Ind. . . 1810
viridis Green . . . 8, F. A. E. Ind. . . 1802

Ricōrītā, Linn. Probably after some unknown botanist. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. A pretty little annual, well fitted for adorning rock-work, on which the seed may be sown. A light sandy soil suits it best. *Synonymes*: 1. *R. ægyptiaca*.

Lunaria, 1 . . . Li. pur. . . 6, H. A. Egypt . . . 1757

RIEDLĒĀ, Ventenat. In honour of M. Riedley, a French naturalist, who accompanied Captain Baudin round the world. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. The plants are not worth growing, except for the purpose of making up a collection. They are all of the easiest culture, and are readily increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Melochia caracasana*. 2. *M. corchorifolia*. 3. *M. depessa*. 4. *M. supina*. 5. *M. truncata*.

caracasana, 1 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Caracæe . . . 1817
nodiflora . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1800

R. horbōnicā, cæcenatā, corchorifoliā 2, depressā 3, polystachīā, supnā 4, truncatā 5, velutinā.

RIOU, stiff, untractable.

RIMOSE, having a longitudinal fissure or fissures, chinky.

RINDERĀ, Pallas. In honour of Dr. Rinder, once dean of medicine in Moscow. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. This plant is of the easiest culture, but of no beauty. *Synonymes*: 1. *R. lewigata*, *Cynoglossum Rindera*.

tetraspis, 1 . . . Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1818

RINGENT, gaping.

RINGING, removing a small strip of bark from around a branch, in the form of a ring.

RIPIDĪUM, Trinius. From *rhypidion*, a little fan; in allusion to the inflorescence. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Grasses, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1. *Andropogon Ravennæ*, *Saccharum Ravennæ*, *Erianthus Ravennæ*. 2. *A. strictus*, *S. adpressum*.

Ravennā, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1816
strictum, 2 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Hungary . . . 1802

RIPRŌGŌNUM, Forster. From *ripos*, a flexible twig, and *gonos*, a shoot. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Smilacæe*. Ornamental climbers, thriving in loam and peat; and increasing by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass.

album White . . . 6, G. Ev. Cl. N. Holl. . . 1820
parviflorum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. Cl. N. Holl. . . 1820

RIVĒĀ, Dedicated by Choisy, to Auguste de la Rive, a physiologist of Geneva. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. For culture, &c. see *Ipomœa*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ipomœa gangetica*.

tillæefolia, 1 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. W. E. Ind. . . 1812

RIVĪNĀ, Linn. In honour of A. Q. Rivinus, a botanist of Saxony. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Phytolaccæe*. These plants are mostly valued on account of their ornamental appearance when fruiting; they grow in any light soil, and are readily increased by seeds or cuttings.

brasiliensis . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1790
humilis White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1699
canescens . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1804
lævis Pink . . . 5, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1733
lanccolatā 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1815
octandra White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1752
purpurascens . . . Pink . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1815
tinctoriā White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Caracæe . . . 1830

RIVULĀRĪĀ, Roth. From *rivulus*, a rivulet; place of growth. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algæ*. These plants are found in lakes, ditches, &c. *Synonymes*: 1. *Linkia dura*—*R. angulosā, applanatā, atrā, botryoides, calcēvra* 1, *crustacēvā, nitidā, planā, plicatā*.

ROBERŌRĪĀ, Schreber. In honour of Laurent Roberg, professor of medicine at Upsal. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Connaracæe*. An ornamental plant, grow-

fragrans, 1 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone . . . 1795

RICINUS, Linn. From *ricinus*, a tick; resemblance

| ROB | ROE | RGE | ROS | |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| ing in loam and peat; and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | of sandy loam and peat. They are freely increased by seed; or young cuttings will root readily planted in the same kind of soil, with a glass over them. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>R. filiformis</i> 2. <i>Zygophyllum fruticosum</i> . | | |
| frutescens | White S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1823 | ciliatá | Wht pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 | |
| ROEBÉRTIA , Decandolle. In honour of M. Robert, a Corsican botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Mere weeds, of the most common culture; seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Hypochoeris pinnatifida</i> — <i>R. pinnatifida</i> 1, <i>taraxacoides</i> . | | decurrens | Blue 8, F. A. C. G. H. . . 1787 | |
| ROBINIA , Decandolle. In honour of Jean Robin, a French botanist, once herbalist to Henry IV. of France. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . The hardy kinds of <i>Robinia</i> are remarkably handsome when in flower, and well adapted for ornamenting the shrubbery. They will grow in any common soil; and are increased either by layers or by grafting the rare species upon the common kinds, chiefly on <i>R. Pseud-acacia</i> . The stove and greenhouse species should be grown in a mixture of loam, sand, and peat; and young cuttings will root, if planted in sand, under a glass. <i>R. Pseud-acacia</i> , if properly seasoned, is equally as strong and as durable as oak. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>R. hybrida</i> , <i>ambigua</i> , <i>echinata</i> . 2. <i>grandiflora</i> , <i>macrophylla</i> . 3. <i>amorphifolia</i> . 4. <i>monstrosa</i> . 5. <i>pendula</i> . 6. <i>procera</i> . 7. <i>sophorifolia</i> . 8. <i>stricta</i> . 9. <i>inermis</i> . | elegans | Purple 2, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1836 | | |
| | | fruticulosa | Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| | | muscosa | Blue 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1802 | |
| | | squarrosa | White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787 | |
| | | Bergii, 1 | Blue 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 | |
| | | RŒPÉRIA , <i>A. Jussieu</i> . In honour of J. Rœper, a writer on the Euphorbias of Germany. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zygophyllaceæ</i> . Ornamental little plants, growing freely in loam, peat, and sand; and readily increasing by young cuttings or seeds. <i>R. aurantiaca</i> flowers beautifully when planted out in the open border. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Zygophyllum fruticosum</i> . | aurantiaca | Or. yel. 8, N. Holl. . . 1837 |
| | | | fruticulosa, 1 | Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 |
| | | ROLANDRĀ , <i>Rottboell</i> . In honour of Daniel Rolander, a pupil of Linnæus, who visited Surinam. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . This plant thrives in loam and peat, and is readily increased by cuttings. | argentea | White 7, G. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1714 |
| | | | RŒMÉRĀ, see <i>Tupatrá</i> . | |
| | | RŒMÉRĀ , <i>Medicus</i> . In honour of John James Rœmer, M.D., professor of botany at Landshut; died 1820. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceæ</i> . Very pretty annuals. The seed has only to be sown in the open border early in spring. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Chelidonium hybridum</i> . | hybrida, 1 | Purple 5, H. A. Britain . . . 1823 |
| | | | refracta | Violet 6, H. A. Tauria . . . 1823 |
| | | RONDELĒTĪA , <i>Blume</i> . In honour of William Rondelet, M.D., a famous natural historian of Montpellier. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ</i> . Shrubs, well worth cultivating. They should be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings will root freely if planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. | americana | White 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1752 |
| | | | hirsuta | Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1820 |
| | | | hirta | Pink 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1776 |
| | | | laevigata | White 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1790 |
| | | | laurifolia | White 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1824 |
| | | | odorata | Red 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1836 |
| | | | paniculata | White 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 |
| | | | racemosa | White 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1820 |
| | | | speciosa | Scarlet S. Ev. S. Havannah . . 1830 |
| | | | thyrsoides | White 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1819 |
| | | | tomentosa | White 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1819 |
| | | ROPĀLĀ , <i>Aublet</i> . From <i>Ronpala</i> , its aboriginal name. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceæ</i> . Ornamental trees, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat; and increasing by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat. | dentata | Green 6, G. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1802 |
| | | | media | Green 5, G. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1823 |
| | | | sessilifolia | Green G. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1803 |
| | | ROPE-GRASS , see <i>Rétill</i> . | | |
| | | ROSA , <i>Linn.</i> From the Celtic <i>rhod</i> , red; in reference to the prevailing colour of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceæ</i> . The name of this genus carries with it a charm as well for the beauty as the unrivalled fragrance of its flowers, and it has justly been the theme of writers, from the remotest antiquity, as a favourite and universal object of culture among all civilised nations. The plants vary in size, and the colours are red, white, purple, yellow, striped, or of almost numberless shades and mixtures, from single to semi-double and double. As it would be impossible to give a standard list of the most improved cultivated kinds, owing to the number of superior sorts raised annually from seed, and many of the varieties being annually lost, going out of repute, or entirely changing their appearance from time and local circumstances; we would on that account recommend those who wish to form a selection of these popular plants, to resort to the latest and best catalogue of Roses now actually in cultivation; such as that of Messrs. Rivers and Son, of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, which is not only the best as a catalogue, but as containing other particulars worthy of the cultivator's consideration. The rose is propagated by every method capable of being applied to ligneous plants; by | | |
| ROB | | | | |
| davurica | 5, H. De. T. Davuria . . . 1820 | | | |
| dubia, 1 | Wht. red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1822 | | | |
| guineensis | White S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1822 | | | |
| hispidá | Pink 7, H. De. S. Carolina . . 1743 | | | |
| macrophyllá, 2 | Red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| nana | Pink 6, H. De. S. Carolina . . 1820 | | | |
| roseá | Red 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| PSEUD-ACACIA | White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1640 | | | |
| amorphifolia, 3 | Wht. red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| crispá | White 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| floré latéo | Yellow 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| inermis | White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| latialiquá | White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| macrophyllá | White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| microphyllá | White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| monstrosa, 4 | Wht. red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| pendulá, 5 | Pink 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| procera, 6 | Wht. red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| sophorifolia, 7 | Wht. red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| spectabilis | White 5, H. De. T. France . . . 1820 | | | |
| strictá, 8 | Wht. red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| tortuosá | White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| umbrauculifera, 9 | White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| purpurá | Purple 7, S. Ev. T. . . . 1810 | | | |
| viscosa | Pa. pur. 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1797 | | | |
| ROCAMBOLE , see <i>Allium Scorodoprastum</i> . | | | | |
| ROCELLĀ , Decandolle. Altered from the Portuguese <i>Roccha</i> , signifying a rock; in allusion to its place of growth. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . <i>R. tinctoria</i> is the <i>Orchall</i> of the dyers, so famed for the fine purple colour which it yields— <i>R. fuciformis</i> , <i>tinctoria</i> . | | | | |
| ROCHÉA , Decandolle. In honour of M. de la Roche, a botanical writer. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Crassulaceæ</i> . This is a very elegant genus of succulent plants when in flower. They require to be treated in a manner similar to that recommended for the genus <i>Globuleta</i> . | | | | |
| albiflora, 1 | White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 | | | |
| falcatá | Scarlet 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795 | | | |
| perfoliatá | Scarlet 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1700 | | | |
| albiflora | White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 | | | |
| ROCKET , see <i>Erucá</i> . | | | | |
| ROCKET , see <i>Hesperis</i> . | | | | |
| ROCK-ROSE , see <i>Cistús</i> . | | | | |
| ROCK-ROSE , see <i>Convolvulus Dorsenitum</i> . | | | | |
| ROPIGĀ , see <i>Seridá</i> . | | | | |
| RODRIGUEZĪA , <i>Ruiz and Pavon</i> . In honour of Em. Rodriguez, a Spanish physician and botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . These interesting plants may either be grown in peat, in a manner similar to that recommended for the species of <i>Stanhopea</i> , or be fastened on a piece of wood, and treated like the genus <i>Burlingtonia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Gomezia recurva</i> . 2. <i>Pleurothallis coccinea</i> . | | | | |
| Barkéri | Green 1, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1820 | | | |
| crispá | Green S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1820 | | | |
| laxiflorá | Pa. grn. S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1820 | | | |
| planifolia | Green S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1820 | | | |
| recurvá, 1 | Yellow 6, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1824 | | | |
| secundá, 2 | Red 7, S. Epi. Trinidad . . 1820 | | | |
| ROELLĀ , <i>Linn.</i> In honour of William Roell, professor of anatomy at Amsterdam. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campanulaceæ</i> . Elegant plants when in flower. The soil best adapted for them is a mixture | | | | |

| ROS | ROS | ROS | ROS |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| seeds for new varieties, for obtaining sweet-briar, and for stocks. The Indian, Chinese, and climbing kinds, by cuttings of the young wood placed in a gentle heat. The Moss, and Provence or Cabbage rose, by layers or suckers; also by cuttings of the large fleshy roots, which being planted, and covered with a little light rich earth, will each throw up one or more shoots. This will be found a good and an expeditious mode of obtaining young plants. Budding is chiefly used to produce standard roses, or to increase the number of kinds upon one plant; it is also resorted to to preserve some of the more tender kinds which languish upon their own roots. | | | |
| <i>Rosa canina</i> , or common dog-rose, is the best for budding upon; it is asserted by some cultivators, that all roses flower finer and last longer, by being budded on this stock. The Moss and Provence kinds are well adapted for forcing in winter and spring; the Chinese, and other tender kinds, for decorating the greenhouse nearly throughout the year. To keep a succession of flowers of the first named kinds from Christmas, until their natural season of flowering, a quantity should be introduced into the forcing-house every month from the first of October to the first of March; the dung heat at first should not be more than 55 degrees, but it may be gradually raised to 65 or 70 degrees of Fahrenheit. The fruit of <i>R. canina</i> is astringent, and employed in medicine in cases of chronic diarrhoea and other maladies. The various preparations from the flowers are rose water, vinegar of roses, attar, or essence of roses, &c. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>R. hybrida</i> . 2. <i>R. rubiginosa inodora</i> . 3. <i>R. canina casia</i> . 4. <i>R. leucantha</i> . 5. <i>R. canina dumetorum</i> . 6. <i>R. parvifolia</i> . 7. <i>R. Fraseriana</i> . 8. <i>R. odorata</i> . 9. <i>R. floribunda</i> . 10. <i>R. laxa</i> . 11. <i>R. Eglanteria</i> . 12. <i>R. platyphylla</i> , <i>R. Roxburghii</i> . 13. <i>R. scabrisculata</i> . | | | |
| aculeatis Blush . 6, H. De. S. Siberia . . . 1805 | alba White . 6, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . . 1597 | alpina Blush . 6, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . . 1683 | |
| globosa H. De. S. | hellebortna H. De. S. | hispidella H. De. S. | |
| laevis H. De. S. | laetifida H. De. S. | pilosella H. De. S. | |
| pimpinellifolia H. De. S. | pyriformis H. De. S. | setosa H. De. S. | |
| sorbinella H. De. S. | speciosa Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. Hybrid | turbinata Dbl. red . 6, H. De. S. | |
| arvensis White . 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | Andersonii Pa. flesh . 8, H. De. Tr. Britain | Ayrshires White . 8, H. De. T. Scotland | |
| hybrida, 1 Flesh . 6, H. De. Tr. Switzerland | Banksia White . 6, H. De. Cl. China 1807 | lutea Pa. buff . 6, H. De. Cl. China 1807 | |
| Borreri, 2 Pa. red . 6, H. De. S. Britain | bracteata White . 7, H. Ev. S. China 1795 | scabrisculata White . 7, H. Ev. S. China | |
| bracteocana Pink . 6, H. Ev. S. England | Brunonii White . 6, H. De. Cl. Nepal 1822 | casia, 3 Pink wht. 7, H. De. S. Scotland | |
| canina Pa. red . 6, H. De. S. Britain | acephala Pink . 6, H. De. S. Britain | aegyptiaca Pink . 6, H. De. S. Egypt | |
| ambigua H. De. S. | borboniana Purple . 6, H. De. S. Bourbon | fastigiata H. De. S. France | |
| glaucescens 6, H. De. S. France | hispidia H. De. S. | Meratiana H. De. S. France | |
| microcarpa H. De. S. France | nitens 6, H. De. S. | nuda Pink . 6, H. De. S. Britain | |
| obtusifolia 6, H. De. S. | pilosiuscula H. De. S. | rubifolia H. De. S. | |
| Schottiana 6, H. De. S. Podolia | squarrosa H. De. S. Germany | surculosa Pink . 6, H. De. S. Britain | |
| carolina Crimson . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. 1736 | caucasia, 4 Red . 6, H. De. S. Iberia 1798 | centifolia Pink . 6, H. De. S. Caucasus 1596 | |
| cristata Pink . 6, H. De. S. France 1833 | muscosa Wht. red . 6, H. De. S. | muscosa cristata Wht. red . 6, H. De. S. France | |
| pomponia Wht. red . 6, H. De. S. | cinnamomea Pink . 5, H. De. S. Europe | dahurica Red . 6, H. De. S. Dahuria 1824 | |
| damescena Pink . 6, H. De. S. Syria 1573 | Dicksoni White . 6, H. De. S. Ireland | Douglasi Pink . 6, H. De. S. Scotland | |
| horrifida Pink . 6, H. De. S. | dumetorum, 5 Pink . 6, H. De. S. | ferox Red . 7, H. De. S. | England 1596 |
| nitens Pa. crim. 7, H. De. S. | Forsteri Pink . 6, H. De. S. | fraxinifolia Red . 6, H. De. S. | Britain 1822 |
| frutetorum Pink . 6, H. De. S. | gallica Pink . 6, H. De. S. | Agatha Purple . H. De. S. | Volhynia 1818 |
| arvensis Wht. red . H. De. S. | inaperta Purple . H. De. S. | inermis Purple . H. De. S. | Silesia |
| parvifolia, 6 Purple . 6, H. De. S. | pumila Red . 6, H. De. S. | glutinosa Pa. bluish . 6, H. De. S. | Europe 1810 |
| gracilis Pa. pink . 6, H. De. S. | grandiflora White . 5, H. De. S. | hibernica Blush . 8, H. De. S. | Austria 1821 |
| iberica Pink . 6, H. De. S. | indica Red . all H. Ev. S. | Blairsti Red . 6, H. Ev. S. | Candia 1821 |
| caryophylla H. Ev. S. | crucata H. Ev. S. | Fraseriana, 7 Pink . 6, H. Ev. S. | Britain 1818 |
| longifolia Pink . 6, H. Ev. S. | nivea Wht. red . 7, H. Ev. S. | Noisetiana Pa. red . 6, H. Ev. S. | Ireland 1820 |
| ochroleuca Cream . 6, H. Ev. S. | odoratissima, 8 Pa. pink . 6, H. Ev. S. | paenosa Pur. rose . 7, H. Ev. S. | Iberia 1789 |
| pumila Pink . 7, H. Ev. S. | roga Bh. white . 7, H. De. Cl. | Smithi Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S. | China 1830 |
| involutata White . 7, H. Ev. S. | involuta Pa. red . 6, H. De. S. | Kamtchatica Red . 7, H. De. S. | Hybrid 1827 |
| Klaili, 9 Pink . 7, H. De. S. | Lawrenciana Blush . all H. Ev. S. | Lindleyi, 10 Red . 7, H. De. S. | Italy 1829 |
| lutea Red . 7, H. De. S. | lutea, 11 Yellow . 5, H. De. S. | fore plen Yellow . H. De. S. | Eng. hyb. 1829 |
| Hogiti Yellow . 6, H. De. S. | punicata Yel. scal. 6, H. De. S. | subrabra Red yel. 6, H. De. S. | E. Ind. 1818 |
| lutescens Pa. yel. 6, H. De. S. | macrophylla Red . H. De. S. | majalis Pa. red . 5, H. De. S. | Scotland 1791 |
| micrantha Pa. red . 6, H. De. S. | microcarpa White . 7, H. De. Cl. | microphylla Blush . 9, H. Ev. S. | Kamtshat. 1791 |
| alba White . H. Ev. S. | molliis Red . 6, H. De. S. | Montezumae Pa. red . 6, H. De. S. | Tauria 1819 |
| moschata White . 8, H. De. Tr. | nivea White . 7, H. De. S. | multiflora Red . 6, H. De. Cl. | China 1810 |
| Boursaultii Pink . 6, H. De. Cl. | caesia Pink . 6, H. De. Cl. | Crevillai, 12 Purple . 6, H. De. Cl. | N. Amer. 1724 |
| Russelliana White . 5, H. De. Cl. | myricantha White . 5, H. De. S. | nitida Red . 7, H. De. S. | Germany 1596 |
| oxyacantha Red . 6, H. De. S. | fore plen Blush . 7, H. De. S. | parviflora Flesh . 7, H. De. S. | Seedling 1832 |
| pulchella Red . 6, H. De. S. | rapa Red . 7, H. De. S. | reversa Wht. pink . 6, H. De. S. | Amer. hyb. 1832 |
| rubifolia Pa. red . 8, H. De. S. | fenesatilis Flesh . 7, H. De. Tr. | rubiginosa Pink . 6, H. De. S. | Austria 1596 |
| aculeatisama H. De. S. | flexuosa H. De. S. | grandiflora H. De. S. | N. Amer. 1824 |
| Lyoni H. De. S. | major Sem. d. H. De. S. | nemoralis Pa. rose . 6, H. De. S. | France 1816 |
| parvifolia Pink . 6, H. De. S. | pubera Pink . 6, H. De. S. | rotundifolia H. De. S. | Hungary 1830 |
| spinulifolia H. De. S. | umbellata Pink . 6, H. De. S. | Vaillantiana White . H. De. S. | N. Amer. 1822 |
| rubrifolia Red . 6, H. De. S. | hispidula Red . 6, H. De. S. | inermis Purple . 6, H. De. S. | S. Eur. 1814 |
| pinatifida Purple . 6, H. De. S. | Redoutea Pa. red . 6, H. De. S. | Sabini Red . 6, H. De. S. | Switzerl. |
| gracilis Wht. red . H. De. S. | sanguisorbifolia White . 6, H. De. S. | sarmentacea Pink . 6, H. De. S. | Britain |
| semperflorens Crimson . all H. Ev. S. | sempervirens White . 6, H. Ev. Cl. | Clairi Dp. red . 6, H. De. Cl. | China 1789 |
| Leschenaultiana Violet . 6, H. Ev. Cl. | Russelliana Blush . 6, H. De. Cl. | sepium Pink . 6, H. De. S. | Eng. hyb. 1629 |

| ROS | ROX | ROY | RUB |
|--|--|--|-----|
| Sherardii | Pink 6, H. De. S. England | William Roxburgh, M.D., director of the botanic garden, Calcutta. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Roxburghiaceae</i> . Interesting plants, thriving in light turfy loam, and readily increasing by suckers. | |
| sinica | White 6, H. De. S. China 1759 | gloriosoides Pk. yel. 7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. 1803 | |
| spinosissima | Whit. rad. 6, H. De. S. Britain | vir. d. florā Green 8, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. 1836 | |
| suaveolens | Pink 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. 1800 | | |
| suavis | Purple 6, H. De. S. 1818 | | |
| sulphurea | Yellow 7, H. De. S. Levant 1629 | | |
| sylvatica | Red 6, H. De. S. England | | |
| sytyla | Pink 6, H. De. Cl. Britain | | |
| taurica | Red 6, H. De. S. | | |
| tomentosa | Red wht. 6, H. De. S. Britain | | |
| scabrifolia, 13 | Pink 6, H. De. S. Britain | | |
| turhanica | Red 6, H. De. S. Germany 1629 | | |
| francofurtana | Ro. purp. 6, H. De. S. Frankfurt | | |
| orbessana | Rose eld. 6, H. De. S. | | |
| villosa | Red 6, H. De. S. Britain | | |
| pomifera | Red 6, H. De. S. Europe | | |
| resinosa | Red 6, H. De. S. Ireland | | |
| Woodii | Pink 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. | | |
| <p>Roscöëx, Smith. In honour of William Roscoe, the famous historian of the Medici, and the founder of the Liverpool Botanic Garden. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zingiberaceae</i>. A genus of pretty plants when in flower. A light turfy loam suits them best, and they are readily propagated by divisions.</p> | | | |
| capitata | Purple 7, S. Her. P. Nepal 1819 | | |
| ætiar. | Purple 7, S. Her. P. Nepal 1820 | | |
| gracilis | Purple 7, S. Her. P. Nepal 1821 | | |
| purpurea | Purple 7, S. Her. P. Nepal 1820 | | |
| spicata | Purple 7, S. Her. P. Nepal 1820 | | |
| <p>Rose, see Rösä.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSE ACACIA, see Robinia hispida.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSE BAY, see Epilobium angustifolium.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSE CAMPION, see Lychnis.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSELLATE, when leaves are disposed like the petals of a rose.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSEMARY, see Athamantia Libanotis.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSEMARY, see Cichrys Libanotis.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSEMARY, see Rosmarinus.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSE OF HEAVEN, see Lychnis Cæli-rösä.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSE OF JERICHO, see Anastatica.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSE OF THE WORLD, see Camellia japonica Rösä-mändi.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSE ROOT, see Sidaum Rhodiola.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSE SNOWBALL-TREE, see Viburnum Opulita rösööm.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSMARINUS, Linn. From <i>ros</i>, dew, <i>marinus</i>, of the sea; on account of its maritime habitat. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. A genus of pretty shrubs, requiring to be grown in a rather sheltered dry situation; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily, if planted in spring. <i>R. officinalis</i> is the herb employed in the manufacture of Hungary water; tea made from it is also considered very beneficial to persons troubled with nervous headach, and it is one of the most powerful preparations for stimulating and strengthening the nervous system.</p> | | | |
| officinalis | Purple 2, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1548 | | |
| fol. argenteis | Purple 3, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1548 | | |
| fol. aureis | Purple 2, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1548 | | |
| latifolius | Purple 2, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1548 | | |
| <p>ROSMARINUS, see Sphaclis.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROSTRARIA, Trinius. From <i>rostrum</i>, a beak. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. A grass of no interest. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Bromus dactyloides</i>, or <i>Dactylis pungens</i> — <i>R. pubescens</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROTATE, when the limb of a monopetalous corolla is flat, and the tube very short, it is called rotate, or wheel-shaped.</p> | | | |
| <p>RÖTHLÄ, Persoon. In honour of A. W. Roth, of Bremen, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. The seeds of this curious little plant should be sown on a warm border, where the plants are intended to flower. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Glycine humifusa</i>, <i>Cleome prostrata</i>.</p> | | | |
| trifoliata, 1 | Sulphur 7, H. Tr. A. | | |
| <p>ROTTBOELLIA, Linn. In honour of C. F. Rottboell, a Danish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. Stove grasses, growing in any common soil, and increasing by seeds.</p> | | | |
| exaltata | Apetal Grass. E. Ind. 1806 | | |
| perfoliata | Apetal Grass. E. Ind. 1822 | | |
| <p>ROTTLERÄ, Roxburgh. In honour of Dr. Rottler, a Danish missionary. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 11, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i>. Uninteresting stove plants, which grow freely in loam and peat; and may be increased by cuttings, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Croton paniculata</i> — <i>R. brasiliensis</i>, <i>paniculata</i> 1, <i>tinctoria</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROUGH CHERVIL, see Anthriscus.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROUNDISH DELTOID, between orbicular and deltoid.</p> | | | |
| <p>ROXBURGHIA, Dryander. In honour of the late</p> | | | |
| ambigua | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1815 | | |
| angustifolia | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1789 | | |
| glabra | White 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1731 | | |
| hirsuta | Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1752 | | |
| latifolia | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1816 | | |
| lucida | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1690 | | |
| myrtifolia | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800 | | |
| pallens | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1789 | | |
| polyandra | White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1749 | | |
| pubescens, 1 | Whit. grn. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1752 | | |
| villosa | White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1774 | | |
| <p>RÖYLEX, Wallich. In honour of John Forbes Royle, M.D., late superintendent of the botanic garden at Saharumpur; now Professor of Materia Medica in King's College, London. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. An interesting little shrub, growing in any light rich soil. Cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, with a glass over them. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Ballota cinerea</i>.</p> | | | |
| elegans, 1 | Purple 7, G. Ev. S. Nepal 1824 | | |
| <p>RUBEFACIENT, any thing which reddens the skin, and raises slight cutaneous inflammation.</p> | | | |
| <p>RÜBIA, Tournefort. From <i>ruber</i>, red; in allusion to the colour of the roots. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Galiaceae</i>. Interesting plants. Any common garden soil suits them, and they are easily increased by seeds, or divisions of the roots. The root of <i>R. tinctorum</i> is one of the most valuable dyes with which we are acquainted; it is known under the name of <i>madder</i>, and is a very important article of commerce. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>R. galioides</i>.</p> | | | |
| angustifolia | Pa. yel. 7, F. Ev. S. Spain 1772 | | |
| Bocconi | Gen. wht. 7, H. Her. P. Italy 1823 | | |
| cordifolia | White 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1763 | | |
| splendens | Yellow 7, F. Ev. S. Spain 1812 | | |
| tinctorum | Yellow 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1596 | | |
| <p><i>R. frutescens, F. galioides 1, Incida, peregrina.</i></p> | | | |
| <p>RÜBIS, Linn. From the Celtic <i>rub</i>, signifying red; in reference to the colour of the fruit of some of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i>. An extensive and interesting genus of plants. The shrubby kinds of <i>Bramble</i> grow best in a rich loam; and are readily increased by suckers from the root, or by cuttings. The herbaceous species thrive best in peat soil, and are likewise propagated by suckers. The well known and much esteemed Raspberry is the fruit of <i>Rubus Idæus</i> and its garden varieties. The fruit of <i>R. Chamæmoris</i> is acid, and pleasant to the taste. It is known by the name of Cloudberry, from the plants being found in high situations. The Scottish Highlanders and Laplanders esteem it one of their most grateful and useful fruits, more especially on account of its long duration. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>R. pistillatus</i>. 2. <i>R. pedunculatosus</i>. 3. <i>R. vulgaris</i>. 4. <i>R. flavus</i>. 5. <i>R. inermis</i>. 6. <i>R. discolor</i>, <i>abruptus</i>. 7. <i>R. f. plenus</i>. 8. <i>R. f. albus</i>. 9. <i>R. paniculatus</i>. 10. <i>R. pauciflorus</i>. 11. <i>R. echinatus</i>. 12. <i>R. villosus vulpinus</i>. 13. <i>R. agopodioides</i>.</p> | | | |
| acaulis, 1 | Rose 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1802 | | |
| afinis | White 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | | |
| bracteosa | White 8, H. De. Tr. Britain | | |
| agrestis | White 6, H. De. Tr. Hungary 1820 | | |
| apetalus | Purple 7, S. Ev. S. I. France 1823 | | |
| arcticus | Pink 6, H. Her. P. Britain | | |
| argutus | White 6, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. 1823 | | |
| asper | White 5, H. De. S. Nepal 1821 | | |
| biflorus, 2 | White 5, H. De. S. Nepal 1818 | | |
| caulis | White 6, H. De. Tr. Britain | | |
| arvensis | White 6, H. De. Tr. Britain | | |
| fol. variegatis | White 6, H. De. Tr. Britain | | |
| grandiflorus | White 6, H. De. Tr. Britain | | |
| parviflorus | White 6, H. De. Tr. Britain | | |
| canadensis | White 6, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. 1811 | | |
| canescens | White 7, H. De. Tr. Alp. Eur. 1820 | | |
| carpinifolius | White 7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain | | |

| RUD | | RUD | |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|------|
| <i>Chamaemrta</i> | White | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| <i>cordifolia</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Germany | 1816 |
| <i>corylifolia</i> , 3 | White | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>canus</i> | White | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>glandulosa</i> | White | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>cuneifolia</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| <i>diversifolia</i> | White | 7, H. De. S. Nepal | 1818 |
| <i>diversifolia</i> | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>domestorum</i> | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>Egletesia</i> | White | 5, H. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| <i>elliptica</i> , 4 | White | F. De. Tr. Nepal | 1827 |
| <i>fastigiata</i> | White | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>fissus</i> | | H. De. Tr. | |
| <i>flagellaris</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. | 1789 |
| <i>inermis</i> , 5 | | H. De. Tr. | |
| <i>foliolosa</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Nepal | 1818 |
| <i>frutescens</i> , 6 | Pink | 8, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>coelebor</i> | Pink | 7, H. De. Tr. Germany | |
| <i>rosea</i> | Rose | 7, H. De. Tr. Germany | |
| <i>f. rosea pleno</i> , 7 | Pink | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>fol. variegatis</i> | Pink | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>glandulosa</i> | Pink | 7, H. De. Tr. Germany | |
| <i>inermis</i> | Pink | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>leucocarpus</i> , 8 | White | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>pomponius</i> | Wht. pk. | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>tauricus</i> | | H. De. Tr. | |
| <i>fusco-ater</i> | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>glandulosa</i> | White | 7, H. De. Tr. Germany | 1816 |
| <i>hirta</i> | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Hungary | 1816 |
| <i>hispida</i> | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Canada | 1768 |
| <i>horrida</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Germany | 1817 |
| <i>idea</i> | White | 5, H. De. S. Britain | |
| <i>microphylla</i> | White | 6, H. De. S. Britain | |
| <i>jamaicensis</i> | White | G. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1822 |
| <i>Kohleri</i> | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>laciniata</i> | Wht. red | 8, H. De. Tr. | |
| <i>lanuginosa</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Siberia | 1820 |
| <i>leucostachya</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>linkiana</i> , 9 | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Hungary | 1821 |
| <i>macrophylla</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>Menzlii</i> | White | 7, H. De. Tr. Germany | 1816 |
| <i>micranthus</i> , 10 | Red | 7, H. De. Tr. Nepal | 1822 |
| <i>moluccanus</i> | Red | 7, G. Ev. Tr. Indies | 1810 |
| <i>nitidus</i> | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>nutkans</i> | White | 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1826 |
| <i>occidentalis</i> | White | 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1696 |
| <i>odorata</i> | White | 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1700 |
| <i>pellida</i> | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Hungary | |
| <i>perfoliata</i> | Pink | 8, H. Ev. S. China | 1810 |
| <i>pinnata</i> | Pink | G. Ev. S. Madeira | 1789 |
| <i>plicata</i> | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>reflexa</i> | Red | 7, G. Ev. Tr. China | 1817 |
| <i>rhamnifolia</i> | White | 9, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>rotunda</i> | White | 8, G. Ev. S. Madagas. | 1831 |
| <i>roseifolia</i> | White | 8, G. Ev. S. Mauri. | 1811 |
| <i>coronaria</i> | White | 8, G. Ev. S. Mauri. | 1811 |
| <i>rubricaulis</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Germany | 1818 |
| <i>rudis</i> , 11 | | H. De. S. Britain | |
| <i>rugosa</i> | Red | 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1819 |
| <i>sanctus</i> | Pink | 6, H. De. Tr. Palestine | 1823 |
| <i>sanguinolenta</i> | Red | G. Ev. S. I. France | 1824 |
| <i>saxatilis</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| <i>Schlechtendahlii</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Europe | 1823 |
| <i>Schleicheri</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Germany | 1818 |
| <i>setosa</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. | 1827 |
| <i>spectabilis</i> | Dk. red | 5, H. De. S. Columbia | 1827 |
| <i>Sprengelii</i> , 12 | Pink | 8, H. De. Tr. Germany | 1823 |
| <i>stellata</i> | White | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| <i>strigosa</i> | White | 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. | |
| <i>subserotus</i> | White | 8, H. De. S. Britain | |
| <i>thlasifolia</i> | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Germany | 1819 |
| <i>tomentosa</i> | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Germany | 1818 |
| <i>triflora</i> , 13 | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Canada | |
| <i>ulmifolia</i> | White | 8, H. De. Tr. Spain | 1823 |
| <i>villosa</i> | White | 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1777 |

RUDEBECKIA, Linn. In honour of Olaf Rudbeck, professor of botany at Upsal. Linn. 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. The perennial species will grow in any common soil, and all, except *R. napifolia*, may be grown in the borders of the flower-garden. They are readily increased by division or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *R. amplexicaulis*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|------|
| <i>amplexifolia</i> , 1 | Yellow | 7, H. A. Louisiana | 1793 |
| <i>asperifolia</i> | Red wht. | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1832 |
| <i>digitata</i> | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1759 |
| <i>Drummondii</i> | Orange | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1836 |
| <i>fulgida</i> | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1760 |
| <i>hirta</i> | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1714 |
| <i>laciniata</i> | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1640 |
| <i>laevigata</i> | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Carolina | 1819 |
| <i>napifolia</i> | Yellow | 7, G. Her. P. N. Spain | 1824 |
| <i>pinata</i> | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1803 |
| <i>subtomentosa</i> | Yellow | 8, H. B. Georgia | 1825 |
| <i>subtomentosa</i> | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1802 |
| <i>triloba</i> | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1699 |

RUDIMENT, an organ imperfectly developed.

RUBIFLIXA, Willdenow. In honour of Charles Asmund Rudolph, a botanist of Jena. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosa*. Handsome climbers, growing freely in loam and peat; young cuttings root readily if planted in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Glycine sagittata*.

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|------|
| <i>dubia</i> , 1 | Scarlet | S. Ev. Cl. Havannah | 1815 |
| <i>rosea</i> | Red | S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. | 1826 |

RUG, see *RUTA*.

RUELLIA, Linn. In honour of John Ruelle, of Soissons, botanist and physician to Francis I. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. A genus of very pretty plants when in flower, and of very easy culture in any light rich soil; cuttings root without difficulty in the same kind of soil, if they have a glass over them. *R. elegans* must be propagated and treated as other stove annuals.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------|
| <i>australis</i> | Blue | 7, S. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| <i>bispora</i> | Pa. blue | 7, G. Her. P. Carolina | 1765 |
| <i>cernua</i> | Blue | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| <i>ciliata</i> | Purple | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1806 |
| <i>clikatiflora</i> | Pur. blue | 9, S. Her. P. B. Ayres | 1838 |
| <i>clivosa</i> | Blue | 7, S. Her. P. Georgia | 1824 |
| <i>clandestina</i> | Blue | 7, S. Her. P. Barbadoes | 1723 |
| <i>dependens</i> | Blue | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| <i>elegans</i> | Blue | 8, S. A. E. Ind. | 1834 |
| <i>foetida</i> | Blue | 7, S. Ev. S. Amer. | |
| <i>formosa</i> | Scarlet | 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1808 |
| <i>fulgida</i> | Scarlet | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1804 |
| <i>hirta</i> | Blue | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1817 |
| <i>lactea</i> | Pa. vio. | 7, G. Her. P. Mexico | 1796 |
| <i>longifolia</i> | Blue | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| <i>macrophylla</i> | Red | S. Her. P. S. Martha. | 1824 |
| <i>oblongifolia</i> | Rose | 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1830 |
| <i>ocymoides</i> | Blue | 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico | 1815 |
| <i>oryzalis</i> | Drk. blue | 7, S. Her. P. Mexico | 1800 |
| <i>paniculata</i> | Purple | 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1768 |
| <i>patala</i> | Pa. vio. | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1774 |
| <i>pieta</i> | Blue | 6, S. Ev. S. Domingo | 1826 |
| <i>pubescens</i> | Drk. blue | 7, S. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| <i>rubicaulis</i> | Blue | 7, S. Her. P. Mexico | 1823 |
| <i>salicifolia</i> | Blue | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| <i>strepera</i> | Pa. blue | 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1726 |
| <i>tetragona</i> | Blue | 6, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1824 |
| <i>tuberosa</i> | Blue | 7, S. Tu. P. Jamaica | 1752 |
| <i>undulata</i> | | S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| <i>violacea</i> | Violet | 7, S. Her. P. Guiana | 1820 |

RUFESCENT, rather rusty.

RUGOSUS, reddish, orange-coloured, rusty.

RUCCOSUS, rough, coarsely wrinkled.

RUGOSTRIS, protuberances.

RUGULOSUS, finely wrinkled.

RUTZIA, Cavauilles. In honour of Don Hippolito Ruiz, a traveller, and, in conjunction with Pavon, author of "Flora Peruviana et Chilensis." Linn. 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. Desirable shrubs, growing in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root freely if planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|----------------------|------|
| <i>lolata</i> | White | S. Ev. S. Bourbon | 1816 |
| <i>variabilis</i> | White | 5, S. Ev. S. Bourbon | 1792 |

RUTINGIA, R. Brown. In honour of J. P. Ruling, author of an essay on the Natural Orders. Linn. 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. The plants belonging to this genus are not worth cultivating, except in general collections. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, suits them; and ripened cuttings will root in either sand or soil, if planted under a glass.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------|------|
| <i>cistifolia</i> | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| <i>corylifolia</i> | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| <i>hermannifolia</i> | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1818 |
| <i>pinnosa</i> | White | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1819 |

RUMEX, Linn. *Rumo*, to suck; in allusion to the practice among the Romans of sucking the leaves to allay thirst. Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceae*. All the species of *Dock* grow in any common soil. The perennial species are easily increased by seeds or divisions of the roots. The annuals by sowing the seed in the open ground. They are mostly all weeds. *R. acetosa* contains pure oxalic acid. *Synonymes*: 1. *R. fimbriatus*. 2. *sagittatus*. 3. *tuberosus*. 4. *caudatus*. 5. *cuneifolius*. 6. *tuberosus*.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| <i>Acetosella</i> | Green | 6, H. P. Britain | |
| <i>Acetosä</i> | Green | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| <i>aculeatus</i> | Green | 6, H. Her. P. Candia | |
| <i>acutus</i> | Green | 7, F. Fu. P. Britain | |
| <i>alpinus</i> | Green | 6, H. Her. P. France | 1597 |

| RUM | SAB | RUS | SAC |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| britannicus . . . Green . . . 6, H. Fu. P. N. Amer. | | reticulatus . . . Green . . . 4, G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H. . . . 1816 | |
| Brownii, 1 . . . Green . . . 6, H. Tu. P. N. Hüll. 1823 | | volubilis . . . Green . . . 4, G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H. . . . 1816 | |
| bucephalophorus Green . . . 6, H. A. Italy 1833 | | RUSH, see <i>Juncus</i> . | |
| frutescens . . . Green . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Tris. d'Ac. 1823 | | Rush, see <i>Chondrilla juncea</i> . | |
| graminifolius . . . Green . . . 7, H. Her. P. Russia 1820 | | RUSH BROOM, see <i>Viminaria</i> . | |
| hastulatus . . . Green . . . 6, F. Her. P. Chile 1823 | | RUSH NUT, see <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> . | |
| lacinia . . . Green . . . 6, H. A. Egypt 1810 | | RUSSELLIA, <i>Jacquin</i> . In honour of Alexander Russel, M.D., F.R.S., author of a Natural History of Aleppo, 1766. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . These plants are very showy when in flower, and are on that account well deserving of a place in every collection. A light rich soil is best adapted to them; and cuttings root freely under a glass, in heat. | |
| Lunaria . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries 1690 | | floribunda . . . Red . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico 1824 | |
| Patentia . . . Green . . . 7, F. Fu. P. Italy 1573 | | juncea . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1833 | |
| purpureus . . . Green . . . 7, F. Fu. P. Switzerl. 1819 | | multiflora . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1812 | |
| pyrenaeus . . . Green . . . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees 1812 | | ternifolia . . . Red . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico 1818 | |
| sanguinolens . . . Green . . . 6, H. Fu. P. England | | RUZIA, <i>Linn.</i> From the Greek <i>rute</i> , from <i>rue</i> , to flow; probably in reference to some reputed qualities of the plants; hence the English word <i>Rue</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i> . The species of <i>Rue</i> are all of the simplest culture. Any light rich soil suits them, and they are readily increased by cuttings placed under a hand-glass; or by seeds, which are produced in abundance by many of the species. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>R. chalepensis</i> . | |
| sarcocoridis, 4 . . . Green . . . 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. 1824 | | albiflora . . . White . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Nepal 1823 | |
| scutellata . . . Green . . . 6, H. Ev. Cr. France 1596 | | graveolens . . . Yel. gn. . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1562 | |
| triangularis, 6 . . . Green . . . 6, H. Tu. P. 1817 | | angustifolia 1, bracteata, coccinea, divaricata, macrophylla, montana, pinnata. | |
| tuberosus . . . Green . . . 7, H. Tu. P. Italy 1752 | | RUTSCHIA, <i>Jacquin</i> . In honour of Fred. Ruysch, M.D., who published the "Hortus Amstelodamensis," a posthumous work of John Commelin: he died 1731. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Marcgraviaceae</i> . This very desirable shrub will succeed well in a mixture of loam and vegetable mould; and ripened cuttings will root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. In Guiana and the Caribbee islands, it is a parasitical under-shrub, rooting on trees in moist woods, similarly to the ivy with us. | |
| vesicaria . . . Green . . . 7, H. A. Africa 1656 | | clausifolia . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1823 | |
| abyssinicus, <i>Actaeoides</i> , <i>egyptiacus</i> , <i>amplexicaulis</i> , <i>australis</i> , <i>arifolia</i> , <i>brasilensis</i> , <i>Burchellii</i> 2, <i>condyloides</i> , <i>confertus</i> , <i>crispifolius</i> , <i>crispus</i> , <i>cristatus</i> , <i>denticatus</i> , <i>divaricatus</i> , <i>domesticus</i> , <i>fimbriatus</i> , <i>gigantus</i> , <i>glomeratus</i> , <i>hastifolius</i> , <i>heterophyllus</i> , <i>Hydrocladus</i> , <i>hum.</i> , <i>intermedius</i> , <i>lanceifolius</i> , <i>laevigatus</i> , <i>longifolius</i> , <i>lucuratus</i> , <i>maritimus</i> , <i>maximatus</i> , <i>montevidensis</i> , <i>multiflorus</i> , <i>Nemolopanthum</i> , <i>nemorosus</i> , <i>nepalensis</i> 3, <i>obtusifolius</i> , <i>palustris</i> , <i>percaricoides</i> , <i>polygonifolius</i> , <i>pulehius</i> , <i>reticulatus</i> , <i>roseus</i> , <i>salicifolius</i> , <i>spatulatus</i> 5, <i>strictus</i> , <i>syriacus</i> , <i>tingitanus</i> , <i>ucranicus</i> , <i>uncatus</i> , <i>venosus</i> , <i>verticillaris</i> . | | RUSSIA, <i>Decandolle</i> . In honour of John Ryan, M.D., F.R.S., a correspondent of Vahl. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Flacourtiaceae</i> . This is described as a very beautiful stove plant, thriving in peat and loam; and it is propagated by ripened cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. | |
| RUMIÄ, <i>Huffedan</i> . <i>Rumia</i> , the name of the goddess who presided over suckling. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . An uninteresting plant, growing in any common soil, and readily increasing by divisions or by seeds. | | speciosa . . . Cream . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad 1823 | |
| rustica White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Crimea 1819 | | RUTIDOPHYLLUM, <i>Martius</i> . From <i>rytis</i> , a wrinkle, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; the surface of the upper side of the foliage is wrinkled. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gesneraceae</i> . An ornamental under-shrub, nearly related to <i>Gesnera</i> ; which see, for culture, &c. | |
| RUNCINATE, a term applied to the lobes of leaves; a leaf is said to be runcinate when it is irregularly lobed, the lobes gradually diminishing to the base, and hooked back. | | auriculatum . . . Yel. red. 11, S. Ev. S. Brazil 1836 | |
| RUNKERS, procumbent shoots, which root at their extremity. | | RYTIPHYLLÄ, <i>Agardh</i> . From <i>rytis</i> , a wrinkle, and <i>phleo</i> , to abound in. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . A genus of sea-weeds— <i>R. complanata</i> , <i>tinctoides</i> . | |
| RUPESSTRIS, growing on rocks. | | | |
| RUPPIÄ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of H. B. Ruppis, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Furiales</i> . This species is found in ditches in various parts of Britain. | | | |
| maritima . . . Green . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain | | | |
| RUPTURE-WORT, see <i>Herniaria</i> . | | | |
| RUSCUS, <i>Linn.</i> ; formerly <i>Bruscus</i> . From <i>beus</i> , box, and <i>kelen</i> , holly; the Celtic for box-holly <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . Ornamental plants. The greenhouse species will grow well in any rich soil, and are readily increased by dividing the roots. The hardy kinds are very suitable for the front of shrubberies; any common soil suits them, and they are easily increased by suckers. | | | |
| aculeatus . . . Green . . . 5, H. Ev. S. England | | | |
| laxus . . . Green . . . 4, H. Ev. S. Portugal | | | |
| rotundifolius . . . Green . . . 3, H. Ev. S. | | | |
| sandegrenus . . . Orn. wht. 4, G. Ev. Cl. Canaries 1713 | | | |
| hypophloeum . . . Pa. yel. 6, H. Ev. S. Italy 1596 | | | |
| hypophloeum . . . Green . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Italy 1640 | | | |
| trifolius . . . Green . . . H. Ev. S. Zante | | | |
| racemosus . . . Orn. yel. 4, H. Ev. S. Portugal 1713 | | | |

S.

SABAL, *Adanson*. Not explained. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. This noble genus of Palms grows best in a light loamy soil. Suckers are occasionally produced, by which the species may be multiplied. *Synonymes*: *Chamaerops acaulis*, *Corypha minor*, *Rhaphis acaulis*.

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| Adansonii, 1 . . . Green . . . 7, Palm. Florida 1810 |
| Blackburniana . . . Green . . . Palm. Tropics |
| graminifolia . . . Green . . . Palm. S. Amer. 1825 |
| Palmetto . . . Green . . . Palm. Georgia 1825 |
| umbraucifera . . . Green . . . Palm. Jamaica 1825 |

SABBÄTÄ, *Adanson*. In honour of L. Sabbati, a celebrated Italian botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. The species of this genus are very handsome when in flower, and are, on that account, deserving of a place in every collection. The seeds, as soon as ripe, should be sown thinly

in pots, or on a shady border, in peat soil; if grown in pots, they should be placed in shallow pans of water, as the species are natives of marshes or bogs. *Synonyme*: 1. *Chironia gracilis*.

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| angularis . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. 1826 |
| calycosa . . . Dk. red . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. 1812 |
| chloroides . . . Red . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. 1817 |
| gracilis, 1 . . . Rose . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. |
| paniculata . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1817 |

SACCATE, having a pouch.
SACCARUM, *Linn.* From *Soukar*, its Arabic name. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. This genus is of very great importance, on account of its containing the sugar cane, *S. officinarum*. The species are all of very simple culture, in a light rich moist soil, with a good heat; and are increased by suckers, or cuttings of the stem will throw out shoots at their joints.
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| SAC | SAL | SAL | SAL | | |
|--|--------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|
| caudatum | Apetal | Grass. W. Ind. | 1816 | | |
| contractum | Apetal | 7, Grass. Trinidad | 1823 | | |
| dubium | Apetal | 7, Grass. Mexico | 1820 | | |
| mexicanum | Apetal | 7, Grass. E. Ind. | 1805 | | |
| Munjá | Apetal | Grass. India | 1597 | | |
| officinorum | Apetal | 7, Grass. Trinidad | 1823 | | |
| polystachyum | Apetal | Grass. E. Ind. | 1822 | | |
| procerum | Apetal | Grass. China | 1822 | | |
| sinense | Apetal | 7, Grass. W. Ind. | 1824 | | |
| violaceum | Apetal | | | | |
| SACCOLARIUM, Blume. From <i>saccus</i> , a bag, and <i>labium</i> , a lip; in allusion to the bagged labellum of all the species. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This genus contains some of the most interesting as well as beautiful species of the tribe. Their culture &c. is the same as that recommended for the genus <i>Vanda</i> . <i>Synonyme: 1. Sarcanthus guttatus.</i> | | | | | |
| bifidum | Pk. vel. | 12, S. Epi. Manilla | 1837 | | |
| calceolaré | Yel. brn. | 8, S. Epi. E. Ind. | 1837 | | |
| compressum | Cr. wht. | S. Epi. Manilla | | | |
| densiflorum | | S. Epi. Manilla | | | |
| denticulatum | | S. Epi. Sylhet | 1837 | | |
| gemmatum | Purple | Sylhet | 1837 | | |
| guttatum, l. | Red wht. | 5, E. Ind. | 1820 | | |
| micranthum | Orange | 6, Sylhet | 1837 | | |
| patens | Lilac | Pondooah | 1837 | | |
| papillosum | Wht. spot. | Malabar | 1837 | | |
| SACRED BEAN, see Nelumbium. | | | | | |
| SAFFRON, see Crocus sativus. | | | | | |
| SAGE, see Salvia. | | | | | |
| SAGINA, Linn. From <i>sagina</i> , fatness; in allusion to its presumed nourishing qualities for sheep. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Alsinaceae</i> . Hardy annual weeds, growing in any soil. <i>Synonymes: 1. Manchia cerastoides. 2. M. erecta.</i> | | | | | |
| filiformis | White. | 6, H. A. Pyrenees | 1824 | | |
| apetala, cerastoides 1, erecta 2, maritima, procumbens, P. plena. | | | | | |
| SAGITTARIA, Linn. From <i>sagitta</i> , an arrow; because of the resemblance to the head of that weapon in the leaves of some species. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Alismaceae</i> . Aquatics, requiring a loamy soil; and readily increasing by divisions. The stove and greenhouse kinds may be planted in a tub or large pot, with a little soil at the bottom, and filled up with water; a coating of pebbles may be laid on the soil to prevent the water from disturbing it, and rendering it muddy. <i>Synonyme: 1. hastata.</i> | | | | | |
| acutifolia | White | 6, S. Aq. P. America | 1816 | | |
| angustifolia | White | 7, S. Aq. P. Essequibo | 1827 | | |
| Doniána, l. | White | 7, F. Aq. P. Nepal | 1820 | | |
| falcata | White | 7, H. Aq. P. Carolina | 1812 | | |
| graminea | White | 7, F. Aq. P. Carolina | 1812 | | |
| hastata | White | 7, F. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1818 | | |
| heterophylla | White | 7, F. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1822 | | |
| lanatifolia | White | 6, G. Aq. P. W. Ind. | 1787 | | |
| latifolia | White | 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1819 | | |
| fl. pleno | White | 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. | | | |
| nátans | White | 7, H. Aq. P. Carolina | 1812 | | |
| obtusá | White | 7, F. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1820 | | |
| obtusifolia | White | 7, S. Aq. P. China | 1804 | | |
| rigida | White | 6, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. | 1806 | | |
| sagittifolia | White | 7, H. Aq. P. England | | | |
| fl. pleno | White | 7, H. Aq. P. Brit. gard. | | | |
| sinensis | White | 10, G. Aq. P. China | 1812 | | |
| SAGITTATE, shaped like an arrow-head. | | | | | |
| SAGO PALM, see Rhapsis flabelliformis. | | | | | |
| SAGU, Rumphius. From <i>sagu</i> , the Malay name of various Palms. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmeae</i> . A fine genus of plants, well deserving of a place in every collection. They succeed best in sandy loam, and a strong moist heat. Sago is chiefly obtained from <i>S. farinifera</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Raphia pedunculata. 2. Metroxylon Sagus. 3. R. vinifera. S. Palma-Pinus.</i> | | | | | |
| pedunculata, l. | Green | Palm. Madagas. | 1820 | | |
| Rúfia, l. | Green | Palm. Malagas. | 1820 | | |
| Rúphiá, 2 | Green | Palm. E. Ind. | 1800 | | |
| vinifera, 3 | Green | Palm. Guiana | 1820 | | |
| ST. ANDREW'S CROSS, see Ascyrion Crux André. | | | | | |
| ST. BARNABY'S THISTLE, see Centaurea solstitialis. | | | | | |
| SAINFOIN, see Onobrychis. | | | | | |
| ST. JOHN'S BREAD, see Ceratonia siliquid. | | | | | |
| ST. JOHN'S WORT, see Hypericum. | | | | | |
| ST. MARTIN'S FLOWER, see Alstromeria Flos-Martini. | | | | | |
| ST. PETER'S WORT, see Symplocaria. | | | | | |
| ST. PETER'S WORT, see Hypericum Ascyrion. | | | | | |
| SALICIA, Linn. From <i>Salacia</i> , in heathen mythology, | | | | | |
| [277] | | | | | |
| | | the wife of Neptune. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Celastraceae</i> . Plants of no great beauty; succeeding in loam and peat, and increasing by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. The fruit of <i>S. pyriformis</i> is eatable. It is about the size of a Bergamot Pear, and of a sweet, rich, flavour. <i>Synonymes: 1. Tonsella pyriformis. 2. T. scandens.</i> | | | |
| | | pyriformis, 1 | Green | S. Ev. Cl. Guiana | 1825 |
| | | scandens, 2 | Green | 8, S. Ev. Cl. Guiana | 1824 |
| SALEP, see Taccá pinnatifida. | | | | | |
| SALICORNIA, Linn. From <i>sal</i> , salt, and <i>cornu</i> , a horn. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> . These plants will grow in any common soil, and are readily increased by divisions. The plants being natives of the sea-shore, they will thrive better if a little salt be occasionally sprinkled on the surface of the soil. Soda is yielded in great quantities by the species of <i>Salicornia</i> . | | | | | |
| arabica | Apetal | 6, G. Ev. S. Arabia | 1758 | | |
| fruticosa | Apetal | 8, H. Ev. S. Britain | | | |
| herbacea | Apetal | 8, H. A. Britain | | | |
| perennans | Apetal | 8, F. Her. P. Siberia | 1823 | | |
| procumbens | Apetal | 8, H. Tr. A. England | | | |
| radicans | Apetal | 9, H. Ev. Cr. Britain | | | |
| SALISBURIÆ, Smith. In honour of Richard Anthony Salisbury, a distinguished English botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Taxaceae</i> . The Maiden-hair Tree is well worth growing, if only on account of its singular foliage. The male and female flowers being produced on two different trees, the readiest way of obtaining fruit would be to graft or bud both sorts on the same tree, or by growing both trees near each other. Common garden soil suits it, and it is readily increased by layers. The fruit has never been perfected in this country, but in China the tree is extensively cultivated for the purpose of procuring it. | | | | | |
| adiantifolia | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Japan | 1754 | | |
| SALIX, Linn. From <i>sal</i> , near, and <i>lia</i> , water, Celtic; in allusion to its place of growth; or from <i>salire</i> , to leap; because of the rapidity of its growth. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Salicaceae</i> . An extensive genus of well known, useful, and ornamental trees and shrubs. They all delight to grow in swampy places, and are increased by cuttings; though some of the more rare alpine kinds root with difficulty. Many of the species of willow are extensively grown for the manufacture of basket-rods. The best sorts for cultivating for hoops are <i>S. caprea</i> and <i>S. viminalis</i> . The branches of some of the species are used as stakes, poles, handles to rakes, hoes, and a great variety of economical purposes. Loudon says, "In the north of Europe the bark of <i>S. alba</i> is used for tanning leather, and for dyeing yarn of a cinnamon colour, and the leaves and young shoots are given to cattle in a green state, or dried like the twigs of the birch and laid up for winter fodder."— <i>Arb. Brit.</i> The leaves of <i>S. herbacea</i> , soaked in water, are employed in Iceland for tanning leather. <i>Synonymes: 1. S. violacea. 2. S. cærulea. 3. S. uliginosa. 4. S. annularis. 5. S. Napoleona. 6. S. præcox. 7. S. argentea. 8. S. ascendens, parvifolia. 9. S. incubæ. 10. S. prostrata. 11. S. repens. 12. S. malifolia. 13. S. serrulata. 14. S. riparia. 15. S. arbutifolia. 16. S. phlyctifolia. 17. S. Fluggæna. 18. S. Hoeppeana.</i> | | | | | |
| acuminata | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Britain | | | |
| acutifolia, 1 | Apetal | 4, H. De. S. Casp. Sea | 1823 | | |
| alaternoides | Apetal | 4, H. De. S. Switzerland | 1824 | | |
| alba | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Britain | | | |
| coriulæ, 2 | Apetal | 5, H. De. T. Britain | | | |
| althæscus | Apetal | 4, H. De. S. Switzerland | 1824 | | |
| ambigua | Apetal | 4, H. De. S. Britain | | | |
| Ammaniana | Apetal | 5, H. De. T. Austria | 1821 | | |
| amygdalina | Apetal | 4, H. De. S. Britain | | | |
| Andersoniana | Apetal | 4, H. De. S. Scotland | | | |
| angustata | Apetal | 3, H. De. S. Pennsylvania | 1811 | | |
| angustifolia | Apetal | 4, H. De. S. Caspian | 1825 | | |
| Ansoniana | Apetal | 3, H. De. S. Switzerland | 1827 | | |
| aquatica | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Britain | | | |
| arenaria | Apetal | 6, H. De. S. Scotland | | | |
| atropurpurea | Apetal | 4, H. De. T. Switzerland | 1824 | | |
| atroviridis | Apetal | 5, H. De. S. Switzerland | 1824 | | |
| aureis, 3 | Apetal | 4, H. De. S. England | | | |
| australis | Apetal | 4, H. De. S. Switzerland | 1824 | | |
| babylonica | Apetal | 5, H. De. T. Levant | 1730 | | |
| cerisa, 4 | Apetal | 5, H. De. T. | | | |
| Napoleona, 5 | Apetal | 5, H. De. T. | | | |
| vulgaris | Apetal | 6, H. De. T. England | | | |

| SAL | | | | SAL | | | | SAL | | | | SAL | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------|--|
| berberifolia | | | 5, H. De. Tr. | Duria | | 1824 | nigrifans | | | 4, H. De. S. | England | | | | |
| betulifolia | | | 5, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | nitens | | | 4, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | | |
| bicolor | | | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | | | obovata | | | 5, H. De. Tr. | N. Amer. | | | | |
| Bonplandiana | | | | G. De. T. | Mexico | | obtusifolia | | | | 4, H. De. S. | Lapland | | 1818 | |
| Borreriana | | | 5, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | oleifolia | | | 3, H. De. S. | Britain | | | | |
| caesia | | | 5, H. De. S. | S. Eur. | | 1824 | pallida | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | 1823 | |
| caudata | | | 4, H. De. T. | N. Amer. | | 1811 | pannosa | | | 4, H. De. T. | Switzerl. | | | 1824 | |
| canadensis | | | 4, H. De. S. | | | | patens | | | 4, H. De. S. | | | | | |
| caprea | | | 4, H. De. T. | Britain | | | pedicellaris | | | 3, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | | | 1811 | |
| carinata | | | 4, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | pennsylvanica | | | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | | | 1825 | |
| carpinifolia | | | 4, H. De. S. | Germany | | 1824 | pentandra | | | 4, H. De. T. | Britain | | | | |
| cerasifolia | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | 1824 | petiolaris | | | 4, H. De. T. | Scotland | | | | |
| chrysanthos | | | 4, H. De. S. | Norway | | | petraea | | | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | | | | |
| cinerea | | | 4, H. Ev. T. | Britain | | | phyllirefolia | | | 4, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | | |
| conformis | | | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | | | planifolia | | | 4, H. De. S. | Subador | | | 1811 | |
| conifera | | | 5, H. De. T. | N. Amer. | | 1820 | polaris | | | 4, H. De. S. | Lapland | | | 1820 | |
| cordata | | | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | | 1811 | pomeranica | | | 5, H. De. T. | Pomerania | | | 1822 | |
| cordifolia | | | 4, H. De. Tr. | N. Amer. | | 1811 | Pontederana | | | 5, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | 1821 | |
| coriacea | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | 1825 | prinoidea | | | 3, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | | | 1811 | |
| coruscans | | | 4, H. De. S. | Germany | | 1818 | procumbens | | | 6, H. De. Tr. | Scotland | | | | |
| cotinifolia | | | 3, H. De. S. | Britain | | | propinqua | | | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | | | | |
| crassifolia | | | 4, H. De. S. | | | | protensefolia | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | 1820 | |
| crispata | | | 3, H. De. S. | | | | prunifolia | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | | |
| Crownæa | | | 4, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | purpurea | | | 3, H. De. S. | England | | | | |
| cydonifolia | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | 1824 | Parishiana | | | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | | | | |
| damascena | | | 4, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | pyrenaica | | | 5, H. De. Tr. | Pyrenæe | | | 1823 | |
| Daphnoides, 6 | | | 4, H. De. T. | Switzerl. | | 1820 | radicans, 16 | | | 5, H. De. Tr. | Britain | | | | |
| Davalliana | | | 5, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | ramifusa | | | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | | | | |
| decipiens | | | 5, H. De. T. | England | | | recurvata | | | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | | | 1811 | |
| decumbens | | | 5, H. De. Tr. | Switzerl. | | 1823 | reflexa | | | 3, H. De. S. | | | | | |
| Dicksoniana | | | 4, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | reticulata | | | 6, H. De. S. | Britain | | | | |
| discolor | | | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | | 1811 | retusa | | | 5, H. De. Tr. | S. Eur. | | | 1673 | |
| Domiana | | | 4, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | rigida | | | 4, H. De. Tr. | N. Amer. | | | 1811 | |
| dura | | | 4, H. De. T. | | | | riticulata | | | 5, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | 1824 | |
| elaeagnoides | | | 5, H. De. S. | Europe | | 1824 | rosamarinifolia | | | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | | | | |
| façifolia | | | 4, H. De. S. | Croatia | | | rotundata | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | 1824 | |
| faciata | | | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | | 1811 | rubra | | | 4, H. De. S. | England | | | | |
| ferruginea | | | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | | | rupesstris | | | 4, H. De. Tr. | Scotland | | | | |
| fennarchica | | | 4, H. De. T. | Sweden | | 1825 | Russelliana | | | 4, H. De. T. | England | | | | |
| firma | | | 4, H. De. S. | | | | salvifolia, 17 | | | 4, H. De. S. | | | | | |
| foliolosa | | | 4, H. De. S. | Lapland | | 1818 | Schleicheriana | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | 1824 | |
| Forbesiana | | | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | | | Schradleriana | | | 5, H. De. S. | Germany | | | 1820 | |
| Forchiana | | | 4, H. De. S. | England | | | serotina | | | 5, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | 1820 | |
| Forsteriana | | | 4, H. De. T. | Scotland | | | serpyllifolia | | | 4, H. De. Tr. | Switzerl. | | | 1818 | |
| fragilis | | | 4, H. De. T. | Britain | | | silesiaca | | | 5, H. De. S. | Silesia | | | 1816 | |
| fruges | | | 5, H. De. Tr. | Britain | | | Smithiana | | | 4, H. De. T. | England | | | | |
| argentea, 7 | | | 4, H. De. Tr. | England | | | sordida | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | 1824 | |
| fœtida, 8 | | | 5, H. De. Tr. | Britain | | | spatulata | | | 4, H. De. S. | Germany | | | 1818 | |
| incubacea, 9 | | | 5, H. De. S. | England | | | sphacelata | | | 4, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | | |
| prostrata, 10 | | | 5, H. De. Tr. | Britain | | | stipularis | | | 3, H. De. S. | England | | | | |
| repens | | | 5, H. De. Tr. | Britain | | | strepida | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | 1820 | |
| vulgaris : | | | 5, H. De. S. | Britain | | | Stuartiana | | | 7, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | | |
| fuscata | | | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | | 1811 | subulpa | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | 1820 | |
| geminata | | | 3, H. De. T. | | | | tenuifolia | | | 5, H. De. S. | Britain | | | | |
| glauca | | | 7, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | tenüör | | | 5, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | | |
| grisea | | | 4, H. De. S. | Pennsylv. | | 1820 | tetrapila | | | 3, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | | |
| grisonensis | | | 4, H. De. S. | Grison. | | 1824 | tetrasperma | | | F. De. T. | E. Ind. | | | 1796 | |
| griseophylla | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | 1824 | triandra | | | 7, H. De. T. | Britain | | | | |
| hastata | | | 5, H. De. T. | Lapland | | 1780 | Hoppeana, 18 | | | 5, H. De. T. | Austria | | | 1820 | |
| arbuscula | | | 5, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | 1824 | tristis | | | 4, H. De. S. | N. Amer. | | | 1765 | |
| multifolia, 12 | | | 5, H. De. S. | Britain | | | ulmifolia | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | 1821 | |
| serotinata, 13 | | | 3, H. De. T. | Britain | | 1810 | undulata | | | 4, H. De. T. | England | | | | |
| Helix | | | 3, H. De. T. | Britain | | | lanccolata | | | 4, H. De. S. | England | | | | |
| helvetica | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | 1824 | Uva græ | | | 4, H. De. S. | L-brador | | | 1811 | |
| herbacea | | | 6, H. De. S. | Britain | | | vacuinifolia | | | 4, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | | |
| hirta | | | 4, H. De. T. | England | | | vaudensis | | | 3, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | 1824 | |
| Hoffmannia | | | 5, H. De. T. | England | | | venulosa | | | 4, H. Ev. S. | Scotland | | | | |
| holoserica | | | 4, H. De. S. | England | | | versicolor | | | 5, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | | |
| Houstoniana | | | 4, H. De. S. | Virginia | | | Villarsiana | | | 4, H. De. T. | France | | | 1818 | |
| Humboldtiana | | | F. Ev. T. | Peru | | 1823 | viminalis | | | 4, H. De. S. | England | | | | |
| humilis | | | 4, F. De. S. | | | 1820 | virescens | | | 4, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | | | |
| incana, 14 | | | 4, H. De. S. | Austria | | 1821 | virgata | | | 5, H. De. T. | | | | | |
| incanescens | | | 3, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | 1823 | vitellina | | | 3, H. De. T. | England | | | | |
| Jaquinii | | | 4, H. De. S. | Austria | | 1818 | Waldsteiniana | | | 4, H. De. S. | Alps Tyrol | | | | |
| Kitaibelliana | | | 4, H. De. Tr. | Carpath. | | 1823 | Weigeliana | | | 4, H. De. S. | Britain | | | | |
| lacustris | | | 3, H. De. S. | Switzerl. | | 1824 | Willdenoviana | | | 5, H. De. S. | | | | | |
| Lambertiana | | | 3, H. De. S. | England | | | Woolgariana | | | 4, H. De. S. | England | | | | |
| lanata | | | 5, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | Wulleniana | | | 5, H. De. S. | Carinthia | | | 1818 | |
| Lappontium | | | 5, H. De. Tr. | Lapland | | 1812 | SÄLMEÄ, <i>Decandolle</i> . In honour of Prince Charles, of Salm Dyck, in Holland, an enthusiastic cultivator of plants. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A genus of pretty stove twiners, succeeding best in a light rich soil; and readily increasing by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Bidens scandens</i> , <i>Hopkirkia scandens</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| latifolia | | | 3, H. De. S. | | | | hirtata | | | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. Tw. | Jamaica | | 1823 | |
| lauiana | | | 4, H. De. T. | England | | | scandens, 1 | | | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. Tr. | Vera Cruz | | 1820 | |
| laxiflora | | | 4, H. De. S. | Scotland | | | | | | | | | | | |

| SAL | | | SAL | | | SAL | | | SAM | | |
|--|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----|--|--|
| sinuātā, 1 . . . | Purple . . . | 8. H. | B. Chile . . . | 1824 | glutinōsa . . . | Pur. blue . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Germany . . . | 1769 | | | |
| Barclayāna, 2 . . . | Bro. yel. . . | 7. G. | B. Eng. hyb. . . | 1824 | Grahami . . . | Yellow . . . | 9. G. Her. P. Mexico . . . | 1829 | | | |
| pectā, 3 . . . | Varieg. . . | 5. H. | A. Chile . . . | 1820 | grandiflōra . . . | Blue . . . | 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1816 | | | |
| stramineā, 4 . . . | Red wht. . . | 7. G. | A. Chile . . . | 1824 | hispidā . . . | Blue . . . | 5. H. A. . . | 1801 | | | |
| SALSIFY, see <i>Tragopogon porrifoliū</i>. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SALSŌĀ, Linn. From <i>salsus</i> , salt; in allusion to the saline properties of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> . A genus of not much beauty. For culture and propagation, see <i>Salticornia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Anabasis foliosa</i> . 2. <i>S. spicata</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| brachiātā . . . | Brown . . . | 7. H. | A. Tauria . . . | 1818 | interuptā . . . | White . . . | 6. H. Her. P. India . . . | 1731 | | | |
| crassā . . . | Wht. yel. . . | 7. H. | A. Caucasus . . . | 1820 | involutā . . . | White . . . | 7. H. Ev. S. Barbary . . . | 1790 | | | |
| foliosā, 1 . . . | Pink . . . | 7. H. | A. Siberia . . . | 1820 | lamiifollā, 7 . . . | Blue . . . | 8. S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1824 | | | |
| glaciā, 2 . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. F. Ev. S. Caucasus . . . | 1821 | lanceolātā, 8 . . . | Blue . . . | 7. H. A. W. Ind. . . | 1813 | | | | |
| Kali . . . | Flesh . . . | 7. H. | A. Britain . . . | 1759 | leucanthā . . . | White . . . | G. Her. P. Mexico . . . | 1825 | | | |
| laniflōrā . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. H. | A. Siberia . . . | 1797 | limbātā . . . | White . . . | H. Her. P. Russia . . . | 1838 | | | |
| microphyllā . . . | Red . . . | 7. H. | A. Spain . . . | 1759 | Linkiāna, 9 . . . | Blue . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Levant . . . | 1823 | | | |
| oppositifoliā . . . | Green . . . | 7. F. Ev. S. Sicily . . . | 1823 | lusitāna . . . | Blue . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Spain . . . | 1819 | | | | |
| rigidā . . . | Green . . . | 7. F. Ev. S. Siberia . . . | 1824 | lyratā . . . | Purph. . . | 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1728 | | | | |
| ros-acēā . . . | Pink . . . | 7. H. | A. Asia . . . | 1759 | mexicāna . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6. S. Her. P. Mexico . . . | 1724 | | | |
| sativā . . . | Pink . . . | 7. H. | A. Spain . . . | 1783 | micranthā . . . | Blue . . . | 5. S. A. Cuba . . . | 1823 | | | |
| Sodā . . . | White . . . | 7. H. | A. S. Eur. . . | 1683 | Moorcroftiāna . . . | Pa. blue . . . | 7. H. Her. P. India . . . | 1823 | | | |
| tamariscinā . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. H. | A. Tauria . . . | 1820 | napiifoliā . . . | Dk. blue . . . | 16. H. Her. P. Italy . . . | 1776 | | | |
| Trigās . . . | White . . . | 7. H. | A. S. Eur. . . | 1817 | nepetifoliā . . . | Blue . . . | 7. H. A. Europe . . . | 1823 | | | |
| trunciculātā . . . | Green . . . | 7. H. | A. Siberia . . . | 1759 | nielōtā, 10 . . . | Blue . . . | 7. H. A. Egypt . . . | 1780 | | | |
| verrucosā . . . | Green . . . | 7. H. | A. Siberia . . . | 1817 | nubiā . . . | Blue . . . | 6. G. Her. P. Abyssinia . . . | 1784 | | | |
| SALTATORIA, having a leaping or dancing motion. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SALT-TREE, see <i>Halimodendron</i>. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SALTWORT, see <i>Salsolā</i>. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SĀLVĪĀ, Linn. From <i>salvo</i> , to save; in allusion to the healing qualities of the sage. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i> . This is a very extensive genus, consisting chiefly of extremely showy flowering plants, well worthy of cultivation. They are easily grown in a rich light soil. The shrubby kinds increase freely by cuttings of the young wood, under a glass; those of the stove species must be placed in heat; the herbaceous kinds must be multiplied by division of the roots. The seeds of the annual and biennial kinds simply require to be sown in the open ground where they are intended to bloom. The common sage, <i>Salvia officinalis</i> , is a well known culinary herb. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. patula</i> , <i>pyramidalis</i> . 2. <i>S. colorata</i> . 3. <i>S. polymorpha</i> . 4. <i>S. multifida</i> , <i>laciniata</i> . 5. <i>S. rosea</i> . 6. <i>S. prismatica</i> . 7. <i>S. Boosiana</i> . 8. <i>S. trichostemoides</i> . 9. <i>S. pilantha</i> . 10. <i>S. abyssinica</i> , <i>applanata</i> . 11. <i>S. betonica</i> , <i>folia, hastata</i> . 12. <i>S. lineatifolia</i> . 13. <i>S. hamatodes</i> , <i>Tenorii</i> , <i>variegata</i> . 14. <i>S. foliosa</i> . 15. <i>S. vulnerariaefolia</i> , <i>Habitziāna</i> . 16. <i>S. Simsiana</i> . 17. <i>S. elongata</i> , <i>bullata</i> . 18. <i>S. dominica</i> . 19. <i>S. campestris</i> , <i>mollis</i> . 20. <i>S. aegyptiaca</i> . 21. <i>S. nemorosa</i> , <i>valentina</i> . 22. <i>S. coarctata</i> . 23. <i>S. oblongata</i> . 24. <i>S. affinis</i> , <i>amplexicaulis</i> , <i>gigantea</i> . 25. <i>S. truncata</i> , <i>Spielmanni</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| atriphiā . . . | White . . . | 5. H. | B. Austria . . . | 1570 | rubra . . . | Pur. vio. . . | 8. H. Her. P. Germany . . . | 1751 | | | |
| schizōidā . . . | Violet . . . | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1731 | sviācā . . . | White . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Levant . . . | 1759 | | | | |
| amarisolinā . . . | Blue . . . | 8. G. Her. P. Mexico . . . | 1803 | thiāfoliā . . . | Blue . . . | 5. S. Her. P. Aracaeae . . . | 1793 | | | | |
| amethystinā . . . | Blue . . . | 8. S. Ev. S. Columbia . . . | 1817 | tingitāna, 22 . . . | White . . . | 7. H. B. Barbary . . . | 1796 | | | | |
| angustifoliā . . . | Blue . . . | 5. G. Her. P. Mexico . . . | 1816 | trifoliā . . . | Red . . . | 6. H. De. S. Barbary . . . | 1596 | | | | |
| argenteā, 1 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Crete . . . | 1759 | tubiflorā . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6. S. Her. P. Mexico . . . | 1820 | | | | |
| aurēā, 2 . . . | Blue . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1731 | urticifoliā . . . | Blue . . . | 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1799 | | | | |
| auriā . . . | Ll. yel. . . | 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . | 1795 | verbascofoliā . . . | White . . . | 5. H. Her. P. Iberia . . . | 1823 | | | | |
| austricā . . . | Cream . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1776 | verbena . . . | Violet . . . | 8. H. Her. P. Britain . . . | 1820 | | | | |
| aurēā . . . | Blue . . . | 8. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1806 | oblongifoliā, 23 . . . | Blue . . . | 9. H. A. Europe . . . | 1820 | | | | |
| Barrelieri . . . | Blue . . . | 4. H. Her. P. Spain . . . | 1821 | versicolor . . . | Bl. wht. . . | 7. H. Her. P. Spain . . . | 1822 | | | | |
| bicelōr . . . | Red wht. . . | 6. H. Her. P. Barbary . . . | 1793 | verticillātā . . . | Blue . . . | 8. H. Her. P. Germany . . . | 1628 | | | | |
| bracteatā . . . | Purple . . . | 3. H. Her. P. Russia . . . | 1821 | virgatā, 24 . . . | White . . . | 9. H. Her. P. Armenia . . . | 1758 | | | | |
| byzantinā . . . | Blue . . . | 7. H. B. Turkey . . . | 1825 | viriditā, 25 . . . | Blue . . . | 7. H. A. Italy . . . | 1759 | | | | |
| caesiā . . . | Blue . . . | 7. G. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1813 | viocōsā . . . | Violet . . . | 5. H. Her. P. Italy . . . | 1773 | | | | |
| calycinā . . . | Pink . . . | 8. H. Ev. S. Greece . . . | 1823 | SALVINIA, Guttard. In honour of Antonio Maria Salvini, a Greek professor at Florence. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Salvinia</i> . A hardy aquatic, growing in light loamy soil; and increasing by divisions. | | | | | | | |
| canariensis . . . | Purple . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . | 1697 | nāns . . . | Blue . . . | 7. H. Aq. P. Italy . . . | 1818 | | | | |
| canadidissimā . . . | White . . . | H. Her. P. Armenia . . . | 1820 | SAMBŪCŪS, Linn. From <i>sambuca</i> , a musical instrument, which is supposed to have been made of elder-wood. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Caprifoliaceae</i> . The species of Elder are all of the simplest culture, in any soil or situation. The shrubby species are increased by cuttings; the herbaceous species by divisions. The wood of the Elder is remarkable for its hardness; and various kinds of medicine are obtained from the different species, but more especially from <i>S. nigra</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. nigra variegata</i> . 2. <i>S. aurea</i> . 3. <i>S. laciniata</i> . 4. <i>S. nigra albida</i> . 5. <i>S. viridis</i> . | | | | | | | |
| canescens . . . | Purp. . . | 7. H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . | 1699 | canadensis . . . | White . . . | 7. H. De. S. N. Amer. . . | 1761 | | | | |
| ceratophyllā . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. H. B. Persia . . . | 1699 | chinensis . . . | White . . . | 9. H. Her. P. China . . . | 1823 | | | | |
| ceratophylloides . . . | Yellow . . . | 7. H. B. Egypt . . . | 1771 | Ebūlis . . . | Wht. red . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Britain . . . | 1817 | | | | |
| chamaedryoides . . . | Blue . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1795 | hūmils . . . | Wht. pk. . . | 6. H. Her. P. . . | 1783 | | | | |
| clandestinā, 3 . . . | Blue . . . | 6. H. Her. P. Italy . . . | 1739 | nigrā . . . | White . . . | 6. H. De. S. Britain . . . | 1800 | | | | |
| multifidā, 4 . . . | Blue . . . | 4. H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1822 | fol. argenteis, 1 . . . | White . . . | 6. H. De. T. Britain . . . | 1829 | | | | |
| coecineā, 5 . . . | Scarlet . . . | 7. G. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1772 | | | | | | | | |
| compressā . . . | White . . . | 5. H. Her. P. East . . . | 1822 | | | | | | | | |
| confertiflorā . . . | Red . . . | 8. S. Ev. S. Rio Jan. . . | 1838 | | | | | | | | |
| crassifoliā . . . | Blue . . . | 6. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1804 | | | | | | | | |
| cretica . . . | Violet . . . | 6. G. Ev. S. Crete . . . | 1769 | | | | | | | | |
| dentatā . . . | White . . . | 12. G. Her. S. C. G. H. . . | 1774 | | | | | | | | |
| desertorum . . . | Blue . . . | 10. G. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1829 | | | | | | | | |
| disrhis . . . | White . . . | 7. Syria . . . | 1773 | | | | | | | | |
| dolichostachya . . . | Scarlet . . . | 8. G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1820 | | | | | | | | |
| erosā . . . | Blue . . . | 7. H. A. Europe . . . | 1817 | | | | | | | | |
| formosā . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6. G. Ev. S. Peru . . . | 1783 | | | | | | | | |
| Forskohlii . . . | Black . . . | 7. H. Her. P. Levant . . . | 1800 | | | | | | | | |
| fulgens . . . | Scarlet . . . | 7. G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . | 1829 | | | | | | | | |

| SAM | SAN | SAN | SAP |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| fol. luteis, 2 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. Britain . . . | | grandicepspis . . . White . . . S. Her. P. | |
| aciniatá, 3 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. Britain . . . | | guineensis . . . Green . . . 9, S. Her. P. Guinea . . . 1690 | |
| leucocarpa, 4 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. Britain . . . | | latevirens . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Her. P. | |
| montana . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. Britain . . . | | lanuginosa . . . White . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . | |
| pulverulentá . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. Britain . . . | | longiflora . . . White . . . 7, S. Her. P. Africa . . . 1824 | |
| rotundifolia . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. Britain . . . | | polyphyllá . . . White . . . S. Her. P. | |
| viridescens, 5 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. Britain . . . | | pumila . . . White . . . S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1796 | |
| pábens . . . White . . . H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812 | | spicata . . . White . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1790 | |
| racemosa . . . Grn. yel. 5, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1596 | | stenophyllá . . . S. Her. P. | |
| flavescens . . . Yel. grn. 5, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1596 | | zeylanica . . . Wht. grm. 9, S. Her. P. Ceylon . . . 1731 | |
| purpureá . . . Purple . . . 5, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1596 | | | |
| SAMŌLŪS, Linn. From <i>san</i> , salutary, and <i>mos</i> , a pig; which, in Celtic, signifies pigs'-focd. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . Pretty little plants, growing freely in common soil, planted in a rather moist situation, and increasing by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Campanula porosa</i> . | | SANTĀLŪM, Linn. From its Persian name <i>sandul</i> , signifying useful. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Santalaceae</i> . A mixture of loam and peat suits these interesting plants; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. Saunders-wood is the produce of <i>S. album</i> , and in India it is considered sedative and cooling; it is also esteemed as a perfume. | |
| campanuloides, 1 . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1816 | | album . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1804 | |
| littoralis . . . White . . . 8, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1806 | | myrtifolium . . . Red . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1804 | |
| Valerandi . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | obtusifolium . . . Red . . . S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 | |
| SAMPHIRE, see Crithmum. | | SANTOLINĀ, Linn. From <i>sanctus</i> , holy, and <i>linum</i> , flax; in allusion to its medicinal qualities. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . These plants thrive well in any common soil; and increase freely by cuttings. They have the same anthelmintic qualities as <i>Tansy</i> and <i>Artemisia</i> . | |
| SAMŪDĀ, Linn. The Greek name of the Birch; applied to this genus because of its resemblance. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Samydaceae</i> . Ornamental plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily if planted in a pot of sand, under a glass, in a little heat. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>S. viridiflora</i> . 2. <i>S. pubescens</i> . | | Chamaecyparissus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1573 | |
| decurrens . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1820 | | pectinata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Sp-in . . . 1822 | |
| glabrata . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1800 | | rosarinifolia . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1683 | |
| macrophyllá, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | squarrosa . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1570 | |
| nitida . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1793 | | viridis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1727 | |
| rosea, 2 . . . Pink . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1793 | | | |
| reticulata . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1723 | | SANVITĀLĪ, Cavanilles. Unknown, probably a man's name. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . An interesting plant, requiring the same treatment as other half-hardy annuals. | |
| villosa . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1820 | | procumbens . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Mexico . . . 1798 | |
| SANDAL-TREE, see Sandoricum. | | SAOUARI NUT, see Caryocarpus. | |
| SANDAL-WOOD, see Santalibum. | | SAPID, agreeable to the taste. | |
| SANDBOX-TREE, see Hura. | | SAPINDŪS, Linn. Altered from <i>Sapo-indicus</i> , Indian-soap; the aril which surrounds the seed of <i>S. saponaria</i> is used as soap in S. America. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceae</i> . These plants are hardly worth growing, except in general collections. They thrive in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and large cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. According to Browne, the seed-vessels are very acrid; they lather freely in water, and will cleanse more linen than thirty times their weight of soap, but in time they corrode or burn the linen. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Moulinisia rubiginosa</i> . | |
| SAND-WOOD, see Bremontiera Ammogrion. | | arborescens . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1824 | |
| SANDWORT, see Arenaria. | | emarginatás . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1822 | |
| SANGUINĀRĪĀ, Linn. From <i>sanguis</i> , blood; all the parts of the plant yield a red juice when cut or broken. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceae</i> . Dwarf plants, serving well to ornament the front of the flower-border, in a light sandy loam or peat soil; and they are readily increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. | | Foraythii . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Granada . . . | |
| canadensis . . . White . . . 3, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . . 1680 | | frutescens . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1824 | |
| grandiflora . . . White . . . 5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . . | | indica . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1800 | |
| SANGUISŌRĪĀ, Linn. From <i>sanguis</i> , blood, and <i>serboe</i> , to absorb; <i>S. officinalis</i> was formerly supposed to be a powerful vulnerary. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i> . All the species of <i>Burnet</i> are of the easiest culture in any common soil; and are readily increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>S. rubra</i> . | | laurifolia . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| Andersoni . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | | longifolia . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| canadensis . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1633 | | marginatás . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Carolina . . . | |
| clmés, 1 . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1823 | | rigidus . . . Wht. grn. . . 8, S. Ev. T. America . . . 1759 | |
| maritima . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Algiers . . . 1610 | | rubiginosa, 1 . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1821 | |
| media . . . Flesh . . . 8, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1785 | | Saponaria . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1697 | |
| neglecta . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1800 | | senegalensis . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Senegal . . . 1823 | |
| officinalis . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | | |
| auriculatá . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . | | SĀPŪM, Jacquin. From <i>sap</i> , Celtic, signifying fat; in allusion to the unctuous exudation from the wounded trunk. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . These trees thrive well in loam and peat; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The juice of <i>S. acuparium</i> is said to be poisonous. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Hippomane spinosa</i> . | |
| teuifolia . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . 1820 | | acuparium . . . Green . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1692 | |
| SANICLE, see Sanicula. | | Hippomane . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1822 | |
| SANICŪLĀ, Tournefort. From <i>sano</i> , to heal; supposed healing effects of <i>Sanicula europea</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Mere weeds, multiplied by divisions of the roots— <i>S. canadensis, europaea, marilandica</i> . | | licifolium . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1820 | |
| SANSEVIERĀ, Thunberg. In honour of M. Sansevier, a Swedish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . Interesting plants, growing well in sandy loam; and increasing by suckers. The stove species should be very sparingly watered when dormant. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>S. sessiliflora</i> . | | indictum . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1818 | |
| china, 1 . . . Flesh . . . 4, H. Her. P. China . . . 1792 | | SAPONACEOUS, soap. | |
| ensifolia . . . White . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . | | SAPONĀRĪĀ, Linn. From <i>sapo</i> , soap; the bruised leaves are said to produce a lather, like soap, when agitated in the water. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Silenaceae</i> . This genus contains some truly beautiful plants, well deserving of a place in every garden. <i>S. cymoides</i> , from its trailing habit, and handsome flowers, is well adapted for rock-work. A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits them best; and they are readily increased by division at the roots or by seed; young cuttings of the branching species will also root readily if planted under a glass. The leaves of <i>S. officinalis</i> form a lather, | |
| fulvicinctá . . . White . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1820 | | | |
| glauca . . . White . . . S. Her. P. | | | |

