

PAXTON'S
BOTANICAL
DICTIONARY

Lately published,

THE THIRD PART


OF

THE ELEMENTS OF MEDICAL AND
ECONOMICAL BOTANY.

By JOHN LINDLEY, PH.D., F.R.S.

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A POCKET
BOTANICAL DICTIONARY.



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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

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

A NEW EDITION.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING ALL THE NEW PLANTS SINCE ITS
APPEARANCE.

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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 synonyms 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 London'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 tricolor, 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

cluding text; "2. *Mimosa tortuosa*," is synonymous with "A. *Burmanniana* 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. 1810.

AUTHORITIES FOR GENERIC TITLES.

- Ach. for Acharrus.* 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 Algucous plants.
- Aiton.* The manager of the Royal Kew Gardens.
- Albertini.* Author of some dissertations on Fungi.
- Allioni.* A botanist of Italy.
- Alderson.* A London writer on Peoniae.
- Andr. for Andrews.* An eminent English botanical artist.
- Andrejowski.* A Russian botanist.
- Aublet.* A Frenchman who travelled in Guiana.
- Bancroft.* A physician resident in Jamaica.
- Banks.* A celebrated English traveller and promoter of sciences.
- Bartl.* A botanist of Gottingen.
- Barton.* Once a professor at Philadelphia.
- Bauhin, Caspar.* A German botanist of the sixteenth century.
- Baumgarten.* A botanist of Transylvania.
- Beauvois for Paliot de Beauvois.* A French botanist and traveller in Africa.
- Benth.* for *Denham.* 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.
- Bertholin.* A writer on Italian plants.
- Bezer.* A professor in Russia.
- Bieberstein.* A Russian botanist, and writer upon the plants of Caucasus.
- Blume.* A Dutch botanist and traveller in Java.
- Borchaart.* An ancient botanist and physician.
- Buhrer.* A German and writer on botany.
- Bojer.* A botanist of the Mauritius.
- Borkhausen.* An examiner of the plants of Heise Darznstadt.
- Bory for Bory de St. Vincent.* A French botanist and traveller.
- Bot. Reg. for Botanical Repository.* 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.
- Brignole.* A botanist of Verona.
- Bronniart.* 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.
- Burmann.* A Dutch writer on botany and patron of Linnæus.
- Carmichael.* A Scotch botanist.
- Casini, H.* A French writer on Composite plants.
- Cavanilles.* A botanist at Madrid.
- Chamisso.* A German traveller and botanist.
- Chézy.* A botanist of Switzerland.
- Chévreux.* An English writer on the Flora of India.
- Colladen, J. F.* A botanist of Geneva.
- Commelin.* A botanist of Holland.
- Comptonson.* 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 Swede observer of Umbellifere.
- Cyrilli.* An Italian botanist.
- Dec. for Deconolle.* A French botanist now resident as professor at Geneva.
- Desfon. for Desfontaines.* A French traveller and botanist in Algiers.
- Dremszickre.* A botanist of France.
- Dromas.* 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.
- Dillwyn.* An English investigator of Conifere.
- Ditmar.* A botanist of Holland.
- Don, D.* Librarian to the Linnean 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 Courcet.* A French gardening author.
- E. Botany for English Botany.* A periodical containing coloured figures of British plants by Suweryby and Sir J. E. Smith.
- Ehrhart.* A botanist of Germany.
- Ellis.* 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.
- Flügge.* A German writer on Grasses.
- Forskahl.* A Danish naturalist who travelled in Arabia.
- Forster.* A traveller in the South Pacific Ocean.
- Fougereux for Fougereux de Bondarova.* A French botanist of the last century.
- Fries.* A writer on Fungi in Sweden.
- Geertner.* A German writer on the structure of fruit and seeds.
- Gaudich. for Gaudichaud.* A French botanist and voyager.
- Giucina.* A French botanist.
- Gue in.* A Russian botanist and traveller in Siberia.
- Gy. G. de.* 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.
- Haworth.* An English author on succulent plants.
- Hedwig.* A German writer on Cryptogamic plants.
- Herbert.* An English writer on Amryllidaceous plants.
- Hilaire.* 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 West Gardens.
- Hoel.* An Austrian botanical writer.
- Hutten.* An investigator of British plants.
- Humboldt and Bonpland.* Botanists and travellers in America, &c.
- Juch.* An English writer on the plants of the Indian Archipelago.
- Jackson.* An English botanist.
- Jacq. for Jacquin.* An Austrian botanist.
- Jussieu.* A French systematic botanist.
- Kæmpfer.* A traveller in Japan.
- Kalm.* A Swedish pupil of Linnæus who travelled in N. America.
- Kaulfuss.* A German writer upon Ferns.
- Ker.* A describer of plants in Bot. Reg.
- Knovel and Westcott.* Editors of the Floral Cabinet.
- Koch.* A professor of botany at Kelmenz.
- Koenig.* 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.
- Lalave.** 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.
- Lamourouz.** 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.
- Linn.** for *Linnaeus.* The great Swedish naturalist.
- Liz.** for *Lizurza.* A Mexican botanist.
- Loeffling.** A Swedish traveller and botanist.
- Loureiro.** A Portuguese monk who wrote on the plants of Cochinchina.
- Lynblye.** A Danish writer on submarine Cryptogamic plants.
- Maregrav.** One of the early naturalists who explored Brazil.
- Martius.** A Bavarian naturalist and traveller in Brazil.
- Medicus.** A German botanist.
- Merat.** A French writer on the flowers of Paris.
- Meyer.** A botanist of Germany.
- Mich.** for *Michaux.* A French botanist who wrote on the plants of North America.
- Micheli.** A Florentine microscopical botanist.
- Mikan.** A German author on the Brazilian Flora.
- Milner.** One of the ablest scientific English garden botanists.
- Mirbel.** A French physiological botanist.
- Muench.** 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 Linnaeus.
- Necker.** A German botanical writer.
- Nica.** 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.
- Pera.** for *Persoon.* A French botanist.
- Pliny.** An ancient naturalist.
- Ponmier.** 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.
- Rutz.** A German botanist who wrote on the flowers of Scandinavia.
- Rhede.** A Dutch gentleman under whose orders the Hortus Malabaricus was published.
- Rich.** for *Richard.* A French botanist and traveller in Demerara.
- Ri-ous.** A German botanist.
- Rohlf.** for *Rohlfard.* A French botanist.
- Ruchel.** Superintendent of the garden at Pesth.
- Rolander.** A botanist of Sweden.
- Roumer and Schultes.** German botanists, and editors of the Systema Vegetabilium of Linnaeus.
- 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.
- Salm.** for *Sallibury.* An English botanist.
- Salm Dyck** for the *Prince of Salm Dyck.* An illustrious German amateur.
- Savi.** A botanist of Italy.
- Schiech.** 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 Linnaean Society.
- Salander.** 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.
- Sparmann.** A Swedish traveller at the Cape of Good Hope.
- Sprengel.** A German botanist and antiquary.
- Stackhouse.** An English writer on marine plants.
- Struberg.** A noble botanist of Germany.
- Suartz.** 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.
- Trentsch.** A botanist of Germany.
- Trinius.** A Russian writer on Gramineae.
- Turpin.** A French botanist and draftsman.
- Turra.** A botanist of Italy.
- Vahl.** A Danish botanical author.
- Vaillant.** A French traveller and botanist.
- Vanderii.** A botanist of Portugal who wrote on the plants of Brazil.
- Vauch.** for *Vaucher.* A Swiss writer on Coniferae.
- Vela.**
- Vellozo.** A Brazilian botanist.
- Vintenat.** A French garden botanist.
- Vidars.** A botanist of France who wrote on the plants of Dauphny.
- Willich.** Superintendent of the Calcutta botanic garden.
- Walter.** A writer on the plants of Carolina.
- Walter.** A German Cryptogamic botanist.
- Wendland.** A German garden botanist.
- Willd.** for *Willdenow.* A Prussian botanical writer.
- Za.** A botanist of Spain.

ABBREVIATIONS.

FIRST COLUMN.

COLOURS OF THE FLOWERS.

Apetal	desitute of conspicuous petals.
bb.	bluish.
bld.	blood-coloured.
blk.	black or blackish.
blu.	blue or bluish.
brk. eld.	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. purpal.	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. whitsh.	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.
Bul.	Bulbous.
Cl.	Climbing.
Cr.	Creeping.
De.	Deciduous.
Epil. 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.
Bul.	Bulbous plant.
Cl.	Climber.
Cr.	Creeping.
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. hybr.	American hybrid.
A. Minor	Asia Minor.
Apenn.	Apennines.
Archipel.	Grecian Archipelago.
Asiatic G.	Asiatic Gulf.
Baff. B.	Baffin's Bay.
Barba.	Barbary.
B. Ayres	Buenos Ayres.
Californ.	California.
Cappadoc.	Cappadocia.
Carthag.	Carthagenia.
Casp. Sea	Caspian Sea.
Casp. Sho.	Caspian Shores.
Carpa. Mo.	Carpathian Mountains.
C. G. H.	Cape of Good Hope.
Che. son.	Chersonesus.
Coromand.	Coromandel.
Cordill.	Cordillera.
E. Ind.	East Indies.
Eng. hybr.	English hybrid.
Falk. Is.	Falkland Islands.
Fr. Vancoou.	Fort Vancouver.
Guayaqul.	Guayaquil.
Hudsa. B.	Hudson's Bay.
I. France	Ile of France.
I. Skye	Ile of Skye.
Kamtsch.	Kamtschatka.
K. Geo.'s Sl.	King George's Sound.
Louisia.	Louisiana.
Madagas.	Madagascar.
Magell.	Magellan.
Maran.	Maranha.
Martinic.	Martinique.
Mediterr.	Mediterranean Islands.
Montpel.	Montpellier.
Moretan B.	Moreton Bay.
Mosambi	Mozambique.
M. Vid-eo	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.
Pennsylv.	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.
Transpel.	Transpelar.
Valpar.	Valparaiso.
V. D. L. 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 Pinus. <i>Abies balsamifera</i>, <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>monostachya . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1819 tristachya . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1824</p>			
<p>ABROTIN, imperf-ct or untime development. <i>Abrotin</i>, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>a</i>, privative, and <i>brama</i>, food; unfit to be eaten. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Stereuliaceae</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>augusta . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1770 fastuosa . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . 1800</p>			
<p>ABROTIN, Jussieu. From <i>abros</i>, delicate; referring to the involucreum. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Nyctagiaceae</i>. Hand-ome trailing plants, multiplied by division, and grown in sandy peat. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Tricratus admirabilis</i>.</p>			
<p>mellifera . . . White . . . 7, H. De. Tr. California . . 1825 umbellata, l . . Red . . . 4, H. Ev. Tr. California . 1823</p>			
<p>ABRUPT, blunt, broken off. ABRUPTLY-PINNATE. Pinnate leaves, terminating without an odd leaflet.</p>			
<p>ABRUS, Linn. 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 Liqueurice) 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 liqueurice of the shops, while the seeds, if eaten in any quantity, produce violent headache.</p>			
<p>precatorius . . . Pa. par. . . 4, S. Dr. cl. W. Indies . . 1680</p>			
<p>ABUTIA, Aublet. From <i>Abuta</i> or <i>Abuta</i>, its name in Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Meispermaceae</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>raffinesii . . . Grn. Yell. . . S. Ev. cl. Guiana . . 1820</p>			
<p>ACACIA, Necker. 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, Mimoseae</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 joints 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. aculeata</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. strobilifera</i>. 8. <i>M. macrothuta</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. aoubiqua</i>. 15. <i>M. verticillata</i>. 16. <i>M. verticillata</i>.</p>			
<p>abietina . . . Yellow . . . 5, O. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 acanthocarpa . . . Pa. red. . . 8, Rv. S. N. Spain . . 1822 acanthooba . . . White . . . 8, Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1823 acapulcensis . . . White . . . 8, Ev. S. Acapulco . . 1825 affinis . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1822 alata . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 amara . . . White . . . 8, Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1816 amara . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 anaps . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 angulata . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 angustifolia . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1816 arabica . . . White . . . 8, K. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 arbores . . . Pink . . . 8, Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1768 arenosa . . . S. Ev. S. Caraccas . . 1816 armata . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 Arrophila . . . G. Ev. T. Nepal. . . 1818 asparagoides . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1818 aspera . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 Bancroftiana . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1803 biflora . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 binervata . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 bivenosa . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 brachyacantha . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1824 brasiliensis . . . S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1825 brevifolia . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820 brevipes . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1796 Brownii, l . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1796 Brunoni . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 brexifolia . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 Buemanniana, 2 . . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1818 celsa . . . Yellow . . . 8, K. T. E. Ind. . . 1773 cefra . . . Yel. wht. . . 6, Ev. T. G. G. H. . . 1800 calamifolia . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 canaliculata . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 caracasana . . . Purple . . . 8, K. T. S. Caraccas . . 1817 cassidica . . . White . . . 8, K. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 Catecha . . . Pa. yel. . . 8, K. T. E. Ind. . . 1790 centrophylla . . . White . . . 8, K. T. Jamaica . . 1818 Centronia . . . White . . . 8, Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1800 chrysostichya . . . S. K. T. Maurit. . . 1824 ciliata, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 cinerascens . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 cochlearis . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1816 conelina . . . White . . . 8, K. T. E. Ind. . . 1823 Canardiand . . . S. K. T. E. Ind. . . 1818 conferta . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 contorta . . . White . . . 8, K. T. Brazil . . . 1825 copallina . . . S. K. T. . . 1825 coriacea . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825 cornigera . . . Pa. yell. . . 8, K. T. S. Amer. . . 1692 eumillifolia, 4 . . . S. K. T. N. Africa . . 1817 Guirantiana . . . G. Ev. T. Caraccas . . 1818 crassicaarpa . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1821 crassicaerula . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 cyclotris . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 dactylofolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1817 dentata . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 dectipans . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1808 prismorea . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1830 decurrens . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1796</p>			

ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA		
detinens . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1821	odoratissima . . . White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1790
diffusa . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1813	oleifolia . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
Dillwyniifolia . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1828	oligophylla . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S.	1817
diptera . . . White	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1811	orobanchiifera . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
discolor . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1784	oxyacris . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1821
divaricata . . . White	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1827	papilionifolia . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
duroniifolia, 6 . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1818	pedunculata . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1818
dulabriformis . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823	pedunculata . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
doratocylon . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1819	pennata . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1773
domosa . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1792	penninervis, 12 . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
eburnea . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	penulenta . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
ectinoides . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1821	peruviana . . . White	7, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1760
edulis . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1824	peruviana . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. Peru	1820
eglandulosa . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	pilo-a . . . White	S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1830
elata . . . Yellow	G. Ev. T. C. G. H.	1813	platyphlla . . . Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1829
elephantaria . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	pleurocarpa . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
emarginata . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	plumosa . . . Yellow	S. De. et	
esculenta . . . White	S. Ev. T. N. Spain	1825	polyarrifolia . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1821
Euterhata . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	polyphylla . . . White	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
faleata . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1729	portulacis . . . White	S. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
falciformis . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1819	prandis . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1824
Farnesiana . . . Yellow	7, S. Ev. T. S. Domin.	1659	prismatic . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S.	1818
feruginea . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1814	procta . . . Pa.-vel.	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1816
filifolia . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1825	promelas . . . Yellow	3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
flexuosa . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1824	pubescens . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1790
floribunda . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1797	pugioniformis . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1818
formosa . . . White	S. Ev. S. Mexico	1825	pulehella . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
frondosa . . . White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1816	puleherrima . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. Brazil	1823
frutescens . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1821	pyrifolia . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
fruticosa . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1824	quadranteris . . . White	8, S. Ev. S.	1825
genitifolia . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1825	quadriflora . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1829
Giraffa . . . White	7, G. Ev. S. America	1639	reticulata . . . White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
glabra . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1790	rhodantha . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T.	
glaucescens . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. Brazil	1829	Richardsoni . . . Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822
grata . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	rigens . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
graviflora . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1829	robusta . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
guianensis . . . White	S. Ev. T. Cayenne	1803	Rohitana, 13 . . . White	S. Ev. T.	1823
gnaphalioides . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. Guiniquil	1818	Rossi . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T.	1822
Guilandina . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. Cayenne	1829	rubra . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
gumifera . . . Yellow	G. Ev. T. Guinea	1823	ruseifolia . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
hastulata . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	reticulata . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S.	1819
hebesiphala . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. T. C. G. H.	1816	salina . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1818
hebesifolia, 7 . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. C. G. H.	1816	sapidifolia . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. T. Moreton B.	1839
hemitoxylon . . . Yellow	G. Ev. T. C. G. H.	1816	sarmentosa . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S.	1820
heteracanthia . . . Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1814	saxifolia . . . Purple	S. Ev. S. India	1790
heteromalla . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	sclerocylon . . . White	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1822
heterophylla . . . White	G. Ev. S. Jamaica	1825	semicordata . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1820
hippurioides . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1794	Senegal . . . White	S. Ev. T. Africa	1823
hispidifolia . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822	Serissa . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1822
homonifolia . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. Hybrid	1822	Smithiana . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1821
hybrida . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1800	Soidaria . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. V. Die. I.	1805
intermedia . . . Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	speciosa . . . Purple	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1742
intersecta . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	Spinia . . . Red-vel.	S. Ev. T.	
Intia . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1773	stipitata . . . White	S. Ev. T. Bengal	1800
Jacquinii . . . White	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1825	stricta . . . Yellow	3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1790
Jaliscoensis . . . Yellow	8, H. De. T. levant	1745	strumifera . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Peru	1825
Jalkora . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1790	suaveolens, 14 . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1791
Jambertiana . . . Purple	S. Ev. T. R. Ind.	1813	subulata . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
langera . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	sulcata . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
latifolia . . . Pink	5, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1777	Sundri . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1769
latifolia . . . White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1824	tamarindifolia . . . White	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1774
laurifolia . . . Yellow	5, S. Ev. S. Tanna	1775	taxifolia . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
Libbia . . . Pink	5, S. Ev. T. Egypt	1824	tetragona . . . White	6, H. Ev. S. Cayenne	1824
leucifolia . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. Mexico	1824	tomentosa . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1816
leucifolia . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1824	toruosa . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1824
leucophylla . . . White	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1817	trichodes . . . Pa.-vel.	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1810
leucophylla . . . White	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1823	trigonocarpa . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1821
leucophylla . . . Pa.-vel.	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1812	trivertata . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
leucophylla . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822	tristis . . . Yellow	3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
leucis . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1829	umbrosa . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
lineata . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	uncinata . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1819
linifolia . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1790	undulatifolia . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
litorea . . . Yellow	G. Ev. S. Latakia	1816	vaga . . . White	S. Ev. T. Brazil	1818
lucida . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. R. Ind.	1821	venusta . . . Pink	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1816
longifolia, 9 . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1793	vera . . . White	7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1596
longifolia, 10 . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1819	verticillata . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1813
longifolia . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823	verticillata . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. V. Die. I.	1799
lupulifolia . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1824	angusta, 15 . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1790
lydia . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1824	latifolia, 16 . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1790
lyrata . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. V. Die. I.	1810	vestita . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1820
lyrata . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1820	villosa . . . White	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1800
Mangium . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. R. Ind.	1824	virgata . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1829
marginalis . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1813	viridiflora . . . White	S. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1821
maritima . . . Yellow	G. Ev. S. Morocco	1823	viridiflora . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1823
melanoxylon . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. V. Die. I.	1813	viridiflora . . . Yellow	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1813
mercurialis . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. Caracas	1816	Wallichiana . . . Yellow	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1890
mercurialis . . . White	7, S. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1816			
mercurialis . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1818			
mercurialis . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824			
multicaulis . . . Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824			
myrsinifolia . . . Pa.-vel.	3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1799			
neesii . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824			
neesii . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824			
obtusata . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1821			
obtusata . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823			
obtusata . . . Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823			

Acacia, Linn. From *akim*, a thorn; in allusion to the thorns or histles on the calyx or fruit. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sanguisorbea*. 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.

andersoniana . . . Green	5, H. Her. P. Magellan	1822
argentea . . . Green	5, H. Her. P. Chile	1822
lobulosa . . . Green	5, H. Her. P. C. G. H.	1822

ACA	ACE	ACE	ACH
lavigatā . . . Green . . . 7, G. Her. P. Magell. . . 1790		macrophyllam . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1826	
lucī . . . Green . . . 5, H. Her. P. Fals. Is. . . 1777		nantham, 3 . . . Grn. yel. . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1750	
magellanicā . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Her. P. Magell. . . 1823		monspesulatum . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. S. France . . . 1739	
myriophyllā . . . Green . . . 5, H. Her. P. Mendoza . . . 1823		nigrum . . . Grn. yel. . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812	
ovalifoliā . . . Green . . . 5, H. Her. P. Vera . . . 1822		oblongum . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. S. Hungary . . . 1824	
ovata . . . Green . . . 5, H. Her. P. Chile . . . 1822		obtusatum . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. S. Crete . . . 1825	
pinatifidiā . . . Green . . . 5, G. Her. P. N. Zeal. . . 1799		obtusifolium . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. S. France . . . 1823	
Sanguisorbā . . . Green . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Zeal. . . 1799		opulifolium . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. T. Italy . . . 1752	
ACALYPIA, Linn. From <i>a</i> , privative, <i>kalos</i> , pleasant, and <i>aphe</i> , touch. Linn. 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . Without species of the easiest culture, for which see genus <i>Abdoacrotoidae</i> — <i>atopocrotoidae</i> , <i>brachystachya</i> , <i>caroliniana</i> , <i>ciliolata</i> , <i>cuspidata</i> , <i>diversifolia</i> , <i>hispidā</i> , <i>indica</i> , <i>integrifolia</i> , <i>laevigata</i> , <i>macrostachya</i> , <i>mollis</i> , <i>paniculata</i> , <i>polystachya</i> , <i>prunifolia</i> , <i>reptans</i> , <i>rubra</i> , <i>scaberrima</i> , <i>virgata</i> , <i>virginica</i> .		palmasium . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. Japan . . . 1820	
ACANTHOPHIPPIUM, Blum. The meaning of the name is not explained. Linn. 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. geodorum</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.		pennsylvanicum, 4 Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1755	
<i>bicolor</i> Yel.-red . . . 6, S. Epl. Ceylon . . . 1833		platanoides . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1683	
<i>striatum</i> White . . . 6, S. Epl. Nepal . . . 1837		laciniatum . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1683	
<i>sylhetense</i> White . . . 6, S. Epl. Sponz . . . 1837		Loeblii . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. T. Naples . . . 1633	
ACANTHUS, Linn. From <i>akantha</i> , a spine, some of the species being spiny. <i>Bear's Breech</i> , Linn. 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.		virgatum . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1633	
<i>cardifolia</i> Blue . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1816		Pseudo-Plantanus Grn. yel. . . 4, H. De. T. Britain . . . 1828	
<i>hispanicus</i> White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1700		purpureum . . . Purple . . . 5, H. De. T.	
<i>hircifolia</i> S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1759		saluberrimum . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. T.	
<i>mollis</i> Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1548		variegatum . . . Grn. yel. . . 4, H. De. T. Britain . . . 1818	
<i>niger</i> White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Portugal . . 1759		rubrum . . . Red . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1656	
<i>spinosissimum</i> . Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1629		saccharinum . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1735	
<i>spinosa</i> Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1629		tataricum . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. T. Tartary . . 1759	
ACERAS, Willdenow. Theophrastus describes a thistle under that name. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Insignificant plants, void of any known merit. For culture and propagation, see genus <i>Abuta</i> . Synonymy: 1. <i>Atractylis cancellata</i> — <i>cancellata</i> 1, <i>gummifera</i> .		ACERAS, Robert Brown. From <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>keras</i> , horn, on account of the spur being absent. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A very curious species, rather troublesome to cultivate. A light loamy soil, mixed with chalk, delights it most, and it can only be increased by seeds.	
ACALIS, without a stem.		anthropophora . . Green . . . 6, H. Tu. P. England . . 1820	
ACESARY, something added to the usual number of organs.		secundiflora . . . Violet . . . 7, F. Tu. P. S. Eur. . . 1820	
ACERBIS, grown together.		ACENANTHUM, Decandolle. Derived from <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>keras</i> , a horn; implying that the anthers are destitute of horns. Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Elaeocarpaceae</i> . An interesting species, grown in peat and loam; multiplied from cuttings.	
ACCUMBENT, lying on something else.		oppositifolium . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Amboyne . . 1818	
ACĀ, 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. Linn. 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. Synonymy: 1. <i>A. eriocarpum</i> . 2. <i>A. sempervirens</i> . 3. <i>A. epicatum</i> . 4. <i>A. striatum, hybridum</i> .			
<i>cardifolia</i> Blue . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1816		ACERSE, fine and slender, with a sharp point.	
<i>hispanicus</i> White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1700		ACETARIOUS, any thing belonging to the salad tribe of plants.	
<i>hircifolia</i> S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1759		ACETOSE, sour, tart, acid.	
<i>mollis</i> Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1548		ACHILLEA, Linn. Named after Achilles, a pupil of Chiron, and the first who used the plant so called in medicine. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asteraceae</i> , or <i>Compositae</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. Pharmacia</i> , powdered, and taken up with the nostrils, excite sneezing. <i>A. moschata</i> is sudorific and acrid, and makes a wholesome food for cattle. Synonymy: 1. <i>A. serrata</i> . 2. <i>A. ambigua</i> . 3. <i>A. filicifolia</i> . 4. <i>A. ochroleuca</i> . 5. <i>A. helvetica</i> .	
<i>niger</i> White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Portugal . . 1759		alratonifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1739	
<i>spinosissimum</i> . Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1629		aeuminata . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P.	
<i>spinosa</i> Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1629		egyptiaca . . . Pa. yel. . . 8, G. Ev. S. Levant . . 1640	
ACERNA, Willdenow. Theophrastus describes a thistle under that name. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Insignificant plants, void of any known merit. For culture and propagation, see genus <i>Abuta</i> . Synonymy: 1. <i>Atractylis cancellata</i> — <i>cancellata</i> 1, <i>gummifera</i> .		Ageratum . . . Yellow . . . 14, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1570	
ACALIS, without a stem.		albidū Pa. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P.	
ACESARY, something added to the usual number of organs.		alpinū White . . . 15, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1819	
ACERBIS, grown together.		anglicū, 1 White . . . 15, H. Her. P. Britain . . 1819	
ACCUMBENT, lying on something else.		antennifolius . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P.	
ACĀ, 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. Linn. 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. Synonymy: 1. <i>A. eriocarpum</i> . 2. <i>A. sempervirens</i> . 3. <i>A. epicatum</i> . 4. <i>A. striatum, hybridum</i> .		asphenifolia . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1803	
<i>cardifolia</i> Blue . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1816		astrata White . . . 15, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1596	
<i>hispanicus</i> White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1700		atracā Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1729	
<i>hircifolia</i> S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1759		auriculata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. A. Minor . . 1827	
<i>mollis</i> Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1548		biseriata White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Albania . . 1824	
<i>niger</i> White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Portugal . . 1759		chamaemelifolia White . . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . 1625	
<i>spinosissimum</i> . Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1629		Clayana White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1654	
<i>spinosa</i> Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1629		coarctata Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1816	
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ACALIS, without a stem.		coniopifolia . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P.	
ACESARY, something added to the usual number of organs.		cracca White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Cadix . . . 1739	
ACERBIS, grown together.		cristata White . . . 7, H. Her. P.	
ACCUMBENT, lying on something else.		critmifolia White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1804	
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<i>cardifolia</i> Blue . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1816		decumbens . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Kamtsch. . . 1816	
<i>hispanicus</i> White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1700		Rupatorium, 3 Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Casp. sho. . . 1803	
<i>hircifolia</i> S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1759		balcata Pa. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1719	
<i>mollis</i> Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1548		Gerharti Pa. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1821	
<i>niger</i> White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Portugal . . 1759		glomerata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1818	
<i>spinosissimum</i> . Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1629		grandiflora . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1818	
<i>spinosa</i> Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1629		Herba rufa . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . 1640	
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ACALIS, without a stem.		hirsuta Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Persia . . . 1818	
ACESARY, something added to the usual number of organs.		impatiens White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1759	
ACERBIS, grown together.		laeta White . . . 7, H. Her. P.	
ACCUMBENT, lying on something else.		leptophylla . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . 1816	
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<i>cardifolia</i> Blue . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1816		lingulata White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1815	
<i>hispanicus</i> White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1700		microphylla . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1710	
<i>hircifolia</i> S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1759		nirotentia . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1805	
<i>mollis</i> Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1548		microphylla . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1800	
<i>niger</i> White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Portugal . . 1759		Millefolium . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . 1818	
<i>spinosissimum</i> . Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1629		mongolica . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1818	
<i>spinosa</i> Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1629			

ACO	ACO	ACO	ACR
<i>A. allissimum</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</i> <i>pubescens</i> , 8. <i>A. laxum</i> .			
acumiōstūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switz. . .	1819
acūtūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	1821
albūm . . .	White . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1824
albūm . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. Levant . . .	1752
amīcūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	
ampliflorūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Austria . . .	1823
angustifolium . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1824
Anthora . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . .	1596
Arundinācūm, 1 . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. Jura . . .	1821
Australis . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. Denmark . . .	1821
barbatūm . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1807
Bernhardianūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1824
biflorūm . . .	Pa. blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Siberia . . .	1817
Bräufl . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1821
callybotrion . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	
Cammarūm . . .	Purple . . .	8, H. De. Tu. Austria . . .	1752
carpatiacūm . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. Carp. mo. . .	1810
cernūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1800
caucasicūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1819
flexibiflorūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1821
formosūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. . .	
chinense . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. China . . .	1823
Clasii . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1819
communitatūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	1823
Cynoctonūm, 2 . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. France . . .	1820
Deacandilli . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1823
decorūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . .	1824
dolphinifolium . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. N. Amer. . .	1804
elatum . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1822
emincūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1800
eriosotūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1821
eulophūm . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . .	1821
eusclyon . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1824
exaltatūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Siberia . . .	1819
faecidūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Siberia . . .	1822
Floricaucūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Siberia . . .	1822
bicolor . . .	Blu. wht. . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1801
formosūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	1824
Funkii . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1825
Galeotūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Hungary . . .	1822
gibbūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Caucasus . . .	1818
Gmelini . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Siberia . . .	1821
gracile . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1821
grandiflorūm . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Jura . . .	1821
Halleri . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	1821
bicolor . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Siberia . . .	1819
hamatūm . . .	Pa. blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Italy . . .	1810
hebegyūm . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1819
multiflorūm . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1819
hlās . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	1823
hispidūm . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1823
Hoppfi . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Carinthia . . .	1823
illinitūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. . .	1821
intermediūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. . .	1820
insectūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1822
Jacquinii . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Austria . . .	1800
Jeheni . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. De. Tu. Japan . . .	1790
coruleūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Japan . . .	1700
Karlesūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	1820
pyramēūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	1822
Köhleri . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1824
laciniatūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1820
latūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	1820
Lamarckii, 3 . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . .	1817
laxiflorūm . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . .	1823
lexūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	1820
leucanthūm . . .	White . . .	6, H. De. Tu. . .	1823
lucifidūm . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1821
lycotūm . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. . .	1596
macrophylūm . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. . .	
māstūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Kamtsch. . .	1823
melocotūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. . .	1821
Meyeri . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1825
molдавiūm . . .	Purplish . . .	8, H. Her. P. Moldav. . .	1830
molle . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. . .	1820
Napellus . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1596
albūm . . .	White . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1819
rubellūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1819
nasotūm . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Siberia . . .	1818
memoria . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . .	1823
neomontūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1799
neuburgense, 4 . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	1822
nitidūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1825
Nuttalli, 5 . . .	Pa. blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1829
ochroleucūm . . .	Lgt. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . .	1794
oligocephalūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1823
Ottomanūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1824
Pallasii . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1821
paniculatūm . . .	Pa. blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. France . . .	1815
placitūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1825
podagricūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Siberia . . .	1821
pubescens . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1824
pyrenaicum . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . .	1799
recognitūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. . .	1820
rectūm . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1824

regūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1825
grandiflorūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Siberia . . .	1825
rostratūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1810
pilulisculūm, 6 . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Carpa. mo. . .	1800
rubicundūm . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1819
rhyrachanthūm . . .	Pur. blu. . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1821
bicolor . . .	Wht. blu. . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1819
Schleicheri, 7 . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1821
semiglobosūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Siberia . . .	1818
septentrionale . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . .	1800
spectosūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. . .	1823
Sprenglii . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1824
squarrosūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1821
Stoerkianūm . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. Austria . . .	1824
strictūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Siberia . . .	1824
tauricūm, 8 . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Tauria . . .	1752
theriophanūm . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1824
toruosūm . . .	Pur. blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. . .	1812
toxicūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1825
trigocotūm . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . .	1822
umbrosūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1825
unctūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. N. Amer. . .	1768
Nichauxianūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. N. Amer. . .	1800
variegatūm . . .	Pur. wht. . .	7, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	1597
albiflorūm . . .	White . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1819
bicolor . . .	Wht. blu. . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1821
caruleūm . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1819
venūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1823
versicolor . . .	Blu. yel. . .	8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1820
virgatūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. S. Eur. . .	1822
volubile . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Tu. Siberia . . .	1789
Vulparii . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. . .	1821
Willdenovii . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Europe . . .	1823
zootonūm . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. De. Tu. Switzerl. . .	1825

ÆCORS, Linn. Derived from *æ*, privative, and *core*, pupil of the eye, in reference to its medical properties. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acoraceæ*. Marshy plants, of the easiest culture. *A. Calamus* is extremely useful, and Linnaeus says, the roots powdered, might supply the place of foreign spices; it is very aromatic and stimulant.

Calamis . . .	Apetal. . .	6, H. Aq. P. Britain . . .	
gramineū . . .	Apetal. . .	2, H. Her. P. China . . .	1796
terrestris . . .	Apetal. . .	6, H. Her. P. China . . .	1822

ACROMONŪM, Link. Derived from *akron*, a branch, in reference to the clustered thence. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Very curious plants, found growing generally upon dead sticks—*fructūm, verticillatum*.

ACNĒ, sharp, pungent.
ACROE PHALĒS, Benth. The name is derived from *akron*, summit, *kephale*, head; on account of the flowers being on the top of the branches. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiata*. A plant of little beauty; increased from slips, and grown in sandy loam. *Synonymæ: Lumwitzera capitata*.

capitata, 1 . . .	White . . .	7, H. A. China . . .	1806
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ACROGONŪS, Martius. The leaves are in tufts, hence the derivation of the name, *akros*, top, and *kome*, tuft. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaecæ*. 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. *A. aculeata* is reported to have a trunk the size of a man's body, and the leaves prickly and longer than those of the *Cocos*. 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. *Synonymæ: 1. Cocos aculeata*. 2. *C. fusiformis*, 3. *Bactris globosa-minor*.

aculeata, 1 . . .	Palma. W. Ind. . .	1796
fusiformis, 2 . . .	Palma. Trinidad . . .	1731
globosa . . .	Palma. St. Vinc. . .	1824
guianensis . . .	Palma. Deucera . . .	1824
horrida . . .	Palma. Trinidad . . .	1825
minor, 3 . . .	Palma. Trinidad . . .	1820
serotocarpa . . .	Palma. W. Ind. . .	1731
teuifolia . . .	Palma. Brazil . . .	1824

ACROGONŪS, Schrader. Taken from *akros*, summit, and *glochis*, spear point. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. An insignificant species, grown in any common soil, and increased from suckers. *Synonymæ: 1. Anaranthus Acroglochis—chenopodioides* 1.

ACROPIA, Lindley. From *akros*, the extremity, and *pera*, a small sack, because of the siccate appen-

ACR	ACT	ACT	ADE
<p>dage at the apex of the labellum. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Mazillaria galcata</i>.</p> <p>Loddigesii Vel. & spot. 8, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1828</p> <p>ACNOSPHERUM, <i>Tode</i>. Derived from <i>akros</i>, summit, and <i>sperma</i>, seed, in reference to the tuuids on the apex of the plant emitting sporules. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Interesting and minute productions, existing as parasites upon decayed vegetables—<i>compressum</i>, <i>cornutum</i>.</p> <p>ACNOSPORIUM, <i>Nees</i>. This word is taken from <i>akros</i>, top, and <i>spora</i>, sporule, 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</i>, <i>monilioides</i>.</p> <p>ACROSTICHUM, <i>Linn.</i> 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>Polypodiaceae</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. alcecorae</i> is a curious species common in our plant houses.</p> <p>alcecorae Brown . . . 9, Parasite. N. S. W. . . 1808 appendiculatum Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 aeratum Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1815 erectum Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1793 fragelliferum Brown . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1824 fimbriatum Brown . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1824 glandulosum Brown . . . S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1825 grande Brown . . . G. Her. P. Mozambique . . . 1823 longifolium Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1817 simplex Brown . . . S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1793 Stenmaria Brown . . . 7, Parasite. Guinea . . . 1823</p> <p>ACROSTICHUM, <i>Robert Brown</i>. Derived from <i>akros</i>, a point, and <i>stichis</i>, hair; in reference to the hairy cordula. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Eparidaceae</i>. Very ornamental but dwarf species; for culture and propagation, see <i>Achyroia</i>.</p> <p>cordata White . . . 4, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 divaricata White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 ovalifolia White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823</p> <p>ACTEIA, <i>Lina</i>. <i>Actara</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>Ranunculaceae</i>. Dwarf species of little beauty, for culture &c., see <i>Aconitum</i>. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>A. brachypetala</i>, <i>Americana</i>. 2. <i>A. brachypetala</i>, <i>rubra</i>.</p> <p>alba, 1 White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . rubra, 2 White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . spicata White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .</p> <p>ACTINOCARPUS, <i>Robert Brown</i>. 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>Alismaceae</i>. Interesting floating aquatic, thriving only in water, or in moist situations. <i>A. minor</i> is a native of New South Wales, and grows well in a put of sandy peat immersed in water; seeds. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Alisma Damasonium</i>, <i>Damasonium stellatum</i>.</p> <p>Damasonium, 1 White . . . 7, H. Aq. P. England . . . minor White . . . 6, G. Aq. P. N. S. W. . .</p> <p>ACTINOCARDIUM, <i>Willd.</i> The name is derived from <i>aktin</i>, a ray, and <i>chloa</i>, grass, resemblance to grass. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. Weeds of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Choudrusium procumbens</i>. 2. <i>C. tenue</i>—<i>Hirsutum</i>, <i>procumbens</i> 1; <i>prostratum</i>, <i>truncis</i> 2.</p> <p>ACTINOMERIS, <i>Nuttall</i>. 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>Compositae</i>. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Calliopsis</i>. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Coropsis alata</i>, 2. <i>C. proccra</i>. 3. <i>C. allernifolia</i>, <i>Verbesina Coropsis</i>.</p> <p>alata, 1 Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1803 heliostichoides Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1875 proccra, 2 Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1795 squarrosa, 3 Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1610</p>	<p>ACTINOTHRIFUM, <i>Kunze</i>. Compounded from <i>aktin</i>, a ray, and <i>thyrion</i>, a door, alluding to the radiated integument of the sporideae. <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>Graminis</i>.</p> <p>ACTINOTOS, <i>Labillard.</i> Derived from <i>actinotos</i>, radiated, in reference to the rayed appearance of the involucre. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. An interesting plant with curious leaves, increased by divisions, and grown in loamy soil. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Eriocalia 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>ACYNOS, <i>Persoon</i>. The name is supposed to be the Greek name of a balsamic plant. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. Most of the species are handsome, particularly <i>A. vulgaris</i>. For culture &c., see <i>Thymus</i>. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Thymus grandiflorus</i>. 2. <i>T. herba-baroni</i>. 3. <i>T. acynoides</i>, <i>heterophyllum</i>. 4. <i>T. suaveolens</i>. 5. <i>T. acynus</i>.</p> <p>alpinus Purple . . . 8, G. B. Austria . . . 1721 arandiflorus, 1 Purple . . . 7, H. Tr. B. . . 1810 graevelinus Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Crimea . . . 1820 herba-baroni, 2 Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Corsica . . . 1820 heterophyllum, 3 Purple . . . 6, H. A. Italy . . . 1822 patavina Flesh . . . 7, H. B. S. Ear. . . 1775 purpurascens Purple . . . 6, H. B. Spain . . . 1820 rotundifolius Purple . . . 6, H. Er. S. Spain . . . 1820 suaveolens, 4 Red . . . 7, H. A. Greece . . . 1817 villosa, 5 Violet . . . 7, H. A. Britain . . . villosa Red . . . 7, H. A. Germany . . . 1817</p> <p>ADAMIA, <i>Wallich</i>. Named in honour of John Adam, M.D., of Calcutta. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Sarizaceae</i>. An ornamental species cultivated in peat and loam, and propagated from cuttings in sand, under a glass.</p> <p>cyanea S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1829</p> <p>ADAM'S NEEDLE. See <i>Yucca</i>.</p> <p>ADANSONIA, <i>Linn.</i> Dedicated to Michael Adanson, a celebrated French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</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 Lado, 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>ADELIA, <i>Lina</i>. The common generic name is taken from the minute parts of fructification, and is derived from a privative, and <i>delos</i>, visible. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 13, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i>. Ornamental shrubs, cultivated in peat and loam, and increased from cuttings.</p> <p>Aclitona Gru. wht. . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1768 Bernardina Green . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1768 Riencilla Gru. wht. . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1768</p> <p>ADENANDEA, <i>Willd.</i> 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>Rutaceae</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 grafted.</p> <p><i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Diosma linearis</i>. 2. <i>D. marginata</i>. 3. <i>D. villosa</i>.</p>		

ADE		ADE		ADG		ADO	
acuminatā . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812	<i>Iouacæ</i> .	Interesting trailing plants. The annual species, sown in pots on a hotbed in spring, and hardened by degrees, will succeed well. The perennial species grow in loam and sandy peat; and cuttings strike in sand under a glass: the stovo species increase best from seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hedysarum muricatum</i> . 2. <i>Æschynomene papposa</i> .		
amandā . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1794	glutinosa . . .	Yellow . . .	G. Ev. S. Chile . . .	1831
coricatā . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1729	Louisiada . . .	Yellow . . .	5, G. Ev. S. Valparaiso	1832
fragrans . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812	microphylla . . .	Yellow . . .	F. Ev. S. Valparaiso	1830
linearis, 1 . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820	miricetā, 1 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. De. Tr. Patagonia	1793
marginatā, 2 . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1806	papposā, 2 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. De. Tr. Chile . . .	1825
speciosa . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1739	pauciflora . . .	Yellow . . .	6, F. De. Tr. B. Ayres . . .	1825
multiflora . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790	spallatanis . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. Chile . . .	1832
pauciflora . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790	viscosa . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. S. Chile . . .	1831
umbellata . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1791				
uniiflora . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1775				
villosa, 3 . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1786				
ADENANTHŪS, Linn. The name is derived from <i>aden</i> , a gland, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther, in allusion to a gland on each anther. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> , <i>Mimosæ</i> . Handsome trees, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings, with the leaves not shortened, root readily in a pot of sand, plunged in heat under a glass. <i>A. Pavonia</i> is one of the largest trees in the E. Indies, and its timber is esteemed on account of its solidity; by the natives the leaves are powdered and used in their ceremonies, and the common people eat the seeds.							
falcata . . .	Yellow . . .	S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1812	ADGLUTINATED , glued to any thing; generally applied to filaments and anthers.			
Pavonina . . .	Yel. wht. . .	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1759	ADJANTĒM, Linn. Derived from <i>adiantum</i> , dry. Pliny says, it is in vain to plunge the <i>adiantum</i> in water, for it always remains dry. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceæ</i> . Elegant species of ferns with beautiful leaves. They succeed well in a mixture of loam and peat, but they appear to thrive best if planted in loose rock-work where there is a good drainage; and may be increased by divisions or by seeds. <i>A. pedatum</i> , and <i>Capillus-Veneris</i> , are pectoral and lenitive. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. trigonum</i> .			
ADENANTHŪS, Labilla. The name is from <i>aden</i> , a gland, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in reference to the gland on the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceæ</i> . Handsome species, requiring, like all <i>Proteaceæ</i> , great attention in cultivation. They grow in sandy peat, and increase from cuttings in sand under a glass.							
cuneatā . . .	Red . . .	G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .	1824	assimilē, 1 . . .	Brown . . .	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . .	1823
obovata . . .	Red . . .	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .	1826	Capillus Veneris . . .	Brown . . .	7, G. Her. P. Brazil . . .	1820
verticā . . .	Red . . .	G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .	1824	deltoidēm . . .	Brown . . .	8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . .	1820
ÆONOCARPUS, Decandolle. From <i>aden</i> , a gland, and <i>karpos</i> , fruit; in allusion to the fruit being beset with glands. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . When in flower these are splendid plants, and may be managed like the hardy species of <i>Cytisus</i> . <i>A. foliolosus</i> and <i>frankenoides</i> must be sheltered in frosty weather. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cytisus foliolosus</i> . 2. <i>Genista viscosa</i> . 3. <i>Cytisus hispanicus</i> . 4. <i>C. complicatus</i> . 5. <i>Spartium complicatum</i> , <i>C. complicatus</i> . 6. <i>S. complicatum</i> , <i>C. telonensis</i> .							
foliolosus, 1 . . .	Yellow . . .	5, G. Ev. S. Canaries . .	1629	formosām . . .	Brown . . .	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . .	1820
frankenoides, 2 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . .	1815	hispidūm . . .	Brown . . .	8, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . .	1822
hispanicus, 3 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. Dr. S. Spain . . .	1816	lanatūm . . .	Brown . . .	7, S. Her. P. Mexico . . .	1823
intermedia, 4 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. Dr. S. Sicily . . .	1800	macrophyllum . . .	Brown . . .	7, S. Her. P. Jamaica . .	1793
parviflorus, 5 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. Dr. S. France . . .	1800	pātens . . .	Brown . . .	7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .	1824
telonensis, 6 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. Dr. S. S. France . .	1800	pedatūm . . .	Brown . . .	8, S. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1640
ADENOPHORĀ, Fischer. The derivation is from <i>aden</i> , a gland, and <i>phoros</i> , to bear. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campanulaceæ</i> . These are pretty border flowers, will grow in common soil, and increase from seeds, but will not allow of being divided at the roots. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Campanula communis</i> . 2. <i>C. coronifolia</i> . 3. <i>C. tricuspidata</i> . 4. <i>C. Fischeri</i> . 5. <i>C. intermedia</i> . 6. <i>C. Luvarkiana</i> . 7. <i>C. coronata</i> . 8. <i>C. persicifolia</i> . 9. <i>C. periplocifolia</i> . 10. <i>C. Rabelaisiana</i> . 11. <i>C. stylosa</i> . 12. <i>C. verticillata</i> .							
communis, 1 . . .	Pa. blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1810	pubescens . . .	Brown . . .	4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1778
hybrida . . .	Pa. blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1816	radiatūm . . .	Brown . . .	7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .	1793
auveolens . . .	Pa. blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1816	radiatūm . . .	Brown . . .	7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .	1776
coronifolia, 2 . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. Daluina . . .	1822	reniforme . . .	Brown . . .	7, G. Her. P. Madeira . .	1819
denticulatā, 3 . . .	Pa. blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1817	rhubarbifolium . . .	Brown . . .	7, G. Her. P. S. Amer. . .	1820
Fischeri, 4 . . .	Pa. blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1819	serulatum . . .	Brown . . .	8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . .	1822
Gmelini . . .	Pa. blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1820	tenacūm . . .	Brown . . .	8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . .	1793
intermedia, 5 . . .	Pa. blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1819	ternatūm . . .	Brown . . .	7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . .	1819
Lamarckiana, 6 . . .	Pa. blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1824	trispiciforme . . .	Brown . . .	6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .	1793
marginiflora, 7 . . .	Pa. blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1818	varium . . .	Brown . . .	7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . .	1820
persicifolia, 8 . . .	Pa. blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1821	villosūm . . .	Brown . . .	7, S. Her. P. Jamaica . .	1775
periplocifolia, 9 . . .	Pa. blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1824				
Rabelaisiana, 10 . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1823	ADINĀ, Salisbury. The name is taken from <i>adinos</i> , clustered; or account of the flowers being in heads. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ</i> . The species is a pretty little plant; for culture &c., see <i>Nautica</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Nautica Adina</i> .			
reticulata . . .	Pa. blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1820	globiflora . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. China . . .	1804
stylosa, 11 . . .	Pa. blue . . .	5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1820	ADLĒNĀ, Rafin. Given in reference to the purplish fringed character of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Fumariaceæ</i> . This interesting climbing species requires to be supported by stakes; it succeeds well in common soil, and increases readily from seeds sown in a damp situation. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Corydalis fangosa</i> .			
verticillata, 12 . . .	Let. blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1793	cirrhosa, 1 . . .	White . . .	8, H. cl. B. N. Amer. . .	1778
ADENOTRICHĀ, Lindley. Taken from <i>aden</i> , a gland, and <i>trichis</i> , hair; the plant being remarkable for an intermixture of hairs and glands. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A species of little beauty and of easy cultivation.							
amplexicaulis . . .	Yellow . . .	5, G. Her. P. Chile . . .	1826	ADONIS, Linn. It is said that this plant sprung from the blood of Adonis when wounded by a boar, alluding to the blood-red colour of the flowers of many of the species. Adonis is stated to have been a great favourite with Venus. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceæ</i> . Pretty free flowering species; especially <i>A. vernalis</i> and <i>A. autumnalis</i> , both of which are favourites in the flower garden. They all succeed well in any common soil; the annual species are easily increased from seeds, and the perennial either from seed or by dividing the root. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. miniata</i> . 2. <i>A. vernalis</i> , <i>Menzelii</i> .			
ADONIS, Decandolle. Derived from <i>a</i> , without, and <i>deinos</i> , a bond; in reference to the stems being free. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ pappi-</i>							
				æstivā, 1 . . .	Scarlet . . .	6, H. A. S. Eur. . .	1620
				æstivā, 2 . . .	Yellow . . .	4, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. . .	
				autumnalis . . .	Greenish . . .	7, H. A. Britan. . .	
				citrina . . .	Orange . . .	6, H. A. S. Eur. . .	1819
				davurica . . .	Yellow . . .	4, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1827
				distorta . . .	Yellow . . .	4, H. Her. P. Austria . . .	1827
				flammeā . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. A. Naples . . .	1800
				flava . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. A. S. Eur. . .	1800
				microcarpa . . .	Fleish . . .	6, H. A. Spain . . .	1824

laciniis, peronatis, personatis, petaloides, peucedoides, phlebotorus 17, pholidus, pilipes, pipervatus, platillaris, phlyphyllus, pitumbes, plumosus, pluteus, pollus, polygrammus, polius, porphyreus, porrigens, praeo appendiculatus. p. delicatus, praestans, pratensis 18, p. claviformis, p. cricatus, procerus, pruinatus, psittaculus, pterigenus 19, paucicatus, pirus, pyrogatus, pyxidatus, quilius 20, racemosus, radicans, ramealis, rhodophyllus, rufosus, rosatus, rotundus, ruber, rubescens, rufus 21, Rhodula, rotundus, sanguineus, scaber, scabratus, scorodonius, scrobiculatus, scrobiculatus, semiglobatus, semicatus 22, septicus, serotinus, sinuatus, spilomeus, spulipes, splendens, spurcatus, squamosus, squarrosus, stellatus, stercorarius 23, stipitatus, stipiticus 24, strobilatus, stylolatus, subdatus, subulatus, sulphureus, tannucellus, tenuis, tentaculatus, testatus, thymifolius, tigrinus, Thyrsalatus, tibialis, tomentosus, totulus, turbosus, torvus, tremulus, tuberosus 25, turbinatus, turfosus, turgidus, umbratus, ustalis, undulus, vacuatus, vaginatus, vatus, v. hybridus, v. plumbeus, v. vulpinatus, Vallantii 26, variabilis, velatus, velutipes, verus, versicolor, vicius, violaceus, virgatus, virginicus, viridis, vulgaris, vulpinus.