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| which much resembles that of soap, and is similarly efficacious in removing grease spots. | |
| bellidifolia . . . Red . . . 7, F. Her. P. Italy . . . 1825 | |
| caespitosa . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1824 | |
| calabrica . . . Rose . . . 8, H. A. Calabria . . . 1839 | |
| cerastifolia . . . Pink . . . H. A. Russia . . . 1835 | |
| glutinosa . . . Pink . . . 6, H. B. Tauria . . . 1817 | |
| latea . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1804 | |
| ocymoides . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. Tr. France . . . 1768 | |
| officinalis . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Her. Cr. Engl. nd . . . | |
| hybrida . . . Pink . . . H. Her. P. England . . . | |
| orientalis . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. Levant . . . 1732 | |
| perfoliata . . . Pink . . . 6, H. A. N. Ind. . . 1834 | |
| portifera . . . Flesh . . . 7, H. A. Levant . . . 1680 | |
| Vaccaria . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. Germany . . . 1596 | |
| viscosa H. A. . . . 1836 | |
| SĀRĀCHĀ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Isidore Saracha, a Benedictine monk, much attached to botany, and who enriched the royal gardens at Madrid with many rare plants. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceae</i> . These plants will grow well in any common garden soil. <i>S. viscosa</i> is easily increased by cuttings. The seeds of the annual species should be sown in the open border in spring. | |
| procumbens . . . Cream . . . 6, H. Tr. A. Peru . . . 1822 | |
| umbellata . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, H. Tr. A. Peru . . . 1822 | |
| viscosa White . . . 9 G. De. S. Peru . . . 1835 | |
| SARCĀNTHŪS, Lindley. From <i>sarz</i> , flesh, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in allusion to the fleshiness of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . The plants of this genus are highly deserving of cultivation. They require to be grown in a hot damp atmosphere, and treated the same as the <i>Vandas</i> . | |
| oxyphyllus S. Epi. China . . . 1837 | |
| pauciflorus . . . Yel. brn. . . S. Epi. China . . . 1837 | |
| praenorsus . . . Green . . . S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1824 | |
| rostratus . . . Or. brn. . . 4, S. Epi. China . . . 1824 | |
| succisus . . . Green . . . 6, S. Epi. China . . . 1824 | |
| teretifolius . . . Grn. brn. . . 5, S. Epi. China . . . 1819 | |
| SARCOCAPNŌS, Decandolle. From <i>sarz</i> , flesh, and <i>capnos</i> , the Greek name for fumitory; in allusion to the fleshy leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceae</i> . This plant thrives well in the open border or on rock-work, and is easily increased by seeds or cuttings. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Fumaria enneaphylla</i> . | |
| enneaphylla, 1 . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1714 | |
| SARCOCAPRĀ, Decandolle. From <i>sarz</i> , flesh, and <i>caulos</i> , a stem; fleshy stems. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Geraniaceae</i> . Ornamental under-shrubs, growing best in a mixture of loam, peat, and leaf mould or sand; they are readily increased by planting young cuttings in sand, under a glass, or by cuttings of the root. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Geranium spinosum</i> . 2. <i>Monsonia spinosa</i> . | |
| Burmāni, 1 . . . Purple . . . 5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 | |
| Hertzi, 2 5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790 | |
| Patersöni, 1 . . . Purple . . . 5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1827 | |
| SARCOCAPRĀLŪS, Afzelius. From <i>sarz</i> , flesh, and <i>kephale</i> , a head; in allusion to the fruit being combined into a fleshy head. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . This interesting plant is seldom seen in collections. It requires to be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and kept in a hot part of the house. Cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The heads of the fruit are eatable and are much sought after by the negroes. | |
| esculentus . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . . 1822 | |
| SARCOCHĪLŪS, R. Brown. From <i>sarz</i> , flesh, and <i>cheilos</i> , a lip; in allusion to the fleshy lip. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A genus of rather interesting plants. For culture, &c., see <i>Burlingtonia</i> . | |
| elatius White . . . 4, S. Epi. N. Holl. . . 1821 | |
| olivaceus . . . Gr. grn. . . S. Epi. N. Holl. . . | |
| parviflorus . . . Green . . . S. Epi. N. Holl. . . | |
| SARCOCCĀ, Lindley. From <i>sarz</i> , flesh, and <i>kokkos</i> , a capsule; fleshy capsules. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . This plant thrives well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood will root readily in sand, under a glass, in a little heat. | |
| prunifolia . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1820 | |

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| SARCŌLŌŪS, R. Brown. From <i>sarz</i> , flesh, and <i>lobos</i> , a pod; the seed-vessels are fleshy. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> . Ornamental twiners. For culture and propagation, see <i>Pergularia</i> . | |
| carinatus . . . Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. T. W. E. Ind. . . 1823 | |
| globosus . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. E. Ind. . . 1823 | |
| SARCOPHĪLLŪM, Thunberg. From <i>sarz</i> , flesh, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; alluding to the fleshy leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . This species should be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. Much water will injure the plant. | |
| carnosum . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 | |
| SARCOSTĒMMĀ, R. Brown. From <i>sarz</i> , flesh, and <i>stemma</i> , a crown; the leaflets of the inner corona are fle-hy. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> . Ornamental plants, requiring the same treatment as the <i>Ceropegias</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Asclepias viminalis</i> . 2. <i>Cynanchum viminalis</i> . | |
| Swartzianum, 1. White . . . S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica . . . 1820 | |
| viminalis, 2 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. W. E. Ind. . . 1731 | |
| SARMENTOSE , producing runners, or trailing offsets. | |
| SARRACĒNĀ, Linn. In honour of Dr. Sarrasin, a French physician. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sarraceniaceae</i> . These curious and interesting plants grow well in pots partly filled with rough peat soil, and the rest sphagnum moss. They should be kept in a cool frame and a moist close atmosphere; the mode of propagation is by division. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. psittacina</i> . 2. <i>S. adunca</i> . | |
| flava Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1752 | |
| minor Pur. grn. . . 4, F. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1829 | |
| purpurea . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1640 | |
| rubra, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1786 | |
| variolaris, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1803 | |
| SASSAPARĪS, see Labrus Sāsīsfīrās. | |
| SATURĒĀ, Linn. From <i>Sāt'ar</i> , the Arabic name for all labiate plants. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . This genus contains the well known herb Savory. For culture and propagation, see <i>Thymus</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Thymus Tragoriganum</i> . 2. <i>S. obovata</i> . | |
| hortensis . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1562 | |
| montana . . . Purple . . . 4, F. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1562 | |
| mutica 6, H. Ev. S. Caucasus . . . 1836 | |
| nervosa . . . Purple . . . F. Ev. S. Ion. Is. . . 1820 | |
| rupēstris . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Carniola . . . 1798 | |
| Thymbrā, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Candia . . . 1640 | |
| virgata, 2 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Naples . . . 1424 | |
| SATURĒĀ, see Micromeriā. | |
| SATURĒĀ, see Thymās. | |
| SATĪRĪŪM, Swartz. Said to be from <i>satyrus</i> , a satyr, because of its supposed aphrodisiac properties. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This is a genus of very pretty tuberous-rooted plants. For culture, &c., see <i>Corycium</i> . | |
| candidum . . . White . . . 9, G. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1836 | |
| caeruleum . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1797 | |
| chrysotachyum . . . Orange . . . 10, G. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1836 | |
| corifolium . . . Yellow . . . 10, G. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1820 | |
| cauellatum . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1788 | |
| papillosum . . . Ko. purp. . . G. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1836 | |
| parviflorum 6, G. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1789 | |
| pushtulatum . . . Purple . . . G. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1800 | |
| SAURACĪĀ, Willdenow. From <i>Sauragō</i> , the name of a Portuguese botanist known to Willdenow. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Ternstroemiaceae</i> . These trees are well worth cultivating on account of their fine leaves and flowers. They grow well in loam and peat; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | |
| exelsa White . . . S. Ev. S. Caracas . . . 1820 | |
| nepalensis . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1824 | |
| SAUROGLŌSSŪM, Lindley. From <i>saura</i> , a lizard, and <i>glossa</i> , a tongue; many of the parts of the plant bear a striking resemblance to the tongue of some reptile. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This very curious species requires the same treatment as is recommended for <i>Neottia</i> . | |
| elatium White . . . 4, S. Ter. Brazil . . . 1832 | |
| SAURCRŪS, Linn. From <i>saura</i> , a lizard, and <i>oura</i> , a tail; in allusion to the appearance of the flower-spike. <i>Linn.</i> 7, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Piperaceae</i> . These plants should be grown in sandy loam, in a pond or cistern; they are readily increased by divisions or seeds. | |

| SAU | SAX | SAX | SCA |
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| cernūšs | Apetal | 9, H. Aq. P. Virginia | 1759 |
| chinnēšs | Apetal | G. Aq. P. China | 1819 |
| lucidūs | Apetal | 9, H. Aq. P. China | 1791 |
| SAUSSUREĀ, Decandolle. In honour of Horace Benjamin de Saussure, a Swiss physiologist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Interesting plants, growing in common garden soil, and increasing by division or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Serratula alpina</i> . 2. <i>S. amara</i> . 3. <i>S. angustifolia</i> . 4. <i>S. discolor</i> . 5. <i>S. pygmaea</i> . 6. <i>S. salsa</i> . | | | |
| alātā | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1818 |
| alpīnā, 1 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| umārā, 2 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1820 |
| angustifolia, 3 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1816 |
| discolor, 4 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1818 |
| lapthifolia | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1820 |
| elongatā | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1827 |
| lyratā | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Austria | 1816 |
| pygmāā, 5 | Purple | H. Her. P. | 1835 |
| pulchellā | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1819 |
| runcinātā | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1796 |
| calcifolia | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1816 |
| salsā, 6 | Red | | |
| SAUVAGEŠĪĀ, Jacquin. In honour of Francis Bossier de Sauvages, a distinguished physician of Montpellier, and a friend and correspondent of Linnæus. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceae</i> . These charming little annuals should be sown thinly in pots of loam and peat soil, in the month of March, and afterwards treated as other stove annuals. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. nutans</i> . | | | |
| erctā, 1 | Pink | 5, S. A. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| geminiiflōrā | Pur. red | 6, S. A. Mexico | 1824 |
| SAVIN, see Juniperus Sabina. | | | |
| SAVOY, see Saturiā. | | | |
| SAVOY CABBAGE, see Brassica oleracea mājōr. | | | |
| SAWORT, see Serratula. | | | |
| SAXIFRAGĀ, Linn. From <i>saxum</i> , a stone, and <i>frango</i> , to break; its reputed medical qualities in that disease. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Saxifragaceae</i> . A very extensive genus of beautiful alpine plants, the greater part of which are particularly suitable for ornamenting rock-work, or for growing on the sides of naked banks. A light sandy soil is best for them; and they are all readily increased by seeds or divisions. Many of the more rare and tender kinds require the protection of a frame in winter, and should therefore be grown in pots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. aquatica</i> . 2. <i>S. levis</i> . 3. <i>S. granlandica</i> . 4. <i>S. palmata</i> . 5. <i>S. crenata</i> . 6. <i>S. dentata</i> . 7. <i>S. polita</i> . 8. <i>S. sphaeroides</i> . 9. <i>S. recta</i> . 10. <i>Megacra citiata</i> . 11. <i>S. muscoides</i> . 12. <i>S. moschata</i> . 13. <i>S. congesta</i> . 14. <i>S. moschata</i> . 15. <i>Leptarrhena pyrolifolia</i> . 16. <i>S. cuscutaformis</i> . 17. <i>S. dissimilis</i> . 18. <i>S. punctata</i> . 19. <i>S. serratifolia</i> . | | | |
| adscēndēs, 1 | White | 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1752 |
| affinis, 2 | White | 5, H. Her. P. | |
| aloides | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| Aizōn | White | 6, H. Her. P. Alps | 1731 |
| angustifolia | White | 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1770 |
| alifolia | White | H. Her. P. | |
| androscēā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Austria | 1762 |
| aretioleica | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerland | 1826 |
| argitā | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1827 |
| āspērā | Cream | 8, H. Her. P. Switzer. | 1752 |
| biforā | Purple | 5, H. Her. P. Switzer. | 1820 |
| bronchifolia | Cream | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1819 |
| bryoides | Cream | 6, H. Her. P. Switzer. | 1752 |
| bulbiferā | White | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1819 |
| Bursēriānā | Cream | 4, H. Her. P. Carniola | 1826 |
| cistā | Pa. yel. | 5, H. Her. P. Switzer. | 1752 |
| cespitōsā, 3 | Cream | 5, H. Her. P. Wales | |
| ceratophyllā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Spain | 1804 |
| cernūā | White | 7, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| condensātā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| controrsā | White | 5, H. A. S. Eur. | 1824 |
| cordifolia | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1779 |
| Cotyledōn | White | 6, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. | 1566 |
| crassifolia | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1765 |
| crustātā | White | 6, H. Her. P. Switzer. | 1800 |
| cuneifolia | White | 5, H. Her. P. Switzer. | 1763 |
| davurica | White | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1809 |
| decipiens, 4 | White | 5, H. Her. P. Wales | |
| denudātā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| diapensifolēs | White | 4, H. Her. P. Switzer. | 1825 |
| ēlēgēs | White | H. Her. P. Ireland | |
| elongellā | White | 4, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| erōā | Wh. yel. | 5, H. Her. P. Carolina | 1812 |
| hirsūtā | Wh. yel. | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| exarātā | White | 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1818 |
| frugifolā | White | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1827 |
| lapollaris | Yellow | 6, H. Ev. Tr. Greenland | 1819 |
| geranioides | White | 4, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1770 |
| Gēm | White | 6, H. Her. P. Ireland | |
| ci | White | 5, H. Her. P. | |
| dentatā, 6 | White | 5, H. Her. P. Ireland | |
| politā, 7 | White | 5, H. Her. P. Ireland | |
| granulatā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| plēnā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Gardens | |
| hederacēā | White | 7, H. Tr. A. Levant | 1752 |
| hircifolia | White | 5, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1789 |
| Hirculus | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. England | |
| hirsūtā | Flesh | 5, H. Her. P. | |
| spheroidēs, 8 | Flesh | 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | |
| hirtā | White | 6, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| hybridā | White | 6, H. Her. P. Piedmont | 1810 |
| hypnoidēs | White | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| angustifolia | White | 5, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| muscōā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| pulchellā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| viscōā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Ireland | |
| incurvifolia | White | 5, H. Her. P. | |
| intactā, 9 | White | 6, H. Her. P. Tyrol | |
| minor | White | 5, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. | |
| parviflorā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. | |
| intermediā | White | 7, H. Her. P. | 1808 |
| irriguā | White | 6, H. B. Tauria | 1817 |
| letevirēs | White | 5, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| lāvis | White | 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus | |
| lanceolatā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Europe | 1800 |
| obtusā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Europe | 1820 |
| leptophyllā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Wales | |
| angustifolia | White | 5, H. Her. P. Wales | |
| leucanthemifolia | White | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| ligulatā, 10 | Wh. red | 5, F. Her. P. Nepal | 1821 |
| lingulatā | White | 6, H. Her. P. Switzer. | 1821 |
| mēdā | White | 6, H. Her. P. Carniola | 1800 |
| moschatā, 11 | Li. yel. | 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | |
| muscoidēs, 12 | Pa. yel. | 5, H. Her. P. England | 1819 |
| multiflōrā | Li. yel. | 6, H. Her. P. Switzer. | 1779 |
| niviflōrā, 13 | White | 6, H. Her. P. | |
| nudicaulis | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| oppositifolia | Purple | 3, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| paniculatā | White | H. Her. P. | |
| pedatridā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| pennsylvanica | Grn. yel. | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1732 |
| glabrā | Grn. yel. | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1732 |
| pentadactylis | White | 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1815 |
| petrōā | White | 4, H. A. Norway | 1732 |
| platyptalā | White | 6, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| pulchellā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Germany | 1818 |
| pygmāā, 14 | Wh. yel. | 5, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| pyrolifolia, 15 | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1827 |
| quinquefolā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| retūsā | Purple | 5, H. Her. P. Piedmont | 1826 |
| rivularis | White | 6, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| rotundifolia | Wh. red | 5, H. Her. P. Austria | 1596 |
| repandā | White | 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1800 |
| sarmentōsā | White | 6, F. Her. P. China | 1771 |
| cuscutaformis, 16 | White | 6, F. Her. P. China | 1815 |
| Schraderi | White | 5, H. Her. P. | 1825 |
| sedoidēs | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Europe | 1829 |
| semipubesceus | Grn. yel. | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| sibirica | White | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1802 |
| spicatā | Spotted | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1827 |
| stellaris | White | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| dis-fanilis, 17 | White | 6, H. Her. P. Scotland | |
| Schleicheri | White | H. Her. P. Switzer. | 1819 |
| Stenborgii | White | 5, H. Her. P. Germany | |
| tenellā | White | 7, H. Her. P. Carinthia | 1819 |
| tēnērā | Cream | 5, H. Her. P. Switzer. | 1819 |
| tricuspidatā | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| tridactylites | White | 4, H. A. Britain | |
| tridentatā | White | 5, H. Her. P. | |
| umbrosā | Flesh | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| punctatā, 18 | White | 5, H. Her. P. Ireland | |
| serratifolia, 19 | White | 5, H. Her. P. Ireland | |
| virginiensis | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1790 |
| viscōā | White | 5, H. Her. P. | |
| SAXIFRAGE, see Saxifragā. | | | |
| SAXIFRAGE, see Pimpinella Saxifragā. | | | |
| SCABIŌSĀ, Ræmer. From <i>scabies</i> , the itch; the common kind is said to cure that disorder. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Dipsacae</i> . Some of these plants are well adapted for ornamenting the flower-border. The herbaceous kinds are readily increased by division at the root, or by seed. The seeds of the annual kinds merely require sowing in the open border. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. pseud-australis</i> . 2. <i>S. norica</i> . | | | |
| austrālis, 1 | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Styria | 1820 |
| carpatica | White | 6, H. Her. P. Prussia | 1819 |
| dichotōmā | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. Sicily | 1804 |
| dipsacifolia | White | 6, H. Her. P. Germany | 1818 |
| pubesceus | White | 6, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1820 |
| Salcedi | White | 6, H. Her. P. Spain | 1823 |
| strictā, 2 | Red | 6, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1820 |
| SCABIOSĀ, see Knauid. | | | |

| SCA | SCB | SCC | SCD |
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| SCABIOUS, see Scabiosa. | | | |
| SCABROUS, rough from little asperities. | | | |
| SCÆVOLA, Linn. From <i>scæva</i> , the left hand; in allusion to the form of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scavolaceæ</i> . Ornamental plants, thriving in a mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings will root readily if planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, the stove species in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Goodenia ramosissima</i> . 2. <i>G. albidula</i> . 3. <i>Scævola Lobelia</i> , <i>Lobelia Plumieri</i> . 4. <i>G. calendulacea</i> . | | | |
| erassifoliâ . . . | White . . . | 9, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . | 1805 |
| cuneiformis . . . | Blue . . . | G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . | 1824 |
| ht-pidâ, 1 . . . | Lilac . . . | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . | 1827 |
| Koniglî . . . | Pa. red . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1820 |
| microcarpâ, 2 . . . | Violet . . . | 7, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . | 1790 |
| Plumierî, 3 . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1724 |
| suaveolens, 4 . . . | Blue . . . | 8, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . | 1793 |
| Taccadâ . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1810 |
| SCALE-FORMED, formed like scales. | | | |
| SCALES, any small processes, resembling minute leaves. | | | |
| SCALLION, see Allium ascalonicum mâjûs. | | | |
| SCAMMONY, see Convolvulus Scammonid. | | | |
| SCANDENT, climbing. | | | |
| SCÂNDIX, Gærtner. The Greek name of an eatable plant. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Uninteresting plants; the seeds may be sown in the open border in spring. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Wylia radicans</i> . 2. <i>W. grandiflora</i> . 3. <i>W. iberica</i> . 4. <i>S. Pecten</i> — <i>S. australis</i> , <i>brachycarpa</i> , <i>falcata</i> 1, <i>grandiflora</i> 2, <i>iberica</i> 3, <i>Pecten-Veneris</i> 4, <i>pinatifida</i> . | | | |
| SCAPE, a stem rising from the roots and bearing nothing but the flowers. | | | |
| SCAPHYLÔTIS, Poppig. From <i>skapnos</i> , a boat, and <i>glotta</i> , a tongue; in allusion to the form of the labellum. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . The species of this genus are altogether destitute of beauty. For culture and propagation, see <i>Burlingtonia</i> . | | | |
| reflexâ . . . | S. Epi. Demerara . . . | 1838 | |
| violacâ . . . | Pink . . . | 2, S. Epi. Demerara . . . | 1837 |
| SCARIOSE, membranous, and dry. | | | |
| SCARLET POMPONE, see Liliûm pomponium. | | | |
| SCËPTRANTHËS, Graham. From <i>skeptron</i> , a sceptre, <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> . An ornamental plant, for the culture and propagation of which see <i>Zephyranthes</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Zephyranthes Drummondii</i> . | | | |
| Drummondî, 1 . . . | Wht. pink 7, F. Tu. P. Texas . . . | 1835 | |
| SCHÆFFERÏA, Jacquin. In honour of James Christian Schæffer, a German naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Celastraceæ</i> . This plant thrives well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and half ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. completa</i> . | | | |
| fruticâens, 1 . . . | White . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1793 |
| SCHEDONÛS, Ræmer. From <i>schedon</i> , near to, and <i>oros</i> , a mountain. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A genus of perennial grasses, growing in common soil; and increasing by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Festuca calamaria</i> . 2. <i>F. decidua</i> . 3. <i>F. elatior</i> . 4. <i>Bromus inermis</i> . 5. <i>Festuca lolacea</i> . 6. <i>F. nigrescens</i> . 7. <i>F. nutans</i> . 8. <i>F. poæiformis</i> . 9. <i>F. pratensis</i> . 10. <i>F. Scheuchzeri</i> . 11. <i>F. spadicæ</i> . 12. <i>F. sylvatica</i> . 13. <i>F. tenella</i> , <i>Brachypodium festucoides</i> . 14. <i>F. violacæ</i> . | | | |
| decidûs, 2 . . . | Apetal . . . | 6, Grass. Britain . . . | |
| elatior, 3 . . . | Apetal . . . | 6, Grass. Britain . . . | |
| loiosus, 5 . . . | Apetal . . . | 6, Grass. Britain . . . | |
| nigrescens, 6 . . . | Apetal . . . | 6, Grass. Switzerl. . . | 1819 |
| poæiformis, 8 . . . | Apetal . . . | 6, Grass. Switzerl. . . | 1819 |
| phanicoides . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. Switzerl. . . | 1819 |
| pratensis, 9 . . . | Apetal . . . | 6, Grass. Britain . . . | |
| spadicæ, 11 . . . | Apetal . . . | 4, Grass. Italy . . . | 1775 |
| sylvaticûs, 12 . . . | Apetal . . . | 7, Grass. Germany . . . | 1804 |
| calamariûs 1, cærulâscus, inermis 4, nutans 7, pumilus, Scheuchzeri 10, tenellus 13, violacæus 14. | | | |
| SCHËLIAMMËRË, R. Brown. In honour of C. C. Schellhammer, professor at Jena. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceæ</i> . A mixture of peat and loam suits these pretty flowering plants best; and they are easily increased by divisions. They succeed well in a warm border, but require the protection of the greenhouse in winter. | | | |
| [283] | | | |
| multiflorâ . . . G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| undulatâ . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| SCHËUCHZËRÏA, Linn. In honour of John and James Scheuchzer, German botanists. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Juncaginaceæ</i> . A native species, found in marshes and spongy bogs. | | | |
| palustris . . . | Brown . . . | 6, H. Her. P. England . . . | |
| SCHÏNÛS, Linn. From <i>schinos</i> , the Greek name of the mastic; a resinous juice exudes from this tree similar to mastic. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Anacardiaceæ</i> . Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see the greenhouse and stove species of <i>Rhus</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Schinus Molle</i> . | | | |
| Mollè, 1 . . . | Green . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Peru . . . | 1567 |
| Areirâ . . . | Yel. grn. . . | 7, G. Ev. S. Peru . . . | |
| terebinthifoliâ . . . | Grash. wht. . . | S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . | 1829 |
| SCHÏMSÛS, Beauvois. From <i>schisme</i> , a cleft; alluding to the outer palea. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . An annual species of grass, of no interest. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Festuca calycina</i> — <i>S. marginâtus</i> 1. | | | |
| SCHÏSTÔSTËOË, L. From <i>schistos</i> , split, and <i>steges</i> , a covering; the lid is split at the margin. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . This species is found on banks. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Gymnostomum pennatum</i> — <i>S. pennatâ</i> 1. | | | |
| SCHÏVERËCKÏA, Andrzejsowski. In honour of Andr. Schivereck, a Russian botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . This species will thrive in common garden soil; and is readily increased by divisions. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Alyssum podolicum</i> . | | | |
| podoliceâ, 1 . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Podolia . . . | 1821 |
| SCHÏZËÏ, Swartz. From <i>schizo</i> , to cleave; appearance of the fan-like spikes. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Osmundaceæ</i> . A genus of ornamental ferns. For culture and propagation, see <i>Davallia</i> . | | | |
| bifidâ . . . | Brown . . . | 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . | 1822 |
| elegâns . . . | Brown . . . | 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . . | 1819 |
| penicillatâ . . . | Brown . . . | 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1816 |
| pusillâ . . . | Brown . . . | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | |
| rupèstris . . . | Brown . . . | 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . | 1822 |
| SCHÏZÏANDRÏA, Michaux. From <i>schizo</i> , to cleave, and <i>aner</i> , a man; the stamens are split. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Anonaceæ</i> . An ornamental plant, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| coccineâ . . . | Scarlet . . . | 6, G. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. . . | 1806 |
| SCHÏZÏANTHÛS, Ruiz and Pavon. From <i>schizo</i> , to cut, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in allusion to the irregularly divided corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> . This is a genus of extremely beautiful and showy annuals. A light fresh soil, not too rich, appears to suit these plants best. They succeed well if the seed be sown in an open border early in spring; they may also be reared on a hot-bed in spring, planting a portion in the open border, and growing the remainder in pots in the greenhouse, with a free admission of air and light. To procure flowering plants early in summer, the seed should be sown in pots during the autumn, and the plants kept in a frame or greenhouse throughout the winter. | | | |
| Grahami . . . | Varièg. . . | 8, H. A. Chile . . . | 1831 |
| Hookeri . . . | Ro. li. . . | 8, H. A. Chile . . . | 1828 |
| pinatûs . . . | Wht. pur. . . | 8, H. A. Chile . . . | 1822 |
| humilis . . . | Crimson . . . | 7, H. A. Yapariso . . . | 1831 |
| purpureus . . . | Crimson . . . | 8, H. A. Chile . . . | 1822 |
| retusûs . . . | Varièg. . . | 8, H. A. Chile . . . | 1831 |
| SCHÏZOMËRÏA, D. Don. From <i>schizo</i> , to cut, and <i>meris</i> , a part; alluding to the cut petals. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Araliaceæ</i> . An ornamental shrub, succeeding in loam and sandy peat, and increasing by cuttings. | | | |
| ovata . . . | White . . . | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . | 1825 |
| SCHÏZOMËMÏA, Agardh. From <i>schizo</i> , to divide, and <i>nema</i> , a filament. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ</i> . These plants are found upon the sea-coast, and in lakes— <i>S. lactatè</i> , <i>Smithii</i> . | | | |
| SCHÏZOPËTALÛS, Sims. From <i>schizo</i> , to cut, and <i>petalon</i> , a petal; the petals are cut. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . This very singular plant should be raised in pots in the greenhouse during spring, and when of sufficient size, some of the seedlings may be planted out in the open border: others may | | | |

| SCH | SCH | SCH | SCI |
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| be kept in pots in an airy part of the house, where they will sparingly produce seeds. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand suits it best. | | a professor at Erlangen. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i> . To grow this pretty stove-climber well, it should be potted in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. | |
| Walker . . . White . . . 6, F. A. Chile . . . 1822 | | graveolens . . . Cream . . . S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . . | |
| SCHIZOPHYLLUM, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>schizo</i> , to cut, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; in allusion to the appearance of the plants. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found upon the trunks of trees— <i>S. commune</i> . | | SCHUBERTIA, see <i>Taraxacum</i> . | |
| SCHKURNIA, <i>Roth</i> . In honour of Christian Schkuhr, a German botanist. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A Mexican annual of no interest— <i>S. abortivoides</i> . | | SCHULTESIA, <i>Martius</i> . Named in honour of Joseph Augustus Schultes, M.D., professor of botany of Landshut; author of <i>Systema Vegetabilium</i> . Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceæ</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Sebæa</i> . Synonyme: 1. <i>Sebæa guianensis</i> . | |
| SCHMIDTIA, Linn. In honour of C. C. Schmidel, a professor of botany at Erlangen. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceæ</i> . Ornamental plants, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings of the ripened wood will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. Synonymes: 1. <i>Ornithophe Cominia</i> . 2. <i>O. serrata</i> . | | Aubletii, 1 . . . Pa. red . . . S. A. Guiana . . . 1825 | |
| Comita, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1778 | | SCHULTZIA, <i>Sprengel</i> . In honour of M. Schultz, an eminent German botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferæ</i> . A plant of no interest; increased by seeds in the open ground. Synonyme: 1. <i>Sison crinitum</i> — <i>S. crinita</i> l. | |
| integrifolia . . . S. Ev. T. Bourbon . . . 1804 | | Schwenckii, Linn. In honour of J. T. Schwenck, a professor of medicine at Jena. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceæ</i> . This plant grows in any light soil, and may either be increased by cuttings or seeds. | |
| occidentalis . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1823 | | americana . . . Lilac . . . 8, S. B. Guiana . . . 1781 | |
| racemosa . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | Sciella, Linn. From <i>skyllo</i> , to injure; roots poisonous. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . An extensive genus of interesting bulbous plants. A light soil is most suitable for them; and they are readily increased by offsets from the bulbs. Synonymes: 1. <i>S. monophylla</i> . 2. <i>S. bifolia rubra</i> . | |
| serata, 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1804 | | amœna . . . Blue . . . 3, H. Bl. P. Levant . . . 1596 | |
| SCHMIDTIA, <i>Sternberg</i> . In honour of M. Schmidt, a German botanist. Linn. 2, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A small annual grass. Synonyme: 1. <i>Coleanthes subtilis</i> . | | anomalum . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Bl. P. Russia . . . 1822 | |
| subtilis, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Bohemia . . . 1820 | | album . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Bl. P. England . . . | |
| SCHENKIA, <i>Beauvois</i> . From <i>schoinos</i> , a cord, made into cordage. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceæ</i> . Rushes, growing in bogs. | | albū . . . White . . . 8, H. Bl. P. Grenada . . . | |
| Imbricat . . . Apetal . . . 4, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1818 | | major . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Bl. P. Britain . . . | |
| me'nostachya . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1822 | | bifolia . . . Blue . . . 3, H. Bl. P. England . . . | |
| scellata . . . Apetal . . . 8, Grass. W. Ind. . . 1822 | | alba . . . White . . . 3, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . | |
| muronatis, <i>nigriflora</i> . | | ruba . . . Red . . . 3, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . | |
| SCHENKIA, <i>Lindley</i> . In honour of Mr. Robert H. Schomburgk, a zealous naturalist, and a traveller in British Guiana on account of the Royal Geographical Society. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . This very elegant plant, and another, not yet introduced, were originally discovered by the gentleman to whom the genus is dedicated. <i>S. marginata</i> is at present supposed to be rather difficult of culture. It will not grow so as to flower if kept in a pot, but thrives perfectly well when attached to a piece of wood, with a little moss on its roots. It must be kept in a hot, moist part of the house. "In its native state, its flower-stalk is frequently four feet high, branching, and covered with flowers. During the dry season, it will bear intense heat without injury."— <i>Sertum Orchidaceum</i> . | | brevifolia . . . Pink . . . 1, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1811 | |
| marginata . . . Red yel. . . 8, S. Epi. Surinam . . . 1834 | | campanulata . . . Drk. blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1683 | |
| SCHOTIA. Jacquin named this genus in honour of Richard Van der Schot, his companion in his travels. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . The plants of this genus are very beautiful when in flower. For culture and propagation, see <i>Schmedelia</i> . Synonyme: 1. <i>Omphalobium Schotii</i> . | | alba . . . White . . . 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1683 | |
| alba . . . Crimson . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 | | cernua . . . Pink . . . 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1683 | |
| latifolia, 1 . . . Pur. wht. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810 | | corymbosa . . . Pink . . . 10, H. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1793 | |
| speciosa . . . Scarlet . . . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1759 | | Cupaniana . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Bl. P. Sicily . . . 1834 | |
| stipulata . . . Crimson . . . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794 | | esculenta . . . White . . . 6, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. . . 1811 | |
| tamariindifolia . . . Crimson . . . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795 | | hycinthoides . . . Blue . . . 8, F. Bl. P. Madeira . . . 1585 | |
| SCHRAEDERIA, <i>Vahl</i> . In honour of Henry A. D. Schradler, a German botanist. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ</i> . This plant grows well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | indica . . . S. Bl. P. E. Ind. . . 1816 | |
| cephalotis . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica . . . 1820 | | italica . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Switzer . . . 1605 | |
| SCHRAENKIA, <i>Willdenow</i> . In honour of Francis Paula von Schrank, a famous German botanist, and author of many botanical works. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . These plants are very interesting on account of their leaves, which, like those of the sensitive plant, fall at the slightest touch. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, is best adapted to them; and they may be increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat, or by separating the tubers of the roots. | | Lilio-Hyacinthus . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Bl. P. Europe . . . 1597 | |
| aculeata . . . Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. Vera Cruz . . . 1733 | | lustrana . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Portugal . . . 1777 | |
| uncinata . . . Red . . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1789 | | mauritanica . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Maurit . . . 1819 | |
| SCHUBERTIA, <i>Martius</i> . In honour of H. B. Schubert, | | non-scripta . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Britain . . . | |
| | | alba . . . White . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Britain . . . | |
| | | carnea . . . Flesh . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Britain . . . | |
| | | obtusifolia . . . Blue . . . 3, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1829 | |
| | | odorata . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Portugal . . . 1818 | |
| | | peruviana . . . Drk. blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1607 | |
| | | alba . . . White . . . 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1607 | |
| | | plumbæ . . . Lead . . . 5, H. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1812 | |
| | | prebracteata . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . | |
| | | præcox . . . Drk. blue . . . 3, H. Bl. P. . . . 1790 | |
| | | pratensis . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Hungary . . . 1827 | |
| | | rumila, 1 . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1821 | |
| | | rosea, 2 . . . Rose . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Numidia . . . 1827 | |
| | | sibirica . . . Blue . . . 2, H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . 1796 | |
| | | umbellata . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Pyrenees . . . 1822 | |
| | | unifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Portugal . . . | |
| | | verna . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Britain . . . | |
| | | alba . . . White . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Gardens . . . | |
| | | rosea . . . Rose . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Grenada . . . | |
| | | villosa . . . Lilac . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Tripoli . . . 1831 | |
| SCHOPHIA, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>skioeides</i> , shady, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; the leaves are large, and consequently afford much shade. Linn. 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Araliaceæ</i> . The foliage of this genus being very handsome, the species are, on that account, well worth cultivating. Loam, peat, and sand mixed, appears to suit them best; and cuttings root very freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. Synonymes: 1. <i>Carolinea insignis</i> . 2. <i>Aralia sciadophyllum</i> . 3. <i>Actinophyllum concinnum</i> . 4. <i>digitatum</i> . | | acuminatum . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. Cl. Peru . . . | |
| | | anomalum, 1 . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Trinidad . . . 1817 | |
| | | Brownii, 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1793 | |
| | | concinum, 3 . . . Pa. red . . . S. Ev. Cl. Peru . . . | |
| | | digitatum, 4 . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| | | pedicellatum . . . Purple . . . G. Ev. Cl. Peru . . . | |
| | | pentandrium . . . Pa. red . . . S. Ev. T. Peru . . . 1820 | |

SCION, a shoot intended for a graft.

SCIRPUS, Beauvois. From the Celtic *cirs*, rushes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. Rushes, generally found in bogs. *Synonymes*: 1. *Schenus compressus*. 2. *Schenus rufus*—*S. articulatus, atroventris, capsitösus, caricatus* 1, *carinatus, elongatus, glaucus, lachnistris, Luzalid, maritimus, mucronatus, punctiflorus, quinqueangularis, radicatus, rufus* 2, *sylvaticus, triquetér*.

SCLERANTHUS, Linn. From *scleros*, hard, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the hard juiceless calyx. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scleranthaceæ*. Mere weeds, not worth cultivating—*S. annuus, perennis, phngens*.

SCLEROCARPUS, Jacquin. From *scleros*, hard, and *carpos*, a fruit; in reference to the hard covering of the grains. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A plant of very little beauty. It grows in any soil.

africanus . . . Yellow . 7, G. A. Guinea . . . 1812

SCLEROCHLOA, Beauvois. From *scleros*, hard, and *chloa*, grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Worthless annuals. *Synonymes*: 1. *Triticum maritimum, Festuca maritima*. 2. *Poa procumbens*. 3. *P. rigida, Mezostachya rigida*—*S. articulata, dichotoma* 1, *divaricata, dura, procumbens* 2, *rigida* 3.

SCLERODERMA, Persoon. From *scleros*, hard, and *derma*, a skin; the hard coat. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Found in plantations, about oak roots, &c. *Synonyme*: 1. *Tuber solidum*—*S. Cæpä* 1, *citrinum, spadiceum, verrucosum*.

SCLEROTIANUS, R. Brown. From *scleros*, hard, and *thamos*, a shrub; rigid plants, with stiff leaves. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. A very ornamental shrub. For culture and propagation, see *Dillwynia*.

microphyllus . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803

SCLEROTIUM, Tode. From *sclerotes*, hardness; in allusion to the texture of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These species are found on various kinds of decayed leaves. *Synonyme*: 1. *S. quercinum*—*S. bullatum, durum, fracticum, fungorum, herbuarum, medullarum, muscorum, neglectum, populinum, quercigenum* 1, *Rubri, salicinum, scutellatum, semen, S. Bræssica*.

SCOLOPED, having deep and wide indentations.

SCOLOPENDRIUM, Smith. From *scolopendra*, a centipede; in allusion to the appearance of the underside of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Poly-podiaceæ*. Interesting ferns, growing well on rock-work; they also succeed in shady situations, where hardly any other plants will live. They are readily increased by seeds, or divisions of the roots. Important medical qualities are ascribed to several of the species. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. palmatum, Asplenium hemionitis*. 2. *A. scolopendrium*.

hemionitis 1 . . . Brown . 8, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1779

officinarium, 2 . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

angustifolium . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

crispum . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

multifidum . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

rotundifolium . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

undulatum . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

SCOLYMUS, Linn. From *skolos*, a thorn; the plants are spiny. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. These plants succeed well in common garden soil; the perennial kinds are readily increased by divisions or seeds. The seeds of *S. maculatus* need only be sown in the open ground. The roots of *S. hispanicus* are equally as good as *Scorzonera*; the leaves and stalks are eaten as *Cardoons* by the people of Salamanca; the flowers are used for adulterating saffron.

grandiflorus . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1820

hispanicus . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1658

maculatus . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1633

SCOPULARIA, Linn. From *scopa*, a broom; it may be used for similar purposes. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. This species requires the same treatment as other stove annuals. According to B.owne, it is an excellent vulnerary.

dalis . . . White . 7, S. A. Jamaica . . . 1730

SCORPIA, Jacquin. In honour of John Anthony Scopoli, a celebrated professor, and author of some botanical works. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sola-*

naceæ. This is a very desirable plant, on account of its producing its pretty flowers early in spring. It thrives best in a light dry soil, and a shady situation. It may be increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. atropoides, Hycosyamus scopolia*.

carniölä, 1 . . . Drk. par. 4, H. Her. P. Carniola . . . 1780

SCORPIA, cinders, ashes.

SCORPION, see *Genista scorpius*.

SCORPION-GRASS, see *Myosotis*.

SCORPION-SENNA, see *Coronilla emerüs*.

SCORPIURUS, Linn. From *scorpius*, a scorpion, and *oura*, a tail, alluding to the twisted form of the legumes. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. These plants are not possessed of much beauty. The seeds require to be sown in the open border in spring, and thinned as other hardy annuals, if they come up too thick.

acutifolia . . . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Corsica . . . 1825

laevigata . . . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Archipel. . . 1818

muricata . . . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . 1640

subvillosa . . . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . 1731

suleata . . . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . 1596

vermiculata . . . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . 1621

SCORZONERA, Linn. From *scurzon*, the Catalan name of the viper; in Spain the plants are considered a certain remedy for the bite of the viper. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. These plants require the same treatment as carrots. *S. hispanica* is diuretic, stimulant, and sudorific. The root resembles a carrot, and is about the thickness of a man's finger; when the outer rind has been scraped off, it is steeped in water to extract part of its bitter flavour; then boiled or stewed the same as carrots or parsneps. The roots are fit for use from August till the following spring. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. granifolia*. 2. *S. austriaca*. 3. *S. undulata*. 4. *S. subulata*. 5. *S. villosa*. 6. *S. serrulata*.

angustifolia . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1759

caricifolia . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1805

ensifolia . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1825

erios-perma . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1805

glastifolia, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1816

graminifolia . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Portugal . . . 1759

lirsuta . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1818

hispanica . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1576

humilis, 2 . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1597

lanata . . . Yellow . 7, H. Tu. P. Iberia . . . 1824

porrifera . . . Yellow . 7, H. Tu. P. Austria . . . 1819

purpurea . . . Yellow . 5, H. Tu. P. Austria . . . 1759

rosea . . . Pink . 7, H. Tu. P. Hungary . . . 1807

taurica . . . Yellow . 7, H. Tu. P. Tauria . . . 1820

tomentosa . . . Yellow . 6, H. Tu. P. Armenia . . . 1780

tuberosa . . . Yellow . 6, H. Tu. P. Volga . . . 1825

villosa . . . Yellow . 6, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1818

chondrilloides, crispä, fistulosa, jnlid, macrorrhiza, mollis 3, pinifolia 4, radiata, rumicifolia, stricta 5, trachysperma 6.

SCOTCH ASPHODEL, see *Tofieldia alpina*.

SCOTCH LABURNUM, see *Cytisus alpinus*.

SCOTTIA, R. Brown. In honour of R. Scott, M.D., professor of botany in Dublin. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. A genus of elegant plants, thriving well in sandy loam and peat; cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass.

angustifolia . . . Grn. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825

dentata . . . Red grn. 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803

laevis . . . Yel. scar. 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1833

SCREW-PINE, see *Pandanus*.

SCREW-TREE, see *Helicteres*.

SCROBICULATE, excavated into little pits, or hollows.

SCROPHULARIA. So named by Linnaeus, from its supposed use in the cure of scrofula. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The species of Figwort are all of the easiest culture, growing freely in a light soil, preferring a moist situation. The shrubby species require protection in winter. They all increase freely by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. Balbisii*. 2. *S. chrysanthemifolia*. 3. *S. glandulosa*. 4. *S. arguta*. 5. *S. frutescens*. 6. *S. mellifera*. 7. *S. rugosa*. 8. *S. appendiculata*. 9. *S. lacinata*.

canina . . . Brn. pur. 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1683

chrysanthemifolia, 2 . . . Brn. pur. 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1817

cordifolia . . . Yel. pur. 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1817

grandiflora . . . Yel. pur. 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1820

orientalis . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1710

sambucifolia, 6 . . . Red grn. 8, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1640

verbenacifolia, 9 . . . Brn. pur. 7, H. Her. P. . . 1816

vernalis . . . Yellow . 4, H. B. Britain . . .

| SCR | SEA | SEA | SED |
|--|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| <i>ascendens, alticā, aquāticā 1, auriculātā, betonica-foliā, biserrātā, cretācā, filicifoliā, frutescēna, glabrātā, grandidentātā 3, hirsūtā, hispīdā, lanceolatā, lactidā, lyrātā, marilāndicā, melissafoliā, multifidā, nodosā, peregrinā 4, pinnatifidā, ramosissimā 5, rupēstris, Scopoli 7, scorodoniā, Smithii, tanacetifoliā, trifoliatā 8, variegātā.</i> | | | |
| SCROTIFORM, shaped like a double bag. | | | |
| SCRUBBY OAK, see <i>Lophrā africanā</i> . | | | |
| SCUNKWEED, see <i>Symplocarpū fetidū</i> . | | | |
| SCURFY, covered with scales, resembling scurf. | | | |
| SCURFY GRASS, see <i>Cochleariā</i> . | | | |
| SCUTATE, shaped like an ancient round buckler. | | | |
| SCUTELLARIĀ, Linn. From <i>scutella</i> , a little saucer; alluding to the form of the calyx. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Labiate. From the plants being for the most part very handsome when in flower, they are well suited for ornamenting the front of the flower-border. They grow in any common garden soil, and increase readily by seeds and divisions; the shrubby species may be readily multiplied by young cuttings. The greenhouse and frame species require protection only in winter. Synonymes: 1. <i>S. nigrescens, pallidā</i> . 2. <i>S. altaica</i> . 3. <i>S. lupulina</i> . 4. <i>S. decumbens</i> . 5. <i>S. Caroliniana, hyssopifolia</i> . 6. <i>S. ambigua</i> . 7. <i>S. rubicunda</i> . | | | |
| albīdā, 1 | Dirty wht. | 6, H. Her. P. Levant | 1771 |
| alpina, 2 | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1752 |
| luteā, 3 | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Tartary | 1739 |
| sanguineā | Red | 7, H. Her. P. | 1835 |
| variegātā | Pa. yel. | 8, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | |
| altissimā | Drk. pur. | 7, H. Her. P. Crimea | 1824 |
| Columnā | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1806 |
| commutātā | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1683 |
| galeicifoliā | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| grandiflorā | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1804 |
| hastifoliā | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Germany | 1798 |
| havancūsis | Blue | 5, S. Her. P. Havannah | 1793 |
| hirtā, 4 | Drk. pur. | 6, H. Her. P. Candia | 1825 |
| humilī | Blue | 6, F. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1823 |
| integrifoliā, 5 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1731 |
| lateriflorā | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1752 |
| macranthā | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. Dahuria | 1827 |
| minor | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | 1826 |
| nerosā | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Virginia | 1826 |
| orientālī | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Levant | 1729 |
| parviflā, 6 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1822 |
| peregrinā, 7 | Violet | 8, H. Her. P. Tauria | 1823 |
| pilosā | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1825 |
| purpurascens | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1820 |
| scordifoliā | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Sileria | 1817 |
| seriatā | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1800 |
| Tourneforti | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Persia | 1837 |
| vernā | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1821 |
| SCYPHANTHUS, Sweet. From <i>scyphos</i> , a cup, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in reference to the shape of the flower. Linn. 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Loasaceæ. This elegant little plant may be referred to <i>Loasa</i> for culture and propagation. Synonyme: 1. <i>Loasa volubilis</i> . | | | |
| grandiflorū, 1 | Yellow | 8, H. Tw. A. Chile | 1824 |
| SCYTHYMENĪĀ, Agardh. From <i>scylos</i> , leather, and <i>hymen</i> , a membrane; substance of plant. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Alga. This species is found upon rocks— <i>S. rupēstris</i> . | | | |
| SCYTONEMĀ, Agardh. From <i>scylos</i> , leather, and <i>nema</i> , a filament; the nature of the filamentous fronds. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Alga. Some of these species are found on rocks, and others in the ocean— <i>S. Bāngii, byssodētum, comodes, compactum, myochroēs, M. inundātum, M. ocellātum, Sowerbyanum</i> . | | | |
| SCYTOSIFRONS, Agardh. From <i>scylos</i> , leather, and <i>siphon</i> , a tube; the fronds are coriaceous and tubular. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Alga. These plants are found only in the ocean— <i>S. fœniculāctēs, flūm, F. thrix, F. tomentosum</i> . | | | |
| SEA BLITE, see <i>Chenopodiū maritimum</i> . | | | |
| SEA BUCKHORN, see <i>Hippophūē</i> . | | | |
| SEA CHICKWEED, see <i>Arenariā peploides</i> . | | | |
| SEAFORTHĪĀ, R. Brown. In honour of Francis Lord Seaforth, a botanical patron. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Palmaceæ. An ornamental Palm, growing in turfy loam and a little sand; and increasing only by seed. A cool part of the stove suits it. | | | |
| ēiēgāns | | Palm. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| SEA HEATH, see <i>Frankeniā</i> . | | | |
| SEA HOLLY, see <i>Eryngiūm</i> . | | | |
| SEA KALE, see <i>Crāmbē maritima</i> . | | | |
| SEA LAVENDER, see <i>Stātice</i> . | | | |
| SEA MATGRASS, see <i>Pœammā arenariā</i> . | | | |
| SEA PARSNEP, see <i>Echinophorā</i> . | | | |
| SEA RAGWORT, see <i>Cinerariā maritima</i> . | | | |
| SEA ROCKET, see <i>Caktē maritimā</i> . | | | |
| SEASIDE BALSAM, see <i>Croton Eleuteriā</i> . | | | |
| SEASIDE GRAPE, see <i>Coccolobā</i> . | | | |
| SEASIDE LAUREL, see <i>Xylophyllā latifoliā</i> . | | | |
| SEASIDE OAT, see <i>Uniolā</i> . | | | |
| SEA WRACKGRASS, see <i>Zostērā marina</i> . | | | |
| SEBĀĀ, Solander. In honour of Al. Seba, an apothecary and botanical author, of Amsterdam. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Gentianaceæ. These elegant plants require to be raised on a hotbed, and afterwards planted out into a warm sheltered border, towards the end of May. | | | |
| albēna | White | 8, G. | A. C. G. H. 1820 |
| aurēā | Yellow | 7, G. | A. C. G. H. 1824 |
| cordatā | Yellow | 7, G. | A. C. G. H. 1815 |
| ovātā | Red | 8, G. | A. N. S. W. 1820 |
| SEBĒĀ, see <i>Schultesiā</i> . | | | |
| SECALĒ, Linn. An ancient name, said to be derived from <i>seco</i> , to cut. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineæ. The Rye is next to Wheat in value for making bread, and is used for this purpose generally throughout the north of Europe. It is harder and earlier than wheat. Synonymes: 1. <i>S. cereale</i> . 2. <i>Triticum orientale</i> . | | | |
| cerēalē | Apetal | 6, Grass. Crimea | |
| compactūm | Apetal | 6, Grass. Tauria | |
| hybrindūm | Apetal | 6, Grass. Tauria | |
| vernūm | Apetal | 6, Grass. Tauria | |
| fragile, 2 | Apetal | 6, Grass. Tauria | 1816 |
| orientālē, 2 | Apetal | 6, Grass. Levant | 1817 |
| SECAMONĒ, R. Brown. Altered from <i>Squamona</i> , the Arabic name of <i>S. œgyptiaca</i> . Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Asclepiadaceæ. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see <i>Pergularia</i> . | | | |
| œgyptiācā | White | 7, S. Ev. Tw. Egypt | 1752 |
| ellipticā | | S. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| emeticā | White | S. Ev. Tw. India | 1816 |
| SECRĪŪM, Browne. From <i>secio</i> , to fatten; the fruit serves to fatten hogs in the mountains and inland parts of Jamaica, where the plant is much cultivated. Linn. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. Cucurbitaceæ. This plant requires the same treatment as the <i>Cucurbitē</i> . Synonyme: 1. <i>Sicyos œdulis</i> . | | | |
| œdole, 1 | Yellow | 6, F. | A. W. Ind. 1816 |
| SECUND, arranged on one side only. | | | |
| SECURIDACĀ, Linn. From <i>securis</i> , a hatchet; in allusion to the form of the wing at the end of the pod. Linn. 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Polygalaceæ. Pretty plants, growing well in loam, peat, and sand; cuttings will root without difficulty in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| virgatā | White | S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica | 1739 |
| volubillī | White | S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. | 1739 |
| SECURIGERĀ, Decandolle. From <i>securis</i> , a hatchet, and <i>gero</i> , to bear; in reference to the shape of the pods. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ. The seeds have only to be sown in the open border in spring. Synonymes: 1. <i>Securidaca lutea, Coronilla securidaca</i> . | | | |
| Coronillā, 1 | Yellow | 7, H. | A. S. Eur. 1562 |
| SECURINOĀ, Jussieu. From <i>securis</i> , a hatchet, and <i>nego</i> , to refuse; because of the extreme hardness of the wood. Linn. 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Euphorbiaceæ. These plants succeed well in a mixture of peat and loam; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| Commersoniā | | S. Ev. T. | 1815 |
| nitidā | White | 6, S. Ev. T. Mauri. | 1793 |
| SEDUM, Linn. From <i>sedere</i> , to sit; the plants are found growing upon stones, rocks, walls, and roofs of houses. Linn. 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Crassulaceæ. The hardy species of this interesting succulent genus are admirably suited for ornamenting rock-work. Some of the rarer kinds may be grown in small pots, in light sandy soil, or in loam mixed with brick rubbish. They are readily increased by divisions or cuttings. The greenhouse kinds require the same treatment as the <i>Globulē</i> . The annual kinds also succeed best on rock-work, where the diol has merely to be sown. Synonymes: 1. <i>Rhodiola sibirica</i> . 2. <i>Sedum fruticosum, Jacquinii, Sempervivum sediforme</i> . 3. <i>Sedum glaucum</i> . 4. <i>S.</i> | | | |

| SEG | SEL | SEL | SEN |
|---|-----|---|------------------------------|
| <i>rupestre</i> , 5. <i>S. maximum</i> . 6. <i>S. album micranthum</i> . | | <i>polygaloides</i> . . . Purple . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1807 |
| 7. <i>S. hexapetalum</i> , <i>quinquefidum</i> . 8. <i>S. collinum</i> . | | <i>ramulosa</i> . . . White . . . | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824 |
| 9. <i>S. recurvatum</i> . 10. <i>S. Guttardi</i> , <i>Monregalense</i> . | | <i>rapunculoides</i> , 3 . . . Violet . . . | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824 |
| 11. <i>Rhodia rosea</i> . 12. <i>S. minut</i> . 13. <i>S. annuum</i> . | | <i>rotundifolia</i> . . . Purple . . . | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816 |
| 14. <i>S. sempervivoides</i> . 15. <i>S. spirale</i> . 16. <i>S. argutum</i> , <i>paucidens</i> , <i>triphylum</i> . 17. <i>S. portulacoides</i> . | | <i>spicata</i> . . . Purple . . . | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824 |
| | | <i>spinea</i> , 4 . . . Purple . . . | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824 |
| | | <i>spuria</i> . . . Violet . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1779 |
| SELFHEAL , see <i>Prunella</i> . | | | |
| SELINUM , <i>Hoffman</i> . From <i>selinon</i> , the Greek name for parsley; applied to this genus on account of the resemblance in the leaves. <i>Linn</i> . 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Hardy plants, of no interest; increased by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Seseli pyrenaicum</i> , <i>Angelica lancifolia</i> . 2. <i>Imperatoria caucasica</i> . 3. <i>Thysselfimnoides</i> — <i>S. angelicestratum</i> , <i>carvifolium</i> , <i>caucasicum</i> 2, <i>latifolium</i> , <i>Plinii</i> 3, <i>pyrenaicum</i> 4, <i>rigidulum</i> 5, <i>scabrum</i> , <i>sibiricum</i> , <i>terebinthaceum</i> . | | | |
| SELLO , <i>Humboldt</i> and <i>Bonpland</i> . In honour of Mr. Sello, a German botanist. <i>Linn</i> . 19, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A worthless stove perennial; increased by cuttings— <i>S. glutinosum</i> . | | | |
| SEMECARPUS , <i>Linn</i> . From <i>semeion</i> , a mark; and <i>karpus</i> , a fruit; the black, arid juice of the nut is used by the natives for marking cotton cloths. <i>Linn</i> . 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Anacardiaceae</i> . For the culture and propagation of this lofty growing tree, see <i>Anacardium</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : <i>Anacardium longifolium</i> , <i>Cassuvium</i> . | | | |
| <i>Anacardium</i> , 1 . Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 | | <i>conneifolium</i> . Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1824 | |
| SEMI , half. | | | |
| SEMINAL , belonging to the seed. | | | |
| SEMPERVIVUM , <i>Linn</i> . From <i>semper vivo</i> , to live for ever; the tenacity of life of the Houseleek is well known <i>Linn</i> . 11, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Crassulaceae</i> . These interesting plants are worthy of a place in every collection. The greenhouse species succeed best in a mixture of sandy loam and brick rubbish; and when not in flower, they must be very sparingly watered. Cuttings taken off, and laid to dry for two or three days, will root very freely. The readiest way of obtaining cuttings from <i>S. tabuleforme</i> and some others, is to cut the top out, when lateral shoots will be immediately produced. The hardy kinds succeed best on walls or rock-work, and are easily increased by offsets. The juice of the common houseleek, <i>S. tectorum</i> , applied either by itself or mixed with cream, gives immediate relief in burns, and other external inflammations. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Sedum divaricatum</i> . 2. <i>Sempervivum calyciforme</i> . 3. <i>S. lineolare</i> . 4. <i>S. barbatum</i> , <i>ciliatum</i> . 5. <i>S. lazum</i> . 6. <i>S. grandiflorum</i> . 7. <i>S. soboliferum</i> . 8. <i>S. villosum</i> . | | | |
| <i>africanum</i> . . . Yellow . . . G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1766 | | <i>arizoides</i> , 1 . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Madeira . . 1699 | |
| <i>archolepidium</i> . Purple . . . H. Her. P. Italy . . 1699 | | <i>majus</i> . . . Red . . . 6, F. Her. P. Italy . . 1815 | |
| <i>minus</i> . . . Red . . . 6, F. Her. P. Italy . . 1815 | | <i>arborescens</i> . . . Golden . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Levant . . 1640 | |
| <i>variegatum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Levant . . 1640 | | <i>aureum</i> , 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1815 | |
| <i>spirium</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1820 | | <i>barbatum</i> , 3 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1815 | |
| <i>bliferum</i> . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Madeira . . 1815 | | <i>caespitosum</i> , 4 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1699 | |
| <i>canariense</i> . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1699 | | <i>ciliatum</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . 1815 | |
| <i>hybridum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . 1820 | | <i>dichotomum</i> , 5 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. B. Canaries . . 1815 | |
| <i>didrantale</i> . . . Flesh . . . 7, G. A. Tenerife . . 1815 | | <i>flagelliforme</i> . . . Reddish . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1823 | |
| <i>frutescens</i> . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . 1804 | | <i>glandulosum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . 1777 | |
| <i>globiferum</i> , 6 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . 1781 | | <i>glutinosum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . 1777 | |
| <i>hirtum</i> , 7 . . . Cream . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . 1804 | | <i>montanum</i> . . . Grn. red . . . 9, G. Her. P. Canaries . . 1752 | |
| <i>interius</i> . . . Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . 1752 | | <i>pauciflorum</i> . . . Pa. red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Canaries . . 1824 | |
| <i>retusum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . 1824 | | <i>smithii</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . 1815 | |
| <i>stellatum</i> , 8 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. A. Madeira . . 1790 | | <i>tabuleforme</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . 1817 | |
| <i>tectorum</i> . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . 1779 | | <i>testudinum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1816 | |
| <i>urbium</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . 1816 | | <i>uviferum</i> . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . 1829 | |
| <i>villosum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1777 | | | |
| SENACIUM , <i>Commelin</i> . In honour of John Senac, a distinguished French physician; he died in 1770. <i>Linn</i> . | | | |

5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pittosporaceæ*. Interesting plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat, or any rich light soil; cuttings of the ripened wood will root without difficulty in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Celastrus verticillatus*.

nepalensis, 1. . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1820
undulatus . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Bourbon . . . 1785

SENEBIERÆ, Poir. In honour of John de Senebier of Geneva, a vegetable physiologist. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Crucifera*. Plants of no beauty. The seeds have only to be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1. *Coronopus Ruellii*. 2. *Cochlearia nitolica*. 3. *Coronopus didymus*, *Lepidium didymum*—S. *Coronopsis* 1. *nitolica* 2. *pinnatifida* 3.

SENECILLIS, Gertner. Probably a diminutive of *Senecio*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, *Compositæ*. Interesting plants, thriving in any light, rich soil, and increasing readily by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cineraria glauca*. 2. *C. purpurata*.

glauca, 1. . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1790
purpurata, 2. . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1816

SENECIÖ, Linn. From *senex*, an old man; the receptacle is naked, and resembles a bald head. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. An extensive genus of plants, many of the species of which are very ornamental. The shrubby kinds grow well in any light soil, and increase freely by cuttings. The hardy species will thrive in common garden soil, and may be increased by dividing the plants. The annuals and biennials are also of the easiest culture.

Synonymes: 1. *Cineraria alpina*. 2. *S. cinerarioides*. 3. *Cacalia sarracina*. 4. *S. incanus*. 5. *Cineraria cordifolia*. 6. *Cineraria cruenta*. 7. *S. aquaticus*. 8. *S. glutinosus*. 9. *S. incanus*. 10. *S. canescens*. 11. *Cineraria alpina*, var. 12. *S. paradoxus*. 13. *S. lancens*. 14. *Cacalia pinnata*. 15. *C. pucedanifolia*. 16. *S. chrysanthemifolius*. 17. *S. graminifolius*. 18. *S. nemorensis*, *persicifolius*. 19. *S. leucanthemifolius*.

adonidifolius . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1800
alpina, 1. . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1683
ampulliceus . . . Yellow . . . H. A. Texas . . . 1834
arguta . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1827
asper . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
caesaliter, 3. . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. France . . . 1772
caesioides . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. A. Brazil . . . 1820
canadensis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1820
cernuus . . . Violet . . . 7, H. A. E. Ind. . . 1780
cinerarioides . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1826
cordifolius, 5. . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1749
coriaceus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1728
crassa, 5. . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1815
crastica . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1805
cruciatifolia, 6. . . Purple . . . 4, G. Her. P. Tenerife . . .
dolphinifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1800
divaricatus . . . Purple . . . 7, G. B. China . . . 1801
Doria . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1570
Doronicum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1705
elegans . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1700
flora albo . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1700
plentis albus . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1700
plentis ruber . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1700
erubescens . . . Purple . . . 7, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1774
hamatophyllus . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Ev. S. . . 1789
halimifolius . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1723
hieracifolius . . . White . . . 8, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1699
hircifolius . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1731
japhoticus . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Japan . . . 1774
lanceus . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
laugnostus . . . Yellow . . . 11, H. A. . . 1826
leucophyllus, 9. . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1816
liacinus . . . Lilac . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1826
longifolius . . . Yellow . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1775
lyratifolius, 11. . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1749
microphyllus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1818
nemorensis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1785
odoratus . . . Yellow . . . H. Her. P. N. Holl. . .
oporioides, 13. . . Yellow . . . 11, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1817
Othonia, 14. . . Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1816
ovatus . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1823
paludosus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. England . . . 1826
persicifolius . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
puceadanifolius, 15. . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
Pseudo-China . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1732
pubigerus . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
purpureus . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1774
reclinatus, 17. . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
rigescens . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1815
rigidus . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1704
renarinifolius . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .
sarracenicus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
scaber . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1700
solidagineus . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824

speciosus . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Her. P. China . . . 1789
telephifolius . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. C. G. H. . . 1820
Tournefortii, 18. . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1810
umbrosus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1815
uniiflorus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. . . 1789
valerianefolius . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Europe . . . 1809
ventosus . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774

abrotanifolius, *egypcius*, *aquaticus*, *arabicus*, *arenarius* 2, *artemisiifolius*, *atrus*, *auritus*, *Baldensis*, *Balsamitæ*, *Barrelieri*, *calcaratus*, *carniolicus* 4, *chrysanthemifolius*, *cinerariæ*, *coronifolius*, *dentatus*, *erraticus* 7, *erucifolius*, *gigantæus*, *glaucescens*, *glauca*, *glomeratus*, *hastatus* 8, *incanus*, *Jacobææ*, *laxiflorus*, *linifolius*, *lividus*, *lycopifolius* 10, *lyratus*, *montanus* 12, *neprodensis*, *parviflorus*, *praëtilis* 16, *rotundifolius*, *rupertis*, *sinuatus*, *squarrosus*, *squamosus*, *sylvaticus*, *tenuifolius*, *triflorus*, *trilobus*, *trilobus*, *verbenafolius*, *vernalis*, *vernus* 19, *viscosus*, *vulgarius*.

SENNA, see *Cassia lanceolata*.

SENSITIVE FERN, see *Onclella sensibilis*.

SENSITIVE PLANT, see *Mimulus sensitivus*.

SEPALES, the divisions of the calyx.

SEPEDEONTIUM, *Linn.* From *sepedon*, putrescence. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These species are found in autumn growing on decayed substances—S. *mycophilum*, *rostæum*.

SEPTA, the partitions which divide the interior parts of a fruit.

SEPTIS, Linn. From *septem*, seven; the number seven prevailing in the fructification. *Linn.* 7, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. Neat little plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and readily increasing by division of the tubers. They must be very sparingly watered when in a state of dormancy. *Synonyme*: 1. *S. globiflora*.

capensis . . . White . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1774
globiflora, 1. . . White . . . 3, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1809
umbella . . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1800

SEPTUOIL, see *Tormentilla*.

SEPTORIÆ, Fries. From *septum*, a division. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These species appear as stains upon the leaves of the Elm, &c.—S. *Ægopodii*, *Oxyacanthæ*, *Ulmæ*.

SERAPIS, Linn. After an Egyptian divinity of that name. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Curious little plants, succeeding best when planted in light sandy soil, with the protection of a south wall.

cordifolia . . . Grn. brn. . . 4, F. Ter. S. Eur. . . 1806
lingula . . . Brown . . . 6, F. Ter. S. Eur. . . 1786
loepipetalâ . . . Brown . . . 4, F. Ter. Rome . . . 1826

SERICIOUS, silky, downy.

SERICEA, a ray, or layer.

SERINGIÆ, Gay. In honour of Nicholas Charles Seringe, a Swiss botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. An interesting shrub, thriving in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; young cuttings planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, will root readily, or the species may be increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Lasiopetalum arborescens*.

platyphylla, 1. . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1822

SERISIÆ, Linn. From *seris*, succory; resemblance of the plants. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. These plants succeed in any common soil, and are readily increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Rodigia alliata*. 2. *R. commutata*. 3. *R. laevigata*.

albicans . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1828
apargioides . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1829
glauca . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1828
rubescens . . . Redsh. . . 7, H. A. Sicily . . .

atensis, *altitâ* 1, *commutata* 2, *laevigata* 3, *arëns*.

SERISSA, Commelin. Not explained. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This plant succeeds best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root if planted in sand, under a glass.

fâtida . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1787

SERJANIÆ, Plumier. In honour of Paul Sergeant, a French friar and botanist. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. Plants of little beauty, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat; large cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Paulinia polyphylla*.

caracasana . . . Whit. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. Caracas . . . 1816
divaricata . . . Whit. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica . . . 1824
mesicana . . . Whit. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . . 1623
musata . . . Whit. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . .
trietriata, 1. . . Whit. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1739

| SER | SER | SER | SET |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| SEROTINUS, late, or evening-flowered. | | | |
| SERPICŪLĀ, Linn. From <i>serpo</i> , to creep; in reference to the habit of the species. Linn. 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceæ</i> . This plant grows in any common soil, and is readily multiplied by dividing the creeping shoots. | | | |
| repens | White | 7, G. Her. Cr. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| SERRATE, cut like the teeth of a saw. | | | |
| SERRĀTŪLĀ, Linn. From <i>serra</i> , a saw; the leaves are edged with cutting teeth. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . All the species of <i>Serratula</i> succeed well in any common soil. The herbaceous kinds are increased by seeds or divisions of the roots; the annuals and biennials merely require sowing in the open ground. Synonymes: 1. <i>Centaurea Behen</i> . 2. <i>S. alata</i> , <i>Carduus cyanoides</i> . 3. <i>Cnicus centauroides</i> . 4. <i>Carduus nitidus</i> . 5. <i>S. linearifolia</i> . 6. <i>Centaurea nitens</i> . 7. <i>Carduus cerinthoides</i> , <i>cerinthifolius</i> , <i>glaucaus</i> . 8. <i>Carduus pannonicus</i> , <i>serratuloides</i> , <i>Cnicus centaurois</i> . 9. <i>S. ambigua</i> , <i>Carduus polyclonus</i> . 10. <i>S. centauroides</i> . 11. <i>S. simplex</i> . | | | |
| alata | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. | |
| argutā | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1824 |
| fastosa | Purple | 8, H. A. Nepal | 1821 |
| Bahēn, 1 | Yellow | 7, H. B. Levant | 1797 |
| caespici | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caspia | 1820 |
| centauroides | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1804 |
| coronata | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1739 |
| cyanoides, 2 | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1778 |
| cyanooides, 3 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | 1640 |
| depressā | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1818 |
| elegans | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1819 |
| glauca | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Russia | 1831 |
| heterophyllā | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Dauphiny | 1824 |
| Kitaibellā, 4 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1816 |
| multiflora, 5 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1816 |
| nitens, 6 | Purple | 7, H. B. Caucasus | 1823 |
| occidentā | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1827 |
| nudicaulis, 7 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1739 |
| pannonicā, 8 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1810 |
| Pteris | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1822 |
| polyclonus, 9 | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1820 |
| pulchellā | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1820 |
| quinquesfoliā | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Persia | 1804 |
| radicata, 10 | Purple | 7, H. B. Hungary | 1800 |
| simplex | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Nepal | 1821 |
| stachadiifoliā | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Tauria | 1820 |
| tinctoriā | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| albā | White | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| transylvanicā, 11 | Purple | 7, H. B. Transylv. | 1818 |
| xeranthoides | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasy | 1825 |
| SERRATURES, the teeth of a serrated leaf. | | | |
| SERRULATE, having small serratures on the margin. | | | |
| SERRŪLĀ, Salisbury. In honour of Dr. James Serurier, professor of botany at Utrecht. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteacæ</i> . A genus of very desirable greenhouse shrubs. For culture and propagation, see <i>Protea</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>S. arenaria</i> . 2. <i>Protea decumbens</i> . 3. <i>P. abrotanifolia odorata</i> . | | | |
| abrotanifoliā | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| ascendens | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1819 |
| amū | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| arenariā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| artemisiifoliā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| Barmansii | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1786 |
| clivata | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| congestā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| crysanthifoliā | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| cyanooides | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| deceptus | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| decumbens | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| diffusā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| elongatā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| emarginatā, 1 | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| fenticulacæ | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| flagellariā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| floridā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |
| glaberrimā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| glomeratā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| millefoliā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| nitidā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| Niveni, 2 | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| odoratā, 3 | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| pirillā | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| pedunculatā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| phylloides | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| pinnatā | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| Roxburghii | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| rubricaulis | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| scopariā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1809 |
| scuarosā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| tritermatā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 |
| villosā | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1829 |
| SERSALISĪĀ, R. Brown. In memory of John Baptise Sersalis, a Neopolitan ecclesiastic, much praised by Fabius Columna. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapotacæ</i> . This shrub thrives best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. Synonyme: 1. <i>Sideroxylon sericum</i> . | | | |
| sericeā, 1 | White | S. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1772 |
| SERVICIE, see <i>Pyrus Sörbils</i> . | | | |
| SĒSĀNŪM, Linnæus. From <i>sempan</i> , the Egyptian name of one of the species. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Pedaliacæ</i> . Only worth growing as botanical curiosities. They require the same treatment as other tender annuals. The seeds contain an abundance of oil, which might be substituted for olive oil; it is procured from them in Egypt in great quantities. | | | |
| indicum | Pa. pur. | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1731 |
| orientale | White | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1731 |
| SĒSĀNĪĀ, Persoon. From <i>Seban</i> , the Arabic name of <i>S. ægyptiaca</i> . Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Interesting plants, requiring to be kept in a strong heat, or they will not thrive. A mixture of loam and peat suits them; and cuttings of the shrubby kinds will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The annual species are increased by seeds, which they sometimes produce in this country. Synonymes: 1. <i>Æschynomene Seban</i> . 2. <i>Æ. canabina</i> . | | | |
| aculeatā | Yellow | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1690 |
| ægyptiacā, 1 | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. Egypt | 1680 |
| afinis, 2 | Yellow | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| cannabina | Yellow | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1800 |
| gracilis | Yellow | 7, S. A. | 1820 |
| macrocarpā | Yellow | 7, S. A. Louisiana | 1820 |
| occidentā | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1816 |
| paludosā | Yellow | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| pectā | Yellow | 7, S. B. W. Ind. | 1823 |
| punctatā | Yellow | 7, S. A. Guinea | 1825 |
| sericeā | Yellow | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| uliginosā | Yellow | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| SĒSĒĪĀ, Linn. The Greek name of an umbelliferous plant. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferæ</i> . The species of <i>Meadow-saxifrage</i> are of very little interest. A sandy or chalky soil suits them, and they are readily increased by seeds. Synonymes: 1. <i>Bubon siculum</i> . 2. <i>Athamanta</i> , <i>Bubon buchtornense</i> . 3. <i>S. annum</i> . 4. <i>B. dichotomum</i> . 5. <i>Athamanta Libanotis</i> . 6. <i>S. glaucum</i> . 7. <i>S. crasifolium</i> . 8. <i>S. proflerum</i> . 9. <i>B. rigidum</i> . 10. <i>S. tauricum</i> . 11. <i>S. Bocconi</i> 11. <i>buchtornensē</i> . 2. <i>campestrē</i> , <i>carvariæfolium</i> , <i>charophyllodes</i> , <i>coloratum</i> 3. <i>dichotomum</i> 4. <i>divaricatum</i> , <i>elatium</i> , <i>fragilē</i> , <i>gracilē</i> , <i>gunnifolium</i> , <i>Hippomadratum</i> , <i>leucosperrum</i> , <i>Libanotis</i> 5. <i>Lobelianum</i> , <i>montanum</i> , <i>M. glaucum</i> 6. <i>Pulsiifolium</i> , <i>perucedanifolium</i> 8. <i>rigidum</i> 9. <i>striatum</i> , <i>strictum</i> , <i>tortuosum</i> , <i>tritermatum</i> , <i>vulgarium</i> 10. | | | |
| SĒSĒRĪĀ, Ardunt. In honour of M. Sesler, a physician and botanist of the eighteenth century. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Graminæ</i> . Uninteresting grasses. Synonyme: 1. <i>Cynosurus caruleus</i> — <i>S. carulea</i> 1. <i>cylindrica</i> , <i>disticha</i> , <i>elongata</i> , <i>nitida</i> , <i>tenella</i> , <i>tennifolia</i> , <i>sphaerocephala</i> . | | | |
| SESSILE, without stalks. | | | |
| SĒSŪVĪCŪM, Linn. Not explained. Linn. 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Tetragoniceæ</i> . These succulent plants require to be grown in sandy loam and peat. They increase freely by cuttings, (which should be dried a little,) in the same kind of soil, under a glass. They must be sparingly watered. Synonymes: 1. <i>S. pedunculatum</i> . 2. <i>S. sessile</i> , <i>S. Portulacastrum</i> . | | | |
| longifolium | Red wht. | 7, S. A. S. Amer. | 1816 |
| Portulacastrum | Grn. red | 6, G. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1692 |
| pedunculatum, 1 | Red wht. | 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1692 |
| sessile, 2 | Red wht. | 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | |
| repens | Red wht. | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| revolutifolium | Red wht. | 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | |
| SETACEOUS, shaped like a bristle. | | | |
| SETÆ, bristles. | | | |
| SĒTRĪĀ, Beauvois. From <i>seta</i> , a bristle; the involucrum is bristly. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Graminæ</i> . These grasses are of no interest. They are nearly all annuals— <i>S. aspera</i> , <i>aureicoma</i> , <i>chenoides</i> , <i>composita</i> , <i>cylindrica</i> , <i>erubescens</i> , <i>geniculata</i> , <i>germanica</i> , <i>glauca</i> , <i>helvoldi</i> , <i>intermedia</i> , <i>italica</i> , <i>macrochæta</i> , <i>maritima</i> , <i>muricata</i> , <i>Pennisetum</i> , 2 P | | | |

| SET | SIB | SIC | SID |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| <i>polytachnā, pūmilā, purpurascēns, scāndēns, sericē, setōā, tenacissimā, verticillatā, viridā, Weinmänni.</i> | | | |
| SETHIĀ, Kunth. In honour of S. Sethi, author of a work on culinary vegetables. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Malpighiaceae</i> . This plant thrives well in turfy loam and peat, and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Erythroxylon monogynum</i> . | | | |
| indica Yellow S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1824 | | | |
| SETIFORM , formed like bristles. | | | |
| SETIGEROUS , bearing bristles. | | | |
| SETOSE , covered with bristles. | | | |
| SEYMERICĀ, Pursh. In honour of Henry Seymer, an English naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . The seeds should be sown in a bed of peat soil. The plants are very pretty when in blossom, but rather difficult to cultivate. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Azelia eassioides, Gerardia Azelia</i> . | | | |
| peñinātā Yellow 7, H. A. N. Amer. 1820 | | | |
| tenuifoliā, 1 Yellow 7, H. A. N. Amer. 1730 | | | |
| SHALLOT , see <i>Allium ascalonicum</i> . | | | |
| SHARP CEDAR , see <i>Acidiā Orycedrās</i> . | | | |
| SHARP CEDAR , see <i>Juniperūs oxycedrīs</i> . | | | |
| SHEATH , the lower part of the leaf that surrounds the stem. | | | |
| SHEEP LAUREL , see <i>Kalmiā angustifoliā</i> . | | | |
| SHEEP'S SCABIOUS , see <i>Jasione</i> . | | | |
| SHEEP'S SORREL , see <i>Rhēzē Acetosellā</i> . | | | |
| SHEPHERDĀ, Nuttall. In honour of the late Mr. John Shepherd, curator of the Botanic Garden of Liverpool. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Elaeagnaceae</i> . Ornamental trees. For culture, &c., see <i>Hippophae</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hippophae argentea</i> . 2. <i>H. canadensis</i> . | | | |
| argenteā, 1 Apetal 4, H. De. T. Missouri 1820 | | | |
| canadensīs, 2 Apetal 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. 1759 | | | |
| SHEPHERD'S BEARD , see <i>Arnopogōn</i> . | | | |
| SHEPHERD'S CLUB , see <i>Verbās-cin Thāpsis</i> . | | | |
| SHEPHERD'S PURSE , see <i>Capzēllā</i> . | | | |
| SHEPHERD'S PURSE , see <i>Thāpsis</i> . | | | |
| SHEPHERDĀ Named by Dillenius in honour of his patron William Sherard, LL D., consul at Smyrna. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Galiaceae</i> . Uninteresting plants. The seed has only to be sown in the open ground. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Galium murale</i> — <i>S. arvensis, murālis</i> 1. | | | |
| SHERDS , fragments of pots, employed to drain the soil supplied to potted plants. | | | |
| SHIELD , a broad table-like process in the flowers of <i>Stapētiā</i> . | | | |
| SHIELD FERN , see <i>Aspidiūm</i> . | | | |
| SHOREWARD , see <i>Littorēllā</i> . | | | |
| SHORTLY-ACUMINATED , having a short tapering point. | | | |
| SHORTLY-BIFID , } slightly cleft at the apex into | | | |
| SHORTLY-TWO-CLEFT , } two parts. | | | |
| SHRUBBY TREVAIL , see <i>Pitēdā</i> . | | | |
| SHUTTERĀ, Choisy. Named in honour of Dr. Shuter, formerly a physician at Madras. This beautiful winter may be raised from seeds on a hotbed in spring, and the young plants, when of a sufficient size, should be placed in separate pots, and trained to sticks. Unless a very warm sheltered situation can be found, they require to be placed in a stove or greenhouse to blossom and ripen their seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ipomaea bicolor</i> . | | | |
| bicolor, 1 Yel. pur. 8, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1812 | | | |
| SHUTTLECOCK , see <i>Perpterā punctēdā</i> . | | | |
| SIBBALDIĀ, Linn. In honour of Robert Sibbald, professor of physic at Edinburgh. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i> . Small alpine plants, succeeding best when grown in pots in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Chamaerhodos erecta</i> . 2. <i>Chamaerhodos polygyna</i> . | | | |
| erecta, 1 Pink 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1806 | | | |
| parviflorā Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Cappa | | | |
| polygynā, 2 Yel. gm. 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1824 | | | |
| procumbens Yellow 7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain | | | |
| americanā Yellow 7, H. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. 1820 | | | |
| heltvēcā Yellow 7, H. Ev. Tr. Switzerl. 1819 | | | |
| SIBIRIAN CRAB , see <i>Pyrūs prunifoliā</i> . | | | |
| SIBIRIAN PEA-TREE , see <i>Curagiā</i> . | | | |
| SIBTHORPIĀ, Linn. In honour of Humphrey Sibthorp, M.D., formerly professor of botany at Oxford. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . This | | | |
| singular species succeeds best in peat soil and a moist situation, and is readily increased by divisions. | | | |
| europēā Yellow 7, H. Her. Cr. England | | | |
| SICYŌS, Linn. <i>Sicyos</i> is the Greek name for cucumber applied to this genus because of the resemblance and affinity of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> . Plants of no value except as curiosities. The seeds require to be sown in a hot-bed in spring, and treated the same as <i>Gourds</i> . | | | |
| angulātūs Yellow 8, F. Tr. A. N. Amer. 1710 | | | |
| laciniātūs Yellow 8, F. Tr. A. S. Amer. 1824 | | | |
| microphyllūs Yellow 8, F. Tr. A. Mexico 1823 | | | |
| parviflorūs Whitish 8, F. Cl. A. Quito 1823 | | | |
| vitifoliātūs Yellow F. Tr. A. | | | |
| SIDA, Linn. <i>Theophrastus</i> gave this name to an aquatic plant, supposed to be identical with <i>Althea</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceae</i> . Mostly free-flowering plants, of no beauty, thriving in any rich soil; and increased by seeds, which they produce in abundance. The shrubby kinds may be increased by cuttings, placed in sand, under a glass. They are for the most part stove plants. <i>S. cordifoliā</i> , mixed with rice, is used to alleviate the bloody flux. The bark of several of the species is so tenacious as to be manufactured into cordage. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Abutilon avicennae</i> . 2. <i>A. acerifolium</i> . 3. <i>A. albidum</i> . 4. <i>A. americanum</i> . 5. <i>A. arboreum</i> . 6. <i>A. asiaticum</i> . 7. <i>A. auritum</i> . 8. <i>A. crispum</i> . 9. <i>Napaea dioica</i> . 10. <i>A. ferrugineum</i> . 11. <i>S. viscosa</i> . 12. <i>A. giganteum</i> . 13. <i>A. glaucum</i> . 14. <i>A. globiflorum</i> . 15. <i>A. hernandioides</i> . 16. <i>S. pilosa</i> . 17. <i>A. hirtum</i> . 17. <i>A. incanum</i> . 18. <i>A. indicum</i> . 19. <i>A. Lechenaultianum</i> . 20. <i>A. lucianum</i> . 21. <i>S. suberosa</i> . 22. <i>A. mauritanicum</i> . 23. <i>S. grandifolia</i> . 24. <i>A. molle</i> . 24. <i>A. mollicomum</i> . 25. <i>A. mollissimum</i> . 26. <i>Napaea levis</i> . 27. <i>A. nudiflorum</i> . 28. <i>A. orbiculatum</i> . 29. <i>A. periplofidium</i> . 30. <i>A. pernolle</i> . 31. <i>A. polyandrum</i> . 32. <i>A. populifolium</i> . 33. <i>A. pulchellum</i> , <i>Plagianthus Lampani</i> . 34. <i>A. pulchrum</i> . 35. <i>A. reflexum</i> . 36. <i>S. philippica</i> . 37. <i>S. brasilia</i> . 38. <i>A. Sonneratianum</i> . 39. <i>A. tiliaefolium</i> . 40. <i>A. umbellatum</i> . 41. <i>A. vesicarium</i> . 42. <i>A. virgatum</i> . | | | |
| acūtā Pa. yel. S. Ev. S. Java 1820 | | | |
| alticā Yelsh. 8, H. Her. P. Altai 1831 | | | |
| apricā H. Her. P. Russia 1837 | | | |
| atrosanguinēā Dk. pur. 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. 1795 | | | |
| aurēā Or. red 7, S. Ev. S. India 1830 | | | |
| chlorophiā Yelsh. 7, H. B. India 1832 | | | |
| globiflorā, 14 White 11, S. Ev. S. Maurit. 1821 | | | |
| juvenālis White 8, H. A. 1835 | | | |
| mollis, 23 Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. Peru 1816 | | | |
| pyramidatā Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. St. Dom. 1830 | | | |
| rēgiā Scarlet 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1811 | | | |
| rosēā Rose 10, S. Ev. S. Brazil 1820 | | | |
| sericēā 10, S. Ev. S. Brazil 1820 | | | |
| sessiliflorā Yellow S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1827 | | | |
| atylōsā Yelsh. 7, H. Her. P. 1831 | | | |
| <i>Abutilon</i> 1, <i>acerifolium</i> 2, <i>acranthā, acuminatā, alba, albidā, alniifolia, altheifolia, americana, angustifolia, arborea, arguta, asiatica, aurita, betaulna, bracteolata, brasiliensis, brevipes, calyxhymeniā, canariensis, carpinifolia, carpinoides, ciliariis, compacta, compressa, conferta, contracta, cordifolia, crispā, dioica, dumosa, erosa, ferruginea, fetida, frutescens, giganteā, glauca, grandifolia, graveolens, hernandioides, hirta, 16, humilis, inaequalis, incana, 17, indica, 18, jamaicensis, jatrophoides, lasustegā, Lechenaultiana, 19, linifolia, luciana, 20, maculata, 21, malvaeflora, mauritaniana, 22, micans, Milleri, mollicoma, 24, mollissima, 25, multiflora, Napaea, 26, nudiflora, 27, occidentalis, orbiculata, 28, paniculata, platicarpis, periploifolia, 29, P. caribaea, P. zeylanica, permollis, 30, pilosa, polyantha, 31, populifolia, 32, pulchella, 33, pulchra, purpurascens, recta, reflexa, 35, retusa, 36, rhomboides, rhombifolia, ricinoides, rosēa, rotundifolia, Schrankii, 37, semicrenata, Sonneratianā, 38, spinosa, spiricifolia, stipulata, supina, tiliaefolia, 39, tridentata, triloba, triquetra, umbellata, 40, arens, verruculata, verticillata, vesicaria, 41, villosa, viminea, virgata, 42, virginica.</i> | | | |
| SIDERITIS, Linn. From <i>sideros</i> , iron; so named on account of its supposed property of healing flesh-wounds made by iron. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . Many of these plants are admirably adapted for ornamenting rock-work. They prefer a dry sandy or chalky soil; and are readily in- | | | |

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| creased by cuttings, seeds, or divisions. The annual kinds have only to be sown in the open ground in spring. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. cretica</i> . 2. <i>S. elegans</i> . 3. <i>S. alpina</i> , <i>pyrenaica</i> . 4. <i>S. hyssopifolia</i> . 5. <i>S. fatiada</i> . | | |
| angustifolia | . . . Yellow | . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1820 |
| canariensis | . . . Yellow | . 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1697 |
| candicans, 1. | . . . Vel. brn. | . 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1714 |
| chamaedrifolia | . . . Yellow | . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1816 |
| crispata | . . . Yellow | . 7, F. Ev. S. Gibraltar . . . 1816 |
| hirsuta | . . . Yellow | . 6, F. Ev. P. S. Eur. . . 1731 |
| lilicifolia | . . . Yellow | . 7, F. Ev. S. Levant . . . 1731 |
| longica | . . . Yellow | . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1752 |
| lavata, 2. | . . . Yellow | . 7, F. A. Egypt . . . 1787 |
| leucantha | . . . White | . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1823 |
| montana | . . . Vel. brn. | . 7, H. A. Austria . . . 1752 |
| perfoliata | . . . Yellow | . 9, F. Ev. S. Levant . . . 1731 |
| romana | . . . Yelsh. | . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1740 |
| serotoides | . . . Yellow | . 8, H. Ev. S. France . . . 1597 |
| alpina, 3. | . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Ev. S. Pyrenees . . . 1827 |
| angustifolia, 4 | . . . Lt. vel. | . 7, H. Ev. S. Pyrenees . . . 1597 |
| elongata, 5. | . . . Yellow | . 8, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1822 |
| serriata | . . . Yellow | . 8, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1818 |
| spinosa | . . . Yellow | . 8, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1818 |
| styracis | . . . Yellow | . 7, F. Ev. S. Levant . . . 1597 |
| taurica | . . . Pa. yel. | . 7, H. Ev. S. Tauria . . . 1822 |

SIDERODENDRON, Schreber. From *sideros*, iron, and *dendron*, a tree; in reference to the hardness of the wood. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. A lofty-growing tree, thriving in loam, peat, and sand; cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

triflorum . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1793

SIDEROXYLON, Linn. From *sideros*, iron, and *xylon*, wood; because of the hardness of the wood. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceae*. These shrubs may be referred to *Sersalisia*, for culture and propagation.

inermis . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1692

tomentosum . . . Dull wht. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818

SIDESADDLE-FLOWER, see *Sarracenia*.

SIEGESBECKIA, Linn. In honour of George Siegesbeck, M.D., a German botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A genus of rather pretty annuals; the seed should be sown on a hotbed in spring, and the seedlings, when sufficiently strong, planted into the open border, about the end of May.

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| cordifolia | . . . Yellow | . 8, H. A. Mexico . . . 1826 |
| serotoides | . . . Yellow | . 8, H. A. Mexico . . . 1825 |
| flouculosa | . . . Yellow | . 6, H. A. Peru . . . 1784 |
| iberica | . . . White | . 8, H. A. Iberia . . . 1818 |
| orientalis | . . . Yellow | . 9, H. A. India . . . 1730 |
| triangularis | . . . Yellow | . 8, H. A. Mexico . . . 1825 |

SIEVERSIA, Willdenow. In honour of M. Sievers, a Russian botanical collector. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. Interesting plants, thriving in any light soil; and readily increased by seeds, or by dividing the root. *Synonymes*: 1. *Adamsia glacialis*. 2. *Geum Peckii*. 3. *G. triflora*.

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| anemoidalis | . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Her. P. Kamtsch. . . 1820 |
| glacialis, 1. | . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1819 |
| montana | . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1597 |
| Peckii, 2. | . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826 |
| reptans | . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1597 |
| roseæ | . . . Yellow | . 5, H. Her. P. Rocky M. . . 1827 |
| triflora, 3. | . . . Yellow | . 7, H. Her. P. Louisiana . . . 1826 |

SILÄUS, Besser. A name given to an umbelliferous plant by Pliny. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Hardy herbaceous plants, of no interest; increased by divisions or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Sium peucedanoides*. 2. *Ligusticum longifolium*. 3. *Peucedanum Silaus*, *Cnidium Silaus*. 4. *Pastinaca rigida*, *Sium rigidum*. 5. *S. Mutholi*—*S. carnyfolius* 1, *longifolius* 2, *pratensis* 3, *rigidus* 4, *tenuifolius* 5.

SILENE, Linn. From *sialon*, saliva; in allusion to the viscid moisture on the stalks of many of the species, by which the smaller kinds of flies are entrapped; hence, also, the English name of the genus, *Catchfly*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Silenaceae*. Elegant flowering plants, succeeding best in a light, rich soil. The shrubby kinds are readily increased by young cuttings, planted in sand or soil, under a glass. The hardy herbaceous kinds may be planted in the open border; the dwarf species thrive well on rock-work, but duplicates should be kept in small pots, as alpine, that they may be sheltered by a frame in winter. The seeds of the hardy annual and biennial kinds only have to be sown, about the beginning of April, where they are intended to

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| remain. They may all be easily multiplied by seeds, and some of the herbaceous sorts by dividing the plants at the root in spring. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. conoidea</i> . 2. <i>S. hirsuta</i> . 3. <i>Cucubalus chlorafolius</i> . | | |
| acutis | . . . Rose | . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . |
| alba | . . . White | . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . |
| fœminia | . . . Red | . 7, H. Her. P. Scotland . . . |
| excipä | . . . Red | . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819 |
| mäs | . . . Rose | . 7, H. Her. P. Scotland . . . |
| ægypfiacä | . . . Pink | . 7, H. A. Egypt . . . 1800 |
| amena | . . . White | . 7, H. Her. P. Tartary . . . 1779 |
| angustifolia | . . . White | . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1817 |
| apetalä | . . . Apetal | . 6, H. A. . . 1801 |
| Armeriä | . . . Pink | . 8, H. A. England . . . |
| alba | . . . White | . H. A. . . |
| ascendens | . . . Red | . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1822 |
| Atociön | . . . Pink | . 6, H. A. Levant . . . 1781 |
| bellidifolia | . . . Pink | . 6, H. A. . . 1794 |
| bicolor | . . . Striped | . 6, H. A. France . . . 1820 |
| bupleuroides | . . . Whit. pur. | . 7, H. Her. P. Persia . . . 1801 |
| caespitosa | . . . Pink | . 6, H. Her. P. Greece . . . 1824 |
| campanulä | . . . Grn. wht. | . 7, H. Her. P. Piedmont . . . 1823 |
| canä | . . . Red | . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1824 |
| canariensis | . . . Red | . 6, H. A. Madeira . . . 1822 |
| caespica | . . . Pink | . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1823 |
| Catesböä | . . . Pink | . 6, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1810 |
| catholica | . . . Grn. wht. | . 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1711 |
| cerastoides | . . . White | . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1732 |
| cheiranthifolia | . . . Red | . 7, H. A. San Rocco . . . 1821 |
| chlorafolia | . . . Jj. yel. | . 8, H. Her. P. Armenia . . . 1796 |
| chrysanthä | . . . Grn. wht | . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1732 |
| cliatä | . . . Purple | . 6, H. Her. Tr. Crete . . . 1804 |
| cinerä | . . . White | . 6, H. A. N. Africa . . . 1819 |
| coarctata | . . . Pink | . 6, H. A. Valencia . . . 1825 |
| colorata | . . . Purple | . 6, H. A. Morocco . . . 1819 |
| compactä | . . . Pink | . 8, H. B. Caucasus . . . 1823 |
| congestä | . . . Pink | . 6, H. A. Greece . . . 1818 |
| conoidea | . . . Purple | . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1683 |
| cordifolia | . . . Pink | . 6, H. Her. P. Piedmont . . . 1819 |
| corsica | . . . Purple | . 6, H. Her. P. Corsica . . . 1820 |
| crassifolia | . . . Brown | . 7, G. B. Greece . . . 1774 |
| cretica | . . . Grn. wht. | . 7, H. Her. Tr. Crete . . . 1732 |
| cylindrifora | . . . Red | . 6, H. B. Levant . . . 1824 |
| decumbens | . . . Red | . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1123 |
| depressa | . . . White | . 6, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1816 |
| discolor | . . . Red | . 4, H. A. Greece . . . 1817 |
| distachya | . . . Pa. pur. | . 6, H. A. Portugal . . . 1817 |
| disticha | . . . Red | . 6, H. A. Minorca . . . 1817 |
| divaricata | . . . Red | . 6, H. A. Sicily . . . 1818 |
| diversifolia | . . . Purple | . 6, H. A. . . 1820 |
| effusa | . . . Whit. yel. | . 7, H. Her. P. Velga . . . 1823 |
| cliatä | . . . White | . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1819 |
| elegans | . . . White | . 6, H. A. Portugal . . . 1819 |
| fahriä | . . . White | . 7, F. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1781 |
| fimbriatä | . . . White | . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1803 |
| flavescens | . . . Yellow | . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1804 |
| frutescens | . . . Pink | . 6, F. Ev. S. Sicily . . . 1629 |
| gallica | . . . Pink | . 6, H. A. France . . . 1693 |
| geminifora | . . . Purple | . 6, H. A. . . 1816 |
| gigantä | . . . White | . 6, G. B. Africa . . . 1758 |
| glaucofolia | . . . Red | . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1820 |
| gracilis | . . . White | . 6, H. A. . . 1823 |
| graminifolia | . . . White | . 6, H. Her. P. Altaia . . . 1819 |
| Gypophilla | . . . White | . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1822 |
| hirsutissima, 2 | . . . White | . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1821 |
| hispanica | . . . Red | . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1819 |
| hispidä | . . . Cream | . 6, H. A. Barbary . . . 1817 |
| iberica | . . . White | . 6, H. A. Iberia . . . 1823 |
| imbricatä | . . . White | . 6, H. A. N. Africa . . . 1818 |
| inclusä | . . . Red | . 6, H. A. . . 1817 |
| inflata | . . . White | . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . |
| hirsutä | . . . White | . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . |
| infractä | . . . White | . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1800 |
| italica | . . . White | . 5, H. B. Italy . . . 1759 |
| jeniseensis | . . . Pink | . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1817 |
| läcerä | . . . White | . 7, H. Tr. B. Caucasus . . . 1818 |
| laciniatä | . . . Scarlet | . 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1823 |
| lävigatä | . . . Red | . 6, H. A. Greece . . . 1817 |
| latifolia | . . . White | . 7, H. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1817 |
| laxiflora | . . . White | . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1820 |
| linifolia | . . . Grn. wht. | . 7, H. A. Portugal . . . 1817 |
| lividä | . . . Whit. grn. | . 6, H. Her. P. Carniola . . . 1820 |
| longicaulis | . . . Red | . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1818 |
| longiflora | . . . Lt. pur. | . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1793 |
| longipetalä | . . . Grn. wht. | . 7, H. A. Aleppo . . . 1822 |
| lustrancä | . . . Pink | . 6, H. A. Portugal . . . 1732 |
| maritima | . . . White | . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . . |
| flöre plön | . . . White | . 8, H. De. Tr. England . . . |
| Moclanä | . . . Purple | . 6, F. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1827 |
| multissima | . . . Pink | . 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1739 |
| multiflora | . . . White | . 7, H. B. Hungary . . . 1764 |
| muscipola | . . . Red | . 7, H. B. Spain . . . 1596 |
| nenoräris | . . . White | . 6, H. B. Hungary . . . 1816 |
| nicænsis | . . . White | . 6, H. A. Nice . . . 1820 |
| noctiflora | . . . Pink | . 7, H. A. England . . . |
| nocturna | . . . Brown | . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1683 |
| nyctantha | . . . Brown | . 7, H. A. . . 1815 |
| obtusifolia | . . . Purple | . 6, H. A. . . 1820 |

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| ocymoides | 4, H. Her. P. | 1823 | |
| Oliveriana | Red . 7, H. A. Aleppo | 1818 | |
| Orchidea | Rose . 6, H. A. Levant | 1781 | |
| ornata | Purple . 7, S. B. C. G. H. | 1775 | |
| Ottia | Cream . 7, H. Her. P. England | 1820 | |
| ovata | White . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1820 | |
| paradoxa | Pink . 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1796 | |
| parviflora | Grn. yel. 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1817 | |
| parvifolia | Pink . 6, H. Her. P. | 1823 | |
| patula | White . 7, H. Her. P. Barbary | 1823 | |
| pendula | Red . 6, H. A. Sicily | 1731 | |
| pennsylvanica | Red . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1806 | |
| perfoliata, 3 | Red . 6, H. B. Levant | 1817 | |
| petraea | White . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1822 | |
| pieta | Pink . 7, H. A. France | 1817 | |
| plena | White . 8, H. Her. P. Europe | 1739 | |
| pinpis | Brn. red . 6, H. A. Denmark | 1816 | |
| polypetala | White . 6, H. Her. P. Austria | 1800 | |
| portensis | Pink . 7, H. A. Portugal | 1759 | |
| procumbens | Pink . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1823 | |
| Psammitis | Cream . 6, H. B. | 1818 | |
| Pseudo-Atocion | Rose . 6, H. A. N. Africa | 1820 | |
| pubescens | Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Corsica | 1818 | |
| pumilio | Pink . 6, H. A. Germany | 1823 | |
| quadridentata | White . 6, H. Her. P. Aps | 1822 | |
| quadrifida | White . 6, H. Her. P. Verona | 1818 | |
| quinquevulnera | Blood . 7, H. A. England | 1820 | |
| ramosa | White . 7, H. A. Barbary | 1820 | |
| ramosissima | Rose . 6, H. B. Candia | 1820 | |
| reflexa | Purple . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1726 | |
| regia | Crimson . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 | |
| repens | Pink . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1823 | |
| Requienii | Wh. red . 6, H. Her. P. Corsica | 1823 | |
| reticulata | Rose . 7, H. A. Barbary | 1804 | |
| rubella | Flesh . 5, H. A. Portugal | 1732 | |
| rubra | Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. A. Russia | 1820 | |
| rubroturum | Purple . 6, H. A. England | 1818 | |
| saxatilis | Green . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1800 | |
| Saxifraga | Flesh . 7, H. Her. P. France | 1640 | |
| secundiflora | Purple . 6, H. A. Spain | 1820 | |
| seoides | Grn. wht. 7, H. A. Crete | 1804 | |
| sericea | Pink . 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1801 | |
| sibirica | Rose . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1773 | |
| spatulata | Purple . 6, H. B. Caucasus | 1823 | |
| sperguliifolia | White . 6, H. Her. P. Armenia | 1817 | |
| stellata | White . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1806 | |
| stricta | Purple . 6, H. A. Spain | 1802 | |
| supina | Pink . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1804 | |
| tatarica | White . 7, H. Her. P. Russia | 1769 | |
| tenuifolia | Purple . 6, H. A. Dahuria | 1820 | |
| tentata | Cream . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1816 | |
| tidentata | Pink . 5, H. A. Barbary | 1823 | |
| undulata | Red . 6, H. A. Sardinia | 1829 | |
| undulata | Red . 9, G. B. C. G. H. | 1775 | |
| Vallesii | Flesh . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland | 1763 | |
| vespertina | Rose . 7, H. A. Brittany | 1796 | |
| virginica | Purple . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1783 | |
| viridiflora | Grn. wht. 7, H. B. Spain | 1739 | |
| viscaginoides | Pink . 6, H. Her. P. Dauria | 1824 | |
| viscida | Wh. grn. 6, H. B. Carniola | 1820 | |
| viscosa | White . 6, H. B. Levant | 1731 | |
| viscosissima | White . 6, H. A. Naples | 1824 | |
| Wolgensis | Grn. yel. 7, H. Her. P. Voiga | 1824 | |
| <i>Alpestris, Anglica, antirrhina, Bèhen, canescens, cernua, cernua, clandestina, conica, C. ramosa 1, dichotoma, inaperta, Indica, micrantha, micropetala, nutans, pustilla, ruppertis, Steveni.</i> | | | |
| SILER, Scopoli. Siler, withy, from <i>silio</i> to spring; alluding to the rapid growth of the plant. <i>Linn. 5. Or. 1, Nat. Or. Umbelliferae.</i> This species is quite worthless, and flourishes in the commonest soil. <i>Synonymes: 1. Laerptium trilobum, Siler aquilegijolium—S. trilobum 1.</i> | | | |
| SILICEOUS, flinty. | | | |
| SILICLE, the small short pod of <i>Cruciferae.</i> | | | |
| SILIQUE, the long cylindrical pod of <i>Cruciferae.</i> | | | |
| SILK COTTON-TREE, see <i>Bombax.</i> | | | |
| SILKEN P. BESENCE, a very soft kind of pubescence. | | | |
| SILK TREE, see <i>Acacia julibrissin.</i> | | | |
| SILPHIUM, Linn. From <i>siphon</i> , the Greek name applied to an Asafotida plant. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Compositae.</i> Tall growing plants, of little beauty, and best adapted for the back of flower borders. Any common soil suits them; and they may be increased freely by dividing the plants at the root. <i>Synonymes: 1. Coreopsis latifolia. 2. S. tomentosum.</i> | | | |
| <i>erythrocolum Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.</i> | | | |
| <i>glaucom, 1 Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.</i> | | | |
| <i>pumilum, 2 Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.</i> | | | |
| Asteriacis, atropurpureum, compositum, conjunctum, connatum, laciniatum, perfoliatum, terebinthaceum, ternatum, trifoliatum. | | | |
| SILVER-TREE, see <i>Leucadendron sericeum.</i> | | | |
| SILVER-WEED, see <i>Argyrea.</i> | | | |
| SILYBUM, Vaillant. A name applied by Greek writers to a plant now unknown. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae.</i> These plants succeed in any common soil, and are propagated by seeds. <i>Synonymes: 1. Cnicus cernuus. 2. Carduus marianus.</i> | | | |
| <i>cernuum, 1 Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia</i> | | | |
| <i>Marianum, 2 Purple . 7, H. B. Britain</i> | | | |
| SIMBAK, Aublet. The native name of <i>S. guianensis.</i> <i>Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Simarubaceae.</i> These shrubs should be grown in a mixture of turfy loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| <i>guianensis White S. Ev. T. Guiana</i> | | | |
| <i>orinocoensis White S. Ev. S. Orinoco</i> | | | |
| SIMARUBA, Aublet. <i>Simarouba</i> is the Caribbean name of <i>S. officinalis.</i> <i>Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Simarubaceae.</i> Valuable plants, on account of their medicinal properties. For culture and propagation, see <i>Quassia.</i> The <i>Simaruba</i> in <i>Materia Medica</i> , is the bark of the root of this tree; it is much used in curing obstinate dysenteries and diarrhoeas. Fluxes, induced by warm climates, are speedily cured by this bark. <i>Synonymes: 1. Quassia excelsa. 2. Quassia Simaruba.</i> | | | |
| <i>excelsa, 1 Yel. wht. S. Ev. T. Jamaica</i> | | | |
| <i>officinalis, 2 Yel. wht. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.</i> | | | |
| SIMPLE, not divided. | | | |
| SINAPIS, Tournefort. From the Celtic <i>nap</i> , a designation applied to all plants resembling the cabbage or turnip. <i>Linn. 15, Nat. Or. Cruciferae.</i> Principally annual plants; the seeds of which have only to be sown in the open ground in spring. Mustard (the use of which is familiar to every one) is the ground seed of <i>S. nigra.</i> <i>S. Alba</i> is extensively cultivated as a small salad. The seeds are also swallowed whole, to the quantity of a table-spoonful, or more, to stimulate the stomach in some cases of dyspepsia, and to excite the peristaltic motion of the intestines, when they are torpid. | | | |
| <i>alba Yellow . 6, H. A. Britain</i> | | | |
| <i>amplexicaulis Yellow . 7, H. A. Algiers</i> | | | |
| <i>chinensis Yellow . 7, H. A. China</i> | | | |
| <i>frutescens Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. Madeira</i> | | | |
| <i>nudicaulis Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Spain</i> | | | |
| <i>pekinensis Yellow H. A. China</i> | | | |
| <i>Allionii, apula, arvensis, auriculata, brassicata, cernua, dissecta, foliosa, genticulata, hastata, heterophylla, hispida, incana, integrifolia, juncata, Kaber, laevigata, nigra, N. levigata, N. torulosa, N. torquata, N. villosa, nudicaulis, orientalis, pubescens, ramosa, retrohirsuta, subpinnatifida, taurica, turgida.</i> | | | |
| SINGLE-SEEDED CUCUMBER, see <i>Siccia.</i> | | | |
| SINNINGIA, Nees. In honour of William Sinning, Gardener to the University of Bonn, on the Rhine. This genus of very pretty plants ought to be in every collection. Their culture and propagation is the same as that recommended for the genus <i>Gloxinia.</i> | | | |
| <i>calycina Red wht. 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica</i> | | | |
| <i>guttata Yel. red . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil</i> | | | |
| <i>Helleri Wh. grn. 6, S. Ev. S. Rio Jan.</i> | | | |
| <i>velutina Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil</i> | | | |
| <i>villosa Yel. grn. 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil</i> | | | |
| SINUATE, cut so as to have a broken and wavy margin. | | | |
| SINUS, the indentation or recess formed by the lobes of leaves, and other bodies. | | | |
| SIPHONACEAE, Pohl. From <i>siphon</i> , a tube, and <i>kampulos</i> , curved; in allusion to the curved tube of the corolla. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Lobeliaceae.</i> Very beautiful little shrubs, succeeding in a light sandy soil; and readily increased by cuttings. <i>Synonymes: 1. Lobelia gigantea. 2. Lobelia surinamensis.</i> | | | |
| <i>biocoli Red yel. 4, H. Ev. S. Georgia</i> | | | |
| <i>giganteus, 1 Yel. red . 8, S. Ev. S. N. Granada</i> | | | |
| <i>surinamensis, 2 Orange . 4, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.</i> | | | |
| SIPHONIA, Richard. From <i>siphon</i> , a pipe; the use made of the exudation, which constitutes Indian rubber. <i>Linn. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. Euphorbiaceae.</i> This plant grows freely in sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the half ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The Cautoucouc of Para is obtained from this species. <i>Synonymes: 1. S. elastica, Jatropa elastica.</i> | | | |
| <i>Chauché, 1 Yel. wht. S. Ev. S. Guiana</i> | | | |

SIR JOSEPH BANKS' PINE, see *Arucdria imbricatá*.
 SISÓN, Linn. From the Celtic *sisun*, a running stream; some plants formerly in this genus were found in running streams. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. The seeds merely require sowing in common garden soil in spring—*S. Anómum, arvénse, capitulécum, flexuosum*.

SISTOTRÉMÁ, Fries. From *sisto*, to place, and *trema*, orifice; alluding to the pores being in rows. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This species is found by the waysides—*S. confusáns*.

SISYMBRÍUM, Allioni. An old Greek name of unknown origin. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. *S. Millefólium* is a pretty shrub, growing freely in any light soil; and readily increased by cuttings. The others are worthless annuals and biennials, flourishing in the open ground, in any soil. Synonyms: 1. *S. sinapiodes, Sinapis pyrenaica*. 2. *S. altissimum*. 3. *S. orientale*. 4. *S. Loeselii*. 5. *S. gallicum*. 6. *S. glabrum*. 7. *Erysimum officinale*. 8. *S. affine*. 9. *S. contortum*.

Millefólium . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1779
Acutangulum 1, *asperám, austricórum, brachycarpum, bursifolium, canescens, Colimada, C. altissimum* 2, *C. orientale* 3, *C. villosissimum* 4, *contuplicatum, corniculatum, crassifolium, Cummingianum, eckhartbergense, erysimoides, fægax, hirsutum, hispanicum, incanum, Iriú, I. gallicum* 5, *I. glabrum* 6, *janéum, lineáre, nitidum, obtusangulum, officináte* 7, *pannonicum, persicam, pinnatifidum, polyceratum, pumilum, rigidum, rusciniatum, Sophiá, strictissimum, subhastatum, supinum, tanacetifolium, T. affine* 8, *T. contortum* 9, *taraxacifolium, Tillieri, turulotum, tripinnatum*.

SISYRINCHIUM, Linn. From *sys*, a pig, and *rychos*, snout; so called on account of swine grubbing the roots. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fridaceae*. A genus of very pretty plants when in flower. They succeed well in any light soil; and increase freely by seeds or offsets. Synonyms: 1. *Marica iridioides*. 2. *M. iridifolia*. 3. *S. bermudianum*. 4. *M. plicata*.

anceps . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1693
 bernandianum, 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. Bermudas . . . 1732
 californicum . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P. California . . . 1796
 chilense . . . Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. Chile . . . 1826
 convolvutum . . . Cream . . . 5, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1816
 Communi . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1822
 geophyllum . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1830
 graminifolium . . . Yellow . . . 4, F. Her. P. Chile . . . 1825
 pumilum . . . Yellow . . . 10, S. Her. P. Chile . . .
 grandiflorum . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826
 birtellum . . . White . . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1830
 jirdifolium, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1822
 junceum . . . Lilac . . . 6, G. Her. P. Chile . . . 1832
 laxum . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1818
 lutescens . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. Chile . . . 1830
 liticum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1823
 macrocephalum . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P.
 maculatum . . . Yel. spot. . . 6, F. Her. P. Chile . . . 1830
 micranthum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1815
 mucronatum . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812
 Nuttalli, 3 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823
 odoratissimum . . . White . . . 6, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1828
 palmifolium . . . White . . . 2, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1823
 pedunculatum . . . Yellow . . . 9, F. Her. P. Chile . . . 1827
 plicatum, 4 . . . White . . . 2, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1779
 speciosum . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. Chile . . . 1836
 striatum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1788
 tenuifolium . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1816

SÍDM, Linn. From the Celtic *sin*, water; the habitat of most of the species. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. These plants thrive best in a very moist soil; and are increased readily by dividing the roots, or by seeds. The succulent roots of *S. Sisarum* were formerly much esteemed in cookery under the name of *Skirret*. Synonyms: 1. *Bunium ferulaceum, ferulifolium*.
 Falcaria . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1726
 Sisarum . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. China . . . 1548
Angustifolium, ferulécum 1, *lancifolium, lineáre, podáticum, virascens*.
 SKIRRET, see *Sium Sisarum*.
 SKULLCAP, see *Scutellaria*.
 SLIPPER PLANT, see *Pedilanthés*.
 SLIPPERWORT, see *Calceolaria*.

SLOÁNKÁ, Linn. In honour of Sir Hans Sloane, once President of the Royal Society, founder of the British Museum, and Chelsea Botanical Garden, died in 1753. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceae*. A genus of fine lofty growing trees, with large

leaves. They succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

dentata . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1752
 sinemariensis . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1823

SLOE-TREE, see *Prunus spinosá*.
 SMALL HUR, see *Triumfetta Luppulá*.
 SMALL BURNOCK, see *Xanthium strumaría*.
 SMALL CARDAMON, see *Anómum Cardamómum*.
 SMALL LUPINE, see *Lupinus návus*.
 SMALL MONARDA, see *Pycnanthemum monardéllá*.
 SMALL PALM, see *Sabal Palmétto*.
 SMALL PEPPERMINT, see *Thymus Piperitá*.

SMEATHMÁNNIÁ, Decandolle. In honour of Smearthman, a naturalist, who travelled in Africa, and collected many botanical specimens. Linn. 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Passifloraceae*. A very beautiful shrub, which ought to be in every stove. A compost of loam, peat, and sand, suits it; and half ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

laevigata . . . White . . . 2, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . . 1823

SMLACINÁ, Desfontaines. From *smile*, a scraper; alluding to the roughness of the stems. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Smilacae*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in any light soil; and increased readily by divisions.

bifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . . 1596
 borealis . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1787
 canadensis . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812
 ciliata . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823
 racemosa . . . Pa. yel. . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1640
 ramosa . . . Pa. yel. . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820
 stellata . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1633
 trifolia . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812
 umbellata . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1778

SMLÍX, Linn. From *smile*, a scraper; the stems are rough from prickles. Linn. 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Smilacae*. Climbers, of little beauty. They grow well in loam and peat; and increase readily by suckers. *S. Sarsaparilla* is well known as a restorative of health, after the use of mercury. Synonyms: 1. *S. mauritanica*. 2. *S. lanceolata, Watsoni*.
 China . . . Wht. grn. . . F. Ev. Cl. China . . . 1759
 rubens . . . Grn. wht. . . 7, H. Ev. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1812
 sagittifolia . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1820
 Sarsaparilla . . . Wht. grn. . . 7, H. Ev. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1664
 Watsoni . . . Wht. grn. . . 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1811

Aucinutá, alpíná, áspérá, A. auriculatá, A. mauritanica 1, *australis, boná nax, brasiliensis, caducá, canariensis, catalinica, cumanensis, excelis, glabra, glabrá, glabrá, glycyphylá, hastatá, H. lanceolatá* 2, *havaniensis, herbácea, hórrida, lanceolatá, latifolia, laurifolia, longifolia, maculatá, nigra, ovalifolia, peduncularis, profifera, Pseud-China, pubéra, quadrangularis, rotundifolia, sphyllitica, tannoides, virginiana, Walteri, zeylanica*.

SMLÍTHÁ, H. Kew. In honour of the late Sir James Edward Smith, M.D., F.R.S., and P.L.S., founder of the Linnæan society, possessor of the Linnæan herbarium, and author of numerous well-known botanical works; died in 1829. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. The seeds of these plants should be sown in pots, in a mixture of peat, sand, and loam, and placed in heat. They must be potted off singly, and shifted into larger pots as they grow.

conferta . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Tr. A. N. Holl. . . 1820
 geminiflora . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1810
 sensitiva . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1785

SMOOTH, without hairs.
 SMYRNÍUM, Linneus. From *smyrna*, myrrh; the plants have the odour of Myrrh. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. These plants succeed in any common garden soil; and are readily increased by seeds.

apiifolium . . . Pur. yel. . . 6, H. B. Candia . . . 1731
 cicutarium . . . Grn. wht. . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1827
 Otusátrum . . . Green . . . 5, H. B. Britain . . .

SNAIL-FLOWER, see *Phaseolus Caracallá*.
 SNAKE-ROD, see *Trichosanthes*.
 SNAKE-ROOT, see *Aristolochia serpentaria*.
 SNAKE-ROOT, see *Ophiorhiza*.
 SNAKE'S-BEARD, see *Ophiopogon*.
 SNAKE'S-TONGUE, see *Ophioglossum*.
 SNAKEWEED, see *Polygónum bistorta*.
 SNAKEWOOD, see *Cecropia*.
 SNAKEWOOD, see *Colubrium*.
 SNAPDRAGON, see *Antirrhinum*.
 SNAPDRAGON, see *Silene antirrhinum*.

| SOL | | | SOL | | | SOL | | | SOL | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----|--|--|---|----------|--------------------------|-----|------|--|--|--|
| oliganthum . . . | White | S. Ev. S. | | | | coarse flowering plants, suitable for the back of flower borders. Any common soil suits them; and they are readily increased by divisions of the root. | | | | | | | |
| opuntiam . . . | Blue | 6, S. Ev. S. | | | | <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>S. montana</i> . 2. <i>S. argentea</i> . 3. <i>S. retrorsa</i> . 4. <i>Conyza rugosa</i> . | | | | | | | |
| patulum . . . | Violet | 8, H. A. India | | | | alpestris . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Hungary | | 1816 | | | |
| pentadactylum . . . | Blue | 7, S. Ev. S. Trinidad | | | | altissima . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1886 | | | |
| polyacanthum . . . | Red | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | | | | recurvata . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1886 | | | |
| Pseudocapsicum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. Madeira | | | | virginiana . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1886 | | | |
| pubescens . . . | Purple | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | | | | ambigua . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. | | 1759 | | | |
| puberulum, 15 . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. S. Mexico | | | | angustifolia . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | | | |
| panicum . . . | Blu. vio. | 6, G. A. N. Holl. | | | | anisata . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1815 | | | |
| Pyracantha, 16 . . . | Purple | 8, S. Ev. S. Madagas. | | | | arenaria, 1 . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1816 | | | |
| inermis . . . | Purple | 9, S. Ev. S. Madagas. | | | | arguta . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1758 | | | |
| quadringularis . . . | Violet | 6, H. Her. P. C. G. H. | | | | aspera . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1732 | | | |
| quercifolium . . . | Violet | 6, H. Her. P. Peru | | | | asperata . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1808 | | | |
| racemiflorum . . . | Whit. rose | 8, G. B. S. Amer. | | | | axillaris . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1811 | | | |
| racemosum . . . | White | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | | | | caesia . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1732 | | | |
| radicans . . . | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. Peru | | | | canbrieca . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Wales | | | | | |
| reticulatum . . . | White | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | | | | canadensis . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1648 | | | |
| rigescens . . . | Violet | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | | | ciliaris . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1811 | | | |
| Rosa . . . | Pa. blue | G. S. Mexico | | | | decurrens . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. China | | 1823 | | | |
| rostratum, 17 . . . | Yellow | 7, H. A. Mexico | | | | elata . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1811 | | | |
| rubiginosum . . . | White | 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana | | | | elliptica . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1759 | | | |
| rupestris . . . | Violet | 9, G. Her. P. Chile | | | | erecta . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | | | |
| saccharinum . . . | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. Egypt | | | | flexicaulis . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1725 | | | |
| saponaceum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. T. Chile | | | | fragrans . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | | | |
| scandens . . . | 8, S. Ev. Cl. Surinam | | | | | gigantea . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1758 | | | |
| Seaforthianum . . . | Pink | 7, S. Ev. Cl. Barbadoes | | | | glomerata . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1820 | | | |
| sinuatum . . . | Bluish | 7, G. Ev. S. | | | | hirta . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | | | |
| sodomeum . . . | Violet | 6, G. Ev. S. Africa | | | | hispidula . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1800 | | | |
| stellatum . . . | Blue | 6, G. Ev. S. | | | | humilis . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1811 | | | |
| stelligerum . . . | Pa. pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | | | | juncea . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1769 | | | |
| stramonifolium . . . | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. | | | | laevigata . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1699 | | | |
| subarmatum . . . | White | 5, S. Ev. S. | | | | lateriflora . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1758 | | | |
| subintrum . . . | Blue | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | | | | latifolia . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1735 | | | |
| suffruticosum . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. Barbary | | | | leucanthemifolia . . . | | | | | | | |
| tactum . . . | Yellow | 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico | | | | lithospermifolia . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1811 | | | |
| Tegon . . . | Blue | 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana | | | | littoralis . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Etruria | | 1827 | | | |
| ton-tontosum . . . | Blue | 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | | | livida . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | | | |
| torvum . . . | Pa. blue | 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | | | | macrophylla . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | | | |
| triquetrum . . . | White | 6, S. Ev. S. N. Spain | | | | mexicana . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1683 | | | |
| triale . . . | Violet | 6, G. Ev. S. W. Ind. | | | | minuta . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees | | 1772 | | | |
| tuberosum . . . | White | 7, H. T. P. Peru | | | | multiradiata . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Labrador | | 1776 | | | |
| Tweedianum . . . | Whit. pur. | 9, G. Her. P. B. Ayres | | | | memoralis . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1769 | | | |
| umbrosum . . . | White | 6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad | | | | nepalensis . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Nepal | | | | | |
| uncinellum . . . | Pink | 7, H. Tr. A. | | | | novboracensis . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | | | |
| uniflorum . . . | Blue | 5, G. Ev. T. S. Domingo | | | | nudiflora . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | 1820 | | | |
| verbascifolium . . . | White | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | | | | odorata . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1699 | | | |
| vespertilio, 19 . . . | Blue | 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries | | | | patula . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1805 | | | |
| violaceum . . . | Blue | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | | | | pauciflosculosa . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1811 | | | |
| virgatum . . . | Violet | 8, G. Ev. S. W. Ind. | | | | petiolaris . . . | Yellow | 11, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1798 | | | |
| volubile . . . | Blue | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | | | | polifolia . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1826 | | | |
| Zuccagnianum . . . | White | 6, H. A. | | | | procera . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1758 | | | |
| <i>Anquini, Besseri, campechensis, carolinensis, ciliatum, Dilleni, diversifolium, ferax, flavum, hirsutum, hamile, Jacquini, judicium, Kitaibeli, nodiflorum, plataniifolium, pterocaulum, pygmaeum, rubrum, R. oleracium 18, triangulare, Tringum, vernicatum, villosum, virginianum, xanthocarpum.</i> | | | | | | puberula . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | | | |
| SOLDANELLA, Linn. A diminutive of <i>solida</i> , a shilling; in allusion to the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . Pretty alpine plants, succeeding best in a peat border, or in small pots, in peat and loam. They are increased by seeds or division of the root. | | | | | | pyramidalis, 2 . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1790 | | | |
| afinis . . . | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Switzer. | | | | recurvata, 3 . . . | Yellow | 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | | | |
| alpina . . . | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Switzer. | | | | reflexa . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1758 | | | |
| Clusii . . . | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Germany | | | | rigida . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1710 | | | |
| crenata . . . | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. | | | | rugosa . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1732 | | | |
| minima . . . | Blue | 4, F. Her. P. Switzer. | | | | scabra . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1811 | | | |
| alba . . . | Bluish | 5, F. Her. P. Switzer. | | | | sempervirens . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1699 | | | |
| montana . . . | Purple | 4, H. Her. P. Bohemia | | | | serotina . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1758 | | | |
| pusilla . . . | Blue | 4, F. Her. P. Switzer. | | | | simplex . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1826 | | | |
| SOLDEVIOLA, Lagasca named this genus in honour of one of his friends. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This plant is of common culture, and propagated by divisions or seeds. | | | | | | speciosa . . . | Yellow | 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1817 | | | |
| setosa . . . | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Spain | | | | spirata, 4 . . . | Yellow | 4, G. Ev. P. St. Helena | | 1772 | | | |
| SOLDIER-WOOD, see <i>Ingū purpurata</i>. | | | | | | squarrosa . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | | | |
| SOLÆA, Sprengel. In honour of W. Sole, author of an essay on the genus <i>Mentha</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceae</i> . A curious little plant, requiring protection during severe frosts. A limestone soil seems to suit it best; and it is increased by divisions or seeds. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Viola concolor</i> . | | | | | | stricta . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1758 | | | |
| concolor, 1 . . . | Green | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | | | ulmifolia . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1805 | | | |
| SOLËNIA, Hoffman. From <i>solen</i> , a tube; on account of the tubular nature of the fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . These plants are found in ditches and in the ocean— <i>S. clathrata</i> , <i>C. uncinata</i> , <i>compressa</i> , <i>C. crinita</i> , <i>intestinalis</i> , <i>I. maxima</i> , <i>Linnæa</i> , <i>L. lanceolata</i> . | | | | | | villosa . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1732 | | | |
| SOLIDAGO, Linn. From <i>solidare</i> , to unite; on account of the vulnerary qualities of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . An extensive genus of | | | | | | viminea . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1759 | | | |
| | | | | | | virgata . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1800 | | | |
| | | | | | | Virgaurea . . . | Yellow | 9, H. Her. P. Britain | | | | | |
| | | | | | | alpina . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. Switzer. | | 1819 | | | |
| | | | | | | americana . . . | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | 1800 | | | |
| | | | | | | SOLITARIUS, alone, distinct. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | SOLIVA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Salvador Soliva, a Spanish physician and botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Annuals of little beauty. <i>S. anthemifolia</i> requires the treatment common to half-hardy annuals. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Gymnostyles anthemifolia</i> . 2. <i>G. stolonifera</i> . | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | anthemifolia, 1 . . . | Apetal | 6, H. A. N. Holl. | | 1813 | | | |
| | | | | | | stolonifera, 2 . . . | Apetal | 6, H. A. Portugal | | 1816 | | | |
| | | | | | | SÖLLYÄ, Lindley. In honour of Richard Horsman Solly, a vegetable physiologist and anatomist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, <i>Pittosporaceae</i> . Ornamental plants, succeeding in loam and peat; and increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Billardiera Jusiformis</i> . | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | angustifolia, 1 . . . | Blue | 7, G. Ev. Tw. V. D. L. | | 1823 | | | |
| | | | | | | heterophylla . . . | Blue | 7, G. Ev. T. W. N. Holl. | | 1830 | | | |
| | | | | | | linearis . . . | Dp. blue | G. Ev. Cl. Swan R. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | salicifolia . . . | Blue | G. Ev. Cl. | | | | | |

SOLOMON'S SEAL, see *Convallaria*.

SOLORINĀ, Acharius. From *solos*, solid, and *rhinos*, skin; in allusion to the firm texture of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. Leafy fronds, found on the soil upon the tops of mountains—*S. crocēda, saccāta*.

SOMNIFERUS, causing sleep.

SŌNCHŪS, Linn. From *somphos*, hollow; the stems are hollow. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Plants of easy culture in any common soil. The shrubby kinds are increased by cuttings, placed in sand, under a glass; the herbaceous species by divisions. The seeds of the annual and biennial kinds only require to be sown in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1. *S. Jacquinii*.

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| abreviātūs . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffō . . . 1820 |
| acuminātūs . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. B. N. Amer. . . . 1812 |
| caucāsiātūs . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1818 |
| chondrilloidēs . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. B. Spain . . . 1729 |
| dentātūs . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1832 |
| divaricatūs . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . . 1823 |
| fruticōsus, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1777 |
| hyoserifolius . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1821 |
| lacrūs . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. . . . 1820 |
| lagūtiūs . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1816 |
| leucophāus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. . . . 1821 |
| lyratūs . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1816 |
| macrophyllūs . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1823 |
| maximiflūs . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1748 |
| pallidūs . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1704 |
| palmātūs . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. England . . . 1777 |
| plinnātūs . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1777 |
| radicatūs . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1780 |
| uliginōsus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Caucasus . . . 1821 |

Arvensis, āspēr, olerēcūs, racemōsus, rōstūs, taraxacifolius, tenērtimūs.

SŌPHŌRĀ, R. Brown. Altered from *sophera*, the Arabic name of a papilionaceous tree. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. *S. chinensis* and *S. japonica* are two of the most handsome species, and well adapted for growing singly on lawns. When young, they require a slight protection in winter. They are sometimes increased by layers, but generally by seeds. The stove and greenhouse kinds thrive well in a light, loamy soil; and cuttings will root, if planted in sand, under a glass. The hardy herbaceous kinds are increased by dividing the roots in spring. *Synonyme*: 1. *Astragalus carnosus*.

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| alopeuroidēs . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1820 |
| chinēsis . . . White . . . 8, H. De. T. China . . . 1763 |
| crassifolia . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Guinea . . . 1818 |
| flavescēs . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1785 |
| guleoidēs . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1817 |
| glaciā . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1818 |
| havanēsis . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Havanah . . . 1823 |
| japonica . . . White . . . 8, H. De. T. Japan . . . 1763 |
| foliis variegātis . . . White . . . 8, H. De. T. Japan . . . 1763 |
| pendūla . . . White . . . 8, H. De. T. Japan . . . 1763 |
| littoaliis S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1820 |
| macrocarpā . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1822 |
| secundiflorā . . . Violet . . . S. Ev. S. N. Spain . . . 1820 |
| sericeā, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1820 |
| tomentōsā . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. India . . . 1739 |
| voluntā . . . Pink . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1820 |

SŌPHRONIĀS, Lindley. From *sophrona*, modest; in allusion to the pretty little flowers of the original species. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. *S. grandiflora* is a very lovely plant, the blossom being large, internally of a uniform red colour, approaching to orange, with darker red streaks; the other species are also well worthy of cultivation, for which, see *Burlingtonia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Sophronia cernua*. 2. *Cattleya coccinea*.

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| cernūa, 1 . . . Red . . . 6, S. Epi. Rio Jan. . . . 1827 |
| grandiflorā, 2 . . . Red . . . S. Epi. Organ Mts. . . . 1837 |
| violascā . . . Violet . . . 2, S. Epi. . . . 1820 |

SŌPHŌNĪM, Persoon. From *Sorghii*, its Indian name. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Annual plants, growing in any common soil; and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Holcus avenaceus*. 2. *S. arduini*.

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| avenescēm, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. C. G. H. . . . 1816 |
| bicolor . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Persia . . . 1731 |
| caerūm, 2 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. C. G. H. . . . 1816 |
| cernūm . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. India . . . 1810 |
| nigrūm . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. India . . . 1816 |
| rubens . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Africa . . . 1817 |
| saccharātūm . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. India . . . 1759 |
| vulgāre . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. India . . . 1596 |

Elongātūm, halepēnsē.

SORĪ, the patches of fructification on the back of the fronds of ferns.

SORINDEĀ, Thouras. Not explained. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Burseraceae*. This shrub may be referred to *Bosmelia* for culture and propagation.

madagascariēsis . Purple . S. Ev. S. Madagas. . 1828

SORŌCĪPHĀLŪS, R. Brown. From *soros*, a heap, and *kephala*, a head; in allusion to the clustered heads of flowers. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*. This genus of ornamental shrubs ought to be in every collection. For culture and propagation, see *Protea*.

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| diversifolia . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1803 |
| imbēbis . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1806 |
| imbricatā . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1794 |
| lanatā . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1790 |
| setacēa . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1823 |
| spatilloidēs . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1803 |
| tenuifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1802 |

Sorrel, see *Rimēz Acetosā*.

SORREIL TREE, see *Andrōmēdā arbōrēa*.

SŌULĀNGĀ, Brongniart. In honour of Soulange Bodin, an eminent nurseryman near Paris. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceae*. Interesting plants, which may be referred to *Phytica* for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Phytica arborea*. 2. *P. azillaris*. 3. *P. buxifolia*. 4. *P. cordata*. 5. *P. dioica*. 6. *P. myrtifolia*. 7. *P. oleifolia*. 8. *P. orientalis*. 9. *P. paniculata*. 10. *P. reclinata*. 11. *P. thymifolia*.

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| arbōrēa, 1 . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. Trist. d'Acun. 1817 |
| axillaris, 2 . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1812 |
| buxifolia, 3 . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1759 |
| cordatā, 4 . . . Pur. yel. . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1789 |
| dioica, 5 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1817 |
| myrtifolia, 6 . . . Red. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1816 |
| oleaeifolia, 7 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800 |
| orientalis, 8 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. . . . 1820 |
| paniculatā, 9 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1817 |
| reclinatā, 10 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1823 |
| rubra . . . Red . . . 12, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1827 |
| thymifolia, 11 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820 |

SOUR GOURD, see *Adanōdā digitatā*.

SOUR GUM, see *Ngsā villosā*.

SOURSOP, see *Anōdā muricatā*.

SOUTHERNWOOD, see *Aretisidā arbōrēa*.

SOUTH SEA TEA, see *Ilex vomitoria*.

SOWERBĀ, Smith In honour of James Sowerby, F.L.S., an eminent botanical artist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. This species succeeds well in sandy loam and peat; and young plants are readily obtained by divisions.

jūncēa . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . . 1792

SOWTHISTLE, see *Sōnchūa*.

SOV, see *Sōjā*.

SPADIX, a spike enveloped in a spathe.

SPANĀNTHĒ, Jacquin. From *spanos*, rare, and *anthos*, a flower; few flowers in the umbel. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. A stove biennial, not worth growing. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hydrocotyle Spananthe*—*S. pauciculatā* 1.

SPANISH BROOM, see *Spārtiām jūncēm*.

SPANISH CRESS, see *Lepidiūm cardaminēs*.

SPANISH ELM, see *Cōrdiā Gerarshānthūs*.

SPANISH NUT, see *Morādā Sisyrinchūm*.

SPARĀXĪS, Ker. From *sparasos*, to tear; alluding to the lacerated spathes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. The species of this genus are very pretty when in flower. For culture and propagation, see *Ixia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ixia aemioniflora*.

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| aemioniflorā, 1 . . . White . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1825 |
| bicolor . . . Blue yel. . . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1786 |
| bulbiferā . . . Violet . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1758 |
| fragrans . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1825 |
| grandiflorā . . . Purple . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1758 |
| Lilligō . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1758 |
| striatā . . . Varieg. . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1758 |
| lineatā . . . Wht. pk. . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1758 |
| pendūla . . . Dk. pk. . . 6, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1825 |
| stellatā . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1826 |
| tricolor . . . Orange . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1789 |
| rosēo-albā . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1811 |
| sanguineo-purpurēa . . . Red . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1811 |
| violacēo-purpurēa . . . Vl. pur. . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1811 |
| versicolor . . . Pur. yel. . . 9, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1825 |

SPARGĀNĪM, Linn. From *sparganon*, a fillet; because of the riband-like leaves. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Typhaceae*. The common *Bur Reed*, found in ditches

| SPA | SPA | SPA | SPH |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| and stagnant waters: increased by seeds.— <i>S. alpinum</i> , <i>nätäns</i> , <i>ramsöm</i> , <i>simplæ</i> . | | SPATULATE, like a spatula, a knife having the upper end broadest. | |
| SPARGANOPHORUS, <i>Gartner</i> . From <i>sparganon</i> , a fillet, and <i>phoreo</i> , to bear; shape of the seeds. <i>Linn</i> . 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Tender annuals, not worth cultivating.— <i>S. Strachium</i> , <i>Vaillantii</i> , <i>verticillatä</i> . | | SPEARWORT, see <i>Ranunculus flammæä</i> . | |
| SPARMANNIÄ, <i>Thunberg</i> . In honour of Andrew Sparrmann, M.D., a Swedish botanist, who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world. <i>Linn</i> . 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tiliacæ</i> . This beautiful early flowering shrub succeeds best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. | | SPECKLINÄ, <i>Lindley</i> . Named after Rudolph Speckin, the artist who drew the woodcuts in Fuchs's <i>Historia Plantarum</i> . <i>Linn</i> . 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidacæ</i> . Small plants, with dull green, purple-spotted flowers. For culture and propagation, see <i>Burlingtonia</i> . | |
| africanä . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . 1790 | | atropurpureä . . . Dk. pur. . . S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1834 | |
| SPARROW WORT, see <i>Passerinä</i> . | | ciliariä . . . Grn. pur. . . S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1836 | |
| SPARROW-WORT, see <i>Ericä Passerinä</i> . | | obovätä . . . Pa. yel. . . S. Epi. Brazil . . . | |
| SPARSÄ, scattered. | | orbicularis . . . Purple . . . S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1836 | |
| SPARTINÄ, <i>Schreber</i> . From <i>spartine</i> , a rope made from broom. <i>Linn</i> . 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . Perennial grasses, of very easy culture; and increased by divisions and seeds. | | repens . . . Grn. pur. . . S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1836 | |
| alterniflorä . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Franco . . . 1819 | | SPECULÄRIÄ, <i>Heister</i> . From the ancient name <i>Speculum Veneris</i> . <i>Linn</i> . 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campanulacæ</i> . | |
| cyanoauroridä . . . Apetal . . . 8, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1781 | | For culture and propagation refer to <i>Prismatocarpus</i> . | |
| geniculatä . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Java . . . 1822 | | <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Prismatocarpus fuscatus</i> . | |
| jälcyneä . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1781 | | 2. <i>P. hybridus</i> . 3. <i>P. pentagonicus</i> . 4. <i>P. perfoliatus</i> . | |
| pätens . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1781 | | 5. <i>P. speculum</i> . 6. <i>P. hirsutus</i> . | |
| polystachyä . . . Apetal . . . 8, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1781 | | hiöbrä, 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. Russia . . . 1836 | |
| pumilä . . . Apetal . . . 8, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1826 | | falcätä, 1 . . . Rose . . . 7, H. A. Medit. . . 1820 | |
| strictä . . . Apetal . . . 8, Grass. Britain . . . | | hybridä, 2 . . . Rose . . . 7, H. A. England . . . | |
| SPÄRTIUM, <i>Linn</i> . From <i>sparton</i> , cordage; use made of the plant in early ages. <i>Linn</i> . 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . These plants, from being very ornamental when in flower, are well adapted for planting in shrubberies. They are usually increased by seeds, but cuttings of the young wood will root, if planted under a glass. | | pentagonälä, 3 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. Levant . . . 1686 | |
| acutifolium . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. De. S. Turkey . . . 1836 | | perfoliatä, 4 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1680 | |
| juncëum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. De. S. Eur. . . 1548 | | speculäm, 5 . . . Grn. wht. . . 7, H. A. Europe . . . 1596 | |
| florë plend . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. De. S. Eur. . . 1548 | | jälcyneä . . . 7, H. A. Iberia . . . | |
| odoratisimäm . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. De. S. Persia . . . 1834 | | Libänicä . . . 7, H. A. | |
| SPATALÄNTHUS, <i>Sweet</i> . From <i>spatalos</i> , delicate, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn</i> . 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridacæ</i> . A beautiful-flowering Cape bulb, succeeding in sandy loam and peat; and increased by offsets. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Trichonema monadelphä</i> . | | pubescens, 6 . . . 7, H. A. Franco . . . | |
| speciosüs, 1 . . . H. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825 | | SPEEDWELL, see <i>Veronicä</i> . | |
| SPATÄLLÄ, <i>Salisbury</i> . From <i>spatule</i> , wantonness. <i>Linn</i> . 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Protacæ</i> . This genus of ornamental plants requires the same treatment as that recommended for <i>Serruria</i> . | | SPELT, see <i>Triticum speltä</i> . | |
| bracteatä . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1806 | | SPEKULÄ, <i>Linn</i> . From <i>spargo</i> , to scatter; because it expels its seeds. <i>Linn</i> . 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Illecebracæ</i> . None of these plants are worth cultivating, except in botanical gardens. They grow in any moist situation— <i>S. gläbrä</i> , <i>laricinä</i> , <i>nodosä</i> , <i>piliferä</i> , <i>saginoides</i> , <i>subulätä</i> . | |
| brevisfoliä . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 | | SPEKULÄRIÄ, <i>Persoon</i> . Altered from <i>Spergula</i> , which see for explanation. <i>Linn</i> . 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Caryophyllacæ</i> . Worthless plants, undeserving of the culturist's care— <i>S. arvensis</i> , <i>pallidä</i> , <i>pentändrä</i> . | |
| caudätä . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812 | | <i>Spergularium</i> , <i>Michaux</i> . From <i>spergula</i> , spurry, and <i>astrum</i> , an affixed term, signifying like. <i>Linn</i> . 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Alsineæ</i> . This species is of no interest, except in botanical collections. Sandy peat suits it, and young plants may be obtained by dividing the roots or by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Micropetalon lanuginosum</i> . | |
| incurvätä . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789 | | lanuginosüm, 1 . . . Wht. pur. 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1821 | |
| möllis . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1826 | | SPERMACOCÆ, <i>Dillenius</i> . From <i>sperma</i> , a seed, and <i>akoe</i> , a point; in allusion to the capsule being crowned by the calycine points. <i>Linn</i> . 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonacæ</i> . The species of <i>Spermacocæ</i> are of the simplest culture. Any light soil suits them; and cuttings of the shrubby and perennial kinds root freely in the same kind of soil, in a little heat. The annual species require the treatment common to hardy and tender annuals. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. lavisi</i> . 2. <i>S. strigosä</i> . | |
| nivä . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1806 | | gläbrä . . . White . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . 1823 | |
| proliferä . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800 | | lanceolatä . . . 7, H. A. W. Ind. . 1818 | |
| ramulosä . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1787 | | Roxburghii, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. B. E. Ind. . 1818 | |
| Thunbergii . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1806 | | rübä, 2 . . . Red . . . 10, S. A. Mexico . . 1797 | |
| SPATHA, a broad sheathing leaf, enclosing flowers arranged on a spadix. | | tentilör . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. W. Ind. . 1792 | |
| SPATHULÄ, <i>Linn</i> . From <i>spathe</i> , a palm-tree; similarity of habit. <i>Linn</i> . 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Amyridacæ</i> . This tree succeeds best in a mixture of loam and peat; and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | Ascëndens, äspärä, cornifoliä, diodänd, Fischert, hirtä, hispιδä, lävis, latifoliä, linifoliä, mucronätä, rädicäns, scabrä, stylosä, suffruticosä, villosä. | |
| simplæx . . . Red . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1778 | | SFERMODERM, the outer covering of a seed. | |
| SPATHODEÄ, <i>Beauvois</i> . From <i>spathe</i> , a spatha, in reference to the form of the calyx. <i>Linn</i> . 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Bignoniacæ</i> . This is a genus of truly splendid plants when in flower. For culture and propagation, see <i>Bignonia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Bignonia fraxinifolia</i> . 2. <i>B. chelonoides</i> . 3. <i>B. spathacæ</i> . 4. <i>B. quadrilocularis</i> . 5. <i>B. uncatä</i> . | | SPERMÖDIÄ, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>spathula</i> , a spreading knife; so named from the form of the plant. <i>Linn</i> . 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . This very minute species is found in autumn on the glumes of grasses— <i>S. clavä</i> . | |
| coarctatä . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Trinidad . 1824 | | SPHACELÄ, withered, or dead. | |
| fraxinifoliä, 1 . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. Cl. Caracas . 1822 | | SPHACELÄ, <i>Bentham</i> . From <i>sphakos</i> , sage; similarity. <i>Linn</i> . 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiacæ</i> . Free-flowering plants, of easy culture in any light rich soil. Cuttings root readily in earth, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Stachys Salvia</i> . | |
| lävis . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Guinea . 1825 | | campanulatä . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Chile . . 1795 | |
| longiflorä, 2 . . . Red . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1816 | | Lindleyi, 1 . . . Violet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Chile . . 1825 | |
| pentändrä . . . Yelsh. . . 6, S. Ev. T. India . . . | | SPHACELÄRIÄ, <i>Lyngbye</i> . From <i>sphakelos</i> , gangrene; 2 9 | |
| Rhëidä, 3 . . . Cream . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1794 | | | |
| Roxburghii, 4 . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1820 | | | |
| uncatä, 5 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . 1804 | | | |
| SPATHULÄ, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>spathula</i> , a spreading knife; so named from the form of the plant. <i>Linn</i> . 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . This species is found in autumn upon dead leaves— <i>S. flävidä</i> . | | | |
| SPATULA, a spatulate-shaped process. | | | |

appearance of the truncate extremities of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algæ*. These species are found in the ocean, on the sea-shore, &c.—*S. cirrhosa*, *C. patentissima*, *distichâ*, *Mertensii*, *plumôsa*, *racemôsa*, *radicans*, *scoparia*.

SPHÆRALCËA, *St. Hilaire*. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *alcea*, marsh-mallow. The carpels are disposed in a round head. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see the greenhouse species of *Malva*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Malva abutiloides*. 2. *M. angustifolia*. 3. *M. caroliniana*, *Modiola caroliniana*. 4. *M. decumbens*, *Modiola decumbens*. 5. *M. elegans*. 6. *M. obtusiloba*. 7. *M. prostrata*, *Modiola prostrata*. 8. *M. umbellata*.

abutiloides, 1. Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Bahamas . . 1725
angustifolia, 2. Pink . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1780
caroliniana, 3. Dk. red . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1723
decumbens, 4. Red . . . 4, G. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1815
elegans, 5. . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791
obtusiloba, 6. . . Purple . . 7, G. Ev. S. Chile . . 1827
prostrata, 7. . . Red . . . 7, H. A. Brazil . . 1806
umbellata, 8. . . Violet . . . 4, S. Ev. S. N. Spain . . 1814

SPHÆRANTHÛS, *Linn.* From *sphaira*, a globe, and *anthos*, a flower; alluding to the globular heads of flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Stove plants, not worth growing—*S. africanus*, *hirsutus*, *Indicus*.

SPHÆRIÛ, *Linn.* From *sphaira*, a globe; their shape. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. An extensive genus of very minute plants, found at all seasons on a variety of decayed substances, as on the leaves and trunks of trees, honeysuckle leaves, fir cones, &c.—*S. acerulata*, *acuminata*, *actata*, *Ægopodii*, *affinis*, *alutacea*, *ambiens*, *Angelici*, *anserina*, *aquifolia*, *aquilâ*, *arbuticula*, *artocreas*, *arundinacea*, *asperâ*, *atropurpureâ*, *atrovirens*, *Avellânæ*, *aurantiâ*, *atrâ*, *Berberidis*, *biformis*, *biflorâ*, *bombardâ*, *botrÿosa*, *Braconis*, *brunnellâ*, *bulbâ*, *byssatiâ*, *câlvâ*, *cænescens*, *capitata*, *carpophilâ*, *ceratospèrmâ*, *ceuthocarpâ*, *ceuthosporoides*, *cinnabarinâ*, *cirrhosa*, *citrina*, *clypeata*, *coccineâ*, *coherens*, *comatâ*, *complanatâ*, *concentricâ*, *convergens*, *corniculâ*, *corniculatâ*, *coronâtâ*, *Coryli*, *crinitâ*, *culmiferâ*, *cupularis*, *curvirostrâ*, *Dematium*, *deusta*, *Dianthi*, *digitatâ*, *divicâ*, *disciformis*, *discutiens*, *ditropâ*, *doliolum*, *dohideâ*, *duplex*, *ellipticâ*, *elongatâ*, *Empetri*, *enteroleucâ*, *entipâ*, *entomorrhizâ*, *ezcipuliformis*, *Javacâ*, *ferrugineâ*, *fibrosâ*, *flicidâ*, *fimbriatâ*, *fimeti*, *flavovirens*, *fragriformis*, *frondiculâ*, *fuliginosâ*, *furfuracâ*, *fuscâ*, *gelatinosâ*, *gnomon*, *gracilis*, *Graminis*, *gyrosa*, *Hederâ*, *hedericollâ*, *herbarum*, *hirsutâ*, *hispidâ*, *Hookeri*, *hypodermicâ*, *hypozÿlon*, *hÿstris*, *Ilicis*, *immersâ*, *inquinalis*, *inquinatâ*, *irregularis*, *juglandis*, *Junci*, *Kerriâ*, *Labarni*, *latâ*, *leiphæmiâ*, *leucostomâ*, *lignariâ*, *livellâ*, *lividâ*, *longistimâ*, *Lonicerâ*, *maculiformis*, *malorum*, *mammiformis*, *melogrudumâ*, *microscopicâ*, *militaris*, *millepunctatâ*, *milliariâ*, *moriformis*, *multiformis*, *myricocampâ*, *nebulosâ*, *nidulâ*, *nigrèllâ*, *nivèâ*, *nuculâ*, *nummulariâ*, *obducens*, *obtusâ*, *ocellatâ*, *ochraceâ*, *ophioglossoides*, *ostrinthi*, *ovoidâ*, *pellitâ*, *petiolorum*, *Pezizâ*, *piliferâ*, *pilsâ*, *Pindâstri*, *Pisi*, *Platycâ*, *polymorphâ*, *pomiformis*, *populinâ*, *profusâ*, *pruinôsâ*, *Prunâstri*, *pulchellâ*, *pulveracâ*, *pulsatâ*, *pygna*, *punctatâ*, *punctiformis*, *quaternâ*, *quercinâ*, *Racèdium*, *ramosâ*, *recutitâ*, *retinidâ*, *Ribis*, *rosellâ*, *rostellatâ*, *rubellâ*, *rubiginosâ*, *radicâ*, *radicâ*, *salicellâ*, *salicinâ*, *sanguinâ*, *S. cicatricem*, *scripioidâ*, *scrophulariâ*, *semi-immersâ*, *sepincolâ*, *stèrpens*, *sticticâ*, *Solanâ*, *Sorbi*, *sordariâ*, *spermodis*, *sphærocèphalâ*, *spinôsâ*, *stellulatâ*, *stilbosomâ*, *strigiformis*, *strigôsâ*, *strobilinâ*, *stygomâ*, *succenturiatâ*, *Talebâ*, *Tamariscinis*, *Taxi*, *Tiliâ*, *Trifolii*, *tristis*, *tuberformis*, *tidâ*, *unbrinâ*, *undulatâ*, *Vacciniâ*, *velatâ*, *verruciformis*, *verrucosâ*, *vibratilis*, *Yuccâ*.

SPHÆRODÛS, *Tode*. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *ballo*, to eject; the plant becomes elastic and emits a spherical sporangium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Found in autumn, on dead wood, shavings, sawdust, &c.—*S. stellatus*.

SPHÆROCARPÛS, *Michaux*. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *carpos*, a fruit; the seed-vessel is globular. *Linn.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Hepaticæ*. This species is found during winter, in damp places—*S. terræstris*.

SPHÆROCOCCÛS, *Agardh*. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *kokkos*, fruit; the theca is round. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algæ*. The species of *Sphærococcus* are found in the ocean, and on the sea-shore. *Syno-*

nyme: 1. *Chondria pusilla*—*S. aciculârta*, *Brodiet*, *cartilaginèus*, *conferovoides*, *C. albidus*, *C. geniculatus*, *C. procèrrimus*, *cörnèus*, *C. clavatus* 1, *C. clavifer*, *C. nereidèus*, *C. pinnatus*, *C. pulchellus*, *coronopifolius*, *crispus*, *gigartinus*, *Griffithsi*, *lichenoides*, *mammillosus*, *membranifolius*, *norvegicus*, *placatus*, *purpurascens*, *rubens*, *Teddi*.

SPHÆROLOBÛM, *Smith*. From *sphaira*, a sphere, and *lobos*, a pod; the pods are spherical. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. These plants succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat; and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. minus*.

mèdium . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803
vimineum, 1 . . . Yellow . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1802

SPHÆRONEMÛ, *Fries*. From *sphaira*, a sphere, and *naima*, gelatine; in allusion to the mucous receptacle in which the spores are inclosed. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Found on dead wood—*S. blepharistomâ*, *subulatum*.

SPHÆROPHORÛM, *Persoon*. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *phoreo*, to bear; form of fructification. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. A very elegant genus of *Lichens*, easily known by its branched smooth habit. The species are found on rocks—*S. compressum*, *coralloides*, *fragile*.

SPHÆROPHYSÛ, *Decandolle*. From *sphaira*, a sphere, and *physa*, a bladder; the pods are spherical and bladderly. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. This species succeeds in common garden soil; but is difficult to preserve on account of the want of that saline principle in which it grows in its native country; the plants should, therefore, be occasionally watered with salted water: they are increased by seeds, which are sometimes ripened in this country. *Synonymes*: 1. *Colulea caspica*, *Phaca salsula*.

caspicâ, 1 . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1818

SPHÆROSTEMÛ, *Blume*. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *stema*, a stamen; the filaments of the stamens are coadunated into a fleshy solid mass, the anthers only being at liberty, and nesting in a number of little excavations of the mass. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Anonacæ*. This interesting plant succeeds well in a mixture of sandy peat and loam; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

propinquum . . . Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Nepal . . 1828

SPHÆROSTOMÛ, *Fischer* and *Meyer*. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *stigma*, a stigma. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagracæ*. Same cultivation as for *Ænothera*.

Chamissois . . . Yellow . . 8, H. A. Russia . . 1847
hirtum . . . Yellow . . 8, H. B. Russia . . 1826
minutiflorum . . Yellow . . 8, H. A. Russia . . 1837

SPHÆRONÛM, *Linn.* A name used by *Pliny* for some kind of moss. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musci*. The species belonging to this genus are found in bogs at all seasons. The leaves are nerveless, and of a singularly whitish colour. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. capillifolium*. 2. *S. latifolium*—*S. acutifolium* 1, *cuspidatum*, *obtusifolium*, *O. vulgare* 2, *O. fluviatans*, *O. minus*, *agrarosolum*.

SPHÆRODÈSMÛ, *Jack*. From *sphen*, a wedge, and *dème*, fascicle; in allusion to the fascicles of flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Verbenacæ*. This species succeeds in sandy loam; and is increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

pentandra . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1823

SPHÆROGÛNÛ, *R. Brown*. From *sphen*, a wedge, and *gynè*, a female; in allusion to the wedge shaped stigmas. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. This is a genus of very elegant under-shrubs, and half-hardy annuals. They succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the shrubby kinds root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ursinia feniculacea*, *Arctotis feniculacea*. 2. *Arctotis leucanthemoides*.

abrotanifolia . . . Yellow . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1780
anthemoides . . . Yellow . . 8, H. A. C. G. H. . . 1774
crithmifolia . . . Yellow . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1768
dentatâ . . . Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787
feniculicèâ, 1 . . . Yellow . . 8, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1825
leucanthemoides, 2 . . Yellow . . 8, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1825
odoratâ . . . Yellow . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
piliferâ . . . Yellow . . 12, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821

| SPH | SPI | SPI | SPI |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| scariosa . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 | | | nata 9. <i>S. carpinifolia</i> . 10. <i>S. salicifolia</i> alba. 11. <i>S. hypericifolia savanica</i> . 12. <i>S. grandiflora</i> . 13. <i>S. triloba</i> . 14. <i>S. hypericifolia uralensis</i> , <i>S. crenata</i> . |
| speciosa . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Amer. . 1836 | | | acutifolia, 1 . . . White . 4, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1817 |
| SPHENOTOMA , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>spheno</i> , to cleave, and <i>to</i> , a section; in allusion to the deeply divided limb of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Eparidaceae</i> . Ornamental shrubs. For culture and propagation, see <i>Eparis</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Dracophyllum capitatum</i> . 2. <i>D. gracile</i> . | | | alpina . . . White . 7, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1806 |
| capitatum, 1 . . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830 | | | argentea H. De. S. Nepal |
| gracile 42 . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823 | | | ariaefolia . . . White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1827 |
| SPHERICAL , round like a sphere. | | | Aruncus . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1633 |
| SPHERULES , minute spheres, or globules. | | | americanus . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . |
| SPICATE , having a spike. | | | barbata . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . 1835 |
| SPICKNEI , see <i>Athamantia</i> . | | | bella . . . Red . 7, H. De. S. Nepal . . 1820 |
| SPIDER OPHRYS , see <i>Ophrys aranifera</i> . | | | betulifolia . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1812 |
| SPIDERWORT , see <i>Tradescantia</i> . | | | cana . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Hungary . 1825 |
| SPERMANNIA , <i>Medicus</i> . In honour of R. S. Spielmann, professor of medicine and botany at Strasburg. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . This species will thrive in any light rich soil; and young plants are easily obtained from cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. | | | capitata . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Columbia . 1827 |
| | | | ceanothifolia . . . White . 6, H. De. S. . . 1823 |
| africana . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1710 | | | chamaedrifolia . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1789 |
| SPIGELIA , <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Adrian Spigelius, professor of anatomy and surgery at Padua; and a botanical author; died 1625. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Spigeliaceae</i> . These plants are showy when in blossom, and therefore worth growing; a compost of loam and peat suits them best, and cuttings of the herbaceous species root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass. The roots of <i>S. marilandica</i> are used in North America as a vermifuge, and if administered in large doses, it acts as a powerful cathartic. | | | inca . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Germany . . . |
| | | | media, 2 . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Canada . . . |
| | | | oblongifolia, 3 . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Hungary . 1816 |
| | | | subracemosa 6, H. De. S. . . . |
| | | | vulgaris 6, H. De. S. . . . |
| | | | corymbosa . . . White . 7, H. De. S. Virginia . . 1819 |
| | | | sororia, 4 . . . White . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1829 |
| | | | cratægifolia . . . White . 7, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1812 |
| | | | crenata, 5 . . . White . 4, H. De. S. Podolia . . 1739 |
| | | | cuneifolia . . . White . H. De. S. India |
| | | | denudata, 6 . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . |
| | | | digitata . . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1823 |
| | | | Filipendula . . . White . 9, H. Tu. P. Britain . . . |
| | | | minor . . . White . 8, H. Tu. P. Europe |
| | | | multiflex . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. Brit. gar. . . . |
| | | | pubescens . . . White . 8, H. Tu. P. France |
| | | | flexuosa . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Europe . . 1820 |
| | | | hypericifolia . . . White . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1640 |
| | | | Plukenetiana . . . White . 4, H. De. S. Canada . . . |
| | | | japonica H. Her. P. Japan . . 1836 |
| | | | javigita, 7 . . . Red . 5, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1774 |
| | | | lancolata . . . White . H. De. S. Mauritius . . . |
| | | | laxiflora . . . White . H. De. S. India |
| | | | lobata . . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1765 |
| | | | obovata, 8 . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Hungary . 1816 |
| | | | opulifolia . . . White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1690 |
| | | | toментella . . . White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . . |
| | | | palmata . . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. China . . 1823 |
| | | | pickowienis . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Podolia . . 1807 |
| | | | salicifolia . . . White . 7, H. De. S. Britain |
| | | | alpestris . . . White . 7, H. De. S. Russia . . 1820 |
| | | | carnes . . . Flesh . 7, H. De. S. Britain |
| | | | grandiflora . . . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. Kantsch. . 1827 |
| | | | latifolia, 9 . . . White . 7, H. De. S. Europe |
| | | | paniculata, 10 . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . |
| | | | savranica, 11 . . . White . 4, H. De. S. Podolia . . 1819 |
| | | | sorbifolia . . . White . 8, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1759 |
| | | | alpina, 12 . . . White . 8, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1817 |
| | | | thalictroides . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Dahuria . 1806 |
| | | | tobolskaja . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Russia . . 1823 |
| | | | tomentosa . . . White . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1736 |
| | | | trilobata, 13 . . . White . 5, H. De. S. 1801 |
| | | | Ulmaria . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. Britain |
| | | | multiflex . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. Britain |
| | | | variegata . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. Britain |
| | | | ulmifolia . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Carriola . 1790 |
| | | | phyllantha . . . White . 6, H. De. S. |
| | | | uralensis, 14 . . . White . 4, H. Her. P. Uralia . . 1817 |
| | | | vacciniifolia . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. India . . 1820 |
| | | | SPIRAL , twisted like a screw. |
| | | | SPIRALÉPIS , <i>Don</i> . From <i>spira</i> , a spire, and <i>lepis</i> , a scale; scales twisted. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see <i>Gnaphalium</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Gnaphalium declinatum</i> . 2. <i>G. glomeratum</i> . 3. <i>G. modestum</i> . 4. <i>G. squarrosum</i> . |
| | | | declinata, 1 . . . Brown . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1787 |
| | | | glomerata, 2 . . . Put. grn. . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1774 |
| | | | modesta, 3 . . . Red . 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1826 |
| | | | squarrosa, 4 . . . Purple . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816 |
| | | | SPIRANTHERA , <i>St. Hilaire</i> . From <i>spira</i> , a spire, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther; the anthers are spiral shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i> . A very handsome flowering, sweet-scented shrub, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the half ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass; but they must be planted thinly, and the glass occasionally removed to allow them to dry, as they are very liable to damp. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Terpanthus jasminoides</i> . |
| | | | odoratissima, 1 . . . Wh. red . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1823 |
| | | | SPIRANTHES , <i>Richard</i> . From <i>spira</i> , a spiral, and <i>anthes</i> , a flower; in allusion to the spiral manner in which the flowers are arranged. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . The species of <i>Spiranthes</i> (<i>Lady's Traces</i>) require the same treatment as the <i>Neottia</i> . |

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| jamaicensis . . . Blue . . . 7, S. | B. W. Ind. . . 1714 |
| mutabilis . . . Orange . . . 6, S. | Ev. S. Amer. . . 1801 |
| orbicā . . . Violet . . . 7, S. | A. Panama . . 1699 |
| prismatēa . . . Blue . . . 5, S. | B. W. Ind. . . 1699 |
| urticifolia . . . Blue . . . 6, S. | B. S. Amer. . . |

STACKHOUSIA, Smith. In honour of Mr. Stackhouse, a British botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Stackhouseacea*. Ornamental plants, of common culture.

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| linariifolia | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 |
| monogyna | H. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1835 |

STADMANNA, Lamarck. In honour of M. Stadmann, a German botanical traveller. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceae*. A lofty-growing tree, with very large showy leaves. It grows in loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood, with the leaves left entire, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.

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| australis | Whitish . . . G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 |
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STÄHELIŃĀ, Linn. In honour of Benedict Stæhelin, a Swiss botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Any light rich soil suits these plants; and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil. *Synonyme*: 1. *Pteronia Chamaepeuce*.

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|--------------------------|--|
| arborescens | Purple . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Candia . . 1739 |
| Chamaepetes, 1 | Purple . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Candia . . 1640 |
| dabia | Purple . . . 6, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1640 |

STAFF-TREE, see Celāstris.

STALAGMĪRIS, Murray. From *stalagnos*, a running out; the trees exude a yellow resinous juice when cut. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Guttifera*. A genus of very fine ornamental trees, thriving well in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, and requiring to be kept in a strong heat. Cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. The fruit of some of the species is eatable. The trees yield a yellow viscid juice, hardly distinguishable from gamboge, and used for the same purposes by painters. *Synonymes*: 1. *Xanthochymus edulis*. 2. *X. guineensis*. 3. *X. luteus*. 4. *X. macrophyllus*. 5. *X. ovalifolius*. 6. *X. purpureus*. 7. *X. tinctorius*.