Αοστήαχος, R. Brown. So named in reference to its fine flowers. From *agatos*, admirable, and *stachys*, a spike. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*. A pretty species, for culture, &c. see *Persoonia*.

αοστήα . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . . 1826

Αοσπλίς, Sprengel. The Greek name for the Ammoniac plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. An uninteresting species of easy culture. *Synonymus*: 1. *Cachrys lufifolia, Siler caucasicum. —Caucasica 1.*

Αγαπιέα, H. Cassini. Named from *agalhos*, excellent, on account of its beautiful flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. For culture, &c. see *Cineraria*. *Synonymus*: 1. *Cineraria amelloides. —C. tinifolia.*

αγαπία 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1759
linifolia 2 . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800

Αοτήριον, Jusseu. The name refers to the pleasant clove-like smell of the leaf, and is derived from *agalhos*, good, and *phyllon*, a leaf. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lauraceae*. 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.

αρομάτιον . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Masag. . . 1823

Αοτήριον, Willden. Derived from *agalhos*, good, and *osmā*, smell. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ruticeae*. The plants are ornamental, and small like *Diosma*. For culture, &c. see that genus. The Hottentots use the dried and powdered leaves of *A. pulchella*, with the grease of which they anoint their bodies; this according to Thunberg, gives them almost an unbearable smell. *Synonymus*: 1. *Diosma ambigua. 2. D. orbicularis. 3. Bacco profifera.*

acuminata . . . Violet . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812
anuligata 1 . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810
brevisfolia . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
Bracteata . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
cretetolia . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
ciliata . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
erecta . . . Blue wht. . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
hirta . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794
excisatā . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794
purpurea . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794
Ventianellana . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791
hispida . . . Violet . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1786
imbricata . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1773
linifolia . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823
orchidifolia, 3 . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800
profifera, 2 . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790
pubescens . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1798
reflexa . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
rugosa . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790
vestita . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824
villosa . . . Violet . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1786

Αοτηριος, D. Don. The flowers are very pretty, hence the name is derived from *agalhos*, pretty, and *thysus*, a thyrse. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. For culture, &c., see *Sonchus*. *Synonymus*: 1. *Sonchus agrestis. 2. S. albus. 3. S.*

cauliflora. 4. S. cyanus. 5. S. floridulus. 6. S. luppinicus. 7. S. Plumieri. 8. S. sibiricus. 9. S. tataricus.

alpinus, 2 . . . Blue . . . 7 H. . . A. Scotland . . . 1820
cyaneus, 4 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1820
Boridulus, 5 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. . . B. Iberu . . . 1820
lypoides, 6 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. . . B. Amer. . . 1713
Plumieri, 7 . . . H. us . . . B. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1804
sibiricus, 8 . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Prussia . . . 1794
tataricus, 9 . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1784

Άοτήρ, Rheede. Agati is its name in the Sanscrit language. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Tall ornamental species. For culture, &c., see *Sesbania*. *Synonymus*: 1. *Sesbania coccinea. 2. S. grandiflora.*

coccinea 1 . . . Red . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1768
grandiflora, 2 . . . Red . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820

Άοτήρ, Linn. The name has been altered from *aguas*, admirable. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. To this highly interesting genus belongs the *A. Americana*, or American aloe. 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. *Synonymus*: 1. *A. spicata.*

americana . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1640
variegata . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1640
angustifolia . . . Green . . . 8, S. Ev. S. . . 1790
brachystachya, 1 Green . . . 8, S. Ev. S. . . 1826
flaccida . . . Green . . . 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1790
Korättö . . . Green . . . 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1768
lirida . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Vera Cruz . . . 1731
mexicana . . . Green . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1817
Milleri . . . Green . . . 8, S. Ev. S. . . 1768
polyacantha . . . Green . . . 8, S. Ev. S. . . 1800
aponaria . . . Brown . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1833
virginica . . . Purple . . . P. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1765
vivipara . . . Green . . . 9, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1731
univittata . . . Green . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1830
yuccifolia . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. . . 1819

Αοτήριον, Linn. The colours are constant, or as might be rendered, always clear; hence the name is compounded of a privative, and *ceras*, old. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. The species are ornamental, and grow freely in light rich soil; cuttings root freely in soil under a glass. *Synonymus*: 1. *A. obtusifolium.*

angustifolium . . . White . . . 7, G. . . A. M. Vides . . . 1827
ceruleum, 1 . . . Blue . . . 7, G. . . A. W. Ind. . . 1800
conyzoides . . . Lt. blue . . . 7, H. . . A. America . . . 1714
littifolium . . . White . . . 7, H. . . A. Peru . . . 1800
mexicanum . . . Blue . . . 6, H. . . A. Mexico . . . 1822
strictum . . . White . . . 6, H. . . A. Nepal . . . 1821

ΑΟΓΛΟΜΕΡΑΤΕ, } collected into a heap or head.
ΑΟΓΛΟΜΕΡΑΤΕ, }
ΑΟΓΓΕΑΤΕ, } gathered together, applied to the in-
ΑΟΓΓΕΑΤΕ, } florescence.

Αοστήριος, A. Cunn. *Agnostus*, unknown. *Linn.* 4, Or. not known, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*. 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.

sinuata G. Ev. T. Moren. Hay 1850

ΑΓΡΙΜΟΝΙΑ, Tournefort. Given by the Greeks to a plant supposed useful in the cataract of the eye; from *argos*, white. *Linn.* 11, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. Ornamental species of easy culture. A decoction of *A. Eupatoria* makes a wholesome gargle.

dahurica . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Dalmatia . . . 1811
Eupatoria . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Batsia . . . 1811
nepalensis . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1820
odorata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1640
parviflora . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1766
plena . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1819
repens . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1737
striata . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812
suaveolens . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Virginia . . . 1810

ΑΓΡΙΜΟΝΥ, see Agriumonia.
ΑΓΡΟΠΥΡΙΝ, Palissot de Beauvois. Derived from *agrus*, a field, and *pyrus*, wheat. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or

Gramineæ. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes:* 1. *Triticum giganteum*, *T. elongatum*. 2. *T. panicum*. 3. *T. pectinatum*. 4. *T. repens*.—*Acanthum, angustifolium, caninum, cristatum, dasyanthum, densiflorum, desertorum, distichum, elongatum, 1, glaucum, imbricatum, intermedium, junceum, 2, littorale, muricatum, obtusiflorum, pectinatum, 3, pectiniforme, prostratum, pungens, repens, 4, arvense, capillare, dumetorum, Leersianum, subulatum, Vallantianum, rigidum, rospetre, 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. pcrenans*. 2. *Lychnis pyrenaica.*

Rubra Scarlet . . . 7. H. Her. P. Bussia . . . 1824
decumbens, 1 Crimson . . . 7. H. Her. P.
pyrenæica, 2 Pa. rose . . . 6. H. Her. P. Pyrenes . . . 1810
suecica Pink 8. H. Her. P. Sw den . . . 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.

alba Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Britain . . .
purpurascens Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Britain . . .
viridula Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Britain . . .
paniculata Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Switzerland . . . 1824
spica-vasta Apetal . . . 7. Grass. England . . .
stolonifera Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Britain . . .
angustifolia Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Britain . . .
aristata Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Britain . . .
latifolia Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Britain . . .
memoralis Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Britain . . .
palustris Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Britain . . .

ÆNIDIA, ænidiæ, Ænida, Billardieri, capneta, capillaris, debilis, decumbens, diffusæ, dubia, dulcis, Forstæri, frondosa, giganteæ, hispida, interrupta, Jussæi, laciniata, maritima, neglecta, pallida, patula, plebeia, purpurea, retrofracta, spiræa, sylvatica, tenella, Tenorii, tenuifolia, valescens, virida, verticillata, verticillata, virginica, vulgaris, variegata.

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

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

AGRIUM, Fries. Derived from *agryra*, 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—*cæstum, 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."—*London's Ency. of Plants.*

exclata Green H. De. T. E. Ind. . . . 1800
glandulosa Green H. De. T. China 1751

AILA, Willdenow. Applied by the Greeks to *Lolium temulentum*, in reference to the deleterious qualities of that plant. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ* Grasses of the simplest culture. *Synonyme:* 1. *Phularia acminteua*

arundinacea Apetal . . . 6. Grass. Cumana . . . 1817
acminteua, 1 Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Hungary . . . 1812

Atropurpurea, caryophyllæa, flexuosa, glabrata, homilis, leudgeræ, pallens, pulchella, refracta, versicolor.
 [11]

AIRTRIS, 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 agrostidea, Aira agrostoides.*

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

Globosa, obtusata.

AIR-PLANT, see Aerides.
AIRONTA, 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

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

cannariens Yellow . . . 8. G. A. Canaries . . . 1731
glandosa 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

AIZON, Linn. The derivation of the name is from *a*, privative, and *zgon*, 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
Chamaepitys Yellow . . . 7. H. A. England . . .
foliosa Blue . . . 8. H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1826
genevensis Flesh . . . 7. H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1656
integrifolia Blue . . . 6. H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1821
lva 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 . . .
rubra Red . . . 5. H. Her. P. Britain . . .
rupestris Blue . . . 5. H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1826

AKER-TREE, see Blighia sapida.

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

AIANOLUM, Jussein. 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. . . . 1828

ALBUCA, 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 . . . 9. G. B. Abyssinica . . . 1818
aldanina White . . . 5. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1789
adrea Grn. yel. . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1818
caudata Yellow . . . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1791
convivata White . . . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1774
exuviatæ, 1 White . . . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1795
fastigiata White . . . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1774
filifolia Yellow . . . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1820
flaccida Yel. grn. . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1791
fragrans Yel. grn. . 7. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1791
fopæa, 2 Grn. yel. . 7. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1791
major Grn. yel. . 5. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1759
minor Yellow . . . 5. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1768
phyodes White . . . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1804
setosa Green . . . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1795
sperulata White . . . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1795
viridiflora Green . . . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1794
viscosa Whit. grn. . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1779
vittata Yel. grn. . 6. G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1802

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

ALABURNUM, the young wood before it comes to a proper consistence.

ALCHEMILLA, *Linn.* The word is from *Alkemylech*, its Arabic name. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. 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. arvenstris*, *Aphaeus arvensis*. 2. *Alchemilla montana*.

alpina	Green	6, H. Her. P. Britain
capensis	Green	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. 1818
flava	Green	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1826
hybrida, 2	Green	7, H. Her. P. Britain
pentaphylla	White	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1784
pubescens	Green	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1813
sericea	Green	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1813
Sibbaldifolia	White	6, G. Her. P. Mexico 1823
vulgaris	Green	7, H. Her. P. Britain
glabra	Green	7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees 1817
variata	Green	7, H. Her. P. Britain

Aphanes 1, *cornucopioides*.

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

ALCOVONIUM, *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 Zoophytes; 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*.

ALDEK, see *Alnus*.

ALDROVANDIA, *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
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ALLECTONIA, *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, chalybiiformis, sarmentosa*.

ALLEMIC, 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. farinosa* 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. alba*.

adrea	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1811
farinosa, 1	White	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1763

ALBURITIS, *Forster*. Derived from *aleurites*, 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 pot of sand, in heat, under a glass.

triloba	Apetal	S. Ev. T. Society Is. 1793
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ALEXANDRIAN LAURREL, see *Ruscus racemosus*.

ALGHOI, *Tournefort*. The Arabic name of the plant. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. *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 hothed, make the best plants. *Manna* is a natural exudation from the leaves and branches of *A. unguiculata*, and is yielded only in hot weather. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hedysarum Psenko-Alhagi*. *Manna caspica*. 2. *H. alhagi Manna hebraica*.

caucasicum	Red	7, F. Her. P. Siberia 1816
maritimum	Red	7, G. Ev. S. Egypt 1714

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

edulis	Cream-cld.	S. Ev. T. Guiana 1823
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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
nâtans	White	7, H. Aq. P. Wales
perussiaefolia	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	Wh. 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.

cathartica	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Guiana 1786
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ALLANTOIDIA, *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 arillare*. 2. *P. umbrosum*.

australis	Brown	7, G. Her. P. V. Die. L. 1820
avillaris, 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. *Cruciferae*. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Erysimum alliaria*—*brachycarpa, officinalis, l.*

ALLIOLA, *Linn.* In memory of Charles Allion, 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. Cuzmana 1820
ovata	Purple	7, H. A. N. Amer. 1827
violacea	Violet	7, H. A. Cuzmana 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 cuspid.* 3. *Allium campestre*. 4. *A. flavescens*. 5. *A. fistulosum*. 6. *A. bitalcense, spirale, senescens*. 7. *A. roseum, ambiguum*. 8. *A. paniculatum*. 9. *A. monspeliense*. 10. *A. tataricum*. 11. *A. virescens*. 12. *A. scorodraprasum*. 13. *Scilla paradoxa*. 14. *A. paniculatum*. 15. *A. vineale*. 16. *A. stellatum albam, angulosum*. 17. *A. bisulcum*. 18. *A. tenuifolium*. 19. *A. glaucum, palustre*. 20. *Orithogalum graminicum*. 21. *A. desferum*. 22. *A. ambiguum, granivifolium, ericetorum*. 23. *A. ciliatum*. 24. *A. Ampeloprasum*.

acutangulum	Red	6, H. Bl. P. 1816
nest borica	Red	6, H. Bl. P. France 1819
nebulosum	Red	7, H. Bl. P. 1819
albatum	White	6, H. Bl. P. Crimea 1820
ambiguum 1	Red	5, H. Bl. P. France 1821
ampeloprasum	Purple	7, H. Bl. P. England 1818
Anderssonii	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. Siberia 1818
angulosum	Lut. pur.	6, H. Bl. P. Germany 1739
arenarium	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. Britain
nasalibetum	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. Palestine 1546
maljusa	Purple	7, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. 1800
asperum	Purple	8, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. 1800
neopulchellum	Drk. pur.	7, H. Bl. P. Hungary 1821
uretum	Blue	10, H. Bl. P. 1830
brachystemon	White	6, H. Bl. P. Europe 1819
canadense	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. N. Amer 1729
curianum	Grn. yel.	6, H. Bl. P. England

ALL		ALL		ALL		ALO	
alpinum	Pa. pur.	6. H. Bl. P.	1815	auriculatum, 22	White	6. H. Bl. P. Austria.	1801
arcolinatum	Red.	6. H. Bl. P. N. Amer.	1818	subulatum, 23	White	5. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1506
caespitum 2	White	4. H. Bl. P. Crimea.	1822	Synnotii	Pa. red.	7. H. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825
caucasicum	White	6. H. Bl. P. Caucasus.		tenuiflorum	Pink	7. H. Bl. P. Italy	1824
Cepta	White	6. H. Bl. P.		tricoeum	White	7. H. Bl. P. N. Amer.	1770
aggregatum	White	6. H. Bl. P.		triquetrum	White	5. H. Bl. P. Spain	1789
pauciflorum	White	6. H. Bl. P.		ursinum	White	4. H. Bl. P. Britain	
cepiforme	White	8. H. Bl. P. N. Amer.	1824	verrucosum	Pa. pur.	5. H. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825
cernuum	Red.	6. H. Bl. P. N. Amer.	1806	Victorialis	Grn. yel.	5. F. Bl. P. Austria	1739
Chamaemoly	White	1. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1774	angustifolium	Grn. yel.	4. H. Bl. P. Scotland	
cinerum	Straw	7. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1829	vinosa	Purple	6. H. Bl. P. Britain	
Clusianum	White	7. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1803	violaceum	Purple	6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1823
confertum 3	Purple	4. H. Bl. P. Europe		Walsteinii, 24	Purple	6. H. Bl. P. Hungary	1826
conostictum	Purple	5. H. Bl. P. S. Berna	1818				
controuersum	Purple	6. H. Bl. P.	1816				
Cowanii	White	6. H. Bl. P. Chile	1827				
danubiale	Red.	6. H. Bl. P. Germany	1818				
denudatum, 4	Wht. red	8. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1819				
descendens	Drk. pur.	7. H. Bl. P. Switzerl.	1796				
erectum	White	6. H. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1823				
euomom	White	6. H. Bl. P.	1829				
exsertum	White	7. H. Bl. P. Russia	1818				
Fischeri	Lilac	7. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1829				
fiatulosum	Grn. yel.	4. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1829				
flavum	Yellow	6. H. Bl. P. Austria	1759				
florum, 5	Drk. pur.	7. H. Bl. P.					
foliosum	Purple	7. H. Bl. P.	1817				
fragrans	White	9. H. Bl. P. W. Ind.	1822				
fucum	Brown	7. H. Bl. P. Hungary	1820				
glabulosum	White	6. H. Bl. P.	1829				
glaucom, 6	Pink	6. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1800				
globosum	Purple	8. H. Bl. P. Caucasus	1821				
guttatum	White	7. H. Bl. P. Odessa	1819				
Halleri	Pa. red	7. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1818				
iljricum	Purple	7. H. Bl. P. Austria	1820				
incarnatum, 7	Red.	5. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1813				
intermedium, 8	White	5. H. Bl. P. Chile	1826				
lanceolatum	White	5. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1817				
laxum	Red	6. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1817				
linearis	Wht. red	6. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1752				
liniflorum, 9	Purple	7. H. Bl. P. Italy	1818				
longifolium	Drk. pur.	7. H. Bl. P. Mexico	1825				
longispatum	Brown	7. H. Bl. P. France	1810				
magicum	Grn. wht.	6. H. Bl. P. Austria	1596				
mariale	White	6. H. Bl. P. Italy	1824				
medium	White	6. H. Bl. P. Hungary	1820				
Moly	Yellow	6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1604				
montanum	Red.	7. H. Bl. P. Greece	1816				
montanum	Wht. pur.	8. H. Bl. P. Greece	1823				
mutabile	Red.	5. H. Bl. P. N. Amer.	1824				
multiflorum	Red.	6. H. Bl. P. N. Africa	1800				
narcissiflorum	Purple	6. H. Bl. P. France					
neapolitanum	White	6. H. Bl. P. Naples	1823				
nigrum	White	7. H. Bl. P. Barbary	1820				
nicotianale		H. Bl. P.	1829				
nitidum	Red.	7. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1785				
obliquum	White	6. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1759				
ochroleucum	Crem.	7. H. Bl. P. Hungary	1816				
odoratum, 10	Wht.	6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1820				
oleaceum, 11	Pa. yel.	6. H. Bl. P. England					
ophtico-odoratum, 12	Pa. red	6. H. Bl. P. Greece					
oxyptelidum	White	8. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1818				
Pallasii	Red	6. H. Bl. P. Russia	1819				
pallens	Pale	6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1779				
paniculatum	Pale	6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1780				
paradoxum, 13	White	4. H. Bl. P. Caucasus	1823				
parviflorum	Purple	6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1781				
pedemontanum	Red.	7. H. Bl. P. Piedmont	1817				
pendulinum	White	4. H. Bl. P. Italy	1825				
Porrum	White	4. H. Bl. P. Switzerl.	1502				
proflerum	White	7. H. Bl. P.	1823				
prototatum	Red	7. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1823				
primitivum	Red	7. H. Bl. P. Spain	1819				
pulechillam, 14	Scarlet	7. H. Bl. P. Tauria	1810				
Purshii, 15	Pink	8. H. Bl. P. N. Amer.	1818				
pusillum	White	7. H. Bl. P. Italy	1826				
ramosum	Pa. yel.	6. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1819				
reticulatum, 16	White	6. H. Bl. P. N. Amer.	1800				
roseum	Pa. pur.	6. H. Bl. P. France	1752				
rotundum	Purple	7. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1820				
rubicellum	Red	7. H. Bl. P. Caucasus	1825				
rubicum, 17	Purple	6. H. Bl. P. Germany	1805				
rubicundum	Red	7. H. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1804				
rups-16	White	6. H. Bl. P. Crimea	1824				
saxifera	White	6. H. Bl. P. Sicily	1548				
saxifolia	White	7. H. Bl. P. Crimea	1823				
Schenckianum, 18	Flesh	5. H. Bl. P. Britain					
Scorodoprasum	l.t. pur.	7. H. Bl. P. Denmark	1596				
scorzonerifolium	Yellow	6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1820				
senescens	White	6. H. Bl. P. Germany	1566				
serotinum	Red	8. H. Bl. P. Switzerl.	1820				
sibiricum, 19	Pa. red	7. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1777				
stefidium	Grn. pur.	7. H. Bl. P. Sicily	1832				
sphaerocephalon	Red	6. H. Bl. P. Europe	1759				
sphorium	Purple	6. H. Bl. P. Siberia	1820				
stellatum	Lilac	6. H. Bl. P. N. Amer.	1811				
stratum	White	5. H. Bl. P. Carolina	1800				
stratifolium, 20	Wht. yel.	4. H. Bl. P. Chile	1823				
strictum, 21	Pink	7. H. Bl. P.	1821				
auriculatum, 22	White	6. H. Bl. P. Austria.	1801				
subulatum, 23	White	5. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1506				
Synnotii	Pa. red.	7. H. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825				
tenuiflorum	Pink	7. H. Bl. P. Italy	1824				
tricoeum	White	7. H. Bl. P. N. Amer.	1770				
triquetrum	White	5. H. Bl. P. Spain	1789				
ursinum	White	4. H. Bl. P. Britain					
verrucosum	Pa. pur.	5. H. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825				
Victorialis	Grn. yel.	5. F. Bl. P. Austria	1739				
angustifolium	Grn. yel.	4. H. Bl. P. Scotland					
vinosa	Purple	6. H. Bl. P. Britain					
violaceum	Purple	6. H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1823				
Walsteinii, 24	Purple	6. H. Bl. P. Hungary	1826				
ALLONIA, Bernharti.	Named from <i>allos</i> , various, and <i>soros</i> , heap; in allusion to the changing of the sori. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . An interesting native species of fern, of easy culture.						
Synonymes: 1. <i>Pteris crispata</i> , <i>Osmunda crispata</i> .							
crispus, 1	Brown	7. H. Her. P. Britain					
ALFEEDE, see <i>Polycarpon</i> .							
ALPESIC, see <i>Calycanthus</i> .							
ALPESIC-TREE, see <i>Pimenta</i> .							
ALMOND, see <i>Amygdalus</i> .							
ALNI, <i>Tourneforti</i> .	Compounded from <i>al</i> , near, and <i>lan</i> , the edge of a river; in allusion to the situation where the species grows. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Betulaceae</i> . 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	Aptal	6. H. De. T. Canada					
cearigua	Aptal	6. H. De. T. Naples	1818				
gautica	Aptal	6. H. De. T. N. Amer.	1820				
guianensis	Aptal	4. H. De. T. Britain					
emarginata	Aptal	4. H. De. T. Britain					
fo-lii-vaiegatis	Aptal	4. H. De. T. Britain					
incisa	Aptal	4. H. De. T. Britain					
laciniata	Aptal	4. H. De. T. Britain					
quercifolia	Aptal	4. H. De. T. Britain					
incana	Aptal	6. H. De. T. Europe	1780				
angulata	Aptal	6. H. De. T.					
pinatifida	Aptal	6. H. De. T. Europe					
macrocarpa	Aptal	6. H. De. T.					
macrophylla	Aptal	6. H. De. T. Naples					
oblongata	Aptal	6. H. De. T. S. Eur.	1730				
eliptica	Aptal	6. H. De. T.					
oxyanthifolia	Aptal	6. H. De. T.					
pinifida	Aptal	6. H. De. T.					
rubra	Aptal	6. H. De. T.					
serrulata	Aptal	6. H. De. T. N. Amer.	1769				
subundulata	Aptal	4. H. De. T.					
undulata	Aptal	6. H. De. T. N. Amer.	1782				
ALO, <i>Linn.</i>	Derived from <i>aloh</i> , the Arabic name for this genus. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . 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 <i>A. spicata</i> , and an inferior sort is attributable to <i>A. perfoliata</i> .						
Synonymes: 1. <i>A. humilis</i> . 2. <i>A. mitraformis</i> . 3. <i>humilis incurva</i> . 4. <i>A. picta</i> . 5. <i>A. striata</i> . 6. <i>A. barbadesis</i> .							
acuminata, 1	Orange	4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795				
albispina	Scarlet	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1786				
albobacata	Orange	6. G. Ev. S.	1812				
arborescens	Red	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731				
aristata	Orange	5. G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1801				
brevifolia	Orange	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810				
cusida	Orange	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818				
elatiior	Red	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821				
chamaensis	Yellow	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821				
chirata	Red	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821				
Commelini, 2	Orange	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810				
depressa	Orange	8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731				
diebotundum	Red	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1780				
distans	Red	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1782				
depressa	Red	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820				
reflexa	Red	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820				
echinata	Orange	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820				
flavispina	Red	8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1793				
frutescens	Red	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810				
glauca	Red	4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731				
hololeucifolia	Red	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731				
hirsuta	Orange	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822				
humilis	Orange	4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731				
incurva, 3	Orange	5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795				
latifolia	Scarlet	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795				

ALO		A.L.P		ALS		ALT	
linea A . . .	Scarlet	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1389	cérnúa . . .	Pink	4. S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1804
glaucescens . . .	Scarlet	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1786	comúa . . .	White	5. S. Her. P. Caracas	1752
micrantha . . .	Pink	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819	difflua . . .	Par. blu. yel.	4. S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1818
microformis . . .	Red	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1732	exalta . . .	Red yel.	8. Her. P. Surinam	1829
nobilis . . .	Blue	8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1809	Gaiána . . .	White yel.	10. S. Her. P. E. Ind.	
obscura A . . .	Red	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819	lingueformis . . .	Red	7. S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1820
glaufor . . .	Red	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819	moulicif . . .	Red	7. S. Her. P. Jamaica	1820
magnifica . . .	Red	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820	malacensis . . .	White	4. S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1799
pallescens . . .	Red	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820	media 1 . . .	Red	7. S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1815
pandurata, 5 . . .	Scarlet	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795	mutua . . .	White	5. S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1811
pendulans . . .	Red	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823	nutans . . .	Pink	5. S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1792
profusa . . .	Orange	4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819	occidentalis . . .	White	7. S. Her. P. Jamaica	1793
major . . .	Orange	4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819	p-nicellata . . .	Pink	5. G. Her. P. China	
purpureo-virescens . . .	Purple	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789	paniculata . . .	Scarlet	6. S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1820
sumatrana . . .	Red	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1727	rasemosa . . .	White	6. S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1752
integro-striata . . .	Red	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821	Rosendana, 2 . . .	Red	5. S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1823
serria . . .	Orange	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818	speciosa . . .		8. Her. P. Sumatra	1822
serotina . . .	Red	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789	striata . . .		S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1816
socotrina . . .	Red	3. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731	tubulata . . .	Red	7. S. Her. P. Demerara	1820
spicata . . .	Red	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795				
sponoform . . .	Red	4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820				
strigata . . .	Red	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821				
suberecta . . .	Scarlet	4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1739				
semiguttata . . .	Orange	5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819				
subtuberculata . . .	Orange	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820				
tenifolia . . .	Orange	6. G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1821				
tenella . . .	Yellow	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821				
tuberculata . . .	Orange	4. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796				
variegata . . .	Pink	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799				
virescens . . .	Yellow	8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790				
vulgaria, 6 . . .	Yellow	5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	156				
xanthocantha . . .	Orange	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1817				

ALOMIA, Kunth. The name is gathered from *a*, privative, and *loma*, a fringe. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An ornamental dwarf evergreen; grown in sandy loam, and increased from cuttings.

agerfoliata . . . White . . . 7. F. Ev. P. N. Spain . . . 1824

ALONSOA, Ruiz and Pavon. So named, after Zanoni Alonso, by the authors of the Flora Peruviana. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hemimeris urticifolia*, *Celsia urticifolia*, 2. *Celsia linearis*, *Hemimeris coccinea*.

acutifolia . . . Scarlet . . . 6. G. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1790
caulata . . . Scarlet . . . 6. F. Her. P. Chile . . . 1823
uncifolia, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 6. G. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1795
intermedia . . . Scarlet . . . 6. G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .
linearis, 2 . . . Scarlet . . . 6. G. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1790

ALOPECURUS, Willdenow. Called the fox-tail grass; hence the name from *alope*, a fox, and *oura*, a tail. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Useful species of grass. *A. pratensis* possesses the requisites of quantity, quality, and earliness, in a superior degree. Any garden soil, divisions, or seeds.

alpinus . . . Apetal . . . 6. Grass. Scotland . . .
anundinacea . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Europe . . . 1826
bra-sylvestris . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Siberia . . . 1820
colobachnoides . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Siberia . . . 1826
macrostachys . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Hungary . . . 1823
negridus . . . Apetal . . . 4. Grass. Europe . . . 1815
pratensis . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Britain . . .

Agrostis, bulbosa, echinata, filvula, geniculata, ramossus, utriculatus, ventricosus.

ALOSTEA, Ortega Named in compliment to Maria Louisa, Queen of Spain, by Don Antonio Palau, botanist at Madrid. *Linn.* 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. Justly esteemed for its citron-scented leaves, with which most people are acquainted. Rich mould suits it, and cuttings strike freely in sandy soil. *Synonymes*: 1. *Perbenia triphylla*.

citriodora . . . Pa. pur. . . 8. G. De. S. Chile . . . 1784

ALPISIA, Linn. In memory of Prosper Alpini, an Italian botanist. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberaceae*. These handsome species, to succeed well, require rich sandy soil, and to be grown in large in a hot humid atmosphere. They are increased by divisions at the roots. The root or rhizoma of *A. racemosa* and *Galanga*, are aromatic. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cardamomum medium*, 2. *A. bracteata*.

Alphias . . . Red . . . 2. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1766
antillarum . . . Flesh . . . 5. S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1828
arborescens . . . Red. yel. . . 8. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1814
bracteata . . . White . . . 5. S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1814
colorata . . . White . . . 4. S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1800
Cardamomum . . . White . . . 8. S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1815

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

Aechyrantha . . .	White	7, S. Her. P. B. Ayres	1732
caucasicus . . .	White	7, S. Her. P. Canana	1825
caracasana . . .	White	7, S. Her. P. Trinidad	1819
frutescens . . .	Green	7, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1821
trutescens . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. Pera	1820
polygones . . .	White	7, G. Ev. P. America	1731
procumbens . . .	White	7, S. Her. P. Brazil	1813
sericea . . .	White	7, S. Her. P. Quito	1820
sepioides . . .	Brown	8, S. B. E. Ind.	1773
spinosa, 1 . . .	Yellow	6, S. A.	1823

ALTERNATING, alternate with anything mentioned.

ALTHEA, Linn. Derived from *altho*, to cure; from the medicinal qualities of some of the species. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. 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.*

accolis . . .	Purple	7, H. A. Aleppo	1680
candelina . . .	Purple	7, H. Her. P. S. Rus.	1597
coriaria . . .	Pink	4, S. B. W. Ind.	1816
fiesta . . .	Orange	7, H. B. Levant	1597
flexosa . . .	Pink	7, H. Her. P. E. Ind.	1803
Florentina . . .		H. B. Siberia	1827
hirta . . .	White	7, H. A. Britain	1791
Lutwiga . . .	Pink	7, H. A. Sicily	1790
narbonensis . . .	Pink	8, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1790
nudiflora, 1 . . .	White	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1827
officinalis . . .	Flesh	7, H. Her. P. Britain	1827
pallda . . .	Pa. red.	7, H. B. Hungary	1805
rosa . . .	Red	8, H. B. China	1573
biloba, 2 . . .	Red	7, H. B. S. Eur.	1825
Sieberi . . .	Purple	7, H. B. Sicily	1829
sinensis . . .	Red	7, H. A. China	1818
stricata . . .	White	7, H. B. R.	1825
taurica . . .	Red	8, H. Her. P. Turin	1817

ALTINGIA, Noronha. Named in memory of Alting, a worthy German botanist. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Coufifera*. 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. *Synonymy: 1. Araucaria excelsa.*

Cunninghami . . .	Apetal	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1824
excelsa, 1 . . .	Apetal	G. Ev. T. Norfolk Is.	1796

ALTRISSIMA, tallest.

ALVEOLATE, having the appearance of honey.

ALVINE, belonging to the intestines.

ALYSIARBUS, Necker. Derived from *alysia*, a chain, and *karpus*, a fruit; in allusion to the chain-like appearance of the legume. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Plants of the simplest culture. *Synonymes: 1. Hedysarum huplevifolium, graminicium. 2. H. nummularifolium. 3. H. styracifolium. 4. H. vagiule.*

huplevifolia, 1 . . .	Purple	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1793
nummifer . . .	Purple	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1816

NUMMULARIFOLIUS 2. Styracifolius 3. vaginatus 4.

ALYSSUM, Linn. Derived from *aly*, privative, and *lyssa*, rage; from a nation among the ancients of the plant possessing the power of allaying anger. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cruififera*. 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. *Synonymy: 1. A. alpestris.*

alpestris . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1825
arenarium . . .	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. Switzel.	1817
atlanticum . . .	Yellow	4, H. Ev. S. Crete	1817
Berthoulli . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzel.	1823
cuneifolium . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Italy	1820
oblongum . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Italy	1820
gemmiferum . . .	Yellow	4, H. Ev. S. Europe	1817
horvathii . . .	Yellow	6, H. A. Thuria	1817
Murchisonianum . . .	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1829
montanum . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Germany	1713

murale . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1821
obtusifolium . . .	Yellow	4, H. Ev. S. Thuria	1828
oligospermum . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	1790
orientale . . .	Yellow	4, H. Ev. S. Crete	1710
saxatile . . .	Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Candia	1822
serpyllifolium . . .	Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Eur.	1822
spatiatum . . .	Yellow	4, H. Ev. S. Siberia	1813
tortuosum . . .	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. Hungary	1804
umbellatum . . .	Yellow	7, H. A. Thuria	1821
versatile . . .	Yellow	6, H. Ev. S.	1819
Wolfenbutium . . .	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. Carinthia	1810

Calycetum, campestris, micropetalum, minimum, rotstratum.

ALYXIA, R. Brown. Taken from *alysia*, anxiety; in allusion to the heavy aspect of the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. 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	6, G. Ev. S. Norfolk Is.	1831
Gynopogon, 1 . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. Norfolk Is.	1831
pugoniformis . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. Moreton B.	1820
rufifolia, 2 . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1820

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

verticillata . . .		G. Ev. T. Penn	1824
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AMABILE, 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. *Amaranthaceae*. 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 gm.	8, H. A. E. Ind.	1812
caucasicus . . .	Red	7, H. A. Caucasus	1818
caudatus . . .	Red	8, H. A. E. Ind.	1596
maximus . . .	Red	8, H. A.	1820
celosoides . . .	Red	7, H. A. S. Amer.	1818
cruentus . . .	Dk. red.	7, H. A. China	1728
foetidus . . .		7, H. A. E. Ind.	1816
flavus . . .	Lgt. yel.	8, H. A. India	1759
frumentaceus . . .	Red	9, H. A. E. Ind.	1823
hirtus . . .	Pink	8, H. A.	1790
hypochaeritaceus . . .	Dark red	7, H. A. Virginia	1684
incaefolius . . .	Red	7, H. A. E. Ind.	1816
melanocephalus . . .	Purple	7, H. A. E. Ind.	1731
oleraceus . . .	Pa. red	7, H. A. E. Ind.	1784
paniculatus . . .	Green	8, H. A. N. Amer.	1768
sanguineus . . .	Red	8, H. A. Bahama	1775
speciosus . . .	Red	7, H. A. Nepal	1819
tricolor . . .	Red yel.	8, H. A. E. Ind.	1538

Alba, angustifolia, Bercholdtii, Platan, bullatus, campestris, caniflorus, chlorostachys, curvifolius, deflexus, gaugelicus, giganteus, gracilis, 1; gracilissimus, hybridus, imbricatus, incanatus, interchrysus, latus, lineatus, rotundus, mangustanus, pallidus, parvifolius, persicarioides, polygamus, polygones, polystachys, prostratus, pinnatus, reticulatus, rigidus, scaberrimus, speciosus, spinulosus, strictus, sylvestris, tenuifolius, tristis, viridis, zaucensis.

AMARYLLIS, Linn. The name of a nymph celebrated by the poet Virgil. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. 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 *strictifolia* 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

from the bulbs. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. spectabilis*. 2. *A. vittata*, *Harrisoni*. 3. *A. maranensis*.

anathills	Varieg.	6, G. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
anathis	Red	6, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
auroriflens	Dk. red	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
auriflora	Scarlet	12, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1823
austriflora	Grn. scar.	7, H. De. Bl.	Brazil	1810
platypetalis	Orange	8, S. De. Bl.	Brazil	1824
Belladonna	Red	7, H. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
pallida	Flesh	8, H. De. Bl.	W. Ind.	1712
campanulata	Por. scar.	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
canaliculata	Scarlet	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
coelestis	Scarlet	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
compacta	Red	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
consanguinea	Orange	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
costata	Striped	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
crispiflora	Scarlet	6, G. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
crocata	Vermil.	4, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1815
reticulata	Scarlet	5, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1810
delecta	Dark red	8, G. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
decora	Striped	7, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
discolor	Striped	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
equisetis	Scarlet	8, S. De. Bl.	W. Ind.	1710
majör	Scarlet	8, S. De. Bl.	W. Ind.	1710
plena	Scarlet	8, S. De. Bl.	W. Ind.	1809
expansa	Dk. red	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
Furbesii	Por. whit.	7, G. De. Bl.	C. G. H.	1823
purpurea	Purple	7, G. De. Bl.	C. G. H.	1823
fermosissima	Dark red	7, G. De. Bl.	N. Amer.	1658
fulgida	Vermil.	4, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1815
vittata	Violet	4, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1820
glaucescens	Red	7, G. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
grandiflora	Striped	5, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
Hoodii	Scarlet	8, G. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
ignescens	Flame	6, G. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
imperialis	Scarlet	8, G. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
intermedia	Striped	8, S. De. Bl.	Brazil	1821
Johnsoni	Striped	5, G. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1810
kermesina	Carmine	6, S. De. Bl.	Brazil	1823
macrantha	Red	8, G. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
microstachya	Striped	6, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
neveiflora	Por. wh.	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
pallidus	Por. red	7, S. De. Bl.	C. G. H.	1821
pentastachya	Crimson	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
patens	Purple	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
plumbea	Purple	6, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
princeps	Scarlet	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
principis	Scarlet	8, S. De. Bl.	Brazil	1820
reticulata	Grn. scar.	7, S. De. Bl.	Brazil	1816
pubes	Pink	6, G. De. Bl.	C. G. H.	1795
pubera	Por. whit.	6, G. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1823
pubiflora	Pa. red	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
purpurascens	Purple	6, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
quadricolor	Striped	6, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
recurvata	Striped	5, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
recurviflora	Red	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
regina	Scarlet	6, S. De. Bl.	America	1725
pulverulenta	Scarlet	5, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1820
vittata	Scarlet	5, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1820
reticulata	Scarlet	4, S. De. Bl.	Brazil	1777
retiflora	Scarlet	6, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
retinervis	Scarlet	5, S. De. Bl.	W. Ind.	1822
ringens	Red wh.	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
rosa alba	Red wh.	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
rubescens	Red	4, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
rubicandula	Red	6, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1823
rubro-creata	Red suff.	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
rupea	Striped	5, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
rotula	Scarlet	4, S. De. Bl.	Brazil	1815
saxemulata	Copper	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
sphaecea	Red	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
opulens	Scarlet	5, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1820
stansiflora	Red	4, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
stansiflora	Striped	7, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
stratiflora	Purple	8, S. De. Bl.	Brazil	1815
stylis	Red	4, S. De. Bl.	Maranhao	1821
subulata	Scarlet	6, S. De. Bl.	Brazil	1823
subulata	Striped	5, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
superba	Striped	5, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
tortuiflora	Scarlet	6, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
torosa	Grn. scar.	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1822
unduliflora	Por. wh.	8, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
variabilis	Red wh.	6, S. De. Bl.	C. G. H.	1821
variegata	Striped	6, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
versicolor	Varieg.	6, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1821
vittata	Striped	4, G. De. Bl.	C. G. H.	1793
majör	Striped	5, G. De. Bl.	C. G. H.	1774
vittata	Striped	4, S. De. Bl.	Hybrid	1824

Accedens, albiflora, A. certini, Anderssonii, Amneseynii, attenuata, blanda, bivarata, breviflora, brevifolia, calycetrata, caruleocens, Colvilli, canabrinia, caryota, diocata, flammula, foliosa, imbuta, lateralis, lineata 2, minialia, mutabilis, uerrosa, obscura, pallida, pulcherrima, pulverulenta, P. longipedunculata, pumila, subulata, S. purpurascens, S. rubro striata, tubiflora, tricolor, Wallich, venosa, Willdii.
AMASONIA, Linn. In memory of Thomas Amason,

an American traveller. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. These are interesting plants, and may be successfully grown in sandy loam, and increased from suckers. *Synonyme*: 1. *Tulygala campestris*.

erecta, 1	Yellow	9, S. Her. P. Marach.	1823
ponicea	Yellow	9, S. Her. P. Trinidad	1825

AMBIGUOUS, doubtful or uncertain.

AMBRÖSIA, *Linnaus*. A poetical name, expressive of the food of the heathen gods. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Uninteresting species, of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *A. ahaulifolia—artemisia-folia, cumacantha, elithra, heterophylla—integrifolia, maritima, paniculata, trifida*.

AMELANCHIER, *Meliana*. According to Clusius, this is the only Savoy name for the Medlar. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ponaceae*. These ornamental free-flowering bushes, make a gay display when standing in the distant part of pleasure-ground. For culture, &c., see *Coloneaster*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Mespilus canadensis, Pyrus sanguinea. 2. Mespilus Anelanchier*.

Batrachium	White	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1746
ovalis	White	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1800
sanguinea, 1	White	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1800
vulgaris, 2	White	5, H. De. S. N. Eur.	1596

AMELLER, *Willdenom*. Employed by Virgil, for a fine flower found on the banks of the river Mella. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Interesting species, succeeding well in a loamy soil, and cuttings planted under a glass root freely. *Synonymes*: 1. *Sideranthus spinulosus, 2. S. villosus*.

Lychinus	Violet	7, G. Ev. T. C. G. H.	1768
spinulosus, 1	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Missouri	1811
villosus, 2	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Missouri	1811

AMET, { A catkin, made of inflorescence; as the AMENIUM, } Hazel and Willow.

AMERICAN ALOE, see *Azore Americana*.

AMERICAN COWSLIP, see *Dolichocodon*.

AMERINUM, *Patrick Braun*. A Greek name for the house-leek; derived from a, privative, and *merinum*, care; in allusion to the little attention the plant requires. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Ornamental shrubs; for culture, &c., see *Pterocarpus*.