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| œlicis, 1 | Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 |
| guineensis, 2 | Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . 1824 |
| luteus, 3 | Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. |
| macrophyllus, 4 | Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. |
| ovalifolius, 5 | Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Ceylon . . 1820 |
| purpureus, 6 | Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. |
| tinctorius, 7 | Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. |

STALKS, the foot-stalks of leaves or flowers.
STAMEN, the male organ of a flower.

STANDARD, the upper petals in a pea-flower.

STANHOPEA, Hooker. In compliment to Earl Stanhope, president of the Medico-botanical Society. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. The species of *Stanhopea* are splendid plants when in flower, particularly *S. devoniensis* and *S. tigrina*, both of which are at present rare in collections. The flowers of all the species are more or less fragrant. The following is the method of cultivating these favourite plants at Chatsworth:—Over the drainage hole of the pot to be used for large plants, is inverted one of a smaller size, generally covering about half the bottom of the pot; and above and around this is carefully thrown a quantity of broken pots, sufficient to fill the remaining cavity to within one-third of the top. A sufficient quantity of fibrous, moderately sandy peat is next selected, and placed on the top of the drainage, being first broken into various forms and sizes, but none of them less than a walnut. In placing these, care is taken to dispose of each, so as to leave a passage for the escape of water; this is more effectually secured by introducing, as the process of potting goes on, a few pieces of broken pots between every layer, more or less, according to the size of the plant; indeed, it is an excellent plan to continue a connexion of broken pots all the way up the centre, to the bottom of the pseudo-bulbs. After the peat becomes level with the summit of the pot, the successive external layers are made fast by means of small pegs, varying from four to six inches long: these pegs penetrate the layers of peat, and thus secure the whole firmly together. At eight inches above the edge of the pot the plant is placed on the top, the roots are carefully laid out, and covered up to the bulbs very carefully with smaller pieces of peat and potsherds,

continuing to fasten the peat as before described, until the whole is finished; when it will be a foot or fifteen inches above the top of the pot;—small plants are not potted so high. When a single pseudo-bulb is first potted, it should be but very slightly raised above the level, and when a small plant of two or three bulbs is potted, it should not, at first, be raised more than two or three inches, but as it grows larger it is progressively elevated. In building up, as is here described, with peat, it does not terminate in the shape of a cone, but is carried up nearly square, being merely rounded a little at the top. Unless the plants are very healthy, water is given but sparingly at the roots, and in winter very little or none is supplied; the great desideratum in the cultivation of *Orchidaceae* being to preserve the roots, which, by over-watering, especially in winter, are almost sure to be destroyed. The general temperature of the house ranges from 60 to 85 degrees; in the afternoon, during the growing season, it is shut up early, and the paths well watered, and once or twice a week a little water is sprinkled over the plants. It is of great advantage to have a tan bed in the house, for the purpose of plunging the plants, as the heat from the tan circulates through the peat and potsherds, and causes the specimens to grow with great luxuriance. Young plants are obtained by taking off one or more of the bulbs, potting them in proper sized pots, in the above soil, well drained, and placing them on a hot flue; being careful, in watering, not to allow the smallest quantity to rest upon the young buds. After they have formed roots, increase the size of the pots, and in other respects attend to them as before recommended.

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| Devoniensis | Or. spot. red 7, S. Epi. Mexico . . |
| eburnea | White . . . 6, S. Epi. Brazil . . |
| grandiflora | White . . . 6, S. Epi. Trinidad . 1824 |
| insignis | Whit. pur. . 9, S. Epi. Quito . . |
| Lindleyi | Brn. red . . 8, S. Epi. Mexico . . |
| maeulosa | Blue grn. . 8, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1830 |
| oculata | Whit. pur. . 6, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1829 |
| quadricornis | Whit. spot. 6, S. Epi. S. Main . . |
| tigrina | Or. spot. red 7, S. Epi. Xalapa . . |
| Wardii | Yel. brn. . 8, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1836 |

STANLEYA, Nuttall named this genus in compliment to Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, F.R.S., V.P.L.S., President of the Zoological Society, and a munificent patron of the sciences, especially Botany and Ornithology. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Crucifera*. A pretty little plant, succeeding well in the open border in vegetable mould; and increased by divisions of the root or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Cleome pinnata*.

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| pinnatifida, 1 | Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1816 |
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STAPELIA. Named by *Linnaeus* after Boderus Stapel, a physician of Amsterdam, and commentator on Theophrastus. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. An extensive genus of plants, well suited for cultivating for their grotesque appearance, and their singularly beautiful star-like flowers, which have usually a very fetid smell. The soil best suited for them is sandy loam, and old brick or lime rubbish. The pots should be well drained, and the plants at all times carefully watered, especially in winter, when they must be kept in a perpetually dry state. They are readily increased by cuttings, which should, if possible, be only taken off in spring, when the plants are dormant. They should be allowed to dry for a few days after they are taken from the mother plant; after which, they may be planted in separate pots, in the same compost as before recommended, when they will strike root in a very short time. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. deflexa*. 2. *S. grandiflora*.

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| acuminata | Pur. str. . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 |
| ambigua | Pur. brn. . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 |
| aperta | Yel. pur. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 |
| Asterias | Violet . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 |
| canescens | Brown . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 |
| comata | Pa. yel. . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1819 |
| concinna | Green . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823 |
| fastigiata | Yel. grn. . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810 |
| flavicomata | Yellow . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1798 |
| glandulifera | Yellsh. . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . |
| glanduliflora | Brown . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 |
| Gordonii | Yel. brn. . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1796 |
| grandiflora | Dk. pur. . 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 |
| hamata | Bld. red . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820 |

| STA | | STA | | STA | | STE | |
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| hirsutá | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1710 | macrophyllá | White | 5, G. Her. P. Canaries | 1824 |
| hirsá | Dk. pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1710 | minutá | Red | 6, H. Her. P. Mediter. | 1658 |
| hirtellá | Brown | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 | monopétalá | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. Sicily | 1731 |
| hispidá | Green | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 | mucronatá | Red | 7, F. Her. P. Barbary | 1784 |
| junericulá | Brn. pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | náná | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| lanigérá | Brown | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 | oleifollá | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1688 |
| lucidá | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1812 | ovalifollá | White | 7, G. Her. P. Canaries | 1816 |
| Massóni | | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | pectinatá | Blue | 9, F. Her. P. Canaries | 1780 |
| multiflorá | Vio. red | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1815 | pruinósá | White | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1823 |
| ophiticulá | Brown | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1807 | puberulá | Violet | 5, G. Her. P. Graciosa | 1830 |
| patillá | Orange | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1787 | pubescens | Red | 7, F. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1834 |
| pilliférá | Dk. pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 | purpuratá | Purple | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| pulvinatá | Dk. vio. | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 | reticulatá | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. England | |
| ramósá | Dk. pur. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 | scabrá | Blue | 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1788 |
| reflexá, 1 | Grn. pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | Scopáriá | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1796 |
| rufá | Brown | 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 | sinuatá | Pur. yel. | 8, F. Her. P. Levant | 1629 |
| soriá | Dk. pur. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1797 | spatulatá | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Barbary | 1804 |
| spectabilis, 2 | Dk. pur. | 12, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1802 | speciosá | White | 7, F. Her. P. Russia | 1776 |
| stelláris | | G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | spicatá, 2 | White | 7, H. A. Caucasus | 1819 |
| | | | | suffruticosá | Blue | 7, F. Ev. S. Siberia | 1799 |
| | | | | tataríá | Pink | 6, H. Her. P. Russia | 1731 |
| | | | | tetragóná | Red | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1820 |
| | | | | Thouill | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. N. Africa | 1700 |
| | | | | viminéá | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. | 1818 |
| | | | | virgatá | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Spain | |
| | | | | Willdenovianá, 3 | Violet | 7, H. Her. P. France | 1800 |
| STAPHYLÉA, Linn. Abridged from <i>Staphyloedron</i> , its ancient name, from <i>staphyle</i> , a bunch, and <i>dendron</i> , a tree; the flowers and fruit are disposed in clusters. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Staphyleaceae.</i> Shrubs of very little beauty. They succeed well in any common soil, and are readily increased by suckers from the roots, by layers, or by cuttings, planted in autumn. | | | | | | | |
| occidentális | White | S. Ev. T. Jamaica | 1824 | STAUACANTHUS, Link. From <i>stauros</i> , a cross, and <i>akantha</i> , a spine; the spines have each two smaller spines at the side; which give them the appearance of a cross. <i>Linn. 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Leguminosae.</i> A very beautiful dwarf shrub, well suited for the front of shrubberies; it is easily increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, or by seeds. <i>Synonyme: 1. Ulex genistoides.</i> | | | |
| pinnatá | White | 6, H. De S. England | | <i>aphyllá, 1</i> Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. Portugal 1823 | | | |
| trifoliá | White | 5, H. De S. N. Amer. | 1640 | STEDIS, Swartz. Not explained. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae.</i> The species of <i>Stedis</i> are small, rather interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see <i>Pleurothallis</i> . | | | |
| STAR APPLE, see <i>Chrysophyllum</i> . | | | | | | | |
| STAR FISH, see <i>Staphyllia Astraria</i> . | | | | | | | |
| STÁRKĚA, Willdenow. In honour of the Rev. M. Starke, of Gros Tschirna, in Silesia, a cryptogamic botanist. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositae.</i> A stove herbaceous perennial, growing in any light rich soil, and increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme: 1. Amellus umbellatus—S. umbellatá.</i> | | | | | | | |
| STAR OF BETHLEHEM, see <i>Ornithogalum</i> . | | | | | | | |
| STAR OF THE EARTH, see <i>Plantago Coronópsis</i> . | | | | | | | |
| STARRY, in the manner of a star, radiating. | | | | | | | |
| STAR THISTLE, see <i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> . | | | | | | | |
| STARWORT, see <i>Aster</i> . | | | | | | | |
| STÁTICE, Linn. From <i>statizo</i> , to stop; in allusion to the powerful astringency of some of the species. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Plumbaginaceae.</i> The species of <i>Statice</i> , or Sea Lavender, ought to be in every garden, on account of their lively little flowers. The greenhouse and frame kinds succeed best in sandy loam and peat, and may be increased by cuttings. The hardy herbaceous species are very suitable for ornamenting the front of flower-borders; they increase freely by division, or seeds, which latter some of them produce in abundance. The root of <i>S. caroliniana</i> is one of the most powerful astringents known. <i>Synonymes: 1. Tazanthea australis. 2. Statice lyrata. 3. S. spatulata.</i> | | | | | | | |
| acerósá | Pa. pink | 6, F. Her. P. Ararat | 1829 | STEMONIA, Linn. From <i>stemon</i> , a stamen, and <i>dis</i> , double; in allusion to each stamen bearing two anthers. <i>Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Scrophulariaceae.</i> Plants of little beauty, growing well in any light rich soil, and increased by cuttings or seeds. The annual species are half-hardy. <i>Synonymes: 1. Capraria durantifolia. 2. Columnea trifoliata.</i> | | | |
| ægyptiácá | White | 5, F. Her. P. Egypt | 1823 | <i>chilensá</i> Red 9, F. De C. Chile 1829 | | | |
| alátá | Pur. yel. | 7, F. Her. P. | 1806 | <i>suffruticosá, 2</i> Blue 7, S. Ev. S. N. Granada 1820 | | | |
| alticósá | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1820 | <i>durantifoliá, 1, maritímá, parviflorá, verticilláris, viscosá.</i> | | | |
| arbóréá | Blue | 7, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe | 1829 | STEMONITIS, Gleditsch. From <i>stemon</i> , a stamen; the plant may be compared to the male organ of a flower. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> Found upon rotten wood. <i>Synonyme: 1. Trichia nuda—S. fusciculatá, obtusátá, papillatá.</i> | | | |
| articulatá | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. S. France | 1826 | STENACTIS, Nees. Probably from <i>stene</i> , narrow, and <i>aktis</i> , a sunbeam; from the narrow and sunlike rays of the expanded flower. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositae.</i> This is a very showy plant, well adapted for planting in beds; it grows in any common garden soil; and is readily increased by dividing the root, or by seeds, which it produces in great abundance. | | | |
| atrésá | Golden | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1832 | <i>speciosá</i> Purple 7, H. Her. P. Caliform 1821 | | | |
| auriculatá | Blue | 7, F. Her. P. Galicia | 1817 | STENANTHERA, R. Brown. From <i>steno</i> , narrow, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther; the filaments are broader than the anthers, which causes the latter to appear narrow. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Epacridaceae.</i> This beautiful greenhouse shrub requires a soil composed of one third sandy loam, and two thirds very sandy peat. The pot should be well drained, as the fine roots of the plants are easily injured by much wet; it should be kept in a shaded part of the house in summer. Cuttings taken from the young shoots, will strike with ease, if planted in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| auriculæfollá | Red | 7, F. Her. P. Barbary | 1781 | <i>pinifollá</i> Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1811 | | | |
| austrális, 1 | | G. Her. P. N. Hall | 1823 | [302] | | | |
| bellidifollá | Pa. blue | 6, H. Her. P. Greece | 1810 | | | | |
| binervósá | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. England | 1820 | | | | |
| carolinianá | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Carolina | 1820 | | | | |
| caespiciá | Pa. blue | 7, H. Her. P. Casp. Sea | 1810 | | | | |
| cordatá | Blue | 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1804 | | | | |
| cordatá | Pink | 6, F. Her. P. Russia | 1804 | | | | |
| cordatá | Blue | 6, F. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1752 | | | | |
| Coriáriá | Lilac | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1820 | | | | |
| cuneatá | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1820 | | | | |
| dichotómá | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1810 | | | | |
| Echinósá | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1813 | | | | |
| echinoidés | Pa. blue | 7, G. B. S. Eur. | 1752 | | | | |
| elatá | Blue | 8, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1820 | | | | |
| emarginatá | Purple | 5, F. Her. P. Gibraltar | 1829 | | | | |
| ferulacéá | Yellow | 7, F. Her. P. Siberia | 1796 | | | | |
| flexuosá | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1791 | | | | |
| follatá | Pur. wht. | 7, F. Her. P. Graciosa | 1830 | | | | |
| globularæfollá | White | 8, H. Her. P. Mexico | 1822 | | | | |
| Gmelin | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1796 | | | | |
| græcá | White | 6, H. Her. P. Greece | 1810 | | | | |
| graminifollá | Red | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1780 | | | | |
| grandiflorá | | G. Ev. S. | 1836 | | | | |
| imbricatá | | F. Her. P. Teneriffe | 1829 | | | | |
| incosá | Pink | 7, F. Her. P. Egypt | 1823 | | | | |
| latifollá | Blue | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1791 | | | | |
| Limonium | Blue | 7, F. Her. P. England | | | | | |

STENĀJA, *Lindley*. From *stenos*, narrow; in allusion to the form of the pollen-masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is rather a pretty species, requiring to be treated the same as the species of *Maxillaria*.

pallidā Yellow . 8, S. Ep. Demerara . 1837

STENOCHĀRĀPŪS, *R. Brown*. From *stenos*, narrow, and *karpos*, fruit. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*. An equal mixture of sandy loam and peat suits this plant, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass.

saliginŭs Green . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1819

STENOCHĪLŪS, *R. Brown*. From *stenos*, narrow, and *cheilos*, a lip, in allusion to the narrow lip of the flower. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myporaceae*. Pretty little greenhouse shrubs, thriving in sandy loam and peat; and readily increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass.

glāber Red G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1808

incānus Grn. pur. . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1825

longifoliŭs Scarlet . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1825

maculātŭs Scarlet . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820

viscōsŭs Yellow . 10, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824

STENOPETALOUS, narrow petaled.

STEPHĀNĪJA, *Willdenow*. In honour of S. Stephan, once a professor at Moscow, died 1817. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceae*. Well worth cultivating, on account of the beauty of the flowers. It thrives in loam, peat, and sand, and cuttings of the young wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Capparis paradoxa*.

cleomoidēs, 1 S. Ev. S. Caraccas . 1823

STERCULĪJA, *Linn.* From *Sterculus*, a God, derived from *stercus*; the flowers and leaves of some of the species are fetid. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. These plants succeed best in light turfy loam; or a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood, with the leaves left entire, will root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. The seeds of *S. acuminata* afford the *Cola* or *Kola*, of tropical Africa, so much spoken of by African travellers; and which, when chewed or sucked, enhances the flavour of anything that may be eaten afterwards; and is even said to render putrid water agreeable. The seeds are brown, and about the size of a pigeon's egg. *Synonyms*: 1. *S. heterophylla*. 2. *Helicteres apatala*. 3. *S. crinita*. 4. *S. balanghas*. 5. *S. pubescens*.

sæerifoliā White S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . 1824

acuminatā White S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . 1795

angustifoliā White S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . 1823

Balanghas Purplish . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1787

coecineā S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1817

coloratā S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1818

diversifoliā, 1 G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . 1824

fætidā S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1690

grandiflorā S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1820

guatēnā S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1825

Helicteres, 2 S. Ev. S. Carthage . 1820

Irā, 3 S. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1793

nobilis, 4 S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1787

platanifoliā Green . 7, S. Ev. T. China . 1757

pubescens White S. Ev. T. Guinea . 1793

tragaethanthā, 5 Red brn. . 5, S. De. T. S. Leone . 1793

urens S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1793

villosā S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1805

STEREOCALŪS, *Schreber*. From *stereos*, rigid, and *kaulon*, a stem, firm branching fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. This is the first of its tribe found clothing the lava of volcanoes—*S. botryotæm*, *Cercōlŭs*, *paschālē*.

STERIGMĀ, *Decandolle*. From *sterigma*, a fork; the larger stamens are joined at the base, and forked at the top. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. The species of this genus are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work. They require to be treated as other alpine plants. *Synonyms*: 1. *Cheiranthus tomentosus*. 2. *C. torulosus*.

tomentosim, 1 Yellow . 6, H. B. Astracæ . 1823

torulosim, 2 Yellow . 6, H. B. Iberia . . 1823

STERILE, barren.

STERNBERGĪJA, *Waldstein and Kitabel*. In honour of Count Caspar Sternberg, a celebrated botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. Handsome hardy bulbs, though seldom met with in ordinary collections. They succeed well with common

treatment, in any rich garden soil; and are increased by offsets.

Clusiānā Pa. yel. . 8, H. Bl. P. Constant. .

colchiciflorā Yellow . 8, H. Bl. P. Hungary . 1816

exigūā Yellow . 8, H. Bl. P. N. Africa . 1820

lateā Yellow . 8, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . 1596

angustifoliā Yellow . 8, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . 1596

STERNUTATORY, possessing qualities which provoke sneezing.

STEVĒNĪJA, *Adanson*. In honour of Christian Stephen, Counsellor of the University of Moscow, and author of a paper on some new plants from Caucasus, published in the *Linnæan Transactions*. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. The seeds of these plants should be sown on rock-work, but not sooner than the beginning of April—*S. alyssoidēs*, *cheiranthoidēs*.

STĒVĪJA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Peter James Esteve, M.D., professor of botany at Valencia. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Pretty autumnal flowering plants, succeeding well in the flower border during summer; they require the protection of a frame in severe weather, and are increased by cuttings, divisions, or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *S. canescens*.

adenophorā White 8, F. Her. P. Chile . . 1822

angustifoliā Pink 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1823

breviaistatā Rose 7, S. Her. P. Tucuman . 1836

callōsā Red 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . . 1826

Eupatoriā Pink 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . . 1798

fascicularis White 8, G. Her. P. Mexico . . 183-

fastigiātā White 8, F. Her. P. N. Spain . 1826

hyssopifoliā Pink 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . .

incānescens, 1 White 8, F. Her. P. N. Spain . 1827

ivæfoliā White 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . . 1816

lanceolatā Purple 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1822

lucidā Pink 8, G. Her. P. N. Spain . 1824

microphyllā Blush 9, G. Her. P. Mexico . . 1828

monardæfoliā Violet 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1826

nepetæfoliā White 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1824

ovātā White 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1816

paniculatā White 8, F. Her. P. N. Spain . 1824

pilosā Pink 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1820

pubescens Purple 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1823

purpuræā Purple 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . . 1812

rhombifoliā White 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1827

salicifoliā Pink 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1803

salviæfoliā White 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1827

serratā Flesh 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . . 1799

suaveolens White 8, F. Her. P. N. Spain . 1823

subpubescens Pink 8, G. Her. P. N. Spain . 1820

ternatifoliā White 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1824

tomentosā Violet 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1824

trifidā White 8, F. Her. P. N. Spain . 1827

violacæā Violet 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . . 1829

viscōsā Purple 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1821

STĒVĀRTĪJA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of John Stewart, Marquis of Bute, once a distinguished patron of botany. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceae*. This beautiful species deserves a place in every collection of ornamental shrubs. For culture and propagation, see *Malachodendron*. *Synonyme*: 1. *S. Malachodendron*.

virginicā, 1 White 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1743

STĪCTĪX, *Schreber*. From *stiktos*, dotted; in allusion to the little pits on the under surface of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. A handsome genus of Lichens, found growing upon trees. *S. pulmonacæa* possesses the same qualities as the Iceland moss of the shops—*S. auratā*, *ciiliatā*, *crocatā*, *fuliginosā*, *limbatā*, *macrophyllā*, *pulmonacæā*, *scrobiculatā*, *syvaticā*.

STĪCTĪS, *Persoon*. From *stiktos*, dotted; the dot-like appearance of many of the species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Very minute species, found on dead branches—*S. abietinā*, *longā*, *pallidā*, *radiatā*, *sicristomā*, *sphæralis*, *versicolōr*.

STĪVĒRTĪJA, *Mikan*. Named after some unknown botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A fine showy plant, requiring the same treatment as the shrubby species of *Baccharis*.

lesignis White G. De. S. . . 1838

STIGMA, the female organ of a flower.

STIGMAPHYLLŪS, *Jussieu*. From *stigma*, a stigma, and *phyllon*, a leaf; stigma foliaceous. *Linn.* 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceae*. These handsome plants produce their fine yellow flowers, from three to five together, in an umbel. For culture and propagation, see *Bauisteria*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Bauisteria articulata*.

aristatŭm Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . 1832

auriculatŭm, 1 Yellow . S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . 1820

STIGMATESE, when the stigma is long, lateral, or on one side of the style.

STIGONĚMĀ, Agardh. From *stigon*, dotted, and *nema*, a filament, alluding to the regular annular dots of the filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Small dark green tufts, found on rocks—*S. atrovirens, panniforme*.

STILĀĢO, Linn. From *stylos*, a style; probably alluding to its length. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Stilaginaceae*. Ornamental trees, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

BONĪŖS Apeta. 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1757
DIĀNDRĀ Apetal. 2, E. T. E. Ind. . . . 1800

STILBOSPŪRĀ, Persoon. From *stilbo*, to shine, and *spora*, a spore; the naked sporucae are imbedded in a black substance, flowing from dead trunks and branches of trees—*S. betulina, bifoculata, prujana*.

STILBŪS, Tode. From *stilbos*, shining; the species are found upon old rotten wood, and are at first watery and gelatinous, but become opaque as they ripen. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*—*S. anomala, bicolor, citrinum, erythrocephalum, nigrum, pellucidum, piliforme, tomentosum, vulgare*.

STILLINGĪĀ, Gardener. In honour of Dr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, an eminent English botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. The species of *Stillingia* should be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *S. sebifera* is the Tallow-tree of China; its kernel contains an oil, which, when expressed, consolidates through the cold to the consistence of tallow, and by boiling, it becomes as hard as bees-wax.

POPŪLNĀ S. Ev. T. Ceylon 1823
SEBĪFERĀ Yellow S. Ev. S. China 1703

LIQUSTRĪNĀ, sylvestris.

STIMULATING, exciting.

STINKING BOREHOOND, see Ballota.

STĪPĀ, Linn. From *stipe*, a silky or feathery substance. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A genus of beautiful grasses; they are increased by divisions. *S. pennata* is grown in the flower-garden for the sake of its beautifully feathered beads, which, Gerarde says, the ladies used to wear as feathers.

CAPILLĀ Apetal. 7, Grass. Europe . . . 1815
CONFERTĀ Apetal. 7, Grass. 1819
GIGANTĒĀ Apetal. 7, Grass. Spain . . . 1823
HUMĪLĪS Apetal. 7, Grass. S. Amer. . . 1802
JŪNĒCĀ Apetal. 7, Grass. France . . . 1772
PENNĀTĀ Apetal. 7, Grass. Britain . . . 1772
SIBĪRICĀ Apetal. 7, Grass. Siberia . . . 1777
TENACISSĪMĀ Apetal. 7, Grass. Spain . . . 1817

ARISTĒLLĀ, bicolor, Lagasca, tortilis.

STĪPE, the stalk of a fern leaf, or of the head of a fungus.

STĪPITATE, furnished with a stipe.

STĪPULOS, small scales at the base of the petioles.

STITCHWORT, see Plantago holostæum.

STITCHWORT, see Stellaria.

STOBĒĀ, Thunberg. In honour of Dr. Stobæus, of Lund, one of Linnæus's first patrons. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Any light rich soil suits this interesting plant, and young cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass.

PINNĀTĀ Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812

STOCK, see Matthiola.

STOĒBĀ, Leysser. From *stibas*, a bed of leaves; the original plant was so used. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Interesting plants, succeeding best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Scirpium alopecuroides*.

ATHIOLĒCĀ 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1759
CINĒRĒĀ 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1784
ERICOLĒS 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
REFĒXĀ, l. 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816

STOKĒSĪĀ, L'Heritier. In honour of Jonathan Stokes, M.D., the coadjutor of Withering, in his arrangement of British Plants. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A very handsome herbaceous plant, succeeding well in the open border during the summer months. It is increased by seeds or by division of the roots.

CYANĒĀ Blue 8, G. Her. P. Carolina . . 1766

STOLONS, runners, which root at the joints.

STOLONIFEROUS, bearing runners which root at the joints.

STOMACHIC, agreeable to the stomach.

STONECROP, see Sedum.

STONE PINE, see Pinus Pinæ.

STORAX, see Styracis.

STORĀK'S BILL, see Pelargoniūm.

STRANGURY, a disease produced on plants by tight ligatures.

STRĀNĪĒSĪĀ. Lindley named this genus in honour of the Honourable William Fox Strangways, F.R.S., a learned and indefatigable investigator of the Flora of Europe. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. This species is better known under the name of *Crategus glauca*; it is ornamental, and succeeds best when planted against a south wall, with a slight protection in severe weather. It is readily increased by grafting or budding upon the common thorn. *Synonyme*: 1. *Crategus glauca*.

GLAUCESCENS, l. White 6, H. Ev. T. Nepal . . . 1828

STRAPWOOD, see Corrigiolla.

STRATA, layers, beds.

STRATIŖŖĒSĪĀ, Linn. From *stratos*, an army; in allusion to its long sword-like leaves. *Linn.* 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Hydrocharaceae*. An ornamental aquatic, increasing so fast in the ponds where it is planted as to become almost a troublesome weed.

ALŖŖĒSĪĀ White 6, H. Aq. P. England . . .

STRĀVĀDĪŪM, Jussieu. From *Tsjeria Samstravadi*, the Malabar name of one of the species. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. Fine ornamental trees. For culture and propagation, see *Barringtonia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Barringtonia acutangula, Eugenia acutangula, 2. B. racemosa, E. racemosa*.

ACUTĀNGŪLŪM, l. Purple S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1822

RACĒMŪSĪM, 2. White S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1822

RŪBRŪM, l. Red S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1822

STRAWBERRY, see Fragaria.

STRAWBERRY BLITE, see Blitum.

STRAWBERRY TREE, see Arbutus.

STREAKS, little furrowed lines.

STREĪTĪĀ. Named by Aiton in honour of the Queen of George III., from the house of Mecklenburgh-Streititz. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Musaceae*. A genus of splendid plants, generally found in our stoves, though they will thrive equally as well in the greenhouse. A very turfy loam suits them, and they may be increased slowly by suckers; but young specimens are more readily obtained by impregnating the stigma when the plants are in bloom.

ANGUSTĪFŖLLĀ Yellow 5, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1778

ANGUSTĀ White 3, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1791

FURCĒSĪĀ Yellow 2, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1795

HUMĪLĪS Yellow 5, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . .

JŪNĒCĀ Yellow 5, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . .

OVĀTĀ Yellow 3, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1777

PARVĪFŖLLĀ Yellow 6, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1796

REGĪNĀ Yellow 4, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1773

STREPTĀNTHĒRĒĀ, Sweet. From *streptos*, twisted, and *anthera*, an anther. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. Very pretty bulbs when in flower. A mixture of loam and peat suits them best; and young plants are obtained by offsets.

CŪPRĒĀ Copper 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825

ELŖĒGĀ Whit. blue 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1827

STREPTĀNTHŪS, Nuttall. From *streptos*, twisted, and *anthera*, a flower; twisted claws of petals. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. The seed of these plants may be sown in the open border late in spring; or they may be reared on a gentle hotbed; and afterwards planted out.

HYACINTHOĒSĪS Purple 9, H. A. Texas . . . 1834

OBTUSĪFŖLLĀS Rose 6, H. A. Arkansas . . 1833

STRĒPTĪŪM, Roxburgh. From *streptos*, twisted; in allusion to the spiral tube of the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. A pretty plant, of very easy culture, and propagated by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1. *Priva leptostachya, Tortula aspera*.

ĀSPĒRĪŪM, l. Violet 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1799

STREPTŖCĀRĪPŪS, Lindley. From *streptos*, twisted, and *carpos*, a fruit; the capsule is spirally twisted. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyrtandraceae*. A very pretty plant, succeeding in any rich soil or vege-

table mould; and readily increased by division. *Synonyme*: 1. *Didymocarpus Rezii*.

REXI Blue . . . 6, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1824
STREPTOPŌS, *Mitchaux*. From *streptos*, twisted, and *pous*, a foot; in allusion to the twisted flower-stalks *Linn*. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. Interesting plants, of common culture in any light soil; and multiplied by seeds or divisions.

amplexifolius White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1752
 distortus Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1753
 lanuginosus Yel. grn. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812
 roseus Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1806
 simplex 6, G. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1822

STRÆ, small streaks.
STRĀRIĀ, *Greville*. From *stria*, a groove, the plant is marked with grooves. *Linn*. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Alge*. Found in the ocean—*S. attenuatā*.

STRĀTĒD, having streaks.
STRICT, upright, straight.
STRIGÆ, little upright unequal, stiff hairs, swelled at their bases.
STRIGOSÆ, covered with strigæ.

STROBILĀNTHĒS, *Blume*. From *strobilos*, the cone of a pine, and *anthos*, a flower; the inflorescence in the bud state resembles the cone of a pine. *Linn*. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. This beautiful stove plant well deserving of a place in every collection, on account of its very showy purple flowers, and the deep purple colour of the under side of the leaves. For culture and propagation, see *Ruellia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ruellia Sabiniana*.

Sabinianā, 1 Blue pur. . 3, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1826

STROBILE, a fir cone, the fruit of the Magnolia, or a fructiferous organ of a similar form.

STROPHĀNTHĒS, *Desvaux*. From *strophos*, a twisted thong, and *anthos*, a flower; the segments of the corolla are long, narrow, and twisted. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. Very beautiful shrubs, of easy culture in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in a little heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. divergens*. 2. *Echites caudata*.

Chinensis, 1 Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1816
 dichotōmōs, 2 Rosy . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1816
 sarmentōsus Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . . 1824

STROPHOLA, a round protuberance at the base of some seeds.

STRUMA, a wen, or protuberance.

STRUMĀRIĀ, *Jacquin*. From *struma*, a tubercle; in allusion to the base of the calyx. *Linn*. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in sandy loam; and increased by offsets.

angustifolia Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795
 crispā Pink . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790
 filifolia White . . . 11, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774
 gemmatā Pa. yel. . 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1812
 linguæfoliā White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795
 rubellā Pink . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795
 spirālīs Pink . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774
 stellāris Pink . . . 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1794
 truncatā White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795
 undulatā White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1820

STRUTHIŌLĀ, *Linn*. From *strouthios*, a little sparrow; resemblance of the seeds to a beak. *Linn*. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelæaceae*. A very pretty Cape genus, thriving best in sandy peat; and young cuttings root with facility in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *S. stricta*.

aneustifolia Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
 ciliatā White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1779
 erectā, 1 White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1798
 glabrā Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
 imbricatā Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794
 incanā White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817
 juniperinā White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1758
 lateriflorā Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1819
 longiflorā Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823
 lucens Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817
 ovatā White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1792
 pubescens Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790
 striatā Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
 tomentōsā Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1799
 virgatā Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1779

STRUTHIŌPTĒRĪS, *Willdenow*. From *strouthios*, an ostrich, and *ptēris*, a fern; the fronds bear a resemblance to feathers. *Linn*. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or.

Polypodiaceae. An ornamental genus of Ferns, of common culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Osmunda Struthiopteris*.

germānicā, 1 Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1760
 pennsylvānicā Brown . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812

STRYCHNŌS, *Linn*. The Greek name of the *Solanum*. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. Valuable plants, on account of the medicinal properties ascribed to them. They all succeed well in a mixture of loam and sandy peat, and half-ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *S. colubrina* is given as an anthelmintic in intermitting fevers. The seeds of *S. Nux-vomica* are well known by the latter name, as possessing a dangerous narcotic property, which depends upon the presence of a peculiar principle called *strychnia*. It has been administered in a great number of cases with different degrees of success; small quantities have been given for mania, gout, epilepsy, hysteria, and dysentery. It is a most violent poison, and its energy so great, that half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit, occasions death in five minutes. Its operation is always accompanied with symptoms of locked jaw and other tetanic affections. The seeds of *S. potatorum* are sold in the Indian bazaars for the purpose of clearing muddy water; the vessel containing the water being rubbed for a minute or two round the inside, with one of the seeds; after which, by allowing the water to settle for a short time, however impure and muddy it may have been before, it becomes clear and wholesome.

axillāris White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1824
 colubrinā S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1820
 madagascariēnsis S. Ev. T. Madagas. . . 1823
 Nux-vōmicā Grn. wht. . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1788
 potatorūm White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1794
 spinōsā White . . . S. Ev. T. Madagas. . . 1818

STUPA, filamentose matter.

STYLĀNDRĀ, *Nuttall*. From *stylos*, a column, and *aner*, a male; the gynostegium is pedicellate. *Linn*. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Aclepiadaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Aclepias*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Podostigma pubescens*, *Aclepias pedicellata*.

pūmīlā, 1 Grn. yel. . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1824

STYLE, the stalk which bears the stigma, and intervenes between that and the ovary.

STYLDIŪS, *Swartz*. From *stylos*, a column; the stamens and style are joined. *Linn*. 20, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Stylidiaceae*. Beautiful and rare little plants, succeeding best in sandy loam and peat. Cuttings of the shrubby kinds root very readily in sand, under a glass; a few of the herbaceous kinds are increased by divisions of the root, but chiefly by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. glandulosum*. 2. *Ventenatia minor*. 3. *S. laricifolium*.

adnatūm Pink . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1824
 fasciculatūm Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1838
 fruticosūm, 1 Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803
 graminifolium Pink . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1803
 hirsutūm Rose . . . 6, G. Her. P. K. G. S. . . 1830
 juncēum Rose . . . G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1830
 lineāre, 2 Red . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1802
 scāndēns Pink . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1813
 tenuifolium, 3 Pink . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1818

STYLOSĀNTHĒS, *Swartz*. From *stylos*, a style, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the flower having a long style. *Linn*. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Plants of little interest, except in botanical collections. They require to be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the shrubby kinds root readily in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. hispida*. 2. *Trifolium guianense*.

elatior, 1 Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1816
 erectā Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Guines . . . 1825
 guianēnsis, 2 Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Guiana . . . 1820
 mucronatā Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. Ceylon . . . 1817
 procumbens Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. . . 1821
 viscidā Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1821

STYPĀNDRĀ, *R. Brown*. From *stypæ*, tow, and *aner*, an anther. *Linn*. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. These plants should be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by divisions. They succeed well in a pit or warm border, if protected in severe weather. *Synonyme*: 1. *Arthropodium glaucum*.

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|------------------|--------|------------------------|------|
| cespitosa . . . | White | 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| frutescens . . . | Violet | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1836 |
| glauca, l . . . | White | 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| propinqua . . . | Azure | 9, G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1833 |
| umbellata . . . | White | 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1826 |

STYRĀĪĀ, Smith. From *stypheos*, hard; in allusion to the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epaeridacea*. A genus of very beautiful shrubs, succeeding best in a mixture of two parts sandy peat, and one of sandy loam; and increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass.

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| ascendens . . . | Green | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| eparioides . . . | Crimson | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| lata . . . | Green | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| latifolia . . . | Pink | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| longifolia . . . | Green | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1807 |
| triflora . . . | Pink | 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1796 |
| tubiflora . . . | Scarlet | 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1802 |
| viridiflora . . . | Green | 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1791 |

STYPTIC, having the power to staunch blood.

STYRĀX, Linn. A mere alteration of *Asathirak*, the Arabic name of *S. officinale*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ebenaceae*. The species of *Styrax* are very handsome when in flower, and are, therefore, well suited for ornamenting shrubberies. A light soil suits them best, and they are readily increased by layers, in spring or autumn. *S. officinale* is remarkable for producing the very powerful and fragrant balsam known by the name of storax; it is bitter and pungent to the taste, and possesses a strong, agreeable odour. *Synonyme*: 1. *S. glabrum*.

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|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| grandifolium . . . | White | 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1765 |
| levigatum, l . . . | White | 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1765 |
| officinale . . . | White | 7, H. De. S. Levant. | 1597 |
| pulverulentum . . . | White | 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. | 1794 |

SUB, in composition, signifies somewhat; as *subumbellate*, somewhat umbellate, *sub-rotund*, somewhat round or roundish, &c.

SUBALATE, with a narrow wing, or margin.

SUBEROSUS, corky.

SUBULARĪĀ, Linn. From *subula*, an awl; shape of the leaves *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. This little annual is very remarkable from expanding its flowers two or three feet under water, and impregnation taking place in that element. It only requires planting in a pond or rivulet, with a gravelly bottom; or it may be grown in pots filled with sand, and plunged in water.

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| aquatica . . . | White | 7, H. Aq. A. Britain | |
|----------------|-------|----------------------|--|

SUBULATE, awl-shaped, tapering to a point.

SUCCEDANEOUS, taking the place of another.

SUCCĪSĀ, Vaillant. From *succius*, lopped; appearance of the roots. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsaceae*. Plants of no great beauty, and of very common culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Cephalaria albenscens*. 2. *C. alpina*. 3. *C. attenuata*. 4. *C. coriacea*, *Lepicephalus leucantha*. 5. *C. corniculata*. 6. *C. cretacea*. 7. *Scabiosa glabrata*. 8. *Scabiosa decurrens*, *Cephalaria greca*. 9. *C. levigata*, *Succisa centauroides*. 10. *C. leucantha*. 11. *C. leucanthera*, *Lepicephalus leucantha*. 12. *Scabiosa succisa*. 13. *Cephalaria rigida*. 14. *C. scabra*. 15. *C. syriaca*. 16. *C. tatarica*. 17. *C. transylvanica*. 18. *C. urulensis*.

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|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|------|
| albescens, l . . . | White | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1804 |
| alpeña, 2 . . . | White | 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1570 |
| attenuata, 3 . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| coriacea, 4 . . . | Striped | 6, H. Her. P. Tauria | 1819 |
| corniculata, 5 . . . | Striped | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1801 |
| cretacea, 6 . . . | Striped | 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1818 |
| glabrata, 7 . . . | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Austria | 1819 |
| græca, 8 . . . | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1819 |
| levigata, 9 . . . | Striped | 7, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1805 |
| leucantha, 10 . . . | White | 9, H. Her. P. France | 1739 |
| leucanthera, 11 . . . | White | 9, H. Her. P. France | 1820 |
| pratensis, 12 . . . | Violet | 8, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| rigida, 13 . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |
| scabra, 14 . . . | White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| syriaca, 15 . . . | White | 6, H. A. Syria | 1633 |
| tatarica, 16 . . . | Ll. yel. | 7, H. E. Russia | 1759 |
| transylvanica, 17 . . . | Lilac | 7, H. A. Transyl. | 1699 |
| urulensis, 18 . . . | Yellow | 7, H. A. Siberia | 1789 |

SUCCORY, see *Cichoriūm*.

SUCCOWĪĀ, Medicus. In honour of Professor Suckow, a botanist of Heidelberg. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. A light soil suits this plant. The seed has only to be sown in the open border, or on rock-work.

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| balanica . . . | Yellow | 6, H. A. Minorca | 1781 |
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SUCCULENT, fleshy, filled with juice.

SUDORIFIC, having the power of producing perspiration.

SUFFRUTICOSE, somewhat shrubby.

SUGAR CANE, see *Sacchārūm*.

SULCATE, furrowed, channelled.

SULFURWORT, see *Peucedanum*.

SUMACH, see *Rhus*.

SUMMER CYPRESS, see *Kochia scoparia*.

SUNDEW, see *Drosera*.

SUN-FERN, see *Polypodium Phegopteris*.

SUNFLOWER, see *Helianthus*.

SUNFLOWER, see *Actinotus Helianthi*.

SUN ROSE, see *Helianthemum*.

SUPERIOR, this appellation is given to anything that is above the ovary.

SUPINE, lying with the face upwards.

SUPPLE JACK, see *Serjania tritermāta*.

SURCULL, young shoots.

SUTHERLANDĪĀ, R. Brown. In honour of James Sutherland, one of the first superintendants of the Royal Botanical Garden at Edinburgh. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This species is very showy when in flower; it succeeds best in loam and peat; and is readily increased by seeds, or young cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1. *Colutea frutescens*.

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|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|------|
| frutescens, l . . . | Scarlet | 6, F. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1683 |
|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|------|

SUTURE, the line formed by the cohesion of two parts.

SUWALLOW NUT, see *Caryocarpus*.

SWAINSONĪĀ, Salisbury. In honour of Isaac Swainson, F.R.S., L.S., a celebrated cultivator of plants, about the end of the last century. His garden was at Twickenham in Middlesex. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Very elegant shrubs, well worthy of a place in every greenhouse. They succeed best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass; they may also be increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Colutea galegifolia*.

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|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| coronillifolia . . . | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1802 |
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| galegifolia, l . . . | Red | 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1800 |
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|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| albiflora . . . | White | 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1826 |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|------|

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| lessertisifolia . . . | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
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SWALLOW-WORT, see *Asclepias*.

SWALLOW-WORT, see *Thapsia Asclepias*.

SWAMP LOCUST-TREE, see *Gleditsia hui monosperma*.

SWAMP-POST, see *Quercus lyrata*.

SWĀRTZĪĀ, Willdenow. In honour of Olof Swartz, M.D., a long time resident in the West Indies, and author of "Flora Indiae Occidentalis." *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. The species of this genus should be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings, not deprived of their leaves, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

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|-------------------|--------|--------------------|------|
| grandiflora . . . | Yellow | S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1821 |
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| pinata . . . | Yelsh. | S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1817 |
|--------------|--------|--------------------|------|

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| simplicifolia . . . | Pa. yel. | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1818 |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|------|

SWEDISH BEAM-TREE, see *Pgris intermedia*.

SWEDISH TURNIP, see *Brassicā campestris*; var. *rutabaga*.

SWEET BAY, see *Laurus nobilis*.

SWEET BRIAR, see *Rosa rubiginosa*.

SWEET CALABASH, see *Passiflora maliformis*.

SWEET FLAG, see *Acorus Cálamūs*.

SWEET GALE, see *Myrica Gale*.

SWEET GUM, see *Liquidāmbār styraciflua*.

SWĒRTĪĀ, Decandolle. In honour of Robert Sweet, F.L.S., author of numerous well-known botanical works. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. These plants should be kept in a strong heat, and grown in a mixture of loam and sand. They are increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Galega filiformis*. 2. *Glycine lignosa*. 3. *Galega longifolia*.

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|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| filiformis, l . . . | Purple | 7, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1820 |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|

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| lignosa, 2 . . . | Purple | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1824 |
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|---------------------|--------|--------------------|------|
| longifolia, 3 . . . | Purple | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1818 |
|---------------------|--------|--------------------|------|

SWEET MARJORAM, see *Origanum Majorānā*.

SWEET MAUDLIN, see *Achillea ageratum*.

SWEET PEA, see *Lathyrūs odoratus*.

SWEET POTATO, see (Supplement) *Batātūs*.

SWEETSPON, see *Anōnā squamosa*.

SWEET SULTAN, see *Centaureā moschātā*.

SWEET WILLIAM, see *Dianthus barbātūs*.

SWEET WILLIAM, see *Silene Armerīā*.

SWĒRTĪĀ, Linn. In honour of Iman Swert, a famous cultivator of bulbs and flowers, in Holland. *Linn.* [306]

5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. These plants prefer a marshy or peat soil; and are increased by seeds. *S. perennis*, though a perennial, may likewise be increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *S. corniculata*.

corniculatá . . . Pa. grn. . 8, H. A. Siberia . . 1817
Michauxiáná, 1. Grn. yel. . 7, H. B. N. Amer. . 1824
perennis . . . Purple . 7, H. Aq. P. England .

SWIETÉNĀ, Linn. In honour of Gerard Van Swieten, a Dutch botanist, and author. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cedrelaceae*. These interesting and valuable plants succeed well in a mixture of loam and sand; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a hand-glass, in heat, but the leaves must not be shortened. The well-known mahogany is the produce of *S. Mahagoni*.

febrifugá . . . Whit. yel. . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1796
Mahagóni . . . Red yel. . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1734

SWINE'S SUCCORY, see *Hyoscyris*.

SWORD FERN, see *Xiphopteris*.

SWORD GRASS, see *Aloisín segetális*.

SWORD GRASS, see *Melilotás segetális*.

SYÁGŪS, Martius. The first who wrote the history of the Trojan war in verse. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. This Palm succeeds in sandy loam and a moist heat; it is multiplied by seeds.

coccidés . . . Palm. Brazil . . 1824

SYCAMORE, see *Acér Pseudó-Plátánus*.

SYMPHILÁNDRĀ, A. Decandolle. From *symphio*, to grow together, and *aner*, an anther; the anthers are connate. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Campanula*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Campanula pendula*.

pendúlá, 1 . . . Cream . 7, H. B. Caucasus . 1823

SYMPHORICĀRPŪS, Dillenius. From *symphoreo*, to accumulate, and *karpos*, fruit; in allusion to its clustered bunches of fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceae*. The species of St. Peter's Wort are handsome dwarf shrubs, suitable for the fronts of ornamental shrubberies. They are readily increased by cuttings, in autumn or spring, or by suckers, which they throw up in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1. *Symphoria montana*. 2. *S. racemosa*. 3. *Lonicera Symphoricarpos*, *Symphoria glomerata*. 4. *Symphoria glomerata fol. variegatis*.

montánus, 1 . . . Pink . 8, H. De. S. Mexico . 1829
racemósus, 2 . . . Pink . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1817
vulgáris, 3 . . . White . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1730
fol. variegátis, 4 Pink . 8, H. De. S.

SYMPHYTŪM, Linn. From *symphyo*, to make unite, and *phyton*, a plant; in reference to the healing qualities of the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. Showy plants, thriving in any soil or situation; some of the kinds are well adapted for the flower border, where they can be much shaded. They succeed well under the shade of trees, and flower throughout the principal part of the summer season; increase is obtained by division. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. bohemicum*. 2. *S. lullatum*.

asperiním . . . Red blue . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1799
hybrídum . . . Red blue . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . 1825
caucásicūm . . . Azure . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1820
cordatūm . . . Cream . 6, H. Her. P. Transylv. . 1813
officinále . . . White . 6, H. Tu. P. Britain . 1810
bohemicūm, 1 . . . Crimson . 5, H. Tu. P. Bohemia . 1810
patens . . . Blue . 6, H. Tu. P. Britain . 1810
orientále . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. Turkey . 1752
peregriñum . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. Podolia . 1816
ladicūm . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . 1806
bullátum, 2 . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1818
tuberósūm . . . Yellow . 7, H. Tu. P. Scotland .

SYMPIEZĀ, Lichtenstein. From *sympiezo*, to press; in reference to the stamens, which adhere to the tube of the corolla. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceae*. A pretty little plant, thriving in turfy peat and sand; and readily increased by young cuttings,

placed in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Bteria bracteata*.

capitellátá, 1 . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812

SYMPLŌCĀRPŪS, Salisbury. From *symploke*, connexion, and *karpos*, fruit. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Araceae*. This is a curious species, bearing large, handsome leaves. It succeeds in a marshy situation, in peat soil; and is increased by division. The roots and seeds are powerful antispasmodics; they are also expectorant, and useful in physical coughs. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pothos fatidus*, *Dracontium fatidum*.

fatídus, 1 . . . Apetal . 5, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. . 1735

SYMPLŌCĀS, Linn. From *symploke*, a connexion; the stamens are united at the base. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ebenaceae*. These plants thrive well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root without difficulty in sand, under a glass; the stove species requiring heat.

coccinēá . . . Rose . . S. Ev. T. Mexico . 1825
sinicá . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. China . 1822
tinctóriá . . . Yellow . G. Ev. S. Carolina . 1780

SYNCĒSĀ, Taylor. Derivation unknown to us. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. This species is found on rocks, dry shores, &c.—*S. albida*.

SYNEDRĒLĀ, Gartner. From *synedrella*, a little bench, in allusion to the naked receptacle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A stove annual, neither interesting nor beautiful. *Synonyme*: 1. *Verbesina nodiflora*—*S. nodiflora* 1.

SYNGENESIOS, belonging to the 19th class in the sexual system.

SYNNĒRĀ, Sweet. In honour of W. Synnet, who collected many plants at the Cape. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. Pretty bulbous plants, requiring the same treatment as the species of *Ixia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ixia bicolor*, *Sparaxis bicolor*, *Gladiolus bicolor*. 2. *Gladiolus galeatus*.

bicólor, 1 . . . Brn. yel. . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1786
galeátá, 2 . . . Brn. yel. . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
variegátá . . . Varieg. . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825

SYNFHETICAL, combining, a term used in an opposite sense to analytical.

SYPHILITIC, or of belonging to Syphilis.

SYRIAN RUE, see *Pegánūm Hārmákí*.

SYRĪŃĀ, Linn. From *syria*, a pipe; the branches are long and straight, and are filled with *medulla*; hence the old name of the Lilac, pipe-tree. The English name of the genus is from *lilac* or *lilag*, the Persian word for the flower. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceae*. The species of Lilac are well known elegant shrubs; readily increased by layers, or by suckers from the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *S. chinensis*.

Josikéá . . . Dp. li. . 6, H. De. S. Germany . 1833
persicá . . . Purple . 5, H. De. S. Persia . 1640
álbá . . . White . 5, H. De. S. Persia . .
laciniatá . . . Purple . 5, H. De. S. Persia . .
salvifóliá . . . 5, H. De. S.
rothomásgús, 1 . . . Purple . 6, H. De. S. Hybrid . 1795
saugēnā . . . Red . 6, H. De. S.
vulgáris . . . Blue . 5, H. De. S. Persia . 1597
álbá . . . White . 5, H. De. S. Persia . .
álbá mājór . . . White . 5, H. De. S.
álbá plená . . . White . 5, H. De. S.
cœruléá . . . Blue . 5, H. De. S.
rúbrá . . . Red . 5, H. De. S.
rúbrá mājór . . . Red . 5, H. De. S.
violacéá . . . Purple . 5, H. De. S. Persia . .

SYRINGA, see *Philadelphús*.

SYZYGĪŪM, Gartner. From *syzygos*, coupled; in allusion to the manner in which the branches and leaves are united by pairs. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Myrica*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Calyptranthes caryophyllifolia*. 2. *C. Jambolana*. 3. *Eugenia zeylanica*.

caryophyllifóliūm, 1 White . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1822
Jambolánus, 2 . . . White . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1796
zeylanicá, 3 . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . 1798

TABERNÆMONTĀNĀ, Linn. In honour of James Theodore Tabernæmontanus, a celebrated physician and botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. A genus of interesting plants, mostly bearing white, sweet-scented flowers. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, suits them best; and young plants may be obtained from cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. citrifolia*. 2. *Nerium coronarium*. 3. *T. multiflora*. 4. *Cameraria lutea*, *T. Tamaquarina*.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| albā, 1 | White | 5, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1780 |
| amygdalifoliā | Yellow | 7, S. Ev. S. Amer. | 1780 |
| arcuātā | Cream | S. Ev. T. Peru | 1824 |
| citrifoliā | Yellow | S. Ev. T. Jamaica | 1784 |
| coronariā | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1770 |
| florē plēnō, 2 | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1770 |
| cri-spā | White | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| cymōsā, 3 | White | S. Ev. S. Carthag. | 1820 |
| densiflorā | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| discolor | Cream | 4, S. Ev. T. Jamaica | 1822 |
| grandiflorā | White | S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1823 |
| gratissimā | White | 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1824 |
| laurifoliā | Yellow | 5, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. | 1768 |
| odoratā, 4 | Yellow | 10, S. Ev. S. Cayenne | 1793 |
| persicariæfoliā | Cream | S. Ev. T. Mauritius | 1819 |
| undulatā | Orange | S. Ev. T. Trinidad | 1824 |

TACŌĀ, Forster. The Malay name of the species. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Taccaceæ*. Interesting plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and readily increasing by division of the roots. They must be very sparingly watered whilst in a dormant state. The large fleshy roots, when scraped and frequently washed, yield a nutritive fæcula resembling arrow-root.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| asperā | Brown | 7, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. | 1816 |
| guineensī | Brown | 7, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| integrifoliæ | Purple | 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1810 |
| lævī | Brown | 7, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. | 1820 |
| phalliciforā | Brown | 7, S. Bl. P. Maurit. | 1826 |
| pinnatifidā | Purple | S. Bl. P. E. Ind. | 1793 |

TACHĪĀ, Aublet. From *Tachi*, which, it is said, signifies an ant's nest; a name applied in its native country to *T. Guianensis* on account of its trunk and branches being usually full of ants; this species, we believe, is not yet introduced to this country. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. These plants will grow freely in a mixture of peat, sand, and loam; a small proportion of the last will suffice; cuttings planted in sand, under a hand-glass, in heat, will strike root readily. The species are rather difficult to keep through the winter, in this country, on account of their being liable to damp off; and in order to prevent this, they should be very sparingly watered in damp weather. *Synonymes*: 1. *Lisianthus cordifolius*. 2. *L. longifolius*. 3. *L. exsertus*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------------|------|
| cordifoliā, 1 | Yellow | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1816 |
| longifoliā, 2 | Yellow | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1793 |
| Swartzii, 3 | Yellow | S. Ev. S. Jamaica | 1793 |

TACHIGIĀĪĀ, Aublet. *Tachigali* is the name of the species in Guiana. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. This plant succeeds best in a light loamy soil; and large cuttings root readily if planted in sand, with a glass over them; they must be placed in heat.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------------|------|
| bijugā | Yellow | S. Ev. T. Brazil | 1822 |
|------------------|--------|------------------|------|

TACŌNĪĀ, Jusseu. From *Tacco*, the name of one of the species in Peru. Linn. 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Passifloraceæ*. Showy plants, with the habit of *Passiflora*, and requiring the same culture as that genus. *Synonyme*: 1. *Passiflora peduncularis*.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------------------|------|
| peduncularis, 1 | | S. Ev. Cl. Peru | 1815 |
| pinnatisipulā | P. rose | 9, S. Ev. Cl. Chile | 1828 |

TÆNIOSUS, ribbon-like.

TÆNĪRĪS, Smarts. From *taina*, a fillet; alluding to the long, narrow frond. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiceæ*. Interesting Ferns, succeeding in sandy loam and peat; and increased by division at

T.

the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pteris angustifolia*. 2. *P. lanceolata*.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| angustifoliā, 1 | Brown | 7, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica | 1816 |
| graminifoliā | Brown | 7, S. Ev. Cr. Trinidad | 1820 |
| lanceolatā, 2 | Brown | 8, S. Ev. Cr. W. Ind. | 1818 |

TAGEĒS, Linn. From the beauty of its flowers, this genus is named after *Tages*, a Tuscan divinity. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A genus of elegant plants when in flower, and, therefore, well deserving a place in every garden. The annual species should be raised on a hotbed in spring, and planted out about the end of May. The herbaceous kinds thrive in any rich, light soil; and may be increased by cuttings or divisions.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|------|
| angustifoliā | Yellow | 8, H. | A. Mexico | 1826 |
| caracasensī | Yellow | 8, H. | A. Caracacæ | 1819 |
| clandestinā | Yellow | 7, H. | A. Mexico | 1823 |
| corymbosā | Yellow | 8, H. | A. Mexico | 1825 |
| luteā | Yellow | 8, H. | A. Mexico | 1825 |
| erectā | Yellow | 7, H. | A. Mexico | 1596 |
| filifoliā | Yellow | 8, H. | A. Mexico | 1826 |
| floridā | Yellow | 8, F. Her. | P. Mexico | 1827 |
| glanduliferā | Yellow | 10, H. | A. Mexico | 1826 |
| glandulifera | Yellow | 9, H. | A. S. Amer. | 1819 |
| lucidā | Yellow | 8, G. Her. | P. S. Amer. | 1798 |
| micranthā | Yellow | 8, H. | A. Mexico | 1822 |
| minutā | Pa. yel. | 8, H. | A. Chile | 1722 |
| patalā | Yellow | 8, H. | A. Mexico | 1573 |
| subvillosā | Yellow | 9, H. | A. Mexico | 1823 |
| tenuifoliā | Yellow | 8, H. | A. Peru | 1797 |

TALIS, the long feathery or hairy terminations of certain fruits.

TALACMĀ, Jusseu. The vernacular name of the South American species. Linn. 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Magnoliaceæ*. The species of *Talauma* are well worth cultivating on account of their beautiful and fragrant flowers. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, suits them well. They may be increased by layers, or by inarching on *Magnolia obovata*, and ripened cuttings will root with difficulty in a pot of sand, under a glass, in heat; but the leaves must not be shortened. *Synonymes*: 1. *Magnolia odoratissima*. 2. *M. pumila*.

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|------------------------|---------|--------------------|------|
| Candollii, 1 | Striped | 4, S. Ev. S. Java | 1827 |
| Plumieri | White | S. Ev. S. Antilles | 1829 |
| pumilā, 2 | Cream | all S. Ev. S. Java | 1786 |

TALĪĒĀ, Martius. Its aboriginal name. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. An ornamental, lofty-growing tree, requiring to be grown in turfy loam and sand; increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Corypha Taliera*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|------|
| bengalensī, 1 | | Palm. E. Ind. | 1823 |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|------|

TALĪNŪM, Adanson. Supposed to be from *thalia*, a green branch; durable verdure. Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacaceæ*. Interesting succulent plants, growing best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and readily increased by cuttings. The biennial species must be raised on a hotbed, and afterwards planted out in a warm, sheltered part of the flower garden. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. patens*. 2. *T. fruticosa*. 3. *Portulaca racemosa*.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|------|
| Andrewsii, 1 | Pink | 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1800 |
| crassifolium | Red | 8, S. Ev. S. | 1800 |
| albiflorum, 2 | White | 7, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1816 |
| cuneifolium | Purple | 7, S. Ev. S. Egypt | 1820 |
| patens | Red | 9, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | 1776 |
| reflexum | Yellow | 9, S. B. S. Amer. | 1800 |
| terrefolium | Pink | 8, G. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1823 |
| triangulārē, 3 | Yellow | 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1739 |

TALĪSĪĀ, Aublet. Derived from *Toutichi*, its name in Guiana. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. This shrub succeeds well in a mixture of turfy loam and peat; and large cuttings, not deprived of any of their leaves, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|------------------|------|
| guianensī | Rose | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1824 |
|---------------------|------|------------------|------|

TALLOW-TREE, see *Stillingia sebifera*.

TAMARIND-TREE, see *Tamarindus*.

TAMARĪNŪS, Linn. *Tamar*, in Arabic, is the name

of the date, and *Indus*, Indian; *Indian-date*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. The species of *Tamarind* thrive in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and are readily increased by seeds, which are annually imported from the East and West Indies; they should be sown on a hotbed, and planted singly into pots, when about three inches high. Cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. The preserved pulp of the tamarind is well known as a delicious confection.

Indica Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. T. India . . . 1633
occidentalis Yelsh. . . 2, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1633

TAMARISK, see *Tamarix*.

TAMARIX, *Linn.* So named on account of the plants growing on the banks of the Tamaris, now Tambo, on the borders of the Pyrenees. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Tamaricaceæ*. This is a genus of very elegant shrubs. The hardy species is well suited for ornamenting shrubberies; it grows well in any soil or situation; and increases freely by cuttings, planted in the open ground, in spring or autumn. *T. orientalis* succeeds well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. The bark of all the species is slightly bitter, astringent, and probably tonic. The manna of Mount Sinai is produced by a variety of *T. gallica*; it consists wholly of pure mucilaginous sugar. *Synonyme*: 1. *T. articulata*.

dioica S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823
gallica Flesh . . . 7, H. De. S. England . .
orientalis, 1 Pink . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .

TAMONÉX, *Aublet*. Tamone is its name in Guiana. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. Ornamental biennials. They should be raised on a hotbed, and, when of sufficient size, planted singly into pots of sandy soil, and treated as other stove biennials. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. verbenacea*, *Ghinia spinosa*. 2. *G. mutica*.

cursu-ârcif, 1 . . . Blue . . . 7, S. B. W. Ind. . 1823
mutica, 2 Blue . . . 7, S. B. Guiana . . 1820

TAMŪS, *Linn.* A name applied by Columella to a plant resembling a vine. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Dioscoreaceæ*. Hardy twining plants, of no interest, succeeding in common garden soil; division of the roots—*T. communis*, *créticæ*.

TANACÉTUM, *Linn.* Said to be altered from *Athanasia*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. The species of *Tanacetum* or *Tansy* are not possessed of much beauty. The hardy kinds succeed in any common soil; and are readily increased by division. The greenhouse species should be grown in a light, rich soil. They increase freely by cuttings. Withering asserts, that if meat be rubbed with the leaves of *tansy*, the flesh-fly will not touch it. *Synonymes*: 1. *Achillea filipendula*. 2. *A. bipinnata*.

angulatum, 1 . . Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1820
erispum Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P.
globuliferum . . Yellow . . 3, H. A. Russia . . 1838
grandiflorum . Yellow . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1820
incanum H. Her. P. Altai . . . 1831
myrsiphyllum, 2 Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1816
purpureum . . Pa. red . . 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . 1818
vulgare Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . .
variegatum . . Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . .

Argentum, *borcaltæ*, *canariensis*, *linifolium*, *orientale*, *sibiricum*, *suffruticosum*, *vestitum*.

TANAECIUM, *Swartz*. From *tanaekes*, long; stems elongated. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. This species is described as an ornamental, lofty-growing tree. For culture and propagation, see *Bigonia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Crescentia pinnata*, *Triplinnaria africana*.

pinnatum, 1 . . . Red . . . S. Ev. T. Mozamb. . 1826

TANGHINIA, *Du Petit Thouars*. From *Tanghin*, the Madagascar name of *T. veneniflua*, the seed of which is the ordeal nut of that Island. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apoynaceæ*. These remarkable plants may be referred to *Tabernemontanz* for culture and propagation. *T. veneniflua* is the celebrated ordeal tree of Madagascar. The fruit is yellow; and incloses a fibrous stone or nut; the kernel inclosed in this stone, or nut, is said by some to be the part used for the ordeal, and to be infused in a liquid of which the accused person is made to drink; others say the infusion is made of the entire fruit. In *Don's Dictionary of Gard. and*

Bot., vol. 4, p. 93, is the following passage relative to this subject:—"The custom of administering *Tanghin* as an ordeal, in Madagascar, has become far more universal during the present reign, than at any former period of the Huwa government. When her present Majesty, in the beginning of 1830, came to the resolution of cleansing her lands from sorcerers, an ordeal was commanded in every town and village; and in Tannanarivoo scarcely any class of the inhabitants escaped. On the 9th of May, 1830, in compliance with the sovereign's mandate, a notable administration of the ordeal took place. The accused persons amounted to about thirty, including some of the highest rank in the kingdom. All the nobility recovered, while the unknown plebeians, who, according to the common jugglery, had been compelled to drink with them, died. The former made the usual triumphant entry into the town, on the 17th, borne in open palanquins, amongst the shouting, dancing, and grimaces of the many thousands of people. In the following month, about an equal number of Malagassy ladies submitted to the same ordeal; but all survived, and, in due course, made a grand entry into town. The *Tanghin* is administered in private, as well as in public. A subject so deeply rooted in the minds of all the Malagassy people, from the sovereign down to the slave, is the belief in witchcraft; and so blindly are they led on by this belief, that a whole nation may be considered as labouring under a spell, as powerful as the fascination which they attribute to the unfortunate sorcerers themselves." *Synonymes*: 1. *Cerbera laurifolia*. 2. *C. lactaria*. 3. *C. Odollam*. 4. *C. Tanghin*.

laurifolia, 1 White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1818
Mangha, 2 White . . . 3, S. Ev. T. Singapore . 1800
Odollam, 3 White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. India . . 1756
veneniflua, 4 . . Pink . . . 5, S. Ev. T. Madagas. . 1826

TANGIER PEA, see *Lathyrus tingitanus*.

TANNA, see *Euphorbia tannensis*.

TANSY, see *Tanacetum*.

TAPERING, becoming gradually narrower.

TAP-ROOT, a root which penetrates deep and perpendicularly into the ground, without dividing.

TARCHONANTHUS, *Linn.* From *tarchon*, the Arabic word for *taragon*, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in light rich soil; and readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass.

camphorata . . . Purple . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1690
ellipticus G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816

TARE, see *Erythra*.

TARGIONIÆ, *Michx*. In honour of John Anthony Targioni, a Florentine botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Hepaticæ*. This species is found growing in broad patches, in wet places—*T. hypophylla*.

TARTAREOUS, consisting of tartar.

TAUSCHERIÆ, *Fischer*. In honour of Ignat. Frederick Tauscher, Professor of Botany at Prague, author of several botanical works. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Crucifera*. Annuals of no beauty. The seed merely requires to be sown in the open border, or on rock-work.

gymnocarpa . . . White . . 6, H. A. Siberia . . 1820
lasiocarpa White . . 6, H. A. Siberia . . 1824

TAVERNIERIÆ, *Decandolle*. In honour of J. B. Tavernier, a traveller in the Levant. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Dicerma*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hedysarum lappaceum*. 2. *H. nummularifolium*.

lappacea, 1 . . . Yellow . . 7, G. Ev. Tr. Arabia . 1820
nummularia, 2 . . Rose . . 6, G. Ev. S. Levant . . 1826

TAXODIUM, *Richard*. From *taxus*, the yew, and *eidos*, like; trees resembling the yew. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Conifera*. Ornamental, lofty-growing trees, well suited for planting singly on lawns. They grow best in a rich moist soil; and are readily increased by seeds, layers, or by cuttings, with the leaves left whole, placed in a vessel of water, where they will root in a few weeks. The *Deciduous Cypress* is universally employed, throughout the United States, for making the best kind of shingles; and in Louisiana it is used for almost every other purpose to which timber is applied. *Synonymes*: 1. *Schubertia capensis*. 2. *S. disticha*. 3. *S. d. pendula*. 4. *T. sinense pendulum*. 5. *T. sinense*.

TAX

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| capensē, 1 . . . | Apetal . . . | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . |
| distichum, 2 . . . | Apetal . . . | 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1640 |
| excelsūm . . . | Apetal . . . | 5, H. De. T. . . |
| eximius, 3 . . . | Apetal . . . | 5, H. De. T. . . |
| pātens . . . | Apetal . . . | 5, H. De. T. . . |
| péndulūm, 4 . . . | Apetal . . . | 5, H. De. T. . . |
| sinensē, 5 . . . | Apetal . . . | 5, H. De. T. . . |

TAXŪS, *Linn.* From *toxon*, a bow; being formerly used in making them; or from *taxis*, arrangement; the leaves are arranged on the branches like the teeth of a comb. Yew is supposed to be from the Celtic word *iw*, signifying verdure; alluding to the yew being an evergreen. *Linn.* 23, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Taxaceae*. Ornamental trees, well adapted for underwood, as they thrive under the shade and drip of other trees; they are also very ornamental when planted to form hedges. They will grow in any moist soil, but succeed best in loams and clays. They are chiefly propagated from seeds, which should be sown as soon as ripe; they may also be increased by cuttings, formed of either one or two years' wood, and planted in a shady border in the beginning of April or end of August. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. fastigiata*, *T. hibernica*, *T. baccata hibernica*.

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|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| baccatā . . . | Apetal . . . | 2, H. Ev. T. Britain . . . |
| erectā . . . | Apetal . . . | H. Ev. T. Seeding . . . |
| fastigiātā, 1 . . . | Apetal . . . | 4, H. Ev. T. Ireland . . . 1780 |
| fructū-litēo . . . | Apetal . . . | 4, H. Ev. T. Ireland . . . |
| procumbēns . . . | Apetal . . . | 2, H. Ev. S. Europe . . . |
| variegatā . . . | Apetal . . . | 2, H. Ev. T. Europe . . . |
| canadēnsis . . . | Apetal . . . | 2, H. Ev. T. Canada . . . 1800 |
| Harringtoniā . . . | Apetal . . . | 5, H. De. T. Penang . . . 1837 |
| Makōyā . . . | Apetal . . . | 5, H. De. T. Japan . . . 1838 |
| nuciferā . . . | Apetal . . . | G. Ev. T. China . . . 1820 |

TEAK WOOD, see *Tectōnā*.

TRASEI, see *Dipacūa*.

TUBED, having protuberances which resemble the teats of animals.

TEA-TREES, see *Thēā*.

TECŌMĀ, *Justicu*. From *Tecomaxochilt*, the Mexican name of the species. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceae*. A genus of very elegant plants, well worth cultivating. *T. radicans* is peculiarly adapted for ornamenting a wall, or front of a house. The other kinds require the same treatment as the species of *Bignonia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Bignonia Pandora*. 2. *B. capensis*. 3. *B. grandiflora chinensis*, *Incarvillea grandiflora*. 4. *B. pentaphylla*. 5. *B. radicans*. 6. *B. stans*. 7. *T. incisa*.

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| austrālīs, 1 . . . | Orange . . . | 6, F. Ev. Cl. N. S. W. . . 1793 |
| capensīs, 2 . . . | Orange . . . | 8, F. Ev. Cl. C. G. H. . . 1823 |
| digitātā . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1818 |
| diversifoliā . . . | Orange . . . | F. De. Cl. N. Holl. . . 1830 |
| grandiflorā, 2 . . . | Orange . . . | 7, G. Ev. Cl. N. S. W. . . 1800 |
| jasminoidēs . . . | Pink . . . | 8, G. Ev. Cl. N. S. W. . . |
| meonanthā . . . | Blush . . . | 4, G. Ev. Cl. N. Holl. . . 1815 |
| mollis . . . | Yellow . . . | G. De. S. Mexico . . . 1824 |
| pentaphyllā, 4 . . . | Orange . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . |
| radicāns, 5 . . . | Orange . . . | 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . 1640 |
| nājōr . . . | Orange . . . | 7, F. De. Cl. N. Amer. . 1640 |
| minōr . . . | Scarlet . . . | 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . 1640 |
| rosefoliā . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. S. Peru . . . |
| sambucifoliā . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1824 |
| sorbifoliā . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . |
| splendidā . . . | Yellow . . . | S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1820 |
| stans, 6 . . . | Yellow . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1730 |
| incisā, 7 . . . | Yellow . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1820 |

TECTŌNĀ, *Linn.* From its name in Malabar, *Tekka*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. This tree thrives well in a mixture of peat and loam, in a strong heat; and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. In its native country, it is much valued for the hardness and durability of its wood; of which some of the largest ships have been built, both at Calcutta and Madras.

grāndis White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1777

TRĒDĪĀ, *Rudolph*. Meaning not explained. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. Pretty plants when in blossom. A rich light soil suits them best; and they are readily increased by cuttings or seeds.

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| incidā . . . | Purple . . . | 4, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1774 |
| pubescēns . . . | Purple . . . | 5, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1816 |

TEESDĀLIĀ, *R. Brown*. In honour of Robert Teesdale, author of a Catalogue of plants growing about Castle Howard. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Pretty little annuals, well adapted for rock-work, where the seeds have only to be sown, and may afterwards be allowed to scatter themselves. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. nudicaulis*. 2. *T. regularis*.

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| iberis, 1 . . . | White . . . | 5, H. A. Britain . . . |
| lepidiūm, 2 . . . | White . . . | 2, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1824 |

TRĒLĒKĪĀ, *Baumgarten*. Not explained. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. This plant succeeds well in common garden soil; and is readily increased by division of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *Bupthalmum cordifolium*.

speciōsā, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1739

TELĒPHŪM, *Linnæus* named this genus after *Telephus*, son of Hercules by Auge, and, according to some, king of Mysia. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ullcebraceae*. A hardy herbaceous plant, not worth cultivating—*T. Imperātt*.

TĒLLĪMĀ, *R. Brown*. An anagram of *Mitella*; separated from it. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragaceae*. A very handsome plant. For culture and propagation, see *Mitella*.

grandiflorā . . . Pink . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1826

TELŌPĒĀ, *R. Brown*. From *Telopas*, seen at a distance; alluding to the great distance from which its crimson-coloured blossoms are discernible in its native country. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*. This magnificent plant is considered to be rather difficult of culture. A light soil, composed of equal parts of sandy loam and heath mould, with a good proportion of sand and gritstone, well incorporated, appears to suit it best. The pot in which it is grown must be well drained; and in watering, care must be taken never to allow the plant to flag, nor yet to over-water it. Though it requires very little water in the winter season, it must have a good supply in the summer months, particularly while growing freely. It should always be kept in a light, airy part of the house. It may be propagated by cuttings, in sand, under a glass; but young plants may be obtained readier, and with greater certainty, by layers; as the plants naturally produce an abundance of suckers, which may be easily laid down into small pots, introduced round the one in which the plant is growing. In summer, the *Warratah* succeeds well in an airy part of the greenhouse, but in winter, it subsists better in a cool, airy part of the stove.

speciosissimā . . . Scarlet . . . 6, G. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . 1789

TEMPLETONĪĀ, *R. Brown*. In honour of Mr. John Templeton, of Orange Grove, near Belfast, an excellent botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Interesting plants, thriving well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and increased by young cuttings, in sand, under a glass.

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| glaciā . . . | Red . . . | 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1818 |
| retusā . . . | Red . . . | 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 |

TENAX, tough, adhesive.

TENDRILS, the curling, twining organs by which some plants lay hold of others.

TENŌRĪĀ, see *BupleŕrĪm*.

TEPHROSĪĀ, *Persoon*. From *tephros*, ash-coloured; in allusion to the colour of the foliage of some of the species. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. The species of *Tephrosia* thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are readily increased by seeds, or by young cuttings planted in sand, under a glass; those of the stove species, in heat. "The leaves and branches of *T. toxicaria*, well pounded, and thrown into a river or pond, very soon affect the water, and cause it to intoxicate the fish, so as to make them float on the surface as if dead; most of the large ones recover after a short time, but the greater part of the small fry perish on those occasions. It has been introduced into Jamaica, and cultivated there on account of its intoxicating qualities."—*Don's Gard. and Bot.*, vol. 2, p. 229. *Synonymes*: 1. *Galega biflora*. 2. *Robinia candida*. 3. *G. caribæa*. 4. *G. grandiflora*. 5. *G. heterophylla*. 6. *G. mucronata*. 7. *G. ochroleuca*. 8. *G. pallens*. 9. *G. piscatoria*. 10. *Indigofera stricta*. 11. *Robinia suberosa*. 12. *Galega virginica*.

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| apollinēā . . . | Blue . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. Egypt . . . 1816 |
| biflorā, 1 . . . | Purple . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. . . 1816 |
| candidā, 2 . . . | Pa. red . . . | S. Ev. S. Bengal . . . 1816 |
| capensīs . . . | Purple . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1825 |
| espitulatā . . . | Red . . . | 7, S. Her. P. Owhyhee . 1823 |
| caribæā, 3 . . . | Red wht. . . | 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1786 |
| chinēnsis . . . | Purple . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1822 |
| colonillā . . . | Purple . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818 |
| fruticosā . . . | Purple . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816 |
| grandiflorā, 4 . . . | Pink . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 |

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| Heyneana . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822 |
| hypargyreá, 5 . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1825 |
| lanccae-folia . . Pa. yel. . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 |
| linearis . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1823 |
| litoralis . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. . . 1824 |
| longifolia . . . Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820 |
| micronatá, 6 . . Pale . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823 |
| ochroleucá, 7 . . Cream . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1799 |
| pállens, 8 . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787 |
| pentaphyllá . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818 |
| obovátá, 9 . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. India . . . 1778 |
| purpuréa . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1768 |
| sericeá . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 |
| strictá, 10 . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 |
| subrotá, 11 . . . Rose . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818 |
| toxicá . . . Pa. red . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1791 |
| villósá . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1779 |
| virginiáná, 12 . . Pink . . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1765 |

TERAMNŪS, *P. Browne*. From *teramnus*, soft; in reference to the pods and leaves of the species being soft. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. For culture and propagation, see *Abrus*.

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| uncinátus . . . Red . . . S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica . . 1822 |
| volubilis . . . Red . . . S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica . . 1824 |

TERBINTHINATE, consisting of turpentine.

TERET, round and long, like a taper.

TERMINATE, three-paired.

TERMINAL, ending, bounding.

TERMINÁLĀ, *Linn.* The leaves are in bunches at the ends of the branches; hence the name, from *terminus*, end. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceae*. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Bucida*. The fruit and bark of several of the species are astringent and tonic. The fruit and galls of *T. Chebula* are highly valued by dyers, creating, when mixed with alum, a durable yellow. The bark and leaves of *T. Catappa* yield a black pigment, with which Indian ink is made. A milky juice is said to flow from *T. angustifolia*, which, when dried, is fragrant, and resembling Benzoin is used as a kind of incense in the churches in the Mauritius. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. Benzoin*. 2. *T. subcordata*. 3. *T. madagascariensis*, *Myrobatanus Fatraea*.

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| angustifolia, 1 . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1692 |
| arbuscula Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1822 |
| Bellerica Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1818 |
| Biticaria Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823 |
| Catappa White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1778 |
| subcordata, 2 . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1816 |
| Chebula White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1796 |
| citrida Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823 |
| disticha Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1824 |
| Fatraea, 3 Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Madagas. . . 1826 |
| gangetica Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 |
| latifolia S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1800 |
| mauritiana Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1824 |
| moleccana Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1804 |
| prosera Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1816 |
| rotundifolia Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1824 |

TERN, in threes, or three in a whorl.

TERNARY, consisting of threes.

TERNATE, applied to a leaf consisting of three leaflets.

TERNSTRŌMĀ, *Mutis*. In honour of Ternström, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, who died at Palicander, in 1745. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaeae*. Interesting plants, succeeding in loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

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| brèvesipes . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1818 |
| peduncularis . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1818 |
| punctata Yelsh. . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1820 |
| venosa White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1824 |

TESSELATED, variegated by squares, chequered.

TESTA, the skin or integument of a seed.

TESTACEOUS, light brown.

TESTUDINÁRĀ, *Salisbury*. From *testudo*, a tortoise; resemblance of the outside roots. *Linn.* 23, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Dioscoreaceae*. Curious and interesting plants, succeeding well in turfy loam and peat. They should be kept dry when not growing. Roots are frequently received from the Cape of Good Hope. The plants being diaceous, there is no chance of obtaining seeds in this country, unless specimens of both sexes should happen to flower at the same time. *Synonyme*: 1. *Tamus elephantipes*.

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| elephantipes, 1 . . Yellow . . 7, G. De. Cl. C. G. H. . . 1774 |
| montana Yellow . . 7, G. De. Cl. C. G. H. . . 1816 |

TEFANUS, lockjaw.

TETRAERĀ, *Linn.* From *tetrax*, four-fold, and *keras*, a horn; the four capsules are recurved like as many horns. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceae*. These handsome climbers are well suited for covering rafters or pillars in stoves. They succeed well in turfy loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Dillenia scandens*.

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| alnifolia Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . . 1793 |
| obovátá 2, S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . . 1822 |
| potatária S. Ev. Cl. Leone . . 1822 |
| volubilis, 1 Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1818 |

TETRACHOTOMOUS, a stem that ramifies in fours.

TETRAIDŪM, *Loureiro*. From *tetradion*, quaternary; parts of flowers and fruit in fours. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Connaraceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Brucea*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Brucea trichotoma*.

trichotómĭm, 1 S. Ev. T. Cochín China 1820

TETRAAGONAL, having four angles.

TETRAGŌNĀ, *Linn.* From *tetra*, four, and *gonia*, an angle; in allusion to the fruit being four-angled. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Tetragoniaceae*. Plants not worth cultivating, except in general collections. *T. expansa* has been used as a substitute for spinach. *T. crystallina*, *decumbens*, *echinátá*, *expansá*, *fruticosa*, *herbácea*, *linearis*, *obovátá*, *spicatá*, *Tetrapteris*.

TETRAGŌLŌRŪS, *Scopoli*. The legumes are furnished with four wings or angles; whence the name, from *tetra*, four, *gonia*, an angle, and *lobos*, a pod. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in common garden soil; and increased by seeds. The perennial kinds are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, and the annual kinds for flower borders. *Synonymes*: 1. *Lotus conjugatus*, *biflorus*. 2. *L. conjugatus*. 3. *L. Tetragonolobus*. 4. *L. stiliuosus*. 5. Yellow . . 7, H. Tr. A. Barbary . . 1818

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| conjugatus, 2 . . . Purple . . 7, H. Tr. A. Montpel. . . 1759 |
| maritimus Yellow . . 8, H. De. Tr. Europe . . 1653 |
| purpureus, 3 Dk. pur. . 7, H. Dr. A. Sicily . . 1769 |
| stiliuosus, 4 Yellow . . 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1693 |

TETRAGŌTHĒCĀ, *Dillwyn*. From *tetragonos*, quadrangular, and *theca*, case; the four-angled grains. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An interesting plant, growing well in any rich, light soil; and increased by divisions or seeds.

helianthoides . . . Yellow . . 8, H. Her. P. Virgin. . . 1726

TETRAGYNOUS, having four styles.

TETRAMĒRĪUM, see *Cifféa*.

TETRAMĒRĪUM, see *Favárméa*.

TETRANDRŪS, having four stamens.

TETRANTHĒRĀ, *Jacquin*. From *tetra*, four, and *anther*, an anther. *Linn.* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lauraceae*. Ornamental plants, requiring to be grown in a mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand, and ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *Litsea citrifolia*. 2. *L. Cervantesii*. 3. *L. glaucescens*. 4. *L. chinensis*. 5. *T. involucreta*. 6. *L. zeylanica*.

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| apétalá, 1 Grn. yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 |
| Cervantesii, 2 S. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1823 |
| dealbatá Yel. grn. . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825 |
| ferruginéa 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 |
| glaucescens, 3 . . . Yel. grn. . . 5, S. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1825 |
| laurifolia, 4 Green . . . 5, S. Ev. S. China . . 1822 |
| sebíferá, 5 Yel. grn. . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 |
| trinervis, 6 Yel. grn. . . 5, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . 1821 |

TETRANTHŪS, *Swariz*. From *tetra*, four, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A pretty plant, thriving in sandy loam; and readily increased by division.

litoralis White . . . 8, S. Ev. Cr. W. Ind. . . 1820

TETRAPELŪS, *Wallich*. Not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is an interesting and highly fragrant species. For culture and propagation, see *Celogync*.

fragrans White . . . S. Epl. E. Ind. . . 1836

TETRAPELALOUS, having four petals.

TETRAPĒLĪS, *Hedwig*. From *tetra*, four; in allusion to the teeth of the peristome being in fours. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musci*. Broad tufts, found on dry banks. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. ovata*, *Grimmia Browniana*—*T. Browniáná* & *pellucidá*.