Bowenii	White	8, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1793
strigosum	White	8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1817

AMETHYSTEA, *Willdenom*. The name is given in allusion to the colour of the flowers, from *amethystos*, the amethyst. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. A pretty blue-flowered annual; it grows in peaty soil, and matures an abundance of seed.

cerulea	Bine	7, H. A. Siberia	1759
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AMETHYSTINUS, violet-coloured.

AMHERSTIA, *Wallich*. 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. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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 Marthan, 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 *Juncea Asoca* and *Mesna ferrea*;" 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. — *Wallich's Planche Asiaticae Buriores*. The ground, he states, was strewed even at a distance with its flowers, which are daily offered to the images in the adjoining ceeta. 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	Rich ver.	8, Ev. T. E. Ind.	1837
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AMICIA, *Humboldt and Bonpland*. In memory of J. B. Amici, a noted physician. *Linn.* 16, Or. 5, Nat.

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

zigomerts . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . 1826
AMIKOLÁ, Person. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceae*. An ornamental tree, thriving in peat and loam, and increased from cuttings in sand. *Synonyme*: 1. *Lagunea nitida*.

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

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

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

Ægyptiaca, auriculata, bacifera, cæspita, debilis, diffusâ, humilis, latifolia, multiflora, octandra, profunda, racemosa, ramisior, rotundifolia, rubra, sanguinolenta, stratis, Wormsköldti.

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

Acaule 1, anethifolium, Boeberi, dancifolium, ferulefolium, glaucifolium, majus, Visagii.

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

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

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

AMMYRINE, Pursh. Derived from *amos*, sand, and *myrine*, a myrtle. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eriacæe*. These interesting species should be grown in peat, and sheltered in winter in a frame or pit. They increase from layers. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ledum buxifolium, Leiophyllum thymifolium*.

buxifolia, 1 . . . White . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. 1736

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

AMOMUM, 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. *Scitamineae*. Ornamental stove-plants, requiring similar treatment to *Alpinia*. In Bengal, the fruit of *A. aromaticum* is used, and the greater sort of *Cardamom* is yielded by *A. Grana-Paradisi*.

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

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

aromaticum . . . Red . 6, S. Her. P. Madagas. . 1823

Cardamomum . . . Pa. lra. . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1820

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

Grana-Paradisi . . . Red . 3, S. Her. P. Madagas. . 1819

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. . .

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

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

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

AMORPHÆA, Linn. The name is derived from *a*, privative, and *morpha*, form; alluding to the deformity of the corolla. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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*.

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

cæcæ-lanata . . . Purple . 7, F. De. S. N. Amer. . 1820

fruticosa, 1 . . . Purple . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1860

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

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

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

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

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

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

mariphylla . . . Purple . 3, F. De. S. Missouri . 1811

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

AMPELOPSIS, Michx. These plants resemble the vine; hence the name from *ampelos*, a vine, and *opsis*, resemblance. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vitaceae*. 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*.

bipinnata . . . Pur. grn. . 9, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1700

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

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

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

AMPELGONUM, Lindley. The name is in allusion to the grape-like fruit. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygalaceae*. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

AMPHIMOUS, growing either in or out of the water.

AMPICARPA, Elliot. The name is derived from *amphi*, on both sides, and *carpa*, 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. *Leguminosae*. Ornamental deciduous twiners; for culture, &c., see *Clitoria*. *Synonymes*: 1. *G. comosa*. 2. *G. monica*. 3. *G. filosa, sarmenosa*.

monica, 2 . . . Apetal . 9, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . 1761

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

Comosa, 1

AMPHICORDÆA, 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—*farinacea*.

AMPHICOME, Royle. From *amphi*, around, and *come*, hair; in allusion to the structure of the seeds. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Eiguoniaceae*. Dr. Lindley describes this as a very elegant and rather slender 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 frosts. It thrives best in loamy soil mixed with a little sandy peat, and may be increased by seeds or cuttings of the young shoots.

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

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

paniculatum, 1 . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . 1738

AMPHICARPUS, round-fruited.

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

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

AMPHISPORIUM, 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—*versicolor*. **AMPLEXICAULIS, stem-clasping.**

AMSONIA, Walter. In memory of Charles Amson, a traveller in America. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. 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*.

angustifolia . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1773

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

salicifolia . . . Blue . 6, G. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812

AMYGDALUS, Linn. Derived from *amygdo*, to lacerate; in allusion to the fissured shell. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *Prunus sinensis*.

communis	Red	4. H. De. T. Barbary	1543
aurata	Red	4. H. De. T. Barbary	1543
fraxin	Red	4. H. De. T. Barbary	
macrocarpa	Red	4. H. De. T. Barbary	
persicoides	Red	4. H. De. T. Barbary	
incana	Red	4. H. De. S. Caucasus	
nana	Red	4. H. De. S. Russia	1633
compacta	Red	4. H. De. S. Podolia	1616
georgica	Red	4. H. De. S. Georgia	1618
orientalis	Red	4. H. De. S. Levant	1759
pinnata, 1	Red	4. H. De. S. China	1683
albica	Red	4. H. De. S. Siberia	1820

AMYLACEOUS, possessing the properties of starch. **AMYNS**, *Linn.* From *a*, intensive, and *myron*, balm, or *myrrh*, in allusion to the strong perfume of the species. *Linn.* 3, 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*.

acuminata	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1823
brasilicenis	White	3. S. Ev. T. Brazil	1823
heptaphylla	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1823
Lunani	White	7. S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1820
maritima	White	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1810
nuda	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1823
Ploemifera, 1	White	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1829
sylvatica	White	7. S. Ev. T. Caribbeas	1793
Tomica	White	S. Ev. T. Mexico	1827
tozifera, 2	White	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1818

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

aphylla, 1	Green	7. G. Ev. S. A. Minor	1817
fiortia	Green	7. H. A. Iberia	1817
uppositiflora	Grn. yel.	7. H. A. Rosada	1825
tamarisifolia	Green	7. G. Ev. S. Arabia	1752

ANACAMPSEORS, *Ehrhart*. Compounded from *anakkampo*, 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 annampersora*, *Rulingia Anacampersora*. 3. *R. varians*.

angustifolia	Pink	7. S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
arachnoidia	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.	1813
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

ANACAMPSEORS, *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. *Synonyme*: 1. *Orchis pyramidatis*.

pyramidalis	Red	7. H. Ter. Britain	
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ANACANTHUS, spineless. **ANACANTHUM**, *Horburgh*. 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 paniced corymbs of sweet smelling flowers, succeeded by an edible fruit of the pomee kind of a yellow or red colour. This fruit or apple has a sub-acid flavour, with some degree of astringency."

occidentale	Grn. red.	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1699
indianum	Grn. red.	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1699

ANACARDUS, *Linn.* Derived from *a*, privative, and *nuthus*, 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. *Sautolina anthemoides*. 2. *Anthemis valentina*.

acris	Yellow	B. H.	A. Lavant	1570
clavatus	White	B. H.	A. Barbary	1810
redifera, 2	Yellow	B. H.	A. S. Eur.	1596

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

ANABENIA, *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.

pulchella	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
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ANACALLIS, *Turnesfort*. The power of removing dependency is attributed to this genus, hence the name from *anagala*, to laugh. *Linn.* 3, 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. phznica*. 2. *A. collina*.

cernua	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
limfolia	Bue	8. G.	B. Portugal	1796
Marrattuta	Copper	7. F. Ev.	Tr. Hybrid	1828
Monelli	Blue	7. G. Her.	P. Italy	1641
lilacina	L. c.	5. G. Her.	P.	1836
W. Bmoredana	Pur. blue	9. G. Her.	P. Madeira	1834
tenell	Pink	7. H. De.	Cr. Britain	
Webbiana	Blue	7. F. Ev.	Tr. Portugal	1828
Wellsiana	Copper	8. F. Ev.	Tr. Eug. hyb.	1830

ANAGALIS, 1; *cerulea*. **ANAGALIS**, *Turnesfort*. 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. fatida*, if eaten in any quantity, produce headach.

fidia	Yellow	4. F. Ev. S. Spain	1570
glauca	Yellow	4. F. Ev. S. Eur.	1800
latifolia	Yellow	4. G. Ev. S. Tenerife	1815

ANANASSA, *Thunberg*. From *ananas*, the Gulana 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 sandy 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 plants 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
baetesta	Crimson . 4, S. Her. P. Brazil	1820	trees; for culture, &c., see <i>Geoffroya</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Geoffroya inermis</i> . 2. <i>G. racemosa</i> .
delidii	Crimson . 4, S. Her. P.		
incila, 1	Pink S. Her. P. S. Amer.		
sativa, 2	Purple S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1690	inermis, 1 Purple S. Ev. T. W. Ind 1773
ANANTHERIX, Nuttall. Derived from <i>a</i> , without, and <i>antherix</i> , an awn, the appendage being wanting. <i>Liun.</i> 9, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> . An interesting species; for culture, &c., see <i>Asclepias</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Asclepias viridis</i> .			
viridis, 1	Grn. yel. . 8 H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1812	racemosa, 2 Purple S. Ev. T. Trinidad 1818
ANARRINUM, Desfont. The name is gathered from <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>rhin</i> , nose; the plants being allied to <i>Antirrhinum</i> , but the flowers quite different. <i>Liun.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</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.	1825	
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>anastasi</i> , resurrection. <i>Liun.</i> 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Rose of Jericho. A curious dwarf species, of easy culture.			
hiocochintia	White 7, F. A. Levant	1597	
ANATHERUM, Palisot de Beauvois. Named in allusion to the awnless valves of the calyx, from <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>ather</i> , awn. <i>Liun.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Uninteresting species, of easy culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Andropogon muricatus</i> , <i>squarrosus</i> . 2. <i>A. muticus</i> — <i>Muricata</i> 1, <i>muticum</i> 2, <i>virginicum</i> .			
ANASOMOSING , uniting of vessels, veins, or nerves.			
ANATOMIUM , dissected, laciniated.			
ANCEPS , two-edged.			
ANCHETEA, Hill. In memory of P. Anchetea, a Brazilian writer on plants. <i>Liun.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceae</i> . An ornamental species; for culture, &c. see <i>Calyptriion</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Calyptriion pyrifolium</i> .			
pyrifolia, 1	White 7, S. Ev. C. Brazil	1822	
ANCHOVY-PEAR , see <i>Grias caniflora</i> .			
ANCHUSA, Linn. <i>A. tinctoria</i> was anciently used for staining the skin; hence the name, from <i>anchoresa</i> , paint for the skin. <i>Liun.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Boraginaceae</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> .			
Agardhii	Blue 8, H. Her. P. Siberia	1820	
amena	Blue 6, H. A. S. Eur.	1817	
angustifolia	Purple 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1649	
asperifolia	Blue 5, H. B. Egypt	1817	
Borellieri, 1	Blue 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1820	
capensis	Blue 6, G. B. C. G. H.	1809	
Gmelin	Blue 8, H. B. Podolia	1817	
hybrida	Blue 7, H. Her. P. Egypt	1817	
incarnata	Whit. blue . 7, H. A. Italy	1820	
incarnata	Flesh 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1816	
latifolia	Blue 5, H. B.	1825	
leptophylla, 2	Purple 8, H. Her. P. Europe	1649	
longifolia	Blue 7, H. Her. P. Italy	1819	
mesculata	Blue 5, H. Her. P. Russia	1824	
Millettii	Blue 5, H. A.	1824	
myosotidifolia, 3	Pink 8, H. Her. P. Levant	1713	
officinalis	Blue 8, H. Her. P. Tauria	1825	
ochroleuca	Purple 7, H. Her. P. Britain		
italica	Pa. yel. . 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1810	
paniculata	Red 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1597	
procera	Blue 5, H. Her. P. Madeira	1771	
rupifolia	Blue 7, H. Her. P. Galicia	1824	
sericea	Pur. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1802	
styla	Blue 5, H. A. Siberia	1802	
tenella, 4	Blue 5, H. A. Ceylon	1829	
tinctoria	White 8, H. Her. P. Montpel.	1596	
undulata	Purple 7, H. Her. P. Spain	1752	
virucosa	Blue 7, H. A. S. Eur.	1821	
Lycopsoldes.			
ANDERSONIA, R. Brown. In memory of Messrs. W. A. W. and G. Anderson, great promoters of Botany. <i>Liun.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</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.			
sprengeloides Pink 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl 1803			
ANDRAE, Lamarck. Its Brazilian name. <i>Liun.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Large ornamental			
[19]			
ANDROMACHIA, Kunth. Named after Andromachus a physician to Nero. <i>Liun.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . An uninteresting species of easy culture.— <i>Iguivrid</i> .			
ANDROMEDA, Linn. Named after the virgin Andromeda. <i>Liun.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</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</i> , <i>populifolia</i> , <i>reticulata</i> , <i>laurina</i> . 2. <i>A. Walteri</i> . 3. <i>A. spinulosa</i> . 4. <i>A. nitida</i> , <i>lucida</i> . 5. <i>A. pulchifolia</i> , <i>latifolia</i> . 6. <i>A. paniculata</i> . 7. <i>A. pubescens</i> .			
acuminata, 1	White 8, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1765	
angustifolia	White 8, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1748	
arborescens	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.		
basifolia	Pink 8, Ev. S. Mauritius	1822	
eduleculata	White 3, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1748	
latifolia	White 3, H. Ev. S. Newfoundland	1748	
agria	White 3, H. Ev. S.		
vestricosa	White 3, H. Ev. S. Russia	1748	
canadensis	White 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.		
Catesbaei, 3	White 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1793	
cornucopia, 4	Pink 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1765	
rubra	Red 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1765	
erispia	White 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1824	
dealbata	Pink 4, H. Ev. S.		
fasciculata	White 8, Ev. T. Jamaica	1824	
floribunda	White 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1812	
glaurophylla, 5	Pink 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.		
lypnoides	Whit. red . 6, F. De. Cr. Lapland	1798	
janalensis	White 8, Ev. S. Jamaica	1793	
lypnoides	White 6, Ev. T. Japan	1806	
maritima	White 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1793	
oblonga	White 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1793	
ovata	White 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1736	
ovalifolia	White 6, Ev. T. Nepai	1825	
pitillifolia	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		
nivalis	Pink 7, 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.	
stricta	White	7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	
rosarinifolia	Pink	7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	
ruginosa, 7	White	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1825
salicifolia	Pa. gn.	6, H. Ev. S. Maurit.	1825
sincusis	Black	6, H. 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.	
tetragona	White	4, F. Ev. S. Lapland	1810
ANEMONE, Willdenow. The little tufts of hairs on the flowers resemble a man's beard; hence the name from <i>aner</i> , a man, and <i>ponon</i> , a beard. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Uninteresting species of grass, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Andropogon lacus-angustifolius</i> , <i>annulatus</i> , <i>argenteus</i> , <i>comosus</i> , <i>fulvatus</i> , <i>hirtus</i> , <i>Ischamum</i> , <i>laevifolius</i> , <i>saccharoides</i> , <i>serotus</i> , 1.			
ANEMONE, Linn. Named in reference to the resemblance of the round hollow leaf to an ancient buckler; from <i>aner</i> , a man, and <i>sakos</i> , a buckler. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . Pretty species, succeeding well in small pots, in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, cautiously watered. They increase from seeds, or by divisions.			
aculis	White	7, H. B. Siberia	1825
anemoides	White	8, H. B. Siberia	1829
brevifolia	White	5, F. B. S. France	1825
carnea	Flesh	7, F. Her. P. Switzerl.	1768
coriata	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1826
Chamaejasme	Pink	7, F. Her. P. Austr.	1768
elongata	White	4, H. A. Austria	1776
filiformis	White	5, H. A. Siberia	1829
lactea	White	7, F. Her. P. Austr.	1752
lactiflora	White	5, H. B. Siberia	1825
linearis	White	4, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1806
macrocarpa	White	7, H. A. Siberia	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
ANEMONE, Allioni. The name is given in allusion to the colour of the juice; from <i>aner</i> , a man, and <i>haima</i> , blood. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Hypericaceae</i> , <i>Tutsan</i> . An interesting native species, simply cultivated. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Hypericum Androsarum</i> .			
officinalis, 1	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Britain	
ANEMONE, Linn. Not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . The species are rather pretty, and will grow well in common soil; they increase by seeds or divisions. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. lyrata</i> . 2. <i>Crepis incana</i> .			
argentea, 1	Yellow	8, H. B. Pyrenees	1817
cheiranthifolia	Yellow	7, G. Her. P. Madeira	1777
cranthifolia	Yellow	6, G. B. Madeira	1778
incana, 2	Yellow	6, H. B. Pyrenees	1818
integerrima	Yellow	8, H. B. S. Eur.	1711
maritima	Yellow	8, H. B. Harbors	1841
pinatifida	Yellow	7, G. B. Madeira	1778
ragusina	Yellow	7, G. Her. P. Archipel.	1753
runemata	Yellow	7, H. B. S. Eur.	1711
ANEMONE, R. Brown. The involucrem is wanting; hence the name from <i>a</i> , without, and <i>clena</i> , involucrem. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Commelinaceae</i> . Interesting species; for culture, &c. see <i>Commelina</i> .			
neumota	Blue	8, S. Ev. Cr. N. Holl.	1822
opuncoidalis	Blue	7, S. Ev. Tr. Guinea	1820
anida	Blue	8, G. Ev. Cr. N. Holl.	1820
ambigua	Blue	7, S. Her. P. S. Leone	1822
biloba	Blue	8, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl.	1820
longifolia	Blue	7, S. Her. P. Moramb.	1825
modicoidis	Blue	7, S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind.	1818
nudiflora	Blue	7, G. B. Tr. E. Ind.	1824
serotina	Blue	7, S. Ev. Tr. Trinidad	1824
stufa	Par. blue	5, G. Her. P. China	1820
spirata	Blue	7, G. Ev. Cr. E. Ind.	1783
ANEMONE, Smartz. Named in allusion to the naked inflorescence, from <i>anemo</i> , naked. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Omniflorae</i> . Ornamental species of ferns, succeeding well in open loamy soil, and increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Osmunda humilis</i> . 2. <i>O. Philitidis</i> .			
obtusifolia	Brown	8, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1793
cuneata	Brown	8, S. Her. P.	1830
collina	Brown	8, S. Her. P. Brazil	1829
flexuosa	Brown	8, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1821
fraxinifolia	Brown	6, S. Her. P. Braz.	1823
hirtata	Brown	8, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1784
humilis, 1	Brown	7, S. Her. P. N. Amer.	1823
laciniata	Brown	8, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1794
lanceolata	Brown	8, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1824
repens	Brown	8, S. Her. P. Brazil	1821
Phyllitidis, 2	Brown	6, S. Her. P. Trinidad	1830
ANEMONE, Linn. Many of the species inhabit elevated windy places; hence the name, from <i>anemos</i> , the wind. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. ochotensis</i> . 2. <i>A. fragifera</i> . 3. <i>Clematis caespitosa</i> . 4. <i>A. tenella</i> . 5. <i>A. stellata</i> , <i>versicolor</i> . 6. <i>A. alpina</i> . 7. <i>A. cuneifolia</i> . 8. <i>A. hortensis</i> , <i>pavonia</i> . 9. <i>A. epifolia</i> .			
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. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
acutepala	Blue	5, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
balduensis, 2	White	5, H. Tu. P. England	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
crinita	Red wht.	5, H. Her. P. Japan	1806
coriaria	Striped	6, H. Tu. P. Levant	1596
plena	Striped	4, H. Tu. P.	
dahurica	Flesh	5, H. Her. P. Dshuria	1819
deltoidea	White	5, H. Her. P. Columbia	1827
dichotoma	Red wht.	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1798
Fischeriana	White	4, H. Tu. P. Siberia	1827
Halleri	Purple	4, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1816
hortensis, 5	Striped	4, H. Tu. P. Italy	1597
Hudsoniana	White	4, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1827
lanceifolia	White	4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer.	1822
laciniata, 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	
more-plena	Wht. red	4, H. Tu. P. Britain	
Nottalliana	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1827
obsoleta	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Germany	
palmaria	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P. Portugal	1597
flor-avido	Whitish	5, H. Tu. P.	
flor-divo	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P. Portugal	1597
flor-plena	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	
parviflora, 7	White	5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer.	1824
patesis	Lgt. yel.	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1752
ochroleuca	Cream	4, H. Her. P. Siberia	1752
pavonia	Red	4, H. Tu. P. France	
flor-plena	Red	5, H. Tu. P. Europe	
fulgens, 8	Red	5, H. Tu. P. S. Eur.	1819
pennsylvanica	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1768
pratensis	Drk. pur.	5, H. Her. P. Germany	1731
Pulsatilla	Violet	5, H. Her. P. England	
quaquefolia	White	4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer.	1817
ranunculoides	Yellow	4, H. Tu. P. England	
reflexa	Yellow	4, H. Tu. P. Siberia	1818
Richardsonii	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1827
silbica	White	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1804
stellata	White	6, H. Her. P. Italy	1597
purpurata	Purple	5, H. Tu. P. Italy	1597
sulphurea, 9	Sulphur	5, H. Her. P. Europe	1816
sylvestris	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.	1753
flor-luteo	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	
virginiana	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1773
viridula	White	7, F. Her. P. Nepal	1829
ANEMONE, Linn. Named in allusion to the quick growth; from <i>ano</i> , upwards, and <i>theo</i> , to run. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . 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. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Meum Feniculum</i> .			
Feniculum, 1	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. England	
dilece	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Italy	
grevilliana	Yellow	7, H. B. Spain	1570
perlatum	Yellow	7, H. B. Italy	1824
Sowa	Yellow	7, H. A. E. Ind.	1810
Segétum.			
ANEMONE, Linn. Named after its supposed angelic virtues. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . Uninteresting species, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Imperatoria verticillaris-flavescens</i> .			

lucida, *Kazouli*; *sylvestris*, *triquinata*, *verficillaris*, 1.
ANGOLICA-TREE, see *Aralia spinosa*.
ANOENIA, *Kunth*. From *angelon*, its name in the Caracaeas. *Linna*. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. 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.

salicariaefolia . . . Lt. blue . 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1818

ANGANTHUS, *Wendland*. Compounded from *aggos*, vessel, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linna*. 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Cassinia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Cassinia aurea*.

aurata 1 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1803

ANGONOTICUM, *Greville*. Derived from *aggeion*, a vessel, and *eidos*, like. *Linna*. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A minute production, found upon dead sticks and other decomposing vegetables in autumn. *Synonyme*: 1. *Reticularia sinuosa-ainuotum*, 1.

ANGOPHORA, *Cavanilles*. In allusion to the make of the fruit; from *aggos*, a vessel, and *phero*, to bear. *Linna*. 12, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Metrosideros*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Metrosideros hispidus*. 2. *M. costatus*.

cordifolia, 1 . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1789

lanceolata, 2 . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1816

ANGRECEM, *Thouars*. Altered from *angurek*, the Malayan name of such plants. *Linna*. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Some fine plants are described as belonging to this genus, among which *A. eburnum* 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 *Vanda*.

caudatum . . . Whit. grn. . 8, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1834

clandestinum . . . White . 9, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1834

distichum . . . White . 9, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1834

eburneum . . . White . 1, S. Epi. Madagascar . 1829

luridum . . . Brown . 9, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1822

microanthum . . . White . 10, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1822

odoratum-inim . . . S. Epi.

teretifolium . . . White . S. Epi. S. Leone .

ANGULATE, cornered, having sharp angles.

ANGULLARIA, *R. Brown*. Named in allusion to the twisted seed; from *anguilla*, an eel. *Linna*. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melasthaceae*. Interesting dwarf species, growing well in sandy peat, and are multiplied from offsets.

biglandulosa . . . Purple . 5, P. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1826

diocata . . . Purple . 5, P. Her. P. N. S. W. . 1826

indica . . . Drk. pur. . 6, P. Her. P. Tranqueb. . 1818

ANGUINEA, signifying a snake.

ANGULAR, forming angles.

ANGULARLY-TOOTHED, toothed so as to form angles.

ANGURIA, *Linna*. A Grecian name for the cucumber. *Linna*. 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceae*. Interesting species of the easiest culture.

pedata . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . 1820

trifoliata . . . Pink . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Carthage . 1793

umbrosa . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Cl. S. Domin. . 1827

ANICTANGUM, *Hedwig*. Compounded from *anoiktos*, open, and *aggeion*, a vase; referring to the open nature of the thren. Small mosses, found in small depressed tufts in summer on rocks, &c. *Synonyme*: 1. *Gymnostomum ciliatum*. 2. *G. imberbe*. - *Ciliatum*, 1. *imberbe*, 2.

ANIGOZANTHUS, *R. Brown*. Named in allusion to the long conspicuous sepals upon which the flowers are raised. *Linna*. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hamadoraceae*. Interesting species, succeeding in sandy peat, well watered, and increased by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *Schnougrichenia flavida*.

flavida, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1808

viridifolia . . . Green . 5, G. Her. P. S. River . 1831

an usifolia . . . Gn. red . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1831

rosa . . . Rufous . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824

ANIMAL OAT, see *Avena sterilis*.

ANISACANTHA, *R. Brown*. Derived from *anisos*, unequal, and *akantha*, a spine. *Linna*. 4, Or. 1, Nat.

Or. *Chenopodiaceae*. A very curious species, of easy culture.

divaricata . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824

ANISANTHUS, *Willdenow*. Named from *anisos*, unequal, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linna*. 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. Ornamental bulbous-rooted plants; for culture, &c., see *Antholyza*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Antholyza Cunouia*. *Gladiolus quadrangularis*. *G. abbreviatus*.

Cunouia, 1 . . . Scarlet . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1756

quadrangularis, 2 . . . Yellow . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1700

splendens . . . Scarlet . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1828

ANISE, see *Tragium Anisum*.

ANISED-TREE, see *Illicium*.

ANISCHITES, *Wallich*. Derived from *anisos*, unequal, and *cheilos*, a lip. *Linna*. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiata*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Lavandula*. The juice mixed with powdered sugar candy, is prescribed in India in cynanche. *Synonyme*: 1. *Lavandula cariosa*.

cariosa . . . Lilac . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1773

ANISOPUS, *Link*. Named in allusion to the unequal divisions of the calyx; from *anisos*, unequal, and *odus*, a tooth. *Linna*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sonchaceae*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Nicandra anomata*. 2. *Whittaya stramonifolia*.

loridus, 1 . . . Lurid . 9, H. Her. P. Nepal . 1824

stramonifolius, 2 . . . Yel. grn. . 9, H. Her. P. Nepal . 1824

ANISOMELIS, *R. Brown*. Named from *anisos*, unequal, and *melos*, a member. *Linna*. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiata*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Nepeta*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ajuga furcata*. 2. *Nepeta malabarica*.

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. E. S. A. E. Ind. . 1823

ANNULATIONS, rings or circles.

ANNULAR, circular, producing a ring or circle.

ANODA, *Cavanilles*. Named in reference to the impervious capsule cells; from *anodos*, signifying impervious. *Linna*. 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. Uninteresting species; for culture, &c. see *Sida*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Sida hastata*. 2. *S. cristata*. 3. *S. crenatiflora*. 4. *S. deltoidea*. 5. *S. cristata*. - *Accrifolia* 1, *Dilleniana* 2, *hastata*, *incarnata*, *parviflora* 3, *triangularis* 4, *triloba* 5.

ANODONTIA, *Decandolle*. From *a*, destitute, and *odontos*, of a tooth, alluding to the stamens. *Linna*. 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c. see *Alyssum*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Alyssum dasycarpum*. 2. *A. edentulum*. 3. *Al. helminifolium*. 4. *Al. macrocarpum*. 5. *Al. rupestre*. 6. *Al. spinosum*.

dasycarpa, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. Siberia . 1810

macrocarpa, 4 . . . White . 6, F. Ev. S. Franco . 1823

obovata . . . Yellow . H. Her. P. . 1830

spinosa, 6 . . . White . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1833

edentata 2, *helminifolia* 3, *rupestris* 5.

ANEOCTHITES, *Blume*. Supposed to be from *anoiktos*, open, and *cheilos*, a lip; in allusion to the spreading apex of that organ. *Linna*. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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 Khoseca 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.

stictica . . . Whit. grn. . 6, S. Ter. E. Ind. . 1819

ANOMATHICES, *Ker*. Named from *anomos*, singular, and *theca*, a capsule. *Linna*. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. Very interesting free-flowering species, succeeding in common soil, and multiplied plentifully from seeds. *A. eruenta* makes a pretty show when planted in a bed by itself in the flower-garden, where its neat blossoms are produced in abundance.

eruenta . . . Blood . 7, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1830

juncica . . . Lilac . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1791

ΑΝΩΜΩΔΗΣ, *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 villiculosum, curtipendulum* 1, *villiculosum* 2.

ΑΝΩΝΑ, *Adanson*. From Menona, its Banda name. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Anonacee*. 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 consistency of custard, and is much esteemed by some people. *A. palmstris* 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*.

<i>amplexicaulis</i>	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. S. Maurit.	1824
<i>asiatica</i>	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. S. Asia	1816
<i>Cherimolia</i> , l.	brown	3, S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1739
<i>cinerea</i>	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1818
<i>glabra</i>	Brown	3, S. Ev. T. Carolina	1774
<i>laurifolia</i>	Brown	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1773
<i>longifolia</i>	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. T. Guiana	1820
<i>mexicana</i>	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. S. Mexico	1823
<i>moësa</i>	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
<i>muricata</i>	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1816
<i>obtusifolia</i>	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1810
<i>paludosa</i>	Green	S. Ev. S. Guiana	1803
<i>pa. stris</i>	Yellow	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1731
<i>punctata</i>	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1818
<i>reticulata</i>	Wht. grn.	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1690
<i>senegalensis</i>	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. S. Guinea	1824
<i>squamosa</i>	Wht. grn.	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1731

ASPENIUS, relating to geese.

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

<i>alpina</i>	Pink	6, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur.	1775
<i>carpatia</i> , l.	Pink	6, H. Her. P. Carp. mo.	1775
<i>contorta</i>	White	7, F. Her. P. Nepal	1821
<i>cinerea</i>	Pink	6, F. Her. P. Britain	1821
<i>hyperborea</i>	Whitish	6, H. Ev. Cr. L. Skye	
<i>marginata</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. England	
<i>plantaginea</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. Virginia	1759
<i>triplinervis</i>	White	8, F. Her. P. Nepal	1823

ANTERION, growing in front of any thing.

ANTHELMINTIC, capable of killing worms.

ΑΝΘΗΜΙΣ, *Linn.* In allusion to the great production of flowers; from *anthemon*, a flower. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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. incarsutata*. 5. *Pyrethrum orientale*.

<i>alpina</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. Austria	1824
<i>altilissima</i>	White	7, H. A. S. Eur.	1731
<i>aphylla</i>	White	7, F. Her. P. China	1819
<i>austriaca</i>	White	8, H. A. Austria	1759
<i>Barrolieri</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Italy	1825
<i>carpatia</i>	White	6, H. Her. P. Carpat.	1820
<i>Chamonilla</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1807
<i>Chia</i>	White	6, H. A. Chio	1731
<i>europaeifolia</i>	White	5, H. Her. P. Spain	1818
<i>Cota</i>	White	4, H. A. Italy	1714
<i>discoidea</i>	Yellow	5, H. A. Italy	1801
<i>fallax</i>	White	7, H. A. Italy	1825
<i>frutescens</i>	White	8, H. Her. P. Caucas.	1820
<i>fusca</i>	White	7, H. A. Portugal	1805
<i>globosa</i>	White	7, G. Her. P. S. Eur.	1570
<i>grandiflora</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1825
<i>iberica</i>	White	8, H. Her. P. Iberia	1820
<i>incarsutata</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. France	1818
<i>Kitaibeyi</i> , 2	White	6, H. Her. P. Hungary	1823
<i>maritima</i>	White	7, H. A. Mediter.	1800

<i>Marshalliana</i>	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Cauca.	1816
<i>melampodiata</i>	White	8, H. Her. P. Egypt	1819
<i>mixta</i>	White	8, H. A. France	1731
<i>montana</i>	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Italy	1759
<i>nobilis</i>	White	8, H. Ev. Cr. Britain	
<i>floré-pléno</i>	White	8, H. Ev. Cr. Britain	
<i>perata</i>	White	7, H. De. Tr. Italy	1824
<i>pubescens</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1803
<i>punctata</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. Barbary	1818
<i>Pyrethrum</i>	White	5, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1570
<i>rigescens</i>	White	8, H. Her. P. Caucas.	1805
<i>Rudolphiana</i> , 5	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Caucas.	1824
<i>ruthenica</i>	White	6, H. A. Tauria	1823
<i>saxatilis</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1807
<i>tinetaria</i>	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Britain	
<i>tomentosa</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. Levant	1795
<i>Triumfetti</i>	Pa. yel.	8, H. B. Switzerl.	1819

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

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

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

ΑΝΤΙΡΗΙΩΣ, *Linn.* Applied by the Greeks to the stem of the asphodel. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacæ*. 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*.

<i>albucutata</i>	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1798
<i>bipedunculatum</i>	White	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1825
<i>canaliculatum</i>	White	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1774
<i>caeruleum</i>	Coeur	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	
<i>cruciatum</i>	White	6, F. Her. P. C. G. H.	1800
<i>falcatum</i>	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1825
<i>filifolium</i>	White	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1820
<i>filiforme</i>	White	4, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1775
<i>flexifolium</i>	White	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1795
<i>floribundum</i>	White	4, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1774
<i>fragrans</i>	White	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1795
<i>graminifolium</i>	White	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1794
<i>hercynicum</i>	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1820
<i>longifolium</i>	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1824
<i>plifolium</i>	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1825
<i>plumbeum</i>	White	3, F. Her. P. Cille	1829
<i>pomeridianum</i> , l.	White	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1819
<i>revolutum</i>	White	10, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1731
<i>serotinum</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. Britan.	
<i>spirale</i>	White	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1824
<i>squameum</i>	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1820
<i>straphorium</i>	Post yel.	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1823
<i>triflorum</i>	White	9, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1792
<i>voluatum</i>	White	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1825
<i>vespertinum</i>	White	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1802
<i>viscidum</i>	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1826

ANTHERIFEROUS, bearing anthers.

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

ΑΝΘΙΝΑ, *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—*minuta*.

ΑΝΤΙΣΤΙΝΑ, *Willdenow*. Named in allusion to the very stiff stubble, from *nathisteri*. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Uninteresting species, of simple culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Audropogon quadrivalvis*—*austriaca*, *ciliata*.

ΑΝΤΙΟΚΡΑΤΙΣ, *Labillardiere*. Named in reference to the radiated corolla, from *anthos*, a flower, and *krisis*, a ray. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. 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.

<i>Albibus</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
<i>litorea</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
<i>viscosa</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822

ΑΝΤΙΟΚΡΑΤΙΣ, *E. Botany*. From *anthos*, a flower, and *keracis*, a horn; alluding to the horn-like form of the theca. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Hepaticæ*. Small frondose plants, with long, slender, twalved them, in habit resembling *Jungernannia*, *major*, *multiflora*, *punctata*.

ΑΝΤΙΟΚΡΑΤΙΣ, *Aszelius*. From *anthos*, a flower, and

ANT	ANT
<i>elæstos</i> , shut up. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceæ</i> . An ornamental tree, thriving well in peat and loam, and increased from cuttings.	
<i>macrophylla</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Leone . . . 1820	
<i>ANTHŌNŌN, Ruë and Paron.</i> Derived from <i>anthos</i> , a flower, and <i>odonos</i> , a tooth. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hippocrataceæ</i> . Interesting evergreen species, growing in rich loam and peat, and propagated from cuttings in sand under a glass.	
ellipticum . . . Vel. grn. . . S. Ev. S. Rio Jan. . . 1818	
paniculatum . . . Vel. grn. . . S. Ev. S. Rio Jan. . . 1818	
<i>ANTHŌNŌN, La Billardière.</i> Named from <i>anthos</i> , a flower, and <i>loma</i> , a tringe. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Maregraviaceæ</i> . 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	
<i>ANTHŌNŌRŌM</i> , the receptacle on which the petals, stamens, and ovary are seated.	
<i>ANTHŌYLĀ, Linn.</i> A figurative name, from <i>anthos</i> , a flower, and <i>lyssa</i> , rage; the flowers look like the mouth of an animal ready to bite. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceæ</i> . 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. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>A. æthiopicæ vitigera</i> .	
montana Ser. grn. . . 6. H. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1759	
montana Brown . . . 6. H. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .	
pusillā Orange . . . 2. H. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .	
<i>ANTHŌSPERMŪM, Linn.</i> From <i>anthos</i> , a flower, and <i>sperma</i> , seed. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceæ</i> . Amber Tree. An interesting species, delighting in loam and peat, and cuttings strike freely in soil.	
<i>æthiopicum</i> . . . Grn. wht. . . G. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1692	
<i>ANTHŌXĀNTĪŪM, Linn.</i> From <i>anthos</i> , a flower, and <i>anthus</i> , yellow. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . Spring Grass. Interesting species of grass, of the simplest culture. It is the dried herbage of <i>A. odoratum</i> 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 . . .	
laxum Apetal. . . 5. Grass. Britain . . .	
pubescens Apetal. . . 5. Grass. Britain . . .	
ramosum Apetal. . . 5. Grass. Britain . . .	
ovatum Apetal. . . 7. Grass. Spain . . . 1821	
<i>ANTHRISCUS, Persoon.</i> The name of a plant described by Pliny resembling <i>Scandix</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Uninteresting species of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Scandix Anthriscus</i> — <i>fumarioides</i> , <i>hispida</i> , <i>memoranda</i> , <i>noddosa</i> , <i>taiurica</i> , <i>trichosperma</i> , <i>tuberculata</i> , <i>vulgæris</i> 1.	
<i>ANTHŪRIS, Linn.</i> From <i>anthos</i> , a flower, and <i>ionos</i> , down; in reference to the flowers being usually downy. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Vulneraria rubriflora</i> . 2. <i>A. cornicina</i> . 3. <i>Vulneraria polyphylla</i> . 4. <i>A. rusticæ</i> .	
alpinæ Yellow . . . 8. H. Her. P. Britain . . .	
aplatich Yellow . . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824	
<i>Hæra Joris</i> Ps. vel. . . 4. G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1641	
erectoides White . . . 7. H. A. Spain . . . 1759	
confusoides White . . . 6. G. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1781	
Dillenii Red . . . 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1816	
echinata Purple . . . 6. G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . .	
erianthes Purple . . . 5. F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1750	
Gerardi White . . . 8. H. Her. P. Provence . . . 1806	
hamata Ps. vel. . . 7. H. A. Barbary . . . 1821	
Hermannii Yellow . . . 7. F. Ev. S. Levant . . . 1739	
heterophylla Pink . . . 6. G. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1768	
hirsuta Yellow . . . 7. H. A. Sicilia . . . 1739	
montana Purple . . . 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1759	
alba White . . . 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1818	
onobrychoidea Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1817	
polycephala Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1829	
polyphella Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1816	
renifolia Yellow . . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. O. H. . . 1818	

ANT	AFE
<i>tetraphylla</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. A. S. Eur. . . 1640	
<i>Vulneraria</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Britain . . .	
albiflora White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Britain . . .	
rubra Red . . . 7. H. Her. P. Britain . . .	
Webbiana Pa. rose . . . 6. H. Her. P. Teneriffe . . . 1829	
<i>ANTI-APHRODISIACAL</i> , any thing which checks the desire of sexual intercourse.	
<i>ANTIPEMĀ, Linn.</i> Scarcely from the use of the bark in making ropes; from <i>anti</i> , like, and <i>desinos</i> , bond. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Stiligiaceæ</i> . 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	
<i>Alexitërta, paniculata.</i>	
<i>ANTI-PESTILENTIAL</i> , efficacious against pestilence.	
<i>ANTI-PHARISIS</i> , the use of words in a sense opposite to that of some neighbouring parallel sentence.	
<i>ANTIPIRŪM, Linn.</i> Derived from <i>anti</i> , similar, and <i>rhia</i> , nose; the flowers of most of the species bear a perfect resemblance to the snout of some animal. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> . Very pretty flowering species, succeeding well in common soil, and increased plentifully from cuttings or seeds.	
angustifolium Pine . . . 8. H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1817	
Asatina White . . . 7. F. Ev. Tr. Italy . . . 1699	
calycinum Red . . . 7. H. A. Spain . . . 1810	
glanduloseum Ro. yel. . . 8. H. A. Californ. . . 1834	
major Pink . . . 7. H. Her. P. England . . .	
minor Scar. wht. . . 7. H. Her. P. England . . .	
carophylloides Scar. stpd. . . 7. H. Her. P. Gard. hrb.	
coccinea Scarlet . . . 7. H. Her. P. England . . .	
flöre-plena Flesh . . . 7. H. Her. P. England . . .	
variegatum Red . . . 7. H. Her. P. England . . .	
medium Pink . . . 8. H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1821	
meonanthum Pink . . . 8. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1817	
molle White . . . 8. F. Ev. F. Spain . . . 1752	
monte-videns Red . . . 7. H. A. Mt. Video. 1829	
Orontium Flesh . . . 8. H. A. Britain . . .	
somniferens Pink . . . 8. H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1821	
stictum White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1804	
<i>ANTRŌPHŪM, Kauffuss.</i> Named in reference to its native places of habitation, from <i>antron</i> , a cavern, and <i>phio</i> , to grow. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polyodiaceæ</i> . An interesting species of fern, of easy culture. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Hemionitis lanceolata</i> .	
lineolatum Brown . . . 8. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1793	
<i>ANT-SCROPHULOUS</i> , efficacious against scurvy, anti-scorbutic.	
<i>ANTISERIC</i> , efficacious against putrefaction.	
<i>ANTWER HOLLYHOCK</i> , see <i>Althea ficifolia</i> .	
<i>ANŌCHĀ, Michx.</i> Named from its affinity to <i>Paronychia</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Illecebraceæ</i> . An ornamental species; for culture, &c. see <i>Paronychia</i> . <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Queria canadensis</i> .	
dichotoma Green . . . 7. H. B. N. Amer. . . 1806	
<i>AŌRIS, Smith.</i> The ear-like appendages are wanting; hence the name from <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>ous</i> , ear. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Pretty greenhouse species; for culture, &c. see <i>Pultenaea</i> .	
incana 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	
<i>APĀNOË, Scopoli.</i> A name applied by the Greeks to a plant now unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Herbaceous plants, of simple culture. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>A. cichoracea</i> .	
aurantiaca Orange . . . 6. H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1816	
<i>alpina, aspera, caucasia, coronopifolia, crispæ, crocea, dubia, fasciculata</i> 1, <i>Gonani, hastata, hispida, hypocyrtæ, incana, macrorhiza, strigosa, Taraxaci, Villarsii.</i>	
<i>APĀNĀ, Margraav.</i> A name given by the natives of Brazil, to <i>Apelia Tibourhon</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tiliaceæ</i> . 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, rarely 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. hispida</i> . 2. <i>A. hirsuta</i> .	

áserá	Yellow	S. Ev. T. Cayenne	1792
lávis	Green	S. Ev. T. Cayenne	1817
Petoimá, 1	Yellow	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1817
Tiburóon, 2	Yellow	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1758

APERTENT, possessing a slight purgative quality.

APERTUS, open, expanded.

APETALOUS, without petals.

APEX, the summit of anything.

APHANOTHË, *Link.* Derived from *aphanos*, obscure, and *anthos*, flower; in allusion to the flowers being destitute of beauty. *Linn.* fl. Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Anandraceæ*. A curious species, grown in peat and loam; cuttings.

celosioides
 Whit. gm. 7, G. Ev. S. Brazil | 1813 |

APHANOTHËUS, *Benth.* From *aphanos*, obscure, and *cheilos*, a lip, in reference to the obscurity of the lip of the flower. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Mentha*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Mentha blanda*.

incisus
 White | 9, H. Her. P. Nepal | 1624 |

APHELLANDRË, *R. Brown.* From *apheles*, simple, and *aner*, a male; the anthers being one-celled. *Linn.* 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. 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. *Ruellia cristata*, *Justicia pulcherrima*.

cristata, 1
 Scarlet | 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. | 1733 |

APHELËXIS, *D. Don.* From *apheles*, simple, and *eris*, habit; in reference to the habit of the species. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Elichrysum*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Elichrysum ericoides*, 2. *E. fusciculatum*, 3. *E. spectabile*, *pinifolium*, 4. *E. sesamoides*, *Xeranthemum sesamoides*.

ericoides, 1
 White | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1796 |

fasciculata, 2
 Pur. yel. | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |

alba
 White | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |

rubra
 Red | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |

versicolor
 Varieg. | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |

limbata, 3
 Pink | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1810 |

sesamoides, 4
 Pur. wht. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1799 |

APHYLOS, resembling something covered with little ulcers.

APHYLLANDRËUS, *Linn.* Its stems are like a rush, and bear on their summit a little tuft of flowers; hence the name from *aphylos*, leafless, and *anthos*, flower. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This pretty species delights in peat that is somewhat sandy, and increases by dividing the roots or by seeds.

monspeliensis
 Red | 6, F. Her. P. France | 1791 |

APICËA, *Willdenow.* Derived from *apikros*, not bitter; probably in allusion to the taste not being like bitter alives. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Very interesting species of succulents; for culture, &c. see *Aloc*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Aloc spiralis*, 2. *Apicra pseudo rigida*.

áserá
 Grey | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |

áserá
 Grey | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1824 |

bisarinata
 Grey | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |

bullata
 Grey | 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |

fulvata
 Grey | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1795 |

imbricata, 1
 Grey | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |

rubra
 Grey | 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1823 |

pentagona
 Grey | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1731 |

ruca
 Grey | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1809 |

rigida
 Grey | 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1820 |

spiralis
 Grey | 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1790 |

spicella
 Grey | 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. | 1808 |

APICULATUS, the flowers resembling a bee.

APICULARE, } terminating in a little point.

APICULATED, }

APIFERA, like a bee.

APÏGË, *Berhanne.* From *apion*, a pear; in reference to the form of the roots. *Linn.* 7, Or. 4, *Leguminosæ*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Urtica*. The roots may be eaten with safety. *Synonyme*: 1. *Glycine apios*.

tuberosa
 Brown pak. fl. H. Tr. P. N. Amer. | 1640 |

ARÏUM, *Linn.* Derived from the Celtic word *arpon*, water; in allusion to the place where the plants grow. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. The

mode of cultivating these plants is so well known, that we need not mention it here.

graveolens
 White | 7, H. B. Britain | |

fractophyllum, prostratum, romanum, ternatum.

APLEËTRËM, *Nuttall.* From *a*, without, and *plektron*, a spur; the flower is spurless. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A curious little plant growing freely in sandy peat, and increased by offsets.

hiemale
 Brown | H. Ter. N. Amer. | 1827 |

APLOPHÏLËM, *Jussieu.* From *aploos*, simple, *phyllon*, a leaf. The leaves are simple. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. Uninteresting species, of easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ruta dahurica*, 2. *R. tinifolia*, 3. *R. patavina*, 4. *R. pubescens*, 5. *R. suaveolens*, 6. *R. villosa*—*Buxbaumii*, *dahurica* 1, *linifolium* 2, *potavinum* 3, *pubescens* 4, *suaveolens* 5, *tuberculatum*, *villosum* 6.