TETRAPŌGŌN, *Desfontaines*. From *tetra*, four, and

pogon, a beard. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2. Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*.
A curious hardy annual species, of common culture.
villosa *Apetal.* 7, *Grass*. *Barbary* . . . 1818

ΤΕΤΡΑΦΩΛ, Turc. From *tetra*, four, and *poma*, a cover; capsule four-valved. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. We are not acquainted with this plant, but we presume it is of little value—*T. barbarea-folium*.

ΤΕΤΡΑΠΤΕΡΙΣ, Cavanilles. From *tetra*, four, and *pteron*, a wing; the carpels are each four-winged. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. Interesting plants, seldom seen in blossom. For culture and propagation, see *Malpighia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Triopteris buxifolia*. 2. *T. citrifolia*.

buxifolia, 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. St. Domin. 1822
citrifolia, 2 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Cayenne . 1818

TETRAQUETROS, having four angles or sides.

TETRASPALMOS, having four sepals.

ΤΕΤΡΑΤΗΚΑ, Smith. From *tetra*, four, and *theka*, a cell; alluding to the anthers being four-celled. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Trenandraceæ*. A genus of very pretty under-shrubs, rather difficult to cultivate. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, in equal parts, seems to suit them best; and cuttings of the young wood root in sand, under a glass.

ericifolia Rose . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
glaucescens . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1822
juncata Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803
pilosa Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1823
rubioides . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1825
thymifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824

ΤΕΥΣΣΙΝ, Linn. Named after *Teucez*, son of Scamander, and father-in-law of Dardanus, king of Troy. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. Interesting plants, of very easy culture. The perennial herbaceous kinds succeed well in common garden soil; and are readily increased by division and by seeds. Most of the shrubby kinds require the protection of a frame or greenhouse in winter; they are easily increased by young cuttings. The seeds of the annual species only require to be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymes*: 1. *Scutellaria cretica*. 2. *T. orchideum*. 3. *T. latifolium*. 4. *T. supinum*. 5. *T. capitatum*, *flavum*. 6. *T. aureum*. 7. *T. pseudo-hyssopus*.

abutiloides . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. Madeira . 1777
angustissimum . Purple . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . 1818
Arduini, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Candia . 1823
asiaticum . . . Pink . . . 8, F. Ev. S. . . 1777
batoniacum . . Lilac . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Madeira . 1775
bicolor, 2 . . . Yel. red . . 7, F. Her. P. Chile . . 1826
Botrys Red . . . 8, H. A. S. Eur. . 1638
brevifolium . . Pink . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Crete . . 1824
campanulatum . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . 1728
canadense . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1768
canum Purple . . . F. Ev. S. Armenia . 1836
Chamaedrys . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. England . . .
creticum . . . Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. Crete . . . 1824
cubense . . . Purple . 5, S. R. Cuba . . . 1733
flavum, 3 . . . Yellow . 8, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1640
frutescens . . Violet . 8, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1648
gnaphaloides . Purple . 8, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1816
heterophyllum . Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. Madeira . 1759
hyrcanicum . . Purple . 9, H. Her. P. Persia . 1763
infatum . . . Red . . . 9, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 178
levisgatum . . . G. Her. P. . . 1832
Laxmanni . . . Varieg. . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1800
lucidum . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1730
lusitanicum . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. Portugal . 1822
Marm Pa. pur. . 8, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1640
massiliense . . Purple . . . H. Her. P. France . 1731
montanum, 4 . . White . . . F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1710
multiflorum . . Li. red . . 8, H. Her. P. Spain . 1731
missillanum . Purple . 7, F. Her. P. Spain . 1752
orientale . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Levant . 1752
Polium Pale . . . 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1562
angustifolium, 5 . Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . 1731
flavescens, 6 . . Yellow . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1731
vulgare, 7 . . . White . . . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1820
Pseudo-Chamaepitys Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1820
Pseudo-Scorodonia Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. N. Africa . 1818
pinellum . . . Purple . . . F. Ev. S. Spain . 1816
pycnophyllum . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . 1816
pyrenaicum . . Pa. wht. 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . 1731
regium . . . Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . 1699
resupinatum . . Pa. yel. . 7, H. A. Barbary . 1801
saxatile . . . Pa. yel. . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Valcutia . 1820
scordoides . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. England . . .
Scordium . . . Purple . 7, H. Aq. P. England . . .
Scorodonia . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
spinosum . . . White . . . 5, H. A. Spain . . 1648
subspinosum . . Purple . . . F. Ev. S. Minorca . 1816

thymifolium . . . Reddish . 8, H. Ev. S. Spain . . 1816
trifidum Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1791
virginicum . . . Blue . . . H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1768

THALAMUS, that part of the flower which rises from below the ovary, and sometimes supports the outer envelopes as well as the stamens in all the *Thalamifloræ*.

ΘΑΛΙΑ, Linn. In honour of J. Thalius, a German physician, died in 1588. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marantaceæ*. Interesting plants, thriving well in a rich, light soil; and increased by division. *T. dealbata* will withstand the severity of our winters, if planted about two feet beneath the surface of the water.

dealbata Blue . . . 7, F. Aq. P. S. Carolina 1791
geniculata . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1823

THALICTRUM, Linn. From *thallo*, to grow green; in allusion to the bright colour of the young shoots. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. The greater part of the species are hardy herbaceous plants, adapted for the back of flower borders; any light soil suits them, and they are readily increased by division. *Synonymes*: 1. *Anemone thalictroides*. 2. *T. rugosum*. 3. *T. minus*. 4. *T. corniculatum*. 5. *T. revolutum*. 6. *T. ambiguum*. 7. *T. vaginatum*. 8. *T. styloideum*. 9. *T. speciosum*. 10. *T. diffusum*. 11. *T. acuminatum*. 12. *T. discolor*. 13. *T. minus*.

acutilobum . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1820
alpinum Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . 1832
anemonoides, 1 . . . 4, H. Tw. P. N. Amer. . 1768
floræ pleno . . . 4, H. Tw. P. N. Amer. . 1768
angustifolium . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . 1793
appendiculatum . . . H. Her. P. Russia . . 1832
aquilegifolium . . Li. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1731
atropurpureum Dk. pur. 6, H. Her. P. Austria . 1731
formosum . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1800
calabricum . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Sicily . . 1800
carolinianum, 2 . White . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1818
Chelidonium . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . 1823
cinereum . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1810
clavatum . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1720
collinum, 3 . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1800
concinnum Wht. grn. 6, H. Her. P. . . .
contortum . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1796
Cornut, 4 . . . Wht. yel. 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1806
revolutum, 5 . . Lgt. yel. 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1806
crenatum . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1800
cygnapifolium . . Pur. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1823
dioicum Li. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759
divaricatum . . . Yelsh. . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1819
divergens . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1819
elatum Li. yel. . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1794
ambiguum, 6 . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1819
esalatum H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1832
flavum Orange . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
vaginatum, 7 . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1810
flexuosum . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . 1820
fœtidum, 8 . . . Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. France . 1640
foliolosum . . . Pur. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . 1819
galioides . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Alsace . . 1816
glaucescens . . Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Russia . . 1818
glacium, 9 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1798
laserpitifolium . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1810
lucidum, 10 . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1739
majus Grn. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. England . . .
medium, 11 . . Grn. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1789
mexicanum . . Green . . 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1826
microcarpon . . . H. Her. P. Russia . . 1832
minus Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
nigriflorum . . . Grn. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1798
nutans, 12 . . . Grn. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1819
oligopetrum . . . Pur. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1820
petaloidesum . . Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Dauria . . 1799
polygamum . . Wht. pur. 6, H. Her. P. Pennsylv. . 1818
pulegiens . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1819
purpurascens . . Li. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1699
ranunculiform . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1606
repens H. Her. P. Russia . . 1832
rosmarinifolium . Pur. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1816
rugosum Wht. yel. 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1774
discolor, 13 . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1810
saxatile, 14 . . . Wht. red. 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1819
Schweiggr . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. . . .
sibiricum . . . Li. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1775
simplex Li. yel. . 5, H. Her. P. Sweden . 1778
squarrosum . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1806
stipulacæum . . Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1820
trigynum . . . Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Dahuria . 1818
tuberosum . . . White . 6, H. Tw. P. Spain . . 1713

THALUS, that part which bears the fructification in *Lichens*.

THAMNIDIFUM, Link. From *thamnos*, a twig; the appearance of the plant when under the microscope.

Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A minute plant, found on putrid substances—*T. elegans*.

THAMNOCHEIRIS, *Bergius*. From *thamos*, a shrub, and *cheiros*, grass; habit of the plant. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Restiaceae*. This species succeeds well in sandy peat; and is readily increased by division. *Synonymes*: 1. *Restio dichotomus*.

dichotomus, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1817

THAPSIA, *Tournefort*. So named from the first species being discovered in the Isle of Thapsus. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. These plants will grow in any common soil. They can only be increased by seeds, which should be sown in autumn, as soon as ripe. *Synonymes*: 1. *Laserpitium gumiferum*. 2. *L. thapsoides*.

asclepiifolium . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . .
fœtida . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1596
gargaliœ . . . Ll. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1683
gumifera, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1810
Laserpitii, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1826
Silphium 7, H. Her. P. Africa . . . 1824
villosa . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1710

THAPSIS, *Nuttall*. From the Isle of Thapsus, which gave the name to the *Thapsia* of the ancients; in allusion to its affinity with that genus. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. These plants will grow in any common soil, and are readily increased by divisions or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ligusticum acatium*. 2. *Thapsia trifoliata*.

actœifolium, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1810
barboides, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Philad. . . 1700

THEA, *Linn.* Derived from *Tea*, the Chinese name for tea. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceae*. For the culture and propagation of these valuable plants, see *Camellia*. They only require to be protected from severe frost. All the different kinds of tea imported into this country from China, are the produce of *T. viridis*, the differences depending entirely upon soil and climate, and the different ages at which their leaves are gathered, and the modes of drying. Tea is said to be the best of all medicines, moderately and properly taken; it is gently astringent; it strengthens the stomach and bowels; and is efficacious against indigestions. It refreshes the spirits in heaviness and sleepiness, and appears to counteract the effects of inebriating liquors. The immoderate use of it is very prejudicial. From Dr. Smith's experiments, it appears that green tea has the power of destroying the sensibility of the nerves and the irritability of the muscles. For a very valuable account of this plant see *Royle's Illustrations of the Himalayan Mountains*, p. 107. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. chinensis* Bohea. 2. *T. chinensis viridis*.

Bohea, 1 . . . White . . . 10, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1768
latifolia . . . White . . . all G. Ev. S. China . . . 1825
viridis, 2 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1768

THECÆ, the cases that contain the sporules of cryptogamic plants.

THECAFORÆ, an elongated receptacle, which bears one ovary only, but not the petals, nor stamens.

THEBAN TEA, see *Rhâmnia Thezânus*.

THELEBOLUS, *Tode*. From *thele*, a nipple, and *boleo*, to eject. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This species is found on cow-dung, after rain, in June and July—*T. stercoræus*.

THELEPHORA, *Ehrhart*. From *thele*, a nipple, and *phorô*, to bear; in allusion to the papillose surface of all the species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. The species of *Thelephora* are common upon old roots and branches of trees. *Synonymes*: 1. *Himantia candida*. 2. *Auricularia nicotiana*—*T. acerinâ*, *Avellânæ*, *biennis*, *byssotides*, *cilicæ*, *carbonariâ*, *caryophyllæ*, *cineræ*, *comedæna*, *corticum*, *corlyæ*, *domestica*, *elegans*, *epidermæ*, *fraxinæ*, *fuscâ*, *gigantâ*, *granulosâ*, *hepaticâ*, *hirsutâ*, *incarnatâ*, *incrâstans*, *intybacæ*, *laciniatâ*, *lactæ* 1, *lactescens*, *Latro-cervæ*, *lividâ*, *miniâtâ*, *nudâ*, *ochracæ*, *ochroleucâ*, *Padi*, *pannosâ*, *purpuræ*, *puteânâ*, *querctinâ*, *radiatâ*, *R. rimosâ*, *rosæ*, *rubiginosâ*, *Sambucis*, *sanguinolentâ*, *simûns*, *spadicæ*, *tabacinâ* 2, *terrestri*, *Tiliæ*, *viscosâ*.

THELOTREMÆ, *Acharius*. From *thele*, a nipple, and *trema*, orifice; the protuberances of the thallus are perforated. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. These plants are found on the bark of trees—*T. exanthematicum*, *Hutchinsoniæ*, *hymeniûm*, *lepidinûm*, *melanœum*, *variclaroides*, *V. agelidæm*.

THELYGONUM, from *thelys*, woman, and *gonu*, a knee; supposed resemblance in the joints. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceae*. Common garden soil suits this species; seeds—*T. cynocrâmbè*.

THELYMITRÆ, *Forster*, who named the genus, is said to have derived it from *thelis*, a woman, and *mitra*, a cap. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is a tuberous-rooted genus requiring precisely the same treatment as *Disa*.

angustifolia . . . Blue . . . 4, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1825
carmæ . . . Flesh . . . 5, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1820
Forsteri 5, G. Ter. N. Zeal. . . 1824
ixioides . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1810
longifolia 5, G. Ter. V. D. L. . . 1824
mediâ . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1820
pauciflorâ . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1820
venosâ . . . Blue . . . 4, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1826

THENARDIÆ, *Kunth* named this genus in honour of his friend, L. J. Thenard, a Frenchman, who has written on the chemical physiology of plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. An interesting plant. For culture and propagation, see *Echites*.

floribundâ . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . . 1823

THEOBROMA, *Linn.* From *theo*, god, and *broma*, food; celestial food. *Linn.* 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. The species of *Theobroma* or Chocolate-nut grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. Seeds do not retain their vegetative power for a great length of time. The seeds of *T. Cacao* furnish the chocolate of the shops. The seeds are very nourishing and agreeable to most people, and are, therefore, kept in the majority of the houses in America as a necessary part of the provisions of the family.

bicolor . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. T. N. Gran. . . 1820
Cacô . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1739
guianensis . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1803

THEOPHRASTIÆ, *Linn.* Named after *Theophrastus*, the father of natural history. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceae*. A small, handsome tree, with a tuft of long, evergreen branches at the top of its simple stem, something like a palm-tree. It is well worth cultivating, on account of its long, holly-like leaves. A mixture of peat, loam, and sand, suits it best; and cuttings, with the leaves entire, root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. Bread is said to be prepared from the pounded seeds of this tree in St. Domingo, where it is called *Le Petit Coco*.

Jussieui . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. St. Domingo 1818

THERMOPSIS, *R. Brown*. From *thermos*, a lupine, and *opsis*, resemblance; because of the resemblance of the species to lupines. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. The species of *Thermopsis* are very elegant, but rather difficult to preserve. They succeed best in a light, rich soil; and the safest way of increasing them is by seed; for when the plants are separated at the roots they are very liable to suffer. *Synonymes*: 1. *Podalyria alpina*, *Sophora alpina*. 2. *S. fabacea*, *T. rhombifolia*. 3. *T. Lupinoides*, *P. lupinoides*.

corgonensis, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Altaia . . . 1820
fabacæ, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1811
lanceolatâ, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1779

THESICUM, *Linn.* From *thes*, a labouring servant; mean appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Santalaceae*. The herbaceous species grow best when planted in a chalky soil, and are increased by division or seeds. *T. amplexicaule* succeeds well in loam and peat, and is readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *T. humifusum*.

alpinum, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1814
amplexicaulis . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787
ebrectatum . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1814
intermedium . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1818
linophyllum . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. England . . .
montanum . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1817

TREPESIÛM, *Correa de Serra*. Within the tropics *T. populnea* is usually planted about churches; whence the name from *thespesios*, divine. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. Ornamental trees, succeeding well in sandy loam; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hibiscus populneus*.

grandiflora . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. T. Pt. Rico . . . 1827
populnea, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1770
gudalupensis S. Ev. T. Guad. . .

THIBAUDIA, Pavon. In honour of Thiebaut de Bernéud, secretary of the Linnæan Society of Paris, and a botanical writer. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vaccinaceæ*. This is a genus of extremely elegant plants, well deserving the gardener's care. They grow freely in a mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root readily in sand or soil, either with or without a glass over them. *Synonymes: 1. Agapetes setigera. 2. A. variegata.*

macrophylla . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1827
setigera, 1. . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. Khooosea . . 1837
vaccinæa S. Ev. S. Khooosea . . 1837
variegata, 2. . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. Khooosea . . 1837

THISTLE, see Cærdiūs.
THLÄSPĪ, Dillenius. From *thlao*, to compress; the seed-vessels are compressed. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Not worth cultivating; increased by seed—*T. alliæcæm, alpestræ, arvënsæ, ceratocærpum, collinæm, latifoliūm, montanūm, perfoliatūm, umbellatūm.*

THOMASIA, Gay. In memory of Peter and Abraham Thomas, collectors of Swiss plants in the time of Haëler. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiæcæ*. A genus of very elegant plants, well worth cultivating in every collection. They thrive well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes: 1. Lasiopetalum purpureum. 2. L. triphyllum.*

dumosa White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826
foliosa Apetal . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823
purpuræa, 1. . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803
quercifolia . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803
solanæcæ White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803
triphylia, 2. . . . Apetal . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824

THORN APPLE, see Datŕid.
THOROUGH WAX, see Buplæstrum rotundifoliūm.

THOUINIA, Poiteau. In honour of André Thouin, a distinguished professor of Agriculture in the Jardin des Plantes of Paris; died in 1820. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindæcæ*. This shrub grows well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

pinuata White . . . S. Ev. S. N. Spain . . 1823

THREADS, long hairs like threads.
THRIFT, see Ståttic.

THRINAX, Linn. From *thrinax*, a fan; form of the leaves. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmæcæ*. This species succeeds in turfy loam, and is increased by seeds.

parviflora Wht. gn. . . Palm. Jamaica . . . 1778

THRINCIA, Roth. From *thrigkos*, battlement; the seed crown of the marginal florets. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Uninteresting plants, succeeding in common garden soil; and increased by seeds. *Synonymes: 1. Hyoseris hispida. 2. Apargia tuberosa, Leontodon tuberosus, Thrinicia pruinosa—T. hirta, hispida, marocæna 1, tuberosa 2.*

THROAT, the orifice of a flower.
THROATWORT, see Campånulå Cervicæriå.
THROATWORT, see Campånulå Trachellam.
THROATWORT, see Trachellum.

THRAYLLIS, Linn. A name given by the Greeks to *Verbascum*, which is derived from *thrauo*, to break; however, the present plant has nothing to do with the plant of the Greeks, except in having yellow flowers. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiæcæ*. This plant succeeds in a mixture of loam and peat; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

brachystachys . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. Cl. Rio Jan. . . 1823

THRIDIA, Linn. From *thyon*, a sacrifice; the resin of the Eastern variety is used instead of incense at sacrifices. Why it is called *Arbor Vitæ* is not known, unless it be on account of the supposed medicinal qualities of its berries. In the East, the cypress is called the tree of life; and its berries are considered a cure for all diseases. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Coniferae*. In Britain the species of *Arbor Vitæ* can only be considered as ornamental, low shrubs or trees, well deserving of being cultivated, especially *T. pendula*; which, on account of its very graceful, long, slender, pendulous shoots, ought to be in every collection. The American and European kinds succeed well in any soil or situation, but prefer low, sheltered, and swampy places. The

more tender species, natives of China, require, when young, the protection of the greenhouse. They are all readily increased by seeds, either imported from the places of their natural growth, or gathered from the trees in this country; some of the rarer kinds, as *T. pendula*, are propagated by cuttings. *Synonymes: 1. T. pyramidalis. 2. T. tatarica.*

articulata Apetal . . . 3, F. Ev. T. Barbary . . 1815
australis Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. S. Eur. . . 1820
cupressoides . . . Apetal . . . G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1799
neplanæa Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Nepal . . 1824
occidentalis . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . 1596
variegata Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T.
orientalis Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. China . . . 1752
stricta, 1. Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Italy . . . 1824
tatarica, 2. Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Tartary . . 1820
pendula Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Tartary . . 1828
picata Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Nootka S. . . 1796

THUNBERGIA, Linn. In honour of Charles P. Thunberg, F.R.S., a celebrated traveller and botanist. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthæcæ*. A genus of extremely pretty plants when in blossom. They succeed best in a mixture of sandy loam and leaf mould, and are readily increased by cuttings or seeds.

alba Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1823
alba White . . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Madagasc. . . 1823
angulata 6, S. Ev. Cl. Madagasc. . . 1823
aurantiæcæ . . . Orange . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.
capensis Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Nepal . . . 1824
coenæa Scarlet . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Trinidad . . 1823
cordata White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1820
fragrans White . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1796
grandiflora . . . Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1820
Havtayneana . . . Scarlet . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Nepal . . . 1826

THYMRA, Linn. *Thymbra* is the Greek name of a sweet-scented herb. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. This plant is well adapted for rock-work, or growing in pots among alpine plants. A gravelly soil suits it best, and it is readily increased by young cuttings or seeds. *Synonyme: 1. T. verticillata.*

spicata, 1. Pa. pur. . . 6, F. Ev. J. Levant . . . 1699

THYMUS, see Thymus.

THYMUS, Linn. From *thumos*, courage, strength, the smell of thyme being reviving; or from *thuo*, to perfume, being formerly used for incense in the temples. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. Well known under shrubs or herbs, preferring an exposed situation, and a dry, light, sandy soil. They are of very easy culture, and may be increased with facility either by divisions, slips, cuttings, or by seeds sown in March or April. Some of the rarer species may be grown in pots among alpine plants, and protected in winter. The different purposes to which Thyme is applied are so well known, as not to require any notice here. *Synonymes: 1. T. acicularis, odoratisimus, Zygis. 2. T. creticus, marionis, Satureia capitata. 3. Thymbra ciliata. 4. Thymus Marshallianus. 5. T. exserens. 6. T. citriodorus. 7. T. lanuginosus. 8. T. montanus, nummularius. 9. T. collinus.*

angustifolius, 1. Purple . . . 8, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1771
asoricus Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Azores . . . 1820
asuræus Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1830
capitatus, 2. . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1596
cephalotes . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Portugal . . 1759
ciliatus, 3. . . . Violet . . . 7, F. Ev. S. N. Afric. . . 1824
corsicus Lilac su. . . H. Her. P. Corsica . . . 1831
croaticus Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Hungary . . 1802
elongatus Purple . . . 8, H. Ev. S.
eribætifolius . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1806
fruticulosus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Sicily . . . 1822
glabratus Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1823
hirsutus Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1821
lanceolatus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. N. Afric. . . 1823
pannonicus, 4. . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Crimea . . . 1817
Piperella Purple . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1810
Serpyllum, 5. . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain
albus White . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain
citratus, 6. . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain
longifolius, 7. . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Hungary . . 1806
montanus, 8. . . . Striped . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Sicily
variegatus Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain
vulgaris, 9. . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Tauria . . . 1820
spicatus Purple aut. . F. Ev. S. Pyren. . . 1832
vulgaris Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1548
latifolius Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S.
variegatus Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain

THYMUS, see Ziziphora.
THYMUS, see Satureia.

THRASE, a kind of dense panicle.

THYANOTŪS, *R. Brown*. The three inner sepals are fringed; whence the name, from *thyano*, fringed. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. A genus of very elegant plants when in flower. They succeed well in sandy loam, and are readily increased by offsets.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------------------------|------|
| elatiŕ | Purple | 8, G. Tu. Per. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| intactiŕ | Purple | 7, G. Her. P. Swan R. | 1836 |
| isantheriŕ | Purple | 8, G. Tu. P. N. S. W. | 1822 |
| junceŕ | Purple | 8, G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1804 |
| prolifera | Purple | 8, G. Her. P. N. S. W. | 1822 |
| teuŕ | Lilac | 5, F. Her. P. Swan R. | 1836 |
| tuberŕ | Purple | 6, G. Tu. P. N. Holl. | 1825 |

THYSSELĪŪM, see *SeltĪm*.

TIARELLĀ, *Linn.* From *tiara*, a Persian diadem; on account of the shape of the capsules. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragææ*. The species of *Tiarella* are well fitted for rock-work, or the front of flower borders; they are increased by division of the root.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| colŕ | White | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1827 |
| cordifŕ | White | 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1731 |
| Menŕ | White | 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| polypŕ | White | 4, H. Her. P. Nepal | 1820 |

TIARIDĪŪM, *Lehmann*. From *tiara*, a Persian diadem, and *eidos*, like; form of the capsule. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiacææ*. Half-hardy annuals, of common culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Heliotropium indicum*.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------|------------------|------|
| Indicum, 1 | Blue | 6, H. A. W. Ind. | 1820 |
| velutinŕ | Blue | 6, H. A. W. Ind. | 1820 |

TICK SEED, see *Corispermum*.

TIGER FLOWER, see *Tigridiā*.

TIGRIDĪĀ, *Jussieu*. From *Tigris*, a tiger, and *eidos*, like; in reference to the spotted flowers. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridicææ*. Splendid bulbs when in blossom. They thrive in a rich, light soil in the open border, but must be taken up when the flowers have withered or the frost will injure them. They should be kept in a dry place, free from frost, until the spring, when they may again be planted out; increased by offsets or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ferraria Tigridia, pavonia*.

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------|------|
| conchifŕ | Dk. yel. | 6, H. Bl. P. Mexico | 1823 |
| pavŕ | Or. red | 6, H. Bl. P. Mexico | 1796 |
| leŕ | Or. red | 6, H. Bl. P. Mexico | 1823 |

TILE ROOT, see *Geisorhizā*.

TĪLĀ, *Linn.* The etymology of this word is entirely unknown; in Dutch it is called *Linden*, in Anglo-Saxon *Lind*, and in English *Lime-tree*. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliacææ*. Ornamental, lofty-growing trees, well suited for avenues and parks. They thrive well in any soil, and are increased by layers or seeds; if by layers, the tree must be cut down close to the ground, and from its roots a great number of shoots are produced, in the following year; these will be strong enough to lay down the following autumn. Trees raised from seed are far preferable to those raised from layers. The Russian bass-mats are made from the inner bark of the lime-tree; while the wood, from its being light and white, is much used by the carver, and musical instrument-maker. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. argentea*. 2. *T. glabra, canadensis*. 3. *T. heterophylla*. 4. *T. laxiflora*. 5. *T. pubescens*. 6. *T. pub. leptophylla*. 7. *T. intermedia*. 8. *T. platyphylla laciniata*. 9. *T. microphylla*. 10. *T. platyphylla*. 11. *T. rubra*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| ŕ | Yel. grn. | 7, H. De. T. Hungary | 1767 |
| americā | Yel. grn. | 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1752 |
| heterophyllā, 3 | Yel. grn. | 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| laxiflŕ | White | 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| pubescens, 5 | Yel. grn. | 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1726 |
| pub. leptophyllā, 6 | Yellow | 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1726 |
| europŕ | Yel. grn. | 7, H. De. T. Britain | 1726 |
| aurŕ | Yel. grn. | 8, H. De. T. Britain | 1726 |
| dasystylā | Yel. grn. | 7, H. De. T. Tauria | 1726 |
| laciniatā, 8 | Yel. grn. | 8, H. De. T. Britain | 1726 |
| microphyllā, 9 | Yel. grn. | 7, H. De. T. Britain | 1726 |
| platyphyllā, 10 | Yel. grn. | 8, H. De. T. Britain | 1726 |
| platyph. aurŕ | Yel. grn. | 8, H. De. T. Britain | 1726 |
| rubrā, 11 | Yel. grn. | 8, H. De. T. Britain | 1726 |

TILACŕĀ, *Colebrook*. *Tiliakora* is its name in Bengal. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Menispermææ*. This species succeeds well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Menispermum polycarpon*.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|------|
| racemŕ | Yellow | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1820 |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|------|

TILLĒĀ, *Linn.* In honour of M. A. Tilli, an Italian botanist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Crassulacææ*. The seeds of these plants have only to be sown in the open ground.

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------|------------------|------|
| aquaticā | Pur. red | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| muscosā | Purple | 7, H. A. England | 1816 |

TILLĀNDĪĀ, *Linn.* In honour of Elias Tillands, professor of Physic at Abo. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliacææ*. These interesting plants being epiphytal, will succeed well in baskets filled with moss, cut small, and mingled with broken pots; or they may be fastened to pieces of wood, with moss round their roots, and supplied regularly with water. The larger growing species may be treated like the *Pitcairnia* and *Bromelia*. Increased by suckers, or by seeds.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|------|
| aeacŕ | White | 8, Epiphy. R. Jan. | 1826 |
| aloifŕ | Pink | 11, Epiphy. Trinidad | 1824 |
| angustifŕ | Blue | 4, Epiphy. W. Ind. | 1829 |
| anceps | Blue | 8, Epiphy. W. Ind. | 1822 |
| Barrami | Blue | 4, Epiphy. Carolina | 1825 |
| bracteatā | Blue | 8, Epiphy. W. Ind. | 1824 |
| bulbosā | Blue | 11, Epiphy. Trinidad | 1823 |
| canescent | Blue | 6, Epiphy. W. Ind. | 1824 |
| coarctatā | Blue | 6, Epiphy. Chile | 1823 |
| compressā | Blue | 6, Epiphy. Chile | 1823 |
| fasciculatā | Blue | 6, Epiphy. W. Ind. | 1820 |
| flexuosā | Blue | 6, Epiphy. W. Ind. | 1790 |
| pallidā | Yellow | 6, Epiphy. W. Ind. | 1815 |
| gracŕ | Blue | 6, Epiphy. Chile | 1823 |
| nitidā | Blue | 10, Epiphy. Jamaica | 1823 |
| nŕ | Blue | 8, Epiphy. Jamaica | 1793 |
| obscurā | Blue | 7, Epiphy. S. Amer. | 1820 |
| paniculatā | Blue | 6, Epiphy. W. Ind. | 1820 |
| polystachyā | Blue | 6, Epiphy. S. Amer. | 1825 |
| psittacŕ | Scarlet | 7, Epiphy. Rio Jan. | 1826 |
| pŕ | Pink | 10, Epiphy. Trinidad | 1823 |
| ramosā | Blue | 6, Epiphy. Chile | 1823 |
| recurvatā | Purple | 7, Epiphy. Jamaica | 1793 |
| rigidā | Pink | 6, Epiphy. Chile | 1823 |
| rosā | Pink | 6, Epiphy. Brazil | 1823 |
| serratā | Yellow | 6, Epiphy. Jamaica | 1793 |
| setaceā | Blue | 6, Epiphy. W. Ind. | 1824 |
| strictā | Blue | 9, Epiphy. Brazil | 1810 |
| tenuifŕ | Blue | 6, Epiphy. W. Ind. | 1825 |
| usneoides | Purple | 7, Epiphy. S. Amer. | 1823 |
| utriculatā | Pur. yel. | 6, Epiphy. S. Amer. | 1793 |
| xiphoides | White | 7, Epiphy. B. Ayres | 1810 |

TIMMIĀ, *Hedwig*. In honour of J. C. Timm, a German botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musci*. This plant is found in broad patches, in moist sandy plains—*T. megapolitana*.

TISSUE is the elementary organization of a plant; it consists of a delicate transparent membrane formed into cells, tubes, vessels, &c.

TITRŕŕĀ, *Desfontaines*. From *Tithonus*, the favourite of Aurora; the flower is *couleur d'aurore*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositææ*. This plant succeeds well in light rich soil, and is readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|----------------------|------|
| tagetifŕ | Orange | 8, T. Ev. S. V. Cruz | 1818 |
|--------------------|--------|----------------------|------|

TITMĀNNĪĀ, see *VandellĪā*.

TOAD FLAX, see *LindrĪā*.

TOBACCO, see *NicotĪānā*.

TOCŕĀ, *Aubl.* *Tocco* is the name of *T. guianensis* in Guiana. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomacææ*. The species of *Tocco* are remarkable for bearing bladders on their petioles. For culture and propagation, see *Melastoma*. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. Aubletii, Melastoma physiphora*. 2. *M. lanata*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------|------|
| guianensis, 1 | Pa. red | 8, S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1826 |
| lanatā, 2 | White | 8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad | 1817 |

TOCŕĒĀ, *Aubl.* *Tocoyena* is its name in Guiana. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacææ*. This species succeeds well in sandy peat, mixed with a little loam; it is increased by cuttings of the young wood, in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Meriania speciosa*.

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|------------------|------|
| longifŕ | Yellow | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1826 |
|-------------------|--------|------------------|------|

TODDĀLĪĀ, *Jussieu*. From *Kaka-Todduli*, the name of *T. aculeata* in Malabar. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Xanthoxylacææ*. Interesting shrubs, succeeding best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings planted in sand will root readily, if placed under a glass, in heat. The bark of the root of *T. aculeata* is said to be employed as a cure for the remittent fevers caught in the jungles of the Indian hills. *Synonymes*: 1. *Scopolia aculeata, Paulinia asiatica*. 2. *Rubentia angustifolia*.

| TOD | TOR | TOR | TRA |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| aculeatâ, 1. White S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1790 | | | |
| angustifoliâ, 2 White S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1824 | | | |
| TODDËLÏ, see <i>Vepria</i> . | | | |
| TODËË, <i>Swartz</i> . In honour of Henry Julius Tode, of Mecklenburg, an able and experienced mycologist. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Osmundaceæ</i> . Interesting Ferns, growing freely in loam and peat; and increased by division or seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Osmunda barbara</i> . | | | |
| afriçânâ, 1. Brown 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1805 | | | |
| austrâlîs Brown all, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1831 | | | |
| TOFIËDÏÏ, <i>Hudson</i> named this genus in compliment to his friend Mr. Tofield. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Melanthaceæ</i> . Loam and peat, or any light soil, and a moist situation, suit the species of <i>Tofieldia</i> . They are increased by division of the roots. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>T. palustris</i> . | | | |
| alpînâ, 1 Green 7, H. Her. P. N. Eur. | | | |
| glutinôzâ White H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825 | | | |
| palustris Green 7, H. Her. P. Britain | | | |
| pubescens White 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1790 | | | |
| stenosepalâ Green 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| TOLPÏS, <i>Adanson</i> . Meaning not known. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositæ</i> . A genus of very pretty annuals, well suited for ornamenting flower borders, where the seeds may be sown in spring. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Crepis barbata</i> . 2. <i>C. coronopifolia</i> . | | | |
| altissimâ Yellow 6, H. A. Piedmont . . 1823 | | | |
| barbatâ, 1 Yel. pur. 6, H. A. France 1620 | | | |
| coronopifoliâ, 2 Yellow 6, H. A. S. Eur. 1777 | | | |
| umbellatâ Yel. pur. H. A. Genoa 1820 | | | |
| virgatâ Yellow H. A. S. Eur. 1800 | | | |
| TOMENTOSE, covered with dense white down. | | | |
| TOMETUM, dense, close, white hairs, or down. | | | |
| TONIC, bracing, corroborative. | | | |
| TONQUIN BEAN, see <i>Dipterix</i> . | | | |
| TONSËLLÏ, see <i>Salicîa</i> . | | | |
| TOOTHACHE-TREE, see <i>Xanthoxylum</i> . | | | |
| TOOTHED, divided, so as to resemble teeth. | | | |
| TOOTHLETTED, furnished with little teeth. | | | |
| TOOTHWORT, see <i>Lathræâ</i> . | | | |
| TOPICAL, local, confined to some particular place. | | | |
| TORDELÏUM, <i>Tournefort</i> . An ancient Greek name, of unknown meaning. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbelliferæ</i> . Uninteresting annuals. The seeds should be sown in the open border— <i>T. lusitanicum, mærtianum, peregrinum, sîi oliam, syriacum</i> . | | | |
| TORËNÏA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Olof Toren, a Swedish clergyman, who discovered <i>T. asiatica</i> and other plants in China. <i>Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Scrophulariaceæ</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Herpetis</i> . | | | |
| scabrâ Pa. blue 6, G. Ev. S. Moreton B. 1830 | | | |
| <i>asiaticâ, cordifoliâ</i> . | | | |
| TORËNÏA, see <i>Vandellîa</i> . | | | |
| TÛRÏLLÏ, <i>Sprengel</i> . Not explained. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbelliferæ</i> . The seed of these plants may be sown in the open ground. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Caucalis Anthriscus</i> . 2. <i>C. arvensis, helvetica</i> . 3. <i>Scandix trichosperma</i> — <i>T. anthriscus 1, infestâ 2, neglectâ, nodosâ, trichospermâ 3, tuberculatâ</i> . | | | |
| TORRENTÏLLÏ, <i>Linn.</i> From tormentum, pain; alluding to its supposed efficacy in tooth-ache, as well as to its being supposed to cure diseases of the bowels. <i>Linn. 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Rosaceæ</i> . British herbaceous plants, not worth growing, except in botanical gardens. The roots of <i>T. erecta</i> are so astringent as to be used in the western isles of Scotland for tanning leather; for which purpose they are superior even to oak bark. The root is likewise one of the most efficacious of our indigenous aromatic astringents, and may be used with great effect in cases where medicines of this class are proper. It is usually given in decoction. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>T. officinalis</i> . 2. <i>Potentilla humifusa</i> — <i>T. erectâ 1, humifusâ 2, reptans</i> . | | | |
| TOROSE, uneven, alternately elevated and depressed. | | | |
| TÛRÛLÏA, <i>Hedvig</i> . From <i>torqueo</i> , to twist; in allusion to the singular manner in which the teeth of the peristome are twisted together. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Musci</i> . Small plants, generally found in thick tufts. They are common to nearly all situations. The character from which the genus has received its designation will always faithfully indicate the species. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Zigotrichia cylindrica</i> . 2. <i>T. rigida</i> . 3. <i>T. imberbis, unguiculata</i> . 4. <i>T. nervosa</i> . 5. <i>T. apiculata, aristata, barbata,</i> | | | |
| | | <i>humilis, mucronulata</i> — <i>T. brevirostris, convolutâ, canefoliâ, cylindricâ 1, enervis 2, fallax 3, F. brevicaulis, hincidâ, gracilis, G. viridis, murâlis, M. brevipila, revolutâ 4, rigidâ, rurâlis, R. levispilâ, stellatâ, subulatâ, S. obtusâ, tortuosâ, unguiculatâ 5.</i> | |
| TÛRÛLÏA, <i>Pearson</i> . A diminutive of <i>torus</i> , a twisted cord; appearance of the filaments. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi</i> . Found upon dead stems of plants— <i>T. cylindricâ, Eriophori, herbârum, monilioides, ovalispirâ</i> . | | | |
| TORULOSE, slightly torose. | | | |
| TORUS, the same as <i>Thalamus</i> | | | |
| TOUCR-ME-NOT, see <i>Impatiens</i> . | | | |
| TOURNEFÛRTÏA, <i>Linn.</i> In memory of Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, the distinguished author of an arrangement of plants under the title of " <i>Institutiones Rei Herbariæ</i> ," and other botanical works, from 1694 to 1717; his first work " <i>Institutiones</i> ," laid the foundation of the arrangement now followed, called the Jussieuan, or Natural System. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Ehretiaceæ</i> . The species of <i>Tournefortia</i> are hardly worth cultivating for ornament. They are of the easiest management; and are readily increased by cuttings, in sand, those of the stove species in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Arguzia montana, Messerschmidia Arguzia. T. Arguzia</i> . | | | |
| angustifoliâ Wht. grn. 8, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1020 | | | |
| argenteâ White 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1822 | | | |
| bicolor Green 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1812 | | | |
| cytosâ Dull wht. 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1779 | | | |
| fœtidissimâ Dull wht. 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1737 | | | |
| frutescens White 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1800 | | | |
| heliotropioides . . Pa. li. 5, S. Ev. S. B. Ayres . . 1829 | | | |
| laurifoliâ Yel wht. 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | | | |
| mutabilis Grnsh. wht. 7, G. Ev. S. Java 1820 | | | |
| scabrâ Wht. red 8, S. Ev. S. St. Domingo 1700 | | | |
| sibiricâ, 1 White 8, F. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1780 | | | |
| suffruticosâ White 6, S. S. Jamaica 1759 | | | |
| TOURRETÏA, <i>Dombey</i> . In honour of Marc Antoine Louis Claret de la Tourrette, a friend of Rousseau, author of some botanical works. <i>Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Bignoniacæ</i> . The seed should be sown on a hotbed, early in spring, and when the young plants are sufficiently strong, they may be planted in light soil, against a wall or pillar. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Dombeya lappacea</i> . | | | |
| lappacê, 1 Ro. grn. 7, H. Cl. A. Peru 1788 | | | |
| TOWER MUSTARD, see <i>Turritia</i> . | | | |
| TOWER MUSTARD, see <i>Arabis Turritâ</i> . | | | |
| TRACHEÏLÛM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>trachetos</i> , the neck; from its supposed efficacy in diseases of the Trachea; hence the English name of the genus, <i>Throatwort</i> . <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Campanulacæ</i> . This plant is very showy when in flower. It thrives best in light soil, against a south wall; and is easily increased by seeds, or by cuttings, planted under a glass, in spring. | | | |
| ceruleum Blue 8, H. Her. P. Italy 1640 | | | |
| TRACHYMËNË, <i>Rudge</i> . From <i>trachys</i> , rough, and <i>hymen</i> , a membrane; channels of the fruit. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbelliferæ</i> . All the species will succeed well in a mixture of loam and sandy peat; and they may be increased by young cuttings, in the same kind of soil, under a glass, or by seeds. <i>T. carulea</i> is raised from seed, sown on a gentle hotbed; and afterwards treated like other greenhouse plants. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Didiscus caruleus</i> . | | | |
| albâ Brt. cream G. A. N. Holl. . . 1838 | | | |
| ceruleâ, 1 Blue 7, G. A. N. Holl. . . 1827 | | | |
| gigantâ S. Ev. S. | | | |
| incisâ G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1819 | | | |
| lanceolatâ White 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1829 | | | |
| lineârîs Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 | | | |
| TRACHYSËRMUM, <i>Link.</i> From <i>trachys</i> , rough, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed; in reference to the mucricated fruit. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbelliferæ</i> . An uninteresting plant, of very simple culture, and increased by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Bunium rigens, Conium rigens</i> — <i>T. rigens 1</i> . | | | |
| TRACHYÏELLÏ, <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>trachytes</i> , roughness; because the leaves, which have a very rough surface, are used for polishing wood, and also metal. <i>Linn. 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Dilleniaceæ</i> . This species succeeds well in a mixture of peat and loam, and ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. | | | |
| actââ White G. Ev. Cl. China . . . 1823 | | | |

TRADESCANTIA, Linn. In honour of John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Commelinaceae*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in any rich, light soil; and readily increased by division. *Synonyme*: 1. *T. multiflora*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------|
| caricifolia . . . | Blue . . . | 8, H. Her. P. Texas . . . | 1835 |
| congesta . . . | Blue . . . | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1826 |
| cordifolia . . . | Blue . . . | 6, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica . . . | 1819 |
| crassifolia . . . | Blue . . . | 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . . . | 1796 |
| crucifolia . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1825 |
| discolor . . . | Blue . . . | 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1783 |
| diarctica . . . | Blue . . . | 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1825 |
| divaricata . . . | Blue . . . | 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . . | 1818 |
| erecta . . . | Blue . . . | 7, H. A. Mexico . . . | 1794 |
| fusca . . . | Blue . . . | 9, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . | 1829 |
| geniculata . . . | Blue . . . | 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . | 1783 |
| indusens . . . | Purple . . . | 6, G. H. A. Lima . . . | 1838 |
| latifolia . . . | Blue . . . | 10, H. A. Lima . . . | 1816 |
| malabarica . . . | Purple . . . | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . | 1776 |
| multiflora . . . | Blue . . . | 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . | 1820 |
| paniculata . . . | Blue . . . | 8, G. B. E. Ind. . . | 1816 |
| parviflora . . . | Blue . . . | 8, S. Her. P. Peru . . . | 1822 |
| pilosa . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. Her. P. Louisiana . . . | 1832 |
| procumbens, l . . . | Blue . . . | 6, S. Ev. Tr. Trinidad . . . | 1824 |
| pulchella . . . | Blue . . . | 7, G. Ev. Tr. Mexico . . . | 1825 |
| rosa . . . | Pink . . . | 6, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . | 1802 |
| speciosa . . . | Blue . . . | 7, S. Her. P. Mexico . . . | 1825 |
| spicata . . . | Purple . . . | S. Her. P. Mexico . . . | |
| subaspera . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1812 |
| tuberosa . . . | Blue . . . | 7, S. Tu. P. E. Ind. . . | 1817 |
| undata . . . | Blue . . . | 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . . | 1819 |
| virgata . . . | Blue . . . | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1629 |
| alba . . . | White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1629 |
| cerulea-alba . . . | Blue wht . . . | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1629 |
| plena . . . | White . . . | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1629 |
| plena . . . | Blue . . . | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1629 |
| rubra . . . | Red . . . | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | 1629 |

TRAIYA, Plumier. In honour of Jerome Bock, generally called Tragus, a German botanist. Linn. 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. Chiefly stove annuals, and uninteresting—*T. cannabinā*, *cor saluta*, *infesta*, *involuta*, *Mercurialis*, *pedunculata*, *urens*, *urticifolia*, *volubilis*.

TRAIYON, see *Pimpinella*.

TRAGOPOGON, Linn. From *tragos*, a goat, and *pogon*, a beard; in allusion to the long silky beard of the seeds. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in common garden soil. *T. porrifolius* is the *Salsafy* of gardens; it is sown and treated in the same manner as carrots; the flavour of the root is mild and sweetish. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. parviflorus*. 2. *T. livescens*. 3. *T. ruber*.

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|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|------|
| angustifolius, l . . . | Purple . . . | 7, H. B. Italy . . . | 1823 |
| campestrifolius . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. B. Podolia . . . | 1819 |
| cans . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, H. B. Hungary . . . | 1824 |
| crecifolius . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. B. Italy . . . | 1739 |
| dabius, 2 . . . | P. yel. . . | 5, H. B. Podolia . . . | 1813 |
| floccosus . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, H. B. Hungary . . . | 1816 |
| major . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, H. B. Austria . . . | 1788 |
| mutabilis . . . | Pale . . . | 5, H. B. Siberia . . . | 1816 |
| orientalis . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. B. Levant . . . | 1787 |
| porrifolius . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. B. England . . . | |
| pratensis . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, H. B. Britain . . . | |
| pusillus . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. B. Iberia . . . | 1820 |
| roseus, 3 . . . | Red . . . | 5, H. B. Siberia . . . | 1826 |
| undulatus . . . | Wht. yel. . . | 5, H. B. Crimea . . . | 1790 |
| villosus . . . | Pur. yel. . . | 5, H. B. Spain . . . | 1794 |

TRAGOPOGON, Bieberstein. From *tragos*, a goat, and *pyros*, wheat. Linn. 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceae*. Ornamental dwarf shrubs, thriving in a mixture of peat and sandy loam; and increased by layers in spring. *Synonymes*: 1. *Polygonum crispulum*, *causacicum*. 2. *P. frutescens*. 3. *P. polygamum*, *parvifolium*.

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| buxifolium, l . . . | White . . . | 7, H. De. S. Siberia . . . | 1800 |
| lancoletatum, 2 . . . | Pink . . . | 7, H. De. S. Siberia . . . | 1778 |
| polygamum, 3 . . . | Pink . . . | 7, H. De. S. Carolina . . . | 1810 |

TRANSVERSE-FLEXUOSE, waved in a cross direction.

TRAPPA, Linn. Abridged from *calciatrapa*, the Latin name of an instrument called *caltrop*, furnished with four spines, formerly used in war to impede the progress of cavalry; the fruit of some of the species is furnished with four spines. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceae*. Aquatic plants, requiring a rich, loamy soil, and to be grown in a cistern, or large pot or tub of water; increased by seeds. The large seeds of *T. hispidosa* are sweet and eatable; they form an extensive article of cultivation. In Cashmere and other parts of the East, they are common food, and known under the name of *Singhara nuts*.

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|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------|
| bicornis . . . | White . . . | 7, G. Aq. A. China . . . | 1790 |
| bispinosa . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Aq. A. E. Ind. . . | 1822 |
| natans . . . | Wht. pur. . . | 7, H. Aq. A. Europe . . . | 1781 |
| quadrispinosa . . . | White . . . | 7, S. Aq. B. E. Ind. . . | 1833 |

TRAPEZIFORM, shaped like a trapezium.

TRAVELLER'S JOY, see *Clematis Vitifolia*.

TRAVELLER'S JOY, see *Clematis Vitifolia*.

TREACLE MUSTARD, see *Clypeola*.

TREE CELANDINE, see *Bocconia frutescens*.

TREE MALLOW, see *Lavatera arborea*.

TREE OF SADNESS, see *Nyctanthus arbor tristis*.

TREE ONION, see *Allium prostratum*.

TREE SORREL, see *Rumex Lunaria*.

TREFOIL, see *Trifolium*.

TREMBLING AMERICAN-TREE, see *Pöpihus tremula*.

TREMBLÄ, *Dilleniaceae*. From *tremo*, to tremble; in allusion to the gelatinous texture of the plants. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi. Found growing on fallen branches of trees—*T. albida*, *biparvasica*, *cerebrata*, *clavariiformis*, *clavata*, *fimbriata*, *foliacea*, *F. violacea*, *intumescens*, *mesenterica*, *sarcoides*.

TRENTEPÖHLIA, *Agardh*. In honour of M. Trentepohl, an obscure German botanist. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Found on rocks, on the sea-coast—*T. aurea*, *A. illicicola*, *pulchella*, *P. chalybea*, *purpurea*.

TREVRANIA, *Willdenow*. In honour of Lud. Christ. Treviranus, M.D., professor of botany in the university of Bonn. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceae*. This species is extremely handsome when in flower. It requires to be grown in a light, rich soil, and when the blossoms have withered, the plants should not have any more water till the roots begin again to vegetate; when they must be taken out of the pots and divided. After they are potted, they require moisture and heat to make them grow and flower in perfection. *Synonyme*: 1. *Cyrtilla pulchella*. *T. coccinea*.

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|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------|
| pulchella, l . . . | Scarlet . . . | 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . | 1778 |
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TREVÖL, *Hooker*. *Trevo*, the name of a Spanish botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceae*. Interesting plants, thriving in sandy loam and peat; and increased by young cuttings, in sand, under a glass.

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|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------|
| quinquenervia . . . | White . . . | 6, G. Ev. S. Chile . . . | 1827 |
| trinervis . . . | Grn. yel. . . | G. Ev. S. Chile . . . | 1828 |

TREWIA, Linn. In honour of C. J. Trew, of Nuremberg, a botanical author. Linn. 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Trevisiaceae*. This species succeeds well in sandy loam and peat; and is readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *T. macrophylla*.

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| nudiflora, l . . . | | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1796 |
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TRIANDROUS, having three stamens.

TRIANTHERA, Linn. From *treis*, three, and *anthos*, a flower; flowers usually disposed in threes. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacaceae*. Plants of little interest. Any common garden soil suits them; seeds.

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|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|------|
| decandra . . . | Green . . . | 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . | 1824 |
| monandra . . . | Pur. grn. . . | 7, S. A. Jamaica . . . | 1820 |
| pentandra . . . | | 7, G. Ev. Tr. Arabia . . . | 1820 |
| obcordata . . . | Green . . . | 7, S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind. . . | 1816 |

TRIAS, *Lindley*. From *trias*, growing in threes; the floral envelopes are so arranged. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Small plants, growing best when treated as the *Burlingtonia*.

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| oblonga . . . | Grn. yel. . . | S. Epi. E. Ind. . . | 1837 |
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|----------------|---------------|---------------------|------|
| racemosa . . . | Grn. yel. . . | S. Epi. E. Ind. . . | 1837 |
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TRIBRACHIYA, see *Bulbophyllum*.

TRIBULUS, Linn. From *treis*, three, and *ballo*, to project; each carpel is armed with three, and sometimes four prickly points. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllaceae*. The annual species of this genus may be sown on a moderate hotbed, in spring; and the young plants, when of sufficient size, planted in a sheltered situation in the open border. *T. cistoides* succeeds best in a mixture of loam and peat, and may either be increased by cuttings or seeds.

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|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------|
| albus . . . | White . . . | 6, S. A. Guinea . . . | 1826 |
| cistoides . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, S. Ev. Tr. S. Amer. . . | 1752 |
| lanuginosus . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . | 1822 |
| litorea . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, S. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . | 1821 |
| maximus . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, S. Tr. A. Jamaica . . . | 1728 |
| subinermis . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Tr. A. Tibet . . . | 1820 |
| terrestris . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . | 1596 |
| trijugatus . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, G. Tr. A. Georgia . . . | 1819 |

TRICHĀRĀ, *Link.* From *treis*, three, and *chete*, a bristle. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A mere weed; increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Bromus ovatus*, *Trisetum ovatum*, *Avena ovata*—*T. ovata* 1.

TRICHĀLĀ, *Hall.* From *thrix*, a hair; in allusion to the internal mass of elastic fibres gradually expanding after the head bursts. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Small, pin-headed plants, found upon rotten wood. *Synonyme*: 1. *Sphaerocarpus fragilis*—*T. fallax* 1, *nitens*, *ovata*, *reticulata*.

TRICHĀLĀ, *Linn.* From *tricha*, ternary; the stigma is three-lobed, and the capsule three-celled and three-valved. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliaceæ*. These trees succeed in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood, with the leaves entire, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *T. glabra*.

glandulosa Whitish . . . 7, S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1821
havanensis, 1 White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. Havannah . 1794
hirsuta Grn. wht. 6, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1800
odorata Grn. wht. 6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1801
spodioides Whitish . 6, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1800

TRICHOCENTRĀN, *Poppig.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *centron*, a spur or centre; to what it refers we are not informed. *Linn.* 50, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus do not appear to be difficult of culture. They will probably be found to succeed best if attached to a piece of wood, with a little moss upon their roots; and treated after the manner recommended for the *Burlingtonæ*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Acidium fuscum*.

fuscum, 1 Grn. wht. 7, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1835
iridifolium Yellow . . . 9, S. Epi. Demerara . 183-

TRICHOCEPHALŪS, *Brongnart.* From *thrix*, hair, and *cephale*, a head; in allusion to the hairy heads of flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. For culture, &c., refer to *Phyllica*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Phyllica ramosissima*. 2. *P. spicata*. 3. *P. stipularis*.

ramosissima, 1 White . . . G. Ev. S. St. Helena. 1810
spicata, 2 White . . . 11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774
stipularis, 3 White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1786

TRICHOCLOĀ, *Trinius.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *chlou*, grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A genus of curious grasses, succeeding well in common soil; and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Agrostis filiformis*, *Cinna filiformis*. 2. *A. tenuiflora*, *C. tenuiflora*. 3. *A. mexicana*, *C. mexicana*. 4. *A. microsperma*.

capillaris Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Carolina . . 1818
foliosa, 1 Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . 1819
longicaulis, 2 Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . 1820
mexicana, 3 Apetal . . . 8, Grass. Mexico . . 1780
microsperma, 4 Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Mexico . . 1820
sobolifera Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . 1819

TRICHOCLADŪS, *Persoon.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *klados*, a branch; the branches are clothed with stellate hairs. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hamamelaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Trevora*.

erectus Green . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823

TRICHODERMĀ, *Persoon.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *derma*, a skin; downy covering. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Powdery masses, found upon dead branches—*T. viride*.

TRICHODĒSMĀ, *R. Brown.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *desmos*, a bond; the anthers are bound to each other by hairs. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. Worthless half-hardy annuals, of the easiest culture—*T. africanum*, *indicum*, *zeilonicum*.

TRICHODĒSMĀ, *Schrader.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *eidos*, like; hair-like appearance of inflorescence. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Worthless plants, readily increased by seeds in common soil—*T. alpinum*, *caninum*, *decumbens*, *diffusum*, *elegans*, *flavescens*, *hybridum*, *laxiflorum*, *neglectum*, *rubrum*, *rusticatum*, *setaceum*.

TRICHODĒSMĀ, *Schrader.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *chlama*, a cassock. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A pretty grass, succeeding in loam and peat; and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Saccharum Teneriffæ*, *Panicum Teneriffæ*.

mierantha, 1 Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Teneriffæ . 1825

TRICHOMANĒS, *Linn.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *manos*, soft; the shining stems appear like fine hair.

Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gleicheniaceæ*. A genus of elegant ferns. A mixture of loam and peat suits them best; and they are increased by division or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hymenophyllum alatum*.

brevisetum, 1 Brown . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . .
membranaceum . Brown . . 5, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1820

TRICHONĒMĀ, *Ker.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *nema*, a filament; the filaments are hairy. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. A genus of very pretty bulbs when in flower. They should be planted out, in a pit or frame, in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by offsets. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ixia caelestina*. 2. *T. cruciatum*. 3. *Ixia purpurascens*. 4. *I. quadrangula*. 5. *I. ramiflora*.

Bulboecidium Red . . . 3, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1739
caulescens Yellow . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1810
chloroleucum Grn. wht. 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
caelestium, 1 Blue . . . 3, G. Bl. P. Carolina . 1818
Colomaa Blue . . . 3, G. Bl. P. Italy . . 1825
cruciatum Rose . . . 5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1758
filifolium Yellow . . . 5, H. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1822
longifolium, 2 Rose . . . 5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1758
pudicum Red . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1808
purpurascens, 3 Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. Italy . . 1825
quadrangulum, 4 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
ramiflorum, 5 Purple . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Naples . . 1830
resutum Red . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1812
roseum Pink . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1818
speciosum Red . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1808
tortuosum Yellow . . . 5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1822

TRICHOPĒTĀLŪM, *Lindley.* From *thrix*, a hair; and *petalum*, a petal; the inner series of the perianth is fringed. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This curious species succeeds best if planted out in a pit, or frame effectively drained, with a southern aspect, and from which the frost is entirely excluded; it will also succeed in pots, well drained, in a light, rich soil; increased by divisions.

gracile Grash. . . 7, F. Her. P. Chile . . 1828

TRICHOPHŌRŪM, *Richard.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *phoros*, to bear; the inflorescence resembles a bunch of hair. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. The species are found in peat bogs. Their seeds are covered with a silky down, of which cloth, paper, and wicks of candles have been made; and with which pillows and cushions are sometimes stuffed. *Synonyme*: 1. *Eriophorum montevidense*.

alpinum Apetal . . . Grass. Scotland . .
cyperinum Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . 1802

Lockhartii, montevidense 1.

TRICHOPĪLĀ, *Lindley.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *petalum*, a cap; in allusion to the anther being concealed below a cap surmounted by three tufts of hair. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a beautiful and very curious species. It appears to succeed best when treated as the *Maxillaria*.

tortile Wht. red . 1, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1835

TRICHOSĀNTHĒS, *Linn.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *anthos*, a flower; the corollas are ciliated. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. The seeds of the *Snake-Gourd* should be sown on a hotbed in spring, and afterwards treated like cucumbers. *Synonyme*: 1. *Cucumis anguineus*.

anguina, 1 White . . . 5, F. Tr. A. China . . 1735

colubina, cordata, cucumerina, lobata.

TRICHOSĒMĀ, *Linn.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *stema*, a stamen; in allusion to the slender, hair-like stamens. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. The seeds of *Trichostema* should be sown in the open border.

dichotomum Blue . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1759
lineare Blue . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . 1759

TRICHOSTŌMŪM, *Hedwig.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *stoma*, the mouth; the divisions of the mouth of the theca are very fine. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musci*. Dark green tufts, found on mountains. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dicranum aciculare*. 2. *T. ericoideis*. 3. *D. ellipticum*. 4. *D. patens, obtusum*. 5. *D. polyphyllum, cirrhatum*—*T. aciculare* 1, *canescens* 2, *ellipticum* 3, *fasciculare, heterostichum, lanuginosum, microcarpum, patens* 4, *polyphyllum* 5.

TRICHOTHĒCĪŪM, *Link.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *theca*, a seed-case; the thecae are intermixed among a mass of hair-like filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat.

| TRI | TRI | TRI | TRI |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|------|
| Or. Fungi. Found upon decayed wood— <i>T. heterosporum, rosæum</i> . | | | |
| TRICHOLOMUS, divided into threes. | | | |
| TRICOCCLUS, a fruit of three one-seeded cells, as that of <i>Euphorbia</i> . | | | |
| TRICORNE, <i>R. Bronn.</i> From <i>treis</i> , three, and <i>koryne</i> , a club; in allusion to the form of the capsules. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . The species of this genus thrive well in a light rich soil; and are readily increased by division; <i>T. simplex</i> by seeds. | | | |
| elatior | White | 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| scabrâ | White | G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1826 |
| simplex | White | 7, G. B. N. Holl. | 1823 |
| TRICUSPIDATE, having three points. | | | |
| TRICUSPIS, <i>Beauvois</i> . From <i>treis</i> , three, and <i>cuspis</i> , a point; in allusion to the structure of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . According to Pursh, this is a very valuable grass for mountain meadows. In Pennsylvania it produces two excellent crops every year; and lasts many years without manure, even upon indifferent soils; increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Poa cerulescens</i> . | | | |
| quinquefidâ | Apetal. | 6, Grass. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| TRIDAX, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>tridax</i> , thrice-bitten; the rays of the flower are divided into three. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A hardy annual, of no interest. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Balsisia elongata</i> — <i>T. procumbens</i> 1. | | | |
| TRIDENTATE, having three teeth. | | | |
| TRIDENTEA, <i>Haworth</i> . From <i>tridens</i> , a trident; the segments of the outer corona are tridentate. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i> . Nearly allied to the genus <i>Stapelia</i> ; which see, for culture and propagation. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Stapelia gemmiflora</i> . 2. <i>S. hircosa</i> . 3. <i>S. vetula</i> . | | | |
| depressa | Bn. pur. | 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| gemmiflorâ | Dk. pur. | 10, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| paniculatâ | Grn. br. pur. | 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1805 |
| moschatâ | Bn. pur. | 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | |
| Simsii, 2 | Dk. pur. | 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| stygiâ | Dk. pur. | 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |
| vetulâ | Dk. pur. | 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| TRIENTALLIS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>tri</i> , one third, probably in allusion to the humble growth of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulacæ</i> . Interesting little plants, thriving in a light rich soil; and readily increased by division or seeds. | | | |
| americanâ | White | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1816 |
| europæâ | White | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| TRIFARIOS, arranged in three rows. | | | |
| TRIFID, divided into three. | | | |
| TRIFOLIOLATE, having three leaflets. | | | |
| TRIFOLIUM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>tres</i> , three, and <i>folium</i> , a leaf; all the species of the genus have trifoliolate leaves. The French call it <i>trèfle</i> ; and the English <i>trifol</i> or clover. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . The white, red, and yellow clover are among the most valuable herbage plants adopted in European agriculture. <i>Lucern</i> has been recommended as superior to clover, and <i>sainfoin</i> and various other leguminous plants have been highly extolled; yet the red clover for mowing, and the white for pasturage, far excel all other plants in these respects. All the species thrive in common garden soil, and many of them, being very showy, are well suited for ornamenting the flower borders. The perennial kinds are readily increased by dividing the plants at the root in spring, or by seeds. The seeds of the annual and biennial kinds only require sowing in the open border. Those species marked frame and greenhouse, require protection only in winter. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>T. Cupani</i> . 2. <i>T. gracile</i> . 3. <i>T. hispidum</i> . 4. <i>T. pictum</i> . 5. <i>T. Molinerii</i> . 6. <i>T. conicum</i> . 7. <i>T. conicum</i> . 8. <i>T. obscurum</i> . 9. <i>T. aristatum</i> . 10. <i>Lupinaster pentaphyllum</i> . 11. <i>T. albens</i> . 12. <i>T. irregulare</i> . 13. <i>Lupinaster macrocephalum</i> . 14. <i>T. strictum</i> . 15. <i>T. campestre</i> . 16. <i>Lupinaster oblongifolium</i> . 17. <i>T. squarrosum</i> . 18. <i>T. pratense flavicans</i> . 19. <i>T. recurvum</i> . | | | |
| agrarium | Yellow | 6, H. A. Europe | 1815 |
| aiatum, 1 | Flesh | 6, H. Her. Tr. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| albifidum | Cream | 7, H. A. | 1796 |
| alexandrinum . . . | Pa. yel. | 6, H. A. Egypt | 1798 |
| alpestre | Drk. pur. | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1789 |
| alpinum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1775 |
| angulatum | Red | 7, H. A. Hungary | 1803 |
| angustifolium . . . | Pa. rose | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1640 |
| anomalium | White | 7, H. De. Tr. | |
| armeniæum | Red | 7, H. Her. P. Armenia | 1830 |
| armenium | Cream | 8, H. Her. P. Armenia | 1820 |
| badium | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenæes | |
| Bocconi | Pa. pur. | 6, H. A. Spain | 1820 |
| bracteatum | Purple | 6, H. B. Morocco | 1804 |
| caerulescens | Bn. red | 7, H. A. Siberia | 1827 |
| caespitosum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1815 |
| canescens | Cream | 5, H. Her. P. Cappadoc. | 1803 |
| cernuum | Pa. pur. | 6, H. A. Spain | 1820 |
| Clelandi | White | 5, H. A. S. Eur. | 1750 |
| clactum | Pa. yel. | 6, H. A. | 1820 |
| clandestinum . . . | White | 6, H. A. Spain | 1826 |
| clypeatum | Pa. red | 7, H. A. Levant | 1711 |
| comosum | White | 6, H. Her. P. America | 1798 |
| congestum | Wh. red | 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| conicum | Cream | 7, H. A. | 1816 |
| constantinopolitânium . . . | Yellow | 6, H. A. Turkey | 1820 |
| Cussonii | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Sicily | 1826 |
| decussatum | Yellow | 6, H. A. | 1820 |
| diffusum | Purple | 7, H. Tr. A. Hungary | 1801 |
| divaricatum | Wh. red | 6, H. A. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| echinatum | White | 6, H. A. Caucasus | 1821 |
| elegans | Pa. red | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1823 |
| erinaceum | Pa. red | 6, H. A. Iberia | 1818 |
| extimifidum | Purple | 6, H. De. Tr. Dahuria | 1820 |
| albiflorum | White | 6, H. Her. P. Tibet | |
| expansum | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. | 1820 |
| fuchium | Yellow | 6, H. A. California | 1824 |
| gemellum | Yellow | 5, H. A. Spain | 1818 |
| globosum | Purple | 7, H. A. Levant | 1713 |
| Gussonii | Whitish | H. A. | 1835 |
| hirtum, 3 | Purple | 7, H. A. Barbary | 1817 |
| hirtum, 4 | Purple | 7, H. A. | 1800 |
| hybridum | Purple | 7, H. De. Tr. Europe | 1777 |
| incarnatum | Flesh | 7, H. A. Italy | 1596 |
| Molinerii, 5 | Wh. red | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| intermedium | White | 6, H. A. Italy | 1820 |
| involutum | Pa. pur. | 6, H. A. Mexico | 1802 |
| Kitabelianum, 6 . . . | Pa. pur. | 7, H. A. Hungary | 1818 |
| Lagascianum, 7 . . . | Pa. yel. | 7, H. A. Spain | 1818 |
| Lagopus | Red | 7, H. A. Spain | 1827 |
| lappaceum | Pa. red | 7, H. A. Montpel. | 1787 |
| lasiocephalum . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| latnum | Wh. red | 6, H. Her. P. Italy | |
| leueanthum, 8 . . . | White | 6, H. A. Tauria | 1820 |
| ligusticum, 9 | Wh. red | 6, H. A. Spain | 1816 |
| Lupinaster, 10 . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1741 |
| albiflorum, 11 . . . | White | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1818 |
| malacanthum | Purple | 7, H. A. | 1824 |
| maritimum, 12 . . . | Pa. pur. | 6, H. A. Britain | |
| medium | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. England | |
| negacephalum, 13 . | Yel. wht. | 7, H. Her. P. Missouri | |
| Michelianum | Wh. grn. | 7, H. A. Italy | 1815 |
| micranthum | Yellow | 6, H. A. Cyrene | 1816 |
| microphyllum . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Scandin. | 1819 |
| montanum | White | 7, H. A. Europe | 1786 |
| notatum | Cream | 7, H. Her. P. Carinthia | 1821 |
| obscurum | Pa. red | 6, H. A. Italy | 1824 |
| ochroleucum | Sulphur | 5, H. Her. P. England | |
| olympicum | Cream | 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1817 |
| pallidum | White | 7, H. De. Tr. Carinthia | 1804 |
| pannucium | Wh. yel. | 6, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1752 |
| parisiense | Yellow | 6, H. A. France | |
| parviflorum, 14 . . . | White | 6, H. A. Hungary | 1820 |
| pennsylvanicum . . . | Red | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| phleoides | Wh. pur. | 5, H. A. Spain | 1818 |
| physodes | Reddish | 6, H. De. Tr. Hungary | 1805 |
| pratense | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| procumbens, 15 . . | Yellow | 6, H. Tr. A. Britain | |
| purpurascens, 16 . . | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1815 |
| purpureum | Purple | 6, H. A. France | 1816 |
| reflexum | Purple | 7, H. A. Virginia | 1794 |
| repens | White | 7, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| pentaphyllum | White | 6, H. De. Tr. Britain | |
| ribes | Drk. red | 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | 1633 |
| rupestrâ | White | 6, H. Her. P. Naples | 1820 |
| saxatile | Pa. wht. | 6, H. B. Switzerl. | 1816 |
| scabrum | White | 5, H. Tr. A. Britain | |
| Sebastianum | Pa. yel. | 7, H. A. Italy | 1800 |
| spadicum | Yellow | 7, H. Her. P. Europe | 1778 |
| speciosum | Yellow | 6, H. A. Candia | 1752 |
| sphaerocephalum . . | White | 6, H. A. N. Afric. | 1820 |
| squarrosum | Pa. pur. | 7, H. A. Spain | 1640 |
| stificans, 17 | Pa. yel. | 7, H. A. Pissania | 1817 |
| stellatum | Pa. rose | 7, H. Tr. A. England | |
| strictum | White | 7, H. A. S. Eur. | 1805 |
| suaveolens | Purph. | 7, H. A. Italy | 1820 |
| subterraneum | White | 7, H. A. England | |
| supinum | Pa. pur. | 6, H. A. S. Eur. | 1816 |
| sylvaticum | Purple | 6, H. A. France | |
| tenuiflorum | Pa. red | 7, H. A. Italy | 1823 |
| tenuifolium | White | 6, H. A. Italy | 1826 |
| tomentosum | Purple | 6, H. A. S. Eur. | 1640 |
| trichoccephalum . . . | Cream | 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1827 |
| uniflorum | Blue | 6, H. De. Tr. Italy | 1800 |
| Sternbergianum . . . | White | 6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. | 1822 |

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| | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------------------|------|
| vaginatum, 18 | Pa. yel. | H. Her. P. Switzerl. | 1819 |
| vesiculosum, 19 | Red | G. H. A. Hungary | 1805 |
| Wormsköldfü | Purple | G. H. A. | 1830 |

arvensis, *A. gracile* 2, *cyathifolium*, *filiforme*, *fimbriatum*, *fragiferum*, *glomeratum*, *resupinatum*, *sponnosum*, *striatum*, *suffocatum*, *tridentatum*.

TRIGLOCHIN, Linn. From *treis*, three, and *glochis*, a point; in allusion to the three angles of the capsule. Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Juncaginaceae*. These plants are found in marshy situations. *T. bulbosum* is increased by offsets, all the other species by division.

| | | | |
|------------|--------|------------------------|------|
| Barrelieri | Green | 7, H. Her. P. Italy | 1820 |
| bulbosum | Purple | 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| deciapiens | Green | 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| elatum | Green | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1818 |
| maritimum | Green | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| palustris | Green | 7, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| Dicksonii | Green | 7, H. Her. P. England | |

TRIGONAL, having three angles.

TRIGONELLA, Linn. From *treis*, three, and *gonu*, an angle; the vexillum of the flower is flat, while the wings spread and give it a triangular appearance. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. These plants are not very ornamental. They all succeed best in a light sandy soil; the perennial kinds are readily increased by dividing the plants at the root, or by seeds; while the annual kinds only require sowing in the open border in spring. The seeds of *T. Fœnungracum* are used in fomentations, for softening, maturing, and dispersing tumours. Synonymes: 1. *Melilotus procumbens*. 2. *M. cœruleus*. 3. *Trigonella flexuosa*. 4. *Trifolium ornithopodioides*. 5. *Trigonella media*. 6. *M. hamosa*, *unicinata*.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------------------|------|
| ægyptiaca | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. Egypt | 1818 |
| Besleriæ | Blue | 7, H. A. Podolia | 1810 |
| cœrulea | Blue | 7, H. A. Switzerl. | 1562 |
| corniculata | Yellow | 6, H. A. S. Eur. | 1597 |
| esculentâ | Yellow | 7, S. A. E. Ind. | 1815 |
| Fischeriæna | Yellow | 7, H. A. Tiflis | 1818 |
| Fœnungracum | White | 7, H. A. Montpel. | 1597 |
| hybrida | Yellow | 7, H. De. Tr. France | 1806 |
| litorea | Yellow | 7, H. A. Sicily | 1816 |
| non-pellucida | Yellow | 6, H. Tr. A. Montpel. | 1710 |
| ornithopodioides | Red | 7, H. Tr. A. Britain | |
| ornithorrhœia | Yellow | 7, H. A. Russia | 1818 |
| platycarpa | Yellow | 7, H. A. Siberia | 1741 |
| pinatifida | Yellow | 7, H. Tr. A. Spain | 1801 |
| polyœstrata | Yellow | 8, H. A. S. Eur. | 1759 |
| prostrata | White | 7, H. Tr. A. S. France | 1818 |
| ruthenica | Yellow | 6, H. De. Tr. Siberia | 1759 |
| unicinata | Yellow | 7, H. A. Tauria | 1798 |

calliceras, *cancellata*, *flexuosa*, *gladiata*, *hamosa*, *spinosâ*, *striata*, *tenais*.

TRIGONÏA, Aublet. From *treis*, three, and *gonu*, an angle, the fruit is three-angled, three-valved, and three-celled. Linn. 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Celastraceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Trenia*.

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|-------------------|------|
| mollis | Yelsh. wht. | S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1823 |
| villosa | Yel. red | S. Ev. S. Cayenne | 1820 |

TRIGONIPYUM, Lindley. From *trigona*, a triangle, and *eidon*, like; in allusion to the triangular form of several parts of the plant. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is rather an interesting genus of easily cultivated, though slow growing plants. They require to be grown in good fibrous peat, raised a little above the pot, which must be thoroughly drained.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|------|
| seminatum | Straw col. | S. Epi. Demerara | 1834 |
| acutum | | S. Epi. Demerara | |
| Egertonianum | Pa. brn. | S. Epi. Demerara | |
| obtusum | Orange | 6, S. Epi. Demerara | 1834 |

TRIGONERA, Cavanilles named this genus after D. Trigueros, a Spanish botanist who first discovered the plant. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Verbasum*. Synonyme: 1. *Verbasum Osbeckia*.

| | | | | |
|------------|---|-------------|----------------|------|
| ambrosiaca | 1 | Pursh. vio. | 7, H. A. Spain | 1752 |
|------------|---|-------------|----------------|------|

TRIGYNOUS, having three styles.

TRILICUM, Linn. From *trilix*, triple; the calyx has three sepals, the corolla three petals, the pistil three styles, and the stem three leaves. Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceae*. Curious little tuberous rooted plants, succeeding best in a bed of peat soil, and rather slowly increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. The roots of all the species are violently emetic, and their mawkish, rather nauseous

TRI

berries, are at least suspicious. Synonymes: 1. *T. rhomboideum*. 2. *T. pendulum*. 3. *T. pictum*. 4. *T. erythrocarpum*. 5. *T. erectum* var. 6. *T. pusillum*.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|------|
| Catesbii | Red | 5, H. Tu. P. Carolina | 1820 |
| cœruleum | White | 4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1758 |
| discolor | Green | 5, H. Tu. P. Georgia | 1831 |
| erectum | Brown | 5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1759 |
| album | White | 4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1790 |
| viridiflorum | 2, Pa. grn. | 4, H. Tu. P. Canada | 1805 |
| erythrocarpum | 3, Red wht. | 5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| grandiflorum | 4, White | 7, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1799 |
| nervosum | Red | 4, H. Tu. P. Georgia | 1820 |
| obovatum | Red | 4, H. Tu. P. Canada | 1810 |
| ovatum | Pa. pur. | 5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1812 |
| pendulum | 5, White | 5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1805 |
| petiolatum | Brown | 4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| pumilum | 6, Red | 5, H. Tu. P. Carolina | 1812 |
| sessile | Brown | 4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1759 |
| stylisum | Red | 4, H. Tu. P. Carolina | 1823 |
| undulatum | Red | 4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. | 1818 |

TRILOCULAR, having three cells.

TRINÏA, Hoffmann. In honour of Dr. Trinius, a famous Russian botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Worthless hardy biennials. Synonymes: 1. *Pimpinella dioica*. 2. *P. dichotoma*, *ramosissima*, *glauca*. 3. *T. Henningii*—*T. Hoffmanni* 1, *Kitaibell* 2, *valgaris* 3.

TRIODÏA, R. Brown. From *treis*, three, and *odous*, teeth; the palea. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A perennial hardy grass, increased by seeds. Synonyme: 1. *Poa decumbens*—*T. decumbens*.

TRIOPTERIS, Linn. From *treis*, three, and *pteron*, a wing; the carpels are each furnished with three wings. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceae*. A genus of very elegant twiners, extremely difficult to bring into flower in this country. They grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|---------------------|------|
| jamaicensis | Yellow | S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica | 1822 |
| sertea | Yellow | S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. | 1823 |

TRIOSTRÏUM, Linn. From *treis*, three, and *ostœon*, a bone, in allusion to the three hard seeds. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceae*. The species thrive well in a light rich soil; and are increased by cuttings, or by parting at the roots. *T. perfoliatum* is a mild cathartic. Its dried and roasted berries have been used as coffee.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|------------------------|------|
| angustifolium | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Virginia | 1699 |
| perfoliatum | Dk. red | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1730 |

TRIPETALOUS, having three petals.

TRIPHASÏA, Loureiro. From *triphasios*, triple; the calyx is three-toothed, and there are three petals. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantaceae*. This plant succeeds well in turfy loam and peat; but it must be carefully watered during winter. Cuttings, ripened at the base, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. Synonymes: 1. *T. aurantiola*. 2. *Limonia trifoliata*.

| | | | |
|------------|-------|--------------------|------|
| trifoliata | White | 6, G. Ev. S. China | 1798 |
|------------|-------|--------------------|------|

TRIPINNATE, thrice pinnate.

TRIPLEX, Linn. From *triplex*, triple; the parts of fructification are disposed in threes. Linn. 22, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Trenia*.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------------|------|
| americana | Pa. yel. | S. Ev. T. S. Amer. | 1824 |
|-----------|----------|--------------------|------|

TRIPLE-NERVED, throwing out three side nerves a little above the base.

TRIPSYCUM, Linn. From *triba*, to thresh; in allusion to the purpose to which its grain may be applied. Linn. 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. These plants grow in any rich mould, and are increased by division. They are forage grasses of the West Indies—*T. dactyloides*, *monostachyon*.

TRIPYLION, Ruiz and Pavon. From *treis*, three, and *pylon*, a feather; on account of the three divisions of the pappus. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A genus of very pretty annuals. The seeds must be raised on a hotbed in spring, and planted out in the open border about the end of May.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|----------------|------|
| cordifolium | White | 7, H. A. Chile | 1824 |
| spinosum | Blue | 7, H. A. Chile | 1827 |

TRIQUETROUS, having three sides or angles.

TRISECTED, cut into three parts.

TRISÏTUM, Persoon. From *treis*, three, and *seta*, a bristle, on account of the three awns of the flower. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. According to

the Woburn experiments, *T. pubescens* is well suited for a permanent pasture on light rich soils; it is hardy, early, and more productive than many other kinds in similar soils. *Synonymes*; 1. *Avena planiculmis, alpina*. 2. *A. flavescens*. 3. *A. pubescens*. 4. *A. striata*—*T. airoides, Alopecurus, alpestris, alpinum* 1, *argenteum, brevifolium, carpaticum, condensatum, distichophyllum, flavescens* 2, *Loeflingianum, micranthum, neglectum, parviflorum, pennsylvanicum, pilosum, pubescens* 3, *rigidum, striatum* 4, *tenue*.

TRISTĀNĪĀ, R. Brown. In honour of M. Tristan, a French botanist. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. Very pretty shrubs, thriving well in loam, peat, and sand, and increased readily by half-ripened cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *T. laurina*.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------|
| albicans | White | 6, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1818 |
| arborescens | Yellow | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| conferta | Yellow | G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1805 |
| depressa | Yellow | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| macrophylla, 1 | White | 8, G. Ev. T. Moreton B. | 1800 |
| myrtifolia | Yellow | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1818 |
| nerifolia | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1804 |
| persicifolia | Yellow | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |

TRISTĀTĪS, Nees. From *treis*, three, and *steges*, a covering; in reference to the three glumes or valves of the calyx. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Growing in common soil; seeds.

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------|------|
| glutinosa | Apetal | 6, Grass. | 1822 |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------|------|

TRITĀNĪĀ, Lindley. From *treis*, three, and *telios*, complete; in allusion to the perfect ternary arrangement of its parts. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. Very handsome plants, of easy culture in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and readily increased by offsets from the roots; or by seeds.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------|
| grandiflora | White | 7, F. Bl. P. N. Amer. | 1826 |
| laxa | Dk. blue | 7, F. Bl. P. Califor. | 1832 |
| uniflora | Blue | 7, F. Bl. P. B. Ayres | 1836 |

TRITĪCUM, Linn. From *tritum*, rubbed; in allusion to its being originally rubbed down to make it eatable. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. This is undoubtedly the most important genus of the order *Gramineae*, as it includes the wheats, the properties of which are too well known to require any detailed notice in this work. *Synonymes*: 1. *Secale creticum*. 2. *T. villosum*. 3. *T. Zea*. 4. *Secale villosum*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------|
| æstivum | Apetal | 6, Grass. Baschkiroa | |
| atratum | Apetal | 7, Grass. Austria | 1820 |
| Bauhini | Apetal | 7, Grass. Spain | 1821 |
| Cavillos | Apetal | 6, Grass. | |
| Cienfuegos | Apetal | 7, Grass. Spain | 1821 |
| cochlearis | Apetal | 7, Grass. Spain | 1820 |
| compactum | Apetal | 7, Grass. Austria | 1819 |
| compositum | Apetal | 7, Grass. Egypt | 1799 |
| diocœcum | Apetal | 6, Grass. | |
| rubrum | Apetal | 6, Grass. | |
| durum, 2 | Apetal | 7, Grass. S. Eur. | 1820 |
| festuosum | Apetal | 7, Grass. Spain | 1820 |
| Gœrtnerianum | Apetal | 7, Grass. Spain | 1824 |
| hordeiforme | Apetal | 7, Grass. Austria | 1819 |
| hybernum | Apetal | 6, Grass. | |
| Linnæanum | Apetal | 7, Grass. Spain | 1820 |
| monocœcum | Apetal | 6, Grass. | 1648 |
| platystachium | Apetal | 7, Grass. Spain | 1821 |
| polonicum | Apetal | 7, Grass. | 1692 |
| sibiricum | Apetal | 6, Grass. Siberia | 1800 |
| siculum | Apetal | 6, Grass. Sicily | 1826 |
| Spelta, 3 | Apetal | 6, Grass. | |
| trilocum | Apetal | 6, Grass. | |
| turgidum | Apetal | 6, Grass. | |
| venulosum | Apetal | 6, Grass. Egypt | |
| villosum, 4 | Apetal | 6, Grass. S. Eur. | 1790 |

campêtre, creticum 1, *hispanicum, squarrosam*.