APLËDË, *Linn.* Derived from *aplada*, chaff; the resemblance of the involucre to chaff. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. An uninteresting species, of the easiest cultivation. *Synonyme*: 1. *Andropogon involucreatus*—*aristata*, 1.

APÏCËNSÏS, *Linn.* Derived from *apo*, away, and *kyon*, a dog; supposed to be mortal if eaten by dogs. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Plants of little beauty, but easy culture; *A. androsæmifolium* is acrid, and blisters the skin. The stalks of *A. canabinum* 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.

androsæmifolium Striped
 fl. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1623 |

canabinum
 Yellow | fl. H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1690 |

hypericifolium
 White | 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. | 1733 |

væutium
 White | 6, H. Her. P. Adriat. Is. | 1690 |

APONOGËTON, *Thun.* The name is derived because of the species growing in water; from the Celtic *apon*, water, and the Greek word *getton*, near. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Saururaceæ*. Interesting aquatic, succeeding well if planted in loam and peat, and placed in a tub of water. Offsets or seeds.

uncostifolium
 White | 7, G. Aq. P. C. G. H. | 1799 |

erispum
 White | 8, S. Aq. P. Cevlon | 1320 |

distichum
 White | 6, G. Aq. P. C. G. H. | 1799 |

monostichyon
 Pink | 9, S. Aq. P. C. G. Ind. | 1803 |

APÏPÏCËSIS, a swelling beneath the theca of mosses.

APÏRËM, *Blume.* From *aporæ*, a running-shoot; from the appearance of the plant. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. 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 *Vanda*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Dendrobium unceps*.

áiceps, 1
 Yelsh. all | S. Epi. E. Ind. | 1826 |

APPENDAGE, that which is attached.

APPENDANT, } hanging, approaching, pendulous.

APPENDENT, }

APPENDICULATE, } furnished with appendages.

APPENDICULATED, }

APPÏNDÏX, anything attached.

APPÏNSÏRE, pressed close to any thing.

APPROXIMATE, } near together.

APPROXIMATING, }

APÏRËOUS, without the membranous margins, by botanists called wings.

AQUËRTÏA, *Jacq.* In honour of B. Aquart, Jacquin's companion in America. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. A species of little beauty, and easy culture.

tonnentia
 White | S. Ev. S. S. Amer. | 1819 |

AQUATÏ, growing in water.

AQUILËRTA, *Linn.* The wood is called *bois d'aigle*, or eagle wood, in Malacca; hence the name from *aquila*, an eagle. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Aquilariceæ*. An ornamental evergreen shrub, succeeding in loam and peat, and propagated from cuttings, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *A. orata*.

malaccensis
 Whit. gm. | S. Ev. S. Malacca | 1823 |

AQUÏRÏFÏX, *Linn.* From *aquila*, an eagle; alluding to the form of the petal. *Linn.* 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. The species of this ornamental genus may be grown in common soil, and increased plentifully from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. glauca*.

dylosa, 2. *A. atropurpurea*. 3. *A. alpina grandiflora*. 4. *A. bicolor*. 5. *A. vulgaris, dahurica*.

alpina	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Switzerland	1731
anemonoides	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Altaia	1827
atropurpurea	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1827
Fischeriana	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1827
canadensis	Red oran.	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1640
davurica	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Davuria	1827
formosa	Red oran.	6, H. Her. P. Kamtsch.	1829
Garnieriana	Pur. strip.	6, H. Her. P. Eng. herb.	1829
glandulosa	Whit. blue	6, H. Her. P. S. Iberia	1829
concolor	Violet	7, H. Her. P. Altaia	1822
grandiflora	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1818
hybrida	Purple	H. Her. P. Siberia	1818
periclyona	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1819
pernata	Blue	7, H. Her. P. P. Europe	1818
Sibirica	Blue wht.	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1806
viridiflora	Grn. vel.	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1780
rossii	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Montpel.	1752
vulgaris	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Britain	1829
corniculata	Blue wht.	6, H. Her. P. Europe	1829
decora	Blue wht.	6, H. Her. P. Europe	1829
inversa	Blue wht.	6, H. Her. P. Europe	1829
stellata	Blue wht.	6, H. Her. P. Europe	1829

AQUILIFLORAE, like an eagle.
ARABIS, *Linn.* Originally from Arabia, but this name is not very precise, as the species are found in many parts of the world. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cucifera*. Mostly interesting species, adapted for ornamenting rock-work; they are propagated from seeds or cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. curcassica*. 2. *Turritis stricta*. 3. *A. aspera*. 4. *Turritis patula*. 5. *Turritis alpina*. 6. *A. bellidifolia, ciliaris*. 7. *Hesperis verna*.

albida	White	7, H. Ev. Tr. Caucasus	1798
alpestris	White	7, H. B. Switzerl.	1819
alpina	Whit. yel.	5, H. Ev. Tr. Switzerl.	1596
Clusiana	White	5, H. Ev. Tr. Pyrenees	1596
naaa	White	5, H. Ev. Tr. Switzerl.	1819
amblyota	White	7, H. B. Siberia	1824
arenosa	Pink	H. A. Germany	1790
bellidifolia	Whit. yel.	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1773
caerules	Pa. blue	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1793
ciliata	White	6, H. B. Ireland	1818
crispata	White	5, H. Ev. Tr. Carniola	1818
curvifolia	White	6, H. B. N. Eur.	1825
dasycephala	White	6, H. Her. P. Podolia	1827
lasiobla	White	6, H. B. Mexico	1829
longifolia	White	6, H. Her. P. Vicia	1829
lucida	White	6, H. Her. P. Hungary	1790
variegata	White	6, H. Her. P. Gardens	1829
mollis	White	6, H. Ev. Tr. Caucasus	1817
notata	White	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1858
orientalis	Pa. red	6, H. Ev. Tr. Carinthia	1824
petraea	White	6, H. Ev. Tr. Austria	1800
hastulata	Purple	6, H. Ev. Tr. Britain	1829
hispidia	White	6, H. Ev. Tr. Scotland	1829

precoc	White	6, H. Ev. Cr. Gardens	1829
variegata	White	6, H. Ev. Tr. Hungary	1819
procurrens	White	6, H. Ev. Tr. Austria	1816
pumila	White	6, H. Ev. Tr. Austria	1827
retrofracta	Blush	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1827
rosea	Rose	2, H. Her. P. Calabria	1832
Schneuzektana	White	6, H. Ev. Tr. Austria	1826
stellulata	White	6, H. Ev. Tr. Italy	1817
st-nop-Lula	White	6, H. B. R.	1818
stolonifera	White	6, H. Ev. Tr. Carniola	1818
stricta	Cream	5, H. Her. P. England	1823
tozophylla	White	7, H. B. Polca	1810
undulata	White	6, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur.	1810
verna	Purple	5, H. A. France	1710

Allionii 2, *unciculata* 3, *A. dasycarpa*, *A. patula* 4, *A. recta*, *camdensis*, *ebebensis*, *collina*, *Halleri*, *hircula*, *incana*, *longicauda*, *lyrata*, *maritima*, *Palustris*, *patula*, *procux*, *pubescens*, *sagittata*, *S. longicauda*, *S. oblongata*, *S. ovata*, *subglobulata*, *saxatilis*, *serpyllifolia*, *spatulata*, *Thalimii*, *T. parviflora*, *Turrita*, *T. pendula*, *T. umbrata*.

ARABIS, *Linn.* From a privative, and *rachis*, a branch; the plant bears no branches. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae Cruciferae*. 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.

hypogaea	Yellow	6, S. A. S. Amer.	1812
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ARACHNOMORPHUS, covered with capillary filaments.

ARALIA, *Linn.* A name of unknown meaning, under

which one species was sent to Fagon from Quebec in 1764, by a French physician. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Araliaceae*. 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. *A. nudicaulis* is used in North America as a substitute for sarsaparilla. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hedera aculeata*. 2. *H. arborea*. 3. *H. capitata*. 4. *Panax fragrans*. 5. *Aralia hispida*.

aculeata	1	White	S. Ev. T. Nepal	1820
arbores	2	Green	S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1820
capitata	3	Green	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1820
cochlearia	4	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1820
digitata	5	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1817
ferruginea	6	White	S. Ev. T. Trinidad	1816
fragrans	4	White	S. Ev. S. Nepal	1818
hispida	1	White	7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1749
incana	2	White	S. Ev. T. Trinidad	1825
macrophylla	1	White	G. Ev. S. Norfolk Is.	1831
Muhlenbergiana	5	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1829
nudicaulis	1	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1731
pentaphylla	1	White	G. Ev. T. Japan	1810
pubescens	1	White	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1818
racemosa	1	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1658
sambucifolia	1	White	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
spinosa	1	White	H. De. S. Virginia	1668
umbraefferata	1	White	S. Ev. P. E. Ind.	1818

ARANEIFERUS, resembling a spider.

ARAUCARIA, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. Derived from *arancano*, its name in Chile. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Coniferae*. This, says Sweet, may be termed the handsomest genus of plants with which we are acquainted. *A. imbricata* 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 *Altingia*.

brasiliana	Apetal	G. Ev. T. Brazil	1810
imbricata	Apetal	G. Ev. T. Chile	1796

ARBORVITAE, being a tree, as distinguished from frutescent.

ARBORVITAE, having a tendency to become a tree.

ARBOR-VITAE, see *Thuja*.

ARBUUS, *Linn.* From the Celtic *arbois*, austere-bush, rough fruit. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eriaceae*. Elegant shrubs, especially *A. unedo*, 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 *A. unedo* an agreeable wine is prepared in the island of Corsica. The fruit when taken in any quantity is narcotic. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. hybrida*.

Anradclmè	White	4, H. Ev. S. Levant	1724
andrachnoides	1	Whit. grn.	4, H. Ev. S.
canariensis	White	6, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1796
densiflora	White	G. Ev. T. Mexico	1826
laurifolia	White	G. Ev. T. Mexico	1825
Mendesii	White	H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1827
Millettii	White	H. Ev. S. Hibernia	1825
mucronata	White	6, G. Ev. T. Angolan	1828
piosa	White	5, H. Ev. S. Mexico	1829
phillyreifolia	White	4, G. Ev. S. Peru	1812
procera	White	H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1825
pumila	White	G. Ev. S. Angolan	1825
serotifolia	Whit. grn.	G. Ev. S.	1825
Uncas	White	10, H. Ev. S. Ireland	1825
crispata	White	10, H. Ev. S.	1825
integerrima	Pink	10, H. Ev. S.	1825
plena	Whit. grn.	10, H. Ev. S.	1825
salicifolia	White	10, H. Ev. S.	1825
schizopetala	White	10, H. Ev. S.	1825
robra	Pink	10, H. Ev. S.	1825

ARCHANGELI, see *Laminum*.

ARCHANGELI, see *Archangelica officinalis*.

ARCHANGELICA, *Huffm.* From *arche*, chief, and *angelica*. So named, from its supposed archangelic virtues. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Ornamental species; for cylinder, &c. see *Angelica*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Angelica atropurpurea*. 2. *A. archangelica*.

officinalis	2	Green	7, H. B. England	1825
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Atropurpurea 1.

ARC	ARD	ARD	ARE
<p>ΑΡΚΤΙΟΥ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>arktos</i>, a bear; in allusion to the rough bristly fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. The seeds of <i>A. Bardana</i> are diuretic, diaphoretic, and gently purgative. <i>Synonymes</i>: 2. <i>A. tomentosa</i>. 2. <i>A. major</i>—<i>Bardana</i> 1, <i>Lippé</i> 2, <i>niāns</i>.</p>			
<p>ΑΡΚΤΟΥΣ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>arktos</i>, a bear, and <i>pous</i>, a foot; alluding to the spines which beset the plant, and which have been compared to the claws of a bear. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. An interesting species, which should be grown in a mixture of peat, sand, and loam, and it may be increased by dividing the plant or by seeds.</p>			
<p><i>echinatus</i> . . . Green . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1774</p>			
<p>ΑΡΚΤΟΣΤΡΥΛΟΣ, <i>Adanson</i>. Derived from <i>arktos</i>, a bear, and <i>staphyle</i>, a grape; in allusion to the roughness of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</i>. Interesting species; for culture, &c. see <i>Arbutus</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Arbutus alpina</i>. 2. <i>A. Uva-ursi</i>.</p>			
<p><i>alpina</i>, 1 . . . Fl-sh . . . 4, H. De. Tr. Scotland . . . <i>Uva-ursi</i>, 2 . . . White . . . 4, H. Ev. Tr. Britain . . . <i>tomentosa</i> . . . White . . . II. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1826</p>			
<p>ΑΡΚΤΟΤΗΡΕΑ, <i>Wendland</i>. From <i>arktos</i>, a bear, and <i>theke</i>, capsule; so named from the roughness of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. Ornamental species, grown in turfy loam, or loam and peat, and increased by divisions. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Arctotis scapigera</i>.</p>			
<p><i>hirta</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1820 <i>repens</i>, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1793</p>			
<p>ΑΡΚΤΟΥΣ, <i>Linn.</i> Derived from <i>arktos</i>, a bear, and <i>ous</i>, an ear; shaggy fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. Showy interesting species; for culture, &c. see <i>Arctotheca</i>.</p>			
<p><i>aeclis</i> . . . Yel. red . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1759 <i>angustifolia</i> . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1739 <i>arborescens</i> . . . Whit. pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1811 <i>argentea</i> . . . Orange . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 <i>aspera</i> . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1710 <i>aureola</i> . . . Orange . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1710 <i>aureiculata</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795 <i>bicolor</i> . . . Whit. red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 <i>Cineraria</i> . . . Yel. oran. . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1824 <i>cuprea</i> . . . Yel. pur. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823 <i>decumbens</i> . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1790 <i>decurrens</i> . . . Whit. red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794 <i>elutior</i> . . . Yel. pur. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 <i>fastuosa</i> . . . Oran. red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795 <i>filicea</i> . . . Whit. red . . . 6, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1794 <i>glaberrima</i> . . . Yel. pur. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 <i>glaucofolia</i> . . . Yel. pur. . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1794 <i>grandiflora</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 5, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1774 <i>maculata</i> . . . Whit. oran. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 <i>marococcula</i> . . . Whit. pur. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 <i>paniculata</i> . . . Whit. red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 <i>plantaginea</i> . . . Oranpe . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1769 <i>repens</i> . . . Whit. red . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1795 <i>revoluta</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1820 <i>rosea</i> . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1793 <i>speciosa</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 <i>spinulosa</i> . . . Oranpe . . . 6, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1795 <i>squarrosa</i> . . . Oran. pur. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1825 <i>tricolor</i> . . . Whit. red . . . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1791 <i>undulata</i> . . . Orange . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1795 <i>virgata</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. C. G. H. . . 1816</p>			
<p>ARCUATE, } bent like a bow, forming an arch. ARCUATUM, }</p>			
<p>ΑΡΚΥΝΙΑ, <i>Persoon</i>. So called from <i>arkys</i>, a net; alluding to the net-like appearance of the fibres. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Extremely small production, found upon rotten wood. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Trichia denudata, flava, incarnata, leucocephala, panicea</i> 1.</p>			
<p>ΑΡΕΪΝΣ, bright, glowing, burnished.</p>			
<p>ΑΡΕΪΣΤΑ, <i>Smartz</i>. A name derived from <i>ardis</i>, a spear-point; alluding to the acute segments of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrsinaceae</i>. Mostly handsome free-flowering species, of easy culture, succeeding well in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings root freely in sand, plunged in heat, under a glass; or they may be increased from portions of the root, planted in a pot of moist leaving the points out, and plunged in a brisk bottom-heat. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Icacorea guianensis</i>. 2. <i>Ardisia crenulata</i>. 3. <i>Myrsine Heberdenii</i>. 4. <i>Ardisia crenulata</i>. 5. <i>A. umbellata</i>. 6. <i>A. pyramidalis</i>.</p>			
<p><i>aequalifolia</i>, 1 . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Galana . . . 1803 <i>aequalifolia</i> . . . 7, S. Ev. S. . . 1821</p>			
<p><i>camuriensis</i> . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1820 <i>colorata</i> . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816 <i>complanata</i> . . . Pink . . . 8, Ev. S. Penang . . . 1824 <i>coriacea</i> . . . Scarlet . . . 8, Ev. S. Antilles . . . 1824 <i>crenulata</i> . . . Red . . . 8, Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1809 <i>elegans</i>, 2 . . . Red . . . 8, Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1809 <i>excelsa</i>, 3 . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. T. Madeira . . . 1784 <i>hymenandra</i> . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Silhet . . . 1823 <i>humilis</i> . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1820 <i>lancoolata</i> . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 <i>lateriflora</i> . . . White . . . 8, Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1793 <i>lentiginosa</i>, 4 . . . White all . . . 8, Ev. S. China . . . 1814 <i>Ritoralis</i>, 5 . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1809 <i>macrocarpi</i> . . . Flesh . . . 6, Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1824 <i>odontopylla</i> . . . Salm. red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Bengal . . . 1834 <i>pubescens</i> . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1818 <i>pubescens</i> . . . 7, G. Ev. S. . . 1820 <i>punetata</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1823 <i>pyramidalis</i> . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Santa Cruz . . . 1818 <i>serrulata</i> . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1821 <i>solanacea</i> . . . Red . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1798 <i>thyrsoflora</i> . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1824 <i>tuifolia</i> . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1820</p>			
<p>ΑΡΕΪΝΑ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Pietro Arduino, curator of the economical garden of Padua. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i>. This pretty species may be treated as recommended for <i>Carissa</i>.</p>			
<p><i>bispinosa</i> . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1760</p>			
<p>ΑΡΕΪΑ, <i>Linn.</i> When an old tree, it is called in Malabar <i>aree</i>, when quite young, <i>Perynga</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceae</i>. This most beautiful genus of palms succeeds best in light sandy loam, and can be increased only from seeds. The well-known Betel Nut is the fruit of <i>A. Catechu</i>, and remarkable for its narcotic or intoxicating power; from the fruit is prepared a kind of spurious <i>Catechu</i>. <i>Ainslie</i>, 1—55. It seems to me, however, doubtful whether the intoxicating effect of the Betel Nut, which is cut in slices, folded in the aromatic leaves of the Betel pepper Nut (Piper Betel), and chewed in the mouth like tobacco, is not owing to the Piper leaf, in which it is wrapped when eaten, rather than to any special property of its own.—<i>Lindley's Introd. to the Nat. Syst.</i>, 2nd Edit.</p>			
<p><i>Catechu</i> . . . White . . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1690 <i>crinita</i> . . . White . . . Palm. S. Finnee . . . 1824 <i>exilis</i> Palm. W. Ind. . . 1823 <i>humilis</i> . . . White . . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1814 <i>lutescens</i> . . . White . . . Palm. I. Franza . . . 1824 <i>Maudet</i> Palm. S. Amer. . . 1822 <i>montana</i> Palm. S. Amer. . . 1820 <i>oleracea</i> . . . White . . . Palm. W. Ind. . . 1856 <i>robur</i> Palm. Mauriti . . . 1823 <i>triandra</i> Palm. E. Ind. . . 1825</p>			
<p>ΑΡΕΪΣΤΙΧ, <i>Decandolle</i>. Said to be altered from <i>Agrimonia</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i>. Merely ornamental; for culture, &c. see <i>Agrimonia</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Agrimonia agrimonoides</i>.</p>			
<p><i>agrimonioides</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1739</p>			
<p>ΑΡΕΪΝΑΝΙΑ, growing among sand.</p>			
<p>ΑΡΕΪΝΑΝΙΑ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>arena</i>, sand; referring to the sandy situation in which most of the species are found. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Alsinaceae</i>. Diminutive plants, of the easiest culture. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>A. Fillarisi</i>. 2. <i>A. mucrocarpa</i>. 3. <i>A. sibirica</i>. 4. <i>A. fastigiata</i>. 5. <i>A. limifolia</i>. 6. <i>A. filifolia</i>. 7. <i>A. glaberrima</i>. 8. <i>A. marginata</i>. 9. <i>A. marina</i>. 10. <i>A. nudrosceda</i>. 11. <i>A. cherlerifolia</i>. 12. <i>A. heteromalla</i>. 13. <i>A. pinnans</i>. 14. <i>A. viscosa</i>.</p>			
<p><i>australis</i>, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1793 <i>halepensis</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Majorca . . . 1787 <i>brevicaulis</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. . . 1823 <i>caespitosa</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1816 <i>calycata</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Barbary . . . 1816 <i>calyculata</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1817 <i>condensis</i> . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1812 <i>enseoides</i>, 2 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1817 <i>epillacea</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Piedmont . . . 1819 <i>epullaris</i>, 3 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820 <i>cherlerifolia</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1817 <i>elliptica</i> . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Ireland . . . 1817 <i>embaricoides</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Portugal . . . 1817 <i>dahurica</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . 1824 <i>densa</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1824 <i>foveolata</i>, 4 . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Scotland . . . 1816 <i>filifolia</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Arabia . . . 1817 <i>fumosa</i> . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . 1824 <i>Gerardi</i>, 5 . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. France . . . 1829 <i>glaucescens</i> . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. Knopos . . . 1820 <i>glaucescens</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Tania . . . 1818</p>			

ARE	ARG	ARG	ARI
graminifolia, 6	White	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1817
glaberrima, 7	White	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1816
grandiflora	White	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1763
Hclmii	White	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1825
hirsuta	White	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1820
imbricatâ	White	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1820
juniperina	White	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1800
lancofoliâ	White	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1823
lanifolia	White	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
lanceolata	White	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1823
macrocarpâ	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1810
marina, 8	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Germany	1793
marginalis	White	7, H. De. Tr. Caucasus	1818
mediteraneâ	White	6, H. A. Mediterr.	1823
montana	White	6, H. Her. P. France	1800
multicaulis	White	7, H. Her. P. Europa	1814
nudiflora	White	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1827
ortoides, 10	White	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1820
pendula	White	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1816
peplodes	White	6, H. Her. Cr. Britain	
pinifolia	White	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1823
polygonoides	Red	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1822
proera	White	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1820
procumbens	Purple	7, F. De. Tr. Egypt	1801
pulegens	White	7, H. Her. P. Archipel.	1820
purpureâ	White	7, H. A. Spain	1823
ramosissima	White	7, H. B. Hungary	1816
recurvâ	White	7, H. Her. P. Alps	1822
rigidâ	White	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1823
rosifolâ	White	8, H. Her. P. Hungary	1816
rubra	Purple	7, H. A. Britain	
rubellâ, 11	Red	7, H. Her. P. Scotland	
salina	Purple	7, H. Her. A. Bohemia	1820
saxifolia	White	7, H. Her. P. Germany	1782
scabrâ	White	7, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur.	1822
sectata, 12	White	7, H. Her. P. France	
strictâ	White	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1683
strictâ	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1812
subulâtâ, 13	White	6, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1822
tenuifolâ	White	7, H. A. England	
Barbieri	White	7, H. A. S. France	1820
hybrida	White	7, H. A. S. France	1827
viscidulâ, 14	White	7, H. A. France	1813
tetraquetra	White	6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees	1731
triflorâ	White	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1816
triflorâ	White	7, H. A.	1817
trivervis	White	6, H. A. Britain	
verna	White	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
verticillatâ	White	7, H. Her. P. Armenia	1823
uliginosâ	White	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819

Médiâ, 9, serpyllifolia.

ARÉOLÆ, little spaces or areas on the surface of anything; the spaces between the cracks in the lichens are the areolæ.

ARISTÛS, Swartz. A nymph of Diana's, who was changed into a fountain; applied to this genus on account of the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 29, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are handsome, especially *A. bulbosa*, 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. *A. plicata* does not require to be kept quite so moist.

bulbosâ White. 6, G. Ter. Carolina 1806

plicatâ S. Ter. E. Ind. 1806

ARÉTÛ, Willdenow. Called after Benoit Arétius, a Swiss professor in the university of Berne. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *Androsace arétia*.

alpha Pink 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1775

arctica White 6, F. Her. P. Switzerl. 1823

helvetica, 1 White 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1775

pubescentis White 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1824

Vitaliana Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees 1787

ARGENTÛ, Schomb. From *argum*, its aboriginal name. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceæ*. A very fine tree, succeeding in common soil, and increased freely by layers or cuttings. The wood is soft and hard, as to sink in water. *Synonymes*: 1. *Sideroxylon spinosum, Elæodendron argania*.

sideroxylon, 1 Grn. yel. 7, S. Ev. T. Morocco 1711

ARGEMONE, Tournefort. Named from its supposed medicinal qualities; from *argemû*, catarract of the eye. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. Very interesting dwarf species, succeeding well in common soil, and increased by suckers. *Synonyme*: 1. *intermedia*.

[27]

ARI	ARN	ARN	ART
banatá	7, S. Ev. Cl. Cuba . . .	1822	
hirtá	Purple 6, G. Her. P. Cho . .	1759	
indicá	Purple 7, S. Ev. Cl. Ind. . .	1780	
lab-osa	Pur. sm. yl. 7, S. Ev. Tu. Brazil. .	1821	
lóna	Purple 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . .	1548	
máxamá	Purple 7, S. Ev. Cl. N. Spain . .	1739	
olofatissimá	Purple 7, S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica . .	1737	
palhá	Whit. pur. 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . .	1694	
pandurifórmis	Purple 7, S. Ev. Cl. Caracas . .	1823	
Pistoleolá	Purple 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . .	1597	
rinéans	Pur. sm. yl. 7, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil. .	1820	
ritóndá	Dirk pur. 7, G. Her. P. S. Eur. . .	1506	
scicéta	Pursh. red h. 7, S. Ev. Tu. Silhet . .	1829	
scigittá	Purple 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1819	
sempervirens	Purple 6, G. Ev. Tr. Candia . .	1727	
Serpentáriá	Dirk pur. 7, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. .	1632	
Sipho	Yel. brn. 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. .	1753	
surinaménsis, 2	Yellow 7, S. Ev. Cl. Surinam . .	1823	
tomentosa	Purple 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . .	1799	
trifida	Green 7, S. De. Tu. Caracas . .		
triobata	Purple 6, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . .	1775	

ARISTOTELIÁ, Willdenow. In memory of the celebrated Aristotle. *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.

Mácut	Whit. gm. 5, H. Ev. S. Chile . .	1735
variegatá	Whit. gm. 5, F. Ev. S. Gardens . .	

ARMENIACÁ, Tournefort. Named from the apricot being originally from *Armenia*. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amygdalae*. 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 bergianica*. 2. *P. dasycarpa*. 3. *P. sibirica*. 4. *P. armeniaca*.

bragantá, ca. 1	Pink 3, H. De. S. S. Eur. . .	1819
dasycarpa, 2	White 4, H. De. T.	1800
persicifolia	Pink 4, H. De. S.	1800
sibirica, 3	Pink 4, H. De. S. Siberia . . .	1788
vulgaris, 4	White 3, H. De. T. Levant . . .	1541
cardinalis	White 3, H. De. T. Levant . . .	1543
ovalifolia	White 3, H. De. T. Levant . . .	1543

ARMÉNIA, Willdenow. *Arneria* 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Statice armeria*.

alibéa	White 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . .	1793
alpestris	Purple 7, H. Her. P. Carinthia . .	
arabifolia	Pink 6, H. Her. P. France . . .	
cephalota	Pink 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1900
denticulatá	Flesh 6, H. Her. P. Naples . . .	1816
dianthoides	Pink 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1819
fasciculatá	Purple 7, G. Ev. S. Portugal . .	
hirta	Pink 7, H. Her. P. N. Africa . . .	1821
humilis	Pink 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1817
juniperifolia	Pink 6, H. Her. P. Spain	1819
látifolia	Lat. red 7, H. Her. P. Albania . .	1740
luteoalba	Pink 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	
maritima, 1	Red 7, H. Her. P. Sicily	
montana	Pink 6, H. Her. P. Scotland . .	
pycnifolia	Pink 6, H. Her. P. Portugal . . .	
plantaginifolia	Red 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1818
pungens	Pink 6, H. Her. P. Spain	1818
scroscroscifolia	Scarlet 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1816
vulgaris	Red 7, H. Her. P. Europe	

ARMILIANS, like a bracelet.
AUXIÁ, Linnæus. Derived from *arabica*, a lamb's skin, because of the likeness of the leaves. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. The species are dwarf and interesting. *A. montana* is a powerful stimulatory, and has besides many and important medicinal properties. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. montana*.

Clo-n	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . .	1819
cordatá	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . .	1819
cordatá	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . .	1824
Dumetum	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . .	1816

ARN	ART	
giacíná	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . .	1823
helvetica, 1	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . .	1819
lombardá	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Italy	1827
montaná	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1731
scorpioides	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . .	1710

ANNOPÓGON, Willdenow. Taken from *arnos*, lamb, and *pogon*, beard; in allusion to the bearded seeds. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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*.
 asper Yellow 7, H. A. Montpel. 1774
 capense, 1 Yellow 7, H. B. C. 4. H. 1818
 Dalechampi, 2 Lt. yel. 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1739
 peroides Yellow 7, H. A. S. Eur. 1683

ARRACACHÁ, Duncraft. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cichum arracacha*.
 esculéntá, 1 Brnsh. 7, S. Tu. P. Santa Fe. 1823

ANÓMÁ, the spicy quality of a thing.

ARRHENATHERÛM, Paliot de Beauvois. Derived from *arrho*, 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*, *Avena bulbosa*.

avenacum, 1	Apetal 6, Grass. Britain . . .
miticm	Apetal 7, Grass. Scotland . .
bulbosum, 2	Apetal 7, Grass. Germany . .

ARRÛS, gnawed, bitten.

ARROW-GRASS, see *Triglochin*.

ARROW-HEAD, see *Sagittaria*.

ARROW-ROOT, see *Moranta*.

ARTABOTRYS, 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 *aratao*, to suspend, *botrus*, grapes. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Uonaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. hexapetala*.

oloratá-simá	Brown 7, S. Ev. S. China	1758
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ARTANEMÁ, D. Don. A tooth is borne on one side of each of the longer filaments; whence the name. From *aratao*, to support, *neum*, 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Torenia scabra*.

fambriatam	Pa. blue 8, G. Ev. S. Moreton B. 1830
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ARTEPÍX, Linnæus. In honour of Peter Artedi, 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—*squamata*.

ARTEMISIÁ, Linnæus. *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.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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 cauter, by burning it upon parts affected with gout and rheumatism. In India *A. indica* is considered a powerful deobstruent and antispasmodic; and the leaves of *A. maderaspatana* are esteemed a valuable stomachic medicine. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. crucisica*. 2. *A. leucanthemifolia*. 3. *A. nutans*, *cernua*. 4. *A. rupestris*. 5. *A. Redemkii*. 6. *A. ludovici*. 7. *A. glaucialis*, *rupestris*. 8. *A. rupestris*. 9. *A. spheniensis*.

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. England.	
grandifolium . . .	Brown	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820
virginicum . . .	Brown	5, H. Her. P. Virginia.	1759

ASCARICIDA, Cassini. Derived from *ascaris*, an intestinal worm, and *cado*, 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 animals. *Synonymes*: 1. *Vernonia anthelmintica*. 2. *V. triplinervia*.

anthelmintica, 1.	Purple	8, S. A. E. Ind.	1770
triplinervia, 2.	Purple	11, S. A. Brazil.	1825

ASCENDENS, f at first trailing on the ground, then ascending, f rising erect, forming a curve.

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

ASCIGEROUS, having ascæ.

ASCLEPIAS, Linnaeus. 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 odiferous, and in Canada, when in flower, charms the traveller, especially when passing through woods in the evening. The French treat 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 Ipecacanhana*. 3. *A. connivens*. 4. *A. purpurascens*. 5. *A. hybrida*.

acuminata, 1	Red	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1826
alexiana	Green	H. Ev. Tw. Ceylon	1816
amœna	Purple	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1732
amplexifolia	Red	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1816
angustifolia	White	7, H. Her. P. Mexico	1817
asthmatica, 2	White	7, S. Ev. Tw. Ceylon	1819
cineræa	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.	
debilis	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1818
decumbens	Orange	H. Tu. P. N. Amer.	1731
exaltata, 3	Purple	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1800
Greeniana	White	S. Ev. S.	1821
incœna	Purple	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1719
linearis	White	7, G. Her. P. Mexico	1812
limifolia	White	7, H. Her. P. Mexico	1813
longifolia	P. pur.	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1816
mexicana	White	7, G. Ev. P. Mexico	1821
nivea	White	B. H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1740
obtusifolia, 4	Purple	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820
parviflora	White	9, G. Her. P. N. Amer.	1773
paupercula	Red	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1817
phytolaccoides	Purple	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1812
polytrachelya	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1825
pulehæra	Purple	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1792
purpurascens, 5	Purple	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820
quadrifolia	White, red	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1824
rosea	Red	7, G. Her. P. Mexico	1824
rubra	Red	7, H. Her. P. Virginia	1825
salsicifolia	White	7, G. Her. P. Mexico	1817
syriaca	Purple	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1629
tuberosa	Orange	H. Tu. P. N. Amer.	1630
variegata	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1847
verticillata	Whit. grn.	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1759
virgata	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820

ASCORBŪS, 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—*furfræces*.

ASCOPORÆ, 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.—*macædo*.

ASCORŪM, Linnaeus. From *a*, privative, and *skynos*, 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*.

amplexicaulis . . .	Yellow	R. G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1822
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	B. G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1816

ASH-TRIF, see Fraxinus.

ASIATIC POISON-BULB, see Crinum asiaticum.

ASIMŪA, 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	G. H. De. S. Georgia.	1820
parviflora . . .	Brown	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1806
pygmaea . . .	White	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1812
triloba . . .	P. pur.	B. H. De. S. China	1822

ASPALATNUS, Linnaeus. 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*.

affinis . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
albena . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
araneosa . . .	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
astroites . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
callosa . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
canadensis . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
canosa . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
capitata . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1793
Chenopodiæ . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1759
ciliatis . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
crassifolia . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
ericifolia . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
galioides . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H.	1817
genistoides . . .	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
hirsuta . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
indica . . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1759
laricina . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823
muconata . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796
multiflora . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
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
umbrosa . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812

ASPARGES, Linnaeus. Derived from *a*, intensive, and *sparsao*, to tear, some of the species being armed with strong prickles. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacæ*. 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.

acutifolia . . .	Whit. grn.	F. Ev. S. Spain	1640
æthiopsica . . .	White	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
albiss . . .	White	F. Ev. S. Spain	1540
maritima . . .	Green	7, H. Her. P. France	1824
aphylla . . .	White	F. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1640
asiatica . . .	White	G. Ev. S. Asia	1759
Broussonetii . . .		H. Her. P. Canaries	1822
capitata . . .	Green	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1691
dactyloides . . .	Green	4, H. Her. P. Dauria	1823
declinata . . .	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. C. G. H.	1819
falcata . . .	Whit. grn.	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1792

ASP	ASP
flexuosus . . .	Wht. grn. 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800
longifolia . . .	White . . . 6, F. Ev. Tw. S. Eur. 1800
maritima . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1827
officinalis . . .	Green . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caspian 1823
pleuroclada . . .	Green . . . 7, H. Her. P. Euzland 1829
racemosa . . .	Wht. grn. G. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1808
retrofracta . . .	White . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. Africa 1753
sarmentosa . . .	Wht. grn. 8, S. Ev. Tw. Ceylon 1810
scandens . . .	Green . . . G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. 1795
Smithiana . . .	Green . . . T. Tenerife 1829
stipulatus . . .	White . . . G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. 1821
subulatus . . .	P. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1811
viridula . . .	Green . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary 1819
verticillaris . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1752

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

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

ASPEN, see Populus tremula.

ASPERA, harsh, rugged.

ASPERELLA, see Elymus hystrix.

ASPERGILLUS, Micheli. From *asperillum*, because of its resemblance to the brush with which the holy water is scattered in catholic ceremonies. *Linn. 23, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Fungi.* Mere mouldiness, found in patches upon rotten substances, and damp species in herbariums—*glabrus, lanuus, penicillatus, vitrens.*

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

procumbens . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Tr. A. Britain . . .

ASPERULA, Linnaeus. A diminutive of *asper*, rough; leaves. *Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Stellatae.* *A. arvenis* is a mere weed; all the rest of the species are pretty, and excepting *cynanchica*, 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. rivulata. 2. Galium glaucum. 3. A. repens. 4. Galium humifusum. 5. A. incana.*

alpina . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1820
Aparine, 1 . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1818
arceuthia . . .	Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Arcadia 1819
arietata . . .	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 . . .
galloides, 2 . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1710
hirsuta, 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
leucota . . .	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 1823
odorata . . .	White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
pyramidalis . . .	Flesh . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1821
rigida . . .	Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Greece 1819
viridis . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1821
supina . . .	Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1821
taurina . . .	White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1739
triflora . . .	Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe 1764
tomentosa, 5 . . .	Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1817

ASPHODELUS, Linnaeus. From *a*, privative, and *sphallo*, to supplant; a flower not to be surpassed. *Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliaceae.* 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.

astiva . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1820
albua . . .	White . . . 4, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .
clavata . . .	White . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . . 1803
erilica . . .	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Anfilia . . . 1821
fastuosa . . .	White . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1596
late-medica . . .	White . . . 7, G. P. Canarie . . . 1822
litica . . .	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1598
proliferus . . .	White . . . 8, H. A. Armenia 1824
ramosa . . .	White . . . 4, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1551
sibirica . . .	Pa. yel. . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1829
turcica . . .	White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1812
umbellata . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1821

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

urens Apetal . . . 7, S. De. Tw. S. Amer. . . 1821

ASPIDISTRA, Ker. From *aspisidion*, a little round shield; the form of the flower. *Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Acoraceae.* A curious plant, remarkable for producing its flowers under the surface of the soil; any common soil; suckers.

lurida Purple . . . 7, S. Her. P. China . . . 1822
 punctata Purple . . . 3, S. Her. P. China . . . 1824

ASPIDUM, Swartz. From *aspidon*, a little buckler; because of the form of the indusium. *Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae.* One of the pretty and very interesting genera of Ferns. A mixture of lean 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. Cyathca deutata. 4. Aspidium trapezoides. 5. Polypodium fragrans. 6. Nephrodium unium.*

acrostichoides, 1 . . .	Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . .
aculeatum . . .	Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain
ambrosium . . .	Brown . . . 7, G. Her. P. Madeira . . . 1779
alpinum . . .	Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1825
angulare . . .	Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary 1819
atomatum . . .	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
caudatum . . .	Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica 1820
conditum . . .	Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica 1824
curvatum . . .	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. Wales
dilatatum . . .	Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain
dumetorum . . .	Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain
elongatum . . .	Brown . . . 6, G. Her. P. Madeira . . . 1779
exaltatum . . .	Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica 1793
Filix-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
indivisum . . .	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
marginalis . . .	Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1772
molle . . .	Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Canaries 1824
montanum . . .	Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819
montanum . . .	Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica 1820
novboracense . . .	Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812
Oreopteris . . .	Brown . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain
parvifolium . . .	Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1824
patens . . .	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
rheticum . . .	Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain
rhizophyllum . . .	Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Jamaica 1820
rigidum, 5 . . .	Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1816
Scirra . . .	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
unium, 6 . . .	Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1793
villosum . . .	Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1784

ASPLENIUM, Linnaeus. From *a*, privative, and *splen*, spleen; its supposed medicinal qualities. *Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae.* For culture, &c., see *Aspidium*. *Synonymes: 1. A. germanicum. 2. Nephrodium asplenoides. 3. Aspidium asplenoides. 4. Polypodium Filix-femina. 5. Aspidium fontanum. 6. Polypodium fontanum. 7. Aspidium fontanum. 8. Nephrodium Filix-femina. 9. Aspidium angustum. 10. A. glandulosum, Vallis-clausae. 11. A. rhizophorum. 12. A. acrostichoides.*

acutum . . .	Brown . . . 4, G. Her. P. Teneriffe . . 1818
Alliantum-nigrum . . .	Brown . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain
altissimum, 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
brasilense . . .	Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1822

ASP	AST	AST	AST
bulbiferum . . . Brown	7, G. Her. P. N. Zeal.	1820	ference. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> .
caudatum . . . Brown	8, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1824	Many species of this extensive genus are stately
cutrifolium . . . Brown	8, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1820	and handsome plants, such as <i>A. puniceus</i> , <i>pul-</i>
dentatum . . . Brown	7, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1820	<i>chellus</i> , &c.: the expanded flowers, which appear
diffusum . . . Brown	8, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1823	in autumn when others are over, have been com-
diversifolium . . . Brown	6, G. Her. P. Norf. Is.	1831	pared to a star, from the numerous rays of the
ebulentum . . . Brown	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1779	circumference; they succeed in any soil or situa-
falcatum . . . Brown	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1825	tion, and the herbaceous kinds increase abund-
Felix-festiva, 3 . . . Brown	4, H. Her. P. Britain .		antly from suckers. <i>A. argophyllus</i> is a very rapid-
flabellifolium . . . Brown	7, S. Her. P. N. Holl.	1820	growing species, and forms an ornamental tree
fontanum, 4 . . . Brown	7, H. Her. P. England .		when planted in the border of a conservatory;
formosum . . . Brown	6, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1822	its leaves have also a fine fragrance resembling
fragrans . . . Brown	8, S. Her. P. Jamaica .	1793	musc. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. pumilus</i> . 2. <i>A. penn-</i>
Halleri, 5 . . . Brown	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819	<i>synvaticus</i> . 3. <i>A. umbellatus</i> . 4. <i>A. dracunculoides</i> .
lanceolatum . . . Brown	8, H. Her. P. England .		5. <i>Solidago bicolor</i> . 6. <i>A. biennis</i> . 7. <i>A. Marylandica</i> .
maderense . . . Brown	6, H. Her. P. Madeira .	1823	8. <i>A. scoparium</i> . 9. <i>A. pubescens</i> . 10. <i>A.</i>
marinum . . . Brown	7, H. Her. P. Britain .		<i>carneus</i> . 11. <i>Grindelia siberica</i> . 12. <i>A. glaucus</i> .
melanocaulon . . . Brown	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1812	13. <i>A. lucidus</i> . 14. <i>A. leucanthemus</i> . 15. <i>A. erpan-</i>
Michauxii, 6 . . . Brown	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1824	<i>silosus</i> . 16. <i>A. parviflorus</i> . 17. <i>A. ledifolius</i> . 18. <i>A.</i>
monanthemum . . . Brown	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1790	<i>villosus</i> . 19. <i>A. fruticosus</i> . 20. <i>A. pinifolius</i> . 21.
montanum . . . Brown	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1812	<i>A. amneus</i> . 22. <i>A. alpinus ramosus</i> . 23. <i>A. glaucus</i>
Nidus . . . Brown	8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. .	1820	<i>cyaneus</i> . 24. <i>A. virgatus</i> . 25. <i>A. hungaricus</i> . 26.
obtusatum, 7 . . . Brown	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1824	<i>A. virgicus</i> . 27. <i>A. dentatus, ferrugineus</i> . 28. <i>A.</i>
palmatum . . . Brown	7, G. Her. P. S. Eur. .	1816	<i>patulus, strictus</i> .
Petrarchæ, 8 . . . Brown	3, H. Her. P. France .	1819	abreviatum . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .
præmorsum . . . Brown	8, S. Her. P. Jamaica .	1793	acris . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1731
pinnatum . . . Brown	7, H. Her. P. W. Ind.	1823	aculeatum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1818
radicans, 9 . . . Brown	6, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1821	acuminatum . . . Pa. red . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1806
Rhizophorum . . . Brown	8, S. Her. P. Jamaica .	1793	adultum . . . Violet . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .
Rota-muraria . . . Brown	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820	astivus . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1776
septentrionalis . . . Brown	7, H. Her. P. Britain .		albissimus . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .
Serratim . . . Brown	8, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1793	Alpinus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1658
Shepherdii . . . Brown	8, S. Her. P. N. Holl.	1820	âre-albo . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1827
striatum . . . Brown	6, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1824	ramosus . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . .
thelypteroides, 10 . . . Brown	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1823	altatus, 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1804
Triebomacis . . . Brown	7, H. Her. P. Britain .		alvarienstis . . . Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1807
viride . . . Brown	6, H. Her. P. Britain .		Amellus . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1596
viviparum . . . Brown	8, S. Her. P. Mauriti. .	1820	angustifolia . . . Pa. blue . . . 8, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1596
zosterifolium . . . Brown	7, S. Her. P. Caracæe .	1820	amelloides . . . Violet . . . 7, H. Her. P. Podolia . . 1824
ASSŒTIA, Caranilles. In honour of Ignatius Deasso, a distinguished Spanish botanist. Linn. 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceæ</i> . These plants are ornamental and of easy cultivation in sandy soil; cuttings are propagated without difficulty in sand or sandy loam, in heat.			
populnea . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Bourbon .	1820		amplexicaulis, 2 . . . Blue . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .
sturnoidea . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Bourbon .	1822		amygdalifolia, 3 . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1750
ASSURGENS, rising upwards.			
ASTARTE, Decandolle. A mythological name; Astarte, in Syria Venus. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceæ</i> . An ornamental species, three feet high; for culture, &c., see <i>Melaleuca</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Melaleuca fascicularis</i> .			
fascicularis, 1 . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .			
ASTRALMÆ, R. Eromn. From <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>stelma</i> , crown, in allusion to the construction of the fruit. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Beautiful flowering plants, especially <i>A. eximium</i> ; 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Elichrysum canescens</i> . 2. <i>E. fragrans</i> . 3. <i>E. imbricatum</i> . 4. <i>Gauphalium milleflorum</i> . 5. <i>Elichrysum retortum</i> . 6. <i>E. speciosissimum</i> . 7. <i>E. spiciale</i> . 8. <i>E. Stæbelina</i> . 9. <i>E. variegatum</i> .			
canescens, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. .	1794		canulinata . . . Purple . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1804
eximium . . . Crimson . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. .	1793		ciliatâ . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .
fragrans, 2 . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. .	1803		conchoides . . . Purple . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1800
imbricatum, 3 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. .	1820		concolor . . . Purple . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759
milleflorum, 4 . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. .	1802		convolvulus, 7 . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1778
retortum, 5 . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. .	1732		corlitoides . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759
speciosissimum, 6 . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. .	1801		cordifolia . . . Pa. blue . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .
spiciale, 7 . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. .	1801		cornifolia . . . White . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811
Stæbelina, 8 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. .	1801		corymbosa . . . White . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1765
variegatum, 9 . . . Ben. wht. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. .	1801		Cymbalata . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1786
ASTEPHANUS, B. Brown. From <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>stephanos</i> , crown; in reference to the stamens. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i> . These are twining plants of considerable beauty, growing about four feet high, in peat and loam, and are increased by divisions.			
linearis . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. T. W. C. G. H. .	1816		cyaneus . . . Blue . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1789
trilobus . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. T. W. C. G. H. .	1816		desertorum . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1820
ASTRA, Linneus. From <i>aster</i> , a star; the flowers resemble little stars from the rays of their circum-			
ferens, 1 . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .			diffusus, 8 . . . White . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1777
acris . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1731			divaricata . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1800
aculeatum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1818			dracunculoides . . . White . . . 11, H. Her. P. Tauria . . 1811
acuminatum . . . Pa. red . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1806			dumosa . . . White . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1734
adultum . . . Violet . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .			elegans . . . Blue . . . 9, H. Her. P. . . 1790
astivus . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1776			eminens, 9 . . . Light . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .
albissimus . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .			ericoides . . . White . . . 9, B. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1753
Alpinus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1658			erubescens . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .
âre-albo . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1827			exasperata . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823
ramosus . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . .			filifolia . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812
altatus, 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1804			fransa . . . Red . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1816
alvarienstis . . . Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1807			floribunda . . . Purple . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .
Amellus . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1596			foliolosa . . . Pa. blue . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1732
angustifolia . . . Pa. blue . . . 8, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1596			foliosa . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759
amelloides . . . Violet . . . 7, H. Her. P. Podolia . . 1824			fragilis, 10 . . . Flesh . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1800
amplexicaulis, 2 . . . Blue . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .			fruticulosa . . . Bine . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1759
amygdalifolia, 3 . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1750			gracilis . . . Green . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .
amygdalifolia . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1804			graminifolia . . . Pa. pur. . . 10, H. Her. P. .
argentea . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1801			grandiflora . . . Blue . . . 11, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1720
argophylla . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1804			grœvoni . . . White . . . H. Her. P. Arkansas . 1824
atensisiflorus, 4 . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .			hirsuta . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811
bellidiflora . . . Pa. red . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .			hemilla . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1699
biflora . . . Violet . . . 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1820			hypsiphyllos . . . Pa. pur. . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1693
blanda . . . Pa. blue . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1800			ibericus . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Iberia . .
bicolor, 5 . . . Whit. yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759			incisa, 11 . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1818
canescens, 6 . . . Violet . . . 9, B. . . B. N. Amer. . 1812			imuloides . . . Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Nejal . .
canis . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1816			juncosa . . . Flesh . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758
canulinata . . . Purple . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1804			levigata, 12 . . . Flesh . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1794
ciliatâ . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .			levis, 13 . . . Blue . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1753
conchoides . . . Purple . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1800			lucida . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811
concolor . . . Purple . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759			laxa, 14 . . . White . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .
convolvulus, 7 . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1778			
corlitoides . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759			
cordifolia . . . Pa. blue . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .			
cornifolia . . . White . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811			
corymbosa . . . White . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1765			
Cymbalata . . . White . . . 6, 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			
divaricata . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1800			
dracunculoides . . . White . . . 11, H. Her. P. Tauria . . 1811			
dumosa . . . White . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1734			
elegans . . . Blue . . . 9, H. Her. P. . . 1790			
eminens, 9 . . . Light . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .			
ericoides . . . White . . . 9, B. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1753			
erubescens . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .			
exasperata . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823			
filifolia . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812			
fransa . . . Red . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1816			
floribunda . . . Purple . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .			
foliolosa . . . Pa. blue . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1732			
foliosa . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759			
fragilis, 10 . . . Flesh . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1800			
fruticulosa . . . Bine . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1759			
gracilis . . . Green . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .			
graminifolia . . . Pa. pur. . . 10, H. Her. P. .			
grandiflora . . . Blue . . . 11, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1720			
grœvoni . . . White . . . H. Her. P. Arkansas . 1824			
hirsuta . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811			
hemilla . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1699			
hypsiphyllos . . . Pa. pur. . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1693			
ibericus . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Iberia . .			
incisa, 11 . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1818			
imuloides . . . Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Nejal . .			
juncosa . . . Flesh . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758			
levigata, 12 . . . Flesh . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1794			
levis, 13 . . . Blue . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1753			
lucida . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811			
laxa, 14 . . . White . . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .			

laxiflorus	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
naarfolius	Pa. Blue	1699
Enfilifolia	White	1739
liatris	White	1812
longifolia	White	1798
lasiotrichus	Blue	1826
luxurians, 15	Blue	1816
macrophyllus	White	1739
marginatus	Violet	1827
montanus	Blue	1827
multiflorus	White	1739
montanus	Purple	1719
myrsinoides	Pa. pur.	1825
myrtifolia	White	1812
memoratus, 17	Lilac	1778
Nova-Engliæ	Purple	1710
ruber	Red	1812
Novi Belii	Pur. blue	1710
nidiflorus	Purple	1739
oblongifolius	Lilac	1797
obtusatus	White	1793
obtusatus	Violet	1739
paludosus	Blue	1734
pantifolia	Blue	1840
pannonicus	Violet	1815
patens	Purple	1773
pauciflorus	White	1758
pendulus	White	1758
peregrinus	Blue	1797
phlogifolius	Violet	1812
pilosus, 18	Pur. blue	1812
plantagineifolius	White	1759
pluriflorus, 19	White	1800
poliophyllus, 20	Verm. d.	1800
prandis	Blue	1821
præcox	Blue	1810
preanthoides	Blue	1815
pulehella	Purple	1810
puncherosimus	Blue	1815
punctatus	Violet	1710
punicæus, 21	Blue	1829
demissus	Blue	1735
pyrenæus	Violet	1816
radialis	White	1800
ramosus, 22	Red	1800
recurvatus	Pa. blue	1812
redivivus	Crimson	1816
reticulatus	White	1759
rigidulus	Blue	1820
rigidus	Purple	1815
riparialis	White	1799
rubicellus, 23	Purple	1701
sagittæfolius	Blue	1815
salsifolius, 24	Flesh	1815
salsifolius, 25	White	1815
sanctus	Blue	1739
Schrebæri	White	1812
sericeus	Blue	1796
serotinus	Blue	1790
sessiliflorus	Red	1763
sibiricus	Blue	1699
simplex, 26	Whit. pur.	1798
sibiricoides	White	1777
sparsiflorus	Pa. pur.	1789
spectabilis	Blue	1801
spinosus	Blue	1823
squarrosus	Blue	1809
stellatus	Violet	1775
strictus	Violet	1818
subulatus	Pa. blue	1769
suroculosus	Purple	1723
tardiflorus	Blue	1723
tataricus	White	1818
tenuifolius	Blue	1812
tomentosus, 27	Pink	1725
tormentosus	Purple	1733
Tradesianii	White	1818
triflorus	White	1818
Tripartitum	Blue	1699
nodulatus	Purple	1799
versicolor	Whit. pur.	1812
villosus	White	1800
vilmorini, 28	Blue	

divergens, miter 16.

Asiaticæ, stellate, starry.

ASTROCYPRILLÆ, Vallant. From *aster*, *astar*, *kephale*, head; in allusion to the seed. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacæ*. 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. albanica*, *africana*, *indarata*, 4. *S. amena*, *nidius*, 5. *S. argentea*, 6. *S. atropurpurea*, 7. *S. brynatica*, *Colanusa*, 8. *S. Biebersteinii*, 9. *S. caevens*, 10. *S. capitata*, *mollis*, 11. *S. caucæsa*, 12. *S. ceratophylla pilosa*, 13. *S. Colan-*

<i>baria</i> , 14. <i>S. commutata</i> , 15. <i>S. crenata</i> , <i>coronopifolia</i> , 16. <i>S. cretica</i> , 17. <i>S. elegans</i> , 18. <i>S. graminifolia</i> , 19. <i>S. graminifolia</i> , 20. <i>S. graminifolia</i> , 21. <i>S. holosericea</i> , 22. <i>S. incana</i> , 23. <i>S. intermedia</i> , 24. <i>S. italicensis</i> , 25. <i>S. legionensis</i> , 26. <i>S. laetitia</i> , 27. <i>S. lutea</i> , 28. <i>S. lyrata</i> , 29. <i>S. maritima</i> , 30. <i>S. micrantha</i> , 31. <i>S. mollissima</i> , 32. <i>S. neglecta</i> , 33. <i>S. nitens</i> , <i>lucida</i> , 34. <i>S. ochroleuca</i> , 35. <i>S. palestina</i> , 36. <i>S. paniculata</i> , 37. <i>S. pectinata</i> , 38. <i>S. proflifera</i> , 39. <i>S. pyrenaica</i> , 40. <i>S. rotata</i> , 41. <i>S. rupestris</i> , 42. <i>S. rotifolia</i> , 43. <i>S. saxatilis</i> , 44. <i>S. Scopulii</i> , 45. <i>S. setifera</i> , 46. <i>S. sylvia</i> , 47. <i>S. sileifolia</i> , 48. <i>S. simplex</i> , 49. <i>S. stellata</i> , <i>taxiflora</i> , 50. <i>S. tomentosa</i> , 51. <i>S. ucrainica</i> , 52. <i>S. urceolata</i> , 53. <i>Webbiana</i> .
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africanus, 2	White	8, G. Ev. S. Africa	1690
agrestis, 2	Purple	8, H. Her. P. Hungary	1818
alissimus, 3	Blue	8, G. Ev. S. Africa	1819
amœnus, 4	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1823
argenteus, 5	White	8, H. Her. P. Lewont	1793
atropurpureus, 6	Brown	7, H. A. E. Ind.	1629
albûs	White	7, H. A. E. Ind.	1629
carneus	Flesh	7, H. A. E. Ind.	1629
profliferus	Purple	7, H. A. E. Ind.	1629
roscatus	Red	7, H. A. E. Ind.	1629
virgatus	Varieg.	7, H. A. E. Ind.	1629
hammatus, 7	Pink	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1802
Biebersteinii, 8	Pink	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1823
caevens, 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
co-muniatus, 13	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
communiatus, 14	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1826
crenatus, 15	Flesh	6, H. Her. P. Italy	1825
craticus, 16	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. Crete	1556
eleagnus, 17	Light blue	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1813
graminifolius, 18	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Switzerland	1653
graminifolius, 19	Light blue	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1597
grandiflorus, 20	White	7, H. A. Barbary	1604
holosericeus, 21	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Pyreæus	1818
incanus, 22	Red	7, H. Her. P. Europe	1826
intermedius, 23	Blue	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1824
iseticus, 24	White	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1801
legionensis, 25	Pink	7, H. A. Spain	1820
lucidus, 26	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Dauphiny	1810
luteus, 27	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Russia	1820
lyratus, 28	Purple	7, O. Her. P. Turkey	1799
maritimus, 29	Purple	7, H. A. Italy	1693
micrantha, 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	1517
palestinus, 25	Citron	7, H. A. Palestine	1771
pauciflorus, 26	Straw	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1827
pectinatus, 27	Violet	7, H. A. Arabia	1824
pyrenæus, 28	Yellow	7, H. A. Egypt	1693
profliferus, 29	Purple	7, H. Her. P. S. France	1819
rotatus, 30	Pink	7, H. A. Iberia	1823
rupestris, 41	Pink	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1824
rotifolia, 42	Scarlet	7, H. Her. P. Sicily	1804
saxatilis, 43	Pink	7, H. A. Spain	1827
Scopulii, 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
sibiricus, 47	Red	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1826
simplex, 48	White	7, H. A. S. Eur.	1820
stellatus, 49	Blue	7, H. A. Spain	1596
tomentosus, 50	Light yel.	7, H. Her. P. Ukraine	1795
urceolata, 52	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Barbary	1604
Webbiana, 53	White	7, H. Her. P. Mt. Lib.	1818

ASTROCYPRILLÆ, Decadole. Supposed to be named from *aster*, on account of their resemblance to a star. *Linn.* 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*, *Fraxin.*, *Padi*, *Prunella*, *Pyræ.*, *Ulm.*

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

Astragalus, Hamillon. From *a*, privative, and *stibis*, lightness; plants opaque. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragææ*. 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. Corollis . . . 1812

Astragalus, Linnæus. From *astragalus*, vertebra, or talus, the seeds being squeezed into a squarish

AST		AST		AST		AST	
<p>form in some of the species. It is also a name given by the Greeks to one of their leguminous plants. <i>Lin.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. 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. <i>A. lotoides</i> is the handsomest, and should be sown in a moderately-heating hothed, and planted out in the borders when sufficiently strong. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>A. carnosus</i>. 2. <i>A. macrorhizus</i>. 3. <i>A. virescens</i>. 4. <i>A. malacophyllus</i>. 5. <i>Phaca vesicaria</i>. 6. <i>A. tragacanthoides</i>. 7. <i>A. tenuifolia</i>. 8. <i>A. sinicus</i>. 9. <i>A. micrantha</i>. 10. <i>Phaca triangularis</i>. 11. <i>A. abidius</i>. 12. <i>A. alopecuroides</i>.</p>							
acutifolius	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	•	•	1826	
adsurgens	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1820	
pristatius	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Siberia	•	•	1818	
aduncus	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	•	•	1819	
agrestis	•	•	7, H. Tr. A.	•	•	1818	
alpestris	•	•	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1819	
alopecuroides	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Spain	•	•	1757	
amandulifolia	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1820	
annularis	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. Egypt	•	•	1810	
areolaris	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Germana	•	•	1718	
aristata	•	•	7, H. Fr. S. Pyrenees	•	•	1791	
asper	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Astracan	•	•	1796	
australis	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Aust. fr.	•	•	1644	
bactica	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur.	•	•	1759	
baicalensis	•	•	8, H. H. R. P. Siberia	•	•	1830	
bayonensis	•	•	7, H. Her. P. France	•	•	1816	
brachycarpus	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Caucasus	•	•	1826	
brachyrrhiza	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Tauria	•	•	1823	
bursera	•	•	7, H. Ev. S. Armenia	•	•	1829	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A.	•	•	1818	
caerulea	•	•	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1818	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	•	•	1732	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. A.	•	•	1816	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Barbary	•	•	1683	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Levant	•	•	1750	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	•	•	1732	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Spain	•	•	1800	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Ev. S. Caucasus	•	•	1824	
caerulea	•	•	7, G. Her. P. China	•	•	1795	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1820	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Armenia	•	•	1737	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. Europ.	•	•	1570	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. Siberia	•	•	1764	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A.	•	•	1820	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. Spain	•	•	1800	
caerulea	•	•	6, H. Her. P. Daluria	•	•	1822	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Siberia	•	•	1818	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Europe	•	•	1772	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Caspia	•	•	1820	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Nepal	•	•	1818	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur.	•	•	1825	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur.	•	•	1737	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	•	•	1827	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1819	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Algeria	•	•	1816	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. S. Siberia	•	•	1804	
caerulea	•	•	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1721	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. Spain	•	•	1595	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Iberia	•	•	1818	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Britain	•	•	1821	
caerulea	•	•	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	•	•	1821	
caerulea	•	•	5, H. Her. P. Armenia	•	•	1816	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Spain	•	•	1820	
caerulea	•	•	6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur.	•	•	1820	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Britain	•	•	1759	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Montpel.	•	•	1759	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Mendoza	•	•	1827	
caerulea	•	•	6, H. Her. P. Egypt	•	•	1791	
caerulea	•	•	8, H. De. Tr. Siberia	•	•	1814	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Arabia	•	•	1816	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Barbary	•	•	1811	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr.	•	•	1775	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1793	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Tartary	•	•	1806	
caerulea	•	•	8, H. Tr. A. China	•	•	1763	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. Kevp.	•	•	1817	
caerulea	•	•	6, H. Her. P. America	•	•	1785	
caerulea	•	•	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1800	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P.	•	•	1800	
caerulea	•	•	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1773	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Ev. Tr. France	•	•	1710	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur.	•	•	1719	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	•	•	1826	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. America	•	•	1820	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	•	•	1820	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Iberia	•	•	1819	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Austria	•	•	1640	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Altai	•	•	1817	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. Tanna	•	•	1817	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Caspia	•	•	1818	
caerulea	•	•	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1818	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. Spain	•	•	1815	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Chile	•	•	1820	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Ev. S. Levant	•	•	1640	
caerulea	•	•	5, F. Her. P. Chile	•	•	1832	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. S. France	•	•	1820	
caerulea	•	•	7, G. Her. Cr. Mexico	•	•	1815	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. A. Siberia	•	•	1823	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1804	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur.	•	•	1616	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. A. Spain	•	•	1816	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur.	•	•	1658	
caerulea	•	•	6, H. Her. P. Nepal	•	•	1822	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1821	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	•	•	1827	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1785	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Tauria	•	•	1826	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Tauria	•	•	1818	
caerulea	•	•	7, F. Her. P. Egypt	•	•	1800	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	•	•	1640	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. A.	•	•	1818	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. Egypt	•	•	1617	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. Egypt	•	•	1730	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur.	•	•	1816	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Ev. S. Egypt	•	•	1816	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1752	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Russia	•	•	1819	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. Tr. Europe	•	•	1737	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	•	•	1816	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. De. S. Caucasus	•	•	1806	
caerulea	•	•	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	•	•	1815	

ASTRANTHUS, Loureiro. Named from *astron*, a star, and *anthos*, a flower; segments radiating in a star-like manner. *Lin.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Homalliceae*. 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

ASTRANTHUS, Linnaeus. From *astron*, a star, and *anti*, comparison; in reference to the appearance of the umbels of flowers. *Lin.* 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. heliborifolia heterophylla*.

caerulea. 6, H. Her. P. Carniola. 1812
caerulea, 1. Pink. 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus. 1818
uniflor. Striped. 6, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. 1596
maxims, 2. Pink. 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus. 1804
uniflor. Pink. 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1806
pauciflor. White. 7, H. Her. P. Sicily. 1820

ASTRÆA, Lindley. Named from *astræpe*, lightning, bright colour of the flowers. *Lin.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. These are splendid plants, especially *A. Walllichii*, 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.

tilleulata. S. Ev. T. Bourbon. 1824
vivida. Pink. S. Ev. T. Malagas. 1823
Wallichii. Pink. 7, S. Ev. T. Malagas. 1820

ASTROCARPUM, Meyer. From *astron*, a star, and *karyon*, nut; in allusion to the fruit. *Lin.* 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.

acule. Pa m. Brazil. 1820
aculeatum. Palm. Guiana. 1824
capitata. Palm. Brazil. 1824
Murumara. Palm. Brazil. 1825
vulgare. Palm. Brazil. 1825

ASTROGALUM, Decandolle. From *astron*, a star, and *galum*, a pad; in reference to the disposition of the pads. *Lin.* 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 scirpioides*. 2. *O. cbractatus*. 3. *O. repandus*. 4. *O. scorpioides*.

ASTOP	ATH	ATH	ATT
durum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1816		ATUNIXIA, Ker. From a, privative, and <i>thir</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.	
ebraetatum, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1799		capensis . . . Red . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821	
repandum, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Barbary . . . 1805		ATRACTOBOLUS, Tode. The bladder which contains the sporules 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. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Merely a white powdery substance found on wood, stones, &c.— <i>obliquilariis</i> .	
seropoides, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1506		ATRACRYLIS, 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> .	
ASTROPHORUM, Kunze. From <i>aster</i> , a star, and <i>spora</i> , a spore, alluding to the form of the sporules. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A minute curious black substance, discovered on dead beech branches— <i>Hoffmanni</i> .		ATRAGENE, Linnaeus. A name given to a species of Clematis by Theophrastus. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> . This is a valuable and handsome genus of climbing plants, well adapted for training like Clematis, over bowers, trellis-work, and places where climbing plants are desirable; they grow in any common soil, and young plants may be obtained from cuttings under a glass, or layers. Seeds are sometimes produced, which should be sown in pans, and potted off, and attended.	
denticulatum . . . Pa. red. . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . . 1824		Synonymes: 1. <i>Clematis verticillaris</i> . 2. <i>Atragene alpina</i> , <i>Clematis alpina</i> . 3. <i>Clematis occidentalis</i> . 4. <i>C. ochotensis</i> . 5. <i>C. sibirica</i> .	
humifusum . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1807		americana, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1797	
ASTROPHORUM, Kunze. From <i>aster</i> , a star, and <i>spora</i> , a spore, alluding to the form of the sporules. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A minute curious black substance, discovered on dead beech branches— <i>Hoffmanni</i> .		obliqua, 2 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1797	
ATALANTHUS, 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>arborescens</i> , <i>pinaculata</i> , <i>spinosa</i> .		australis, 2 . . . Brn. yel. . . 7, H. De. Cl. Austria . . . 1792	
ATALANTIA, 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>Linaum monophyllum</i> .		ochotensis, 3 . . . White . . . 7, H. De. Cl. Siberia . . . 1818	
ATHAMANTIA, 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 paniculata</i> .		sibirica, 5 . . . Whit. yel. . . 7, H. De. Cl. Siberia . . . 1753	
condensata . . . White . . . 8, H. Ber. P. Siberia . . . 1773		ATRAPLEXIS, Linnaeus. Derived from <i>ater</i> , privative, and <i>trepho</i> , to nourish, a plant yielding no nourishment; a name given by the Greeks to the <i>Atriplex</i> of the Latins. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Polygouaceae</i> . The species of this genus are curious; they grow about two feet high, and thrive in a loamy soil, and increase from layers.	
macedonica, 2 . . . White . . . 7, H. Ber. P. Greece . . . 1599		spinosa . . . Apetal . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Levant . . . 1732	
Mattlium . . . White . . . 7, H. Ber. P. Carniola . . . 1802		undulata . . . Apetal . . . 6, F. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1732	
Annos . . . White . . . 7, F. Ber. P. S. Eur. . . 1826		ATRIPLIX, Linnaeus. From <i>ater</i> , black; the same name as <i>Atripharis</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cheopodiaceae</i> . These are struggling plants of little beauty, and the simplest culture and propagation. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. nitens</i> . 2. <i>A. rosea</i> . 3. <i>A. tatarica</i> . 4. <i>Calligonum casaeense</i> . 5. <i>A. pratensis</i> . 6. <i>A. patula</i> . 7. <i>A. hastata</i> . 8. <i>A. incisa</i> . 9. <i>Obione sibirica</i> .	
monophyllum, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1777		Halmis . . . Green . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1640	
ATAMASCUS-LILY, see <i>Zephyranthes Atamascœ</i> .		hortensis . . . Green . . . 7, H. A. Tartary . . . 1548	
ATHAMANTIA, 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 paniculata</i> .		rubra . . . Green . . . 7, H. A. Tartary . . . 1548	
condensata . . . White . . . 8, H. Ber. P. Siberia . . . 1773		portulacoides . . . Green . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Britain . . . 1732	
macedonica, 2 . . . White . . . 7, H. Ber. P. Greece . . . 1599		ACUNNITUM, 1, albâ 2, albiculis, angustifolia, campylaria 3, curvicauda 4, decumbens 5, diffusâ, erectâ, glabra 6, hastata 6, incana laciniata, laevifolia, littoralis, microsperrna, mouderiensis, obtusifolia, obtusata, parvifolia, patula 7, pedunculata, prostrata, reniformis, rosea 8, sibirica 9, undulata, tatarica, triangulata, venusta, verticillata, virgata.	
Mattlium . . . White . . . 7, H. Ber. P. Carniola . . . 1802		ATROPA, 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.	
Annos . . . White . . . 7, F. Ber. P. S. Eur. . . 1826		albobaccata . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1733	
monophyllum, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1777		Belladonna . . . Violet . . . 6, H. Ber. P. Britain . . . 1733	
ATAMASCUS-LILY, see <i>Zephyranthes Atamascœ</i> .		ATTALIA, Hamblett. Derived from <i>attalus</i> , magnificent; in allusion to the beauty of the trees. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Palmeaceae</i> . A fine genus of ornamental Palm trees, attaining the height of fifteen to seventy feet; they thrive in any rich soil, and increase from seeds.	
condensata . . . White . . . 8, H. Ber. P. Siberia . . . 1773		acuminata . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1820	
macedonica, 2 . . . White . . . 7, H. Ber. P. Greece . . . 1599		arabica . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1826	
Mattlium . . . White . . . 7, H. Ber. P. Carniola . . . 1802		auriculata . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1824	
Annos . . . White . . . 7, F. Ber. P. S. Eur. . . 1826		bambusa . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1829	
monophyllum, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1777		Rossii . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1826	
ATAMASCUS-LILY, see <i>Zephyranthes Atamascœ</i> .		speciosa . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1826	
condensata . . . White . . . 8, H. Ber. P. Siberia . . . 1773		spectabilis . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1824	
macedonica, 2 . . . White . . . 7, H. Ber. P. Greece . . . 1599			
Mattlium . . . White . . . 7, H. Ber. P. Carniola . . . 1802			
Annos . . . White . . . 7, F. Ber. P. S. Eur. . . 1826			
monophyllum, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1777			

ATT	AVE	AVI	AZA		
<p>ATTENUATE, } tapering gradually to a point. ATTENUATED, } AUBRIETIA, <i>Adanson</i>. In honour of M. Aubriet, a famous French botanical draughtsman. <i>Linu.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i>. 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, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Parsetia deltoidea</i>, <i>Alyssum deltoideum</i>. 2. <i>Draba hesperidiflora</i>. 3. <i>Arabis purpurea</i>.</p>		<p>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.</p>			
<p>deltoides, 1 . . . Purple . 4, H. Ev. Tr. Levant . . . 1710 hesperidiflora, 2 . . Purple . 3, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1823 purpurea, 3 . . . Purple . 4, H. Ev. Tr. Greece . . . 1820</p>		<p>Bilimbi Red yel. . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1791 Cavambola Grn. red . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . 1733</p>			
<p>ACUBA, <i>Kempfer</i>. The name of the shrub in Japan. <i>Linu.</i> 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Cornaceae</i>. 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.</p>		<p>AVICENNIA, <i>Linnaeus</i>. In honour of Avicenna, a celebrated Persian philosopher and physician. <i>Linu.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Myoporaceae</i>. The bark of <i>A. tomentosa</i> is in great use at Rio Janeiro for tanning, but it is not worth culture in this country—<i>tomentosa</i>.</p>			
<p>apetal Apetal . 6, H. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1783</p>		<p>AVICENNIA, fit for bird's meat.</p>			
<p>ACUCURARIUS, having a tendency to attract birds.</p>		<p>AWL-SHAPEN, narrow-pointed, like an awl.</p>			
<p>AUDIBERTIA, <i>Bentham</i>. In honour of M. Audibert, of Tarascon, a celebrated nurseryman. <i>Linu.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. An interesting little plant about a foot and half high, and bearing polish-blue flowers; it grows in any common soil, and increases from seeds. <i>Synonymie</i>: 1. <i>Salvia carnea</i>.</p>		<p>AWNEB, terminating in an awn, or sharp point.</p>			
<p>incana Pa. blue . 8, H. Ev. S. Columbia . . 1827</p>		<p>AWNEBLY-ACUMINATED, tapering to a point, and terminating in an awn.</p>			
<p>APOUINIYA, <i>Brongniart</i>. In honour of V. Audouin, a profound entomologist and friend of Brongniart. <i>Linu.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bruniaceae</i>. An ornamental genus; for culture, &c., see the genus <i>Diosma</i>. <i>Synonymie</i>: 1. <i>Diosma capitata</i>.</p>		<p>AXIL, } literally the arm-pit; in plants applied to AXILLA, } the angle formed by the union of the leaf and stem.</p>			
<p>capitata Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790</p>		<p>AXIL-FLOWERING, flowering in the axils of the leaves.</p>			
<p>AUCUBUS, grand, stately, magnificent.</p>		<p>AXILLARY, placed in the axils or axillae.</p>			
<p>AULAX, <i>Bergius</i>. Named from <i>aulax</i>, a furrow; the under side of the leaves of the original species being furrowed. <i>Linu.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Protaceae</i>. 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.</p>		<p>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.</p>			
<p>piifolia Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1780 umbellata Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774</p>		<p>AXONOPUS, <i>Deuouvis</i>. Derived from <i>axon</i>, axis, and <i>pus</i>, a foot; in reference to the structure of the plant. <i>Linu.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. Species of grass, possessing little that is interesting.</p>			
<p>AURICULATA, a head or tuft like hair, of a gold colour.</p>		<p>AXONOPUS, Apetal . 7, Grass, India . . . 1783</p>			
<p>AURICULATED, } having ear-like appendages.</p>		<p>ABRUS, <i>digitatus</i>.</p>			
<p>AURICLED, }</p>		<p>AXIRIS, <i>Linnaeus</i>. From <i>axyros</i>, rough; on account of the leaves. <i>Linu.</i> 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceae</i>. The species of this genus are mere weeds, of the easiest culture, &c.—<i>amaranthoides</i>, <i>hybrida</i>, <i>prostrata</i>.</p>			
<p>AURICULIFOLY-SAGITTATE, eared at the base, so as to give the appearance of the head of an arrow.</p>		<p>AYENIA, <i>Linnaeus</i>. In honour of the Duke d'Ayen, of the house of Noailles. <i>Linu.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i>. 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.</p>			
<p>AURICULIFOLY-STEM-CLASPING, having auricles at the base of the leaves, clasping the stem.</p>		<p>AYENIA, Scarlet . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . pasilla Purple . 3, S. B. Jamaica . . 1756</p>			
<p>AVENA, <i>Linnaeus</i>. A name of obscure origin, supposed to be from the Celtic <i>aten</i>, from <i>aten</i>, to eat; whence our word oat has been obtained. <i>Linu.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. The species of this genus are easy of cultivation, and uninteresting in point of beauty.</p>		<p>AZALEA, <i>Linnaeus</i>. From <i>azaleos</i>, dry, arid; habitation of the plant. <i>Linu.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</i>. 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. <i>A. indica</i> 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; the beautiful varieties require the same treatment.</p>			
<p>nuda Apetal . 6, Grass.</p>		<p>AZALEA, Scarlet . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . pasilla Purple . 3, S. B. Jamaica . . 1756</p>			
<p>orientalis Apetal . 6, Grass.</p>		<p>AZALEA, Purple . 3, S. B. Jamaica . . 1756</p>			
<p>patensis Apetal . 6, Grass, Britain . . .</p>		<p>AZALEA, Yellow . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1806 calendulacea . . Orange . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1806 elysacantha . . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . ciocia Saffron . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . crapea Copper . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . flaminea . . . Red . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812 grandiflora . . Orange . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . ignescens . . Red . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .</p>			
<p>sterilis Apetal . 6, Grass, Herbarry . . 1640</p>		<p>AZALEA, Varieg. . 6, H. De. S. Hybrid . . . sphaerocera . . Orange . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . stapletoniana . . Blue . 6, H. De. S. H. to d. . . subcapitata . . Copper . 6, H. De. S. Hybrid . . . triumphans . . Orange . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .</p>			
<p>ALBA, <i>brevis</i>, <i>bruniflora</i>, <i>fulva</i>, <i>hirta</i>, <i>hirsuta</i>, <i>plantaginifolia</i>, <i>pratensis</i>, <i>pluvialis</i>, <i>sempervirens</i>, <i>setacea</i>, <i>versicolor</i>.</p>		<p>AZALEA, Carmine . 6, H. De. S. China . . . 1820 glauca White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1734 hispida White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1734 indica Scarlet . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1820 nervifolia . . Orange . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1822 ignescens . . Brown . 4, H. Ev. S. China . . . 1824 plumbea . . Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1824 purpurea plena . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1819 variegata . . Striped . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1824 leptophylla . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1824 Mullein Flesh . 5, H. De. S. Hybrid . . . pratensis . . Copper . 6, H. De. S. Hybrid . . . albida White . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812 umbellata . . . Ser. Pink . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1734 alba White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .</p>			
<p>AVENS, see <i>Geum</i>.</p>		<p>AVICENNIA, <i>Linnaeus</i>. In honour of Avicenna, of Cordova, in Spain, a celebrated physician. <i>Linu.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i>. 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. <i>A. Bilimbi</i> is a beautiful tree, with a green, fleshy, oblong fruit, the thickness of the finger, filled with a grateful acid juice; the sub-</p>		<p>AVICENNIA, Red yel. . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1791 Cavambola Grn. red . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . 1733</p>	

AZA	BAC	AZA	BEC
alba-plena . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		voluacea . . . Violet . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
blanda . . . Blue . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		puttea . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. De. S. Turkey . . . 1793	
carynea . . . Pa. red. . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1734	albiflora . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. Turkey . . .	
caroliniana . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		cuprea . . . Copper . . . 6, H. De. S. Turkey . . .	
Coburgii . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		glauca . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. De. S. Turkey . . .	
coccinea . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		pallida . . . Pa. yel. . . 4, H. De. S. Turkey . . .	
convulsiva . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		tricolor . . . Pa. red . . . 4, H. De. S. Turkey . . .	
eripia . . . Pink . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		versicolor . . . Yel. rose . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid . . . 1827	
emulata . . . Ser. pink . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		siucensis . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1823	
discolor . . . Wht. scr. . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		specios . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
fastigiata . . . Pink . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		aureifolia . . . Orange . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
florida . . . Pink . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		clivata . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
glomerata . . . Pink . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		crispa . . . Orange . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
incana . . . Pink . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		cuticulata . . . Orange . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
incarnata . . . Flesh . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		majör . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
mirabilis . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		obliqua . . . Orange . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
magnifica . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		prunifolia . . . Orange . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
montana . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		revoluta . . . Orange . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
pallida . . . Pa. red . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		tortulifolia . . . Orange . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
pluriflora . . . Pa. red . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		undulata . . . Orange . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
papilionacea . . . Striped . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		viresca . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . . 1734	
parviflora . . . Wht. red. . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		eripia . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
prostrata . . . Orange . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		decolorata . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
plumosa . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		oleosa . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
purpurascens . . . Purple . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		paniculata . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
purpurea . . . Purple . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		pubescens . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
purpureo-plena . . . Purple . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		rufescens . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
rosea . . . Red . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		variegata . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
ruberrima . . . Dk. red . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.		vittata . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
rubescens . . . Red . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.			
rubicunda . . . Red . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.			
rubra . . . Red . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.			
rutiflora . . . Dk. red . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.			
scutellaria . . . Orange . . . 6, H. De. S. Hybrid . . . 1827			
semiduplex . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.			
stardinea . . . Red . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.			
stellata . . . Red . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.			
thursiflora . . . Dk. scr. . . 6, H. De. S. Seedling . . . 1827			
tricolor . . . Ser. wlt. . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.			
variabilis . . . Red . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.			
variegata . . . Red wlt. . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.			
versicolor . . . Red wlt. . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.			

AzARÄ, Ruiz et Pavon. In honour of Joseph Nicolas Azara, a Spanish promoter of botany. *Linna*. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bixacea*. 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.

dentata . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1830
 integrifolia . . . G. Ev. S. Conception 1832

AZÄRÄ, sky-blue coloured.

B.

BABIÄNÄ, Ker. Derived by Mr. J. B. Ker, from *babianer*, because the roots are the favourite food of baboons. *Linna*. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. 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-rotting. 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*.

angustifolia, 1 . . . Varieg. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1757	
dactylea . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774	
macronata . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825	
nana, 3 . . . Blue . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1807	
obovifolia, 2 . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825	
placata . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774	
purpurea . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1806	
ringens . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1752	
truncata . . . Blue . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1794	
vaucheria . . . Blue . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1799	
spatheata . . . Sgt. blue . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1801	
stricta . . . Blue wlt. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1757	
sulphurea . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795	
tennifolia . . . 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	
tubiflora . . . Dra. red . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774	
villosa . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1778	

BACÄZÄ, Flora Peru. In honour of George Bacaz, a botanist at Carthagena. *Linna*. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An interesting plant, growing well in peat and loam; cuttings.

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

BACCÄTE, berry, fleshy.
BACCÄTES, berry-bearing.
BÄCCÄNÄS, Linn. By the Greeks, to a plant dedicated to Bacchus. *Linna*. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. 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*.

adnata . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Amer. . . 1823	
alata . . . Pa. yel. . . 12, G. Ev. S. . . 1829	
angustifolia . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1812	
conferta . . . White . . . 8, Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1826	
Düsenri-Is . . . White . . . 9, F. Ev. S. Levant . . .	
glomeruliflora . . . White . . . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1817	
glutinosa . . . S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1824	
halimifolia . . . White . . . 10, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1693	
indica . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1819	
leucifolia . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. America . . . 1696	
parviflora, 1 . . . S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1820	
scoparia, 2 . . . Cream cl. . . 8, Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1820	

BÄCRÄS, Jucquin. From *baktron*, a cane; on account of the small stems being used for walking-sticks. *Linna*. 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaeeae*. Fine species of *Palmas*, 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 Carthagena.

caryotefolia . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1825	
cuspidata . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1826	
guianensis . . . Palm. Guiana . . . 1820	
macracanthä . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1823	
majör . . . Palm. Carthage . . . 1800	
minor . . . Palm. S. Amer. . . 1801	
pecinata . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1825	

BÄCRÄS-DÄNK, see Aconitum melchoni.
BÄCRÄS-KÄNG, Linn. Taken from A. Beck, a physician to the king of Sweden. *Linna*. 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. Very interesting plants, delighting in sandy loam and peat. Cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass.

camphorata . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1818	
densifolia . . . White . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	
diomonifolia . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	
frutescens . . . White . . . 11, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1806	
gracilis . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826	
limifolia . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1818	

BÆO	BAL	BAL	BAN
ramo-issimā . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Hall . . . 1824			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. <i>Syonyuncine</i> : 1. <i>Arytris zelanica</i> .
saipōlā . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Hall . . . 1824			<i>zeylanicum</i> , 1 . . . S. Ev. T. Ceylon . . .
virgātā . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. N. Caledo. . . 1806			BALTIMŌNĀ , <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Lord Baltimore, proprietor of Maryland. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Uninteresting species, of easy culture— <i>albōrecta</i> .
BĀONŌYČĀS , <i>Acharius</i> . Derived from <i>baion</i> , small, and <i>mykes</i> , fungus; the resemblance of the fructification to a fungus. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . The species appear like some small kinds of <i>Agaricus</i> or <i>Helvella</i> , and are generally found upon heath, oaks, or sandstone— <i>capillitius</i> , <i>microphyllos</i> , <i>rosēus</i> , <i>rufus</i> .			BALSAM OF CAPEVI , see <i>Copafērā</i> .
BAGGEN , swelled like a sack, or bag.			BALSAM TREE , see <i>Chōlū</i> .
BALĀNTĪŌM , <i>Kaulf</i> From <i>balmion</i> , a purse; on account of the form of the indusium. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceæ</i> . An interesting species of fern, growing in peat and loam, and increased by divisions. <i>Syonyuncine</i> : 1. <i>Dicksonia calcita</i> .			BAMBOO CANE , see <i>Bambūsā</i> .
balitā , 1 . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Fern. Madeira . . .			BAMBŪSĀ , <i>Schrader</i> . From <i>bambos</i> , its name in India. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . This genus contains the bamboo-cane; the species are interesting, and in rich loamy soil they grow rapidly to a great height in our stores if well watered; they increase by offsets. <i>B. arundinacea</i> 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.
BALBITĀ , <i>Cap.</i> In honour of John Baptist Balbis, a writer on botany. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Oxalidaceæ</i> . A handsome plant, succeeding best in the greenhouse, in loam and peat. It must be watered with great caution; cuttings. <i>Syonyuncine</i> : 1. <i>Ledocarpion pedunculare</i> . <i>Cruickshankia cistiflora</i> .			<i>aristatā</i> Apetal . . . Grass. E. Ind. . . . 1824
pedunculāris , 1 . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1825			<i>arundinacea</i> Apetal . . . Grass. E. Ind. . . . 1730
BALL , applied to the round central part of the flower of Stapelia.			<i>glōcā</i> Apetal . . . Grass. E. Ind. . . . 1824
BĀLĪŌTĀ , <i>Linn.</i> Named from <i>ballo</i> , to reject, on account of its offensive odour; hence the trivial name. Stinking Horehound. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatæ</i> . Mere weeds, of the easiest culture. <i>Syonyuncine</i> : 1. <i>B. fetidā</i> — <i>albā</i> , <i>disticā</i> , <i>nigrā</i> , 1, <i>vulgāris</i> .			<i>pubescens</i> Apetal . . . Grass. E. Ind. . . . 1826
BALM , see <i>McLissā</i> .			<i>spinōsā</i> Apetal . . . Grass. E. Ind. . . . 1820
BALM OF GILEAD , see <i>Dracocēphālūm enuarisūse</i> .			<i>strictā</i> Apetal . . . Grass. E. Ind. . . . 1824
BALSAM , see <i>Impatiēns</i> .			<i>verticillatā</i> Apetal . . . Grass. Ind. . . . 1803
BALSAM APPLE , see <i>Mouōrdicē balsaminēū</i> .			BANANA TREE , see <i>Mūsā sapiētūm</i> .
BALSĀMINĀ , <i>Rivinus</i> . Called <i>balsamā</i> by the Arabs, from which most probably the name balsamina has sprung. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Balsaminaceæ</i> . 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. <i>Syonyuncine</i> : 1. <i>Impatiens balsamina</i> .			BANE-BERRY , see <i>Actēā</i> .
biftā Red . . . 8, G. A. Japan . . . 1820			BANOS , applied to the spaces between the lines, or ribs of the fruit of umbelliferous plants.
capensā Red . . . 8, G. A. U. G. H. . . . 1818			BANŌTĀ , <i>Agardh</i> . Named in honour of Christian Frederick Bang. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Curious productions, appearing on marine rocks about the sea coast— <i>atropurpūrēā</i> , <i>fusco-purpūrēā</i> , <i>cnophyllā</i> , <i>Linnæuricā</i> .
chinensā Purple . . . 5, G. A. China . . . 1824			BANISTĒNĀ , <i>Linn.</i> In memory of the Rev. John Banister, a diligent botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Malpighiaceæ</i> . Interesting species, with beautiful foliage, as <i>B. splendens</i> . They succeed in loam and sand, or a mixture of loam and sandy peat; ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Syonyuncine</i> : 1. <i>B. heterophylla</i> , <i>B. fulgens</i> .
coecineā Scarlet . . . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . . . 1800			<i>ciliatā</i> Yellow . . . S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . . 1706
coruētā Red . . . 8, G. A. Ceylon . . . 1826			<i>ferugineā</i> Yellow . . . S. Ev. Brazil . . . 1820
hortensia , 1 . . . Red . . . 3, S. A. E. Ind. . . . 1596			<i>fulgens</i> Yellow . . . S. Ev. W. Ind. . . . 1730
latifolia Ps. red . . . 3, G. A. E. Ind. . . . 1810			Humboldtianā . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Amer. . . . 1824
madagascariēnsis , Red . . . 5, G. A. Madagasc. . . 1824			laurifolia Yellow . . . S. Ev. Jamaica . . . 1733
nubōr Red . . . 8, G. A. E. Ind. . . . 1817			ovātā Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. St. Domin. . . 1810
myrsinā Red . . . 8, G. A. Mysore . . . 1820			periplocēfoliā . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Porto Rico . . 1818
BALSĀMŪTĀ , <i>Desfou</i> . From <i>balsamon</i> , balm; in reference to its strong balsamic smell. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Plants of little interest, and easy culture. <i>Syonyuncine</i> : 1. <i>Tanacetum dianthifolium</i> .			sericēā Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . . 1810
grandiflora Yellow . . . 7, F. B. Aleisus . . . 1821			splendens , 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Amer. . . 1812
vulgāris Yel. fr. . . 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1563			tenella Yellow . . . G. Ev. Tw. B. Ayer . . . 1824
ageratifolia , <i>annua</i> 1, <i>virgatā</i> .			tomentōsā Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . . 1820
BALSAMOBENDRŌN , <i>Kunth</i> . From <i>balsamon</i> , balsam, and <i>dendron</i> , tree. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Burseraceæ</i> . An ornamental tree, growing well in			variazicā Yellow . . . S. Ev. Tw. Zanzibar . . 1825

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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 more with safety." *Synonymes*: 1. *B. ledifolia*, *B. littoralis*.

amēlā	Green	8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1788
austrālā	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1794
austrālā	Green	G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1812
Baerī		G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1830
Baxterī		G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1830
Brownī		G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1830
Caleyī		G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1830
coceīnā	Scarlet	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
collinā	Ye low	G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1800
compū	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
Cunninghāmī, 1	Pa. yel.	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822
dentā	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1822
deprēsā	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
diversifidēs	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
elātō	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
ericifoliā	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1788
Goddī		G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1839
grāndis	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1794
insularis	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1822
integrifoliā	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1788
latifoliā	Green	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1802
littoralis	Orange	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
marcescens	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1784
margariā	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1804
mediā	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
notāns	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
oblongifoliā	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1805
occidentalis	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
paludosa	Yellow	3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1805
prostratā	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
pulehiā	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1805
quercifoliā	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1805
repens	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
seriatā	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1795
Sofōndrā		G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1830
speciosā	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1805
spinulosa	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1781
sphaerocarpi	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
variabilatā	Yellow	8, G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1794

BAOBAB TREE, see *Adansonia*.

BĀPIŪ, *Azelus*. Taken from *baphe*, from its use in dyeing. *Lin.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. The genus yields what cabinet-makers call ringwood.

blū	White	8, S. Ev. T. S. Leone	1793
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BĀPIŪ, *Robert Brown*. From *bapto*, to dye; in allusion to the dyeing properties possessed by some species. *Lin.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Ornamental border plants, succeeding in common loamy soil, and multiplied by divisions. The roots and leaves of *B. tinctoria* are antiseptic and astringent. *Synonymes*: 1. *Podalyria uniflora*.

alba	White	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1724
austrālā	Blue	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1758
exaltatā	White	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1774
lanceolatā, 1	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1818
minor	Blue	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820
molis	Blue	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1824
perfoliatā	Yellow	7, F. Her. P. Carolin.	1732
tinctoriā	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1759
villosā	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811

BARBACENŪ, *Vandellii*. From *Barbacena*, the governor of A. INH. *Gerac.* *Lin.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bro-*

meliceae. An interesting species, growing in sandy loam, and multiplied by divisions.

purpurā	Purple	7, S. Her. P. Brazil	1825
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BARBADOS CEDAR, see *Juniperus barbadensis*.

BARBADOS CHERRY, see *Malyghia*.

BARBADOS GOOSEBERRY, see *Pereskia*.

BARBADOS LILY, see *Anargyllis equestris*.

BARRĀNĀ, *Robert Brown*. On account of its being formerly called the herb of St. Barbara. *Lin.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Plants of easy culture. The genus is called the Winter Cress. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cheiranthus ibericus*. 2. *Sisymbrium Barbarea*. 3. *Erysimum praecox*. 4. *E. Barbarea*.

præcox, 3	Yellow	10, H. Her. P. Eroland	
vulgāris, 4	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Britain	

ibéricā 1, plantaginēā 2, tauricā.

BARRĒNĀ, *Decan*. In compliment to J. B. G. Bar-bier, M.D. *Lin.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. An ornamental species, grown in sandy peat, and multiplied by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1. *Clitorea polyphylla*. *Galactia pinuata*.

polyphyllā, 1	Purple	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1818
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BARRĒNĀ, *Lin.* In honour of the Rev. James Barreller, a Dominican, and M.D. of Paris. *Lin.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *B. mitis*, *Justicia flava*, *Erauthemum flavum*. 2. *Dicliptera spinosa*.

albā	White	7, S. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1815
buxifoliā	White	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1768
caeruleā	Blue	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1823
cristatā	Blue	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1796
dichotomā	Purple	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1823
flāvā, 1	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1816
longiflorā	White	8, S. B. E. Ind.	1781
longiflorā, 2	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1816
hispidā, 2	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. Mauritius	1824
Priouitis	Orange	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1759
purpurā	Purple	9, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1814
solanifoliā	Blue	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	
strigōsā	Blue	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820

BARLEY, see *Hordeum*.

BARNĀRDIĀ, *Lindley*. In honour of E. Barnard, F.L.S. *Lin.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. This pretty species succeeds well in peat and loam mixed, and increases by offsets.

scilloides	Pa. blue	5, F. Bl. Siberia	1819
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BARREN, marked in spaces with a paler colour, resembling bars.