TRITOMĀ, Ker. From *treis*, three, and *temno* to cut; in allusion to the three sharp edges of the ends of the leaves. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. Handsome flowering plants, succeeding in a light rich soil, and readily increased by suckers from the root. The species often flower very late in autumn, and even through very mild winters; but they ought to have the protection of a frame.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------|
| Burchellii | Yel. red | H. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| media | Orange | 4, F. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1789 |
| pumila | Orange | 9, F. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| varia | Orange | 8, F. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1707 |

TRITONĪĀ, Ker. From *triton*, a weathercock; in

allusion to the variable direction of the stamens in the various species. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. Very handsome plants when in flower. They require the same treatment as the genus *Ixia* and other similar genera.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------|
| angiosanthiflora | Yellow | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| capensis | White | 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1811 |
| cœcolor | Yellow | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1811 |
| crocata | Orange | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1758 |
| crispâ | Flesh | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1787 |
| deutata | Fulvid | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| fenestratâ | Yellow | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1801 |
| flava | Yellow | 2, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1780 |
| fucata | Red yel. | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1813 |
| lineata | Variog. | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| longiflora | Fulvid | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| miniata | White | 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| odorata | Yellow | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1829 |
| pallida | White | 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1806 |
| pectinata | Yellow | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| refracta | Yellow | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1815 |
| rochensis | Yellow | 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1811 |
| rosâ | Pink | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1793 |
| securigera | Brown | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| squidâ | Rufous | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| striatâ | Blue | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| tenuiflora | Yellow | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1811 |
| viridis | Green | 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1788 |
| xanthospilâ | Red yel. | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |

TRITURATED, reduced to powder by pounding.

TRIUMFĒTĀ, Linn. In honour of John Baptist Triumfetti, an Italian botanist and author. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceae*. Uninteresting plants, chiefly under shrubs, growing in common garden soil; cuttings and seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. macrophylla*—*T. althoides* 1, *angulata, arida, glandulosa, grandiflora, havanensis, heterophylla, Lappala, microptila, oblongata, pilosa, rhomboides, rotundifolia, semitriloba, suborbiculata, trichoclada, triloburaria*.

TRĪXĪS, P. Brown. From *trixos*, triple; on account of its triangular capsule, with three cells. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Interesting plants, of common culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Perdicium brasiliense*. 2. *Leuceria senecioides*.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------|
| auriculatâ, 1 | White | 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil | 1827 |
| senecioides, 2 | White | 8, H. A. Chile | 1821 |

TRĪXĪŪS, Lindley. From *treis*, three, and *zeuxis*, a union; in allusion to the cohesion of the three sepals. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A small plant, of no beauty. It succeeds best if fastened to a piece of wood.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|
| falcata | Green | 3, S. Epi. W. Ind. | 1820 |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|

TROCHISCĀNTHĒS, Koch. From *trochiskos*, a small wheel, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. A hardy herbaceous plant, of no beauty. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ligusticum nodiflorum*—*T. nodiflora*.

TROCHLEATE, twisted like a pulley.

TROCHOCĀRĀPĀ, R. Brown. From *trochos*, a wheel, and *karpos*, fruit; the cells of the fruit diverge from a common centre like the spokes of a wheel. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceae*. An extremely handsome shrub. For culture and propagation, see *Epacris*.

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------|
| laurina | Yellow | 6, G. Bl. P. N. Holl. | 1829 |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------|

TRĒLLĪŪS, Linn. From *trōl*, or *trōlin*, an old German word signifying something round; in allusion to the shape of the flower; whence, also, the English name Globe-flower. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. Pretty border plants, thriving best in a light moist soil, and increasing by division or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. laxus*. 2. *T. ranunculinus*.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------|
| americanus, 1 | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1805 |
| as-aticus | Drk. or. | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1759 |
| caucasicus | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus | 1817 |
| europæus | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| albûs | Whitish | 5, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| humilis | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Austria | 1800 |
| napellifolius | Yellow | 5, H. Her. P. Europe | |
| patalus, 2 | Orange | 5, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1800 |

TRĒMĒTRĪCHĒ, Hanorth. From *tromos*, fear, and *thrix*, a hair; in reference to the cilia of the corolla being tremulous. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Stapelia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Stapelia fuscata*. 2. *S. obliqua*. 3. *S. revoluta*.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------|
| fuscata, 1 | Brn. pur. | 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1814 |
| glauca | Red pur. | 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |

| TRO | TUB | TUB | TUP |
|---|---|-----|-----|
| obliqua, 2 | Dall yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1805 | | |
| pruinosa | Dk. brn. . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795 | | |
| revoluta, 3 | Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790 | | |
| TROPHÆOLUM, Linn. From <i>trophaia</i> , a trophy; the leaves resemble a buckler, and the flowers an empty helmet. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tropaeolaceae</i> . All the species are very showy when in flower, and are therefore desirable acquisitions to every collection. The greenhouse and frame species thrive in any light rich soil; and are readily increased by cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass. The annual species should be sown in the open ground in spring. The tuberous-rooted kinds succeed well in the open air, in a sheltered situation, during summer; in winter they may be taken up and kept in sand until spring, when they may be again planted out into the open ground. The seeds of <i>T. majus</i> are pickled, and used as capers, to which they are preferred by some. The roots of <i>T. tuberosum</i> are eaten in Peru. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>T. perigrinum</i> . | | | |
| aduncum, 1 | Yellow . 8, G. Ev. Cl. N. Granada 1810 | | |
| brachyceras | Yellow . F. Tu. P. Chile . . 1830 | | |
| hybridum | Orange . 7, G. Ev. Tr. Peru . . . | | |
| Jarratium | Scar. yel. . G. Ev. Cl. Santiago . 1836 | | |
| majus | Or. yel. . 7, H. Tw. A. Peru . . 1686 | | |
| atrosanguineum Dk. red . 8, H. Tw. A. Peru . . . | | | |
| hore plenum | Or. yel. . 8, G. Ev. Tw. Peru . . 1686 | | |
| minus | Or. yel. . 8, H. Tr. A. Peru . . 1596 | | |
| hore plenum | Or. yel. . G. Ev. Tr. Peru . . 1596 | | |
| pentaphyllum | Or. yel. . 8, F. Ev. Tw. M. Video . 1824 | | |
| pinatum | Yellow . 6, G. Ev. Cl. Peru . . . | | |
| polyphyllum | Or. yel. . 6, G. Ev. Cl. Chile . . 1827 | | |
| tricolorum | Or. pur. . 7, F. Ev. Cl. Valparaiso 1828 | | |
| tuberosum | Yel. red . 9, F. Tu. P. Peru . . 1836 | | |
| TROPÆIS, Linn. From <i>trophe</i> , fodder; the leaves and twigs are used as fodder for cattle when grass is scarce. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i> . These plants grow freely in loam and peat; cuttings. | | | |
| americana | Green . . 4, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1789 | | |
| aspera | Green . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1802 | | |
| TROXILION, Don. From <i>troximon</i> , eatable. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Any common soil suits these plants, and they are readily increased by division. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>T. marginatum</i> . | | | |
| euspidatum, 1 | Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1824 | | |
| glaucum | Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Missouri . 1811 | | |
| TRICE DODDER, see Cuculida Epithymum. | | | |
| TRICE PARSLEY, see Aptium Petroselinum. | | | |
| TRICE SERVICE, see Pigras Sorbus. | | | |
| TRIFLE, see Tubæ. | | | |
| TRUMPET-FLOWER, see Bignoniad. | | | |
| TRUNCATUS, blunt, as if cut off. | | | |
| TRYMÆLION, Fenzl. Not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceae</i> . This species is well deserving of a place in every collection of greenhouse plants, on account of its snow-white flowers; which, being produced in numerous loose, drooping panicles, render it a very beautiful object when in blossom; its flowers are also deliciously fragrant. The wood is said to be soft and pithy, and the plant apt to die off in winter, if overpotted, and not kept in a warm and light situation: in other respects, it may be treated as the greenhouse species of <i>Ceanothus</i> . | | | |
| odoratissimum | White . . 2, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1837 | | |
| TUBE-FLOWER, see Clerodendron Siphonanthus. | | | |
| TUBE OF CALYX, the tube formed by the cohesion of the sepals. | | | |
| TUBE OF STAMENS, the tube formed by the cohesion of the filaments in monadelphous flowers. | | | |
| TUBER, Michaux. An ancient Roman name for a fungus. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . <i>T. cibarium</i> is the famous truffle, so celebrated in the annals of cookery. It grows under ground, and is found in light dry soils, in some of the southern counties; but it is much more common in Italy, Germany, and the south of France, whence immense quantities are imported. Dogs are taught to find this fungus by the smell, and to scratch it up out of the earth. An instance is recorded of a man having possessed this power. It is brought to the table boiled or stewed. It is reported to have a stimulating aphrodisiacal quality, which perhaps renders it more popular than its flavour, which is trifling. <i>Loudon's Encyclop. of Plants—T. albidum, cibarium.</i> | | | |
| TUBERCULÆRIÆ, Tode. From <i>tuberculum</i> , a pimple; | | | |
| warted appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found upon dead branches. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Clavaria coccinea—T. albida, confluens, discoidæ, granulata, nigricans, vulgaria</i> 1. | | | |
| TUBERCULATUS, covered with knots or tubercles. | | | |
| TUBEROSUS, see Polyanthus tuberod. | | | |
| TUBEROUS, bearing fleshy, solid, roundish, or longish root-like underground stems, as the potato. | | | |
| TULBAGHIA, Linn. In honour of Tulbagh, a Dutch governor at the Cape of Good Hope. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . Interesting plants when in flower. They succeed well in sandy loam and peat, and are increased by offsets or seeds. | | | |
| affinis | Brown . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1820 | | |
| alliacea | Brown . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774 | | |
| cepea | Brown . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795 | | |
| Ludwigiana | Green . 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1838 | | |
| violacea | Purple . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . | | |
| TULIP, see Talpæ. | | | |
| TULIPA, Tournefort. Said to be from <i>Thoulyban</i> , its Persian name. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . A genus of very celebrated and much prized florist's flowers. They succeed well in rich loam and sand, and are increased by offsets; new varieties are obtained from seed. The choicer kinds require to be taken up and dried after they have ceased flowering, and planted again in the autumn. They should be slightly protected in very rainy or frosty weather, or they are very liable to rot. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>T. acuminata</i> . | | | |
| altata | Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Altai . . . | | |
| Biebersteiniana | Yel. pur. . 6, H. Bl. P. Siberia . . 1820 | | |
| bidora | Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Russia . . 1805 | | |
| Bonariotiana | Variog. . 4, H. Bl. P. Italy . . 1827 | | |
| Celsiana | Yellow . 6, H. Bl. P. Levant . . . | | |
| Clusiana | Wht. pur. . 7, H. Bl. P. Sicily . . 1636 | | |
| cornuta, 1 | Striped . 5, H. Bl. P. Levant . . 1816 | | |
| Gesneriana | Striped . 4, H. Bl. P. Levant . . 1577 | | |
| laciniata | Variog. . 4, H. Bl. P. Levant . . 1603 | | |
| lutea | Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Levant . . 1603 | | |
| plena | Variog. . 4, H. Bl. P. Levant . . 1603 | | |
| versicolor | Variog. . 4, H. Bl. P. Levant . . 1603 | | |
| maleolens | Red yel. . 5, H. Bl. P. Italy . . 1827 | | |
| variegata | Variog. . 5, H. Bl. P. Italy . . 1827 | | |
| media | Scar. wht. . 5, H. Bl. P. . . 1828 | | |
| montana | Scarlet . 7, H. Bl. P. Persia . . 1826 | | |
| oculata-sella | Red blue . 4, H. Bl. P. Italy . . 1816 | | |
| persica | Scar. blk. . 4, H. Bl. P. Persia . . 1826 | | |
| patens | Wht. grey . 4, H. Bl. P. Siberia . . 1826 | | |
| præcox | Scarlet . 4, H. Bl. P. Italy . . 1825 | | |
| pubescens | Red . . 4, H. Bl. P. . . 1824 | | |
| repens | Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Russia . . 1819 | | |
| saxatilis | Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Crete . . 1827 | | |
| scabriscapa | Red yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. Umbrana . 18 7 | | |
| stellata | White . . 4, H. Bl. P. Cumana . 1827 | | |
| stragolata | Red yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. | | |
| suaveolens | Red yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1603 | | |
| svlvestris | Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. England . . | | |
| tricolor | Scarlet . 4, H. Bl. P. Russia . . 1817 | | |
| turcica | Striped . 4, H. Bl. P. | | |
| TULIP-TREE, see Liriodendron. | | | |
| TULOSTOMA, Persoon. From <i>tulos</i> , a wart, and <i>stoma</i> , the mouth; in allusion to the nature of the orifice by which the seeds are dispersed. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found upon the mossy tops of walls in winter and spring— <i>T. brumidæ</i> . | | | |
| TUMID, swelling. | | | |
| TUNIC, a coat, or seed cover. | | | |
| TUPÆ, D. Don. <i>Tupa</i> is the name of <i>T. Feuillei</i> in Chile. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lobeliaceae</i> . These plants are well worth a place in every collection, on account of the beauty and singularity of their flowers. For culture and propagation, see <i>Lobelia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Lobelia arguta</i> . 2. <i>L. Tupa</i> . 3. <i>L. polyphylla</i> . 4. <i>L. purpurea</i> . 5. <i>L. gigantea</i> , <i>L. salicifolia</i> . | | | |
| arguta, 1 | Yellow . 9, F. Her. P. Chile . . 1824 | | |
| blanda | Fink F. Her. P. Chile . . . | | |
| Feuillei, 2 | Scarlet . 9, F. Her. P. Chile . . 1824 | | |
| polyphylla, 3 | Purple . 8, F. Her. P. Valparaiso . 1825 | | |
| purpurea, 4 | Purple . 8, F. Her. P. Valparaiso . 1832 | | |
| salicifolia, 5 | Red . . 10, F. Her. P. Valparaiso . | | |
| TUPESIA, Ker. A diminutive of <i>tytis</i> , a mallet; in allusion to the peculiar form of the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Acoraceae</i> . These plants succeed well in sandy loam and peat, and are readily increased by dividing the root. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Rohdea japonica</i> . | | | |
| japonica, 1 | Apetal . 2, H. Her. P. Japan . . 1793 | | |
| nuda | Livid . . 8, Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | |
| squalida | Livid . . 8, Her. P. Amboyna . 1820 | | |

| TUR | ULL | TUT | ULM |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| TURBINATE, having the figure of a top. | | | |
| TURGENIA, Hoffmann. From turgeo, to swell: the fruit. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbellifera. An uninteresting plant; seeds. Synonymes: 1. <i>Caucalis latifolia</i> — <i>T. latifolia</i> 1. | | | |
| TURID, swollen, puffed. | | | |
| TURGOSIA, see <i>Cruscilla</i> . | | | |
| TURNERIC, see <i>Curcama</i> . | | | |
| TURNERA. Linnaeus dedicated this genus to the memory of William Turner, Prebendary of York, Canon of Windsor, &c., author of a "New Herbal," 1551, fol.; he died in 1568. Linn. 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Turneraceae. A genus of very elegant plants when in flower. They thrive in any rich soil, and are all readily increased by seeds. The shrubby kinds may also be increased by cuttings. Synonymes: 1. <i>Piriqueta racemosa</i> . 2. <i>T. elegans</i> . | | | |
| brasiliensta | . Yellow | . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil | . 1810 |
| cistoides | . Yellow | . 7, S. A. America | . 1774 |
| cuneiformis | . Yellow | . 6, S. Ev. S. Amer. | . 1821 |
| guianensis | . Yellow | . 6, S. A. Guiana | . 1823 |
| hirta | . Yellow | . 6, S. A. Brazil | . 1818 |
| Fumiflora | . Yellow | . 7, S. A. Jamaica | . 1796 |
| racemosa, 1 | . Yellow | . 7, H. A. Siberia | . 1799 |
| rupesstris | . Yellow | . 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana | . 1824 |
| trioniflora, 2 | . Pa. yel. | . S. Her. P. Brazil | . 1812 |
| ulmifolia | . Yellow | . 7, S. B. Jamaica | . 1783 |
| angustifolia | . Pa. yel. | . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica | . 1783 |
| TURSOLE, see <i>Heliotropium</i> . | | | |
| TURPENTINE, see <i>Silphium terebinthaceum</i> . | | | |
| TURPENTINE-TREE, see <i>Pistacia Terebinthus</i> . | | | |
| TURPINIA, Ventenat. In honour of M. Turpin, a distinguished French botanical artist and naturalist. Linn. 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Staphyleaceae. Trees of little beauty. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. Synonymes: 1. <i>Staphylea occidentalis</i> . 2. <i>Dalrymplea pomifera</i> . | | | |
| occidentalis, 1 | . White | . S. Ev. T. Jamaica | . 1824 |
| pomifera, 2 | . Yelsh. wht. | . 5, S. Ev. T. Sylhet | . 1820 |
| TURRAEA, Linn. In honour of Geo. Turra, once professor of Botany at Padua, and author of several botanical works; died in 1607. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Meliaceae. These plants succeed well in loam, peat, and sand, and are easily increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | |
| pinnata | . Pink | . 4, S. Ev. T. Sylhet | . 1828 |
| rigida | . Yellow | . S. Ev. T. Maurit. | . 1816 |
| virens | . White | . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | . 1820 |
| TURRIS, Dillenius. From <i>turris</i> , a tower; the foliage is so disposed on the stems as to give them a pyramidal form; and for the same reason the plants are called <i>Toner-mustard</i> . Linn. 15, Nat. Or. Cruciferae. Hardy annuals, not worth growing— <i>T. glabra</i> , <i>G. ramosa</i> , <i>Grahams</i> , <i>mollis</i> , <i>patula</i> , <i>salsuginosa</i> , <i>stricta</i> . | | | |
| TUSSILAGO, Tournefort. From <i>tussis</i> , a cough; for curing which the flowers have been employed. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositae. Some of the species are very pretty. They succeed well in common soil, and are readily increased by division. <i>T. Farfara</i> is a demulcent bitter, and has been used to soothe irritations in the air passages; hence its reputation as a pectoral medicine. Synonymes: 1. <i>T. bohemica</i> . 2. <i>T. paradoxa</i> . 3. <i>T. lobata</i> . 4. <i>T. tomentosa</i> . | | | |
| alba | White | . 3, H. Her. P. Europe | . 1683 |
| alpina | Ll. pur. | . 4, H. Her. P. Austria | . 1710 |
| discolor | Ll. pur. | . 4, H. Her. P. Austria | . 1633 |
| Farfara | Yellow | . 3, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| foliis variegatis | Yellow | . 3, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| fragrans | White | . 2, H. Her. P. Italy | . 1806 |
| frigida | Pale | . 5, H. Her. P. Lapland | . 1710 |
| laevigata, 1 | Yellow | . 5, H. Her. P. Bohemia | . 1816 |
| nivea, 2 | White | . 4, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | . 1713 |
| palmaria, 3 | White | . 4, H. Her. P. Labrador | . 1778 |
| purpurea | Purple | . 7, F. Her. P. C. G. H. | . 1824 |
| sagittata | White | . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| spuria, 4 | White | . 4, H. Her. P. Germany | . 1790 |
| <i>Petasites</i> , <i>P. hybrida</i> , <i>sylvestris</i> . | | | |
| TUSAN, see <i>Androsæmum</i> . | | | |
| TWAYBLADE, see <i>Listera</i> . | | | |
| TWEEDIA, Hooker. In compliment to Mr. James Tweedia, an intelligent and indefatigable collector of plants in Buenos Ayres, Tucuman, S. Brazil, &c. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Asclepiadaceae. These very interesting plants succeed well in sandy loam, with a little peat mixed; and they may be readily increased by cuttings or seeds. They will prove to be nearly, if not quite hardy. | | | |
| caerulea | Blue | . H. De. Tw. B. Ayres | . 1836 |
| versicolor | Blue | . 7, H. De. Tw. Tucuman | . 1836 |
| TYLIPHORÆ, R. Brown. From <i>tylos</i> , a swelling, and <i>phoros</i> , to bear; alluding to the ventricose pollen masses. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Asclepiadaceae. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see <i>Hoja</i> . | | | |
| barbata | | . 7, S. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. | . 1822 |
| exilis | Pa. pur. | . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Sylhet | . 1823 |
| grandiflora | | . 7, S. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. | . 1822 |
| TYMPANIS, Tode. From <i>tympanon</i> , a drum; the resemblance of the young velum. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi. Found upon dead alder branches— <i>T. ulnæ</i> , <i>conspersa</i> , <i>fraxini</i> . | | | |
| TYPHA, Linn. From <i>typhos</i> , a marsh; habitat of the species. Linn. 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Typhaceae. The pollen of <i>Typha</i> is inflammable like that of <i>Lycopodium</i> , and is used as a substitute for it. | | | |
| angustifolia | Brown | . 6, Grass. Britain | |
| latifolia | Brown | . 7, Grass. Britain | |
| minima | Brown | . 7, Grass. Switzerl. | . 1822 |
| minor | Brown | . 7, Grass. England | |
| TYPHULA, Fries. A diminutive of <i>Typha</i> , to which the heads bear a miniature resemblance. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi. Found on rotten wood and dead leaves— <i>T. erythropis</i> , <i>stiliformis</i> , <i>gracilis</i> , <i>Phacorchiza</i> , <i>tenuis</i> . | | | |
| TYRÔNIA, G. Don. In honour of Arthur Tyton, F.L.S., by whom many of the oldest inhabitants of our gardens are preserved, but particularly those which were formerly cultivated by Miller, and which are now only to be found in his collection. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Balsaminaceae. A beautiful aquatic plant, worthy of a place in every collection. It must be grown in large pots of water, in a rich loamy soil, and placed in the stove or on a hotbed. The seeds require to be sown in spring. Synonymes: 1. <i>Impatiens natans</i> . | | | |
| nätans, 1 | Various | . 8, S. Aq. A. E. Ind. | . 1810 |

U.

ULEX, Linn. Said to be taken from the Celtic *ac*, a point; in allusion to the prickly branches. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Leguminosae. The double variety of *U. Europaea* is a very elegant plant, and is increased by young cuttings, under a hand-glass; the other kinds are increased by seeds. Synonymes: 1. *U. hibernica*.

europea Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S. Britain

flora plena Yellow . 5, H. Ev. S. Britain

nana Yellow . 8, H. Ev. S. Britain

provincialis Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. Eur. . 1823

stricta, 1 Yellow . 10, H. Ev. S. Ireland

ULLUA, Persoon. In honour of Antonio Ulloa, a Spanish naturalist. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Solanaceae. This species succeeds well in decayed wood, [323]

or vegetable mould; and is increased by cuttings. Synonymes: 1. *Juanulloa parasitica*.

parasitica, 1 Red Parasite. Peru 1824

ULMUS, Linn. Supposed to be from the Saxon word *elm*, or *ulm*, a name which is applied, with very slight alterations, to the trees of this genus in all the dialects of the Celtic tongue. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Ulmaceae. Fine forest trees, succeeding best when grown on strong lands. They are increased by layers, from stools, or by grafting on the *U. montana*. Synonymes: 1. *U. chinensis*. 2. *U. stricta*. 3. *U. humilis*, *microphylla*, *parvifolia*, *pumila*. 4. *U. planifolia*. 5. *U. sarniensis*. 6. *U. viscosa*. 7. *U. ciliata*. 8. *U. pendula*. 9. *U. americana*, *montana vegeta*. 10. *U. scabra*. 11. *U. crispata*.

| ULO | UMB | UMB | URC |
|---|---------|------------------------|------|
| alata | Brown | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1830 |
| alba | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Hungary | 1824 |
| americana | Brown | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | |
| alba | Brown | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | |
| fol. variegata | Brown | 4, H. De. T. | |
| incisa | Brown | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | |
| pendula | Brown | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1820 |
| rubra | Brown | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | 1824 |
| campetris | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| acutifolia | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| alba | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| betulaefolia | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| chinesis, 1 | Brown | 4, H. De. T. China | |
| concaevifolia | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| cornubiensis, 2 | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| cuscutata | Brown | 4, H. De. T. | |
| fol. aureis | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| fol. variegata | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| latifolia | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| nana | Brown | 4, H. De. S. Britain | |
| parvifolia, 3 | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Siberia | 1822 |
| planifolia, 4 | Brown | 4, H. De. T. | |
| sarniensis, 5 | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| stricta | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| tortuosa | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| viminalis | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| viridis | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| viscosa, 6 | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| vulgaria | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| carpinifolia | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| effusa, 7 | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| fruticosa | Brown | 4, H. De. S. Europe | |
| fulva, 8 | Brown | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | |
| glabra | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| glandulosa | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| latifolia | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| major | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| microphylla | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| pendula | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| ramulosa | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Floetbeck | |
| variegata | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| vegeta, 9 | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| vulgaria | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| integrifolia | Brown | 4, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1822 |
| major | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| montana, 10 | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| australis | Brown | 4, H. De. T. | |
| cevenensis | Brown | 4, H. De. T. | |
| crispata, 11 | Brown | 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. | |
| fastigiata | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Exeter | 1826 |
| major | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| minor | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| nigra | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Ireland | |
| pendula | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| rugosa | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| vulgaria | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| suberosa | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| alba | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| angustifolia | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Hertford | |
| erecta | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| fol. variegata | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Britain | |
| latifolia | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Hertford | |
| vulgaria | Brown | 4, H. De. T. Holland | |
| ULOSPERMUM, see Kruberi. | | | |
| ULVA, Linn. From the Celtic <i>ul</i> , water; place of growth. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alga</i> . Found in the ocean, on marine rocks, and in ditches. The green laver which, stewed with lemon-juice, is so much esteemed in England, is the <i>U. Lactuca</i> — <i>U. bulbosa</i> , <i>crispata</i> , <i>furfuracea</i> , <i>Lactuca</i> , <i>lattissima</i> . | | | |
| UMBELLATE , having the flowers arranged in round flat heads, with the peduncles originating from a common centre. | | | |
| UMBELLULATE , disposed in small umbels. | | | |
| UMBEL , a particular arrangement of the flowers in certain plants, of which the carrot is a familiar example; the peduncles and pedicels spring from a common centre, and rise till they form a flat tuft. The difference between an <i>umbel</i> and a <i>corymb</i> , is that, whilst in the latter the flowers form a flat head, they do not, as in the former, spring from a common centre. | | | |
| UMBILICATE , hollowed like the navel. | | | |
| UMBILICUS , the cord which attaches the seed to the plant. | | | |
| UMBILICUS, Decandolle. From <i>umbilicus</i> , the navel; the concave leaves of some species. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Crasulacea</i> . Interesting plants, thriving well on rock-work or on old walls; they also grow freely in pots, in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and are increased by offsets or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cotyledon lutea</i> . 2. <i>C. Umbilicus</i> . 3. <i>C. serrata</i> . 4. <i>C. spinosa</i> , <i>Sedum spinosum</i> , <i>Sempervivum cuspidatum</i> . | | | |
| erectus, 1 | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. England | |
| pendulinus, 2 | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Britain | |
| serratus, 3 | Purple | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1733 |
| spinosus, 4 | White | 6, F. Her. P. Siberia | 1790 |
| UMBRONATE , having a rounded protuberant centre like an ancient shield. | | | |
| UMBRELLA-TREE , see <i>Hibiscus guineensis</i> . | | | |
| UMBRELLA-WORT , see <i>Oxybaphus</i> . | | | |
| UNARMED , destitute of prickles or spines. | | | |
| UNCARIA, Schreber. From <i>uncus</i> , a hook; the old petioles are converted into hooked spines. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonacea</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Nauclea</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Nauclea Gambier</i> . | | | |
| Gambier, 1 | Pa. red | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1825 |
| sessilifruticus | Pa. red | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. | 1829 |
| UNCINATE , hooked. | | | |
| UNCINATA, Persoon. From <i>ogkinos</i> , a hook; alluding to the awn. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperacea</i> . Plants resembling sedge; increased by division. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Carex uncinata</i> — <i>U. jamaicensis</i> 1, <i>phleoides</i> . | | | |
| UNCTUOUS , fat, oily. | | | |
| UNDULATED , waved, rising and falling. | | | |
| UNEQUAL , applied to petals and sepals, indicates that they or their sides are of unequal size and shape. | | | |
| UNGUICULATE , furnished with a claw or an unguis. | | | |
| UNGUIS , the taper base of anything. | | | |
| UNILABRATE , having only one lip. | | | |
| UNILOCULAR , having one cell. | | | |
| UNIOLEA, Michaux. From <i>unus</i> , one, alone; united glumes. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Graminea</i> . Hardy perennial species, succeeding in common soil; seeds. They are found chiefly upon the sea-coast; hence the name, <i>Seaside Oat</i> — <i>U. distichophylla</i> , <i>latifolia</i> , <i>paniculata</i> , <i>spicata</i> . | | | |
| UNISEXUAL , of one sex. | | | |
| UNUS, Linn. From <i>uno</i> , to unite; stamens united with germens. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Anonacea</i> . Interesting plants, succeeding in light turfy loam, and propagated by cuttings of the ripened wood, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. The dry fruit of <i>U. aromatica</i> is very pungent. From <i>U. Narum</i> , a sweet-smelling, greenish oil is procured by distilling the roots, and is used medicinally as a stimulant. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Uvaria lucida</i> . | | | |
| acuminata | Brown | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1820 |
| aromatica | Brown | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1820 |
| esculentia | Brown | S. Ev. Cl. Madras | 1818 |
| fasciculata | Brown | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| fuscata | Brown | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1820 |
| longiflora | Brown | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1823 |
| longifolia | Brown | S. Ev. S. Bengal | 1820 |
| Narum | Brown | S. Ev. Cl. Malabar | |
| nitidissima, 1 | Blue | S. Ev. T. N. Caledon | 1825 |
| odorata | Brown | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1804 |
| URANIA, Schreber. From <i>ouranos</i> , sublime; stateliness of the tree. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Musacea</i> . A splendid plant, well worthy of a place in every collection. It requires a mixture of turfy loam and a little peat, in a moist heat, and a good supply of water to make it grow luxuriantly. Newly imported seeds vegetate freely. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ravennala madagascariensis</i> . | | | |
| speciosa, 1 | Red | S. Her. P. Madagas | |
| URARIA, Desvauz. From <i>oura</i> , a tail; the bracts. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosa</i> . These plants succeed well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and are increased by young cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat; but they are raised with more facility by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hedysarum crinitum</i> . 2. <i>H. lagocephalum</i> . 3. <i>H. lago-podioides</i> . 4. <i>H. arboresum</i> . 5. <i>H. pictum</i> . | | | |
| comosa | Purple | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| crinita, 1 | Pink | 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | |
| lagocephala, 2 | Yellow | 7, S. Her. P. Brazil | 1824 |
| lago-podioides, 3 | Purple | 7, G. Ev. S. China | 1790 |
| Lagopus, 4 | Purple | 6, G. Ev. S. Nepal | 1824 |
| picta, 5 | Purple | 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1788 |
| URCEOLAR , of, or belonging to, or having an <i>urceolus</i> . | | | |
| URCEOLARIA, Acharius. From <i>urceolus</i> , a little pitcher, alluding to the form of the shields. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . Found on stones and bricks. <i>U. cinerea</i> and <i>U. scrapusa</i> are used in dyeing— <i>U. Acharii</i> , <i>A. cyrtospis</i> , <i>calceolaria</i> , <i>C. Hoffmanni</i> , <i>cinerea</i> , <i>Gaigi</i> , <i>globosa</i> , <i>rufescens</i> , <i>scrapusii</i> . | | | |
| URCEOLATE , pitcher-shaped. | | | |
| URCEOLINA, Reichenbach. From <i>urceolus</i> , a small cup [324] | | | |

| URC | VAC | URV | VAC |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| or pitcher; in allusion to the membranous cup. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> . A curious little plant, said to thrive best in a strong rich loam, and may be increased by offsets. It must not be watered in winter. | | heterophylla . . . Green . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1819 | |
| pendula . . . Yel. gn. . . 6, G. Bl. P. Peru . . . | | microphylla . . . Green . . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1793 | |
| URCULUS, the filaments joined into a pitcher-shaped body constitute the urculus of the stamens, or the name may be applied to any part of a similar form. | | moroides . . . Green . . . G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 | |
| URĒBŌ, <i>Persoon</i> . From <i>uro</i> , to scorch; applied to those plants called mildew or blight. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . The species of this obscure genus are found on the leaves of different plants. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Æcidium Cardui</i> — <i>U. acidifœrmis</i> , <i>Alchemilla</i> , <i>anthyllidis</i> , <i>appendiculosa</i> , <i>Armérie</i> , <i>Bêtä</i> , <i>bifrons</i> , <i>Campänulä</i> , <i>cändiddä</i> , <i>Caryophyllaceäräm</i> , <i>Cerästis</i> , <i>Cichoraceäräm</i> , <i>cönsüens</i> , <i>crustäcä</i> , <i>effusä</i> , <i>Epilobii</i> , <i>Equisetti</i> , <i>Fabä</i> , <i>farinösa</i> , <i>Ficariä</i> , <i>Geraniü</i> , <i>gyrosä</i> , <i>Helioscöpiä</i> , <i>Heracliti</i> , <i>Hypericöräm</i> , <i>intrösa</i> , <i>Iridis</i> , <i>Labiataräm</i> , <i>Linariä</i> , <i>Lini</i> , <i>oblongätä</i> , <i>oliväcä</i> , <i>ovätä</i> , <i>parallälä</i> , <i>Petasitäs</i> , <i>Polygonöräm</i> , <i>Populindä</i> , <i>Potentillä</i> , <i>Poterii</i> , <i>Primulä</i> , <i>pustulätä</i> , <i>Pyrolä</i> , <i>Quercüs</i> , <i>Rhinanthedräm</i> , <i>Rösä</i> , <i>ruböräm</i> , <i>runicäm</i> , <i>Sälicis</i> , <i>Saxifragöräm</i> , <i>Scilläräm</i> , <i>Senecionis</i> , <i>Söncü</i> , <i>suavölöns</i> 1, <i>Tussilaginis</i> , <i>Umbellataräm</i> , <i>utriculöstem</i> , <i>Vaccinöräm</i> , <i>Vincä</i> , <i>vitellinä</i> . | | scripta . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1819 | |
| URĒNÄ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>uren</i> , its name in Malabar. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Mitaceæ</i> . Uninteresting stove under-shrubs and annuals, growing in peat and loam; cuttings and seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>U. lobata</i> . 2. <i>U. americana</i> — <i>U. heterophyllä</i> , <i>lobätä</i> , <i>multifidä</i> , <i>muricätä</i> , <i>repändä</i> , <i>reticulätä</i> , <i>scabriusculä</i> 1, <i>Sieberti</i> , <i>sinuätä</i> , <i>speciosä</i> , <i>subtrilobä</i> , <i>Smörtsii</i> 2, <i>triciäpis</i> . | | ästüäns, angustiföliä, arborëscens, ärdëns, baccifërä, baleäricä, canadënsis, capitellätä, caracasänä, caravellänä, chamædryoidës, ciliätä, convëcä, crassiföliä, deprässä, diffüsä, diotica, diversiföliä, Dodärthi, elongätä, gracilis, grandiföliä, hövridä, involucrätä, macrostächyä, membranäcä, nivä, nudicäntis, nummulariföliä, Parietarü, pentändrä, pitulifërä, pulchëllä, pämiälä, reticulätä, rüfä, rugösä, scabrëllä, ärëns. | |
| URORĒALÖN, <i>Ker.</i> From <i>oura</i> , a tail, and <i>petalon</i> , a petal; the divisions of the flower are lengthened out. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliacæ</i> . Interesting plants, succeeding best in a mixture of loam and leaf mould; they are increased by offsets or seeds. They should not be watered in winter. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Scilla serotina</i> . | | URVILĒÄ, <i>Kunth</i> . In honour of Captain Dumont D'Urville, of the French navy, who was sent out to ascertain the fate of La Peyrouse; an acute botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindacæ</i> . Plants of little beauty. They may be grown in a mixture of loam and peat, and moderate-sized cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. | |
| erispüm . . . Green . . . G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1816 | | ferruginëä . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . . 1823 | |
| fulvüm, 1 . . . Grn. red . . . 7, F. Bl. P. Mogadore . . 1808 | | ulmaceä . . . White . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1824 | |
| glaciüm . . . Green . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1816 | | USNĒÄ, <i>Dillenius</i> . From <i>achne</i> , a name applied to lichens in general by the Arabian physicians. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . Found in winter, on old trees— <i>U. barbätä</i> , <i>articulätä</i> , <i>floridä</i> , <i>pliatä</i> , <i>hirtä</i> . | |
| longiföliüm . . . Pur. blue . . . 8, G. Bl. P. Mozamb. . . 1825 | | USTILÄÖ, <i>Link</i> . From <i>ustus</i> , scorched; appearance. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found upon grasses, &c.— <i>U. antheräräm</i> , <i>cäriä</i> , <i>flosculösä</i> , <i>sigëtüm</i> , <i>Urculöräm</i> . | |
| serotinüm . . . Grn. red . . . 7, F. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1629 | | USTULATE, blackened. | |
| viridë . . . Green . . . 8, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774 | | UTERUS, the womb. | |
| URĪCÄ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>uro</i> , to burn; in reference to the stinging properties of most of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Urticacæ</i> . Plants of little beauty, and of the easiest culture. They all succeed in any common garden soil; and are increased by cuttings, divisions, and seeds. The effects of the venomous sting of the common Nettle are well known, but are, however, not to be compared with those of some of the Indian species, grown in the gardens of this country; yet all the known species are far surpassed for virulence by one, which in Timor is called <i>daou setan</i> , or devil's leaf, the effects of which are said by the natives in many cases to cause death. | | UTRICULÄ, a little bladder. | |
| canabinä . . . Apetal . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1749 | | UTRICULAR, composed of little bladders. | |
| divaricatä . . . Yellow . . . 10, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1816 | | UTRIQLÄRIÄ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>utriculus</i> , a little bladder; applied to the small inflated appendages of the roots. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lentibulacæ</i> . Elegant little plants, found in ponds and rivulets. | |
| fërox . . . Green . . . G. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . . 1823 | | intermediä . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . minor . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . vulgäris . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | |
| gigä . . . Green . . . G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820 | | UVÄRIÄ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>uva</i> , a cluster of grapes; resemblance in the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Anonacæ</i> . Interesting plants, succeeding in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by cuttings of the ripened wood, in sand, under a glass, in heat. | |
| | | Gærtneri . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 | |
| | | lötëä . . . Grnsh. yel. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822 | |
| | | tomentösä . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822 | |
| | | velutinä . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823 | |
| | | villosä . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1831 | |
| | | zeylanicä . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. Tw. Ceylon . . . 1794 | |
| | | UVULÄRIÄ, <i>Linn.</i> The plants were formerly used in diseases of the <i>uvula</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliacæ</i> . A light sandy soil suits these plants best, and they are readily increased by division at the root. | |
| | | fiävä . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1810 | |
| | | grandiförä . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1802 | |
| | | lanceolätä . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1710 | |
| | | perfoliatä . . . Pa. yel. . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1710 | |
| | | puberilä . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1824 | |
| | | sessiliföliä . . . Lgt. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1790 | |

V.

VACCINIUM, *Linn.* An ancient Latin name, whether of a berry or a flower, is not satisfactorily known. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vaccinacæ*. All the species of this genus are well worth cultivating, some of them for the sake of their fruit, some for curiosity, and others for ornament. The different kinds of *Whortle-berry* and *Bilberry* succeed best in peat soil, or very sandy loam. Some of them grow best in moist situations, and others in dry. Those requiring the heat of the stove must receive the same treatment as the generality of stove plants; and are readily increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat; they may also, like the hardy species, be raised from root-suckers,

creeping roots, trailing rooting stems, or from seeds treated as follows:—In autumn, as soon as the seeds are ripe, they should be sown in shallow pans, filled with very sandy peat soil, and covered slightly over; when about an inch high, they must be pricked out thinly into other pans, filled with the same kind of soil. After being well rooted in these pans, they must be planted out in spring in proper places, taking care to keep a ball of earth about the roots. If finally planted out in autumn, the worms are apt to throw them out of the ground during winter. *Synonymes*: 1. *V. myrtilloides*. 2. *V. diffusum*. 3. *V. brachycerum*. 4. *V. album*, *amazum*, *diomorphum*. 5. *V. virgatum angust-*

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| folium. 6. <i>V. fuscatum, formosum.</i> 7. <i>V. virgatum.</i> | | pyrenæicâ . . . Pink . . . 8. H. Her. P. Scotland . . . | |
| 8. <i>V. hirtellum, frondosum.</i> 9. <i>V. glaucum.</i> 10. <i>V. venustum.</i> 11. <i>V. maderense.</i> 12. <i>V. tenellum.</i> 13. <i>V. parviflorum.</i> 14. <i>V. album, elevatum.</i> | | Saliânæ . . . Red . . . 6. H. Her. P. France . . . 1824 | |
| albiflorum . . . White . . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1833 | | sambucifoliâ . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1819 | |
| angustifolium, 1 . . . Pa. yel. . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1776 | | saxatilis . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1740 | |
| arborum, 2 . . . Wht. red . . . 6. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1765 | | sisp-mbrilifoliâ, 2 . . . Red . . . 6. H. B. S. Eur. . . 1824 | |
| buxifolium, 3 . . . White . . . 5. H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | | tripteris . . . Wht. red . . . 7. H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1822 | |
| canadense . . . Wht. red . . . 5. H. De. S. Canada . . . 1825 | | tuberôsâ . . . Lgt. red . . . 6. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1629 | |
| caracasânium . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Caracæas . . . 1825 | | VALERIANËLLÄ, Mærch. From a diminutive of <i>Valeriana</i> , which see. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Valerianaceæ</i> . The species only require to be sown in early spring, in the open border. They answer well for a spring salad, and are generally known by the name of <i>Lamb's lettuce</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>V. dasycarpa, dentata.</i> 2. <i>V. tridentata.</i> | |
| cespitiosum . . . White . . . 5. H. De. S. Huds. Bay 1823 | | campanulatâ . . . H. A. S. Eur. . . | |
| corymbosum, 4 . . . White . . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1765 | | echinatâ . . . Pink . . . 7. H. A. S. Eur. . . 1807 | |
| angustifolium, 5 . . . White . . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1767 | | olitoria . . . Blue . . . 4. H. A. Britain . . . | |
| fuscatum, 6 . . . Wht. pink . . . 6. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1770 | | <i>auriculâ, carinatâ, coronatâ, discoidê, eriocrapâ, excispiâ, mixtâ, Morisoum 1, platylôbâ, pâmilâ 2, radiatâ, uncinatâ, vesicariâ.</i> | |
| virgatum, 7 . . . Wht. red . . . 4. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1767 | | VALLÄRIS, Brown. From <i>vallo</i> , to inclose; used for fences in Java. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceæ</i> . This species grows well in sandy loam and peat, and is increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Pergularia glabra.</i> | |
| crassifolium . . . White . . . 6. H. De. S. Carolina . . . 1787 | | pergulanâ, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1818 | |
| dumosum, 8 . . . White . . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1774 | | VALLËSÏÄ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of F. Vallesio, physician to Philip II. of Spain. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceæ</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Vallaris</i> . | |
| humile . . . White . . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1774 | | cymbifolia . . . White . . . 6. S. Ev. S. N. Spain . . . 1821 | |
| elongatum . . . White . . . 7. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1812 | | dichotoma . . . White . . . 5. S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1822 | |
| frondosum, 8 . . . Wht. grn. . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1761 | | VALLISBËRÏÄ, Micheli. In honour of Antonio Vallisneri, an Italian botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Hydrocharaceæ</i> . This aquatic plant requires to be grown in a large pot or tub of water, in the conservatory or greenhouse; it should be planted deeply in the water, since it grows at the bottom of ditches in its native country. | |
| venustum, 10 . . . Pink . . . 6. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1770 | | spiralis . . . Brown . . . 7. G. Aq. P. S. Eur. . . 1818 | |
| grævis . . . White . . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1806 | | VALLÖRÏÄ, Herbert. In honour of Pierre Vailot, a French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Amaryllis</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Amaryllis purpurea.</i> | |
| glabrum . . . Pink . . . 7. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1812 | | purpurâ, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 5. G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774 | |
| grandiflorum . . . White . . . 7. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1812 | | minor . . . Scarlet . . . 5. G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774 | |
| humifosum . . . White . . . H. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. 1827 | | VALVATE , opening like a valve. | |
| ligustrinum . . . Purple . . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. | | VALVIFORM , shaped as a valve. | |
| meridionale . . . Red wlt. . . 4. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1778 | | VALVES , the divisions of the capsule. | |
| minutiflorum . . . White . . . H. De. S. N. Amer. 1812 | | VALVULAR , consisting of valves. | |
| Mysinites . . . Purple . . . 5. H. De. S. Carolina . . . | | VALVULAR-DISSEPIMENTS , partitions in the centre of the valves. | |
| lancoletatum . . . Purple . . . 5. H. De. S. Florida . . . | | VANDÄ, R. Brown. <i>Vandâ</i> is the Sanscrit name of the original species of this genus. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . The species of this genus, as well as those elegant and interesting plants referred to it for culture, &c., are all well deserving of the cultivator's best care and attention. The beauty of their deliciously fragrant flowers is quite sufficient to recommend them to all lovers of orchidaceous plants, besides their being in general such admirably free flowerers. Some of the species of <i>Saccolabium</i> and <i>Sarenthus</i> produce from thirty to one hundred spikes of flowers each; indeed, we know from the best authority, that there are single plants of <i>Saccolabium guttatum</i> , growing upon trees in the Botanic Garden, Calcutta, which produce every year from fifty to one hundred spikes or flowers. In their native districts, all, or the greater part of the plants referred to this genus, grow upon trees in dense forests, and consequently derive their chief support from the atmosphere; therefore their cultivation in this country is rendered very simple and easy, as the greater part of them require nothing more than a piece of wood to attach themselves to, or an ornamental wire basket filled with moss and broken pots, and suspended from the pillars or roof of the house. There are, however, exceptions to this rule; as, for instance, some of the stronger and more robust growing kinds, such as <i>Vanda Roxburghii</i> , and <i>V. multiflora</i> . These should be grown in wide shallow pots, carefully filled with cut sphagnum moss, and potshards broken small. We would recommend oak branches for those intended to be grown upon wood. They | |
| obtusum . . . Purple . . . 5. H. De. S. Carolina . . . | | | |
| myrsifolium . . . White . . . 6. Y. Ev. Tr. Carolina . . . 1812 | | | |
| myrsitoides . . . Pink . . . 6. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1776 | | | |
| Myrtillus . . . Pink . . . 5. H. De. S. Britain . . . | | | |
| baccis albis . . . Green . . . 5. H. De. S. Britain . . . | | | |
| nitidum . . . Pink . . . 5. H. De. S. Carolina . . . 1794 | | | |
| decumbens . . . Pink . . . 5. H. De. Tr. Carolina . . . 1794 | | | |
| ovatum . . . Pink . . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1826 | | | |
| padifolium, 11 . . . Pa. grn. . . 7. H. De. S. Madeira . . . 1777 | | | |
| pallidum . . . White . . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1774 | | | |
| penarylvaticum, 12 . . . Wht. bh. . . 6. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1772 | | | |
| resinosum . . . Pur. grn. . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1782 | | | |
| lutescens, 13 . . . Redsh. yel. . . 6. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1804 | | | |
| rubescens . . . Yel. grn. . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1773 | | | |
| stamineum, 14 . . . White . . . 5. H. De. S. N. Amer. 1772 | | | |
| album . . . White . . . H. De. S. Mexico . . . | | | |
| uliginosum . . . Flesh . . . 4. H. De. S. Britain . . . | | | |
| Vitis idæâ . . . Pink . . . 5. H. Da. S. Britain . . . | | | |

VAILLÄNTÏÄ, Decandolle. In honour of Sebastian Vaillant, an eminent French botanist and author in the early part of the last century. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Stellatæ, or Galiaceæ*. Plants of little interest, growing in common soil, on rock-work, old walls, or in any dry situation; division and seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Galium articulatum.* 2. *G. cruciatum.* 3. *G. Bauhini.* 4. *G. pedemontanum.* 5. *V. glabra, Galium vernum.*

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| chersonensis . . . Yellow . . . 6. H. De. Tr. China . . . 1817 | cruciata, 2 . . . Yel. . . 5. H. De. Tr. Britain . . . |
| humifosâ . . . Yellow . . . 6. H. De. Tr. A. Minor . . . 1816 | pedemontanâ, 4 . . . Grn. yel. . . 7. H. A. Hungary . . . 1799 |
| várnâ, 5 . . . Yellow . . . 5. H. Da. Tr. Switzerl. . . 1819 | |

articulatâ 1, filiformis, glabrâ 3, hispida, muralis.
VALERIAN, see Valeriana.

VALERIANÄ, Necker. Said by some to be named after Valerius, who first used it in medicine; others assert that it is derived from *valere*, to be in health, on account of the medicinal qualities of *V. officinalis*. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Valerianaceæ*. Most of the species are very ornamental in flower borders. The perfectly hardy kinds succeed well in common garden soil; those from warmer climates should be grown in pots in a mixture of loam, sand, and peat, and placed in a frame or greenhouse in winter. They are all readily increased by division at the root. The root of *V. officinalis* is eminently antispasmodic. It is very frequently prescribed with success in hysterical cases. In habitual costiveness, it is an excellent medicine. The unpleasant favour of *Valerian* is best counteracted by a small addition of mace. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. heterophylla.* 2. *V. Cardamines.*

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| allivriæfoliâ . . . Red . . . 6. H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1826 | asarifoliâ . . . Red . . . 6. H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1824 |
| capensis . . . Red . . . 6. G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1816 | celticâ . . . White . . . 6. H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1748 |
| diotis . . . Flesh . . . 6. H. Her. P. Britain . . . | elongatâ . . . Yellow . . . 6. H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1812 |
| globularifoliâ, 1. Red . . . 6. H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . | intermediâ . . . White . . . 6. H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1818 |
| montanâ . . . Lgt. red . . . 7. H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1748 | officinalis . . . Flesh . . . 6. H. Her. P. Britain . . . |
| phü . . . White . . . 8. H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1597 | |

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all require a good strong moist heat, and a plentiful supply of water during the growing season, which ought to commence about the beginning or middle of June, and continue to the end of September, from which time they should be kept cool and dry until the beginning of March, when they should be placed in a strong dry heat to induce them to flower. They will, if thus treated, flower most abundantly; whereas, if kept in a continued moist atmosphere, they will do nothing but grow from year to year, and of course never produce flowers, because they are not allowed a proper season to elaborate and perfect their flower-buds, neither have they a proper season for the development of those buds. Propagation is effected by carefully detaching the lateral shoots after they have grown to the length of about six inches, and fastening them to another block of wood in a similar manner to the old ones; but great caution is necessary to preserve them from excision by moisture till they have recovered from the effects of being severed from the parent plant, and commenced growing.

crushtë Red . . . 8, S. Epi. China . . . 1819
lam-lătă Pa. yel. . . 8, S. Epi. Manilla . . . 1837
multifloră . . . Yellow . . 6, S. Epi. China . . . 1800
Roxburghii . . . Wht. pur. 7, S. Epi. China . . . 1810
tesselată . . . Wht. pur. 7, S. Epi. China . . . 1816
uncolor Ch. brn. . . S. Epi.
teres Red yel. . . 3, S. Epi. Silhet . . . 1828

VANDELLĀ, *Linn.* In honour of Dominico Vandelli, professor of botany at Lisbon. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. These plants require the same treatment as other tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hornemannia ovata*, *Tittmannia ovata*. 2. *H. viscosa*, *T. viscosa*. 3. *Torenia diffusa*.

crustăcă, 1 Blue . . . 6, S. A. India . . . 1816
diffusă White . . . 7, S. A. Santa Cruz 1824
hirsută, 2 Blue . . . 6, H. A. India . . . 1823
Roxburghii, 3 . . Purple . . 7, S. A. Coroman. . 1818

VANGUERĀ, *Commelin.* Altered from *Voa-Vanguer*, the name of *V. edulis* in Madagascar. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. These plants succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat, and they are readily increased by cuttings, in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. The fruit of *V. edulis*, as the name implies, is succulent and eatable.

edulis Green . . . S. Ev. S. India . . . 1809
spinosa Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Madagas. . 1816
velutina Lt. grn. . . 5, S. Ev. S. Madagas. . 1829

VANILLĀ, *Plumier.* An alteration of *Vaynilla*, which is a diminutive of *Vaina*, a Spanish word signifying a sheath; in reference to the cylindrical pod being like the sheath of a knife. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vanillaceae*. These plants thrive best in a mixture of moss and turfy peat, in a moist warm atmosphere. They should have the rough bark of a piece of wood, or a wall for their long roots, which issue from every joint, to cling to; and they are readily increased by cuttings. The fruit is one of the most delightful aromatics known, and is extensively used in the manufacture of liqueurs, chocolate, and various articles of confectionary, and also for perfuming snuffs.

aromatăcă . . . White . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. S. Eur. . . 1739
bicolăr Dull red . . S. Epi. Guiana
plancifoliă . . . White . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . 1800

VARICOSE, swollen here and there.

VARIOLĂRIĂ, *Persoon.* From *variole*, measles; the shields of these plants resemble the eruptive spots of the measles. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. Crustaceous plants, found on rocks, walls, and the bark of trees—*V. amără*, *A. discoïdă*, *chlorothecă*, *cintră*, *commănis*, *C. aspergillă*, *constellată*, *dealbătă*, *globuliferă*, *griseo-virėns*, *lăcătă*, *L. arenariă*, *multipunctă*, *M. lavigată*, *polythecă*, *terricolă*, *tortă*, *velătă*.

VARONĂ, see *Cordă*.

VASCOSĂ, *Decandolle.* In honour of Vasco de Gama, the celebrated Portuguese circumnavigator. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Showy plants when in blossom. They grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and young cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Rafnia amplexicaulis*, *Crotalaria amplexicaulis*. 2. *Borbonia perfoliată*, *C. amplexicaulis*.

amplexicaulis, 1 . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816
perfoliată, 2 . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812

VASCULAR, composed of tubes or vessels.

VAUANTHĒS, see *GrammănthĒs*.

VAUCHĒRIĂ, *Decandolle.* In honour of the Rev. M. Vaucher of Geneva, a botanical author. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Found in ditches, &c.—*V. dichotomă*, *D. submarină*, *Dillwynii*, *geminată*, *multicaespularis*, *racemosă*, *radicată*, *terrestris*.

VAULTED, formed like a vault.

VEINLESS, without veins.

VELĒZIĂ, *Linn.* In honour of C. Velez, a physician and botanist at Madrid. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Silenaceae*. The seeds may be sown in any light soil.

rigidă Wht. pur. 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1683

VELĒĂ, *Decandolle.* From *velar*, the Celtic name of the Cress. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. This shrub is commonly grown as a greenhouse plant, but it is sufficiently hardy to endure the winter when planted in a dry, warm, south border; it is increased by young cuttings, in sand, under a glass.

Pseudocystisus . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. Spain . . 1759

VELLEJĂ, *Smith.* In honour of Major Velley, a gentleman who paid much attention to marine *Algae*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Goodeniaceae*. Interesting plants, succeeding best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and increased by division, or by seeds, which are sometimes produced in this country. The plants must be sparingly watered in winter.

lyrată Yellow . 4, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1819
paradoxă . . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824
spatulată . . . Yellow . 4, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1825

VELTHEIMĀ, *Gleditsch.* In honour of F. A. Veltheim, a German botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. The species of *Veltheimia* thrive best in a light loamy soil; and are readily increased by offsets from the bulbs; the leaves pulled off close to the bulb, and planted in pots of soil, will produce bulbs at their base.

glăucă Flesh . . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1781
rubescēt pur.) Red pur. 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1834
păreă)

intermediă . . . Flesh . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1800
viridifoliă . . . Flesh wht. 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1768

VELVET, covered with down resembling velvet.

VENTRICOSE, inflated.

VENUS'S COMB, see *Scândăz Părteîn-Venėris*.

VENUS'S FLYTRAP, see *Dionădă muscipulă*.

VENUS'S HAIR, see *Adiantum Capillus-Venėris*.

VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS, see *Speculariă speculăm*.

VENUS'S NAVELWORT, see *Omphalodės*.

VĒPRIS, *Commelin.* From *vetres*, a briar or bramble. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Rutaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Toddalia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Toddalia paniculată*.

obovată White . . S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1824

VERĂTRŪM, *Linn.* From *vere*, truly, and *ater*, black; in allusion to the colour of the root. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceae*. A genus of elegant plants when in flower. They thrive best in a rich soil, and are increased by division or seeds. "The dangerous medicinal properties of the root of *Veratrum* are owing to a peculiar alkaline principle, called *Veratrin*, which acts with singular energy on the membrane of the nose, exciting violent sneezings, though taken in very minute quantity. When taken internally in very small doses, it produces excessive irritation of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines, and a few grains are found fatal to the lower animals. *V. viridė* is an acrid, emetic, and powerful stimulant, followed by sedative effects." *Lindley's Nat. Syst. of Bot., 2d Ed. p. 348.*

albŭm White . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1548
angustifolŭm . Green . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1823
lobatifolŭm . . White . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1818
nigrŭm Drk. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1596
parvisforŭm . Green . . 6, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1809
viridė Green . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1742

VERBĂSCŪM, *Linn.* Said to be from *barbasum*, bearded; in allusion to the bearded filaments. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. The species of *Verbascum* are strong, robust growing plants, producing an abundance of showy, yellow flowers, and on that account they are well adapted for planting at the back of flower borders, or in shrubberies. They

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grow freely in any soil, and are readily increased by seeds; some of the perennial kinds by divisions of the root. *Synonymes*: 1. *V. ferrugineum*.

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| hispida . . . | Purple | 7, H. | A. Peru | 1816 |
| incisa . . . | Red | 8, G. Her. P. | Panama | 1833 |
| intermedia . . . | Purple | 7, F. Her. P. | Hybrid | 1828 |
| Lamberti . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. | S. Amer. | |
| rosa, 2 . . . | Pink | 7, H. Her. P. | Carolina | |
| lasiotactylus . . . | Purple | 7, H. | B. California | 1826 |
| littoralis . . . | Cinereous | 6, H. A. | S. Amer. | 1832 |
| multifida, 3 . . . | Blue | 7, H. | A. Peru | 1818 |
| Sabini . . . | Purplish | 7, G. Her. P. | Chile | 1834 |
| officinalli-venosa . . . | Bluish | 8, H. Her. P. | Oxford | 1837 |
| pinnatifida . . . | Purple | 7, H. | B. N. Amer. | 1810 |
| plattactylus . . . | Red | 7, H. Her. P. | Mexico | 1820 |
| pulchella . . . | Purple | 7, F. | B. Ayres | 1827 |
| corolla-albida . . . | Whitish | 7, G. Her. P. | | 1824 |
| radicans . . . | Lilac | 7, G. Her. P. | Chile | 1832 |
| rugosa . . . | Violet | 7, H. Her. P. | B. Ayres | 1823 |
| scabra . . . | Red | 7, H. Her. P. | Mexico | 1825 |
| serotia . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. | Nepal | 1824 |
| alphrasi . . . | Sulphur | 7, G. Her. P. | Chile | 1832 |
| teucroides . . . | Purplish | 7, G. Her. P. | M. Video | 1837 |
| trifida . . . | Purple | 8, H. A. | Mexico | 1813 |
| Twoediana . . . | Scarlet | 8, F. Her. P. | Brazil | 1834 |
| venosa . . . | Rosy | 7, F. Her. P. | B. Ayres | 1820 |
| veronicifolia . . . | Blue | 7, H. A. | Mexico | 1825 |

VERBENINA, Linn. A name of the same meaning as *Verbena*. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. These plants succeed well in any light rich soil, and are increased by division of the root, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Galinsoga discolor*. 2. *Siegesbeckia laciniata*. 3. *S. occidentalis*.

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|-------------------------|--------|---------------|------------|------|
| alata . . . | Orange | 8, G. Her. P. | S. Amer. | 1699 |
| atriplicifolia, 1 . . . | Yellow | 7, G. Ev. S. | | 1823 |
| Boswallii . . . | Yellow | 7, G. | A. E. Ind. | 1818 |
| helianthoides . . . | Yellow | 8, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1827 |
| laciniata, 2 . . . | Yellow | G. Her. P. | Carolina | 1821 |
| pinnatifida . . . | Yellow | 8, G. Her. P. | Mexico | 1823 |
| salicifolia . . . | White | 7, G. Her. P. | Mexico | 1825 |
| virginica . . . | White | 8, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1812 |

calendulacea, *dichotoma*, *fruticosa*, *gigantea*, *sativa*, *serotia*, *Siegesbeckia* 3.

VERMICULAR, having the appearance of a worm.

VERMICULARIA, Tode. From *vermiculus*, a little worm; the arrangement of the seeds. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Found upon dead ivy leaves—*V. trichella*.

VERMIFUGE, that which expels worms.

VERNACULAR, native.

VERNAL, spring.

VERONIA, Schreber. In honour of William Vernon, a botanical traveller in North America. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. The stove and greenhouse species thrive well in a light rich soil, and are readily increased by seeds and young cuttings. The hardy herbaceous kinds are fine stately plants, well adapted for the back of flower borders, and are increased by division.

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| acutifolia . . . | Pa. pur. | 12, G. Ev. S. | S. Amer. | |
| altissima . . . | Purple | 10, H. Her. P. | Ohio | 1820 |
| angustifolia . . . | Purple | 10, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1817 |
| arborescens . . . | Purple | 11, S. Ev. S. | Jamaica | 1733 |
| axilliflora . . . | Lilac | 9, S. Ev. S. | Bahia | |
| flexuosa . . . | Purple | 9, S. Her. P. | Brazil | 1823 |
| frutescens . . . | Purple | 10, S. Ev. S. | W. Ind. | 1818 |
| glauca . . . | Purple | 7, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1710 |
| linearis . . . | Purple | 10, S. A. | S. Amer. | 1825 |
| novboracensis . . . | Purple | 8, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1710 |
| odoratissima . . . | Purple | 10, S. Ev. S. | Caracas | 1817 |
| pendurata . . . | Purple | 10, H. Her. P. | | 1825 |
| praetita . . . | Purple | 10, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1732 |
| scaberrima . . . | Purple | 10, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1824 |
| sericea . . . | Pa. pur. | 12, S. Her. P. | Brazil | 1823 |

VERONICA, Linn. The derivation of the word is not known. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. The hardy herbaceous species of this extensive genus are admirably adapted for ornamenting the flower borders, on account of their pleasing habit and beautiful flowers. They are all of the easiest culture, and are readily increased by division at the root. The greenhouse shrubby kinds are readily increased by cuttings. The annual species are hardly worth cultivating, except in botanical collections; the seeds of them merely require to be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1. *V. polymorpha*. 2. *V. lamifolia*. 3. *V. pulchra*. 4. *V. incarnata*. 5. *V. gentianifolia*. 6. *V. Bartlettii*. 7. *V. angustifolia*. 8. *V. acuta*, *ambigua*, *rigens*. 9. *V. grossa*. 10. *V. falcata*. 11. *V. corymbosa*. 12. *V. hirsuta*. 13. *V. amethystina*. 14. *V. Hostii*. 15. *V. pilocarpa*. 16. *V. circoidea*.

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| alata . . . | Rosy | 8, F. Her. P. | M. Video | 1828 |
| amona . . . | Pksh. pur. | 7, G. Her. P. | Mexico | 1832 |
| Araviana . . . | Purple | 8, G. Her. P. | | 1836 |
| Aubletii . . . | Purple | 8, F. | B. N. Amer. | 1774 |
| Drummondii . . . | Lilac | 7, H. Her. P. | Texas | |
| barbata . . . | Pink | 8, F. Her. P. | Mexico | 1826 |
| bracteosa . . . | Pink | 7, H. B. | Mexico | 1830 |
| cuneata . . . | Blue | 7, H. A. | Mexico | 1824 |
| chamaedrifolia, 1 . . . | Scarlet | 7, F. Her. P. | B. Ayres | 1827 |
| diffusa . . . | Blue | 7, F. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1818 |
| elegans . . . | Blue | 7, H. B. | Mexico | 1826 |
| glandulosa . . . | Pale | 7, G. Her. P. | | 1832 |

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| abrotanifolia . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1830 | parmulária . . . Red . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Austria . . . | 1824 |
| aciniifolia . . . | Lgt. blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . . | 1788 | parviflora . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . . | 1823 |
| acutiflora . . . | Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . . | 1821 | pectinátá . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Italy . . . | 1819 |
| AlliönH . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. Ev. Cr. S. Eur. . . | 1740 | peduncularis . . . Blue . . . 3, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . | 1826 |
| alpina . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. De. T. Europe . . . | | peregriña . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. N. Eur. . . | 1680 |
| heterophyllá . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Europe . . . | | perfoliátá . . . Blue . . . 8, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . | 1815 |
| integrifolia . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Silesia . . . | 1814 | persicifolia . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. . . | 1823 |
| obtusifolia . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. De. T. Scotland . . . | | petráá . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . | 1821 |
| pumila . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. De. T. Piedmont . . . | 1819 | pilósa . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Bohemia . . . | 1819 |
| rotundifolia . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. De. T. Europe . . . | 1816 | pinnáta . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1776 |
| smená . . . | Red . . . 5, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | 1824 | pinatifida . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . | 1817 |
| Angustiflis . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Italy . . . | 1775 | plebeia . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . | 1820 |
| apifila . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . | 1775 | plicatá . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Bohemia . . . | 1817 |
| arguta . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1812 | polystachya, 11 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . | 1817 |
| australis . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1812 | Póná . . . Blue . . . 9, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . | 1822 |
| australis, 1 . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1748 | praëltá . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. . . | 1817 |
| aræa . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. . . | 1821 | praëcox . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1775 |
| Beceabunga . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | | prostrátá . . . Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Germany . . . | 1774 |
| bellioides . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . | 1775 | satureiaefolia . . . Blue . . . 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . | |
| biloba . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. A. Iberia . . . | 1819 | pulchella . . . White . . . 7, H. A. . . | 1819 |
| brachyphylla . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . | 1822 | repens . . . White . . . 9, H. Ev. Cr. Europe . . . | 1829 |
| brevisifolia . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . | 1822 | rigida . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . | 1824 |
| Bucinum . . . | White . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . | 1800 | ruthenica . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Ev. P. Russia . . . | 1821 |
| callistachya . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Podolia . . . | 1829 | saxatilis . . . Blue . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Scotland . . . | 1821 |
| callosifolia . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Aq. P. Carolina . . . | 1821 | Schmidtii . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Bohemia . . . | 1821 |
| caucasicá . . . | Pa. red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . | 1816 | scutellatá . . . Flesh . . . 5, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | |
| laucifolia . . . | Pa. red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . | 1820 | serpyllifolia . . . Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Britain . . . | |
| Chaxi . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1825 | humifosa . . . Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Europe . . . | |
| Chamadrys . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | neglectá . . . Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Europe . . . | |
| laminifolia, 2 . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. . . | 1825 | nummularia . . . Blue . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Europe . . . | |
| variegatá . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Gardens . . . | 1822 | quaternatá . . . Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Europe . . . | |
| Cilios . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . | 1822 | tenella . . . Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Europe . . . | |
| complicatá . . . | Blue . . . 9, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1812 | setigera, 12 . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Scotland . . . | |
| confusa . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. . . | 1819 | speciosa . . . F. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . | 1835 |
| crassifolia . . . | Violet . . . 5, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1822 | spicatá . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. England . . . | |
| creruleatá . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1814 | spürta, 13 . . . Lgt. blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1731 |
| cretica . . . | Blue . . . 5, F. Her. P. Crete . . . | 1819 | Stephania . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Persia . . . | 1821 |
| crinitá . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . | 1822 | stolonifera . . . Blue . . . 6, H. De. Cr. . . | |
| crispá . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . | | tatrica . . . Blue . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Siberia . . . | 1820 |
| cymbalaria . . . | White . . . 4, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . | 1821 | tenella . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . . | 1820 |
| decussatá . . . | Blue . . . 7, F. Her. P. Falkl. Is. . . | 1776 | tenuifolia . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . | 1821 |
| dentatá . . . | Lgt. blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1818 | Tenertium . . . Lgt. blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . . . | 1806 |
| denuperatá . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . | 1823 | Ticinensis, 14 . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Ticin . . . | 1819 |
| dianthifolia, 3 . . . | Blue . . . 5, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . | 1823 | Tournefortii . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Ev. Cr. France . . . | 1824 |
| dissecta . . . | Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. V. D. L. . . | 1835 | trichocarpa, 15 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . . | 1820 |
| elatiors . . . | Blue . . . 4, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . | 1825 | urticeifolia, 16 . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1776 |
| elators . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1808 | villosá . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1824 |
| elegantis, 4 . . . | Pink . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. France . . . | 1822 | Wormsklöddn . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Greenland . . . | 1819 |
| exaltatá . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1816 | agrestis, A. opaca, A. versicolor, arvensis, digitatá, hederifolia, polita, triphyllus, verná. | |
| filiformis . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Levant . . . | 1780 | White, Swartz. An old Roman name, synonymous with Phallus. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi. Found upon the ground—V. cónica, digitalis. | |
| foliosa . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . | 1805 | VERRUCARIA, Persoon. From verruca, a wart; on account of the verrucose nature of the shields. Linn. 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. Lichenes. Found upon rocks, and the bark of trees—V. analepta, alphanes, bifurca, ceuthocarpa, circumscripta, concinna, conferta, dermatodes, Dufourea, epidemidis, epigea, epipolida, erysibida, fissa, gemmata, gemmifera, Hippomane, Hookeri, immensa, irigida, laevata, leucoccephala, L. amphibola, lithina, lucida, maera, mollis, muralis, nivea-atra, olivacea, peripherica, plumbea, polystachia, punctiformis, rhyponia, rubiginosa, rufis, Schwadrii, stigmatella, striatula, S. acroella, submersa, trachena, umbrata. | |
| formosa . . . | Flesh . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Scotland . . . | | VERSATILE, swinging lightly on a stalk, so as to be continually changing direction. | |
| fruticosa . . . | Pa. blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Levant . . . | 1748 | VERTEX, the uppermost point. | |
| gentianaefolia, 5 . . . | Violet . . . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . . | 1748 | VERTICAL, perpendicular. | |
| gentianoides . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1804 | VERTICILLATE, disposed in a whorl. | |
| glabra . . . | White . . . 8, H. Her. P. . . | | VERTILINEAR, having straight lines. | |
| alba . . . | White . . . 8, H. Her. P. . . | | VERVAIN, see Verbena. | |
| gracilis . . . | Blue . . . 5, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . | 1820 | VESICARIA, Lamarck. From vesica, a bladder or blister; in allusion to the inflated pods. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. Cruciferae. These plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work. They are of the easiest culture and propagation. Synonymes: 1. Alyssum atricium. 2. A. creticum. 3. A. Vesicaria. 4. A. Utricularia. | |
| grandis . . . | White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1826 | arectica, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1828 |
| hybrida, 6 . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. England . . . | 1759 | arenosa, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . | 1826 |
| incana . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Russia . . . | 1759 | cretica, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Crete . . . | 1739 |
| incisa . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1739 | gracilis . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Texas . . . | 1834 |
| Jacquin . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1748 | grandiflora . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Texas . . . | 1835 |
| labiata . . . | Lgt. blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . | 1802 | Ludoviciana . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Louisiana . . . | 1825 |
| laciniatá . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1780 | reticulatá, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1760 |
| latifolia . . . | Whit. blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1748 | sinuata . . . Lgt. yel. . . 5, H. B. Spain . . . | 1896 |
| leucantha . . . | White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1817 | utriculata, 5 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Levant . . . | 1730 |
| limbarifolia, 7 . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1822 | VESICLES, hollow excrescences, like bladders. | |
| longibracteatá . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. . . | 1817 | VESTIA, Willdenow. In honour of Dr. Vest, of Claingenfurth. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cestraceae. An interesting shrub. For culture and propaga- | |
| latifolia . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . | 1818 | | |
| longiflora . . . | Lilac . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1824 | | |
| longifolia . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . | 1823 | | |
| abbreviatá, 8 . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. . . | | | |
| alba . . . | White . . . 8, H. Her. P. . . | | | |
| incarnatá . . . | Flesh . . . 8, H. Her. P. . . | | | |
| latifolia, 9 . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Crimea . . . | 1821 | | |
| sarritima . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Sweden . . . | 1570 | | |
| variegatá . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Gardens . . . | | | |
| maxima . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. A. Caucasus . . . | 1824 | | |
| media . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Germany . . . | 1804 | | |
| melanocolla . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . | 1820 | | |
| melanocolla . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. . . | 1826 | | |
| menthaefolia . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Austria . . . | 1823 | | |
| Michauxii . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . | 1834 | | |
| micrantha . . . | White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Portugal . . . | 1819 | | |
| microphylla . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . | 1822 | | |
| montana . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | | |
| Mulleriana . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Syria . . . | 1825 | | |
| multifida . . . | Lgt. blue . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Siberia . . . | 1748 | | |
| neglectá . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . | 1797 | | |
| nitens . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1817 | | |
| nitens . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1820 | | |
| falectá, 10 . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1817 | | |
| nitida . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Pyrenees . . . | 1820 | | |
| nummularia . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Ev. Cr. Britain . . . | 1819 | | |
| officinalis . . . | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . . . | 1748 | | |
| orientalis . . . | Blue . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Levant . . . | 1748 | | |
| pellida . . . | Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . | 1821 | | |
| paniculatá . . . | Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Russia . . . | 1797 | | |

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| tion, see <i>Cestrum</i> . Synonyme: 1. <i>Cantua ligustri-folia</i> . | | | |
| lycioides, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. De. S. Chilo . . . 1815 | | | |
| VETCH, see <i>Vicia</i> . | | | |
| VETCH, see <i>Astragalus Cicér</i> . | | | |
| VETCHLING, see <i>Lathyrus Aphéd</i> . | | | |
| VEXILLUM, standard, the upper petal of a pea flower. | | | |
| VIBURNUM, <i>Ortega</i> . In honour of Eric Viborg, a Danish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Pretty plants. For culture, &c, see <i>Loddigesia</i> . Synonyme: 1. <i>Crotalaria floribunda, obovata</i> . | | | |
| obcordata, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810 | | | |
| vericissæ, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810 | | | |
| VIBURNUM, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>vibro</i> , to vibrate. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . This species is found on the branches and trunks of trees lying in water— <i>V. truncorum</i> . | | | |
| VIBURNUM, <i>Linn.</i> Said to be from <i>vieo</i> , to tie; because of the pliability of some of the branches. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Caprifoliaceae</i> . The species of <i>Viburnum</i> are all very elegant, rather early-flowering shrubs. The hardy kinds are well fitted for planting in ornamental shrubberies. They are increased by layers, or by cuttings, planted under a glass, in a shady situation. The fruit becomes eatable after fermentation, and is made into a sort of cake by the North American Indians. Synonymes: 1. <i>V. squamatum</i> . 2. <i>V. Opulus roseum</i> . 3. <i>V. lucidum</i> . 4. <i>V. strictum virgatum</i> . 5. <i>V. strictum</i> . | | | |
| acerrifolium . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1736 | | | |
| casinoides . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1761 | | | |
| cotinifolium . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Himal. Mts. 1830 | | | |
| dahuricum . . . Yellow, wht. 6, H. De. S. Dahuria . . 1785 | | | |
| dentatum . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1763 | | | |
| edule . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812 | | | |
| Lantana . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. Britain . . . 1724 | | | |
| foliis variegatis . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. Britain . . . 1724 | | | |
| grandifolium . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Britain . . . 1812 | | | |
| lantanoides . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812 | | | |
| laevigatum . . . White . . . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1724 | | | |
| Lentago . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. Spain . . . 1761 | | | |
| molle . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1812 | | | |
| monogynum . . . F. Ev. S. Java . . . 1812 | | | |
| nitidum . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1758 | | | |
| nudum . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1752 | | | |
| squamatum, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1822 | | | |
| obovatum . . . White . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812 | | | |
| pauicifolium . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812 | | | |
| odoratissimum . . . White . . . 5, F. De. S. China . . . 1818 | | | |
| Opulus . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. Britain . . . 1763 | | | |
| fol. variegatis . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Britain . . . 1763 | | | |
| natum . . . H. De. S. | | | |
| sterile, 2 . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. Britain . . . 1827 | | | |
| orientale . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. Caucasus . . . 1827 | | | |
| Oxybecos . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1736 | | | |
| subintegerrimum . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. Columbia . . . 1731 | | | |
| prunifolium . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1731 | | | |
| pubescens . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1736 | | | |
| pyrifolium . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812 | | | |
| rugosum . . . White . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1796 | | | |
| nitoides . . . White . . . 5, Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| Tinus . . . White . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1596 | | | |
| hirtum, 3 . . . White . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1596 | | | |
| lucidum . . . White . . . 8, H. Ev. S. Algiers . . . 1820 | | | |
| variegatum . . . White . . . 8, H. Ev. S. Italy . . . 1820 | | | |
| virgatum, 4 . . . White . . . 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1820 | | | |
| strictum, 5 . . . White . . . 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1820 | | | |
| variegatum . . . White . . . 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1820 | | | |
| tomentosum . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1824 | | | |
| villosum . . . White . . . F. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1824 | | | |
| VICIA, <i>Tournefort</i> . From <i>vincio</i> , to bind together; because the species have tendrils by which they bind other plants. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Some of the species of this genus are well worth cultivating in the flower border for the beauty of their flowers. They are of the easiest culture in any common garden soil. The perennial kinds may be readily increased by dividing the root or by seeds. The seed of the annual kinds only require to be sown in the open border in spring. <i>V. sativa</i> and its varieties are extensively cultivated, and well known by the common name of vetch or tares; they are used as food for all kinds of cattle, and are allowed to be more nutritive and profitable than hay or any other herbage. Synonymes: 1. <i>V. laganensis</i> . 2. <i>V. sordida</i> . 3. <i>Lathyrus Bithynicus</i> . 4. <i>V. monantha</i> . 5. <i>V. Cracca</i> . 6. <i>V. parviflora</i> . 7. <i>Ervum soloniense</i> . 8. <i>V. alba</i> . 9. <i>V. atropurpurea</i> . 10. <i>V. tenuifolia</i> | | | |
| abreviata . . . Pa. blue . . . 6, H. De. Cl. Caucasus . . 1818 | | | |
| altissima . . . Pa. blue . . . 8, H. De. Cl. Barbary . . 1820 | | | |
| americana . . . White . . . 6, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1800 | | | |
| amena . . . Purple . . . 6, H. De. Cl. Sileria . . . 1818 | | | |
| amphitropos . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Cl. A. France . . . 1815 | | | |
| angustifolia, 1 . . . Red . . . 5, H. Cl. A. Britain . . . 1827 | | | |
| argentea . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . 1827 | | | |
| atropurpurea . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Cl. A. Algiers . . . 1815 | | | |
| baltica . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Europe . . . 1820 | | | |
| benghalensis . . . Dk. pur. . . 6, H. Cl. A. E. Ind. . . 1792 | | | |
| bicolor . . . Pur. wht. . . 7, H. Cl. A. . . 1820 | | | |
| Biebersteinii, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Podolia . . 1820 | | | |
| biennis . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Cl. B. Siberia . . . 1753 | | | |
| biflora . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Algiers . . . 1801 | | | |
| Bithynica, 3 . . . Pur. vio. . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . 1790 | | | |
| calcarata, 4 . . . Red blue . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Barbary . . 1790 | | | |
| canadensis . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Libanus . . . 1820 | | | |
| capensis . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1802 | | | |
| caroliniana, 5 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. Cl. Carolina . . 1820 | | | |
| casabfca . . . Lt. blue . . . 7, H. De. Cl. Germany . . 1711 | | | |
| consentina . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Cl. A. Italy . . . 1818 | | | |
| cordata . . . Purple . . . 5, H. A. Germany . . 1816 | | | |
| Cracca . . . Violet . . . 7, H. De. Cl. Britain . . . 1819 | | | |
| foribus albis . . . White . . . 7, H. De. Cl. Britain . . . 1819 | | | |
| foribus rubris . . . Red . . . 7, H. De. Cl. Britain . . . 1819 | | | |
| dentata . . . Violaceus . . . 7, H. De. Cl. Siberia . . . 1820 | | | |
| disperma, 6 . . . White . . . 7, H. Cl. A. S. France . . 1820 | | | |
| duba . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Cl. A. . . 1820 | | | |
| dumetorum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. De. Cl. France . . . 1752 | | | |
| Gerardi . . . Violet . . . 7, H. De. Cl. S. Eur. . . 1810 | | | |
| glabra . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Switzerl. . . 1819 | | | |
| globosa . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Cl. A. . . 1804 | | | |
| grandiflora . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. . . 1818 | | | |
| hirsuta . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Siberia . . . 1818 | | | |
| hirta . . . Pa. cream . . . 6, H. Cl. A. Europe . . . 1816 | | | |
| hybrida . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Cl. A. England . . . 1820 | | | |
| incisa . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Cl. A. Caucasus . . 1820 | | | |
| internodia . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Europe . . . 1818 | | | |
| laevigata . . . Pa. yel. . . 5, H. De. Cl. England . . 1818 | | | |
| lathyroides, 7 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Cl. A. Britain . . . 1810 | | | |
| leucosperma, 8 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Cl. A. Europe . . . 1810 | | | |
| longifolia . . . Cream . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Syria . . . 1818 | | | |
| lutea . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Britain . . . 1798 | | | |
| megalosperma . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Tauria . . . 1798 | | | |
| mutabilis . . . White . . . 7, H. Cl. A. England . . . 1820 | | | |
| monadelphæ . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. . . 1820 | | | |
| multicaulis . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1832 | | | |
| Musquines . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Europe . . . 1818 | | | |
| narbonensis . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Cl. A. France . . . 1596 | | | |
| Niasolida, 9 . . . Dk. pur. . . 7, H. Cl. A. Levant . . . 1773 | | | |
| ochroleuca . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. De. Cl. Italy . . . 1835 | | | |
| onobrychoides . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Cl. P. S. Eur. . . 1759 | | | |
| pannonica . . . White . . . 6, H. Cl. A. Hungary . . . 1638 | | | |
| pellucida . . . Purple . . . 7, G. De. Cl. C. G. H. . . 1773 | | | |
| pergrina . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. . . 1779 | | | |
| perennis . . . Purple . . . 6, H. De. Cl. S. Eur. . . 1818 | | | |
| pilosâ . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Tauria . . . 1818 | | | |
| pimpinelloides . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. Rome . . . 1832 | | | |
| pisiformis . . . Cream . . . 7, H. De. Cl. Austria . . . 1739 | | | |
| platycarpa . . . Purple . . . 7, H. De. Cl. Germany . . 1723 | | | |
| polyphylla . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, H. De. Cl. Algiers . . . 1816 | | | |
| polysperma . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Cl. A. . . 1833 | | | |
| Pseudo-cracca, 10 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. . . 1820 | | | |
| punctata . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Switzerl. . . 1819 | | | |
| pyrenæica . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . 1818 | | | |
| sativa . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Cl. A. Britain . . . 1818 | | | |
| memorialis . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Cl. A. Britain . . . 1818 | | | |
| segetalis . . . Violet . . . 5, H. Cl. A. Britain . . . 1818 | | | |
| septium . . . Violet . . . 5, H. Cl. A. Britain . . . 1818 | | | |
| serratifolia . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Cl. A. Hungary . . . 1723 | | | |
| sordida . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Cl. A. Hungary . . . 1802 | | | |
| strifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Tauria . . . 1823 | | | |
| sylvatica . . . Wht. blue . . . 7, H. De. Cl. Britain . . . 1820 | | | |
| syriaca . . . Violet . . . 6, H. De. Cl. A. Syria . . . 1816 | | | |
| tenuifolia . . . Violet . . . 6, H. De. Cl. Germany . . . 1799 | | | |
| Thouin . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Cl. A. Europe . . . 1800 | | | |
| tricolor . . . Pur. yel. . . 7, H. Cl. A. Italy . . . 1818 | | | |
| triflora . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Cl. A. Italy . . . 1820 | | | |
| truncatula . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. Cl. A. Caucasus . . 1818 | | | |
| variegata . . . Pa. pur. . . 6, H. De. Cl. Caucasus . . 1816 | | | |
| villosa . . . Dk. pur. . . 6, H. Cl. A. Germany . . 1815 | | | |
| VIBUSSEUXIA, <i>Laroche</i> . In honour of M. Vieuxseux, a physician of Geneva. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . Ornamental plants when in flower, and requiring precisely the same treatment as the genus <i>Homeria</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Morea tricuspis lutea</i> . 2. <i>Iris pavonia</i> . 3. <i>M. lurida</i> . 4. <i>M. pavonia</i> . <i>Iris pavonia</i> . 5. <i>M. tenuis</i> . 6. <i>Iris tricuspis</i> , <i>Morea tricuspis</i> , <i>Ferraria tricuspis</i> . 7. <i>M. tripetala</i> , <i>I. tripetala</i> . 8. <i>M. unguiculata</i> . 9. <i>Iris villosa</i> , <i>M. villosa</i> . | | | |
| Bellendeni, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1803 | | | |
| fugax . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 | | | |
| glaucoëpis, 2 . . . Red brn. . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1776 | | | |
| lurida, 3 . . . Crimson . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1817 | | | |
| pavonina, 4 . . . Red blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790 | | | |
| spiralis . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1824 | | | |
| tenuis, 5 . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1807 | | | |
| tricuspis, 6 . . . Green . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1807 | | | |

tripetaloidés, 7 . Violet . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1802
 unguicularis, 8 . Varieg. . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1802
 villosa, 9 . . Purple . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1789

VIGNĀ, Savi. In memory of Dominic Vigni, a commentator on Theophrastus. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. The seeds of this species may be sown in a warm sheltered situation in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1. *Dolichos luteolus*.

glabra, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. N. Amer. . 1685

VIGUIERĀ, Kunth. In honour of L. G. A. Viguier, a botanist of Montpellier. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Helianthus dentatus*.

dentata, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Mexico . 1825
 helianthoides . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Cuba . . 1825

VILLĀRSĪX, Ventenat. Named in honour of D. Villars, a famous French botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianacæ*. A genus of very elegant plants when in blossom. The stove and greenhouse aquatic species should be grown in tubs or cisterns of water. The hardy kinds succeed well in a pond. The marshy kinds, as *V. geminata*, require to be grown in pots, in a mixture of peat and sand, and the pots to be placed in water. They are all readily increased by divisions, or by seed. *Synonymes*: 1. *Menyanthes indica*. 2. *V. cordata*. 3. *M. nymphoides*.

chilensis . . . Yellow . 6, F. Aq. P. Chile . . 1832
 geminata . . . Yellow . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1828
 indica, 1 . . . White . 7, S. Aq. P. C. G. H. . 1792
 lacunosa, 2 . . . White . 6, G. Aq. P. N. Amer. . 1812
 nymphoides, 3 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Aq. P. England . . 1812
 ovata . . . Orange . 6, G. Aq. P. C. G. H. . 1786
 parnasifolia . . . Yellow . 8, G. Aq. P. N. S. W. . 1825
 reniformis . . . Yellow . 7, G. Aq. P. N. Holl. . 1820
 sarmatensis . . . Yellow . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1806
 Simsii . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Nepal . . 1792

VILLI, long, close, rather soft hairs.