BARREN-WORT, see *Epidemium*.

BARRINGTONĀ, *Forster*. Dedicated to the Hon Daines Barrington, F.R.S. &c. *Lin.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. 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 40 degrees, and planted in loam and peat mixed. Cuttings in a moist heat, root in sand, under a glass. *B. speciosa* yields a reddish brown drupe, the seed of which, mixed with the bait, incrinates fish.

speciosā	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1786
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BARTHOLINĀ, *R Brown*. In memory of the great Danish anatomist and physiologist Thomas Bartholin. *Lin.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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 season, they would be much easier preserved. *Synonymes*: 1. *Arethusa pectinātā*.

pectinātā	Lilac	11, G. Ter. C. G. H.	1787
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BARTONĀ, *Pursh*. In honour of Dr. B. S. Barton, a botanist in Philadelphia. *Lin.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loasaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *B. decapetala*.

BAR		BAS		BAS		BAU		
albescens	White	H.	A. Chile	1831	BASTARD HARE'S-EAR, see <i>Phyllis</i> .			
aurea	Gold, yel.	G. H.	A. California	1834	BASTARD HASSOP, see <i>Tectonium Pseudo-hyssopus</i> .			
nuda	White	B. F.	B. Missouri	1811	BASTARD INDIGO, see <i>Andropogon</i> .			
ornata, 1	White	B. F.	B. Missouri	1811	BASTARD JASMINE, see <i>Andrésia chamæjasme</i> .			
<p>BARTMANNIA, Hedwig. So called in honour of J. Bartman, 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>Muscif.</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>London's Ency. of Plants.</i> Synonymy: 1. <i>Bryum fontanum—arcuata, fontana, f. majör 1, f. mörchica, gracilis, Halleriana, lilyphylla, pomifera, p. najör, p. minor.</i></p>				<p>BARTSIA, 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.</p>				
alpina	Purple	B. H.	A. Britain		BASTARD MARE'S-EAR, see <i>Hieracium Pseudo-pilosella</i> .			
laeta H.	Purple	B. H.	A. S. Europe		BASTARD OREIX, see <i>Lavatera Pseudo-oribia</i> .			
odoratiss	Pink	B. H.	A. Britain		BASTARD ORPINE, see <i>Androselin</i> .			
viscosa	Yellow	G. H.	A. Britain		BASTARD PIMPINEL, see <i>Centunculus bicolors</i> .			
<p>BANYASSIA, 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>. Synonymy: 1. <i>Diosma latifolia, D. serratifolia, D. edovata, Bucco crenata. 2. Diosma tinifolia. 3. Agathosma latifolia. 4. Agathosma patchella.</i></p>				<p>BASTARD QUINCE, see <i>Pyrus-chamæscopus</i>.</p> <p>BASTARD ROCKET, see <i>Brassicæ Pseudo-eracastrum</i>.</p> <p>BASTARD TOAD-FLAX, see <i>Thalictrum</i>.</p> <p>BASTARD VERNAIN, see <i>Thalictriphæta</i>.</p> <p>BASTARD VETCH, see <i>Phacæ</i>.</p> <p>BASTARD WINDFLOWER, see <i>Gentiana Pseudo-pneumonanthe</i>.</p> <p>BASTARD WOODSAGE, see <i>Tectonium Pseudo-scorodolus</i>.</p>				
belidina	White	G. E. S.	C. G. H.	1790	BATEMANIA, Lindley. 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.			
crenulata, 1	Bluish	G. E. S.	C. G. H.	1790	Colley	Pur. grn.	B. S. Epi. Demerara	1834
diocia, 2	White	G. E. S.	C. G. H.	1816	<p>BATRACHOSPERMUM, Agardh. 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>Algeæ.</i> The species are interesting, having more or less the appearance of a neckless, especially <i>B. moniliforme</i>; they grow mostly in marshes—<i>moniliforme, M. deterrans, M. purpurascens, M. simplicius, M. stugale; nagan, F. tenuissimum.</i></p>			
latifolia, 3	White	G. E. S.	C. G. H.	1789	<p>BATSCHIA, Michx. In honour of John George Batsch, a professor of botany in Germany. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Borragiaceæ.</i> Pretty dwarf species, succeeding in common soil, and increased by seeds or divisions. Synonymy: 1. <i>Lithospermum caulescens. 2. L. hirtum, Batschia carolinensis.</i></p>			
ovata	White	G. E. S.	C. G. H.	1790	<p><i>caulescens, 1</i> Yellow</p>			
patchellata, 4	Purple	G. E. S.	C. G. H.	1787	<p><i>Guelletii, 2</i> Yellow</p>			
<p>BASILLA, 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.</p>				<p><i>longifolia</i> Yellow</p>				
alba	White	B. S.	B. E. Ind.	1689	<p><i>sericea</i> Yellow</p>			
condifolia	P. pur.	B. S. Cl. B. E. Ind.		1802	<p>BATTARIEA, Persoon. Named in honour of Antonia Battarra. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fangi.</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>London's Ency. of Plants—phallodes.</i></p>			
lucida	White	B. S. Cl. B. E. Ind.		1802	<p>BAÜERIA, Andr. In memory of Francis and Ferdinand Bauer, botanical draughtsmen of the highest celebrity. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Baueriaceæ.</i> Pretty, free-flowering species, of easy culture; a mixture of sand and peat suits them, and young cuttings root readily in sand or soil, under a glass.</p>			
marginata	White	G. S. Tw. B. Mexico		1824	<p><i>bimilis</i> Red</p>			
nigra	White	B. S. Cl. B. China		1822	<p><i>robusta</i> Pink</p>			
pauciflora	White	B. S. Ev. Cl. B. E. Ind.		1731	<p><i>rubra</i> Pink</p>			
rubra	Pink	B. S. Cl. B. E. Ind.		1731	<p><i>tuberosa</i> Purple</p>			
tuberosa	Purple	B. S. Tu. B. S. Amer.		1824	<p>BAUMIA, Plumier. 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. Synonymy: 1. <i>B. argyrea. 2. B. retusa, divaricata. 3. B. aculeata.</i></p>			

BAW	BEG	BEJ	BEL
aeuleata	White	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1747
aeuminata	White	7. S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1808
americana	White	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1809
antiochiensis	White	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1806
armata	White	S. Ev. Cl. Brazil	1824
aurita	White	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1756
caudata	White	6. S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1777
chinensis	Red	S. Ev. S. China	1800
corymbosa, 1	White	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1818
cumanensis	White	S. Ev. Cl. Cumana	1826
divaricata	White	7. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1742
emarginata	White	S. Ev. S. Cortlag.	1703
forficata	White	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1820
glabra	White	S. Ev. S. Brazil	1823
glaucescens	White	S. Ev. Cl. Cortlag.	1810
grandiflora	White	S. Ev. S. Cumana	1817
guianensis	White	S. Ev. S. Peru	1820
heterophylla	White	S. Ev. Cl. Guiana	1820
indica	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
incana	Yel. red	S. Ev. S. Acapulco	1819
Lamarckiana, 2	White	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1818
latifolia	White	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1818
leptophylla	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. S. N. Spain	1818
maritima	White	S. Ev. S. Acapulco	1820
madagascariensis	White	S. Ev. S. Madagas.	1826
malabarica	White	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1810
microphylla	White	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1817
multicaulis	White	S. Ev. S. Caracae	1808
parviflora	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
pauciflora	White	S. Ev. S. Panama	1820
porrecta	White	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1823
pubescent	White	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1778
purpurea	Purple	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1779
racemosa	Pk. pink	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1740
reflexa	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
scandens	Pk. red	S. Ev. S. Africa	1810
scandens	Whit. yel.	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1799
semibifida	White	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1817
spathacea	White	S. Ev. S. Mexico	1823
speciosa	White	S. Ev. Cl.	1820
subrotundifolia	White	S. Ev. S. Acapulco	1820
tomentosa	Yel. wht.	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1809
trifida	White	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1823
unguila, 3	White	S. Ev. S. Caracae	1817
variegata	Striped	6. S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1690
BAWD-MONEY, see Melm.			
BAY TREE, see Lathris nollii.			
BEAD TREE, see Melm.			
BEAK, anything like the beak of a bird, hard sharp points.			
BEAN, see Faba.			
BEAN CAPER, see Zygophyllum.			
BEAN TREFOL, see Anagyris.			
BEAR-MIND, see Calystegia.			
BEARD-TREE, possessed of small awns.			
BEAR'S-BRECH, see Acanthus.			
BEAR'S-EAR SANICLE, see Cortusa.			
BEAR'S-FOOT, see Helictotris fistulosa.			
BEAR'S-GRAPE, see Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.			
BEAR'S-RANR, see Aconitum theriophobum.			
BEAUFORTIA, Robert Brown. In compliment to Mary, Duchess of Beaufort, a botanical patroness. Linn. 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Myrtaceae. Very splendid and desirable species; for culture, &c., see Tristania.			
caerulescens	Scarlet	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
dampieri	Pink	5. G. Ev. S. Hartw. Is.	1803
decussata	Scarlet	5. G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
sparsa	Red	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
splendens . . . . .	. . . . .	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1830
BEAUMONTIA, Wallich. In memory of Diana, the lady of Colonel T. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Apocynaceae. Beautiful species, especially B. grandiflora. They succeed well in loam, or loam and peat mixed, and are propagated from cuttings, or seed, in sandy soil under a glass.			
grandiflora	White	6. S. Ev. T. W. E. Ind.	1820
longifolia	White	S. Ev. T. W. E. Ind.	1818
BECKMANNIA, Host. Dedicated to Mr. Beckman, the author of "The History of Inventions." Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineae. An uninteresting species, of the simplest culture. Synonymes: 1. Cynosurus cruciformis, cruciformis 1.			
BED-STRAW, see Gallium.			
BEGON, see Ficus.			
BEGON, see Beta.			
BEGONIA, Linn. In honour of Michael Begon, a Frenchman, and promoter of botany. Linn. 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Begoniaceae. An interesting, somewhat succulent genus, peculiar for the leaves being oblique at their base. They succeed well in very			
rich soil, and cuttings root readily. Some species are useful in cases of scurvy. Synonymes: 1. B. maculata, 2. Evansiana, 3. Glabra.			
aeuminata	White	7. S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1790
aeuifolia	White	8. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1816
areosticta, 1	White	8. S. Ev. S. Brazil	1819
bulbifera	Whit. pk. 7. G. Her. P. Peru		1827
dichotoma	White	7. S. Ev. S. Caracae	1800
depicta	Pink	7. S. Ev. S. Bombay	1827
diptera	White	6. S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
discolor, 2	White	5. S. Ev. S. China	1804
disticha	White	9. S. Her. P. Brazil	1819
diversifolia	Pink	7. S. Her. P. Mexico	1829
dubia	White	7. S. Her. P. Brazil	1818
Fischeri	White	6. S. Tu. P. S. Amer.	1835
geraniifolia	Whit. red	9. S. Tu. P. Lima	1831
heracleifolia . . . . .	. . . . .	S. Tu. P.	1831
hirsuta	White	6. S. B. W. Ind.	1789
hircula	White	9. S. Her. P.	1824
humilis	White	9. S. B. W. Ind.	1788
incarnata	Pink	S. Brazil	1829
insigua	Pink	12. S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1826
longipa	White	7. S. Ev. S. Mexico	1828
leicida	White	8. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1816
monophylla	White	7. S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1793
Moutonii	Pink	9. S. Tu. P. Brazil	1829
monoptera	White	8. S. Tu. P. Brazil	1829
multicaulis	White	8. S. Tu. P. Brazil	1830
nitida	White	8. S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1777
octopetala	Gsh. wht. 10. S. Tu. P. Peru		1835
odorata	White	6. S. Her. P.	1824
palmaria	White	8. S. Ev. P. Nepal	1819
papillosa	Pink	7. S. Ev. S. Brazil	1826
patala	White	6. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1818
pauciflora	White	9. S. Her. P.	1816
petaloides	Ro. wht. 5. S. Ev. S. Brazil		1832
pecta	Pink	8. S. Tu. P. Nepal	1818
platyfolia	Pink	3. S. Ev. S. Brazil	1829
pulchella	White	7. S. A. Brazil	1823
recurviflora	White	7. S. Ev. S. Brazil	1818
sanguinea	White	7. S. Ev. S. Brazil	1829
scandens, 3	White	8. S. Ev. Cl. Guiana	1822
semperflorans	Pink	S. Ev. S. Brazil	1829
spatulata	White	9. S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1819
stuebeliana	White	B. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1816
tuberosa	White	8. S. Tu. P. Ambogna	1810
umbellata	White	7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1822
undulata	White	7. S. Ev. S. Brazil	1825
villosa	Pink	7. S. A. S. Amer.	1825
BEJANIA, Mutis. In memory of M. Bejar, a Spanish botanist. Linn. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Ericaceae. Beautiful species, of easy culture, succeeding well in loam and peat; and cuttings root readily under a glass in heat.			
glauca	Purple	6. S. Ev. S. N. Gren.	1826
racemosa	Purple	4. G. Ev. S. Florida	1810
BELLADONNA LILY, see Amarogilia Belladonna.			
BELLEROPHON CRESS, see Barbarea praecox.			
BELLVERGIA, La Peyrouse. In memory of P. R. Bellevil, a French botanist. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliaceae. An interesting species, succeeding in common soil, and increased by suckers. Synonymes: 1. Scilla romana, Hyacinthus romanus.			
operculata, 1	White	5. H. Bl. P. Italy	1596
BELL FLOWER, see Campanula.			
BELLINASTRUM, Michx. From bellis and astrum, resembling a daisy. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Composite. An ornamental species, succeeding in peat and loam, and increased by divisions. Synonymes: 1. Arnica Bellidostrum.			
Michx.	White	6. H. Her. P. Austria	1570
BELLIS, Linn. In allusion to the pretty flowers. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Composite. This comprehends the common daisy, the mermaid and the culture of which must be familiar to every one.			
Annua	White	5. H. A. S. Eur.	1759
hybrida	White	4. H. Her. P. Italy	1824
perennis	White	1. H. Her. P. Britain	
stulosa	Red	6. H. Her. P.	
hirculata	Red	8. H. Her. P.	
proliferata	Striped	6. H. Her. P.	
sylvestris	White	6. H. Her. P. Portugal	1797
BELLIDEM, Linn. From bellis, daisy; the flowers being similar to those of the daisy. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Composite. Pretty species, succeeding best in sandy peat, or peat and common soil mixed; seeds or divisions.			
bellioides	White	7. H. A. Italy	1796
crassifolia	Whit. yel. 6. F. Ev. P. Sardulia		1821
umbellata	White	8. H. Her. P. Levant	1772
BELONERONNE, Nees. Named in reference to the arrow-			

BEN

shaped connectivum; from *belos*, an arrow, and *perone*, a band, or strap. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. A pretty species, easily cultivated, and multiplied by cuttings.

oblongatā . . . Ro. par. . 9, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1832

BENIGAL QUINCE, see *Agle māruelis*.
 BENINCASĀ, *Savi*. From *Cumt Benincasa*, an Italian nobleman. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceae*. A worthless species, of the easiest culture. *Synonymy*: 1. *Cucurbita cerifera*—*cerifera* 1.

BENJAMIN TREE, see *Ficus Benjaminā*.
 BENJAMIN TREE, see *Laurus Bénézin*.
 BENT-GRASS, see *Agrōstis*.

BENTHĀMĀ, *Liubl.* In honour of George Benthām, secretary of the London Horticultural Society. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cornaceae*. 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.

fragifērā . . . Ysk. red . 8, H. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1825

BERĀNDĪĀ, *Villars*. Named after Mr. Berard, a botanist of Grenoble. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A pretty species, of very easy culture. *Synonymy*: 1. *Brunia paleacea*. 2. *B. physalioides*.

paleacā, 1. . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1791
 physalioides, 2. . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1805

BĒRSĒRĪS, *Linn.* From *berberys*, its name in Arabia. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Berberaceae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Chitria*. 2. *Valgaris iberica*.

ari-tātā, 1. . . . Yellow . 4, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1820
 asiātīcā, . . . Yellow . . H. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1823
 busifoliā, . . . Yellow . F. Ev. S. Stra. of Mag. 1827
 canadensis, . . . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. Canada . . 1759
 crataegā, . . . Yellow . H. De. S. Asia Minor 1829
 crētīcā, . . . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. Candia . . 1759
 serratifoliā, . . . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. Candia . . 1759
 durifolī, . . . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. Mauria . . 1814
 drubātā, . . . Yellow . 5, H. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1823
 dūlet, . . . Yellow . 3, H. Ev. S. Magellan 1830
 emarginātā, . . . Yellow . 5, H. Ev. S. Siberia . . 1790
 empirifoliā, . . . Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. Stra. of Mag. 1827
 heterophyllā, . . . Yellow . 5, H. Ev. S. Magellan . 1805
 ibericā, 2. . . . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. Ileria . . 1814
 ilicifoliā, . . . Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. T. del Fue. 1791
 incerns, . . . Yellow . F. Ev. S. Stra. of Mag. 1827
 provincialis, . . . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. France . . 1821
 roseifoliā, . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. H. Ayres . 1823
 sibiricā, . . . Yellow . 7, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1790
 sinensis, . . . Yellow . 4, H. De. S. China . . 1815
 tenuifoliā, . . . Yellow . H. Ev. S. Vera Cruz . 1836
 vulgārī, . . . Yellow . 4, H. De. S. England . .
 albā, . . . Yellow . 4, H. De. S. . .
 aspermā, . . . Yellow . 4, H. De. S. Europe . .
 luteā, . . . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. Europe . .
 nigrā, . . . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. Europe . .
 purpurēā, . . . Yellow . 4, H. De. S. Europe . .
 violacēā, . . . Yellow . 4, H. De. S. . .
 Wallichianā, . . . Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1820

BERBERRY, see *Bērberis*.

BĒRCHĒMĪĀ, *Necker*. In honour of M. Berchem, a French botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhannaceae*. The species succeed in sandy loam and peat, and are interesting. They increase either by cuttings or seeds. To the roots of *B. volubilis*, antispasmodic virtues are ascribed. *Synonymy*: 1. *Rhannus lineatus*, *Enoplia lineata*. 2. *Rhannus volubilis*, *Enoplia volubilis*.

lineatā, 1. . . . Green . . 6, G. Ev. Cl. China . . 1804
 volubilis, 2. . . . Green . . 6, H. De. Tw. Carolina . 1714

BRĒKĒVĒĪĀ, *Graville*. Dedicated to John LeFranc de Breckley, a Dutch botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat.

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Or. *Compositae*. The species are ornamental, and succeed well in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings planted in common soil, root readily under a glass.

cērūnā . . . Yellow . 6, S. B. C. G. H. . 1774
 cūcētā . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812
 cyanoidēs . . . Yellow . 6, G. H. r. P. C. G. H. . 1780
 grandiflorā . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812
 incēnā . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1739
 obovātī . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1794
 palmātā . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800
 pectinātā . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818
 spinosissimā . . . Yellow . 7, G. H. r. P. C. G. H. . 1821
 uniflorā . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1815

BERGAMOT, see *Mēnthā odoratā*.
 BERGĒRĀ, *König*. In compliment to C. J. Berger, a botanist at Kiel. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantiaceae*. Curious and interesting species, succeeding in sandy loam, and multiplied by layers or cuttings. The leaves of *B. Königii* are stomachic and tonic, and an infusion of them tasted allays vomiting.

integerrimā . . . White . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1823
 Königii, . . . White . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820

BĒRGĪĀ, *Linn.* In honour of P. J. Bergius, M.D. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Elatinaceae*. This curious little species may be grown in sandy soil, and increased plentifully by seeds.

verticillatā . . . Whit. red. 6, H. A. Egypt . . 1820

BERINGĒRĪĀ, *Necker*. From *Beringer*, supposed to be a man's name. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiateae*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Marrubium*. *Synonymy*: 1. *Marrubium acetabulosum*. 2. *M. africanum*. 3. *M. cinereum*. 4. *M. crispum*. 5. *M. hirsutum*. 6. *M. hispanicum*. 7. *M. orientale*. 8. *M. pseudo-dictamnus*.

acetabulosā, 1. . . . Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. Candia . 1676
 africānā, 2. . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1710
 cinerēā, 3. . . . Pa. pur. . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1828
 crispā, 4. . . . Pa. pur. . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1714
 hirsūtā, 5. . . . Pa. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1714
 hispanicā, 6. . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . 1714
 orientālīs, 7. . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1821
 pseudo-dictamnūs, 8 Purple . 7, F. Ev. P. Candia . 1596

BERKĒLĒVĀ, *Graville*. In honour of the Rev. Mr. Berkeley, an English cryptogamist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algaeae*. A very small, interesting marine production—*Frāgilis*.

BERMUDA CEDAR, see *Juniperūs bermudiānā*.

BĒRRVĀ, *Roze*. In memory of Dr. Berry, who first introduced it into Calcutta. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceae*. An ornamental tree, succeeding well in rich loam and peat mixed; cuttings planted in sandy soil root well under a glass. *B. amomilla* furnishes the fine light timber employed in making the Massoola boats of Madras, and called Triumocolee.

amomillā 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1800

BĒRTĒRĪĀ, *Dec.* Named in compliment to C. J. Bertero, an esteemed friend of Decandolle's. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. The species are ornamental, and of easy cultivation: sandy soil suits them, and young plants are obtained either from seeds or cuttings. *Synonymy*: 1. *Farselia incana*. 2. *Farselia molabilis*.

incanā, 1. . . . White . . 7, H. B. Europe . . 1649
 molabilis, 2. . . . Whit. pink. 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1802
 obliquā White . . 7, F. Ev. S. Sicily . . 1823

BĒRTHŌLLĒRĪĀ, *Humb. and Bomp.* In memory of L. C. Berthollet, a meritorious chemist. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lecythidaceae*. 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.

excolā S. Ev. T. Para . . .

BĒRZĒRĪĀ, *Brongniarl.* Dedicated to the celebrated chemist Berzelius. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Burseriaceae*. These pretty species delight in a mixture of rather sandy peat and loam. Cuttings take readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonymy*: 1. *Brunia abrotanoides*. 2. *B. longuosa*.

abrotanoidēs, 1. . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1787
 longuōsā, 2. . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774

BĒSLĒRĪĀ, *Linn.* Named in memory of Basil Besler, [42]

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an apothecary at Nuremberg. *Lin.* 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*.

concolorata	Yellow	S. Ev. S. Guiana	1819
erecta	Yellow	6, S. Ev. Cl. Ind.	1739
dichraea 1	Red yel.	7, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1823
grandifolia	Yellow	6, 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
melittifolia	Orange	6, S. Ev. S. Guiana	1739
mollis	Yellow	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1823
pulchella	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. Trinid. Ind.	1806
serriulata	Pur. yel.	S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind.	1806
violacea	Yellow	S. Ev. Cl. Guiana	1824

BĒTĀ, *Lin.* From the Celtic *bēt*, signifying red; alluding to the red colour of the roots. *Lin.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceae*. The best-root is the type of this genus; the uses of which are well known; the species succeed well in common garden soil, treated as other culinary roots. *B. patula* does best kept in the greenhouse. *B. beta* 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
macrobriza	Green	8, H. B. Caucasus	1820
maxillata	Green	8, H. B. Britain	1759
trigyna	White	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1796
vulgaria	Green	8, H. B. Europe	1528
lutea	Green	8, H. B. S. Eur.	1820
rubra	Green	8, H. B. S. Eur.	1820
viridis	Green	8, H. B. S. Eur.	1820

BĒTĒ NUT, see *Piper betle*.

BĒTŪCĀ, *Lin.* From *heutonic*, its Celtic name. *Lin.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. 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* was fresh intoxicates, and the dried leaves excite sneezing.

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

BĒTONY, see *Betonica*.

BĒTONY, see *Telactina betonicum*.

BĒTŪLĀ, *Lin.* From *betu*, its Celtic name. *Lin.* 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 dwarfier-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 kind, the latter being raised from seed; the dwarfest species are best when produced from layers. *Synonymy*: 1. *Alnus viridis*.

alba	Apetal	4, H. De. T. Britain	
dale-herleca	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Europe	
macrocarpa	Apetal	6, H. De. T. Europe	
verucosa	Apetal	4, H. De. T. Britain	
crispifolia	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.	1707
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.	1735
ovata 1	Apetal	5, H. De. S. Hungary	1820
caprea	Apetal	6, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1750
pendula	Apetal	6, H. De. T. Britain	
pendula	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.

BICEPS, having two heads.

BICORNIS, 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.

BIVARIOUS, disposed in two rows.

BIBID, opening with a cleft nearly divided in two.

BIDENS, so called from *bis*, twice, and *dens*, a tooth; alluding to the seed. *Lin.* 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. *Coreopsis coronata*. 2. *B. odorata*. 3. *B. tripartita*.

Bertiandā, 1	Yellow	5, S. Her. P. Porto Rico	1787
bipinnata	Yellow	7, H. A. N. Amer.	1687
crithmifolia	Yellow	6, G. Her. P. Mexico	1824
cynapiifolia	Yellow	G. A. Cuba	1827
grandiflora 2	Yellow	6, H. A. S. Amer.	1800
heterophylla	Yellow	8, G. Her. P. Mexico	1803
leucantha	White	7, H. A. S. Amer.	
macrosperma	Yellow	6, H. A. Siberia	1819
odorata	White	6, H. A. Mexico	1825
prosera	Yellow	11, H. Her. P. Mexico	1822
repens 3	Yellow	7, H. De. C. Nepal	1819
sambucifolia	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. S. Amer.	1801

Augustifolia, bullata, cernua, chinensis, comata, chrysantha, chrysanthemoides, foliosa, frondosa, helianthoides, hirtella, lucida, nudiflora, parviflora, pilosa, procumbens, reflexa, striata, tripartita.

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

BIFRĒNĀNĀ, Lindley. So named from *bis*, twice, and *frœnum*; in allusion to the double strap or frœnum that connects the pollen masses with their gland. *Lin.* 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*.

atropurpurea 1	Dk. pur.	S. Epi. Rio Jan.	1620
aurantiaca	Or. spot.	9, S. Epi. Demerara	

BIFRONS, two-faced.

BIGĒLŌVĀ, see *Borreria*.

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

BIGLANDULAE, having two or double glands.

BIBULIS, having two husks, or chafy scales.

BIGNŌNĀ, *Lin.* In memory of Abbé Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV. *Lin.* 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.—*Lond. Ency. of Plants*. The young shoots of *B. Chirera* are sometimes manufactured into wicker-work. *Synonymy*: 1. *Jacarcanda alba*. 2. *B. heterophylla*. 3. *Jacarcanda echinata*. 4. *Tomentosa*. 5. *Millingtonia hortensis*. 6. *Incarvillea—tomentosa*.

alba 1	White	S. Ev. Cl. Guiana	1823
alliacea	Yellow	S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind.	1790
amara	Yellow	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1828
upurascens	Yellow	S. Ev. Cl. Guineo	1824
æquinoctialis	Yellow	6, S. Ev. Cl. Guiana	1768

BIJ	BIL	BIN	BIX
resuliflora . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. Mexico . . .	BINATE, two growing together.	
bijoga	S. Ev. S. Madagas. . . 1822	BINDWEED, see <i>Courbonia</i> .	
caudicans	S. Ev. Cl. Cayenne . . . 1820	BINDWEED, see <i>Smilax aspera</i> .	
caprolata	6, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1710	BIOGRAPHUM, <i>Decan.</i> So called from <i>bios</i> , life, and <i>phyton</i> , a plant; in allusion to the irritability of the leaves and pods, which latter open when touched. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Oralidaceae</i> .	
Chamberlaynii	3, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . . 1820	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. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Oralis sensiliosa</i> .	
Chen	S. Ev. Cl. Orinoco . . . 1819	sensitivum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. China . . . 1823	
chryseris, 2	S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . . . 1824	BIOULATÉ, containing two ova, or young seeds; seeds before they are mature are called ova.	
chrysanthi	S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1823	BIRCH, see <i>Betula</i> .	
chrysolepis	S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1824	BIRCH, see <i>Carpinus Betula</i> .	
Clematis	S. Ev. Cl. Caraccas . . . 1820	BIRD-CHEERY, see <i>Cerisium pida</i> .	
crenata	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . . 1823	BIRD-PEPPER, see <i>Cipacum baccatum</i> .	
crucifera	S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1759	BIRD'S-BILL, see <i>Trigonella ornithopodioides</i> .	
decipiens	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . . 1823	BIRD'S-EYE, see <i>Pringlea fariuosa</i> .	
diversifolia	S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . . 1825	BIRD'S-FOOT, see <i>Ornithopus</i> .	
echinata, 3	S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . . . 1804	BIRD'S-FOOT, see <i>Euphorbia ornithopus</i> .	
elongata	S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1820	BIRD'S-FOOT TREPON, see <i>Lötia</i> .	
floribunda	S. Ev. Cl. Caraccas . . . 1816	BIRD'S-NEST, see <i>Asplenium nidus</i> .	
flavistilis	S. Ev. S. America . . . 1824	BIRD'S-TONGUE, see <i>Ornithoglossum</i> .	
gracilis	S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1810	BIRTHWORT, see <i>Aristolochia</i> .	
grandifolia	4, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1816	BISCUTELLA, <i>Linn.</i> Named from <i>bis</i> , double, or two, and <i>scutella</i> , a saucer; the form of the seed-vessel when bursting. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> .	
incarnata	6, S. Ev. Cl. Caraccas . . . 1816	Interesting plants, adapted for rock-work; they may also be grown in pots with other alpine plants, in loam and peat, which suits them well; increased from seeds.	
ladica	S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . . . 1820	ambigua	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Italy . . . 1820
jasminifolia	S. Ev. T. India 1775	apula	Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Italy 1710
jasminoides	S. Ev. Cl. Orinoco . . . 1826	auriculata	Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1693
jasminifolia	G. Ev. Cl. Moreton B. . . 1830	cielorifolia	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. A. Pyrenees . . . 1819
lactiflora	S. Ev. Cl. Santa Cruz . . 1823	clivata	Yellow . . . 6, H. A. S. France . . . 1820
latifolia	S. Ev. Cl. Cayenna . . . 1823	Columnæ	Yellow . . . 6, H. A. S. Italy 1823
laurifolia	S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . . . 1804	coronopifolia	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1790
Leucoxyloa	S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . . 1759	depressa	Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Egypt 1811
litorea	S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . . 1824	erigerifolia	Yellow . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1820
lucida	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . . 1823	eritropia	Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Spain 1820
meandricata	S. Ev. Cl. N. Holl. . . . 1818	hispidula	Yellow . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1824
mollis, 4	S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . . . 1818	lavatica	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1777
mollissima	S. Ev. Cl. Caraccas . . . 1820	alpestris	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1816
multifida	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . . 1823	leucocarpa	Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Levant 1816
paludosa	7, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1823	lyrata	Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Spain 1799
picata	S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1823	maritima	Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Naples 1824
pubescens	S. Ev. Cl. Caupeschy . . 1759	microcarpa	Yellow . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1818
purpurata	S. Ev. S. Amer. 1822	montana	Yellow . . . H. Her. P. Spain 1823
quadrangulata	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . . 1823	obovata	Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Europe 1817
rigescens	6, S. Ev. Cl. Caraccas . . . 1823	raphanifolia	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1822
salsifolia	S. Ev. Cl. Trinidad . . . 1823	saxatilis	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1821
serratifolia	S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . . 1822	nonparviflora	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1784
spectabilis	S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . . 1820	steophylla	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1826
spicata	S. Ev. Cl. Trinidad . . . 1822	BISCULATE, having two little bags, or pouches.	
staminea	S. Ev. Cl. Hispani. . . 1825	BISCULATE, resembling two bucklers.	
suberosa, 5	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1820	BISERRATE, twice cut, like the teeth of a saw.	
tonantata, 6	S. Ev. T. Japan 1820	BISERRULA, <i>Linn.</i> Derived from <i>bis</i> , twice, and <i>serrula</i> , a small saw; the pods being furnished with teeth something like a saw. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . This genus is known by the name of Hatched Vetch, and comprehends an interesting species, which may be cultivated in sandy loam or peat, and increased from seeds.	
triphylla	S. Ev. S. Amer. 1783	Pelecinus	Purple . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1640
unguis	S. Ev. Cl. Caraccas . . . 1759	BISHOP'S-WREN, see <i>Sisymbrium</i> .	
variabilis	S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . . 1819	BISULCATE, doubly furrowed,	
venusta	8, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1816	BITERMATE, divided into two, thrice over.	
viridiflora	9, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1823	BITTER OAK, see <i>Quercus Cerris</i> .	
		BITTER SWEET, see <i>Solidago Dulcicaula</i> .	
		BITTER VETCH, see <i>Orbisia</i> .	
		BIZONIOSUS, clammy, adhesive.	
		BIVAGINATE, having double sheaths, or covers.	
		BIZONÆA, <i>Decan.</i> Dedicated to Antoine Bizena Bernardi, a professor of botany in Sicily. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . A pretty species, the seeds sown in sandy dry soil, where they are intended to remain, will succeed well. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Thlaspi luteum</i> — <i>Willd.</i> 1.	
		BIZIA, <i>Linn.</i> Its name in South America. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Biraceae</i> . 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	
			[44]

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.			
Orellanā	Pink	6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1690
Purpureā	Purple	7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1817
Urucuranā	Pink	7, S. Ev. T. Brazil	1820
BLACK ADIANTUM , see <i>Aspidium adiantum nigrum</i> .			
BLACK BRYONY , see <i>Tinias</i> .			
BLACK SALTWORT , see <i>Glaux maritima</i> .			
BLACK VARNISH TREE , see <i>Melanorrhiza</i> .			
BLACKWELLIA , <i>Commelin</i> . In compliment to Elizabeth Blackwell, a botanical artist. <i>Linn</i> . 11, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Homalium</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.			
avillata	White	S. Ev. S. Madag.	1824
grandiflora	White	6, G. Ev. S. China	1824
interfolia	White	S. Ev. S. Madag.	1823
padiflora	White	6, G. Ev. S. Chile	1827
paniculata	White	S. Ev. S. Bourbon	1820
spiralis	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
BLAIRIA , <i>Linn</i> . In compliment to Patrick Blair, a physician at Boston, in Lincolnshire. <i>Linn</i> . 4, Nat. Or. <i>Erica</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	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
drumoi	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
ericoides	Purple	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
fasciculata	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
glabellā	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
muscosa	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
pauciflora	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
purpureā	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1791
scabra	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
BLAKEA , <i>Linn</i> . In memory of Martin Blake, an active promoter of useful knowledge. <i>Linn</i> . 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</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.			
quinquenervia	White	6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1820
trinervis	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.			
BLANDFORDIA , <i>Smith</i> . Dedicated to George, Marquis of Blandford. <i>Linn</i> . 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</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
BLATTARIUS , relating to moths, like moths.			
BLENNIUM , <i>Linn</i> . Derived from <i>bleknon</i> , a Greek name for a Fern. <i>Linn</i> . 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</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>caudatum</i> . 2. <i>stramineum</i> .			
anstrale	Brown	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1691
braziliense, 1	Brown	6, S. Her. P. Brazil	1820
cardium-lucum	Brown	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1820
glandulosum	Brown	4, S. Her. P. Brazil	1823
gracile	Brown	11, S. Her. P. Brazil	1830
incaense	Brown	6, S. Her. P. Brazil	1820
leucogonum	Brown	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1821
longifolium	Brown	7, S. Her. P. Caracas	1820
occidentale	Brown	8, S. Her. P. Brazil	1823
pectinatum	Brown	8, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1827
polypodioides	Brown	19, S. Her. P. Brazil	1820
stratum	Brown	7, H. Her. P. Florida	1819
stratum, 2	Brown	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1824
BLEPHARIS , <i>Jussieu</i> . Taken from the Greek name of a plant resembling marjoram. <i>Linn</i> . 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceae</i> . Species of considerable beauty; for culture, &c., see <i>Justicia</i> .			
angustifolium	Blue	6, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1824
Brazilense	Blue	6, S. Her. P. Brazil	1824
Brownii	Blue	6, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1789
laxiflora	White	6, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1818
BLEPHARIS , <i>Jussieu</i> . Derived from <i>blepharis</i> , the			
eyelash; in allusion to the bractees of the calyx. <i>Linn</i> . 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceae</i> . The species are ornamental, and may be referred to <i>Acanthus</i> for culture, &c. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Acanthus capensis</i> .			
boerhaviifolia	Blue	7, S. A. E. Ind.	1821
rajensis	Blue	7, G. B. C. G. H.	1816
virata	Blue	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
luciflora	Blue	7, S. A. Guinea	1823
procumbens	Blue	7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H.	1825
BLEPHARIS , <i>Rafin</i> . The derivation is from <i>blepharis</i> , eyelash; the sepals being fringed. <i>Linn</i> . 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i> . These species are ornamental, and for culture, &c., may be referred to <i>Monarda</i> .			
ciliata	Red	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
hirsuta	Purple	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1798
BLETTIA , <i>Ruiz</i> and <i>Pavon</i> . In honour of Don Louis Blet, a Spanish physician and botanist. <i>Linn</i> . 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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 floridanum</i> . 2. <i>C. hypochilium</i> . 3. <i>C. altum</i> , <i>Lindorum autumn</i> . 4. <i>B. sheefferii</i> .			
acutipetala	Purple	9, G. Ter. America	
capitata	White	6, S. Ter. W. Ind.	1795
florida, 1	Rose	2, S. Ter. Trinidad	1796
gracilis	Yelsh. par. G. S. Ter. Mexico		1830
gutteneusis	Purple	8, S. Ter. S. Leone	1822
havanensis	Purple	4, S. Ter. Havannah	1835
hyacinthina, 2	Bo. pink	4, S. Ter. China	1802
patula	Purple	8, S. Ter. Hayti	
redexa	Pur. grn.	8, S. Ter. Mexico	
versicolor, 3	Purple	8, S. Ter. W. Ind.	1733
Shepherdii, 4	Ro. purple 9, S. Ter. W. Ind.		1788
BLIGNIA , <i>Hortus Kew</i> . Dedicated to Capt. Bligh, who first carried the bread-fruit to the W. Indies. <i>Linn</i> . 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceae</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.			
sapida	White	S. Ev. T. Africa	1793
BLOTCH , 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.			
BLENDED , 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>Chempulaceae</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 sown in the open ground.			
capitatum	Apetal	7, H. A. Austria	1633
maritimum	Apetal	7, H. A. N. Amer.	1825
viugatum	Apetal	7, H. A. S. Eur.	1630
<i>chempuloides</i> , <i>petiolate</i> .			
BLUMENBACHIA , <i>Schrad</i> . In compliment to J. F. Blumenbach. <i>Linn</i> . 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lonicaceae</i> . The species are ornamental; for culture, &c., see <i>Lonic</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Lonic palmata</i> .			
insignis, 1	White	7, H. Tr. A. Monte Vi. 1826	
multifida	Grn. red	7, H. A. B. Ayres	1825
BONARIYA . Dedicated to Jacob Bonart, a worthy professor of botany at Oxford. <i>Linn</i> . 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tridaceae</i> . The species are rather showy, and may be referred to <i>Marion</i> for culture, &c. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Murica gladiata</i> , <i>Moraa gladiata</i> . 2. <i>Moraa spatulacea</i> .			
aurantiaca	Orange	3, H. Her. P. Belgia	1697
gladiata, 1	Yellow	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1816
spathacea, 2	Yellow	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1798

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

futescens White . . . 2, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1739
integrifolia White . . . 2, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1829

Böhrer's, *Willdenow.* Taken from Boeber, a Russian professor of botany. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. The species are pretty, and of easy cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dysodia glutinosa*. 2. *D. porophylla*.

chrysanthemoides, 1 Yellow . 10, H. A. Carolina . 1821
incana Golden . . . 9, G. Ev. S. Mexico . 1838

porophylla, 2.

Böhmér's, *Jacquin.* In memory of George Rudolph Boehler, a German botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceae*. The species are uninteresting, and of the easiest culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Urtica arborea*.

rubescens, 1 . . . Green . . . 4, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 779

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

Boerhaav's, *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 Linnæus. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceae*. The species are of very simple cultivation, and possess but little beauty.

diffoxa White . . . 9, S. Ev. Tr. India . . 1690
discolor Red . . . 8, S. Her. P. Guayan. . 1825
erecta White . . . 7, S. Her. P. India . . 1733
excelsa Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. America . 1821
hirtata Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. Tr. Jamaica . 1733
plumbaginosa . . . Red . . . 6, S. Her. P. Spain . . 1824
prostrata Red . . . 6, S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind. . 1800
scandens Green . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica . 1691
viscosa Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. Tr. Peru . . 1821

Bolton's, *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. *Antispidium Careyann.* 2. *Tribachia pendula*.

ladigharum Crisium . . 6, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1835
bracteolatum Yel. pur. . 7, S. Epi. Demerara . 1834
Careyanum, 1 Hbr. pur. 10, S. Epi. Nepal . . 1823
concinnum Flesh . 10, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1835
cupreum Copper . . 8, Epi. Manila . . 1837
leopardinum Ysb. eru. . 8, Epi. E. Ind. . . 1837
recurvum Grn. wht. 9, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1822
salsitridium 12, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1835
setigerum Purple . . 8, Epi. Demerara
tetraënum 8, Epi. S. Leone
umbellatum Yellow . . 8, Epi. E. Ind. . . 1837

Bolton's, *Lagasca.* In memory of D. Bollo, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceae*. Ornamental species, succeeding in sandy peat, and propagated by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1. *Salpianthus arearius*.

lineolata, 1 . . . Purple . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1821
purpurascens Varieg. . 6, S. Her. P. Cuba . . 1820

Bolus, trunk of a tree.

Bolus's, *Dillenius.* Named from *bolus*, a mass, in reference to its massy or globular form. *Linn.* 24, Or. 3, 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-lomentosa*, and *B. celisii* is excellent when cooked. The *Bolus* when wounded, heal much in the same manner as the flesh of animals. *Synonymes*: 1. *B. rubescens-cyanovirens*, *celisii*, *helveticus*, *liridius*, *luteus*, *piperatus*, *scaber*, *S. aurantiacus*, *S. borivius submentosus*, *S. sanguineus*, *variegatus*.

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

seed, from which it may be plentifully increased. *Synonymes*: 1. *Vellu aspera*.

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

Bolivian's, *Schlecht.* The name is given in honour of the great Boliviar. *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 . . 1823

Bolton's, *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
justifolia 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.* 18, Or. 3, 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 . . . 8, Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1692
globosum S. Ev. T. Guiana . . 1824
malabriceum, 2 Scarlet . . 8, Ev. T. Malabar
septentatum, 3 White . . . 8, Ev. T. Carthag. . 1699

Bonaparte's, *Ruiz and Paron.* In memory of Napoleon Bonaparte. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brenneliaceae*. 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 Epiely. Mexico . 1828
juncea Blue . . . Epiely. Peru . . 1800

Bonart's, *Willdenow.* In honour of M. Bonart, 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*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Orchis speciosa*.

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

Bonnay's, *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 *Gratiola*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Gratiola veronicifolia*.

brachiata White . . . 8, S. A. Brazil . . 1823
repens Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. Cr. E. Ind. . . 1820
versicoloris, 1 Plak . . . 8, S. Cr. B. E. Ind. . . 1798

Bonnemaison's, *Agardh.* Named in honour of M. Bonnemaïson, 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*.