VILLOUS, covered with soft, close, long, loose hairs.

VILMORINĀ, Decandolle. In compliment to M. Vilmorin, a famous French cultivator, and Member of the Agricultural Society of Paris. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Clitoria*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Clitoria multiflora*.

multiflora, 1 . . . Purple . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1826

VIMINĀRĪX, Smith. From *vimen*, a twig; the appearance of the species is that of a bundle of twigs, being destitute of leaves. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Jacksonia*.

denudata . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1780
 lateriflora . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824

VINCĀ, *Linn.* Probably from *vinculum*, a band; in allusion to the suitability of the shoots for making bands. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynacæ*. These plants are well adapted for covering naked ground in shaded situations. Any common soil suits them, and they are readily increased by separating the rooted trailing shoots. *Synonymes*: 1. *V. media flore pleno*. 2. *V. media*.

herbacea . . . Pur. blue . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Hungary . 1816
 major . . . Pur. blue . 8, H. Ev. Tr. England . . 1816
 flore pleno, 1 . . . Blue . 8, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens . . 1816
 intermedia, 2 . . . Blue . 8, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens . . 1816
 variegata . . . Blue . 7, H. Ev. Tr. England . . 1816
 minor . . . Blue . 8, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . 1816
 flore albo . . . White . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens . . 1816
 flore pleno . . . Violet . 5, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens . . 1816
 flore punctato . . . Red . H. Ev. Tr. Gardens . . 1816
 fol. argenteis . . . Violet . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens . . 1816
 fol. aureis . . . Violet . 5, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens . . 1816

VINCĀ, see *Catharanthus*.

VINE POWER, see *Clematis Viticella*.

VINE LEEK, see *Allium ampeloprasum*.

VIOĀ, *Linn.* Latin name of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violacæ*. All the species of this genus deserve to be cultivated, either for the beauty or the scent of their flowers. The hardy perennial kinds are well fitted for ornamenting the front of flower-borders or rock-work, but the smaller species succeed best when grown in pots, in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand. The species, natives of America, thrive best in vegetable mould or peat, and are readily increased by parting the roots, or by seeds. The greenhouse and stove species should be grown in a mixture of loam and peat; the her-

baceous kinds of them are increased by seed, or dividing the roots, and the shrubby kinds by cuttings, which root readily when planted under a glass. The annual species may be sown in the open borders or on rock-work. The Neapolitan violet, *V. odorata pallido-plena*, may be made to flower throughout the winter and early spring, by placing it in a stove or warm pit. *V. canina* is said to be a famous agent in removing cutaneous diseases. *Synonymes*: 1. *V. sororia*. 2. *V. Pallaris*, *chrysantha*. 3. *V. Allioni*. 4. *V. lanceolata*. 5. *V. Patrini nepalensis*, *primulifolia*. 6. *V. multifida*. 7. *V. dentata*. 8. *V. sibirica*. 9. *V. odorata*. 10. *V. stagnina*. 11. *V. Hornemanniana*. 12. *V. primulifolia*. 13. *V. prunellifolia*. 14. *V. digitata*. 15. *V. ranunculifolia*. 16. *V. ericetorum*. 17. *V. lancifolia*. 18. *V. littoralis*. 19. *V. Broussonetiana*. 20. *V. saxatilis*. 21. *V. arvensis*. 22. *V. Kitaibeliana*. 23. *V. calcarata*.

affinis, 1 . . . Blue . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1802
 alleghanensis . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1824
 alpina . . . Purple . 6, H. Ev. Cr. Austria . 1823
 albaica, 2 . . . Dk. pur . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1806
 purpurea . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1810
 ambigua . . . Bluish . 5, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1823
 amena . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Scotland . . 1823
 arborescens . . . Pa. blue . 5, G. Ev. S. Spain . 1779
 arenaria, 3 . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. France . 1823
 asarifolia . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1820
 aspera . . . Pa. yell. . 5, H. Her. P. Nepal . 1824
 attenuata, 4 . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759
 banatica . . . Yel. pur. . 8, H. A. Germany . 1820
 betonicifolia . . . Blue . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1820
 bicolor . . . White . 5, H. A. N. Amer. . 1818
 biflora . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. . 1752
 blandā . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1802
 cespitosa, 5 . . . Violet . 3, F. Her. P. Nepal . 1825
 calcarata . . . Lgt. blue . 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1752
 campestris . . . Purple . 4, H. Her. P. Tauria . 1824
 canadensis . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1783
 discolor . . . Blue wht. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1783
 cania . . . Blue . 5, H. De. Tr. Britain . . 1820
 alba . . . White . 5, H. De. Cr. Gardens . . 1820
 rubra . . . Red . 5, H. De. Cr. Gardens . . 1820
 cenia . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Mt. Cenis . 1759
 clandestina . . . Brown . 4, H. Her. P. Pennsylv. . 1800
 collina . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. Poland . 1822
 cornuta . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . 1776
 cucullata . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1762
 dactyloidea . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1820
 debilis . . . Pa. blue . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1820
 declinata . . . Pa. blue . 6, H. Her. P. Fannonia . 1818
 decumbens . . . Pa. blue . 6, F. Her. P. G. H. . 1819
 digitata . . . Pa. blue . 6, H. Her. P. Virginia . . 1820
 dissecta, 6 . . . Violet . 5, H. Her. P. Altajan Mts. . 1820
 emarginata, 7 . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1820
 epipela . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Livonia . 1822
 ericarpa . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1823
 flabellifolia . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1823
 flavicornis . . . Yell. blue . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . 1822
 glauca . . . Pa. blue . 5, H. Her. P. Poland . 1822
 Gmeliniana, 8 . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1820
 gracilis . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1817
 grandiflora . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1820
 hastata . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1823
 hirsuta . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. Bohemia . 1820
 hirta . . . Greyish . 5, H. Her. P. England . . 1824
 humilis . . . White . 5, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1824
 japonica, 9 . . . Blue . 5, H. Ev. Cr. Japan . 1818
 Krockeri . . . Pa. red . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1820
 lactea, 10 . . . Crimson . 5, H. Her. P. England . . 1823
 lanceolata . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759
 Langsdorffii . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1823
 lata . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . 1823
 mirabilis . . . Lgt. blue . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . 1732
 montana . . . Lgt. blue . 5, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. . 1683
 stricta, 11 . . . Cream . 5, H. Her. P. England . 1819
 neglecta . . . Pur. blue . 5, H. Her. P. Crimea . 1817
 nummularifolia . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. S. France . 1820
 Nuttallii . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Missouri . 1812
 obliqua . . . Yel. blue . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1762
 ochroleuca . . . Cream . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1800
 occulta . . . Veiny . 6, H. A. . 1832
 odorata . . . Purple . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . 1820
 alba . . . White . 4, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . 1820
 albo-plena . . . White . 4, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . 1820
 curulea . . . Blue . 4, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . 1820
 cornūleo-plena . . . Blue . 4, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . 1820
 pallido-plena . . . Pa. blue . 4, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . 1820
 purpurea . . . Purple . 5, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . 1820
 purpureo-plena . . . Purple . 4, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . 1820
 oreades . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . 1818
 ovata, 12 . . . Pur. blue . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1763
 palmaris . . . Purple . 5, F. Ev. S. Eur. . 1836
 palmaris . . . Yellow . 6, H. De. Tr. Nepal . 1824
 palmata . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1752
 variegata . . . Pur. wht. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1820
 palustris . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . 1820

| VIO | | VIS | | VIS | | VOL | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--|--|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| pennsylvanicá . . . | Drk. blue | 6, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | Vismá, <i>Vandellii</i> . In honour of M. de Visme, a Lisbon merchant. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Hypericaceae</i> . These plants succeed well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Hypericum guianense</i> . | | | | | | |
| papilionáca . . . | Blue . . . | 5, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1800 | brasilienáis . . . | Yellow . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . | 1824 | | |
| Patríni, 13 . . . | Pa. blue | 6, H. Her. P. | Siberia . . . | 1822 | glabrá . . . | Red . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . | 1824 | | |
| pedátá . . . | Blue . . . | 5, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1759 | guianénsis, 1 . . . | Yellow . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . | 1824 | | |
| fiabellátá, 14 . . . | Lgt. pur. | 5, H. Her. P. | Georgia . . . | | VISNÉÁ, <i>Linn.</i> Origin unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 3, Nat. Or. not yet ascertained. This imperfectly known plant may be grown in loam and peat, and increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, probably in a little heat. | | | | | |
| raunculifóliá, 15 . . . | Whitish . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1818 | Mocanárá . . . | White . . . | G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . | 1815 | | |
| pedatífidá . . . | Blue . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1826 | VIRÉX, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>vico</i> , to bind; in allusion to the flexible branches. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . Interesting plants. The stove and greenhouse species succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass; those of the stove species in heat. The hardy kinds succeed in any common, tolerably dry soil, and are increased by cuttings, planted in autumn, under a glass. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>V. Negundo</i> . 2. <i>Wallrothia leucogyllon</i> . 3. <i>V. rotundifolia</i> . | | | | | |
| pennsylvánicá . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1772 | Agnús-Cástús . . . | Whit. blue | H. De. S. Sicily . . . | 1570 | | |
| persicifóliá . . . | Cream . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | Germany . . . | 1817 | latifóliá . . . | Whit. blue | 9, H. De. S. Sicily . . . | 1570 | | |
| pinnátá . . . | Violet . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | S. Eur. | 1752 | alátá . . . | Purple . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1820 | | |
| primorá . . . | Yellow . . . | 5, H. Her. P. | Columbia . . . | 1823 | altissimá . . . | Purple . . . | S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . | 1802 | | |
| pramuláfoliá . . . | Pa. blue | 6, H. Her. P. | Carolina . . . | 1783 | arbóreá . . . | Purple . . . | S. Ev. T. | | | |
| prostrátá . . . | Cream . . . | 6, H. De. Tr. | Teneriffe . . . | 1834 | bicólor . . . | Purple . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1810 | | |
| pubescéns . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1772 | incásá, 1 . . . | Purple . . . | 8, G. Ev. S. China . . . | 1758 | | |
| púmpá . . . | Pa. blue | 5, H. Her. P. | France . . . | 1818 | Leucó-plóm, 2 . . . | Purple . . . | S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . | 1793 | | |
| erictórium, 16 . . . | Blue . . . | 5, H. Her. P. | Germany . . . | 1826 | Negúndó . . . | Purple . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1812 | | |
| laucifóliá, 17 . . . | Blue . . . | 5, H. Her. P. | Germany . . . | | ovátá, 3 . . . | Purple . . . | 7, G. Ev. S. China . . . | 1796 | | |
| Ritová, 18 . . . | Pur. blue | 6, H. Her. P. | Baltic . . . | 1822 | triórá . . . | Purple . . . | S. Ev. S. Cayenne . . . | 1819 | | |
| pyramídá . . . | Blue . . . | 5, H. Her. P. | Pyrenees . . . | 1817 | trifóliá . . . | Purple . . . | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . | 1759 | | |
| pyrenáicá . . . | Blue . . . | 6, H. Ev. Cr. | Carolina . . . | 1823 | umbrosá . . . | Purple . . . | S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . | 1823 | | |
| radicéns . . . | Blue . . . | 5, H. Her. P. | France . . . | 1781 | VIRÍS, <i>Linn.</i> From the Celtic <i>gruid</i> , signifying the best of trees. Wine is derived from the Celtic word <i>gnin</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Vitaceae</i> . A very valuable genus of plants. <i>V. vinifera</i> , or common grape-vine, with its very numerous garden varieties, is in general cultivation for its much esteemed fruit. It must be grown in a strong, very rich soil, to have it in perfection. It is readily increased by cuttings or layers. None of the other species are worth cultivating. The acid of grapes is chiefly tartaric; malic acid, however, exists in them. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>V. vulpina</i> . 2. <i>V. indica</i> . 3. <i>V. aestivalis sinuata</i> . 4. <i>V. laciniosa</i> . | | | | | |
| rothomagénis . . . | Blue . . . | 7, H. Her. P. | France . . . | 1781 | vestiváls, 1 . . . | Green . . . | H. De. Cl. N. Amer. | 1656 | | |
| rotundifóliá . . . | Pa. yel. | 5, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1800 | caribibéá, 2 . . . | Green . . . | F. Da. Cl. W. Ind. | 1800 | | |
| Rúppi, 19 . . . | Blue . . . | 5, H. Her. P. | Italy . . . | 1822 | cordifóliá . . . | Green . . . | H. De. Cl. N. Amer. | 1806 | | |
| sagittátá . . . | Whit. blue | 7, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1775 | dentátá . . . | | H. De. Cl. N. Amer. | 1820 | | |
| sarmentózá . . . | Blue . . . | 6, H. Ev. Cr. | Caucasus . . . | 1824 | glabratá . . . | | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . | 1819 | | |
| Schmidtiáná . . . | Blue . . . | 5, H. Her. P. | Austria . . . | 1821 | indicá . . . | Green . . . | S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . | 1692 | | |
| Schrútt . . . | Blue . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1822 | Labruscá . . . | Green . . . | H. De. Cl. N. Amer. | 1656 | | |
| striátá . . . | Striped . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1772 | báccis Albis . . . | Green . . . | H. De. Cl. N. Amer. | 1805 | | |
| suávis . . . | Pa. blue | 6, H. Ev. Cr. | Ukraine . . . | 1823 | Purán . . . | | H. De. Cl. Nepal . . . | 1820 | | |
| sudéticá, 20 . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, H. Her. P. | Germany . . . | 1805 | ripáriá . . . | | 5, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. | 1806 | | |
| svéstris . . . | Blue . . . | 5, H. Her. P. | Hungary . . . | 1826 | rotundifóliá . . . | Green . . . | H. De. Cl. N. Amer. | 1806 | | |
| tricolór . . . | Yel. pur. | 8, H. Her. P. | Britain . . . | | sinuátá, 3 . . . | Green . . . | H. De. Cl. N. Amer. | | | |
| arvensis, 21 . . . | Yel. pur. | 6, H. A. | Britain . . . | | viniférá . . . | Green . . . | 6, H. De. Cl. Various . . . | | | |
| elégáns . . . | Veiny sum | H. B. | Altai . . . | 1832 | apiifóliá, 4 . . . | Green . . . | 6, H. De. Cl. | 1648 | | |
| hirtá, 21 . . . | Pa. blue | 6, H. Her. P. | Pannonia . . . | 1820 | fol. incánis . . . | Green . . . | H. De. Cl. Seedling . . . | | | |
| tripartítá . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | N. Amer. | 1823 | fol. rubescéntibus . . . | Green . . . | 6, H. De. Cl. Seedling . . . | | | |
| ulmicósá . . . | Purple . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | Carinthia . . . | 1823 | VITTÁRIÁ, <i>Smith.</i> From <i>vitta</i> , a riband; shape of narrow fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polyodiaceae</i> . Interesting species of Fern, succeeding in loam and peat, and increased by division or seeds. | | | | | |
| unifórá . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | Siberia . . . | 1774 | graminifóliá . . . | Brown . . . | 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | 1820 | | |
| valderiá . . . | Purple . . . | 5, H. Her. P. | Mt. Cenis . . . | 1759 | linéatá . . . | Brown . . . | 8, S. Her. P. America . . . | 1793 | | |
| variegátá . . . | Pa. vio. | 5, H. Her. P. | Dahuria . . . | 1817 | VITIPÁRÓUS, bearing young plants in the place of flowers and seed. | | | | | |
| Villarsianá, 23 . . . | Blue . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | Vallesia . . . | 1826 | VOANDZÉÁ, <i>Thouars.</i> Voandzou is the name of the plant in Madagascar. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Arachis</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Glycine subterranea</i> . | | | | | |
| Zossá . . . | Yellow . . . | 6, H. Her. P. | Carinthia . . . | | subterránéá, 1 . . . | Yellow . . . | 7, S. Cr. A. Africa . . . | 1823 | | |
| VIOLEACEOUS, violet-coloured. | | | | VOLKAMÉRIÁ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of J. G. Volkamer, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . Interesting plants, succeeding well in sandy loam and peat, and increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat. | | | | | | |
| VIOLET, see <i>Viola</i> . | | | | sculettá . . . | | | | White . . . | 9, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . | 1739 |
| VIOLET THLASPI, see <i>Clupeolá Ión Thlaspi</i> . | | | | japónicá . . . | | | | Purple . . . | G. Ev. T. Japan . . . | 1820 |
| VIORNA, see <i>Clémátis Viórna</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIPER'S BUGLOSS, see <i>Echium</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIPER'S GRASS, see <i>Scorzonárá</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIRENS, green, flourishing. | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIRESCENT, greenish. | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIRGILÁ. Lamarck dedicated this genus to the poet Virgil, whose Georgics contain many things interesting to botanists. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . The greenhouse species are very elegant when in blossom; they succeed well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and are increased by young cuttings, in sand, under a glass. <i>V. lutea</i> is an elegant hardy tree, well suited for shrubberies or pleasure grounds. It is commonly propagated by laying down the shoots in autumn or spring. <i>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>Robinia capensis</i> . 2. <i>Sophora sylvatica</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| adré . . . | | | | Yellow . . . | | | | 7, G. Ev. S. Abyssinia . . . | | 1777 |
| capénsis . . . | | | | Pur. wht. | | | | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | | 1767 |
| intrúsá . . . | | | | Pa. yel. | | | | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | | 1790 |
| láteá . . . | | | | Yellow . . . | | | | 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . . | | 1812 |
| robinoidés, 1 . . . | | | | Yellow . . . | | | | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | | 1818 |
| sylvaticá, 2 . . . | | | | Yellow . . . | | | | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . | | 1816 |
| VIRGINIAN CREEPER, see <i>Ampelópis hederacédá</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIRGINIAN HEMP, see <i>Acnidá</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIRGINIAN POKK, see <i>Phytolacá decándrá</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIRGIN'S BOWER, see <i>Clémátis Viticéllá</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIRILIS, stout, strong, vigorous. | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIRÓSUS, rank, poisonous. | | | | | | | | | | |
| VISCÁRIÁ, <i>Roehler</i> . From <i>viscus</i> , birdlime; in allusion to the glutinous stems of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Sileneaceae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Lychnia</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| gráccils . . . | | | | Yellow . . . | | | | 6, H. A. Texas . . . | | 1834 |
| grandifórá . . . | | | | Yellow . . . | | | | 7, H. A. Texas . . . | | 1835 |
| Viscosus, clammy, like bird-lime. | | | | | | | | | | |
| VISCUM, <i>Tournefort</i> . From <i>viscus</i> , bird-lime; on account of the sticky nature of the berries. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Lorantheaceae</i> . The Mistletoe is a well-known parasite, readily propagated by sticking the berries on thorn or apple-trees, after a little of the outer bark has been cut off, and tying a shade or mat over them, to protect them from the birds. Its branches are much sought after at Christmas to hang up in houses along with other evergreens. | | | | | | | | | | |
| álbúm . . . | | | | Green . . . | | | | 5, Parasite England . . . | | |

| VOM | WAL | VOY | WED |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|------|
| <p>VOMIT-NUT, see <i>Strýchnòs Nax-vòmitcá</i>.</p> <p>VOUAPÁ, <i>Aublét</i>. <i>Vouapa</i> is the name of the species in Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. This plant succeeds in sandy loam and a little peat, and is increased by ripened cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> | | | |
| bifolía | Violet | S. Ev. S. Guiana | 1823 |

W.

WACHENDORFIA, *Linn.* In honour of J. E.

Wachendorf, a Dutch botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hemodoraceæ*. The species of *Wachendorfia* succeed well in a mixture of very sandy loam and a little peat, taking care to supply them with little or no water when dormant. If planted out in a pit or frame, where they can be protected from frost, they will flower much stronger than if kept in pots. They are increased by offsets, or by seeds. *Synonyme*; 1. *W. paniculata*.

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|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| brevifolia | Purple | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| Branianá | Yellow | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| graminæ | Yellow | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| Hibbertii, 1 | Yellow | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1823 |
| hirsutá | Violet | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1687 |
| paniculátá | Yellow | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1700 |
| tenellá | Yellow | 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1816 |
| thyrasiflorá | Yellow | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1759 |

WAHLENBERGIA, *Schrader*. In honour of George

Wahlenberg, M.D., author of "Flora Lapponica," &c. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceæ*. Interesting plants. The herbaceous species succeed best when grown in pots, in a mixture of loam and peat, and kept rather moist; they are increased by division or seeds. The annuals should be raised on a slight hotbed, and afterwards planted in a warm sheltered border. *Synonymes*: 1. *Campanula elongata*, *W. elongata*. 2. *C. grandiflora*. 3. *Wahlenbergia pendula*.

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|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| capensis, 1 | Blue | 7, H. A. | 1819 |
| grandiflorá, 2 | Blue | 7, H. Her. P. Siberia | 1782 |
| lobelioides, 3 | Pa. red | 7, H. A. Madeira | 1777 |
| repens | Whitsh. | 7, H. Ev. Cr. | 1830 |

WALDSTEINIA, *Willdenow* In honour of Count Francis

Waldstein, a German botanist and author. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. This plant thrives in any common garden soil, and is readily increased by division or seeds.

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|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| geoides | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. Hungary | 1804 |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------|

WALKERIA, *Schreber*. In honour of Richard Walker,

D.D., founder of the Cambridge Botanic Garden. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ochnaceæ*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The root and leaves of *W. serrata* are bitter, and employed in Malabar in a decoction of milk or water as a tonic, stomachic, and anti-emetic.

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| integrifolia | Yellow | S. Ev. S. Guiana | |
| serrata | Yellow | S. Ev. S. Malabar | 1824 |

WALL CRESS, see *Arabis*.

WALL FLOWER, see *Cheranthus*.

WALLICHIA, *Roxburgh*. In honour of Nathaniel Wallich,

M.D., F.R.S. and L.S., superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Calcutta. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This genus of Palms should be grown in a strong, rich soil, and a warm temperature; they can only be increased by seeds.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| caryotoides | Palm. E. Ind. | 1825 |
| spectabilis | Palm. E. Ind. | 1831 |

WALLROTHIA, *Sprengel*. In honour of F. Wallroth,

M.D., a German botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Worthless, hardy, herbaceous plants; seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ligusticum splendens*, *W. splendens*. 2. *Bunium alpinum*, *L. alpinum*—*W. tenuifolida* 1, *tuberosa* 2.

WALL RUE, see *Asplenium Rota muraria*.

WALLURIA, *Roxburgh*. Altered from *Wallursi*, its Telinga name. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Walkera*.

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|-------------------|---------------------------|------|
| robusta | S. Ev. T. E. Ind. | 1827 |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------|

WALNUT, see *Juglans*.

WALTHERIA, *Linn.* In honour of A. F. Walther, professor of medicine at Leipsic. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. Uninteresting stove shrubs, of simple culture. *W. americana*, being biennial, is increased by seeds; the other species by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1. *W. lewis*—*W. americana*, *elliptica*, *glabra* 1, *indica*, *microphylla*.

WAMPER-TREE, see *Cookia*.

WANGENHIRMIA, *Mench.* In honour of F. A. J. Wangenheim, a German botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A worthless, hardy, annual grass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Dinebra lima*—*W. Lima* 1.

WARRATAH, see *Canellia japonica* var.

WARRATAH, see *Telopoa*.

WART CRESS, see *Senebiera*.

WARTED, covered with wart-like protuberances.

WARTWORT, see *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

WATER CALTROPS, see *Trapa*.

WATER CHICKWEED, see *Moutia fontana*.

WATER-CRESS, see *Nasturtium officinale*.

WATER DOCK, see *Rumex Hydrotaphthum*.

WATER DROPWORT, see *Ænánthe*.

WATER HERMANDER, see *Tæterium Scordium*.

WATER HEMLOCK, see *Phellodendrum*.

WATER HOREHOUND, see *Lycopus*.

WATER LEAF, see *Hydrophyltum*.

WATER LEMON, see *Passiflora laurifolia*.

WATER LILY, see *Nymphaea*.

WATER MELON, see *Cucumis Citrullus* var.

WATER MILFOIL, see *Myriophyllum*.

WATER PARSNIP, see *Sium*.

WATER PEPPER, see *Polygonum mite*.

WATER PEPPER, see *Elatine Hydropteris*.

WATER PLANTAIN, see *Alisma Plantago*.

WATER PURSLANE, see *Pepelis*.

WATER REED, see *Avicenna*.

WATER SOLDIER, see *Stratiotes*.

WATER STARWORT, see *Calitrichis*.

WATER VINE, see *Tetracera potatoria*.

WATER VIOLET, see *Hottonia*.

WATSONIA, *Ker.* In honour of W. Watson, a celebrated London apothecary. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. All the species of this genus are very handsome when in flower. For culture and propagation, see *Wachendorfia*.

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|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| aletroides | Scarlet | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| variegata | Varieg. | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| angusta | Scarlet | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1825 |
| brevifolia | Pink | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1794 |
| compacta | Purple | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1821 |
| fulgida | Red | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| humilis | Lake | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1754 |
| iridifolia | Flesh | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1795 |
| marginata | Pink | 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| minor | Pink | 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| Meriana | Flesh | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1750 |
| plantaginea | White | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1774 |
| punctata | Purple | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| rosea | Pink | 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| roseo-alba | Pink wht. | 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1803 |
| variegata | Varieg. | 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| spicata | Pink | 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1791 |
| strictiflora | Red | 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. | 1810 |

WATLED, having processes, like the wattles of a cock. *Wavy*, undulated.

WAYPARING-TREE, see *Viburnum Lantana*.

WEBERIA, see *Cappia*.

WEDÉLLIA, *Jacquin*. In honour of George Wolfgang Wedel, a German botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Uninteresting plants, of very easy culture and propagation.

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| acapulcensis | Yellow | 7, S. Her. P. Acapulca | 1826 |
| areá | Yellow | 9, F. Tu. P. Mexico | 1829 |
| bengalensis | Yellow | 6, H. Cr. A. E. Ind. | |

| WEI | WIG | WIL | WIS |
|--|---|--|-----|
| carnosa . . . Yellow . 6, S. De. Cr. W. Ind. . 1820 | helianthoides . . Yellow . 11, H. A. Guiso . . 1827 | with its large clusters of delicate lilac flowers, which continue to open in succession for a long time. But if formed into a sort of stake, with a few leaves and flowers at the top, as is too frequently the case with stove plants, it will be found to possess little claims to attractiveness." Lindley in Bot. Reg. For the culture and propagation, we can give no certain directions. | |
| hispida . . . Yellow . 6, F. Her. P. N. Spain . 1819 | radiosa . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1820 | | |
| WEINMANNIA, Linn. In honour of John William Weinmann, apothecary at Ratisbon, author of "Phytanthoza Iconographica." Linn. 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Cunoniaceae. These plants thrive in any light rich soil, and are readily increased by cuttings, under a glass, in heat. The bark of some of the species has been used in Peru for tanning leather, and it has also been employed in the adulteration of Peruvian Bark. Synonymes: 1. <i>W. pinnata</i> . 2. <i>Acrophyllum venosum</i> . | | | |
| australis G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1836 | elliptica White . 5, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1824 | caracasana . . . Lilac . . . S. De. S. Caraccas . 1836 | |
| glabra, 1 White . 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1815 | hirta White . 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1820 | WILD BASIL, see <i>Clinopodium</i> . | |
| ovata White . 5, S. Ev. S. Peru . . 1824 | venosa, 2 Red . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1836 | WILD BEEF, see <i>Stictic Limonium</i> . | |
| Weissia, Hedwig. In honour of F. W. Weis, a German botanist. Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Musci. Greenish mosses, found in wet places, on rocks, and alpine banks. Synonymes: 1. <i>Grimmia acuta</i> . 2. <i>Brium calcareum</i> . 3. <i>Grimmia cirrhata</i> . 4. <i>G. controversa</i> . 5. <i>G. crispula</i> . 6. <i>G. recurvirostra</i> . 7. <i>G. lanceolata</i> . 8. <i>G. nigrita</i> . 9. <i>G. nuda</i> . 10. <i>G. pusilla</i> . 11. <i>G. recurvata</i> . 12. <i>G. Starkeana</i> . 13. <i>Funaria Templetoni</i> . 14. <i>G. trichodes</i> . 15. <i>G. verticillata</i> — <i>W. acuta</i> 1, affinis, calcarea 2, cirrhata 3, controversa 4, crispula 5, recurvirostra 6, elongata, lanceolata 7, latifolia, nigrita 8, nuda 9, pusilla 10, recurvata 11, Starkiana 12, stridula, S. major, S. minor, Templetoni 13, tenuirostris, trichodes 14, verticillata 15. | | | |
| WELSH ONION, see Allium fistulosum. | | | |
| WENDLANDIA, Bartling. In honour of Henry Ludovicus Wendland, Curator of the botanic garden at Hanover. Linn. 6, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Cinchonaceae. An ornamental plant, succeeding well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat. Synonymes: 1. <i>Rondeletia paniculata</i> . 2. <i>Cocculus carolinus</i> . | | | |
| paniculata, 1 . . . White . 7, S. Ev. T. Malay Is. . 1820 | populifolia, 2 . . . White . 6, G. Ev. Tw. Florida . . 1759 | WILD TANSY, see <i>Potentilla asneri</i> . | |
| WERNERIA, Kunth. In honour of A. G. Werner, the celebrated mineralogist. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositae. This species thrives well in a light soil, and is increased by division of the roots. Synonymy: 1. <i>Doronicum peruvianum</i> . | | | |
| rigida 2, G. Her. P. Quito . . 1828 | | WILD THYME, see <i>Thymus Serpyllium</i> . | |
| WESTRINGIA, Smith. In honour of J. P. Westring, physician to the king of Sweden. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Labiate. A light rich soil suits all the species well, and young cuttings, planted under a glass, soon strike root. | | | |
| angustifolia White . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823 | cinerea White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1821 | WILD VINE, see <i>Vitis Labrusca</i> . | |
| Dampieri White . 9, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 | eremcolia Pa. blue . 6, G. Ev. S. N. W. . 1823 | WILLENROVIA, Thunberg. In honour of Charles Louis Willdenow, a celebrated professor of botany at Berlin. Linn. 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Restiaceae. Interesting plants, succeeding well in loam and peat, and increased by dividing at the root. | |
| glabra White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | longifolia White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823 | striata Apetal . 6, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1818 | |
| rigida White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823 | rosmarinifolia . . . Pa. blue . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1791 | teres Apetal . 6, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1790 | |
| rubrifolia Pa. blue . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820 | triphylla Pa. blue . 9, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1823 | WILLEMETIA, Necker. In honour of P. R. Willemet, author of Herbarium Mauritania. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Rhamnceae. A pretty shrub, succeeding in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. Synonymy: 1. <i>Ceanothus africanus</i> . | |
| WHEAT, see Triticum. | | | |
| WHEATGRASS, see Desmodium gyrans. | | | |
| WHITE BEAN-TREE, see Pnyris Arida. | | | |
| WHITE CEDAR, see Cupressus thyoides. | | | |
| WHITE CLOVER, see Trifolium repens. | | | |
| WHITE FIORIN, see Agrostis alba. | | | |
| WHITE SPRUCE, see Picea alba. | | | |
| WHITE TREE, see Melaleuca Leucadendron. | | | |
| WHITE VINE, see Clematis vitalba. | | | |
| WHITE WOOD, see Petrobium. | | | |
| WHITLOW GRASS, see Lepidium Draba. | | | |
| WICKSCHENUS, see Isotelis holoschenus. | | | |
| WINDFLOWER, see Gentiana Pneumonanthe. | | | |
| WIND PALM, see Manicaria saccifera. | | | |
| WINDY, in Botany, signifies a membranous border, wherewith many seeds are supported in the air, when floating from place to place. | | | |
| WINDY, the side petals of a pea-flower. | | | |
| WINGED FEA, see Tetragonolobus purpureus. | | | |
| WINTER ACONITE, see Eranthia. | | | |
| WINTER BERRY, see Pyrus. | | | |
| WINTER CHERRY, see Physalis. | | | |
| WINTER CHERRY, see Cardiospermum Halicacabum. | | | |
| WINTER CRESS, see Barbarea. | | | |
| WINTER GRAPE, see Vitis cordifolia. | | | |
| WINTER GREEN, see Pyrola. | | | |
| WINTER SWEET, see Trientalis. | | | |
| WINTER SWEET, see Origani heracleoticum. | | | |
| WISE MEN'S BANANA-TREE, see Musa sapientum. | | | |
| WISFARIA, Nuttall. In honour of Caspar Wistar, once professor of anatomy in the university of Pennsylvania. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosae. Hardy climbers, bearing flowers of great beauty, and on that account they ought to be in every collection of plants. They thrive best in a light rich soil, trained against a south wall, where they will flower in great profusion. They are commonly increased by layers, but cuttings root very freely if planted in either sand or soil, under a glass. Synonymes: 1. <i>Glycine sinensis</i> , <i>W. Consequana</i> . 2. <i>G. frutescens</i> , <i>W. spectiosa</i> , <i>Apios frutescens</i> . | | | |
| sinensis, 1 Bluish pur. 5, H. De. Cl. China . . 1818 | frutescens, 2 Bluish pur. 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . 1724 | | |

| WIT | XAN | WOR | XAN |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| WITCH HAZEL, see <i>Hamamelis</i> . | | angustifolia, 1 . . . Brown . . . 8, H. Her. Cr. N. Amer. . . 1819 | |
| WITHERINGIA, <i>L'Heritier</i> . In honour of William Withering, M.D., author of a "Botanical Arrangement of the Vegetables of Great Britain," Birmingham, 1776. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceae</i> . Interesting plants, thriving well in a light rich soil, and readily increasing by cuttings, under a glass, or by seeds. <i>W. phyllantha</i> should be raised on a gentle hotbed in spring, and, when of sufficient size, planted in the open border. | | radicans, 2 . . . Brown . . . 7, G. Her. P. Madeira . . 1779 | |
| crassifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1706 | | virgata, 2 . . . Brown . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1794 | |
| montana . . . White . . . 6, G. Her. P. Peru . . . 1822 | | WORM GRASS, see <i>Spigelia</i> . | |
| phyllantha . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. A. Peru . . . 1822 | | WORMIA, <i>Rotboll</i> . In honour of Olaus Wormius, M.D., a famous Danish philosopher and naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Dilleniaceae</i> . This is a very elegant stove plant. For culture and propagation, see <i>Dillenia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Dillenia dentata</i> . | |
| pinnatifida . . . Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. Peru . . . 1822 | | dentata, 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Ceylon . . . 1818 | |
| purpurea . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, G. Tu. P. Chile . . . 1829 | | WORMWOOD, see <i>Artemisia</i> . | |
| stramonifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1742 | | WOODWORT, see <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> . | |
| tolamoniifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1823 | | WRACK GRASS, see <i>Zostera</i> . | |
| WITHE, see <i>Laserpitium Siler</i> . | | WRIGHTIA, <i>R. Brown</i> . After the late William Wright, M.D., F.R.S., L. and E., F.L.S., a Scotch physician and botanist, resident in Jamaica. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i> . Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see <i>Strophanthus</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Nerium antidysentericum</i> . 2. <i>N. coccineum</i> . | |
| WITSÉNIA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of M. Witsen, a Dutch patron of Botany. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . Ornamental plants, succeeding best in a sandy peat soil, and increased by offsets from the roots, or by seeds. | | antidysentericá, 1 White . . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1778 | |
| corymbosa . . . Par. blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1803 | | coccinea, 2 . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1822 | |
| maura . . . Yel. blue . . . 12, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1790 | | pubescens . . . Grn. yel. . . 3, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1829 | |
| ramosa . . . Par. blue . . . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1819 | | tinctoria . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1812 | |
| WOOD, see <i>Isatis</i> . | | WULFENIA, <i>Jacquin</i> . In honour of the Rev. Francis Xavier Wulfen, a botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . This is a very showy plant when in blossom; and is well adapted for ornamenting flower-borders. A light rich soil suits it, and it is readily increased by division or seeds. It requires the protection of a frame in winter, as it is very apt to rot at that season, if allowed to remain in the open air. | |
| WOLF'S-BANE, see <i>Aconitum lupulinum</i> . | | carinthiaca . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carinthia . . 1817 | |
| WOODBINE, see <i>Caprifoliatum Periclymenum</i> . | | WURMBEÄ, <i>Thunberg</i> . In honour of F. Van Wurmb, Secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Batavia. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</i> . Pretty plants when in flower. They grow well in sandy peat, mixed with a little loam; and are readily increased by offsets. <i>Synonymes</i> ; 1. <i>Melanthium monopetalum</i> . 2. <i>M. spicatum</i> . | |
| WOODBINE, see <i>Polygonum Convolvulus</i> . | | campanulata, 1 . . . White . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1819 | |
| WOOD EVERLASTING PEA, see <i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i> . | | longiflora . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1788 | |
| WOODROOF, see <i>Asperula</i> . | | pumila . . . White . . . 5, Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1800 | |
| WOOD SAGE, see <i>Teucrium Scordanthum</i> . | | purpurea, 2 . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1788 | |
| WOODSIA, <i>R. Brown</i> . In honour of Joseph Woods, a British botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Ferns, growing best in peat and loam mixed, and increased by division, or by seeds. | | WYCH ELM, see <i>Ulmus montana</i> . | |
| hyperborea . . . Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Scotland . . . | | | |
| livensia . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | | |
| Perriniana . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . | | | |
| WOOD SORREL, see <i>Oxalis</i> . | | | |
| WOODWARDIA, <i>Smith</i> . In honour of Thomas Jenkinson Woodward, an English botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Woodsia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>W. ocnocleoides</i> , <i>Osmunda caroliniana</i> . 2. <i>Blechnum virginicum</i> . | | | |

X.

XANTHICUM, *Tournefort*. From *xanthos*, yellow; the plants being formerly used by the Greeks to dye their hair. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Plants of no great beauty. The seed may be sown in the open border.

canadense . . . Green . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1700
 catharticum . . . Green . . . 7, H. A. S. Amer. . . 1824
 macrocarpum . . . Green . . . 7, H. A. France . . . 1817

echinatum, orientale, spinosum, Strimmarium.
 XANTHOCYMUS, see *Stalagmitis*.

XANTHORHIZA, *Marsh*. From *xanthos*, yellow, and *rhiza*, a root; the roots being of a deep yellow colour. *Linn.* 5, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. An interesting dwarf shrub, succeeding well in common garden soil, and increased by suckers. The wood contains both a gum and a resin, each of which is intensely bitter.

apiifolia . . . Pur. grn. . . 2, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1766

XANTHORRHÆX, *Swartz*. From *xanthos*, yellow, and *rheo*, to flow; yellow resinous exudation. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. These plants thrive well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by offsets from the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *X. pumilio*.

australis . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824
 bracteata . . . White . . . 4, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1810
 hispidula . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. W. . . 1803
 humilis, 1 . . . White . . . G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1825
 media . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803
 minor . . . White . . . 4, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1804

XANTHOSIA, *Decandolle*. From *xanthos*, yellow; in allusion to the yellow down with which some species belonging to this genus are clothed. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. A very curious

under-shrub, succeeding well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and readily increased by cuttings, or seeds.

rotundifolia . . . Whit. red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Pl. Jackson 1836

XANTHORYLUM, *Linn.* From *xanthos*, yellow, and *ylon*, wood; the roots are yellow. *Linn.* 23, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Xanthoxylaceae*. Ornamental trees and shrubs. The hardy species, from their beauty, are well adapted for planting in shrubberies. They grow freely in any common garden soil, and are readily increased by cuttings of the ripened wood, planted under a glass. The stove and greenhouse kinds are of easy culture, and are increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass. The bark and capsules of *X. fraxineum* have a hot, acrid taste, and are used for easing the toothache; hence the name *Toothache tree*. *X. Avicenna* and *Piperitum* are used in China and Japan as an antidote against all poisons, and in Japan the capsules of the latter species are used as a substitute for pepper. *Synonymes*: 1. *Fagara Budrunga*. 2. *F. Piperita*. 3. *F. Pterota*. 4. *F. tragodes*.

acuminatum . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1818
 armatum . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816
 arometicum . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1824
 Avicenna . . . G. Ev. S. China . . . 1823
 Budrunga, 1 . . . White . . . 3, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1825
 clava Herculis . . . Grn. wht. . . G. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1789
 emarginatum . . . Grn. wht. . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1789
 fraxineum . . . Grn. wht. . 3, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1759
 mte . . . Yellowish . 3, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1818
 nitidum . . . Grn. wht. . S. Ev. S. China . . 1823
 Piperitum, 2 . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. Japan . . 1773
 Pterota, 3 . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1768

| XER | YUC | XIP | YUC |
|---|--|---|---|
| tragodes, 4 | Whitish . . . S. Ev. S. St. Domin. 1759. | albūm | White . . . S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1787 |
| trigrāpūm | Grn. wht. 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1806 | caeruleūm | Blue . . . S. Her. P. Guiana . . 1793 |
| XERANTHEMUM, Tournefort. From <i>xeros</i> , dry, and <i>anthemum</i> , a flower; alluding to the dry nature of the flower, which retains its form and colour for years. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Plants of the easiest culture in any rich light soil. | | | |
| annūm | Purple . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1570 | heterophyllā, 1 . . . | Brown . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824 |
| inpersūm | Purple . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1620 | serrulatā, 2 | Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1823 |
| orientale | White . . . 7, H. A. Levant . . 1713 | XYLONIUM, Smith. From <i>xylon</i> , wood, and <i>melon</i> , an apple; appearance of the fruit of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Hakea</i> . <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Hakea pyriformis</i> . | |
| XEROPHYLLUM, Michaux. From <i>xeros</i> , dry, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; in reference to the dry grassy leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Melantheaceae</i> . Handsome plants when in flower, and, therefore, well worth cultivating. They succeed best in a peat border, and will, if treated with care, ripen their seeds, from which they may be increased, as also by dividing the roots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>X. setifolium</i> , <i>Helonias asphodeloides</i> . 2. <i>H. graminea</i> . 3. <i>Veratrum Sabadilla</i> , <i>Velozia squamata</i> . 4. <i>Helonias tenax</i> . | | | |
| asphodeloidēs, 1 . . . | White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1765 | pyriformē, 1 | G. Ev. T. N. S. W. . 1789 |
| graminēum, 2 | White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812 | XYPHOPHYLLA, Linn. From <i>xylon</i> , wood, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; rigidity of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . Ornamental shrubs, growing about three feet high. For culture and propagation, see <i>Phyllanthus</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Phyllanthus angustifolius</i> , <i>epiphyllanthus</i> . 2. <i>P. falcatus</i> . 3. <i>P. latifolius</i> . 4. <i>P. linearis</i> . 5. <i>P. ceramicus</i> . 6. <i>P. arbuscula</i> . | |
| Sabadilla, 3 | White . . . H. Her. P. Vera Cruz. 1830 | angustifollā, 1 . . . | Yel. red . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1789 |
| tenax, 4 | White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811 | elongatā | Yel. red . . 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1820 |
| XEROTES, R. Brown. From <i>xerotes</i> , dryness; because of the aridity of the herbage. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Juncaceae</i> . A genus of herbaceous plants. They succeed well in light rich soil, and are readily propagated by dividing the plants at the root. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Lomaria longifolia</i> . | | | |
| arenariā | Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1820 | falcatā, 2 | Yel. red . . 7, S. Ev. S. Balmn. Is. . 1699 |
| denticulatā | Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1825 | latifollā, 3 | Yel. red . . 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1783 |
| echinātā | Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824 | linearis, 4 | Yel. red . . 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1819 |
| filiformis | Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824 | longifollā, 5 | Yel. red . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1816 |
| flexifollā | Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1824 | mediā | Yel. red . . 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1825 |
| gracilis | Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1823 | montanā | Yel. red . . 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1819 |
| hystrix | Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824 | obovatā | Yel. red . . 8, S. Ev. S. Siberia . . 1806 |
| laxā | Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1823 | ramiflorā | Yel. red . . 8, S. Ev. S. Siberia . . 1785 |
| longifollā, 1 | Grn. wht. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1796 | speciosā, 6 | Yel. red . . 9, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1818 |
| montanā | Grn. wht. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824 | XYPHYA, Linn. Abridged from <i>xylopericon</i> , which is from <i>xylon</i> , wood, and <i>picros</i> , bitter; the wood of some of the species is extremely bitter. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Anonaceae</i> . Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Phyllanthus</i> . The wood of <i>X. glabra</i> is so intensely bitter, that a quantity of sugar made from it, and sent from Jamaica in hogsheads, was so bitter that purchasers could not be found for it. A decoction of the wood is said to be of service in colics, and to be used for the purpose of creating an appetite. | |
| mucronatā | Grn. wht. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824 | frutescens | S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1823 |
| rigidā | Grn. wht. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1791 | glabrā | S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1819 |
| XIMENESIA, Cavanilles. In honour of Joseph Ximenes, a Spanish apothecary. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Interesting plants, of common culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Coreopsis heterophylla</i> . 2. <i>Simsia scifolia</i> . | | | |
| americanā | Grnsh. yel. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1759 | unicatā | S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1779 |
| inermis | White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1810 | XYSIS, Linn. From <i>xyros</i> , acute; the leaves terminate in points. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Xyridaceae</i> . Curious rush-like plants. For culture and propagation, see <i>Xerotes</i> . | |
| XIPHIDIUM, Loeffling. From <i>xiphos</i> , a sword; the leaves are sword-shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hemodioraceae</i> . An equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand, suits these species, and they are readily increased by division of the root. | | | |
| aktasimā | Yellow . . . 9, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1826 | XYSMALONIUM, Brown. From <i>xysma</i> , a thread, and <i>lobos</i> , a pod; in reference to the follicles being clothed with ramenta. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Asclepias</i> . <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Asclepias undulata</i> . | |
| americanā | Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Guiana . . 1825 | undulatūm, 1 | Green . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1783 |
| bracteātā | Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1825 | Y. | |
| brevifollā | Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1812 | YAM, see Dioscorea. | |
| gracilis | Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1821 | YARROW, see Achillea millefolium. | |
| juncēā | Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1822 | YELLOW BIRD'S NEST, see Monotropa. | |
| laviā | Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1819 | YELLOW CHESTNUT, see Quercus Castanea. | |
| operulatā | Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. N. S. W. . 1804 | YELLOW DEAD NETTLE, see Galeobdolon luteum. | |
| YELLOW RATTLE, see Rhinanthus. | | | |
| YELLOW ROOT, see Xanthorrhiza. | | | |
| YELLOW SULTAN, see Centaurea suaveolens. | | | |
| YELLOW VETCHING, see Lathyrus Aphaca. | | | |
| YELLOW-WORT, see Chlora. | | | |
| YEW-TREE, see Taxus. | | | |
| YŪCCĀ, Linn. The name of the plant in Peru. <i>Linn.</i> | | | |

| ZAC | ZEP | ZEX | ZIN | | |
|------------------------|--|------|---------------------------|---|------|
| angustifoliá | Wht. grn. 7, H. Ev. S. Missouri | 1811 | | | |
| arcuatá | Wht. grn. 7, H. Ev. S. | 1817 | | | |
| concevá | Wht. grn. 3, H. Her. P. | 1816 | | | |
| conspicué | Wht. grn. G. Ev. S. | 1818 | | | |
| crenulatá | Wht. grn. H. Ev. S. | 1818 | | | |
| dracolis | Wht. grn. 8, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1732 | | | |
| flamencósá | Wht. grn. 9, H. Her. P. Virginia | 1675 | | | |
| variegatá | Wht. grn. 9, H. Ev. S. | | | | |
| fascicá | Wht. grn. H. Her. P. | 1816 | | | |
| glaucescens | Wht. grn. 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | 1819 | | | |
| gloriosá | Wht. grn. 7, H. Ev. S. America | 1596 | | | |
| | | | fol. variegátis | Wht. grn. 7, H. Ev. S. | |
| | | | gracilis | Wht. grn. 7, S. Her. P. Mexico | 1829 |
| | | | obliquá | Wht. grn. H. Her. P. | 1808 |
| | | | májor | Wht. grn. H. Her. P. | 1808 |
| | | | puberulá | Wht. grn. 8, H. Her. P. | |
| | | | recurvá | Wht. grn. 8, H. Ev. S. Georgia | 1794 |
| | | | ribo-finetá | Wht. grn. 7, H. Her. P. | 1816 |
| | | | serrolatá | Wht. grn. G. Ev. S. Carolina | 1808 |
| | | | strictá | Wht. grn. 7, H. Ev. S. Carolina | 1817 |
| | | | superbá | Wht. grn. 8, G. Ev. S. | |
| | | | tenuifoliá | Wht. grn. H. Ev. S. Malta | 1817 |

Z.

ZACINTHÁ, Gartner. The species was first found in the Island of Zante, formerly Zacynthus. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. An uninteresting hardy annual, of easy culture. *Synonymy*: 1. *Lapsana Zacynthæ*—*Z. verrucosá*.

ZALACCCÁ, see Cálámús Zalacccá.
ZALUZÁNSKÁ, Persoon. In honour of Zaluzianski, a Polish botanist. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A frame herbaceous plant, not worth growing. *Synonymy*: 1. *Acnella trilobata*—*Z. trilobá* 1.

ZAMÍÁ, Linn. From *zamia*, loss; alluding to the sterile appearance of the male fructification. Linn. 23, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Cycadaceæ*. A genus of very remarkable plants, nearly related to both Ferns and Palms. The species thrive well in a light sandy soil, and are increased by suckers.

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|-------------------------|--|------|
| angustifoliá | Apetal. 7, S. Her. P. C. G. H. | |
| caffrá | Apetal. S. Her. P. C. G. H. | |
| cyceadifoliá | Apetal. G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1775 |
| Cycadé | Apetal. G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1775 |
| debíllis | Apetal. 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1777 |
| furfuracéá | Apetal. 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1691 |
| horrídá | Apetal. S. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1800 |
| integri-foliá | Apetal. 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | 1768 |
| lanuginosá | Apetal. G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| latifoliá | Apetal. S. Her. P. | |
| longifoliá | Apetal. G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1818 |
| mediá | Apetal. 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | |
| pruniferá | Apetal. S. Her. P. | |
| púmilá | Apetal. S. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1812 |
| pungéns | Apetal. S. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1775 |
| pygmáá | Apetal. 5, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | |
| repándá | Apetal. S. Her. P. | |
| spinósá | Apetal. S. Her. P. | |
| spirális | Apetal. 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. | 1796 |
| tenúlis | Apetal. S. Her. P. Bahama I. | |
| tridentatá | Apetal. G. Her. P. C. G. H. | 1814 |

ZANNICHELLÁ, Linn. In honour of John Jerome Zannichelli, a Venetian botanist. Linn. 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fluviales*. A hardy aquatic annual, found in ditches—*Z. palástris*.

ZAPPÁNÁ, Scopoli. In honour of P. A. Zappa, an Italian botanist. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. These plants succeed well in any light soil, and are readily increased by cuttings, under a glass. *Synonymy*: 1. *Verbena nodiflora*, *Lippia nodiflora*. 2. *Lippia stachadifolia*—*Z. nodiflora* 1, *N. roséá*, *stachadifolia* 2.

ZÉÁ, Linn. From *zao*, to live; in reference to the nutritive properties of the plants. Linn. 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. *Z. Mays* is the common, well-known Indian Corn, some of the numerous varieties of which are hardy enough to endure the open air in this country.

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|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------|
| Curigúá | Apetal. | 6, Grass. Chile | 1824 |
| Máys | Apetal. | 6, Grass. America | 1562 |

ZEBRA PLANT, see Caláthéá zebriáná.

ZEPHYRÁNTHÉS, Herbert. From *zephyros*, west wind, and *anthos*, a flower. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. Very pretty plants when in flower. Their culture, &c., is the same as that recommended for *Amaryllis*. *Synonymy*: 1. *Amaryllis Atamasco*. 2. *A. candida*. 3. *A. tubispatha*.

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|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| Atamascó, 1 | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1629 |
| cándidá, 2 | White | 9, H. Her. P. Peru | 1822 |
| carináta | Pink | 5, F. Her. P. Mexico | 1824 |
| chloroleucá | Pa. grn. | 7, H. Bl. P. | |
| Drummondii | Wht. pink | 7, G. Bl. P. Texas | 1835 |
| mesochlóá | Wht. grn. | 6, F. Bl. P. Bayres | 1825 |
| roséá | Red | 5, F. Bl. P. Havannah | 1823 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| Sporforthiáná | Rose | 4, G. Bl. P. Hybrid | 1833 |
| striatá | White | 4, F. Bl. P. Mexico | 1824 |
| tubispathá, 3 | White | 5, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. | |
| verecundá | Pa. red | 4, F. Bl. P. Mexico | 1824 |

ZEXMÉNĀ, La Lave. An anagram of *Ximenesia*. Linn. 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. An interesting plant, succeeding in any common soil, and increased by seeds.

tagetiflorá Yellow 9, F. Her. P. Mexico 1829
ZICHĀÁ, Baron C. De Hugel. In honour of Countess Molly Zichy, a noble Austrian lady, fond of botany. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. Pretty climbing plants, resembling *Kennedyá*, and requiring precisely the same treatment as that genus.

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|--------------------|--|------|
| Móly | G. Ev. Tw. Swan R. | 1837 |
| tricolor | Red yel. pur. G. Ev. Tw. Swan R. | 1837 |

ZIERĀ, Smith. In honour of Mr. John Zier, an industrious Polish botanist, who assisted Mr. Dickson in his *Cryptogamia*. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. This is a genus of remarkably pretty plants, thriving best in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, and young cuttings root readily, if planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymy*: 1. *Z. Smithii*.

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|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------|
| hirsútá | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | |
| lavigátá | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| lanceolatá, 1 | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1808 |
| macrophyllá | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| microphyllá | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| obcordatá | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |
| octándrá | Green | 4, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. | 1825 |
| pauciflorá | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| pilosá | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1822 |
| revolutá | White | 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1824 |

ZIETÉNĀ, see Stáchýs.

ZIGADÉNŪS, Michaux. From *zygnoo*, I join, and *aden*, a gland; in allusion to the double glands on the perianth. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. A genus of pretty plants when in flower. They succeed best in a moist peat soil, and are readily increased by dividing the plants at the root, or by seeds. *Synonymy*: 1. *Helonias bracteata*. 2. *H. glaberrima*.

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|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|
| bracteátus, 1 | Cream | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| commutatús, 2 | Cream | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| elegáns | White | 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1828 |
| glaberrímús | Cream | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1811 |
| glaucús | Green | 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | |

ZIGORRICHĀ, see Tórtulá.

ZIGZAG, a stem is zigzag when it bends from side to side.

ZILĀ, Forskahl. The name of an Egyptian plant. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. *Crucifereæ*. Interesting plants, growing best in a light rich soil, and readily increased by cuttings.

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|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| macrocarpá | F. Ev. S. Egypt | 1820 | |
| Myagroides | Lilac | F. Ev. S. Egypt | 1822 |

ZINGIBER, Gartner. The Indian name. Linn. 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberaceæ*. The species of *Zingiber* or ginger succeed best when grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and they are readily increased by division of the roots. Ginger is the root of *Z. officinale*, and is much valued for the sake of its aromatic, stimulating properties.

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|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| capitatúm | Yellow | 2, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1825 |
| Casumíná | Wht. yel. | 2, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1807 |
| chrysanthúm | Yellow | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1821 |
| elátúm | Yellow | 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. | 1820 |

| ZIN | ZIZ | ZCE | ZYG |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| Hjalatäm . . . Pink . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823 | | Jujuba. 2. R. Lotus. 3. Z. bubalina. 4. Z. sororia. 5. Rhamnus Zizyphus. | |
| Miögä . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Her. P. Japan . . . 1796 | | | |
| officinäle . . . Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1605 | | albens . . . Grn. yel. . . G. Ev. S. China . . . 1822 | |
| pandurätäm . . . Pink . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1812 | | Caracütä . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, S. Ev. S. Mysore . . . 1823 | |
| purpüreäm . . . Purple . . . 9, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1796 | | flexuosä . . . Yelsh. . . H. De. S. Nepal . . . 1820 | |
| röseäm . . . Ro. yel. . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | ineürvä . . . Grn. yel. . . H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1823 | |
| rübens . . . Red . . . 10, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | Jujuba, 1 . . . Pur. grn. . . 4, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1759 | |
| squarrosäm . . . Pink . . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1822 | | Lökös, 2 . . . Yel. grn. . . F. Ev. S. Africa . . . 1731 | |
| Zerimbät . . . Yel. grn. . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1690 | | microstati, 3 . . . Yel. grn. . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810 | |
| ZINNÄ, Linn. In honour of John Godfrey Zinn, professor of botany at Gottingen. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Composite. A genus of very pretty annuals, well deserving extensive cultivation. The seeds require to be raised upon a gentle hotbed in spring, and afterwards planted in warm sheltered situations of the flower-garden. Synonyme: 1. Z. violacea. | | Napiseä . . . Yellowish . . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1816 | |
| angustifoliä . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . . 1824 | | nittidä . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1822 | |
| elegans, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . . 1796 | | Enöplia . . . Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . | |
| coccinä . . . Scarlet . . . 8, H. A. Mexico . . . 1829 | | sinensis . . . White . . . 5, F. Ev. S. China . . . 1818 | |
| rädfls albis . . . White . . . 8, H. A. Hybrid . . . 1832 | | spinä-Christi . . . Grn. yel. . . 8, H. Ev. S. | |
| hybridä . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. A. S. Amer. . . 1818 | | inermis . . . Grey . . . 8, H. Ev. S. | |
| multiflorä . . . Red . . . 8, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1770 | | trinerviä, 4 . . . Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1821 | |
| pauciflorä . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Peru . . . 1753 | | vulgaris, 5 . . . Pur. grn. . . 8, H. De. S. Eur. . . 1640 | |
| revolutä . . . Scarlet . . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . . 1817 | | Xylopyria . . . Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1824 | |
| tenuiflorä . . . Scarlet . . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . . 1799 | | Zöckä, Linn. In honour of J. Zoega, author of a "Flora Islandica." Linn. 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Composite. A worthless hardy annual—Z. Lepotardä. | |
| verticillatä . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . . 1789 | | ZONÄRÄ, Agardh. From zona, a girdle; transverse lines. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algæ. Marine plants—Z. atomariä, dichotömä, D. intricatä, multifidä, pavoniä. | |
| ZIZÄNÄ, Linn. The Greek name of darnel. The modern plants have no relation to the ancient, being natives of America. Linn. 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Gramineæ. Z. aquatica has been acclimated in Middlesex and Ross-shire; it grows on the margin of ponds, and is exceedingly prolific of bland, farinaceous seeds, which afford a very good meal. It abounds in all the shallow streams of North-West America, where its seeds contribute essentially to the support of the wandering tribes of Indians, and feed immense flocks of wild swans, geese, and other water-fowl. Pinkerton says, "this plant seems intended by nature to become the bread-corn of the north."—Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants. | | ZONATÄ, having a dark belt in the shape of a horse-shoe. | |
| aquatä . . . Green . . . 8, H. Aq. A. N. Amer. . . 1790 | | ZONES, stripes or belts. | |
| füttän . . . Green . . . 7, H. Aq. A. N. Amer. . . 1824 | | ZORNÄ, Gmelin. In honour of John Zorn, once an apothecary at Kempten, in Bavaria, a botanical author. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see Myriadenus. Synonymes: 1. Z. diphylla. 2. Hedyсарum tetraphyllum. 3. Z. diphylla ciliata. 4. Anonymus bracteata, Hedyсарum tetraphyllum. | |
| millicä . . . Green . . . 7, H. Aq. A. Carolina . . . 1816 | | angustifoliä, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. A. India . . . 1733 | |
| ZIZÄ, Koch. In honour of J. B. Zizi, a German botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbellifereæ. The species of this genus succeed best in a moist soil, and they are easily increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. Synonymes: 1. Smyrniurn aureum. 2. S. cordatum, S. trifoliatum. 3. S. integerrimum. | | capensis, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1824 | |
| adrä, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1699 | | dictyocarpä . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. N. Holl. . . 1820 | |
| cordatä, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1597 | | glochidiatä . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Guiana . . . 1823 | |
| integerrimä, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1758 | | reticulatä, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. W. Ind. . . 1800 | |
| ZIZIPHÖRÄ, Linn. Said to be from zizi of the Indians, and phoreo, to bear. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Labiate. The species of this genus are very pretty, and the perennial kinds well suited for growing on rock-work, or in pots well drained, in light sandy soil; they are increased by seeds and cuttings. The seeds of the annual species should be sown in the open border in April. Synonymes: 1. Z. serpyllacea, Thymus lucidus. 2. Z. media, Z. serpyllacea. 3. Z. Pouschkinii. | | tetraphyllä, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1824 | |
| acinoideä . . . Red . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Siberia . . . 1786 | | zeylonensis . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Ceylon . . . 1825 | |
| capitatä . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. Syria . . . 1752 | | ZOSTERÄ, Linn. From zoster, a riband; the leaves. Linn. 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Fluviales. This pretty aquatic is found in ditches. | |
| clinopodioides . . . Pink . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Siberia . . . 1821 | | marinä . . . Apetal . . . 8, H. Aq. P. Britain . . . | |
| caucæens, 1 . . . Red . . . 7, F. Ev. S. . . 1803 | | Zozimä, Hoffman. In honour of A. N. and Z. Zozima, distinguished editors of the Greek classics. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbellifereæ. A mere weed. Synonyme: 1. Heracleum absinthifolium—Z. absinthifolia. | |
| mediä, 2 . . . Red . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Caucasus . . . 1822 | | ZYONÄRÄ, Agardh. From zygos, a yoke, and nema, a filament; filaments jointed together in pairs. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algæ. The species of this genus are found in rivulets, ditches, &c.—Z. bicolor, cruciatäm, C. brevi-articulatäm, C. longi-articulatäm, curvitätäm, decimätäm, decussatäm, epiätäm, nitidäm, pectinatäm, punctatäm, quinätäm. | |
| dasyanthä, 3 . . . Red . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Siberia . . . 1803 | | ZYÖÖDÖ, Hooker. From zygos, a yoke, and odous, a tooth, the teeth are yoked together in pairs. Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Musci. A pale-green species of moss, found on the trunks of trees. Synonyme: 1. Mnium conoideum—Z. conoidätäm. | |
| hispanicä . . . Red . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1759 | | ZYGOPETÄLÜM, Hooker. From zygos, a yoke, and petalou, a petal; in allusion to the adhesion of the segments of the perianth by their bases in the original species. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ. This is a genus of extremely beautiful and fragrant plants when in flower. They are easily cultivated in a damp heat, and must in all respects be treated similarly to the genus Stanhopea. Synonyme: 1. Z. crinitum, Eulophia crinita. | |
| tadicä . . . Red pur. . . 8, H. A. Tauria . . . 1816 | | cochlesträ . . . Wht. pur. . . 8, S. Epi. Demerara . . . | |
| tentilör . . . Purplish . . . 6, H. A. Levant . . . 1752 | | Mäckäyl . . . Grn. lil. . . 3, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1825 | |
| ZIZYPHÜS, Tournefort. Zizyph, in Arabic, is the name of the Lotus. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Rhamnaceæ. The species of Zizyphus are all very pretty, and deserve to be grown in every collection of plants. The stove and greenhouse species thrive well in loam, peat, and sand, and ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. The hardy kinds are well fitted for shrubberies, and are easily increased by ripened cuttings, planted in soil, with a glass over them, or by slips of the roots. The fruit of Z. Jujuba and Lotus is very excellent, and is partaken of by all classes of people, in the countries to which these species are indigenous. It is sweet and mealy. Synonymes: 1. Rhamnus | | crinitüm, 1 . . . Wht. grn. . . 9, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1829 | |
| | | maxillärä . . . Brn. grn. . . 9, S. Epi. S. Amer. . . 1829 | |
| | | Murrayändüm . . . Grn. wht. . . 7, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1837 | |
| | | rosträtüm . . . Wht. brn. . . 9, S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1827 | |
| | | stendehilidüm . . . Wht. yel. . . 9, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1828 | |
| | | ZYGOPHYLLÜM, Linn. From zygos, a yoke, and phyllon, a leaf; the leaves ate in pairs. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Zygophyllaceæ. The species of this genus are all very handsome when in flower. The stove and greenhouse species should be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and are readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, or by | |

| ZYG | ZYG | ZYG | ZYG |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|-----|
| seeds, when these can be obtained. <i>Z. Fabago</i> grows well in any light soil, in a dry situation; it can only be increased by seeds, which should be sown in a pot, and placed in a frame, and when the plants are large enough, they may be planted out in the open border, in a warm, dry, sheltered situation. | | | |
| albūm | White . 10, S. Ev. S. | Canaries . 1779 | |
| coccineūm | Scarlet . . G. Ev. S. | Egypt . . 1823 | |
| cordifoliūm | Orange . 10, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . 1774 | |
| fœtidūm | Or. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . 1790 | |
| insuavē | Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . 1790 | |
| maculātūm | Yellow . 10, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . 1782 | |
| microphyllūm | Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . 1816 | |
| Morgsānā | Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . 1732 | |
| prostrātūm | Yellow . 7, G. Ev. Tr. | C. G. H. . 1810 | |
| sessilifoliūm | Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . 1713 | |
| simplex | Yellow . 7, F. | A. St. Jago . 1825 | |
| spatulātūm | Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. | C. Verd. I. . 1824 | |
| spinōsūm | Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. | C. G. H. . 1830 | |

SUPPLEMENT.

[THE lapse of time consequent on the passage through the press of a work of this description and extent, has necessarily caused the omission of many plants that have been discovered or described since its commencement. All of these that have hitherto (June 1840) been made known, are now inserted in due alphabetical order. Those new genera upon which no remarks are supplied, have not yet fallen beneath our observation, and we are unwilling to furnish any unauthenticated accounts.]

ABYTIÏON, Manch. Arabic name of a plant analogous to the marsh-mallow. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. "It is a greenhouse shrub of the easiest culture, and of great beauty."—*Bot. Reg.*
striatûm . . . Orange all, G. Ev. S. Brazil . . .

ACACÏA.
astringens . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1823
cultrata . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
cuneata . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1837
cyanophyllâ . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .
dolabrata . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
dependens . . . G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1819
holosericeâ . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
humifusa . . . G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . 1820
Kermesina . . . Purple . . . S. De. S.
Lawsoni . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .
leptocarpâ . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1821
ligulata . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1818
neurocarpâ . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
persicooides . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .
pulchella . . .
magna . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S.
Riceana . . . Yellow . . . 3, G. De. S. V. D. L. . . 1835
sericeâ . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
Simsii . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1819
spectabilis . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1837
stenophyllâ . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1818
umbellata . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1819
viminâlis . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
vomeriformis . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1818
xylocarpâ . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820

ACENÂ.
splendens . . . G. Ev. S. . . 1838

ÆCER.
campêstrê
austriacum . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. T. Austria . . .
hebecarpum . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. T. Britain . . .
levigatum . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. T.
nânum . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. T.

ACHILLËA. *Synonyme: 1. A. amana.*
Millefolium
variegatâ . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Gardens . . .
vermicularis, l. . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1835

ACONITUM.
ochranthum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. De. P. Russia . . . 1834

ACRÏMONIUM—alternatum.
ACRÏSTICHUM.
asplenifolium . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . .
citrifolium . . . Brown . . . 9, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .
juglandifolium . . . S. Her. P. Surinam . . . 1832
latifolium . . . Blue . . . S. Her. P. Jamaica . . .
nicotianifolium . . . Brown . . . 10, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .
Scelopendrium . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .

ACTINÏTUS.
leucocephalus . . . Swan R. . . 1837

ADIANTUM.
methioides . . . Brown . . . 9, S. Her. P. . . 1838
concinnum . . . Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. N. Holl. . .
flabellifolium . . . Brown . . . 9, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . .
foliosum . . . Brown . . . 8, G. Her. P. . .
Fovianum . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .
lucidum . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1824
Moritzianum . . . Brown . . . 9, S. Her. P. . . 1838
obliquum . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .

ÆCHMËA, Ruiz and Pavon. From *aichme*, a point; in allusion to the rigid points on the calyces. *Linn.*

6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*. These plants require to be grown in a compost of loam, peat, and sand.

Mertensii . . . Grn. red . . . 3, S. Epi. Demerara . . 1830
suaveolens . . . Pink . . . 4, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1838
ÆCIDÏUM—Art, Behenîs, cancellatum, Euphorbiâ, Geraniit, Orôbit, quadrifidum, Soldanella, Valerianacearum.

ÆGÏCHLOA, Bentham. From *aix*, a goat, and *chloa*, a green herb; alluding to the fetid smell of some of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. For culture and propagation refer to the genus *Gilia*.

atractylodes . . . Blue . . . H. A. California . . 1833
cotulaefolia . . . Blue . . . H. A. California . . 1833
eryngioides . . . H. A. Chile . . . 1833
interiectâ . . . Blue . . . H. A. California . . 1833
pubescens . . . Blue . . . H. A. California . . 1833

ÆSCHYNANTHUS.
ramosissimus . . . Scarlet . . . 6, S. Epi. Khoseea . . . 1837

ÆSCULËS.
Hippocastanum
fore-pleno . . . White . . . 3, H. De. T.
fol. argentis . . . White . . . 3, H. De. T. Gardens . .

ÆTHERÏA. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*.
Synonymes: 1. Goodyera occulta, Platylepis Goodyeroides.

occultâ, l. . . . Wh. grn. 10, S. Ter. Mauritius . .

AGANÏTHA, Lindley. From *aganos*, quiet, or desirable; in allusion to the pretty, neat appearance of the plant. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. In speaking of the cultivation of this superlatively pretty plant, Dr. Lindley remarks: "In order to cultivate this plant successfully it should be suspended upon a block of wood from the rafters of the stove, and its thick fleshy roots allowed to hang in the air and imbibe its moisture. A damp atmosphere, syringing its roots and leaves freely when in a growing state, and shade during bright sunshine, are the principal requisites in its cultivation. In other respects it may be treated the same treatment as the rest of this tribe."—*Bot. Reg.*

pulchella . . . Cream . . . 6, S. Epi. Demerara . .

ACARÏCUS—adiposus, areolatûs, atomatus, balaninus, biflorus, blandus, bolaris, bullacius, calyptraformis, campophyllus, Candolleanus, Centunculus, cesainus, cernuus, chiœnius, constrictus, corrigis, cyanus, cyphelliformis, decolorans, defluens, D. rubidus, elatus, erubescens, erythropsus, excelsus, fœniaceti, fibrillosus, floculosus, fuliginosus, fumosus, hamatophyllus, Hookeri, hypnophyllus, iliopodius, imbricatus, inamœnius, Iris, lascivus, lentus, limonius, livido-ochraceus, Lovelœnius, mammosus, Mariæ, mastoides, medius, miniatus, mitis, nigrescens, pachyphyllus, pauperculus, pelianthinus, phyllophyllus, phyllactis, pudens, radicosis, raphanoides, reticulus, reticulatus, Rubi, rufo-carneus, speciosus, sphagniculus, stipitatus, solidarius, S. graminus, striatulus, striatus, tenerrimus, trechisporus, undatus, unguinosus, validus, vitellinus.

AGAVË.
elegans . . . S. Her. P. . .
glaucescens . . . G. Her. P. Mexico . . 1835
polycanthoides . . . G. Her. P. Mexico . . 1835

| AGR | AMP | AMS | ARA |
|---|---|--|--|
| pulcherrimā | G. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1835 | AMŠINČIKĀ, <i>Lehmann.</i> Meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Boraginaceae.</i> The seeds of these plants only require to be sown in the open ground, about the beginning of May, in a dry, warm, sheltered situation. They are not worthy of cultivation, except in botanical gardens— <i>A. angustifolia</i> , <i>lycopodioides.</i> | |
| saponariā | Grn. yel. G. Her. P. Mexico . . . | AMČODĀLŪS. | |
| AGROSTĒMĀ. | | pedunculatā | H. De. S. 1833 |
| suēcicā | Pink 3, H. Her. P. Sweden . . . 1824 | ANACFLŪS. | |
| AGROSTĪS. | | pyrethrum | H. Her. P. 1837 |
| elegans | Apetal 6, Grass. Russia 1834 | ANAGĀLLĪS. | |
| AIRŌPSĪS. | | Monelli | |
| pulchellā | Apetal 3, Grass. 1831 | lilacinā | Lilac 5, G. Her. P. 1836 |
| AJČŪĀ. | | ANĒILĒMĀ. | |
| rēptāns | | crispatā | G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1822 |
| variegatā | Blue 4, H. De. Cy. Britain . . . | ANĒIMĀ. | |
| ĀLEURĪTĒS. | | longifoliā | Brown 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . |
| cordatā | Apetal S. Ev. T. Japan 1818 | rādicāns | S. Her. P. Brazil |
| ĀLLANTŌDĪĀ. | | ANĒMŌNĒ. | |
| strigosā | Brown all, S. Her. P. Madeira . . . | hortēnsis | |
| ĀLLĪČM. | | miniātā | Br. red 5, H. Tu. P. Gardens . . . |
| pūclhrum | Yellow 6, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. | memorosā | |
| ĀLNŪS. | | ceruleā | Lgt. blue 5, H. Tu. P. Gardens . . . |
| barbatā | H. De. S. Russia 1838 | Pulsatillā | |
| jorilēnsis | H. De. T. Mexico | albīdā | Whitish 4, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1834 |
| subcordatā | H. De. S. Russia 1838 | rūbrā | Redsh. pur. 5, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1834 |
| AŠINĒ. | | virginianā | |
| laricifoliā | H. Her. P. Siberia 1834 | grandiflorā | White 6, H. Her. P. Gardens . . . |
| ĀSTRĒMĒRĪĀ. | | ANGEĻĪNĪĀ. | |
| acutifoliā | | Gardneri | Wh. pur. 5, S. Her. P. Pernambuco 1838 |
| aurēā | Yellow 9, F. De. Tw. | ANGRĒČM. | |
| Barclayanā | Orange 7, F. Tu. P. | armeniēcun | Apricot S. Epi. S. Leone . . . |
| Berteroanā | Pa. pk. 7, F. Tu. P. Chile | gladiifolium | White S. Epi. Mauritius . . . |
| bicolōr | 9, S. Tu. P. Chile 1826 | ANICĀNGŪČM— <i>striatūm</i> , <i>S. subincānūm</i> , <i>S. unicolor.</i> | |
| chilēnsis | Pink 7, F. Tu. P. Chile 1834 | ANIGOZĀNTRŌS. | |
| Errembaulti | Wh. spot 8, F. Tu. P. Hybrid 1835 | coccineus | Crimson 7, G. Her. P. Swan R. 1837 |
| ALTERNANTHĒRĀ. | | flāvūds | |
| filiformis | | bicolōr | Scar. gn. F. Her. P. Swan R. 1837 |
| nodiflorā | | hūmilis, l. | Brown F. Her. P. Swan R. |
| ĀLŪSSČM. | | Manglii | |
| mieranthum | Yellow 3, H. Ev. Tr. Russia 1836 | angustifolius | Grn. red 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1836 |
| orientale | | ANŌTĪS, <i>Decandolle.</i> From a, privative, and <i>ous</i> , an ear; tooth to calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceae.</i> "A pretty little plant, which will flower from June to September, in the open border, or on rock-work, for which it is remarkably well adapted."— <i>Gard. Mag.</i> It requires the protection of a frame or greenhouse during winter, and may be increased by dividing the root. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hedyotis citiulosa</i> , <i>Houstonia citiulosa.</i> | |
| variegatum | Yellow 4, H. Ev. S. Gardens | ciliolosa, l | Pa. lilac 7, H. N. Amer. 1832 |
| procumbens | H. Ev. S. | ANTHĒMĪS, <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>A. porrigens.</i> | |
| AMARŪLLĪS. | | mucronulatā, l. | H. A. Italy 1836 |
| psittacinā | | ANTHŪLLĪS, <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>A. italica.</i> | |
| hybridā | Red. gn. 4, S. Bl. P. Hybrid 1820 | Vulnerariā | |
| AMELĀNČHĒR. | | hirsutissimā, l Red 7, H. Her. P. Europe 1816 | |
| floridā | White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. 1826 | ANTIRRHĪNČM. | |
| parvifoliā | White 5, H. De. S. | mājūs | |
| ovālā | | caryophylloids Scar. striped 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid | |
| semi-integrifoliā | White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | ochroleucūm | Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. |
| subcordatā | White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. | AŌTŪS. | |
| AMŌRPHĀ. | | gracilis | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1820 |
| fruticosā | | APLOTĀXĪS. "A handsome herbaceous plant which has lately been introduced by the East India Company. It forms a bush about three feet high, with long, lanceolate, deep green leaves, hoary with down on the under side. The flower-heads are arranged in a panicle manner, and are narrow, with pale, bright, purple blossoms."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i> | |
| angustifoliā | Purple 6, H. De. S. | albescens | Purple 7, H. Her. P. India 1837 |
| ceruleā | Blue 6, H. De. S. | AQUILĒŪĀ. | |
| AMPRELŪČŪČM, <i>Lindley.</i> From <i>ampelos</i> , a vine, and <i>gonu</i> , a joint; in allusion to the stems. <i>Linn.</i> —, Or. —, Nat. Or. <i>Polygonaceae.</i> This plant has lately flowered in the garden of the Horticultural Society, where it has been raised from seed received from Dr. Falconer of Saharunpur. It forms a spreading herbaceous plant, from one and a half to two feet high, with ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, stalked leaves, and with small heads of yellowish-white, fleshy flowers, which are succeeded by a black, succulent fruit. This latter circumstance has led to the establishment of a new genus, to which a name indicating its grape-like fruit has been assigned. | | ārticā | Red yel. 6, H. Her. P. Siberia |
| chinēnsē | Ysh. wht. 3, G. Her. P. Saharunpur | canadēnsis | |
| AMPRIČŌMĒ, <i>Royle.</i> From <i>amphi</i> , around, and <i>kome</i> , hair; in allusion to the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Bignoniaceae.</i> An elegant perennial, probably hardy enough to stand out, if planted in any dry situation, or on rock-work, and protected during winter from the wet and most severe frost by a hand-glass. It is very impatient of wet even in summer, and requires to be kept particularly dry during winter; it thrives best in a loamy soil, with a small portion of sandy peat added, and may be increased by seeds or cuttings. The seeds should be sown in February, in a loamy soil, and placed in the greenhouse. Cuttings of the young shoots strike at any time from March to September, but rather slowly. | | loteā | Pa. yel. 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1835 |
| argūtā | Lilac 8, H. Ev. Cl. Himalayas | glandulosā | |
| [341] | | discolōr | 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1789 |
| | | leptoceras | H. Her. P. Russia 1838 |
| | | vulgāris | |
| | | elegans | Purple 6, H. Her. P. Europe |
| | | ĀRĀBĪS. | |
| | | albīdā | |
| | | variegatā | White H. Ev. Tr. Gardens |

| ARB | ASP | ASP | AZA |
|--|---|-------------------|------|
| flexuosa | H. B. Naples | | |
| lilacina | Lilac 8, H. B. | | |
| ARCTOSTAPHYLUS. | | | |
| nitida | Swan R. | | |
| tomentosa | White 4, G. Ev. S. California | | 1826 |
| ARENARIA. | | | |
| biflora | White H. Her. P. Switzerl. | | 1818 |
| memorosa | White 6, H. Ev. S. Amer. | | 1832 |
| ARGYREIA. Synonymes: 1. Ipomœa capitata. 2. I. malabarica. | | | |
| capitata, 1 | Purple 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | | 1823 |
| Malabarica, 2 | Cream 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. | | 1823 |
| ARISÆMÆ, Bentham. "A small, stemless plant, with tuberos roots like those of the common Arum, purple stalked pedate leaves, and a pink or purple spathe from five to six inches long. It will probably form a greenhouse herbaceous plant. Mr. Hartweg found it in shady woods near Morelia flowering in July, and sent it to the Horticultural Society, with whom it has been raised."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i> | | | |
| macrospatha | 7, G. Tu. P. Morelia | | 1839 |
| ARISTOLOCHIA. | | | |
| ciliata | Pur. yel. G. Ev. Tw. B. Ayres | | |
| ciliosa | Pur. grn. 9, S. Ev. Cl. N. Patag. | | 1836 |
| hyperborea | 5, S. De. Tw. India | | |
| ARMENIACA. Synonymes: 1. A. pedunculata. | | | |
| <i>vulgäris</i> | | | |
| flor. pleno, 1 | White 4, H. De. T. | | |
| fol. variegata | White 4, H. De. T. | | |
| ARMERIA. | | | |
| hybrida | Red H. Her. P. Hybrid | | |
| Popeana | Red H. Her. P. Hybrid | | |
| <i>vulgäris</i> | | | |
| alba | White 9, H. Her. P. Gardens | | |
| coccinea | Red 9, H. Her. P. Gardens | | |
| AROPHILLUM, La Llave. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ. "One of the most graceful and beautiful of the Mexican Orchidaceæ; recently introduced. The stem is slender and a foot or a foot and half high, with the sheaths as rough as shagreen leather; it is terminated by one long, curved leaf, from the axil of which there curves, in an opposite direction, a dense spike of pink, or pale purple flowers. It is a species of great rarity even in Mexico, where it has hitherto been only seen at Sultepec and near Arimbaro, growing upon trees."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i> The genus belongs to <i>Epidendrea</i> , and may therefore, probably, be referred to the other genera of this sub-order for cultivation, &c. | | | |
| spicatum | Pink S. Epi. Mexico | | 1838 |
| ARTEMISIA. | | | |
| <i>Abrotanum</i> | | | |
| humile | Yel. grn. 9, H. De. S. S. Eur. | | |
| tobolskianum | Yel. grn. 9, H. De. S. | | |
| spica | H. Ev. Tr. | | |
| <i>vulgäris</i> | | | |
| variegata | Purple 8, H. Her. P. Gardens | | |
| ARTHONIA—Illicina, larida. | | | |
| ARUM. | | | |
| sarmentosum | S. Her. P. Brazil | | 1835 |
| ARUNDINÆ, Blume. From <i>arundo</i> , a reed; resembling <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ.</i> | | | |
| bambusifolia | Purple S. Epi. Nepal | | |
| ASAGRÆA, Lindley. In compliment to Dr. Asa Gray, the author of a treatise upon North American <i>Melanthaceæ.</i> <i>Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Melanthaceæ.</i> A plant of not much beauty, the culture and propagation of which is, we believe, similar to that of <i>Tigridia.</i> <i>Synonymes: 1. Helonias officinalis, Veratrum officinale.</i> | | | |
| officinalis, 1 | White 9, F. Bl. P. Vera Crus | | |
| ASCÖBÖLUS—ciliatus, gläber, Trifolii, vinosus. | | | |
| ASPEROCÖCCUS, Lamour. From <i>asper</i> , rough, <i>kokkos</i> , seed; rough surfaced. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algæ.</i> This species is found on rocks— <i>A. compressus.</i> | | | |
| ASPERÖLLUS—atræus, candidus, mollis, rosæus. | | | |
| ASPERÜLLÆ. | | | |
| scutellaria | H. Her. P. Russia | | 1838 |
| tyracica | 6, H. Her. P. Levant | | 1829 |
| ASPERÖDÖLUS. | | | |
| capillaris | Pa. yel. 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. | | |
| microcarpus | H. Bl. P. Dalmatia | | 1831 |
| ASPIDISTRÆ. | | | |
| elatior | Brown 10, S. Her. P. Japan | | 1835 |
| variegata | Brown 10, S. Her. P. Japan | | 1835 |
| ASPIÖUM. | | | |
| crinitum | Brown 8, S. Her. P. Maurit. | | 1831 |
| Cuninghami | Brown 7, G. Her. P. N. Zeal. | | |
| drepanum | Brown 9, G. Her. P. Madeira | | 1831 |
| Goldianum | Brown 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | |
| Hippocrepis | Brown 4, S. Her. P. Jamaica | | |
| lætevirens | Brown G. Her. P. Madeira | | |
| Lonchitis | | | |
| asperima | Brown 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | | |
| lucens | Brown 8, S. Her. P. Maurit. | | 1831 |
| penigerum | Brown G. Her. P. W. Ind. | | |
| proliferum | Brown S. Her. P. Brazil | | |
| pungens | Brown G. Her. P. W. Ind. | | |
| tuberosum | Brown G. Her. P. W. Ind. | | |
| ASPLENÖUM. | | | |
| alatum | Brown S. Her. P. W. Ind. | | |
| ambiguum | Brown G. Her. P. W. Ind. | | |
| auritum | Brown 9, S. Her. P. S. Amer. | | 1829 |
| bisauritum | Brown 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | | |
| cuneatum | Brown 9, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | | 1832 |
| depressum | Brown 8, S. Her. P. | | |
| obtusifolium | Brown S. Her. P. | | 1838 |
| pulchrum | Brown 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica | | |
| salicifolium | Brown 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | | |
| ASTELIA, R. Bronn. From <i>a</i> , without, <i>stelechos</i> , a stem. <i>Linn. —, Or. —, Nat. Or. Asphodelæ.</i> A curious plant, with the flowers of which we are unacquainted. It thrives in the greenhouse, in a light loamy soil, and produces an abundance of offsets. These, if detached, and planted either in sawdust or very porous earth, with a slight bottom heat, will speedily form roots. | | | |
| Banksii | | N. Zeal. | 1837 |
| ASTER. | | | |
| bessarabicus | Purple 9, H. Her. P. Russia | | 1834 |
| ASTERACANTHÆ. From <i>aster</i> , a star, and <i>akantha</i> , a spine. "This is a handsome, greenhouse, herbaceous perennial, seeds of which were sent to the Horticultural Society by Mr. M'Colloch, one of the gardeners to His Highness the Pacha of Egypt. If care is taken to reduce the vigour of leaves, by not giving the plant too much shade and moisture, it becomes very handsome, but if it is permitted to run 'to leaf' too much, its beauty is considerably impaired."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i> | | | |
| longifolia | | G. Her. P. Egypt | |
| ASTEROCEPHALUS. | | | |
| <i>bannaticus</i> | | | |
| albus | White 7, H. Her. P. Gardens | | |
| ASTERÖMÆ—reticulatam. | | | |
| ASTRÖGÄLUS. | | | |
| calycinus | 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus | | 1819 |
| dasyanthus | 6, H. Her. P. Hungary | | 1819 |
| hymenocarpus | Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Russia | | 1835 |
| <i>hypogæus</i> | | | |
| alba | White 6, H. De. Tr. Gardens | | |
| lactiflorus | H. Her. P. Siberia | | 1832 |
| macrocephalus | H. De. Tr. Caucasus | | 1831 |
| Schangianus | H. Her. P. Siberia | | 1832 |
| strobiliferus | | | |
| sylviculus | H. De. Tr. Armenia | | 1831 |
| ATELANDRÆ. Derivation unknown. <i>Linn. 14, Or. —, Nat. Or. Labiæ.</i> A pretty shrubby plant, not yet thoroughly known in this country, but doubtless requiring a compost of loam and peat, and propagating by cuttings. | | | |
| incana | Slate G. Ev. S. Swan R. | | |
| ATHAMANTA—stricta. | | | |
| ATRÖGENÆ. | | | |
| macropectala | | H. De. Cl. Russia | 1831 |
| AVENÆ—latifolia. | | | |
| AZALÆÆ. | | | |
| <i>lateritia</i> | | | |
| brick | G. Ev. S. China | | 1833 |
| Rawsoni | Crimson 5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid | | 1833 |
| speciosa | Purple 5, G. Ev. S. Hybrid | | 1830 |
| splendens | Red 2, G. Ev. S. Hybrid | | 1835 |
| <i>nudiflora</i> | | | |
| esimata | Crimson 4, H. Ev. S. Hybrid | | 1839 |
| <i>posita</i> | | | |
| ardens | Brt. red 5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid | | |
| candida | White 5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid | | 1834 |
| coronaria | Yellow 6, H. Ev. S. Holland | | 1832 |

| BAB | BER | BES | BOS |
|--|-----|---|--|
| BABIĀNĀ. plicatā multiplēx . . . Purple . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1834 | | mitis H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1834 virgātā Yellow . H. Ev. S. Peru . 1836 vulgāris dulcis Yellow . 5, H. Ev. S. Austria . | |
| BACTRIDĪŅŅM, Kunze. From <i>baktron</i> , a staff, and <i>eidōs</i> , resemblance. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found on the horizontal surface of stumps— <i>B. atrovitrēns</i> . | | | BĒSSĒRĀ, Schultz. Named after Dr. Besser, Professor of Botany at Brody, and author of an enumeration of the plants of Volhynia, Podolia, &c. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . These plants require to be grown in a mixture of peat and sand, to be liberally supplied with water, and kept perfectly dry and cool when the leaves wither and fall off, until next season. They are propagated by offsets. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Pharium fistulosum</i> . |
| BĀRĪĀ, Fischer and Meyer. In honour of Professor Baer, of the university of Dorpat. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. —, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . | | elēgāns Scarlet . 9, G. Bl. P. Mexico fistulosum, 1. Pur. wht. . 9, G. Bl. P. Mexico . . 1831 | |
| chrysostomā Yellow . 5, H. A. California . 1835 | | | BĒRSĒKĒĀ, Decandolle. In honour of M. Betcke, who has described many species of <i>Valerianella</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Valerianaceae</i> . The seeds only require to be sown in the open ground in May, in a sheltered situation. |
| BĒŅMŪCĒS— <i>microcephalus</i> , <i>placophyllus</i> . | | mājōr 8, H. A. 1836 samolifolā 7, H. A. Chile | |
| BALSAMĪNĀ. Mastersianā . . . Purple . 7, S. A. Khosea Hills 1837 | | | BĒRŅŅNĪĀ. serōtīnā Red . . 8, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1832 |
| BĀŅŅŅĀ— <i>ciliātris</i> , <i>lacūstris</i> , <i>latevitrēns</i> . | | | BĒRŅŅĻĀ. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Betula urticifolia</i> . 2. <i>B. laciniata</i> . 3. <i>B. pendula</i> . |
| BĀŅKSĪĀ. Hugēlī G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1837 ilicifolā G. Ev. S. K. G. S. . 1837 Menziēsī G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1837 | | | albā fōllis variegātās Apetal . 5, H. De. T. urticifolā, 1 Apetal . 5, H. De. T. grāndis 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1834 pallēsēns Apetal . H. De. S. papyracēā platyphyllā Apetal . 6, H. De. T. trichoclādā Apetal . 6, H. De. T. populifolā laciniatā, 2 Apetal . 7, H. De. T. pendulā, 3 Apetal . 7, H. De. T. Scopolī Apetal . H. De. S. |
| BAPTĪSĪĀ. versicolōr Lt. pur. . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1824 | | | BĪDĒNS. coronatā 8, H. B. 1829 serrulatā 8, H. B. 1829 |
| BĀRĒRĒĀ— <i>arcuatā</i> , <i>orthocērūs</i> . | | | BĪRĒNĀRĪĀ. longicōrnis Or. brn. S. Epl. Demerara . |
| BĀRĒRĒĪĀ, Knowles and Westcott. In honour of G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. —, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . "An elegant little Mexican Orchidaceous plant, with tapering fleshy stems like those of a meagre <i>Cynoches</i> , narrow-lanceolate, acuminate, membranous leaves, and a terminal inflorescence, in the form of a raceme of a few large bright pink flowers. It is well figured in the Floral Cabinet, and is one of the few plants which rival the <i>Cattleyas</i> in gaiety of appearance. It is, however, said to be difficult of cultivation, and is at present of great rarity. The genus is well distinguished from <i>Cattleya</i> , to which it approaches most nearly, by its lip being flat and undivided, instead of cucullate, and more or less completely three-lobed, as well as by its peculiar habit.— <i>Bot. Reg.</i> | | elēgāns Lt. pink. S. Epl. Mexico . . 1836 | |
| BĀRĀTĀS, Choisy. According to Rumphius, a Malay, and to Neiremberg, a Mexican word. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceae</i> . The species of this genus are strong, free-growing plants, requiring room to spread; and, being tuberous-rooted, they should be kept dry when in a dormant state. Light rich soil suits them, and young cuttings strike readily under a hand-glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Ipomoea bigonioides</i> . 2. <i>I. Cavanillesii</i> . 3. <i>I. Batatas</i> . 4. <i>I. glaucifolia</i> . 5. <i>I. heterophylla</i> . 6. <i>I. eriosperma</i> . 7. <i>I. gossypifolia</i> . 8. <i>I. insignis</i> . 9. <i>I. pentaphylla</i> . 10. <i>I. senegalensis</i> . 11. <i>I. ternata</i> . 12. <i>I. venosa</i> . 13. <i>I. Willdenovii</i> . | | | BĪLLĀRĒRĒĀ. daphnoidēs Yel. pur. G. S. |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | BĪSCUTĒĻĀ— <i>longifoliā</i> . |
| BĒŅŅŅĀ Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | BĒĒCHŅŅĻĀ. angustifoliam Brown . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. hastatām Brown . 7, S. Her. P. Chile |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | BĒĒTĪĀ. Parkinsoni Rose . . 1, S. Ter. Mexico 1833 |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | BOERHĀĀVĪĀ. mutābilis 10, S. P. N. Holl . 1821 |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | BOERBOPHYLLŪM. aliferū Drk. red. . 5, S. Epl. Gambia R. . 1835 fūscum Choccol. . S. Epl. S. Leone |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | BOĒĒTŪS— <i>cālōpus</i> , <i>laricinūs</i> . |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | BŅŅŅĪĀ. Bossiā, Ventenat. In honour of M. Bossieu Lamar- tinière, a French botanist, who accompanied the unfortunate La Peyrouse round the world. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . The species are neat, elegant plants when in flower, and will thrive best in a mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand; but care must be taken that the pots are well drained, as nothing injures them more than too much water. Cuttings of the half-ripened wood will strike, if planted in a pot of sand, under a glass. |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | buxifolā Yellow . 5, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl . 1824 cinerēā Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1802 cordifolā Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . 1820 ensatā Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . 1824 ericoarptā K. G. S. 1837 foliosā Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . 1824 heterophyllā Yellow . 9, G. Ev. S. N. S. N. . 1792 lenticularis Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . 1823 litrophyllā Orange . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . 1803 microphyllā Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1803 prostratā Yellow . 8, G. Ev. Tr. N. S. W. . 1803 |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucifolā, 4 Purplish . 6, S. De. Tw. Mexico . 1732 heterophyllā, 5 Pa. pur. . 9, S. De. Tw. Cuba . . 1817 paniculatā, 6 Purple . 7, S. Tw. P. E. Ind. . 1799 pentaphyllā, 7 White . 8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1739 senegalēnsis, 8 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Guinea . 1823 ternatā, 9 White . 7, S. De. Tw. Brazil . 1824 venosā, 10 Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. Mauritius . 1820 Willdenovii, 11. Purple . 7, S. De. Tw. . 1818 | | | |
| betācēā Pa. vio. G. De. Tw. Demerara | | | |
| bigonioidēs, 1 Drk. pur. . 7, S. De. Tw. Cayenne . 1824 Cavanillesii, 2 Wht. red . 8, S. De. Tw. . 1815 edulis, 3 Wht. & pur. S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . 1797 glaucif | | | |

| BOU | BUX | CÆN | CAP |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| rhombifolia . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820 | | aurëa . . . Yel. grn. . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain . . . | |
| rotundifolia . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 | | myrifolia . . . Yel. grn. . 5, H. Ev. S. | |
| rufa . . . Orange . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803 | | variegata . . . Yel. grn. . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain . . . | |
| Scopolendrium . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1792 | | | |
| BOTRYADENIÄ, Fischer and Meyer. From <i>botrys</i> , a cluster, and <i>aden</i> , an acorn. Linn. 19, Or. —, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . | | CÆNOPYRÆIS. | |
| Gmelini H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1836 | | myriophylla . . . Brown . 12, S. Her. P. W. Ind. | |
| BÖTRYTIS—candä, cinerëä, crustösä, grisëä, lateritiä, vërä, vulgäris. | | rhizophylla S. Her. P. | |
| BOUVARDIÄ. | | thalictroides . . . Brown . 9, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . | |
| angustifolia . . . Red . . 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1838 | | CALADENIÄ. | |
| splendens . . . Scarlet . 9, G. Ev. S. | | clavigera S. Tu. P. N. S. W. | |
| BOVISTÄ—plumbëä. | | dilatata S. Tu. P. N. S. W. | |
| BRACHYGLÖTTIS, Forster. From <i>brachys</i> , short, and <i>glottis</i> , a tongue. Linn. 19, Or. —, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . | | gracilis S. Tu. P. N. S. W. | |
| repanda F. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . . 1834 | | longicauda . . . Yellow . S. Ter. Swan R. | |
| BRACHYPODIUM—māximam, mexicanum. | | Paterasii S. Tu. P. N. S. W. | |
| BRASSÄVÖLÄ. | | CALADIUM. | |
| cuspidata White . . S. Epi. Trinidad . 1838 | | petiolatum . . . White . 6, S. Tu. P. Fernando . 1832 | |
| glauca S. Epi. Vera Cruz | | CALANTHË. | |
| grandiflora . . . White . . S. Epi. Honduras | | australis S. Her. P. N. S. W. . 1823 | |
| Martiana S. Epi. Berbice | | flavicans Wht. blue 4, S. Ter. 1838 | |
| venosa White . . S. Epi. Honduras | | CALICYCUM—aruginosum, carulescens, sphaerocephalum crustosum, stigonellum, marginatum. | |
| BRÄSSIÄ. | | CALLOPSIS. | |
| cochleata Grn. brn. . 5, S. Epi. Demerara . 1834 | | Drummondii . . . Yel. red . 9, H. A. 1835 | |
| Lanceana Grn. . . . 9, S. Epi. Demerara | | CALOSTËMMÄ. | |
| viridiflora . . . Green . . . 9, S. Epi. Demerara | | carneum Flesh . . G. Bl. P. Australia | |
| verrucosa Grn. yel. . S. Epi. | | Cunninghamii . . . 6, G. Bl. P. Moreton B. | |
| BRÄSSICÄ—chinensis. | | CALOTHRIX—Berkeleyana, cespitula, hypnoides, interrupta, Mücör, rufescens. | |
| BRÄVÖÄ, Llex. Linn. —, Or. —, Nat. Or. ? <i>Zingiberaceæ</i> . W. B. Booth, whom Dr. Lindley quotes in describing this plant, makes the following remarks with regard to it. "The plant, from which the above description was made, was cultivated in the stove, but I have since found that others grown in a warm greenhouse succeeded equally well, and had their flowers quite as high-coloured. They seem to thrive in a light rich loam, and not too much water. I suspect it will ripen seeds, and by them be easily increased." It is a beautiful quasi-bulbous plant. | | CALYCANTHUS. | |
| geminaflora Mexico | | floridus | |
| BRÖMUS—Schröderi, Willdenowii. | | asplenifolius . . . Brown . 7, H. De. S. | |
| BRÖSIMUM. | | ferax Brown . 7, H. De. S. | |
| microcarpum S. Ev. S. 1838 | | glauca Brown . 7, H. De. S. | |
| BROUGHTONIÄ. | | inodorus Brown . 7, H. De. S. | |
| aurëa Yel. red Mexico | | longifolia Brown . 7, H. De. S. | |
| BROUSSONËTÄ. | | oblongua Brown . 7, H. De. S. | |
| papyrifera Apetal . 8, H. De. T. | | ovatus Brown . 7, H. De. S. | |
| fructu-älbö Apetal . 8, H. De. T. | | variegata Brown . 7, H. De. S. | |
| BRUGMÄNSIÄ. | | CALYTHRIX. | |
| suaevölens Sulphur . 8, S. Ev. T. | | aurëa Brt. yel. . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. | |
| BRVÖPSIS—hypnoides. | | CAMARÖTIS, Lindley. Probably from <i>camera</i> , a vault; in reference to the chambered lip. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . This pretty and interesting plant formed a part of the collection brought to this country by Mr. Gibson in 1837, and may be successfully cultivated in a warm and humid atmosphere, placed on a sound, rough block of wood, with the bases of its lower roots protected by moss. Shading must be duly attended to. | |
| BRÛM—affinë, älbicans, Ludwigi, punctatum, aquaticum. | | purpurëa Pa. pur. . 5, S. Epi. Khosea . . . 1837 | |
| BUCHNERÄ. | | CAMELINÄ. | |
| cuneifolia 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821 | | läxä Yellow . 6, H. A. Caucasus . 1837 | |
| BULBINË. | | CAMELLÄ. | |
| floribanda Yel. grn. . 9, G. Bl. P. 1836 | | japönelä | |
| BUPLEÜRUM. | | eläta Brt. crim . . . G. Ev. S. | |
| multinervë Yellsh. . H. Her. P. Altai. | | Epsomensis . . . Deep red . 5, G. Ev. S. Seedling | |
| prostratum Yellsh. . 7, H. Tw. A. | | Knightsii Scarlet . . 5, G. Ev. S. Seedling | |
| altäicum. | | Märtha Bh. pk. stri. 5, G. Ev. S. Seedling | |
| BURLINOTÖNIÄ. | | Susanä Wht. pk. stri. 5, G. Ev. S. Seedling | |
| maculata Yel. red . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1837 | | Wadiegua White . . 5, G. Ev. S. Seedling | |
| venusta White . . 3, S. Epi. Brazil | | CAMPANULÄ. | |
| BURRIËIÄ, Decandolle. So named by him in honour of John Mark Burriel, who published, in 1758, the journey of Venegas into California. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . "It is a hardy annual, flowering in the summer months, and recommending itself by its copious yellow blossoms."— <i>Bot. Mag.</i> | | glomerata | |
| gracilis Yellow . 7, H. A. Californ. | | albä eläta White . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid | |
| BUXUS. | | caeruleä eläta . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid | |
| sempervirens . . . Yel. grn. . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain . . . | | flöre plönö pur . . . Pa. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. Gardens | |
| argentëa Yel. grn. . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain . . . | | pürö Lilac . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid | |
| | | pällidä Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid | |
| | | latifolia | |
| | | macranthä Lilac . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . 1834 | |
| | | mëdiä | |
| | | purpurëa Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Germany | |
| | | rhomboides Rdsh. lil. . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. | |
| | | rubiä | |
| | | rotundifolia . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Gardens | |
| | | CANDÖLLEÄ. | |
| | | Brunonis Swan R. 1837 | |
| | | Hugellii Swan R. 1837 | |
| | | CÄNNÄ. | |
| | | gläudä | |
| | | rubrö-lütëä . . . Yel. red . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1834 | |
| | | CANTHARELLUS—lävis. | |
| | | CAPRIPIÖLÜ. <i>Synonyme: 1. C. balearicum.</i> | |

| CAP | CER | CER | CIR |
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| implēxūm beleāricūm . . . Cream . . . | 8, S. Ev. Tw. Minorca . . . | | |
| CĀPSĪCŪM. tomatifōrmē . . . Whitish . . . | S. B. | | |
| CARAGĀNĀ. fruticēns angustifoliā . . . Yellow . . . | 5, H. De. S. Odessa . . . | | |
| latifoliā . . . Yellow . . . | 5, H. De. S. | | |
| pygmāā arenariā . . . Yellow . . . | 5, H. Ev. S. | | |
| Redōws II præcox . . . Yellow . . . | 4, H. Ev. S. | | |
| CĀRĒX — <i>frigidā, nigrā.</i> CĀSSĪĀ. Flindersii . . . | G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1818 | | |
| CASSINIĀ. speciosā . . . | G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . . | | |
| CĀSTĀNĒĀ. vescā cochleatā . . . Green . . . | 6, H. De. T. | | |
| glucā . . . Green . . . | 6, H. De. T. | | |
| CASTILĒJĀ. seriatā . . . Blue . . . | 6, S. Ev. S. . . . 1829 | | |
| CĀTASĒTŪM. longifolium . . . Brt. oran. . . | S. Epi. Demerara . . . | | |
| proboescium . . . | S. Epi. Sertao . . . | | |
| Russellianum . . . Green . . . | S. Epi. Guatamal. . . . | | |
| tridentatum . . . | S. Epi. Demerara . . . | | |
| CATHARANTHŪS. <i>Synonyme: 1. Vinca rosea fol. variegatis.</i> rosūis fol. variegatis, 1 Red wht. . . | 8, S. Ev. S. Gardens . . . | | |
| CĀTTĻĒYĀ. citriņā . . . Citron . . . | 4, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1838 | | |
| odoratissimā . . . Rose pur. . . | S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1836 | | |
| Skinneei . . . Rose . . . | 8, S. Epi. Guatamal. . . . 1836 | | |
| superbā . . . Purple . . . | S. Epi. Guiana . . . 1838 | | |
| CEANŌTHŪS. azurētis flōre albō . . . White . . . | 4, F. Ev. S. | | |
| pallidus . . . Pa. blue . . . | F. Ev. S. | | |
| CEDRĒLĀ. austrālis . . . | S. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . . 1823 | | |
| CEDRŪS. Libāni fol. argentēis . . . Apetal . . . | 5, H. Ev. T. | | |
| nānā . . . Apetal . . . | H. Ev. S. | | |
| CENĀNŌCŪM — <i>fuliginosum, pulveraceum.</i> CENOCCŪM, Fries. From <i>kenos</i> , empty, and <i>kokkos</i> , a berry. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> Found in woods— <i>C. geophilum.</i> CENTACRĒĀ. polchra . . . Blue vio. . . | H. A. N. India . . . 183. | | |
| CENTROCĀRPHĀ. <i>Synonyme: 1. Rudbeckia moschata.</i> moschata, 1 . . . Yellow . . . | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . | | |
| CERĀMĪCŪM — <i>affinē, cruciatum, fasciculatum, gracil-linum, granulatum, lanosum, mesocarpium, plumula mitius, polyspermum, pumilum, seminudum, spinosum, spongiosum, tripunctatum, virgatulum.</i> CERĀSTĪCŪM. <i>Synonyme: 1. C. collinum.</i> glomeratum . . . H. A. . . . | 1837 | | |
| Ledeboerii . . . White . . . | 6, Siberia . . . | | |
| macrocarpum . . . H. A. . . . | | | |
| microspermum . . . H. A. . . . | | | |
| purpurascens, 1 . . . White . . . | 7, H. Ev. Tr. . . . 1831 | | |
| Scarabii . . . White . . . | 7, H. Ev. Tr. Naples . . . | | |
| CĒRĀSŪS. Laurocerāsūs angustifoliā . . . White . . . | 5, H. Ev. S. | | |
| variegatā . . . White . . . | 5, H. Ev. S. | | |
| serotina retusā . . . | 6, H. De. T. S. Amer. . . . | | |
| CĒRĒS. canadēnsis pubescens . . . Pa. red . . . | 6, H. De. T. | | |
| Siliquastrum roseum . . . Red . . . | 5, H. De. T. Seedling . . . | | |
| CĒRĒS. <i>Synonymes: 1. Epiphyllum splendidum, E. Hitchc.</i> Mallisonii . . . | S. Ev. Tr. Eng. hyb. . . . 1830 | | |
| speciosissimus lateritius . . . Brick red . . . | 8, S. Ev. S. Eng. hyb. . . . 1831 | | |
| splendidus, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . | 9, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1831 | | |
| | [345] | | |
| | | CEROPECIĀ. vincafoliā . . . Grsh. wht. 9, S. Ev. Tw. Bombay . . . | |
| | | CHĀTŌPHŌRĀ — <i>Berkeleyi, longavā.</i> CHĀRĀ — <i>Hedwigi, hispidā, gracilis.</i> CHEILANTHĒS. dicksonioides . . . Brown . . . | 8, S. Her. P. |
| | | macrophyllā . . . Brown . . . | 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . . |
| | | micropteris . . . Brown . . . | 9, S. Her. P. . . . 1838 |
| | | profusā . . . Brown . . . | 9, S. Her. P. . . . |
| | | rufā . . . Rsh. brn. . . | S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . . |
| | | rufescens . . . Brown . . . | 9, S. Her. P. . . . 1838 |
| | | sinuosa . . . Brown . . . | 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . . |
| | | tenuifoliā . . . Brown . . . | 9, S. Her. P. Ceylon . . . |
| | | CHEIRANTHŪS. Cheiri hemanthus variegatus Blood 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . . | gard. |
| | | purpureus . . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . . | gard. |
| | | purp. variegatus . . . Purple 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . . | gard. |
| | | CHEIRSYTĪS, Lindley. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidacee. "This interesting, but inconspicuous plant, was obtained by Messrs. Loddiges from Ceylon." In general aspect it is said to be like a minute <i>Goodyera</i> , but differs from that genus in several particulars. parvifoliā . . . White . . . | S. Epi. Ceylon . . . 1837 |
| | | CHELIDŌNĪCŪM. mājus flōre plenō . . . Yellow . . . | 9, H. Her. P. Gardens . . . |
| | | CHELŌNE. barbatā majōr . . . Oran. scar. 7, H. Her. P. . . . | |
| | | speciosā . . . Pa. red . . . | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . |
| | | CHIONANTHŪS. virginicā angustifoliā . . . White . . . | 6, H. De. T. |
| | | latifoliā . . . White . . . | 6, H. De. T. Carolina . . . 1736 |
| | | CHLŌRĀ. serotina . . . Yellow . . . | 11, H. A. . . . 1832 |
| | | CHLORĒĀ, Lindley. From <i>chloros</i> , green; in allusion to the hue of the flower. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidacee.</i> "This species is the first of this interesting genus that has been introduced into England. It was brought from Valparaiso by Mr. Crook in 1837, and flowered for the first time in the stove of W. I. Myers, Esq., of Aigourth, near Liverpool."— <i>Gard. Mag.</i> longibracteata . . . Whl. yel. . . | 9, S. Epi. Chile . . . 1837 |
| | | CHLORANTHŪS. elatior . . . Yellow . . . | 7, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1804 |
| | | CHŌNDRIĀ — <i>pinnatifidā anghstā, Osmundā.</i> CHORĒTĪS, Herbert. From <i>choretos</i> , rustic. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Amaryllidacee.</i> "This is a very beautiful, bulbous-rooted plant, with a flower greatly resembling that of <i>Ismene</i> , from which genus <i>Choretis</i> has been lately divided by the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert. <i>C. glauca</i> is a native of Oaxaca in Mexico, whence it was imported by George Barker, Esq., of Springfield, near Birmingham."— <i>Gard. Mag.</i> glauca . . . White . . . | 8, S. Bl. P. Mexico . . . 1837 |
| | | CHORŌZĒMĀ. Dieksonii . . . Scar. yel. . . | 7, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . . 1836 |
| | | varium . . . Or. crim. . . | 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . . 1837 |
| | | CHROLĒPŪS — <i>Arnottii, mesomēlūs.</i> CHRYSĒIS. <i>Synonyme: 1. Eschscholtzia fumarifolia.</i> fumarifoliā, 1 . . . Yellow . . . | 9, H. Tu. P. Mexico . . . 1827 |
| | | CĪCĒR. punctatum . . . | 7, H. A. . . . 1820 |
| | | CINERĀRIĀ. <i>Synonyme: 1. Senecio racemosus.</i> auriculatā, 1 . . . Yellow . . . | 8, H. Her. P. . . . 1831 |
| | | CIRRHĒĀ. <i>Synonyme: 1. C. fusco-lutea.</i> sacatā, 1 . . . Yel. grn. . . | 8, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1834 |
| | | CIRRHOPĒTĀLŪM. simbratum . . . Grn. pur. . . | S. Epi. Bombay . . . |
| | | nūtans . . . Pa. straw . . . | S. Epi. Manilla . . . |
| | | Wallchii . . . | S. Epi. Nepal . . . |
| | | CĪRSĪCŪM. Guelini . . . Purple . . . | 8, H. Her. P. Russia . . . |
| | | mexicanum . . . White . . . | 9, G. B. Mexico . . . 1837 |
| | | rhizocephalum . . . Pa. yel. . . | H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1836 |
| | | | 2 Y |

| CIS | COO | COP | CRA |
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| CISŮS. | | COPRINŮS — <i>Henderstoni</i> , <i>macrocephalus</i> , <i>macrorhizus</i> . | |
| lusitanicus | Yellow . 9, H. Ev. S. Portugal . 1830 | CORYLINĚ. | |
| salvifolius | | australis Norf. Is. . 1837 | |
| erectia-cultra | White . 6, H. Ev. S. | CORNŮS. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cornus stricta asperifolia</i> , | |
| ochroleucis | Yelish. 6, H. Ev. S. | <i>asperifolia</i> . 2. <i>C. oblongifolia</i> . | |
| CLARKIÁ. | | <i>a/ba</i> | |
| elegans | | sibirica White . 8, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1824 | |
| floré pléno | Pa. rose . 9, H. A. Gardens . | grándis Mexico . | |
| CLAVARĪÁ — <i>griséá</i> , <i>röséá</i> . | | másculá | |
| CLAYTONIÁ. | | fr. cérá Yellow . 3, H. De. S. | |
| californicá | | <i>sericéá</i> | |
| CLEISOSOMÁ. | | <i>asperifolia</i> , 1 H. De. S. S. Carol. . | |
| maculosá Yelsh. pk. S. Epi. Ceylon . . | | oblongifolia, 2 White H. De. S. | |
| CLERMÁTIS. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. cespitosa</i> , <i>Flammula</i> . | | <i>strictá</i> | |
| 2. <i>C. bicolor</i> . 3. <i>C. Hendersoni</i> . 4. <i>C. tenuifolia</i> | | <i>asperifolia</i> White . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . | |
| <i>lusitanica</i> . | | <i>sempervirens</i> White . 6, H. De. S. | |
| Flammula | | CORRĚÁ. | |
| caespitosa, 1 | White . 9, H. De. Cl. | bicolor Wht. cr. G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . | |
| rubrá | Reddish . 9, H. De. Cl. | Harrisii Crimson . 5, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . | |
| floridá | | longiflora Rose old. G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . | |
| Sieboldii, 2 | Pur. grn. 6, H. De. Cl. Japan . . 1836 | CORYANTHĚS. | |
| integrifolia | | speciosá | |
| latifolia | Purple . 7, H. Her. P. | albá White S. Epi. Demerara . 1840 | |
| lathyriifolia | White . 7, H. Her. P. | CORÝDÁLIS. | |
| nepalensis, 3 | 5, H. Ev. Cl. Nepal . . 1835 | flavula | |
| Viticella | | CORÝLŮS. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Corylus Lambertii</i> . 2. <i>C.</i> | |
| tenuifolia, 4 | Crimson . 8, G. Ev. Cl. | <i>sativa alba</i> , <i>C. alba</i> . 3. <i>C. intermedia</i> . | |
| CLEOMĚ. | | Avellaná | |
| dendroides | Purple G. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1828 | Lamberti, 1 Apetal . 3, H. De. S. | |
| CLĚTHRÁ. | | purpuréá Apetal . 3, H. De. S. | |
| mexicaná H. Ev. S. Mexico . . | | tenúsa Apetal . 3, H. De. S. | |
| CLITANTHĚS. <i>Herbert.</i> From <i>klitus</i> , a mountainous | | tubulosá albá, 2 Apetal . 3, H. De. S. | |
| declivity, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. A new genus of | | Colárná | |
| <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . | | intermediá, 3 Apetal . 4, H. De. T. Hybrid . . | |
| húmils | | Cordilleras . | |
| luteá | | CORÝNEŮM — <i>macrosporiám.</i> | |
| Macleanicá | | COSMĚÁ. | |
| COBĚÁ. | | diversifolia Pink 8, F. Tu. P. Mexico . . 1835 | |
| macroctenmá | Grn. yel. G. Ev. Cl. Guayaquil . 1839 | COTONEÁSTER. | |
| stipularis | Yellow F. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . | buxifolia H. Ev. S. Neelgh. . 1824 | |
| CODONŮPSIS. <i>Wallich.</i> From <i>kodon</i> , a bell, and <i>opsis</i> , | | denticulá White H. Ev. ? T. Mexico . . | |
| resemblance; in reference to the shape of the | | laxiflora | |
| flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campanulaceae</i> . | | uniflórá H. De. S. | |
| A mixture of sand and loam will probably suit this | | COTŮLÁ. | |
| plant, and propagation may be effected by cuttings | | filifolia 8, G. A. C. G. H. . 1831 | |
| or seeds. | | <i>pusilla</i> . | |
| luridá | Grn. pur. H. A. India . . 1837 | COTYLEDON. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Umbilicus Lievenii</i> . 2. <i>U.</i> | |
| COLCHICŮM. | | <i>sempervivum</i> . | |
| autumnále | | Lieveni, 1 Red 5, F. Her. P. Altaia . . 1832 | |
| atropurpuréum | Dk. pur. 9, H. Bl. P. Brit. gard. | Sempervivum, 2 F. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1836 | |
| purpuréum striátum Pur. stri. 9, H. Bl. P. Brit. gard. | | COUSINÁ. <i>Meyer.</i> In honour of Cousin, a French | |
| striátum pléno | Lil. stri. 9, H. Bl. P. Brit. gard. | botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. —, Nat. Or. <i>Composita</i> . | |
| COLEONĚMÁ. | | cynaroides White H. B. Caucasus . | |
| pulehrum | Rose 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . | hystrix H. Her. P. Russia . . 1838 | |
| COLLEMÁ — <i>ceranoides</i> , <i>dermatinans</i> , <i>fragile</i> , <i>limostum</i> , | | macrocephála Pa. yel. . | |
| <i>microphorá</i> , <i>synalissum</i> , <i>turnaformé</i> , <i>turgidum</i> . | | CRÁMBĚ. | |
| COLLOMÁ. | | juncéá White 5, H. Tu. P. Iberia . . 1828 | |
| gilliodes | Pink 8, H. A. California . 1833 | CRATĚOŮS. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cratagus apiifolia</i> . 2. | |
| glutinosa | 9, H. A. California . 1833 | <i>Mespilus constantinopolitana</i> . 3. <i>Cratagus macra-</i> | |
| COLOGĀNIÁ. | | <i>cantha</i> . 4. <i>C. subvillosa</i> . 5. <i>C. orientalis</i> . 6. <i>C.</i> | |
| pulchella | Rose 9, G. De. Tw. Mexico . 1837 | <i>sibirica</i> , <i>C. monogyna</i> . 7. <i>C. edulis</i> . 8. <i>C. stricta</i> . | |
| CŮMÁRŮM. | | 9. <i>C. virginiana</i> . | |
| palástré | | apiifolia | |
| variegátum | Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Brit. gard. . | minor, 1 White 5, H. De. S. | |
| COMMELINÁ — <i>clandestiná</i> , <i>orchiotidés</i> . | | coccinéá | |
| COMPIPHŮRÁ. <i>Jacquin.</i> From <i>kommi</i> , gum, and <i>phero</i> , | | glandulosá White 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1750 | |
| to bear. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . | | macracantha, 3 White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1819 | |
| madagascariénsis Madagas. . 1820 | | minor White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . | |
| COMPARETTIÁ. | | subvillosá, 4 White H. De. T. . 1832 | |
| falcatá | | succulentá H. De. T. Germany . . | |
| Rose S. Epi. Mexico . . 1836 | | orientális | |
| CONFĚRVÁ — <i>arenosá</i> , <i>gracilis</i> , <i>nutá</i> , <i>purpurascens</i> . | | sanguinea, 5 White 5, H. De. T. Crimea . . 1810 | |
| CONŮSTYLIS. | | oxyacanthá | |
| juncea | G. Her. P. N. Holl. . | apetalá Apetal . 5, H. De. T. | |
| setosa | Yellow F. Her. P. Swan R. . | aurantiacá White 5, H. De. T. | |
| CONÝZÁ. | | capitata White 5, H. De. T. | |
| chilensis | H. A. Chile . . 1828 | Celsianá White 5, H. De. T. | |
| COOPĚRĪÁ. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Zephyranthes Drummondii</i> , | | flexuosa White 5, H. De. T. | |
| <i>Sceptranthus Drummondii</i> . | | fol. argentéus White 5, H. De. T. | |
| pedunculata, 1 | White S. Bl. P. Texas . . 1835 | fol. auréus White 5, H. De. T. | |
| | | leucocarpa White 5, H. De. T. Britain . . | |
| | | lucida White 5, H. De. T. | |
| | | pendula White 5, H. De. T. Hybrid . . | |
| | | purpuréá H. De. T. Eng. hyb. . | |
| | | quercifolia White 6, H. De. T. Hamb. . 1834 | |
| | | regina White 5, H. De. T. Scotland . | |
| | | sibirica, 6 White 5, H. De. T. Siberia . . | |

| CRA | | CYT | | DAC | | DID | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------|
| transylvánica | White . . . 5, | H. De. T. | Transylv. . | Laburnum | fol. variegátus . . . Yellow . . . 5, | H. De. T. | |
| punctatá | | | | frágrens Yellow . . . 5, | H. De. T. | Gardens . . . | |
| brevispiná . . . | White . . . 5, | H. Ev. T. | N. Amer. . | pendulúm Yellow . . . 5, | H. De. T. | | |
| rúbrá, 7 | White . . . 5, | H. De. T. | N. Amer. . | quercifólium, 1 | Yellow . . . 5, | H. De. T. | |
| rúbrá striatá, 8 | White . . . 5, | H. De. T. | N. Amer. . | ursalensis | 5, | H. De. S. Russia . . . | 1832 |
| virginica, 9 . . . | White . . . 6, | H. De. S. | Virginia . . | Weldenif | Yellow . . . | H. De. T. | |
| CRATERÍŮM—mutábilé, pyriformé. | | | | | | | |
| CRÉPIS—multicaúllis, púntica. | | | | | | | |
| CRIBRÁRÍĀ—intermediá. | | | | | | | |
| CROTALÁRÍĀ. | | | | | | | |
| undulatá | Yellow . . . | G. Ev. S. | Mexico . . . | | | | |
| CRUCIANELLĀ. | | | | | | | |
| ásperá | Grnsh. yel. | H. Her. P. | Iberia . . . | 1837 | | | |
| gilánica | | H. Her. P. | Persia . . . | | | | |
| suaveolens | | H. Her. P. | Russia . . . | 1838 | | | |
| CRYPTĀNDRĀ. | | | | | | | |
| arbutifóra | | | S. River . . . | 1837 | | | |
| CYPHĚĀ. | | | | | | | |
| silenciois | Bluish . . . 9, | H. A. | | 1836 | | | |
| CUPRESSŮS. | | | | | | | |
| Coulteri | Apetal . . . 5, | H. De. S. | Mexico . . . | 1838 | | | |
| thyoides | | | | | | | |
| fol. variegátis | Apetal . . . 5, | H. Ev. T. | Ireland . . . | 1831 | | | |
| CURCŮMĀ. | | | | | | | |
| Roscoeáná | Red yel. . . | S. Her. P. | E. Ind. . . . | 1837 | | | |
| CYCLĀMĚN. | | | | | | | |
| pérsicúm | | | | | | | |
| lilacéum | Lilac . . . 3, | G. Tu. P. | | | | | |
| punctátum | Whit. lil. . 3, | G. Tu. P. | | | | | |
| CYCNOCHĚS. | | | | | | | |
| chilochilon | Green . . . 6, | S. Epi. | Demerara . . | 1838 | | | |
| maculatá | Yel. brn. . . | S. Epi. | | | | | |
| CYCLOGŮNĚ, Bentham. Linn. —, Or. —, Nat. Or. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Leguminosa.</i> A profuse flowering Swan River plant, whose blooms are highly beautiful. It is worthy of a place in every collection. | | | | | | | |
| canescens | Purple . . . 5, | | Swan R. . . . | | | | |
| CYDŮNĀ. | | | | | | | |
| japónica | | | | | | | |
| fl. semi-pléná . . | Red . . . 8, | H. De. S. | | | | | |
| CYMBĚLLĀ, Agardh. From <i>cymba</i> , a boat: in reference to the shape of the pustules. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae.</i> Small yellowish plants, inhabiting marshy places— <i>cymbiformis, hyalíná, mltúor.</i> | | | | | | | |
| CYMBIDÍŮM. | | | | | | | |
| bicólor | Brn. crim. . . | S. Epi. | Ceylon | | | | |
| iridifólium | Fuscous . . . | S. Epi. | | | | | |
| pendulúm | Yelsh. brn. . | S. Epi. | Sylhet | 183- | | | |
| CYNOGLOSSŮM. | | | | | | | |
| caelestinúm | Whit. blue . 8, | H. B. India . . | 1837 | | | | |
| glochidiátum . . . | Blue | H. A. India . . | 1837 | | | | |
| CYPÉRŮS. | | | | | | | |
| pygmáus | Apetal . . . 9, | S. Grass. E. Ind. . | 1829 | | | | |
| CYPHĚLLĀ, Fries. From <i>kypheilon</i> , a cup. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi.</i> This species is found on decayed grass— <i>C. cuticulósá.</i> | | | | | | | |
| CYPHŮNĚMĀ. Linn. —, Or. —, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae.</i> "A remarkable new genus, of which a live specimen in flower has been sent to Spofforth by Mr. Loddiges, imported, as he states, from Valparaiso, being the first Cyrtanthiform plant found elsewhere than in South Africa."— <i>Bot. Mag.</i> A shade of doubt has been cast upon the fact of its being a native of the above-mentioned country, Messrs. Loddiges having had many Cape bulbs in the same house with those imported from Chili. | | | | | | | |
| Loddigesianúm . . | Grn. strip. . . | S. Bl. P. | | | | | |
| CYRTOCHÍLŮM. | | | | | | | |
| stellátum | Grn. wht. 10, | S. Epi. | Brazil | | | | |
| CYRTOPODÍŮM. | | | | | | | |
| Willmorei | Grn. yel. . 6, | S. Epi. | Venez. . . . | 1834 | | | |
| CYPISPŮRĀ—carphospérmá, jŮgáx, orbiculáris, rubescens. | | | | | | | |
| CÝRISŮS. <i>Synonymé; 1. C. L. incisum.</i> | | | | | | | |
| æollicia | | | | | | | |
| flóre pléná | White . . . 5, | H. De. S. | England . . . | | | | |
| fol. variegátis . . | Yellow . . . 5, | H. De. S. | Gardens . . . | | | | |
| alpinús | | | | | | | |
| odorátus | Yellow . . . 6, | H. De. T. | Hybrid | | | | |
| pendulús | Yellow . . . 6, | H. De. T. | Gardens . . . | | | | |
| [347] | | | | | | | |
| DACTYLŮM, Nees. From <i>daktylos</i> , a finger. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi.</i> Found on the moulder-ing stems of herbaceous plants— <i>D. pyriferúm.</i> | | | | | | | |
| DĚDÁLEĀ—Bullírdát. | | | | | | | |
| DAHLÍĀ. | | | | | | | |
| Barkériá | Blush . . . 8, | H. Tu. P. | | | | | |
| excel-sá | | | | | | | |
| anemonafórá . . . | Light . . . 9, | G. De. S. | Mexico | 1830 | | | |
| glabrátá | Lilac . . . 7, | H. Her. P. | Mexico | | | | |
| scapigerá | White . . . 6, | H. Her. P. | Mexico | 1837 | | | |
| DĀPHNĚ. | | | | | | | |
| Cneórum | fol. variegátis . | Grn. yel. . 5, | H. Ev. S. | | | | |
| indicá | rúbrá | Pur. pink . . | G. Ev. S. | | | | |
| púntica | fol. variegátis . | Pink . . . 8, | H. Ev. S. | | | | |
| viridifórá | Green | H. Ev. S. | Nepal | 1829 | | | |
| DAUBĚNÝĀ. | | | | | | | |
| fulvá | Yellow . . . | S. Bl. P. | Africa | | | | |
| DACCŮS—siculús. | | | | | | | |
| DAVIESÍĀ. | | | | | | | |
| genistoidés | | G. Ev. S. | N. Holl. . . . | | | | |
| DEBESSÉRÍĀ—Gmelíná, lacerátá, uncinátá. | | | | | | | |
| DELPHÍNÍŮM. | | | | | | | |
| decórum | | H. Her. P. | Russia | 1838 | | | |
| discolór | Bl. wht. . . 8, | H. Her. P. | Siberia | 1834 | | | |
| grandifórum | | | | | | | |
| Hálmí | Blue . . . 8, | H. Her. P. | England | | | | |
| rúbrum | Red pur. . . 8, | H. Her. P. | | | | | |
| moschátum | Drk. blue . 8, | H. Her. P. | Switzerl. . . . | 1834 | | | |
| DENDRŮBÍŮM. | | | | | | | |
| aúréum | | | | | | | |
| pállidum | White . . . 3, | S. Epi. | Ceylon | | | | |
| bicmerátum | Yel. pur. . 8, | S. Epi. | Khoseea | 1837 | | | |
| Cambridgeánúm . | Yellow . . . | S. Epi. | Khoseea | 1837 | | | |
| casysthoides | Golden . . . 9, | G. Epi. P. | Jacks. | | | | |
| Devonianúm | | S. Epi. E. | Ind. | 1837 | | | |
| Heyneánúm | Whit. grn. . 3, | S. Epi. E. | Bombay | 1838 | | | |
| macrophyllum . . . | Rose | S. Epi. | Manilla | 1838 | | | |
| Paxtoni | Or. brn. . . 4, | S. Epi. | Khoseea | 1837 | | | |
| plicatúle | Yel. red . . . | S. Epi. | Manilla | | | | |
| DENTÁRÍĀ. | | | | | | | |
| dasylobá | | H. Her. P. | Russia | 1838 | | | |
| DESVAUCÍĀ, R. Brown. In honour of N. Desvoux, a French botanist. Linn. —, Or. —, Nat. Or. <i>Desvauriaceae.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Billardiéri | | S. A. N. Holl. | 1823 | | | | |
| DEÚTZÍĀ. | | | | | | | |
| coymilósá | White | H. Ev. S. | Himalaya . . . | | | | |
| DIĀNTHŮS. | | | | | | | |
| barbátus | | | | | | | |
| flóre-pléná | Whit. rose . 7, | H. Her. P. | Gardens | | | | |
| DIATŮMĀ—aurítum, brachygónúm. | | | | | | | |
| DICHĚĀ. | | | | | | | |
| ochraceá | Yellow . . . | S. Epi. | Demerara . . . | | | | |
| DICKSŮNĀ. | | | | | | | |
| davallioidés | Brown . . . 9, | S. Her. P. | New Holl. . . . | | | | |
| rubiginósá | | S. Her. P. | Brazil | | | | |
| scandens | | S. Her. P. | | | | | |
| DÍCŤRÁNŮM—flagelláre. | | | | | | | |
| DÍCŤPTĀ. | | | | | | | |
| bicólor | Yel. blk. . . 8, | S. Epi. | Demerara | 1834 | | | |
| discolór | Orange . . . 8, | S. Epi. | Demerara | | | | |
| iridifóliá | Yel. sp. . . 8, | S. Epi. | Trinidad | 1835 | | | |
| DIDĚRMĀ, Persoon. From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>derma</i> , skin; in allusion to the double peridium. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi.</i> Found on bark, moss, dead oak-leaves, &c.— <i>D. Carmichaeliánúm, cyanescens, deplanátum, nitens, spumarioidés, umbilicátum, DIDYMIŮM—lobátum, pertúsium, sérpále.</i> | | | | | | | |
| DIDYMOCHILĚNĀ, Desvoux. From <i>didymos</i> , double, and <i>chlaina</i> , cloak; indusium. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. | | | | | | | |

| DID | ELA | ELA | ERY |
|---|--|------|-----|
| <i>Filices</i> . A very pretty fern, requiring the same treatment as other stove plants of its class. | | | |
| pulcherrimā . . . | Brown . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . | | |
| DIDYMŌDŌN— <i>brachydontius, capitillacūs, ithyphyllūs, crispifolius, cyllindricus</i> . | | | |
| DIGITALĪS. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Digitalis hybrida</i> . | | | |
| Campbellianā, 1. Blue yel. . 7, H. Her. P. England . . . | | | |
| DILLWĀNĪĀ. | | | |
| clavatā | Yellow G. Ev. S. Swan R. | | |
| glaucifoliā | Or. rose . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1830 | |
| speciosā | Or. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. Austral. | 1838 | |
| DIPLOZĪŪM. | | | |
| acuminatūm | G. Her. P. Brazil | | |
| DIPLOLĒNĀ, <i>Desfontainæ</i> . From <i>diploos</i> , double, and <i>lena</i> , a cloak; in allusion to the double involucrem. | | | |
| <i>Linn.</i> —, <i>Or.</i> —, <i>Nat. Or. Rutaceæ</i> . | | | |
| Dampieri | G. Ev. S. Swan R. | 1837 | |
| DIPLOPĒLTĪS, <i>Endlicher</i> . From <i>diploos</i> , double, and <i>pelte</i> , a buckler; the application is unknown to us. | | | |
| <i>Linn.</i> 23, <i>Or.</i> 1, <i>Nat. Or. Sapindaceæ</i> . This plant will probably require a similar treatment to Cape plants, such as <i>Hebenatretitus</i> , striking freely from cuttings of the young wood, and will bear to be planted in the open border during the summer season. | | | |
| Hugēli | White G. Her. P. Swan R. | 1837 | |
| DIŪRĪS. | | | |
| slifoliā | Yellow S. Ter. Swan R. | | |
| DODONÆĀ. | | | |
| ceratocarpā | G. Ev. S. K. G. S. | 1837 | |
| DOŌDĪĀ. | | | |
| māximā | Brown . 8, S. Her. P. N. Holl. | | |
| DORŌNICŪM. | | | |
| cordifolium | H. Her. P. Russia | 1838 | |
| macrophyllum | Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. | 1828 | |
| DOTHĪDĒĀ— <i>Fumigō, Heraclei, Potentillæ, P. reptantis, P. vernæ, Ranunculi</i> . | | | |
| DRĀBĀ. | | | |
| grandiflorā | White H. Her. P. Altai | 1832 | |
| stylariā | H. Her. B. | 1832 | |
| tridentatā | Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. Russia | 1838 | |
| DRACÆNĀ. | | | |
| salicifoliā | S. Ev. T. | | |
| DRACŌEPHĀLŪM. | | | |
| mexicanūm | Blue 7, H. Her. P. Mexico | 1832 | |
| pinnatūm | Blue H. Her. P. Siberia | 1832 | |
| DRŪSĀ. | | | |
| octopetalā | | | |
| minor | White . 7, H. Ev. Tr. | | |
| ECHĒNĀDĪĀ, <i>Ortega</i> . "This singular plant was among a collection received by Sir Charles Lemon in 1837, from Mr. John Rule, superintendent of the Real del Monte Mines, Mexico, in the neighbourhood of which it is probably a native. It flowered in the greenhouse at Carclew in June 1839, and continued during July and August to send out a succession of five or six flowers daily. It promises to produce seeds, by which there is every chance of its being increased."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i> | | | |
| terniflorā | Golden . 7, G. Her. P. Mexico | 1837 | |
| ECHINĀCĒĀ. | | | |
| dubia | Lilac 9, F. Tu. P. Mexico | 1837 | |
| ECHINĒLLĀ— <i>oblongā, rotatā</i> . | | | |
| ECHINŌPS. | | | |
| bannaticūs | | | |
| albus | White 5, H. Her. B. Hungaria | 1832 | |
| dahotictūs | Blue 8, H. Her. P. Dauria | 1828 | |
| Gmelini | Whit. blue H. B. | 1835 | |
| platylepis | H. B. | 1835 | |
| pungens | H. B. Russia | 1835 | |
| Turnerfortii | H. B. Caucasus | 1835 | |
| ECTOCĀRPŪS— <i>distortūs</i> . | | | |
| EDWĀRDĪĀ. | | | |
| Macnabianā | Yellow G. Ev. S. | | |
| ELÆGNŪS. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Elæagnus spinosa</i> . | | | |
| angustifoliā | | | |
| dactyliformis | H. De. T. | | |
| spinosa, 1 | H. De. T. | | |
| hortensis | Yellow . 7, H. De. T. S. Ear. | 1633 | |
| ELAPHŌMYCĒS, <i>Nees</i> . From <i>elaphos</i> , a stag, and <i>mukes</i> , a fungus. <i>Linn.</i> 24, <i>Or.</i> 9, <i>Nat. Or. Fungi</i> . Found on dry heathy ground, &c.— <i>E. granulātūs, muricātūs</i> . | | | |
| EILICHRĒSŪM. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Gnaphalium arenarium</i> . | | | |
| affine, 1 | Pa. yel. . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. | | |
| macranthūm | Bluish H. Her. P. Swan R. | 1837 | |
| EMPĒTRŪM. | | | |
| nigrūm | | | |
| scoticūm | Apetal . 5, H. Ev. S. Scotland | | |
| ENARTHROCĀRPŪS. | | | |
| lyratūs | Yel. pur. . 7, H. A. Alexand. | 1836 | |
| ENDOCĀRPŌN— <i>euphōcūm, rufovirēns, macrocarpōn, psoromadēs, pulchellūm, luteo-virēscēns, rugōsūm, sorediatūm, sulphurēum</i> . | | | |
| ENTERŌMŌRPHĀ, <i>Link</i> . From <i>enteron</i> , entrail, and <i>morphe</i> , form; in reference to the appearance. | | | |
| <i>Linn.</i> 24, <i>Or.</i> 9, <i>Nat. Or. Fungi</i> . Found in pools and oceans— <i>E. cornucopiæ, Linkianā</i> . | | | |
| EPĀCRĪS.— | | | |
| coccineā | Scarlet . 4, G. Ev. S. Seedling | | |
| impressā | | | |
| parvidorā | Red 9, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | | |
| EPIDENDRŪM. | | | |
| Candollei | S. Epi. | | |
| cepiforme | Brn. yel. S. Epi. | 1838 | |
| cinnabarinūm | Vermil. . 6, S. Epi. Pernambuco | | |
| coriaceūm | Grn. pur. S. Epi. Demerara | | |
| crispatūm | S. Epi. Mexico | | |
| densiflorūm | S. Epi. Mexico | 1839 | |
| glumaceūm | Whit. pink. S. Epi. Brazil | 1838 | |
| incubens | S. Epi. | | |
| inversūm | Strw. cold. S. Epi. Brazil | | |
| Parkinsonianūm | Grn. yel. S. Epi. Mexico | | |
| Siamiflorūm | S. Epi. S. Amer. | 1840 | |
| viridi-purpureūm | Pur. grn. . 9, S. Epi. Jamaica | | |
| vitellinūm | Orange . . 9, S. Epi. Mexico | 1839 | |
| EPILŌBIŪM. | | | |
| minutūm | White . 8, H. Her. P. Russia | 1838 | |
| EPIMĒDĪŪM. | | | |
| Muschianūm | White . 3, H. Her. P. Japan | 1836 | |
| EPIPHŪLŪM. | | | |
| Russellanūm | Dp. pink . 5, S. Ev. S. Orgau Mts. | 1838 | |
| speciosūm | | | |
| Jenkinsōnī | Crimson . 5, S. Ev. S. Eng. hyb. | | |
| lateritū | Red 6, S. Ev. S. Eng. hyb. | | |
| EPITHECĪĀ, <i>Knowles and Westcott</i> . From <i>epitheke</i> , an appendage; in allusion to the shape of the flower. | | | |
| <i>Linn.</i> 20, <i>Or.</i> 1, <i>Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ</i> . | | | |
| glaucā | Grn. pur. . 6, S. Epi. Mexico | 1837 | |
| ERĪĀ. | | | |
| bicolor | White S. Epi. Ceylon | | |
| ferrogineā | Pink grn. . 3, S. Epi. E. Ind. | 1837 | |
| planicaulis | S. Epi. | 1838 | |
| ERICĀ. | | | |
| arborēa | | | |
| minimā | White . . 4, F. Ev. S. | | |
| pallidā | Pa. pur. . 8, H. Ev. S. Britain | | |
| dichromatā | Yel. pink . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1800 | |
| ERICĒRŌN— <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Conyza altaica</i> — <i>E. ciliatūs</i> 1, <i>elongatūs</i> . | | | |
| ERIOCALŌN. | | | |
| sexangulare | White . 9, G. Aq. P. E. Ind. | 1819 | |
| ERIOSTĒMŌN. | | | |
| glaucescēns | G. Ev. S. | | |
| ERŌDĪŪM. | | | |
| gellōm | Lilac H. B. | 1835 | |
| pulverulentūm | Lilac H. B. Spain | | |
| ERUCĀRĪĀ. | | | |
| persicā | H. A. Persia | 1834 | |
| ERŪNOŪM. | | | |
| macrophyllum | H. Her. P. | 1831 | |
| ERŪSŪM. | | | |
| Perofskianūm | Br. oran. . 7, H. B. | 1838 | |
| ERYSPHĒ— <i>macularis, tortilis</i> . | | | |

| GES | GRE | GRE | GRU | HOI |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| lanuginosum] | 7, H. A. | 1817 | ferruginosa | G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1837 |
| mexicanum | Light 8, F. P. Mexico . | 1832 | gibbosa | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1821 |
| GESNERĀ. | | | | |
| bibracteata | Scarlet . 8, S. Tu. P. | 1835 | longifolia | Redsh. yel. 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . |
| cochlearis | Red . 6, S. Her. P. Organ Mts. | 1837 | Manglii | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . |
| latifolia | Scarlet . S. Tu. P. Brazil . | 1835 | Thelemaniana | Crimson . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . |
| magnifica | Scarlet . 8, S. Tu. P. | 1835 | GRIFPITHSĪĀ—multifida piliferā, simpliciflora. | |
| Marchii | Scarlet . 10, S. Her. P. Organ Mts. | 1837 | GRIMMĪĀ—atratā. | |
| reflexa | S. Her. P. | | GYMNOGRĀMĀ. | |
| sceptum | Scarlet . S. Ev. P. Brazil . | | chaerophylla | Brown . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . |
| lagna | Radsh. yel. 9, S. Ev. P. Brazil . | 1835 | cordata | Brown . 8, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1838 |
| stricta | Scarlet . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . | 1835 | Massonii | Brown . 9, S. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1838 |
| GEČM. | | | | |
| chiloesē | | | GYMNOFORĀNGIČM, Decandolle. From <i>gynos</i> , naked, and <i>sporangium</i> , a seed vessel. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, <i>Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> Found on the <i>Juniperus communis</i> — <i>juniperi</i> . | |
| atrosanguineum | Drk. bid. . H. Her. P. Gardens . | | GYMNSTŌMČM—caespitium, conicum minutulum, tortile. | |
| nivale | | | GYRĒNĪ, <i>Knowles and Westcott.</i> From <i>gyros</i> , a circle. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, <i>Nat. Or. Asphodelea.</i> | |
| albā | White . . 6, H. Her. P. Gardens . | | bifora | Grash. . 9, F. Bl. P. Mexico . 1837 |
| GLIĻĀ. | | | | |
| arsenaria | Blue . . . H. A. Californ. . | 1833 | HABENĀRĪĀ. | |
| capitata | | | gigantea | Grsh. wht. . S. Her. P. Bombay . 1834 |
| corolla albā | White . . . H. A. Gardens . | 1829 | goodyeroides | White . 12, S. Her. P. Bombay . 1834 |
| crassifolia | Yellsh. . H. A. Chile . | 1832 | HĀMATOCŌČSŪ, <i>Agardh.</i> From <i>haima</i> , blood, and <i>kokkos</i> , a berry; in allusion to the colour of many species. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, <i>Nat. Or. Algæ.</i> Found on irrigated cliffs, caverns, &c. | |
| limifora | White . . . H. A. Californ. . | 1833 | HĀKĒĀ. | |
| pharnaceoides | H. A. Californ. . | 1833 | arborescens | G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . 1820 |
| pusilla | H. A. Chile . | 1833 | cristata | G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1837 |
| tenuifora | Ro. viol. . 8, H. A. Californ. . | 1833 | denticulata | G. Ev. S. K. Gen.'s Sd. 1837 |
| GILIĒNĪĀ. | | | | |
| trifoliata | | | myricifolia | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823 |
| mājor | Red wht. . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . | | HĒDĒRĀ. | |
| GLADIŌLŪS. | | | | |
| communis | | | Heli. | |
| albū | White . . 6, H. Bl. P. | | digitata | Green . 10, H. Ev. S. Britain . . |
| pubibundus | Blush . . . F. Bl. P. Eng. hyb. . | | fol. argenteis | Green . 10, H. Ev. Cl. Britain . . |
| GLAČX. | | | | |
| maritima | | | foliis auratis | Green . 16, H. Ev. Cl. Britain . . |
| albā | White . . 5, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . | | HELIANTHĒMČM. | |
| GLEDITSČĪĀ. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Gleditschia horrida major.</i> 2. <i>G. h. nana.</i> | | | | |
| sinēnsis. | | | | |
| mājor, 1 | Green . . . H. De. T. | | umbellatum | |
| nāna, 2 | Green . . . H. De. T. | | erectum | White . . 7, F. Ev. S. |
| GLOXINĪĀ. | | | | |
| speciosa | | | subdecumbens | White . . 7, F. Ev. S. |
| caulescens | Blue wht. . 8, S. Her. P. Eng. hyb. . | | HELMINTHOSPORĪČM, Link. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. —, <i>Nat. Or.</i> —. These species are found on oak branches, rotten sticks, &c.— <i>fusisporium, nānūm, simplex, subulatum.</i> | |
| Menziesii | Pa. blue . 9, S. Her. P. Eng. hyb. . | | HERMERCĀLLĪS. | |
| pallida | Pa. blue . 9, S. Her. P. Eng. hyb. . | | fulva | |
| violacea | Violet . . 8, S. Her. P. Hybrid . . | | variegata | Copper . 7, H. Her. P. Gardens . |
| GOLDFŪSĪĀ. | | | | |
| glomerata | Purple . 10, S. Her. P. Silhet . . | 1838 | flōre-plēnā | Copper . 7, H. Her. P. Gardens . |
| GOMPHOLŌBĪČM. | | | | |
| aduncum | | N. S. W. . 1837 | speciosa | Yellow . . H. Her. P. |
| angustifolium | | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1825 | HEMIANDRĀ, Bentham. From <i>hemi</i> , half, and <i>aner</i> , an anther; in allusion to the dimidiate anthers. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, <i>Nat. Or. Labiate.</i> | |
| aristatum | | Swan R. . 1837 | <i>rupēstris</i> | |
| tenue | Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830 | | Swan R. . 1837 | |
| versicolor | Redsh. yel. G. Ev. S. Swan R. . | 183-- | HEPĀTĪČĀ. | |
| GOMPHONĒMĀ—ampullacēum. | | | | |
| GŌNGŌRĀ. | | | | |
| fulva | Yel. spot. . S. Epi. Demerara . | | americana | White . . 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1835 |
| nigrita | Drk. pur. . S. Epi. Demerara . | | albā | White . . 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1835 |
| GONŌLŌBŪS. | | | | |
| hispidus | Black . 7, H. Ev. Tw. Brazil . | 1837 | rubra | Red . . 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1835 |
| GOODYĒRĀ. | | | | |
| rubicunda | Cinnamon . S. Ter. Manila . . | | HERACLĒČM—dissectum, setosum. | |
| GOUFFĒĪĀ, Rohil. Named after Gouffé de la Cour, a botanist of Marseilles. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 2, <i>Nat. Or. Caryophyllaceæ.</i> This plant is probably unworthy of much regard. | | | | |
| holosteoides | White . . 7, H. A. Russia . . | 1836 | HERMĪŌNE, Salisbury. Named after Hermione, the daughter of Helen. <i>Linn.</i> —, Or. —, <i>Nat. Or. Amaryllidaceæ.</i> | |
| GOVENĪĀ. | | | | |
| Gardneri | Grn. yel. 12, S. Her. P. Organ Mts. | 1837 | aperticorona | Yel. oran. 4, H. Bl. P. N. Africa . |
| lagenophora | S. Epi. Mexico | | HETERŌTRŌPĀ, Morren. From <i>heteros</i> , various, <i>trope</i> , a change; the plant is variable. <i>Linn.</i> —, Or. —, <i>Nat. Or. Asarineæ.</i> | |
| GRAMMATOPHYLLČM. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Angræcum scriptum, Epidendrum scriptum, Cymbidium scriptum.</i> | | | | |
| speciosum, 1 | Yel. brn. . S. Epi. E. Ind. . | 1837 | asaroides | Pur. wht. . 4, G. Her. P. Japan . . 1836 |
| GRATULŌPĪĀ, Agardh. Named in honour of Dr. Grateloup, a French algologist. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, <i>Nat. Or. Algæ.</i> This plant is found in the ocean— <i>G. filicina.</i> | | | | |
| GREVILLEĀ. | | | | |
| aquifolia | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . | 1820 | hexopēā, Bateman | From <i>hex</i> , six, and <i>ope</i> , a cell; alluding to the six pollen masses in six cells. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, <i>Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ.</i> |
| bipinnatifida | G. Ev. S. Swan R. . | 1837 | crucigerā | White . . 5, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1836 |
| HIRISCŪS. | | | | |
| | | | collinum | Yel. brn. . 2, S. Ev. S. . 1836 |
| | | | multifidus | Azure . . 9, G. De. S. N. Holl. . 1837 |
| HIFRĀČIČM—Jacquinii, Ledebouri. | | | | |
| HIFPĒSTRČM. | | | | |
| ambiguum | | | longiflorum | Wht. red . . S. Bl. P. Lima . . 1836 |
| HOITĻĪĀ. | | | | |
| mexicana | Scarlet . . G. Ev. S. Mexico . | 1824 | [350] | |

| HOL | HYS | ILE | JUN |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| HOLARRHĒNĀ, R. Brown. From <i>holos</i> , entire, and <i>arrhen</i> , a male; alluding to the anthers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i> . This plant may be referred to <i>Echites</i> for culture and propagation. | | | |
| villosā | S. Ev. S. E. Ind. | | 1820 |
| HORMĪNŪM—virginicūm. | | | |
| HOSĀCKĪĀ. | | | |
| stolaniferā | Red | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1830 |
| HOUSTŌNĪĀ. | | | |
| cliliatā | Whitish | 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. | |
| HUGĒLĪĀ, Beutham. Named in honour of Baron Charles de Hügel of Vienna. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniaceae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Gilia</i> . | | | |
| densiflorā | Blue | H. A. California | 1833 |
| elongatā | Dp. blue | H. A. California | 1833 |
| luteā | Yellow | H. A. California | 1833 |
| virgatā | Dp. blue | H. A. California | 1833 |
| HŪMŪLĪS. | | | |
| LŪPŪLIS | | | |
| variegatū | Yellow | 7, H. De. Tw. Britain gard. | |
| HŪNTLĒVĪĀ, Bateman. In compliment to the Rev. Mr. Huntley, a zealous collector of rare plants. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . These rare and charming species require to be grown in a humid atmosphere either in pots placed on the stage or plunged in the bark-bed, or to be hung up, as those kinds with thick fleshy roots frequently succeed well in the latter way. They may be propagated by taking off the young shoots. | | | |
| melagrīs | Yel. brn. | 7, S. Epi. S. Amer. | 1838 |
| violacē | Violet | S. Epi. Guiana | 1837 |
| HŪDNŪM—farinacēum, F. byssoidēs, fimbriatūm, fuscūm, adūm. | | | |
| HYDRĀNGĒĀ. | | | |
| arborēscēs | | | |
| discolor | Wh. gra. | 8, H. De. S. | |
| niveā | | | |
| glabellā | Wh. grn. | 7, H. De. S. Gardens | |
| HYDRŌPHŌRĀ, Tode. Derived from <i>hydor</i> , water, and <i>phoro</i> , to bear; in allusion to the watery peridium. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found on rats' dung— <i>H. murina</i> . | | | |
| HYMENOCĀLLĪS, Herbert. "This species, very unlike any yet known, was imported from Mexico by T. Harris, Esq., of the Grove, Kingsbury; and three bulbs of it, sent through his liberality to Spofforth, flowered there with their first shoot in the stove at the beginning of April. The seeds of this genus are apt to burst the capsule, and become fully exposed to view in their progress to maturity; but in this species the singular phenomenon has appeared of one of the ovules, which are erect and fill the cell of the germen, splitting it, and forcing itself out, twelve hours after the impregnation of the stigma, while the flower was still fresh."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i> | | | |
| Harrisianā | | | |
| HYMENOPŪRĀMĪS, Wallich. From <i>hymen</i> , a membrane, and <i>pyramis</i> , a pyramid; alluding to its substance and growth. <i>Linn.</i> —, Or. —, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . A mixture of loam, leaf-mould, and sand, will suit this plant, and it may probably be increased by cuttings. | | | |
| brachiātā | S. De. S. E. Ind. | | 1832 |
| HYPERĪCŪM. Synonyme: 1. H. fasciculatum. | | | |
| axillārē | Yellow | 7, H. Ev. S. Georgia | |
| galioidēs | Yellow | 8, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. | |
| macrocarpum | | 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1828 |
| HYPNŪM—alopecurūm aquaticūm, confertūm subsecundifoliūm, cordifoliūm purpurēum, crassinerviūm, demissūm, flavescēns, laricinūm, micāns, striatūm mīnīs. | | | |
| HYPOXĪS. | | | |
| gracillīs | Yellow | 6, S. Bl. P. Mexico | 1829 |
| HYSSŌPŪS. | | | |
| officinālīs | | | |
| florē rubrō | Red | 7, H. Ev. S. Gardens | |
| variegatū | Blue | 7, H. Ev. S. Gardens | |
| HYSŪERĪCŪM—VacciniĪ. | | | |
| (351) | | | |
| ILĒX. | | | |
| AQUIFŪLĀM | | | |
| altaclerensē | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| angustifoliūm | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| aureō pictūm | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| chiliatūm | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| ell. minūs | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| crispūm | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| ferōx argenteūm | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| ferōx aureūm | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| fructū albō | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| fructū nigro | White | 6, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| latifoliūm | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| laurifoliūm | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| marginatūm | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| senescēns | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| serratifoliūm | White | 5, H. Ev. T. Britain | |
| IMPĀTIĒNS. | | | |
| glanduliferā | Purple | 8, G. A. India | 1839 |
| macrochilā | Pa. pur. | H. A. India | 1839 |
| pictā | Pink | 6, S. B. E. Ind. | 1837 |
| tricornis | Yellow | India | |
| INGĀ. | | | |
| Harrisi | Crimson | 2, S. Ev. Cl. Mexico | |
| INŪLĀ. | | | |
| glabrā | | H. Her. P. | 1831 |
| IPOMĒĀ. Synonyme: 1. Batatas bonariensis. | | | |
| bonariensis, l | Purple | 8, S. Tu. P. B. Ayres | 1826 |
| learii | Blue | 6, S. E. V. Tw. Ceylon | |
| longifoliā | White | 8, S. Tu. P. Mexico | 1838 |
| Pürgā | Crimson | S. Ev. Cl. Mexico | |
| rubrō-ceruleā | Rdsh. blue | S. Tu. P. Mexico | 1833 |
| Schiediana | Blue | 10, S. Tw. P. | |
| IRĪS. Synonyme: 1. Iris missouriensis pleno. | | | |
| Biondowī | | H. Her. P. Altai | 1832 |
| ensatā | Blue pur. | 6, H. Her. P. Austria | 1786 |
| florentinā | | | |
| minor | Igt. grey | 5, H. Her. P. Gardens | |
| fragrans | Bl. pur. | 6, H. Her. P. India | 1835 |
| gemmatā | | | |
| florē albō | White | 5, H. Her. P. Gardens | |
| laevigatā | | H. Her. P. | 1836 |
| Pseud-Acerūs | | | |
| variegatū | Yellow | 6, H. Her. P. | |
| pūmilā | | | |
| albā | White | 5, H. Her. P. | |
| albā ceruleā | Wh. pa. bl. | 5, H. Her. P. | |
| ceruleā | Pa. blue | 5, H. Her. P. | |
| sibiricā | | | |
| florē plēnō, l | Purple | 5, H. Her. P. | |
| variegatā | | | |
| De Berg | Yel. brn. | 5, H. Her. P. Belgian hyb. | |
| Van de Will | Yel. brn. | 6, H. Her. P. Belgian hyb. | |
| IRPĒX, Fries. From <i>irpex</i> , a rake, or harrow; alluding to the hymenium, which somewhat resembles that instrument. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . These species are found on pine and beech wood— <i>I. lacteūs, pēndulūs.</i> | | | |
| ISĪDĪŪM—microsticticūm albūm, paradoxūm. | | | |
| ISMĒNĒ. | | | |
| deflexā | | G. Bl. P. | |
| ISOTRŌPĪS. "This is a very pretty little greenhouse shrub. The stem is soft, and slightly downy, the leaves oval, the flowers papilionaceous, clear orange yellow, with rich, deep crimson, forked veins, even more distinctly marked than those of <i>Abutilon striatum</i> . It was communicated by Robert Mangles, Esq., of Sunning Hill."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i> | | | |
| striatā | Or. yel. cim. | G. Ev. S. Swan R. | 183-- |
| JACKSŌNĪĀ. | | | |
| grandiflorā | Pa. yel. | G. Ev. S. Swan R. | |
| Sternbergianā | | G. Ev. S. Swan R. | 1837 |
| thesioidēs | | G. Ev. S. N. Holl. | 1820 |
| JASMINŪM. | | | |
| multiflorūm | White | S. Ev. S. | |
| JUNGERMĀNNĪĀ. Synonymes: 1. Jungermannia epiphylla furcigera. 2. J. endiviaefolia. 3. J. affinis—J. barbata minor, bidentata obtusata, calychna l, epiphylla longifolia 2, hamatifolia echinata, H. exstipulata, microscopica, plataphylla major, P. Thngā, reptans bipinnata, setiformis britannica, Tamariac apiculata, turbinata 3. | | | |
| JUNIPERŪS. Synonymes: 1. Juniperus vulgaris fruticosa, J. communis erecta. 2. J. lusitanica. | | | |

| KER | LIS | LOB | MAS |
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| communis | | 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . For culture, &c. see <i>Bletia</i> . | |
| oblongâ pëndülâ Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. S. | | lütês Yellow . . . 5, S. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1892 | |
| vulgâris, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . | | parviflorus Pa. red. . . 12, S. Epi. Algva B. . . | |
| Sabinâ | | speciosus Yellow . . . 6, S. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1818 | |
| compressifoliâ, 2 Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1548 | | LOBELIÄ. | |
| virginianâ | | ignâ Flame . . . 6, F. Her. P. . . 1838 | |
| carolinianâ . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Carolina . . . | | multiflorâ Purple | |
| KËRRÄÄ. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Corchorus japonicus flore pleno</i> . | | LOPËZÄ. | |
| japonicâ | | lineatâ G. S. Mexico | |
| florê plênô, 1 . . Yellow . . 6, H. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1700 | | LUPÏNÛS. | |
| KNAÜTÄ. | | Barkeri Blue pl. . . 7, H. A. Mexico | |
| arvensis | | LYCOPÖDIÛM. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Selaginilla cordata</i> . | |
| florê albô . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . . | | brasiliens Brown . 11, S. Ev. Cr. Brazil . . . | |
| LARÏCHËÄ, <i>Gaudichaud</i> In memory of M. Labiche, an officer of the French ship Uranie, who accompanied Freycinet in his voyage round the world; he died on his passage to the Moluccas. <i>Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ</i> . This shrub will probably thrive in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings will root, if planted in a pot of sand, with a bell-glass placed over them. | | cordatâ, 1 S. Her. P. . . 1838 | |
| lanceolatâ G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1837 | | LYSTÏMÄCHÄ. | |
| LÄLÄ. | | nëmörâm | |
| cinnabarinâ . . . Vermil. . . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1836 | | variegatâ, . . . Yellow . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. | |
| Perrinâ Lilac . . . 9, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1835 | | MACDONÄLDÄ. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ</i> . | |
| superbiens S. Epi. S. Amer. . . 1840 | | antenniferâ Swan R. | |
| LÄGENÖPHÖRÄ, <i>Endlicher</i> . From <i>lagenos</i> , a flask, and <i>phoros</i> , bearing. <i>Linn. 19, Or. —, Nat. Or. Compositæ</i> . | | Smithianâ Swan R. | |
| Forstëri Yel. pur. . . G. Her. P. N. Zeal. . . 1837 | | MACROSPÖRÏÛM, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>makros</i> , long, and <i>sporos</i> , a seed. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi</i> . The first of the under-mentioned is found on decaying leaves of cabbage, and the latter on those of <i>Cheiranthus</i> — <i>M. Brässiä, Cheiranth.</i> | |
| LÄMHERTÄ. | | MALACHËNÄ, ———, <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ</i> . "This very singular plant was given to Mr. Bateman by Mr. William Hooper of Lambeth, who received it from Rio in 1836. It is a remarkable genus, resembling <i>Megaclinium</i> in some respects, but belonging in reality to <i>Vandæ</i> , among which it is marked by the nearly total absence of petals, the cirrhatæ column, and the soft fleshy cinnamon-coloured gland, to which a pair of reniform pollen masses are slightly attached. In this division of <i>Orchidaceæ</i> it is uncertain where it must stand; probably other genera still undiscovered will connect it with the system better than can at present be done."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i> | |
| ovalifoliâ G. Ev. S. | | clavatâ Grn. pur. . . S. Epi. Rio. Jan. . . 1836 | |
| LÄMÛM. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Lamium maculatum album</i> . | | MÄLVÄ. | |
| lonciflorâm | | campanulatâ . . . Pa. pink lil. . G. Ev. P. | |
| album, 1 White . . 5, H. Her. P. Gardens . . . | | coactnâ Light . . . 5, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1835 | |
| rugosâm | | lucidâ H. A. | |
| album White . . 7, H. Her. P. Gardens . . . | | MANDEVÏLLÄ, <i>Lindley</i> . Named after Henry John Mandeville, Esq., H.B.M. Minister at Buenos Ayres, to whom we are indebted for the introduction of this and many interesting plants. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Apocynaceæ</i> . This new climber, according to Lindley, is remarkable for its deliciously sweet, snowy white, and very beautiful flowers "It will," says he, "probably form an abundant flowerer; but, like all seedling shrubs, its first stage of growth is more productive of foliage than blossoms."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i> It appears that, in order to grow this plant to perfection, it should be planted out in the border of the conservatory. If cultivated during summer in the open air, or in pots in the greenhouse, it grows freely, but does not flower. After the flowering season is over, the plants should be pruned similarly to vines, or other plants which bear their flowers and fruit upon the wood of the same year. It may be propagated by cuttings or seeds, sown in a pit, with a little heat. | |
| LANTÄNÄ. | | suaevölens White . . G. Ev. Cl. B. Ayres . . . | |
| multiflorâ S. Ev. S. . . . 1834 | | MÄNGLËSÄ, <i>Lindley</i> . "This plant has found its way into gardens, having been raised from Swan River seed by Robert Mangles, Esq., of Sunning Hill. It is a Proteaceous plant, allied to <i>Grevillea</i> , with neat toothed, long-stalked leaves, and very small, white flowers, of no beauty. It is for its foliage alone that it will be cultivated."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i> | |
| Sellovianâ S. Ev. S. Montevid. . . 1822 | | glabrâ White . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. | |
| LÄSÄNDRÄ. | | MÄRÄTTÄ. | |
| petiolatâ Blue . . . 6, S. De. S. . . 1836 | | lävis S. Her. P. Jamaica | |
| LÄXMÄNNÄ. | | MÄSDEVÄLLÄ, <i>Ruiz and Pavon</i> . In honour of Joseph | |
| grandiflorâ Whit. brn. . G. Her. P. Swan R. . . | | [852] | |
| LEPTOCÄLLIS, <i>Don</i> . From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>kallos</i> , beauty; the plant being slender and very pretty. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Convolvulaceæ</i> . This plant may be referred to <i>Ipomæa</i> for culture, &c. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Ipomæa muricata, I. armata</i> . | | | |
| guinatâ, 1 Violet . . 7, G. Her. P. Mexico . . . | | | |
| LEPTODËRMÏS, <i>Wallich</i> . From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>derma</i> , the skin; the branches are covered with separating fibrous bark. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Rubiaceæ</i> . For cultivation, &c., refer to <i>Hamiltonia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Hamiltonia frutescens</i> . | | | |
| lanceolatâ, 1 . . . Yellow . . G. S. Nepal . . . | | | |
| LEPTÖSÏPHÖN. | | | |
| grandiflorus Blue gol. . 9, H. A. Californ. . . 1833 | | | |
| lütês Dp. yel. . 9, H. A. Californ. . . 1833 | | | |
| pallidus Pa. yel. . 9, H. A. Californ. . . 1833 | | | |
| parviflorus Yellow . 9, H. A. Californ. . . 1833 | | | |
| LIBANÖTÏS, <i>Scopoli</i> . From <i>libanos</i> , incense. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbellifera</i> . This plant is of easy culture, requiring a sandy, or chalky soil, and it is readily increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ligusticum athamantoides</i> . | | | |
| athamantoides, 1. White . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1817 | | | |
| LÏLÏÛM. | | | |
| speciosâm | | | |
| albidiflorâm . . . White . . F. Bl. P. Japan . . . | | | |
| LÏSSÄNTHË. | | | |
| stellatâ White N. Holl. | | | |
| verticillatâ Purple N. Holl. | | | |
| LÏSSOCÏLÛS, <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>lissos</i> , smooth, and <i>cheilos</i> ; in allusion to the lip of the flower. <i>Linn.</i> | | | |

| SAL | SPI | SPR | TAN |
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| SÄLVILÄ. | | SPREKILÄ. | |
| linarioides . . . Pa. blue . 6, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . | | cybister . . . Red . . . S. Bl. P. Bolivia . . | |
| pätälä | | brévis . . . Grn. red . . S. Bl. P. Bolivia . . | |
| SINNINGILÄ. | | STENOMËSSÖN. | |
| Youngeänä . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. Hybrid . . | | latiföllum . . . Yellow . . G. Bl. P. Lima . . 1837 | |
| SPIRONEMÄ. "A Mexican herbaceous plant, introduced by Mr. Barker, with something of the appearance of a Sansevieria, but very fragrant; it has lately flowered with Messrs. Low and Co., of Clapton."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i> | | THALICTRUM. | |
| frägräns | S. Her. P. Mexico . . | culträtüm . . . Grn. yel. . . H. Her. P. Himalayas . | |
| | | TANACETUM. | |
| | | longiföllum . . Yellow . . | Himalayas . |

THE END.