Bonnet's, *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

Bonpland's, *Linn.* Dedicated to James Bont, a Dutch physician. *Linn.* 11, 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>Borāō, 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>Spermacaea 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 . . . 1823 cretica . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1824 laxifolia . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Tr. B. Cordia . . . 1813 longifolia . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1825 officinalis . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. England . . . sibirica . . . White . . . 3, H. A. England . . . orientalis . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Turkey . . . 1752</p>	<p>commutata, 1 . . . White . . . 6, 8. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1818 stricta, 2 . . . White . . . 7, G. H. E. Ind. . . 1820 verticillata, 3 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Africa . . . 1752</p>	<p>Borāō, 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>acuminata</i>, <i>ligustrina</i>, <i>utilla</i>, <i>porulosa</i>, <i>prionoides</i>, <i>retusa</i>.</p>	
<p>Borāssūs, Linn. The immortal Linnæus applied this name to the spatha of the date. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmeae</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>Bōscā, Lamarck. Dedicated to Louis Boss, a French professor of agriculture. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cappariaceae</i>. The species is ornamental, and may be referred to <i>Crateva</i> for culture, &c. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Podoria Senegalensis</i>.</p>	
<p>fabelliformis . . . Whit. grn. . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1771</p>	<p>enegalenis . . . S. Ev. S. Senegal . . . 1824</p>		
<p>Borāōnā, 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>Bōscā, 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>barbata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823 ciliata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816 condata . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1759 crenata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 orientalis . . . Pink . . . 1, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821 lanceolata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1752 rosulata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790 trineria . . . Yellow . . . 2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1759 undulata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812</p>	<p>Bōscā, Lamarck. Dedicated to Louis Boss, a French professor of agriculture. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cappariaceae</i>. The species is ornamental, and may be referred to <i>Crateva</i> for culture, &c. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Podoria Senegalensis</i>.</p>		
<p>Borknāstā, 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 alpinum</i>. 3. <i>Lagoseris burserifolia</i>. 4. <i>Crepis fatida</i>. 5. <i>Lagoseris intyboacea</i>. 6. <i>L. leontodonoides</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>Bōscā, 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>alpina, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1739</p>	<p>Bōscā, Lamarck. Dedicated to Louis Boss, a French professor of agriculture. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cappariaceae</i>. The species is ornamental, and may be referred to <i>Crateva</i> for culture, &c. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Podoria Senegalensis</i>.</p>		
<p>aparizoidēs 2, āsperā, bellidifolia, burserifolia 3, Candollei, caroliniana, fetida 4, graveolens, hispida, intyboidea 5, leontodonoides 6, macrophylla, nicæensis 7, raphanifolia 8, rubra 9, senecioides. Suffruticosa, taraxacifolia, versicolor.</p>		<p>Bōscā, 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>Borāōnā, Sims. In memory of Francis Boroni, an Italian attendant of Dr. Sibthorp. <i>Linn.</i> 3, 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>Bōscā, 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>alata . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825 anemonefolia . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 crenolata . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. K. G. S. Sd. . . dentatoloba . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823 ledifolia . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1814 paradoxa . . . Red . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825 pinnata . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826 villosa . . . Purple . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1794 polycephala . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824 serrulata . . . Scarlet . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1813 tetrandra . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824</p>	<p>Bōscā, Lamarck. Dedicated to Louis Boss, a French professor of agriculture. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cappariaceae</i>. The species is ornamental, and may be referred to <i>Crateva</i> for culture, &c. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Podoria Senegalensis</i>.</p>		
<p>Borāōnā, 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>chrysothelium</i>, <i>ciliaria flavicincta</i>, <i>furfuracea</i>, <i>leucocoma</i>, <i>tenella</i>.</p>		<p>Bōscā, 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>Borāōnā, Meyer. Derivation same as <i>Borrera</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>Bōscā, 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>[47]</p>		<p>Bōscā, 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>	

ROU	BRA	BRA	BRA
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.			
basilloides . . . White . . . 7, F. Bl. P. S. Amer. . . 1836			
Bouvardiā, Salis. In memory of Dr. Bouvard, superintendent of the royal Paris botanic garden. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceae</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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>B. Jacquinii</i> , <i>Houstonia coccinea</i> .			
longifolia . . . White . . . S. R. S. Mexico . . 1827			
triphylla . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1794			
pubescens . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1794			
glabra . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1794			
versicolor . . . Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1814			
Bovistā, Persoon. Latinised from its German name <i>bovist</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 29, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Frugif.</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 Encyc. of Plants—gigantēa, nigrescens</i> .			
Bowliā, Haworth. In memory of J. Bowie, a collector of plants for the Kew gardens. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . Curious plants, succeeding in fibrous sandy peat, and multiplied by offsets or suckers.			
Africana . . . Red ern. . . 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823			
myricantha . . . Red ern. . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823			
Bowlēsiā, Romer and Scholtes. Named in honour of Mr. Bowles, an Irish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . A minute curious plant, will grow in any common soil, and is increased by divisions.			
tenerā Grn. yel. . . 7, F. Ev. Cr. M. Video . . 1827			
BRACHIDĪUM, Linn. Named from <i>brachion</i> , a sceptre; applying to the racemes of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</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.			
BRACHYBLĒNĀ, R. Brown. From <i>brachys</i> , short, and <i>blena</i> , cleft; in allusion to the form of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . An ornamental plant, for the culture of which, see <i>Baccharis</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Baccharis nereifolia</i> , <i>Tarchonanthus neolata</i> .			
nereifolia, 1 . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1752			
BRACHYPODĪUM, Beauvois. 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>Gramineae</i> . Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Triticum repens</i> , <i>Festuca rigida</i> . 2. <i>Triticana loliaceum</i> . 3. <i>Bromus pinnatus</i> . 4. <i>B. rupestris</i> . 5. <i>B. sylvaticus</i> . 6. <i>Brachypodium nardūs—asperum</i> 1, <i>branciāle, brevisetum, caespitosum, distachyon, Halletii, loliaceum</i> 2, <i>laugifidum, obtusifolium, phoenicoides, pinnatum</i> 3, <i>ramosum, retusum, rupestre</i> 4, <i>strigosum, sylvaticum</i> 5, <i>tenellum</i> 6, <i>Teucrianum, tenuifolium, tenuiflorum, unioloides, vulterale</i> .			
BRACHYRĒMĀ, R. Brown. Derived from <i>brachys</i> , short, and <i>remis</i> , standard; the flowers having a very short standard. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</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.
			<i>latifolium</i> . . . Crimson . . . 5, G. Ev. Cl. N. Holl. . . 1803
			<i>undulatum</i> . . . Green . . . 2, G. Ev. Cl. N. S. W. . . 1820
			BRACHYSTĒLMĀ, R. Brown. Named from the word <i>brachys</i> , short, and <i>stema</i> , a crown; in allusion to the short coronal processes of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> . A curious plant, grows well in sandy loam, and is increased by cuttings.
			<i>eriperum</i> . . . Br. yel. . . 9, S. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1829
			<i>tuberosum</i> . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . 1821
			BRACEAE , small leaves placed near the calyx on the peduncle or pedicel.
			BRADĒJĀ, Gaertner. In honour of Richard Brady, a professor of botany at Cambridge. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . Curious plants, of little interest. They succeed in loamy soil, and multiply from cuttings.
			<i>nitida</i> S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1826
			<i>nitida</i> 7, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1816
			BRACHĒX , small leaves placed near the calyx, on the peduncle or pedicel.
			BRACEATE , furnished with bractea.
			BRACEŌIDĒS , little bractea
			BRASSĀVŌLĀ, R. Brown. Named after Antonio Musa Brassavola, a noble Venetian, and one of the most enlightened botanists of his day. <i>Linn.</i> 29, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . The plants of this genus are deserving a place in every collection of orchidaceae, 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> .
			<i>angustata</i> . . . Ysh. grn. . . 6, S. Epi. Demerara . .
			<i>erigata</i> Wht. grn. . . 5, S. Epi. Braz 1 . .
			<i>cucullata</i> , 1 . . . White . . . 6, S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1790
			<i>elegans</i> Lilac S. Epi. Antigua . .
			<i>nodosa</i> , 2 Wht. grn. 1, S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1830
			<i>Perrinii</i> Wht. grn. 9, S. Epi. R. o Jan. . .
			<i>tuberculata</i> Wht. yel. . . 7, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1827
			BRĀSSĪĀ, R. Brown. In commemoration of the late Mr. Brass, a skilful botanical traveller and draughtsman. <i>Linn.</i> 29, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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 candatum</i> , <i>Malaxis candata</i> .
			<i>cucullata</i> , 1 . . . Ysh. grn. . . 2, S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1823
			<i>lanceata</i> Ysh. spot. 1, S. Epi. Surinam . . 1833
			<i>macrochrysa</i> Grn. brn. . . 8, Epi. Demerara . .
			<i>maculata</i> Wht. spot. 4, S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1806
			BRĀSSĪĀ, Linn. From <i>bræsis</i> , the Celtic name of the cabbage. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</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. sempervivens</i> . 2. <i>Raphanus cheiranthifolia</i> . 3. <i>Saxipendula valentinum—lanceolata</i> , 1, <i>compensata</i> , <i>C. nivali</i> <i>Brassicaria</i> , <i>C. comitatus</i> , <i>C. rutabaga</i> , <i>C. oleracea</i> , <i>C. pabularia</i> , <i>Cheiranthifolia</i> 2, <i>Cheiranthus</i> , <i>chinensis</i> , <i>elongata</i> , <i>E. rupestrum</i> , <i>fruticulosa</i> , <i>Grandis</i> , <i>Hedimata</i> , <i>hömilis</i> , <i>inclum</i> , <i>leucogila</i> , <i>montensis</i> , <i>montana</i> , <i>Napus</i> , <i>N. esculenta</i> , <i>N.</i>

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albans, *N. flavus*, *N. nigricans*, *oleiferus* 2, *clerodend.*, *O. asparagoides*, *O. cauliflora*, *O. communis*, *O. conica*, *O. costata*, *O. crispata*, *O. depressa*, *O. elliptica*, *O. gemmifera*, *O. major*, *O. obovata*, *O. oblonga*, *O. palmifolia*, *O. quercifolia*, *O. ramosa*, *O. rubra*, *O. sabulifera*, *O. sphaerica*, *O. vulgata*, *pinatifida*, *polymorpha*, *præcox*, *Pseudo-erucistrum*, *Rüpi*, *R. depressa*, *R. oblonga*, *R. oleifera*, *repanda*, *Richerii*, *subulifera*, *Tournefortii*, *valentia* 3, *violæca*.

BRAYÄ, Sternberg. In memory of Count Bray, a German botanist. *Linn.* 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Curious minute species, with purple flowers. They thrive best in loamy soil mixed with a little fibrous peat, and are multiplied by seeds.

alpina . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Carinth. . 1823
pilosä . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1827

BREMONTIÄRÄ, Dec. In memory of M. BremonTier, an agriculturist. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. An ornamental interesting plant, thriving in sandy loam, and is multiplied by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

Amnocydon . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1826

BRÄXÄ, Noronha. Named from *brexas*, rain; on account of the protection afforded against rain by some of the large leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brexiaceae*. Excellent stove plants, 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.

erythrophylla . . . S. Ev. T. Mauritius . 1820
madagascariensis . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. T. Madagas. . 1812
spinosä . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. T. Madagas. . 1812

BRIDÄYÄ, Willdenow. Named after the great musician, Professor Bridel. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. Small shrubs or trees, with little beauty, and easily cultivated. *Synonyme*: 1. *Clusia scandens*.

montana . . . Apetal . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1825
scandens, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 8, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1804
spinosä . . . Apetal . . . 6, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1803

BRIGNÖLÄ, Bertolini. Named in compliment to J. L. Brignoli, a professor at Vienna. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. A species of trifling beauty and easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Sium siculum*.

panicifolia, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sicily . . 1686

BRISTLES, rigid hairs.

BRISTLY-ROOTED, bristles like teeth, or with the teeth ending each in a bristle.

BRIZÄ, Linn. Named from *brizo*, to nod, on account of the quaking character of the spikelets. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Although here weeds, some species are pretty and interesting, as *B. minor*, *rubra*, *Clusii*, &c. The whole are of easy cultivation.

Clusii . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1820
clavata . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Greece . . 1817
geniculata . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1810
ligulata . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Caucasus . . 1825
maxima . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1833
media . . . Apetal . . . 5, Grass. Britain . . .
minor . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. England . . .
rubra . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1820
virens . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Spain . . . 1800

BRÖDLÄX, Sir J. E. Smith. In honour of James J. Brodie, a Scotch Cryptogamist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hookeri coranaria*.

congestä . . . Blue . . . 7, O. Bl. P. Georgia . . 1806
grandiflora, 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, F. H. P. N. Amer. . 1806

BRÖMLÄX, Linn. So called after Olaus Bronel, a Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceae*. 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

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 *Gravarrha*.

acandä S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1822
baeteata Pink . . . 9, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1785
chrysantha Blue . . . S. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1819
 Blk. wht. . . 8, S. Her. P. Rio Jan. . 1824
discolor Pink . . . 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. .
exiliana Yellow . . . 4, Epiphy. W. Ind. . 1820
fastosa Purple . . . 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1815
hämilis Pink . . . 3, S. Her. P. . . 1789
Karäta Pink . . . S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1739
longilata Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1759
paniculigera 5, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1822
Pinguin Red . . . 3, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1690
semiseräta Green . . . S. Her. P. S. Amer. .
serotiflora 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1826
sylvestris Crimson . . . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1820

BRÖMÄS, Linn. So called from *bromos*, the Greek name for a wild oat. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. The whole are uninteresting, and in point of culture simply managed. *Synonymes*: 1. *Festuca gigantea*. 2. *F. triflora*—*Alopecurus*, *altissimus*, *arvensis*, *asperr*, *nustralis*, *Biebersteinii*, *ciliatus*, *commutatus*, *confertus*, *elongatus*, *erectus*, *festucoides*, *Gandui*, *gigantäus* 1, *G. longifolius*, *G. triflorus* 2, *glabrus*, *hirsutissimus*, *hämilis*, *junbäus*, *laevcolatus*, *longiusculus*, *laxus*, *ligustricus*, *longiflorus*, *madri-lensis*, *maxima*, *mollis*, *multiflorus*, *parviflorus*, *pendulatus*, *pilosus*, *pratensis*, *pubescens*, *purgans*, *rufus*, *rigidus*, *scaberrimus*, *scoparius*, *scutellus*, *squarrosus*, *stenophyllus*, *sterilis*, *lectorum*, *tortilis*, *variegatus*, *velutinus*, *vestitus*, *volgensis*.

BRONGNIÄRTÄ, Humb. Dougl. and Kunth. In honour of M. Adolphe Brongniart, a French botanist. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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.

podalyrioides . . . Flesh . . . 9, G. Ev. S. N. Spain . 1827

BRÖSÄUM, Spartz. Named from *brösium*, good to eat; in allusion to the eatable fruit. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Urticaceae*. *Alicatrum* 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. *B. spurium* 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.—*Lou. Eucy. of Plants.*

Alicatrum . . . Apetal . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1776
spürum . . . Apetal . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1789

BROSSÄX, Linn. Named after Gui de la Brosse, physician to Louis XIII. *Linn.* 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.

coctinea Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. .

BROTÄNÄ, Willd. So called, in memory of Felix A. Brotero, a Portuguese botanist, and professor at Coimbra. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An interesting plant, with blue flowers, grows in loam, mixed with peat, and propagates by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *Onobrychia erymbosa*.

erymbosa Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1640

BROUPTÖNÄ, Brown. In honour of Mr. Arthur Broughton, an English botanist. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. *B. sanguinea*, the only species

BRO	BRU	BRU	BRU
<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>			
nitida Red 6, S. Ep. E. Ind. 1824			
sanguinea Crimson 8, S. Ep. Jamaica 1793			
<p>Broussonetia, Ventenat. In compliment to P. N. V. Broussonet, a French naturalist and traveller. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Urticeae</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>			
papyrifera, 1 Apetal 6, H. De. T. Japan 1751			
spatulata Apetal 6, H. De. T. Japan 1824			
<p>Browallia, Linn. Named in honour of J. Browallius, bishop of Aho. <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>			
demiata Blue 8, G. A. S. Amer. 1735			
elata Blue 8, G. A. Peru 1793			
elongata Blue wht. 7, G. A. 1829			
grandiflora Lilac 7, G. A. Peru 1829			
<p>Brownlowia, Willd. In memory of Dr. Patrick Brownlow. <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>			
coerulea Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1793			
glaucotepala Red 8, S. Ev. S. Caracae 1829			
latifolia Scarlet 8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad 1824			
racemosa Rosa 8, S. Ev. S. Caracae 1826			
rosea, 1 Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. Trinidad 1820			
<p>Brownlowia, 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>			
elata Yellow 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1820			
<p>Brucea, L. Heritier. In memory of J. Bruce, the traveller in Abyssinia. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zanthoxyloideae</i>. Evergreen ornamental shrubs, thriving in an open loamy soil mixed with a little peat; and propagated from half or wholly ripened cuttings, in sand or soil, under glass.</p>			
feruginea Green 4, S. Ev. S. Abyssinia 1775			
gracilis Yel. grn. 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1820			
sumatrana Green 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1820			
<p>Brugmansia, 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>Sauvignia</i>. 2. <i>Datura arborea</i>. 3. <i>D. arborea</i>.</p>			
bedford, 1 Dk. red 8, G. Ev. S. Peru 1823			
caudata, 1 White 8, G. Ev. S. Peru 1813			
		<p>suaveolens 3 White 8, G. Ev. S. Peru 1733</p> <p>Waymanii Wht. pur. 5, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. 1827</p>	
<p>Brunia, Linn. In memory of Cornelius Brun, a traveller in the Levant and Russia. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</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>			
alopeuroides White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1816			
aracinoidea White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1829			
comosa White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1829			
deusta White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1817			
elegans White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1804			
ericoides White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1817			
formosa White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1794			
fragarioides White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1816			
globosa White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1816			
hirsuta White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820			
levis White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1822			
laxa White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1805			
macrophylla White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1815			
nodiflora White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795			
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>Brunnichia, 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>			
circosa Pink 7, G. Ev. Cl. Carolina 1797			
<p>Brunonia, Smith. Named in compliment to Robert Brown, Esq., D.C.L., &c. &c. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Brunoniaceae</i>. A most interesting fragrant perennial; for the growth of which, a frame or cool greenhouse is recommended.</p>			
australis Blue H. Her. P. N. Holl. 1834			
<p>Brunsvigia, Linn. In memory of Gdo Brunfels, of Mentz, a rathusian 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>			
americana Pa. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1735			
angustifolia Pa. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1815			
latifolia Pa. yel. 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1820			
montana White 8, S. Ev. S. Amer. 1820			
undulata White 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1780			
violacea Livid 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1815			
<p>Brunsvigia, Ker. So called in honour of the family of Brunswick. <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> 180. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Hemantthus ciliatus</i>. 2. <i>Anaorchis comica</i>. 3. <i>Amaryllis comica</i>, pallida. 4. <i>Disticha</i>, <i>Bunhaea disticha</i>. 5. <i>Anaorchis falcata</i>. 6. <i>Amaryllis latifolia</i>, <i>Nerue latifolia</i>. 7. <i>Amaryllis orientalis</i>. 8. <i>Hemantthus toxicarius</i>.</p>			
ciliaris, 1 Black 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. 1759			
coriata, 2 Pink 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. 1815			
pallida, 3 Pale 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. 1826			
disticha, 4 Red 8, Bl. P. C. G. H. 1823			
falcata, 5 Red 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. 1774			

BRV	BUK	BUK	BUL
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>Biflora</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. . . 1813		<i>hispida</i> , <i>urticifolia</i> 1.	
marginata . . . Scarlet . . . 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1813		BUCINA , 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		<i>Buceras</i> . . . Yel. wht. . . 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1793	
multiflora, 7 . . . Red . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1732		BUD , the flower, or leaves before expansion, are said to be in the bud.	
rotunda . . . 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. Neesuda</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 . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1822	
BRVIA , Brown. From the word <i>bryzo</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>Anterium Ebenus</i> .		conata . . . Orange . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Peru . . 1825	
Ebenus, 1 . . . Yel. gn. . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1713		diversifolia . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Java . . 1823	
Leonensis . . . Yel. gn. . . S. Ev. S. Leone . . 1824		globosa . . . Orange . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Chile . . 1774	
BRVONIA , 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	
BRVONIA , Linn. Named in allusion to the quick growth of the stems, from <i>bryzo</i> , to sprout. Linn. 21, Or. 16, 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. Epigea</i> was once considered to be the esteemed Calomba 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—afriana</i> , <i>alba</i> , <i>cordata</i> , <i>cretica</i> , <i>diocia</i> , <i>dissecta</i> , <i>divisa</i> , <i>epigaea</i> , <i>ficifolia</i> , <i>filiformis</i> , <i>Gircina</i> , <i>grandis</i> , <i>laciniosa</i> , <i>lobatoba</i> , <i>nitida</i> , <i>palmata</i> , <i>pinnatifida</i> , <i>quinqueloba</i> , <i>scabra</i> , <i>scabrella</i> , <i>tenella</i> , <i>trilobata</i> , <i>verrucosa</i> .			
BRVONIA , Salisb. So named from <i>bryzo</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>Crauculaceae</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 soil suits it best. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Cotyledon calycinum</i> .		Neemda . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1824	
calycinum, 1 . . . Grn. par. . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1800		pauciflora . . . White . . . 3, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1823	
BRVONIA , Aghordh. 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</i> , <i>plumbosa</i> .		salicifolia S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1823	
BRVONIA , Hedvig. Named from <i>bryzo</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>Nigrum</i> . 6. <i>Linum</i> , <i>cubitule</i> — <i>alpinum</i> , <i>androgynum</i> 1, <i>argenteum caespitosum</i> , <i>C. nigrum</i> , <i>C. nitidum</i> , <i>capillare</i> 2, <i>carnium</i> , <i>cradum</i> , <i>cuspidatum</i> , <i>drabifolium</i> , <i>denticatum</i> , <i>elongatum</i> , <i>hornum</i> , <i>inlaetum</i> , <i>ligulatum</i> , <i>marginatum</i> , <i>nitidum</i> 3, <i>palustre</i> , <i>punctatum</i> , <i>pyrifolium</i> 4, <i>rostratum</i> , <i>rostratum</i> , <i>Toseri</i> , <i>trichoides</i> , <i>triquetrum</i> , <i>trurinatum</i> 5, <i>ventricosum</i> 6, <i>Zierii</i> .		saligna . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816	
BUNDS , Linn. Named from <i>boum</i> , signifying the groin; in allusion to its medicinal qualities. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Curious plants, of little beauty and easy cultivation. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Scelinum gallatum</i> . 2. <i>Farula laxigata</i> .		salivifolia Cusson . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1760	
albicans, 1 . . . Yel. gra. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1596		BUFFALO CLOVER , see <i>Trifolium pensylvanicum</i> .	
cumiflorum . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1731		BUFFONIA , Willd. Named after Count de Buffon, the noted naturalist. Linn. 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asteraceae</i> . Dwarf curious species, of easy culture. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>B. annua</i> .	
laxigatum, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774		perennis . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. France . . 1817	
BUCHANANIA , Roehrb. 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 axillaris</i> , <i>Spondias axillaris</i> .		tenifolia, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. A. England . .	
[51]		BRYONIA , Commerson. Named after De Bougainville, a French navigator. Linn. 8, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Nyctaginaceae</i> . A showy evergreen climber, succeeding in loam, and increased by cuttings.	
		spectabilis . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1829	
		BRYONIA , see <i>Ajuga</i> .	
		BUCALOS , see <i>Anchusa</i> .	
		BUCWORT , see <i>Cnicifraga</i> .	
		BULBINE , Willd. From <i>bulbos</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.—Lou. <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> .	
		albida . . . 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. Bu. P. N. Holl. . . 1820	
		bisulcata . . . Yellow . . . 11, H. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1823	
		ciata . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1823	
		frutescens . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1792	
		glauca . . . White . . . G. Bl. P. Chile . . 1820	
		granulosa . . . Yellow . . . 6, 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	
		longicaupa . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1759	
		mesembryanthoides . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1825	
		nutans, 6 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1820	
		præmorsa, 7 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1818	
		rugosiflorata . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1793	
		tristata . . . 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	
		suavia . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1829	
		triquetra, 10 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1825	

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BULBIFEROUS, bulb-bearing.
BULBOCHŌTŪ, *Agardh*. Named in reference to the stiff bristly end of the primary filaments, from *bulbos*, bulb, and *chôte*, bristles. *Linn* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Found in autumn in delicate tufts about lakes and rivers—*setigera*.
BULBOS, under-ground buds, resembling roots, and consisting of numerous fleshy scales, placed one over the other.
BULBOCOTŪM, *Willd*. Named from *bulbos*, bulb, and *kodium*, wool; the bulb being wrapped in a woolly covering. *Linn* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melantheae*. Very beautiful dwarf species, worthy of careful cultivation; they grow best in sandy loam and peat; and young plants are obtained from the roots. *Synonymy*: 1. *Colchicum versicolor*.

vermum . . . Purple . . . 2, H. H. P. Spain . . . 1629
 versicolor, 1 . . . Purple . . . 8, H. B. P. Crimea . . . 1820

BULGŌRĪĀ, *Fries*. The species assume something the form of a bag; hence the name from *bulga*, a leather bag. *Linn* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Minute species, frequent upon dead oaks and other decaying trees—*inquinans*, *arcolides*.

BULLACE TREE, see *Prunus insititia*.
BULLATE, furnished with studs, like bubbles.
BULL IRABE, see *Vitis rotundifolia*.
BULLIARDĀ, *Dec*. In memory of M. Bulliard, a French botanist. *Linn* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Crusulaceae*. A curious little annual aquatic. The soil for it is loam and peat; seeds.

Vallant . . . White . . . 7, H. A. S. Europe . . . 1825

BUMALDĀ, *Thunberg*. In memory of J. A. de Bunaldu, a botanist of Bologna. *Linn* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Staphyleaceae*. A curious evergreen, with little to recommend it; any common soil suits it; seeds. *Synonymy*: 1. *Staphylea Bunalda*.

trifolia 8, G. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1812

BUMELĪĀ, *Swartz*. The Greeks give this name to the common ash. *Linn* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceae*. These are plants of grand 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.—*Lou. Ency. of Plants*—*Synonymy*: 1. *Sideroxylon lycioides*. 2. *Chrysoaphyllum macrophyllum*. 3. *Achras salicifolia*. 4. *Sideroxylon strigosum*. 5. *S. tenax*.

horbontea . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Bourbon . . . 1825
 cuneata . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1823
 fastidiosa . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1820
 lanuginosa . . . White . . . 8, H. De. S. Carolina . . . 1806
 lycioides, 1 . . . White . . . H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1753
 nervosa, 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Guinea . . . 1820
 nigra . . . White . . . S. Ev. P. W. Ind. . . 1806
 oblongifolia . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1811
 resinata . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Carolina . . . 1806
 rotundifolia . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1806
 salicifolia, 3 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1750
 serrata . . . White . . . H. De. S. Missouri . . . 1812
 strigosa, 4 . . . White . . . 7, F. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . 1813
 tenax, 5 . . . White . . . 7, H. De. T. Carliola . . . 1765

BUNCOSŪĀ, *Jussieu*. From *buncos*, coffee; the seeds resembling that article. *Linn* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Mulpihiaceae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Mulpihia cuneata*. 2. *M. glandulifera*. 3. *M. glandulosa*. 4. *M. melia*. 5. *M. nitida*. 6. *M. polystachya*. 7. *M. tuberculata*.

argentea . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Caracces . . . 1810
 canescens, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1742
 cumanaensis . . . Yellow . . . 9, S. Ev. S. Comana . . . 1820
 glandulifera, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1806
 glandulosa, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1804
 melia, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1791
 nitida, 5 . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. St. Domin. . . 1800
 odorata . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Carthage . . . 1806

paniculata . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1820
 polystachya, 6 . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1806
 tuberculata, 7 . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Caracces . . . 1806

BUNĪĀS, *Linn*. *Bunios*, a hill; alluding to the habitation. *Linn* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Hardy annuals, of no interest—*aspera*, *Erucifera orientalis*.
BUNŪM, *Linn*. Same as *Bunias*. *Linn* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Mere weeds of the simplest culture. *Synonymy*: 1. *Fleurostanum*. 2. *Bulbocastanum*—*ammoides*, 1. *Bulbocastanum*, *fleurosum*, 2. *pyrecaum*.

BUPLEURŪM, *Linn*. Not satisfactorily explained. *Linn* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Tenoria caucensis*. 2. *T. difforme*. 3. *T. frutescens*. 4. *T. fruticosum*. 5. *T. coriaceum*. 6. *T. plantagineum*. 7. *B. junceum*. 8. *T. spinosum*.

argulosum . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1750
 asiaticum . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820
 bidentata . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Mt. Eddo . . . 1817
 Burserianum . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1817
 canescens, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Barbary . . . 1809
 caricifolium . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1817
 difforme, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. G. H. . . 1752
 exaltatum . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1807
 foliatum . . . Grn. yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1750
 frutescens, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1752
 fruticosum, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1596
 Gerardi . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1804
 Gibraltarica, 5 . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Gibraltar . . . 1794
 glaucum . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1819
 gracile . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. C. C. C. . . 1824
 gr-minifolium . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1768
 heterophyllum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Egypt . . . 1818
 junceum . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1772
 lanceifolium . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. B. Tauria . . . 1820
 longifolium . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1713
 nodiflorum . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. Greece . . . 1823
 oahu . . . Grn. yel. . . 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1778
 Odontata . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1743
 oppositifolium . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. Pyrenees . . . 1819
 paniculatum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. De. P. Spain . . . 1824
 petraeum . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1768
 plantagineum, 6 . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Mt. Atlas . . . 1810
 Pollichi, 7 . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. Palestine . . . 1818
 polyphyllum . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1823
 pyrenaicum . . . Grn. yel. . . H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . .
 ranunculoides . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1790
 rigidum . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. England . . . 1820
 rotundifolium . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. A. Spain . . .
 semi-compositum . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1778
 sibiricum . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1826
 spinosum, 8 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1752
 stellatum . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. P. Switzerl. . . 1775
 subvatum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1819
 tenuisimium . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. A. England . . .
 trifidum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. B. Italy . . . 1824

BUPHTALMŪM, *Linn*. Named in allusion to the resemblance the disk of the flowers bears to an ox's eye, from *bous*, ox, and *ophthalmus*, eye. *Linn* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Coriaccium*.

aquaticum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1731
 grandiflorum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1722
 laevigatum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Teneriffa . . . 1800
 muricatum . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1640
 salicifolium . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1750
 verticillatum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1779
 speciosissimum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Kur. . . 1826
 spinosum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1570
 stenophyllum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1818

Bun, see *Ceuthotheca Cappata*.

BUNICARĪĀ, *R. Brown*. In honour of Henry Burchar, M.D., a botanical author. *Linn* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melantheae*. A species of considerable beauty, thriving best in sandy peat, or peat mixed with a little loam; offsets or divisions.

umbellata Wht. grn. 8, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820

BURCHĪĀĪĀ, *R. Brown*. In compliment to W. Burchell, a traveller in Africa. *Linn* 5, Or. 1, Nat.

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Or. *Cinchonaceae*. Handsome species, especially *B. capensis*; they require open rich soil, and to be carefully watered, and they will flower well. *Synonymy*: 1. *Parriflora*.

- bubalina, 1 . . . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818
- capensis . . . Scarlet . 3, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. .

BURNOCK, see *Arctium*.

BURLINGTONIA, *Lindley* dedicated this lovely genus to the amiable and accomplished Countess of Burlington. *Linn.* 29, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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. *B. rigida* 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.

- caudata White . 4, S. Ep. Demerara . 1824
- rigida S. Ep. Brazil .

BURNET, see *Poterium*.

BURNET SAXIFRAGE, see *Pimpinella*.

BUR PARSLEY, see *Cubicalis*.

BUR REED, see *Sparganium*.

BUREY, covered with hooked stiff hairs, like the heads of bur or burdock.

BURSARIA, *Cavanilles*. Named from *bursa*, signifying a pouch. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pittosporaceae*. 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.—*Bot. Cul.*

- spinosa White . 10, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1793

BURSERA, *Jacquin*. In memory of Joachim Bursar, a botanist in Naples. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Burseraceae*. Large trees of considerable value; they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. *B. gummiifera* 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 *Almacigo*. It is also said to possess identical properties with *Quassia*.

- gummiifera Whit. grn. . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1690
- seriale S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1818

BURTONIA, *R. Brown*. Named in honour of D. Burton, who collected for the Kew Garden. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This pretty New Holland genus, says Mr. Sweet, requires more than ordinary treatment to keep it in good health; an equal mixture of very sandy loam and peat is the best soil for it, and the pots to be well drained, with small potsherds, that the water may pass off freely, as nothing is more injurious to it than too much water. Young cuttings are not difficult to root, planted in sand under a bell-glass; it may also be raised from seeds, which are sometimes produced.—*Bot. Cul.* 181. *Synonymy*: 1. *Gompholobium minus*

- conferta Violet . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830
- minor, 1 Y-flow . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1812
- seriale Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1813
- vesicifolia Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824

BUTENIA'S MOOSE, see *Rhacis*.

BUTEA, *Roxburgh*. In compliment to John, Earl of Bute, a lover and patron of botany. *Linn.* 17, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This most splendid genus is rare in our collections, though easily grown, and not difficult to propagate. They grow best in loam and peat; and cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted singly in pots with their leaves on, will soon root, if not suffered to get damp, which should be continually guarded against. It is desirable to plunge them in a moist heat. The

flowers of *B. frondosa* and *superba* yield a beautiful dye, and the roots are capable of being made into strong rope.

- frondosa Scarlet . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1796
- puriflora Scarlet . S. Ev. S. Co-man. . 1818
- superba Scarlet . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1798

BUTOMUS, *Linn.* The leaves of this plant are said to cause the mouths of cattle to bleed that crop it; hence the name from *bous*, ox, and *temno*, to cut. *Linn.* 9, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Eufomaceae*. This genus contains that beautiful plant the flowering rush, a native of the margins of our rivers, ditches, &c.; both species are aquatic, and may be increased with little difficulty.

- latifolius White . 6, H. Aq. P. Nepal . 1823
- umbellatus Pink . 6, H. Aq. P. Balaia .

BUTTER AND EGGS, see *Narcissus*.

BUTTER BIRD, see *Tussilago petasites*.

BUTTERFLY PLANT, see *Oncidium Papilio*.

BUTTER-NUT, see *Juglans cinerea*.

BUTTERWORT, see *Pinguicula*.

BUTTON FLOWER, see *Gomphid.*

BUTTON TREE, see *Conocarpus*.

BUTTON WEED, see *Spermacoce*.

BUTTON-WOOD, see *Cephalanthus*.

BUXADUMIA, *Linn.* In memory of J. C. Buxbaum, a German botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musci*. 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.—*aphylli*.

BUXUS, *Linn.* Supposed to have been taken from *pykxos*, dense; in reference to the wood. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. This is an excellent genus of hardy evergreen shrubs; *B. hatericna* 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, hells-sticks, bump-sticks, rollers, rolling-pins, tops, screws, spoons, knife-handles, combs, &c., are made of it, as well as many other useful articles.

- australis G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
- balcanica Yel. grn. . 7, H. Ev. S. Minorca . 1780
- sinensis Yel. grn. . 10, G. Ev. S. China . 1802
- sempervirens Yel. grn. . 4, H. Ev. S. England .
- australifolia Yel. grn. . 4, H. Ev. S.
- suffruticosa Yel. grn. . H. Ev. S.

BYBLIS, *Salisbury*. *Byblis* was the daughter of *Miletus* *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Droseraceae*. A very pretty aquatic; it should be planted in loamy soil, and immersed in water; seeds.

- limbata Blue . 5, G. Ag. P. N. Holl. . 1800

BYRSOTRYMA, *Richard*. Derived from *byrsa*, hide; useful for tanning. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceae*. These are handsome stove plants, thriving exceedingly in a rich soil, or loam and peat mixed suits them. Cuttings of the ripe wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat root freely. *Synonymy*: 1. *Malpighia allissima*. 2. *M. coriacea*. 3. *M. crassifolia*. 4. *M. lucida*. 5. *M. Mouriera*. 6. *M. macrophylla*. 7. *M. pallida*. 8. *M. verbascifolia*. 9. *M. volubilis*.

- altissima, 1 White . 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1820
- chrysoaphylla Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. Orinoco . 1823
- coriacea, 2 White . 6, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1814
- crassifolia, 3 Yellow . 7, S. Ev. T. Guiana . 1793
- laevifolia, 4 Yellow . 7, S. Ev. T. Guiana . 1824
- lucida, 4 Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1750
- Mouriera, 5 Yellow . 8, S. Ev. T. Amer. . 1823
- versosa, 6 Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . 1820
- pallida, 7 Pale . S. Ev. S. Cayenne . 1820
- reticulata Pur. yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. Cayenne . 1823
- spicata Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. Antilles . 1810
- verbascifolia, 8 Pa. red . 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1810
- volubilis, 9 Yellow . 8, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1793

BYSSOCALYCA, *Agardh*. Compounded from *byssos*, fine flax, and *klados*, a branch; alluding to the fine branches. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. A singular production, said to grow in places overflowed with water, and on windows—*fenestræ*.

bicolor, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1839
 flavus 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1867

CANTIE, Tournefort. An Arabic term for these plants. *Lin.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Annual species of little beauty; cultivation simple. *Synonymes*: 1. *Maritima sinuatifolia*.

ægyptiaca, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. Egypt . . .
 americana . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. America . . . 1823
 maritima . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. Britain . . .

CALABASH, see Crescendia.

CALABA TREE, see Calophyllum Ciliabá.

CALADENIA, R. Brown. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *aden*, a gland; in reference to the disc of the labellum being finely beset with glands. *Lin.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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.

alata 6, F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1823
 alba White . . . 7, F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1810
 caerulea Blue . . . 7, F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1804
 cernua Flesh . . . 7, F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1829
 testacea 7, F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1824

CALADIUM, Ventenat. Meaning not explained. *Lin.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Araceae*. 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. *C. seguinum* 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.—*Ex. Bot.* 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Arum cucullatum* 2. *A. grandifolium* 3. *C. seguinum maculatum* 4. *C. grandifolium* 5. *Arum virginicum* 6. *A. zanthorhizum*.

arborescens . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1759
 arborescens . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Cumana . . . 1829
 auritum . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. America . . . 1749
 bicolor . . . White . . . 6, S. Her. P. Madaga . . . 1773
 cucullatum, 1 . . . Green . . . 3, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1826
 edgii . . . White . . . S. Her. P. Guiana . . . 1800
 esculentum . . . White . . . S. Her. P. America . . . 1739
 fragrantissimum . . . Red . . . Parasite. Demerara . . . 1832
 grandifolium, 2 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Caracass . . . 1803
 helioborifolium . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Caracass . . . 1796
 lacinum . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Caracass . . . 1822
 lividum . . . Dinky . . . 9, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1828
 maculatum, 3 . . . Green . . . 3, S. Ev. S. Amer. . . 1829
 nympheifolium . . . White . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1800
 odoratum . . . White . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1818
 pedatum . . . White . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1821
 pinnatifidum . . . White . . . S. Her. P. Caracass . . . 1817
 pumilum . . . White . . . S. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1829
 sagittifolium . . . White . . . S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1710
 scandens . . . White . . . S. Her. P. Guiana . . . 1822
 seguinum . . . White . . . 3, S. Ev. S. America . . . 1759
 Simsii, 4 . . . White . . . 4, S. Ev. Cl. . .
 tripartitum . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Caracass . . . 1816
 vitifolium . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Virginia . . . 1759
 viviparum . . . Green . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1817
 zanthorhizum, 6 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. . . 1822
 zambifolia . . . Yellow . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . .

CALAMAGROSTIS, Adanson. Taken from *calamos*, a reed, and *agrostis*, grass. *Lin.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Mere weeds of simple culture. *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, confusis, effusa* 1, *glauca* 2, *Halleriana* 2, *Hottii* 3, *laucobata* 4, *Lagadorffii*, *laxa*, *litorea*, *moutina*, *speciosa* 5, *striga* 6, *strigosa*, *sylvatica* 7, *tenuis* 8, *varia*, 4.

CALAMANTHE, plants resembling reeds.

CALAMIFORME, reed or quill-shaped.

CALAMINTH, see Calamintha.

CALAMINTHA, Pursh. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *mintha*, mint. *Lin.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Thymus caroliniana*, 2. *Melissa grandiflora*, 3. *Nepeta marifolia*, 4. *Melissa Nepeta*, 5. *M. calamintha*, *Thymus Calamintha*.

alba White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1818
 caroliniana, 1 . . . Flane . . . 6, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1804
 cretica Purple . . . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1566
 frutescens . . . Purple . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1752
 grandiflora, 2 . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1596
 variegata . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P.
 maritima, 3 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1738
 Nepeta, 4 . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. England . . .
 vulgaris, 5 . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. England . . .

CALAMPÉLIS, D. Don. Compounded from *kalos*, pretty, and *ampelis*, a vine, its habit of growth being to ramble like that plant. *Lin.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Eccremocarpus scaber*.

caerulea, 1 . . . Orange . . . 7, F. Ev. Cl. Chile . . . 1824

CALAMUS, Linn. Taken from *kalam*, signifying a reed, in Arabic. *Lin.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. 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-hood is obtained by wounding *C. Draco*. *C. zalacca* 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.

albus Palm. E. Ind. . . 1812
 Draco Palm. E. Ind. . . 1819
 niger Green . . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1824
 rufidentum . . . Green . . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1812
 vertus Green . . . Palm. Cochin China 1824
 Zalacca Green . . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1812

CALANDRINIA, Humboldt and Bonpland. In honour of J. L. Calandrini, a German botanist. *Lin.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacaceae*. The species of this genus are very pretty, and grow well in loam and peat carefully incorporated; multiplied from seeds or cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1. *Talinum ciliatum*, 2. *T. paniculatum*.

arenaria Or. red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Valpar. . . 1831
 ascendens . . . Purple . . . 8, Her. P. Brazil . . .
 ciliata, 1 . . . Purple . . . 8, S. A. Chile . . . 1823
 discolor . . . Rose . . . 7, G. Her. P. Chile . . . 1824
 grandiflora . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Her. P. Chile . . . 1826
 paniculata, 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1816
 speciosa . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. California . . . 1831

CALANTHE, R. Brown. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *anthos*, a flower; literally a "pretty blossom." *Lin.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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 *Ilietias*.

bicolor Yellow . . . G. Ter. Japan . . . 1837
 densiflora . . . Yellow . . . 9, S. Ter. E. Ind. . . 1837
 discolor . . . White . . . G. Ter. Japan . . . 1837
 foetida . . . White . . . G. Ter. Luzon Is. . . 1836
 sieboldii S. Ter. E. Ind. . . 1837
 verostriifolia . . . White . . . 4, S. Ter. Java . . . 1849

CALATHEA, Meyer. The name applies to the form of the stigma, and is derived from *kaluthos*, a basket or cup. *Lin.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marantaceae*. The plants of this genus are interesting and ornamental. *C. zebra* is much admired on account of the stripes on the leaves, which resemble the marks on a zebra's bark; whence the specific name. They grow well in the stove, in sandy

peat; and are increased by divisions. *Synonyme:*

1. *Marantha zebra*.

Allonýa	White	9. S. Her. P. Trinidad	1824
fluvescens	Yellow	8. S. Her. P. Brazil	1822
grandifolia	Yellow	7. S. Her. P. Rio Jan.	1826
longibractea-ta	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.	8. S. Her. P. Brazil	1815

CALATHIAN VIOLET, see *Genitium pneumonanthe*.

CALCARATE, spurred, having a spur.

CALCAREOUS, chalky.

CALCEPEDIUM, like a little shoe.

CALCEOLARIA, Linn. Named from *calceolus*, alluding to the form of the corolla. *Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Scrophulariaceae*. 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. *Synonyms:* 1. *Tincoria*. 2. *Difusa*. 3. *Floribunda*. 4. *Amala*, *pendula*.

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
bl-alora, 2	Yellow	8. G. Ev. S. Peru	1829
chilensis	Yellow	8. G. Ev. S. Chiloe	1830
conata, 3	Yellow	6. G. B. Chile	1824
corymbosa	Yellow	5. G. Her. P. Chile	1822
crantfordia, 4	Yel. spot.	6. F. Her. P. Chile	1831
Fothergillii	Orange	4. F. Her. P. Fath. Is.	1777
Ocellandina	Orange	6. G. Her. P. Hybrid	1830
Herbertiana	Yellow	6. G. Her. P. Chile	1828
parviflora	Yellow	4. G. Ev. S. Valparaiso	1836
hians	Yellow	6. G. Ev. Her. Hybrid	1830
Hoopiana	Yellow	5. G. Her. P. Hybrid	1830
integrifolia	Yellow	8. F. Ev. S. Chile	1822
angustifolia	Yellow	8. O. Ev. S. Chile	1822
viscosifolia	Yellow	8. G. Ev. S. Chile	1832
Knyperiantha	Yel. or.	6. G. Her. P. Hybrid	1834
Martinica	Yel. spot.	7. G. Her. P. Hybrid	1831
mirabilis	Purple	6. G. Her. P. Hybrid	1831
Morrisonii	Gehre	6. G. Ev. S. Hybrid	1830
pendula	Yel. spot.	7. G. Ev. S. Chile	1831
pinnata	Yellow	7. G. A. Peru	1773
plantaginifolia	Yellow	8. G. Her. P. Chile	1827
polifolia	Yellow	7. G. Her. P. Chile	1826
polyantha	Yellow	5. G. Her. P. Hybrid	1830
purpurea	Purple	7. G. Her. P. Chile	1827
elegans	Es. pur.	6. G. Her. P. Chile	1832
pecta	Wh. pur.	6. G. Her. P. Chile	1832
rugosa	Yellow	8. F. Ev. S. Chile	1822
scabiolefolia	Yellow	5. G. Ev. Tr. Chile	1822
scabris	Yellow	9. F. Ev. S. Valparaiso	1832
thraiflora	Yellow	6. G. Ev. S. Chile	1827
Wheeleri	Purple	5. K. Her. P. Hybrid	1831
Youngii	Gehre	5. G. Her. P. Hybrid	1830
atra	Dark	5. G. Her. P. Hybrid	1830
dilatata	Brown	5. G. Her. P. Hybrid	1830
pallidior	Pale	5. G. Her. P. Hybrid	1830

CALDASIA, Willd. In memory of J. Caldas, a Bogotian naturalist. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Umbelliferae*. This very handsome species thrives well in sandy peat mixed with a little loam; seeds. *Synonyme:* 1. *Donplandia geniniflora*.

heterophylla Blue 7. S. A. N. Spain 1813

CALIX, R. Brown. Derived from *kalos*, beautiful; in allusion to the showy flowers. *Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae*. 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.	1739
solidaginea		S. Ev. S. Caracass	1817

CALICATE, R. Brown. From *kalos*, beauty, and *akte*, sea-shore; the species being ornamental there. *Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae*. A showy species of easy culture and propagation. *Synonyme:* 1. *Solidago urticaefolia*.

urticaefolia, 1 Yellow 7. S. Ev. S. Vera Cruz 1740

CALICANEA, R. Brown. In honour of George Calcey, some time superintendent of the Botanic Garden St. Vincent. *Linn 20, Or 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae*. A genus of pretty plants, requiring the same treatment as the *Caladenias*.

major		Grn. bro.	6. G. Ter. N. S. W.	1810
minor		Grn. bro.	6. G. Ter. N. Holl.	1822

CALICDULA, Linn. Named from *calende*, the first day of the month; there being flowers almost any month in the year. *Linn 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Compositae*. A genus of showy plants, among which is the old and well-known *C. officinalis*, 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. *Synonyme:* 1. *C. agyphiaca*.

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.	1730
denticulata	Yellow	12. G. Ev. S. Barbary	1821
frutescens	Yellow	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1752
graminifolia	Yellow	5. G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1731
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.	
nudicaulis	Wh. pur.	7. H. A. C. G. H.	1731
Orangea	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
sinosa	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	Wh. pur.	5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
flaccida	Orange	5. G. Ev. S. C. O. H.	1774
viscosa	Orange	8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790

CALICINA, Adanson. Not explained. *Linn. 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cruciferae*. A curious annual, of easy culture. *Synonyme:* 1. *Myagrum iberioides*.

corvata White 5. H. A. S. Eur. 1816

CALICUM, Acharius. The name is expressive of the organs of reproduction; and derived from *kalypion*, a little cup. *Linn. 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Lichenes*. Curious white or grey productions appearing in patches on wood or boards exposed to the air—*acidentale*, *aenigium*, *catharellum*, *capitellatum*, *chrysocephalum*, *churiculae*, *cirtum*, *debile*, *ferugineum*, *hyperbellum*, *inquanum*, *microcephalum*, *rosidum*, *sphaerocephalum*, *stigonellum*, *terebinellum*, *rigillare*.

CALIX, Linn. From *kalos*, beauty. *Linn. 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Araceae*. These species are showy and worth cultivation, they grow freely in any rich soil; and increase by seeds, or divisions. *Synonyme:* 1. *Draconium pertusum*.

asomatifolia	White	7. G. Her. P. China	1813
ocellata	White	5. G. Her. P. China	1817
pluriata	White	7. G. An. P. N. Amer.	1760
perfoliata, 1	White	5. G. Ev. Cr. W. Ind.	1752

CALICARPA, Linn. Named in reference to the pretty berries; from *kalos*, beautiful, and *karpos*, fruit. *Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Verbenaceae*. 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 *C. Lantana* has a peculiar subaromatic and slightly bitter taste, and is chewed by the Cingalese, when they cannot obtain *belle leaves*; the Malays reckon the plant diuretic.—*Linn. Nat. System of Botany. Synonyme:* 1. *C. tomentosa*

CAL	CAL
americana . . . Red . . . 6, G. Do. S. N. Amer. . 1724	arboresc . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1820
caena . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1799	feruginea . . . Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. S. J. maica . 1794
incana . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1900	lanata . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1788
lanceolata . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1822	longifolia . . . White . . . 4, S. Ev. S. China . 1825
macrophylla . . . Pink . . . 8, S. Ev. S. India . 1808	purpurea . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1822
reticulata . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. J. maica . 1829	rubella . . . Red . . . 5, S. Ev. S. China . 1822
CALACHORRA, Fischer and Meyer. From <i>Kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>chroa</i> , colour; in reference to the colour of its flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</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.	
platyglossa . . . Yellow . 10, H. A. California . 1835	
CALICOMA, 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>Cannoniaceae</i> . A very showy plant, cultivated with ease in fibrous peat and sand; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass.	
serratifolia . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1793	
CALICODON, 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>Polygonaceae</i> . This species is showy, and requires sandy open loam to grow it well; cuttings.	
Pallasiæ . . . Grn. wht. 8, H. Ev. S. Casp. Sea . 1780	
CALICOPHA, D. Don. So called from <i>Callipe</i> , one of the Muses. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is a pretty dwarf genus, succeeding in any loamy soil, and increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> 1. <i>Leontodon aureum</i> .	
aurea . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . 1789	
CALICOPHIS, 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. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</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 tucloaria</i> , 2. <i>Coreopsis palmata</i> , 3. <i>Coreopsis roca</i> .	
Atkinsoniæ . . . Yel. brn. . H. A. Columbia . 1823	bicolor, 1 . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. Arkansas . 1822
palmata, 2 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1823	rosea, 3 . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Cassia . 1773
CALICOPHONIA, Lindley. Derived from <i>Kalos</i> , pretty, and <i>prona</i> , a front; in allusion to its pretty appearance. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . This is a very handsome hardy bulbous species, succeeding well in a shaded peat border, and increased freely from offsets.	
lutea . . . Yellow . 8, H. Bo. P. California . 1831	
CALICOPHYS, 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>Umbelliferae</i> . A species of little beauty, and easily cultivated— <i>dahurica</i> .	
Callistæ, Linn. This is a pretty species, hence the propriety of the name from <i>Kalos</i> , pretty. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 11, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . This plant succeeds in sandy fibrous peat, and is increased by divisions.	
repens . . . Blue . . . 6, S. Ta. P. W. Ind. . 1776	
CALICOSTACHYS, 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>Leguminosae</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.	
cuneata . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1821	lanceolata . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1815
linearifolia . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1824	ovata . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1815
retusa . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1830	

CAL	CAL
CALISTEMMA, R. Brown. The name refers to the beautiful flowers; and is derived from <i>Kallistos</i> , prettiest, and <i>stemma</i> , a crown. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</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> .	
hortensæ, 1 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. China . . 1731	album . . . White . . . 7, H. A. China . . 1731
rubrum . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. China . . 1731	variegatum . . . Varieg. . 7, H. A. China . . 1731
multiplex . . . Varieg. . 7, H. A. China . . 1731	brachythamum . Blue . . 7, H. A. China . . 1731
Indicum, 2 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. E. Ind. . 1820	
CALISTEMMUM, 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>Leguminosae</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. viminialis</i> .	
formosus G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1824	lanceolatus, 1 . . . Crimson . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1783
leptostachyus . . . Green . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1820	linearifolius . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1820
linifolius . . . Scarlet . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1788	lophanthus, 2 . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1800
marginatus G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1816	microphyllus G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1824
microstachyium . Red . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1836	pinifolius . . . Green . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .
pungens 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1827	rigidus 4, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1800
rugulosus, 3 . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1821	salignus, 4 6, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1788
scaber 7, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1820	semperflorens . . . Crimson . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1818
speciosus, 5 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1822	viminialis, 6 . . . Red . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1800
viridiflorus . . . Green . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . 1818	
CALISTRICHE, 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>Calistricheae</i> . Plants not worth cultivating; the seeds do well thrown into a pond. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. aquatica</i> — <i>autumnalis</i> , <i>pedunculata</i> , <i>verna</i> 1, <i>V. aquatica</i> .	
CALISTRIS, Ventenat. From <i>Kalos</i> , beautiful; in allusion to its beautiful appearance. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Coniferae</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> .	
compressiformis G. Ev. T. N. Hall. . 1826	quadrivalvis, 1 . . . Apetal . 2, G. Ev. T. Harbar . 1815
triquetra, 2 . . . Apetal . 4, G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . 1820	
CALLOSE, callous, hardened.	
CALOUSLY-GLANDULAR, having hardened glands.	
CALOUSLY-SERRATED, having hardened serratures.	
CALOCERA, Fries. <i>Kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>keras</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>obovata</i> , <i>tuberosa</i> .	
CALOCYCLUS, Brown. From <i>Kalos</i> , beautiful, and <i>cheilos</i> , a lip. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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>infelix</i> .	
campestris Grn. brn. . G. Ter. N. Hall. . 1821	pulchrosa Brown . . G. Ter. N. Hall. . 1823
CALOCYRTUS, Parsh. From <i>Kalos</i> , handsome, and <i>chortus</i> , grass. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> .	

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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><i>Clogans</i> White . . . 6, F. Bu. P. Columbia . 1826</p> <p><i>luteus</i> Yel. spot. 9, F. Bu. P. California . 1831</p> <p><i>macrocarpus</i> Purple . 8, F. Bu. P. Columbia . 1826</p> <p><i>nitidus</i> Purple . 8, F. Bu. P. Columbia . 1826</p> <p><i>splendens</i> Whit. spot. 8, F. Bu. P. California . 1832</p> <p><i>venustus</i> Lilac . 8, F. Bu. P. California . 1833</p>	<p><i>cuneifolia</i> Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1819</p> <p>CALOTRÓPIS, <i>R. Brown</i>. Taken from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>tropis</i>, a keel; alluding to the keel of the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</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><i>gigantia</i>, 1 White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1690</p> <p><i>procera</i> White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Persia . . 1714</p>	<p>CALTŪA, <i>Linn.</i> A synonyme of <i>kalothos</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>Ranunculaceae</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>Picarioides</i>.</p> <p><i>asarifolia</i> Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Unilas . . 1824</p> <p><i>biiflora</i> White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827</p> <p><i>diffusifolia</i> Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1819</p> <p><i>leptosepala</i> Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827</p> <p><i>minor</i> Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Britain</p> <p><i>nativa</i> Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1816</p> <p><i>palustris</i> Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Britain</p> <p><i>flora-plena</i> Yellow . 4, H. Her. P.</p> <p><i>parnasifolia</i> Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1815</p> <p><i>radicans</i> Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Scotland</p>	<p>CALYPSO, see <i>Triphlva</i>.</p> <p>CALYCANTHUS, <i>Linn.</i> 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>Calycanthaceae</i>. This is a valuable genus, with delightful fragrant flowers. They succeed in open loamy soil, and multiply by layers.</p> <p><i>fertilis</i> Brown . 6, H. De. S. Carolina . 1726</p> <p><i>floridus</i> Brown . 6, H. De. S. Carolina . 1726</p> <p><i>laevigatus</i> Brown . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1805</p> <p><i>oblongifolius</i> Brown . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1820</p> <p><i>pennsylvanicus</i> Brown . 5, H. De. S. Pencil . . 1820</p>
<p>CALOPHĀNS, <i>Thunberg</i>. 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>Rudaceae</i>. A tall-growing ornamental tree, succeeding in loamy soil; and increases from cuttings.</p> <p><i>capense</i> Pink . . . G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . 1789</p>	<p>CALOPHĀCĀ, <i>Fischer</i>. Taken from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>phake</i>, lentil. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. An ornamental species; it grows best in sandy loam; and is multiplied by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Cytisus niger</i>, <i>pinnatus</i>, <i>Volgaricus</i>.</p> <p><i>Wolgatae</i>, 1 Yellow . 5, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1786</p>	<p>CALOPHĀNS, <i>D. Don</i>. 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>Acaulthaceae</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><i>oblongifolia</i> Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1832</p>	<p>CALYCANTHUS, <i>Linn.</i> 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>Guttiferae</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><i>Calaba</i> White . . . S. Ev. T. India . . 1780</p> <p><i>isophyllum</i> White . . . S. Ev. T. R. Ind. . . 1793</p> <p><i>spurium</i>, 1 White . . . S. Ev. T. Malabar . 1800</p> <p><i>Tucumalaca</i> White . . . S. Ev. T. Bourbon . 1822</p>
<p>CALOPHŌS, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>phagos</i>, a beard; the lip is beautifully fringed. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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><i>pulehiensis</i> Purple . . . 7, G. Ter. N. Amer. . 1771</p>	<p>CALOSTĒMĀ, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>stemon</i>, a crown; alluding to the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amargifideae</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><i>albom</i> White . . . 5, G. Bu. P. N. Holl. . 1821</p> <p><i>luteum</i> Yellow . 11, G. Bu. P. N. Holl. . 1819</p> <p><i>purpureum</i> Purple . 11, G. Bu. P. N. Holl. . 1819</p>	<p>CALOTRÓPIS, <i>Labillardiere</i>. So called from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>trópis</i>, a shrub. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i>. Beautiful shrubs; they succeed well in sandy peat; and cuttings root freely in sand, or sandy mould, under a glass.</p> <p><i>elavata</i> Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824</p> <p><i>gracilis</i> Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803</p> <p><i>quadrifida</i> Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803</p> <p><i>villosa</i> Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803</p>	<p>CALYPSO, <i>Salisbury</i>. Said to be from <i>kalypto</i>, to conceal; in allusion to the habit of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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><i>borealis</i> Ro. bru. . 1, F. Ter. N. Amer. . 1820</p>
<p>CALOTRÓPIS, <i>Agartha</i>. The name applies to the beauty of the filaments; and is taken from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>trópis</i>, a hair. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i>. Minute, curious marine productions, found in little patches sometimes floating—<i>conferveolbor</i>, <i>disticta</i>, <i>fuscicollis</i>, <i>laevata</i>, <i>L. fuscicollis</i>, <i>luteola</i>, <i>mirabilis</i>, <i>nitida</i>, <i>scopularia</i>.</p> <p>CALORIS, <i>R. Brown</i>. A derivation from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>oris</i>, an ear; alluding to the yellow of the panicles. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. This species has wedge-shaped leaves, and is very</p>	<p>CALYPSO, applied to the body which covers the theca in mosses; anything in the shape of an extinguisher.</p> <p>CALYPTRĀNTHUS, <i>Swartz</i>. 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>Myctaceae</i>. Strong-growing ornamental timber trees, of easy management. Sandy peat suits them; and young plants are obtained by layering the branches.</p> <p><i>Clatractella</i> White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1778</p> <p><i>Zuxyglou</i> White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1778</p>	<p>CALYPTRĀNTHUS, <i>Giugtas</i>. Derived from <i>kalyptra</i>, a veil, and <i>ion</i>, a violet. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceae</i>. Pretty species; peat and loam suits it; and young plants are procured from seeds. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Viola Hybanthus</i>, <i>Ionidium Hybanthus</i>.</p> <p><i>Aubletii</i>, 1 Cream . . . S. Ev. Cl. Galana . . 1823</p>	
<p>CALYSTRĒLĀ, <i>Loureiro</i>. Named from <i>kalyx</i>, calyx, and <i>stega</i>, a covering. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceae</i>. Only a few of these species are interesting. They all succeed in common loamy soil, and are increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Convolvulus septimus</i>. 2. <i>Convolvulus spithameus</i>. 3. <i>Convolvulus stans</i>.</p> <p><i>dahurica</i> Pink . . . 7, H. De. Ta. Dahuria . 1823</p> <p><i>marginata</i> Pink . . . 7, H. De. Ta. N. Holl. . 1824</p> <p><i>septium</i>, 1 Whit. grn. 9, H. De. Tw. Australia . 1837</p> <p><i>incarnata</i> Red . . . 7, H. De. Tw. N. Amer.</p> <p><i>Soldanella</i> Flame . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Britain</p>	<p>CALYSTRĒLĀ, <i>Loureiro</i>. Named from <i>kalyx</i>, calyx, and <i>stega</i>, a covering. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceae</i>. Only a few of these species are interesting. They all succeed in common loamy soil, and are increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Convolvulus septimus</i>. 2. <i>Convolvulus spithameus</i>. 3. <i>Convolvulus stans</i>.</p> <p><i>dahurica</i> Pink . . . 7, H. De. Ta. Dahuria . 1823</p> <p><i>marginata</i> Pink . . . 7, H. De. Ta. N. Holl. . 1824</p> <p><i>septium</i>, 1 Whit. grn. 9, H. De. Tw. Australia . 1837</p> <p><i>incarnata</i> Red . . . 7, H. De. Tw. N. Amer.</p> <p><i>Soldanella</i> Flame . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Britain</p>		

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spthamēns . . . White . . . 7, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. 1791
 sylvestris, 2 . . . White . . . 7, H. De. Tw. Hungary . 1815
 tomentosā, 3 6, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. 1818

Catesbeinā, paradōrā, renifōrmis.
CALYTHRIX, Labillardière. So called from *calyx*, a calyx, and *thrix*, hair. *Linn.* 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.

ericoidēs . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
 norbōndā . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
 glabrā . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1818
 pubescentis . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
 scabrā . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Austrā. . 1824

CAMELINĀ, Crantz. From *chamai*, on the ground, and *linon*, flax; in allusion to its dwarf habit. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Crucifereæ*. The species have but little beauty, and require to be sown in the open border. *C. sativa* is cultivated in some parts of Europe for the sake of the oil which is obtained from the seeds. *Synonymes:* 1. *Myagrum sativum*. 2. *Cheiranthus sylvestris*.

sativā, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. A. Britain . . .
 pilosā, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. A. Britain . . .
 glabrātā . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. A. . . .

austricā, barbaræfoliā, dentatā, microcārpa.
CALYX, the outer envelope of a flower.

CAMASSIĀ, Lindley. From *quamass*, or *camass*, its native name in N. America. *Linn.* 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.

esculentā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Bu. P. Columbia . 1827

CAMELLIĀ, Ker. Named in honour of George Joseph Kamel, or Camellus, a Moravian Jesuit, and traveller in Asia. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Ternstramiaceæ*. "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 Vandæ'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 clise frame, and they must be afterwards hardened to the air by degrees."—*Sweet*. The season most proper to give the *Camellias* a general potting is February and March. After this, put them into a peach-house orinery, 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 bark 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 to shifting the plants to the warm atmosphere of ainery, 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 *C. oleifera* yield an excellent table oil.

euryoidēs . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . 1824
 hybridā 6, G. Ev. S. Loipe
 japonicā . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . 1739

Acutipetalā, Aikeniā, ābā, A. plēniā, A. scmidpflēx,
A. simplicis, A. variegatā, altheiflorā, Anahētūā,
amplissimā, amemansiflorā, A. ābā, A. carnēā, A.
Kuēghitū, A. ruscā, A. striatā, Autnerpensis, apungā,
nidēs, argenteā, atrapurpurā, atrōcābēs, atro-
ridicēā, aneborfoliā, angustā, Eediflorā, blāndā,
brocksiā, Brunzellēsiā, Bucklandiā, burlesicā, can-
didissimā, Cauloleucā, cardinalis, carnēā, carā-
sinā, Chamlerii, Chaudleriū, Cliviflorā, Clivēnā,
coccinā, collā, Coluilli, compactā, C. ribrā, Comp-
toniā, conchiflorā, concinnā, cōcolor, conspicuā,
corallinā, coronatā, crassinervis, curvatiflorā, Dah-
liæflorā, decora, delicatissimā, Derlyanā, dilectā,
dianthiflorā, Dunkeladrii, Dorsetti, Egertōni, Eclips-
is, electā, elegans, elegantissimā, Elphinstoni, eze-
lēsā, eximīā, fascicularis, fimbriatā, fionūnā, flōc-
cidā, flammulā, flavescens, floribundā, flōridā,
Floyli, foliis-variegatā, Fördli, Fraucfortensis, ful-
gens, gaussonii, Gilēsii, gloriōsā, grandiflorā, Griff-
imii, halēsii, haylockii, hēlvētō, heptaangulārī,
Herbertii, heterophyllā, hercynicā, Hibbertii,
hōvēi, humilis, ignescens, imbricatā, I. ābā, imperi-
ālīs, incarnatā, insignis, I. ābā, involūtā, John-
sonii, Kermesinā, lactēā, Lambertii, Lancmā-
niā, latifoliā, Leehii, Lecnā, Lefevrēnā, Leh-
mānii, Lindbriā, Lindleyanā, Lippoldii, longifoliā,
lucidā, luteā-ābō, macropphyllā, marmoratā, Mastēri,
māximā, miratā, mutabilis, myrtifoliā, nana, nan-
escens, nivēā, nobilissimā, ochroleucā, ornatā, or-
nicusis, pæoniflorā, papaveracēā, paradōrā, Pärksi,
parthoniānā, parviflorā, peicillatā, perfectā, pic-
turā, platyphallā, planuriā, pompiā, prægnans,
Pressii, princeps, pulchellā, pulcherrimā, punctatā,
ranunculiflorā, Reevēsi, resinōsā, respēndē, Rivinii,
rosicēā, rosāflorā, rosā-minūtā, rosā-sinēnsis, rosēā,
rosēnā, Rössli, rotundifoliā, roulei, rubicundā,
rubrā, rubrā-punctatā, rubricaulis, rugosissimā,
Sabiāniā, sanguinā, s. mi-plenā, sericēā, Simsii,
Soulangeinā, spatulatā, speciosā, spectābilis, Spaf-
forthiānā, Spafforthii-cārnēā, spūliferā, staminē,
supinā, Sweetii, tricolor, triumphans, vanderē-car-
nēā, vanderē-suprēā, variatā, variegatā plēnā, V.
simplex, veudā, vericolor, Weindrii, Welbankiānā,
Willōni, Woodii.

Kissii White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . 1823
 oleiferā White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . 1819
 reticulatā Red . . . 4, G. Ev. S. China . . 1824
 Sasānū White . . . 2, G. Ev. S. China . . 1811
 plēnā-ābā White . . . 2, G. Ev. S. China . . 1824
 plēnā-rubrā Red . . . 2, G. Ev. S. China . . 1818
 semi-plēnā Red . . . 2, G. Ev. S. China . . 1811

CAMERARIĀ, Linn. In memory of Joachim Camerarius, a physician and historian of Nuremberg. *Linn.* 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. *Synonyme:* 1. *Wrightia dubia*.

angustifoliā White . . . 9, S. Ev. S. Amer. . 1752
 dubiā, 1 Orange . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1813
 latifoliā White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Havannah . 1733

CAMPANULĀ, Linn. The name is a diminutive of *campana*, a bell; on account of the resemblance thereto of the corolla. *Linn.* 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 *C. Rapunculis* are occasionally eaten. *Synonymes:* 1. *Rupesculus*. 2. *Roella decumbens*. 3. *C. capitata*. 4. *Neglecta*. 5. *Spatulata*. 6. *Spectans*. 7. *Difflusa*. 8. *Bolœicofolia*. 9. *Adenophora liliifolia*. 10. *C. bulbensis*. 11. *Mulliflora*. 12. *Glonœræa petraea*. 13. *Lobelioides*. 14. *Gumulifera*. 15. *Glonœræa dahurica*. 16. *Planiflora*. 17. *Flexuosa*.

neominatā Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1826
 Adāmi Blue . . . 7, H. B. Caucasus . 1821
 affinis Blue . . . 7, H. B. S. Eur. . 1821
 aggregatā Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1803
 alliarisifoliā Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1803
 Allioni Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. France . 1820
 alpina Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1759
 Alpina Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . 1800

CAM		CAM		CAM		CAN		
americaná . . .	Blue	7, H.	B. Pennsylv.	1763	planiflora . . .	Blue	8, H. Her. P. Siberia	1817
angustifolia . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	France	1818	pubescens . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Bohemia	
arvensis . . .	Blue	7, H.	B. Russia	1826	púla . . .	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Austria	1779
aurea . . .	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	Madeira	1777	pútila . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Switzerland	
angustifolia . .	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	Madeira	1777	pun-tata . . .	White	5, H. A. Siberia	1813
latifolia . . .	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	Madeira	1777	pusilla . . .	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Switzerland	1821
azurá . . .	Ll. blue	6, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1779	pyramidalis . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Carmla	1594
barbata . . .	Ll. blue	6, H. Her. P.	Italy	1752	flure-álbo . . .	White	7, H. Her. P. Europe	
cyanea . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.		1836	quadrifida . . .	Blue	6, H. Her. P. N. Hull.	1820
Burrelleri . . .	Blue	5, H. Her. P.			ramo-sissima, 13.	Blue	7, H. A. Greece	1820
bellardi . . .	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	Italy	1813	raimera . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Italy	1825
bellifolia . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Pyrenees	1823	Rapunculoides .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
betonicafolia . .	Blue	7, H. B.	Greece	1820	Rapunculoides .	Blue	6, H. Her. P. England	
Biebersteiniana .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1820	rhomboides . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Switzerland	1775
bunoniensis . . .	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	Italy	1773	rigens . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1820
Broussonetiana .	Blue	7, H. A.	Moadoro	1825	rotundifolia . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
caespitosa . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Austria	1819	flure-álbo . . .	White	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
calycina . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Tauvia	1803	ruthenica . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1815
capensis, 2 . . .	Blue	7, G. A.	C. G. H.	1803	sarmatica, 14 . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1803
carpatia . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Corp. Alps	1774	saxatica . . .	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Candia	1742
caucasicá . . .	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1804	Scheuchzeri . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Europe	1813
cecidia . . .	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1775	sibirica . . .	Blue	8, H. B. Siberia	1733
cephalantha . . .	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	Russia	1817	simplex . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Greece	1819
cephalotes . . .	Blue	6, H. Her. P.		1816	spatulata . . .	Blue	7, H. B. Britain	1817
cerná . . .	Blue	7, G. B.	C. G. H.	1804	speciosa, 15 . . .	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1825
Cervicaria . . .	Ll. blue	7, H. Her. P.	Germany	1808	spicata . . .	Blue	7, H. B. Switzerland	1736
cerriacoides . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Italy	1822	specia . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1820
richofoeca, 3 . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Greece	1769	stricta . . .	Blue	6, H. B. Svria	1819
collina . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1803	teraiifolia . . .	Violet	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1817
congesta . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	France	1823	thyrsoides . . .	Blue	7, H. B. Switzerland	1785
corymbosa . . .	Blue	6, H. B.	Crete	1820	tonentosa . . .	White	6, H. Her. P. Levant	1810
crenata, 4 . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Russia	1820	Trachelium . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
dichocoma . . .	Blue	7, G. A.	E. Ind.	1818	alba . . .	White	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
dichotoma . . .	Blue	7, H. A.	Sicily	1820	alba-plena . . .	White	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
divergens, 5 . . .	Blue	5, H. B.	Hungary	1814	plena . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
drabifolia . . .	Pa. blue	6, H. A.	Athens	1823	tracheloides . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1817
Elatina . . .	Pa. blue	7, H. Her. Tr. S.	Eur.	1823	trichoselycina .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Italy	1823
elegans, 6 . . .	Pa. blue	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1811	urticifolia . . .	Blue	8, H. Her. P. Germany	1800
elliptica . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1826	Vandesi . . .	Cream	6, H. Her. P.	
ericarpa . . .	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1823	velutina . . .	Blue	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1826
Erinus . . .	Pa. blue	7, H. A.	S. Eur.	1793	vulgata . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1823
eriuoides . . .	Pa. blue	7, H. A.	Africa	1823	versicolor, 16 . .	Striped	8, H. Her. P. Siberia	1738
excisa . . .	Blue	5, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1820	violifolia . . .	Blue	7, H. B. Siberia	1817
foliosa . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Britain	1826	Waldsteiniana, 17	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Hungary	1824
flure-álbo . . .	White	5, H. Her. P.	Britain		Zoysiá . . .	Dk. blue	7, H. Her. P. Carmla	1813
plena-álba . . .	White	5, H. Her. P.	Britain					
fragilis, 7 . . .	Blue	3, F. Her. P.	Alps	1826				
hirsuta . . .	Blue	3, F. Her. P.	Italy	1833				
garganica . . .	Pa. blue	7, H. Tr. B.	Mt. St. Ang.	1830				
gracilis . . .	Blue	6, G. B.	N. S. W.	1794				
graminifolia . .	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1817				
gumiferá, 8 . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1817				
hederacea . . .	Blue	5, H. Her. P.	C. G. H.	1823				
Hermida . . .	Blue	7, H. A.	Portugal	1823				
hermoxia . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1824				
hispida . . .	Blue	7, H. A.	C. G. H.	1817				
infundibulifolia	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1825				
infundibuliformis	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1822				
lacinata . . .	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	Greece	1789				
lectiflora . . .	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1816				
lamifolia . . .	Pa. yel.	6, H. Her. P.	Iberia	1823				
lanceolata . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	France	1819				
lanuginosa . . .	Blue	6, H. B.		1814				
latifolia . . .	White	7, H. Her. P.	Britain					
flure-álbo . . .	White	7, H. Her. P.						
libanota, 9 . . .	Blue	5, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1794				
lingulata . . .	Violet	7, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1804				
linifolia . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1810				
litorea . . .	Blue	4, G. B.	N. Holl.	1820				
Loefflingi . . .	Blue	7, H. A.	S. Eur.	1818				
longifolia . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Pyrenees	1820				
Lorei, 10 . . .	Purple	6, H. A.	Italy	1824				
lyrata . . .	Vid-t.	7, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1823				
macrantha . . .	Purple	8, H. Her. P.	Russia	1822				
polyantha . . .	Blue	5, H. Her. P.	Russia	1830				
microtachy, 11 .	Blue	6, H. B.	Hungary	1814				
Medium . . .	Blue	7, H. B.	Germany	1597				
Albom . . .	White	7, H. B.						
microphylla . . .	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1820				
mollis . . .	Purple	6, G. Her. P.	Sicily	1788				
marialis . . .	Blue	4, F. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1835				
neglecta . . .	Blue	7, H. B.		1818				
neocensis, 12 . .	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	Piedmont	1820				
nitida . . .	White	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1731				
ceralea . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1731				
Nuttallii . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1829				
obliqua . . .	Blue	6, H. B.		1813				
obliquifolia . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	Italy	1823				
Ostrina . . .	Blue	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1825				
ovatiflora . . .	Blue	7, H. B.	Iberia	1810				
patula . . .	Violet	7, H. Her. P.	Britain					
pergrina . . .	Blue	7, H. B.	C. G. H.	1794				
persicifolia . . .	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	Europe	1596				
Alba . . .	White	8, H. Her. P.	Europe	1596				
alba-plena . . .	White	8, H. Her. P.	Europe	1596				
púna . . .	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	Europe	1596				
gumifolia . . .	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	Europe	1596				
undulata . . .	Blue	3, H. Her. P.	Europe	1596				

CAMPANULATE, bell-shaped.
CAMPÉLLA, Richard. So named from *campe*, a bending, and *helios*, the sun. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Comneliæ*. An interesting plant, growing in any rich soil, and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Tradescantia zonouia*.

Zanonía, 1. . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1759
CAMPOROSMÁ, Linn. Named from *camphora*, camphor, and *osme*, a smell; the former a Latin and the latter a Greek word. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. The species have but little beauty. *C. monspeliaca* abounds with a volatile oily salt, and is warm and stimulating.

monspeliaca . . . Apetal . . 8, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1640
acida, ovifida.
CAMPOR TREE, see Cinnamomum camphora.
CAMPION, see Cucubita.
CAMPYLANTHUS, Roth. Named from *campylus*, a curve, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. An ornamental plant, succeeding in sandy loam and peat; and increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass.

salsoleida . . . Purple . . 3, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . 1825
CANADA RICE, see Zizania aquatica.
CANADIAN MUGWORT, see Artemisia canadensis.
CANALICULATE, channelled, furrowed.
CANARIANA, Linn. So called from the species being natives of the Canaries. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campulidaceæ*. 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.

Canariána . . . Orange . . 2, G. Her. P. Canaries . . 1696
 hirsuta . . . Orange . . 2, G. Her. P. Canaries . . 1825
CANARY DWARF, see Phloxia.
CANAVÁLLA, Dec. Canavali is its name in Malabar. *Linn.* 10, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. These species have but little to recommend them; for culture, &c., see *Dalichos*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dalichos ensiformis*. 2. *D. obtusifolius*. 3. *D. visnæ*.

bonariensis . . .	Purple	7, S. De. Cl.	B. Ayres	.
ensiformis, 1 . . .	Purple	7, S.	A. E. Ind.	. 1778
gladiata . . .	Wh. red	6, S. Ev. Tw.	E. Ind.	. 1790
obtusifolia, 2 . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Tw.	E. Ind.	. 1820
emeritaia . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Tw.	E. Ind.	. 1800
rosea, 3 . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Cr.	Jamaica	. 1812

CANPELLATE, like lattice-work.

CANDLERHERRY MURICE, see *Myrica*.

CANDELIERE, *Labillardiere*. 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. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceae*. 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.

emeritaia . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824

CANDY CARROT, see *Athamanta Matkioia*.

CANITUFF, see *Iberis*.

CANE-BRAKE, see *Arundinacée*.

CANELLA, *P. Brunus*, from *causa*, a reed; in allusion to the bark being rolled like cinnamon. *Linn.* 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Guttifera*. 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.

CANINA, pertaining to dogs.

CANNA, *Linn.* The Celtic name for a cane or mat. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marantaceae*. 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 *Iriflora*, 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.—*Bot. Cult.* 43. *Synonyme*: *P. C. chinensis*.

acclata 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. . 1751

compacta Red . . . 4, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1820

crucata Red . . . 5, S. Her. P. . . 1823

dendratia Scarlet . . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1813

latifolia Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1813

discolor Scarlet . . . 11, S. Her. P. Trinidad . 1827

edulis Red . . . 9, S. Her. P. Peru . . 1820

esculentia Red . . . 12, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1822

excelsa Scarlet . . . 2, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1820

fiacida Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. S. Carol. . 1788

gigantea 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

India Scarlet . . . 12, S. Her. P. India . . 1570

maculata Red yel. . 12, S. Her. P. India . . 1816

trifidiflora Red . . . 12, S. Her. P. Peru . . 1816

joncea Red . . . 5, S. Her. P. India . . 1820

lagunensis Yellow . . . 9, S. Her. P. Laguna . . 1823

Lamberti Scarlet . . . 5, S. Her. P. Trinidad . 1819

lanceolata Red . . . 12, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1825

lanuginosa Scarlet . . . 4, S. Her. P. Mount . . 1823

latifolia Pink . . . 12, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1821

limbata Red . . . 12, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1821

lutea Yellow . . . 16, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1823

occidentalis Red yel. . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1822

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

pitana 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

lobesana Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. China . . 1835

rubra Red . . . 12, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1821

rubricaulis Red . . . 5, S. Her. P. . . 1821

sagittata Red . . . 12, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1820

speciosa Red . . . 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1820

viridiflora Scarlet . . . 12, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1820

viridifolia Red . . . 12, S. Her. P. India . . 1822

One species of this genus produces the hemp. The hemp to which we owe so many of our comforts is *C. sativa*. Neither is handsome, and they require only to be sown in the open ground and kept clean. A most powerfully narcotic gum resin.

India Green . . . R. H. . A. E. Ind. . 1800

sativa Grn. wht. . G. H. . A. India . . .

CANTERBURY BELLS, see *Campanula medium*.

CANTHARELLI, *F. Adams*. An alteration of the French name *chanterelle*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Interesting productions. *C. cibarius* 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *Merulius purpuratus*, *aurantiacus*, *cibarius*, *clavicus*, *coru-copioides*, 1, *lobatus*, *lutescens*, *umbonatus*, *undulatus*.

CANTHUS, *Landerer*. *Cantus* is the Malabar name. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchaceae*. This is an ornamental shrub, and will grow in any rich soil; cuttings.

dabium White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1824

CAPE JASMINE, see *Gardënia florida*.

CAPE PHILLYREA, see *Cassia capensis*.

CAPER SPURGE, see *Euphorbia latyrolis*.

CAPER TREE, see *Capparis*.

CAPILLARY, } very slender, like a hair.

CAPILLACEOUS, } very slender, like a hair.

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.

CAPITELLATE, } growing in small heads.

CAPITULAR, } growing in small heads.

CAPITULATE, } growing in small heads.

CAPNOPHYLLUM, *Gerber*. So called from *kapnos*, smoke, and *phyllon*, a leaf. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. A mere weed. *Synonyme*: 1. *Coum africanum*, *Rumia capensis*, *Africana*. 1. *Capparis*, *Linn.* So called from the Arabic *kapar*, capers. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceae*. 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 R glass. *C. spinosa* 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, antiscorbutic, and aperient; and the bark is said to be diuretic. *Synonyme*: 1. *acutifolia*, *acuminata*. 2. *Ocandra*. 3. *Fontanesii*. 4. *Arborescens*. 5. *Ucinata*.

acuminata White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1822

oxyacida White . . . S. Ev. S. Egypt . . 1822

ovoides White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1818

aphylla Wh. te . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1822

sarciculata White . . . S. Ev. S.

Brassii White . . . S. Ev. S. Gold Coast . 1753

Beynii White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1752

clonensis, 1 White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1827

euphoriophora Gen. wht. . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1752

East-Indiana Str. ped . . S. Ev. S. St. Aust. . 1822

ferropinea, 2 White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1823

fronosa Green . . . S. Ev. S. Carthage . . 1800

hebecia White . . . F. Her. P. Florida . . 1818

imbricata White . . . S. Ev. S. Louisiana . . 1793

incana White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1793

maculata White . . . S. Ev. S. Timor . . 1820

odoratissima White . . . S. Ev. S. Caracena . 1814

ovata, 3 White . . . G. F. De. S. S. Eur. . .

pellita White . . . G. F. De. S. S. Eur. . 1827

polcherrima, 4 White . . . S. Ev. S. Carthage . . 1700

signa White . . . S. Ev. S. Santa Cruz . 1807

sepiaria White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823

spinosa White . . . G. F. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1596

temuligera White . . . S. Ev. S. Unceas . . 1823

torulosa, 5 White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1822

trifida White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . .

undulata White . . . S. Ev. S.

verrucata White . . . S. Ev. S. Carthage . . 1820

zeylonica White . . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . 1819

CAPRAEUA, *Linn.* The leaves of this genus are liked by goats; hence the name, from *capra*, a goat. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. Uninteresting species, of easy culture.—*Lythra*, *cuneata*, *humilis*, *laucellata*, *undulata*.

CAPREOLATE, having tendrils.

CANNABIS, *Linn.* So called from *gannab*, its Arabic name, and from the Celtic appellation *can*, weed, and *ab*, small. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Urticaceae*.

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CAPRIFOLIUM, Romer and Schultes. Called poetically goat-leaf; and is derived from *capra*, a goat, and *folium*, a leaf; in reference to the climbing and twining habit of the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Lonicera glaberrima*. 2. *Cap. pubescens*. 3. *L. caprifolium*. 4. *Caprifolium japonicum*.

clinense, 1	Orange	6, F. Ev. Tw. China . . .	1806
gliosum	Yellow	6, F. De. Tw. Misouri . . .	1823
clodum	Purple	6, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . .	1716
Douglasii	Orange	8, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . . .	1824
etracium	Orange	5, H. De. Tw. Italy	
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	
rubrum	Red	6, H. De. Tw. S. 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. Fl. Vancou. . .	1824
Peridymentum	Yellow	6, H. De. Tw. Britain	
Belgica	Yellow	6, H. De. Tw.	
quecifolium	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

CAPSAICA, Moench. So called from a diminution of capsule. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Weedy plants. *Synonyme*: 1. *Thlaspi bursa-pastoris* —*hirsuti-pastoris* 1, *apetala*, *B. corompyllata*, *B. integrifolia*, *B. minor*.

CAPSICUM, Linn. So named from *kapto*, to bite; on account of the hot, pungent qualities of the pericarp. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceae*. 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *Cerasiforme*.

aneulosum	White	6, H. A. India	
annuum	White	6, H. A. India	1543
baccatum	White	6, S. Ev. S.	1731
bicolor	Purple	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1804
cerasiflorum	White	6, S. Ev. S.	1823
cerasiforme	Pa. yel.	6, S. A. W. Ind.	1779
confertum	White	6, S. A. Guiana	1820
conoides	White	4, S. Ev. S. India	1750
corniflorum	White	6, H. A. India	
frutescens	Pa. yel.	7, S. Ev. S. India	1656
tortuosum	White	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
globiferum	White	6, S. Ev. S. Guiana	1824
gracile	White	7, S. R. India	1750
globosum	White	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	
lateum	White	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	
longum	White	6, H. A. India	1543
lateum	White	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
mercurianum	White	5, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1820
nubicarpum	White	5, S. Ev. S.	
Milleurii, 1	White	6, G. A. W. Ind.	1824
avatum	White	7, S. Ev. S.	1824
pendulum	White	5, S. Ev. S.	1750
pyramidale	White	5, S. Ev. S. Egypt	1750
sensue	White	7, S. Ev. S. China	1807
sphaerocum	White	5, S. Ev. S.	1807
tetragonum	White	6, H. A. India	
ostulatum	White	6, S. A. Chile	

CARAGANA, A. B. Lambert. So called from *carachan*, its name in Tartary. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Robinia Altissima*. 2. *R. Caragana*. 3. *R. frutescens*. 4. *R. mollis-tomentosa*.

Altissima, 1	Yellow	5, H. De. S. Siberia	1769
urubescens, 2	Yellow	5, H. De. T. Siberia	1752
intermis	Yellow	5, H. De. S. Siberia	1820
acutaria	Yellow	6, H. De. S. Siberia	1802
Chamlagu	Yellow	5, H. De. S. China	1773
ferox	Yellow	6, R. De. S. Siberia	
frutescens	Yellow	4, H. De. S. Siberia	1752
grandiflora	Yellow	6, R. De. S. Iberia	1823
culata	Yellow	6, H. De. S. Siberia	1796
maeracanthata	Yellow	6, H. De. S. Siberia	
interphylla	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

CARAGANĀ, Plumier. Its name in S. America. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceae*. An interesting plant, but with no great beauty; for culture, &c., see *Bromelia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Tillandsia lingulata*.

lingulata	Yellow	6, Epiphy. Jamaica	1795
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CARĀĪĀ, Roxburgh. From *Cacilia*, the name of *C. lucida* in the Telinga language in Hindoostan. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhinophoraceae*. 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.

lucida	Yellow	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1820
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CARALLĀ, B. Brown. Its Indian name. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. This succulent genus of curious plants is allied to *Stapelia*; 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.

adscedens, 1	Pink	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1804
crenulata	Pa. yel.	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1829
umbriata	Pa. yel.	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1829
umbellata	Pink	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1804

CARĀĪĀ, Andlet. From *Caraipe*, the name of *C. guianensis* in Guiana. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliaceae*. 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.

guianensis	Yellow	S. Ev. T. Guiana	1824
pubescens, 1	Yellow	S. Ev. T. S. Leone	1763
moleccensis	Yellow	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1820
proctra	Yellow	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	

CARAWAY, see Cūruu Cārū.

CARONIZED, burned to coal.

CARDAMINE, Linn. From *kardia*, the heart, *dama*, to subdue; stomachic quality of the plants, or perhaps a diminutive of *kardamon*, watercress, the taste being similar. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. An interesting genus, of the simplest culture and propagation.

amarā	White	4, H. Her. P. Britain	
asarifolia	White	6, H. Her. P. Italy	1710
bellifolia	White	4, H. Her. P. Austria	
alpina, 1	White	4, H. Her. P. Scotland	1658
Chelidonia	White	6, H. Her. P. Italy	1739
glauca	White	6, H. Her. P. Calabria	
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.	
thelictroides	White	6, H. A. Piedmont	1818
trifolia	White	5, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1629
uliginosa	White	4, H. Her. P. Thuria	1819

aflicta, alpina, chelidensis, dentata, granulosa, hirsuta, impatiens, parviflora, pensylvanica, prorepens, resedifolia, rhomboides, rotundifolia, sylvatica, umbrosa.

CARDINAL FLOWER, see Lobelia cardinalis.

CARDINALS, principal, chiel; scarlet.

CARDIOSPERMUM, Linn. From *kardia*, a heart, and *spermi*, seed; in allusion to the shape of the seeds. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceae*. The species of this singular genus require to be sown in a hot-bed frame, or in the stove in any light soil.

canescens	β	E. Ind.	1828
coluteoides	White	7, S. Ev. Cl. Coracoe	1818
Carolinum	Wht. em.	7, S. A. Brazil	1750
grandiflorum	White	7, S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica	1817
Hallenianum	White	7, S. Cl. A. India	1594
hispidum	White	7, S. Ev. Cl. Guinea	1822
pubescens	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. Cl. N. Spain	1823

CARBOON, see Cūruu cardūnū.

CARDOPHYTUM, Jussieu. *Carduus*, a thistle, and *phos*, beaten path; in allusion to the appearance of the plant, and the place it inhabits. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An uninteresting herbaceous plant, of simple cultivation, and is increased by dividing the root—*corymbosum*.

CARDUCELLUS, Adanson. From the diminutive, *carduculus*, of cardoon. *Linnaeus*, 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A genus of pretty herbaceous plants, succeeding well in common soil, and increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *Carthamus nitissimus*. 2. *C. carducellus*.

- mitissimus, 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. France . . . 1776
- vulgari . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . . 1734

CARDŪS, Linn. From *ard*, in Celtic, meaning a point, the plants being mostly spiny. *Linnaeus*, 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Oenopordium deltoideum*. 2. *Carlina pyrenaica*.

- alatus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1812
- albidos . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1816
- alpestris . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Croatia . . . 1805
- atriplicifolia, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1794
- arabicus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1789
- arctioides . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carniola . . . 1804
- argentatus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. . . 1789
- Argemone . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1810
- andricus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1805
- carlinaefolia . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1804
- carlinaeoides, 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1794
- cinerus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. . . 1813
- cinerifolius . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1813
- collinis . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1818
- corymbosus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1824
- crassifolius . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1805
- crispus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1804
- decoloratus . . . Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1579
- dubius . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1816
- hamulosus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. B. . . 1802
- languiosus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1820
- leucifolius . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. . . 1816
- leucographus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. . . 1752
- macrocephalus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Numidia . . . 1827
- medius . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Piedmont . . . 1819
- montosus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1820
- nigrescens . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1819
- nitens . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. . . 1819
- oenopordiioides . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1813
- orientalis . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1804
- parviflorus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1781
- petagranius . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. . . 1816
- Personata . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1776
- podocanthus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1819
- pycnoccephalus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1739
- seminatus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1819
- uncinatus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. B. . . 1817
- vulgaris . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. . . 1820

acanthoides, tenuiflora.

CARXES, Linn. From *carco*, to want; the upper spikes being without seeds. *Linnaeus*, 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceae*. This genus is extensive, and the species are uninteresting; part of them are natives of arid 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*—*acuminata, achta, alba, alpestris, amblocarpa, aequalicarpa, anceps, angustifolia, appressa, aquilata, arenaria, atrata, axillaris, blebne, hibernica, brachystachya, brizoides, bullata, Buzhanina, caespitosa, capillaris, chordorrhiza, ciliata, clandestina, collina, conglolata, crinita, corymbosa, curvata, cyperoides, Davalliana, depauperata, digitata, diotica, distans, divisa, divisa, elongata, extensa, ferengiana, flavida, filiformis, fimbriata, flexuosa, ferruginea, fistulata, Fraseriana, fulva, glauca, granulata, hirta, hordeiformis, intricata, intermedia, inversa, jancica, junifolia, levigata, lagopodioides, lycopodi, leucoglochin, limosa, lobata, lotiacea, longipes, leucorham, Michxli, Melichhoferi, microstachya, mucronata, multiflora, muricata, uenorsosa, nitida, norvegica, obtusa, Oederi, ovalis, pallidescens, paludosa, panicosa, paniculata, parviflora, pauciflora, pendula, pharostachya, 2, pilosa, pilosifera, plinthaeta, podocarpa, procer, pseudo-cyperus, pulchra, ptila, pyrenaica, rariflora, recurva, revoluta, repens, rigida, riparia, rosea, rotundata, rupestris, salsua, saracolla, schwaldes, Schreberi, scoparia, scutellum, speirostachya, sphacelata, stellulata, steopophylla, stictocarpa, stipitata, straminea, sticta, strigosa, sylvatica, tenella, teretifolia, thuringiaca, tomentosa, umbrosa, ustulata, Vahlii, vesicaria, vulpina.*

CARXIA, Roxburgh. In honour of the Rev. William Carey, of Serampore, a distinguished botanist. *Linnaeus*, 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. *C. herbacea*

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.

- arbores . . . Red yel. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823
- herbacea . . . Red . . . 7, 8, Her. P. K. Ind. . . 1806
- sphaerica . . . Red . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1803

CARITATA, R. Brown. In honour of James Carrigill, M.D., of Aberdeen. *Linnaeus*, 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ebenaceae*. 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.

- an-tralis . . . G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1816
- laxa . . . G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1827

CARITATA, Linn. Erroneously supposed to be a native of Caria. *Linnaeus*, 22, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Papayaceae*. 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.

- caulidors . . . Green . . . S. Ev. T. Caracens . . . 1806
- citriformis . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Lima . . . 1820
- microcarpa . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Caracens . . . 1806
- monocica . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. . . 1818
- Papaya . . . Green . . . 7, S. Ev. S. India . . . 1809
- pyriformis . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1823
- spiosia, 1 . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1821

CARINÆ, a keel like that of a boat, also the lower petal of a papilionaceous flower.

CARINATE, keel-shaped.

CARINATELY-WINGED, having a wing like a keel.

CARINATELY-CONCAVE, hollowed so as to resemble a keel externally.

CARIOPSIS, a one-celled, small, indehiscent pericarp, adhering to the seed which it contains, as the grain of grasses.

CARISSA, Linn. Derivation not known. *Linnaeus*, 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. 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.

- carinata . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1790
- laucelata . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1822
- ovata . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1819
- spanaron . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1819
- Xylocaron . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Mauritius . . . 1820

CARLINÆ, Linn. Named after the famous Charlemagne, whose army was cured of the plague by it. *Linnaeus*, 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Interesting plants, attaining from one to three feet high, and succeeding well in garden soil; they are easily increased from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *C. sulphurea*. 2. *C. bracteata*.

- acanthifolia . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Carniola . . . 1818
- acutis . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1641
- caulitens . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819
- acutifolia . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1804
- Biebersteiniana . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1816
- corymbosa . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1641
- laetata . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. . . 1803
- lyrata . . . Yellow . . . 6, O. B. C. G. H. . . 1818
- racemosa, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. . . 1658
- stictica, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. B. . . 1827
- simplex . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1816

vulgaria.

CARLINE TRISTIS, see Carlina.

CARLOWZIA, Manch. After Carlowitz, some unknown botanist. *Linnaeus*, 10, 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Oenobroma salicifolium*.

- salicifolia, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1734

CARLONICÆ, Ruiz and Pavon. Named in honour of Charles IV. of Spain, and Louis his Queen, noble patrons of botany. *Linnaeus*, 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.

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<p><i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Salvinia angustifolia</i>. 2. <i>Ladovia junifera</i>.</p> <p><i>angustifolia</i>, 1 Grn. yel. S. Her. P. Peru . . . 1818 <i>unifera</i>, 2 White S. Ev. Cl. Trinidad . . . 1824 <i>junifera</i> White S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica . . . 1825 <i>latifolia</i> Grew 7. S. Her. P. Peru . . . 1818 <i>plumata</i> White 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><i>splenitum</i> Blue 7, S. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1822</p>	
<p>CARMICHAELIA, <i>R. Bromn.</i> In honour of the late Captain Dugald Carmichael, F.R.S., author of the "Flora of Tristan da Cunha." <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>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Lobis australis</i>.</p>		<p><i>caroliniana</i>, 1 Blue 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1800</p>	
<p>CARMINATIVES, medicines which remove flatulence.</p> <p>CARNATION, see <i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>.</p> <p>CARNOSE, fleshy, thick substance.</p> <p>CAROB TREE, see <i>Ceratonia</i>.</p>			
<p>CAROLINEA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Sophia Caroline, Margravine of Baden. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Margaritaceae</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>apetal</i>, 1 White 7, S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1817 <i>insignis</i> Red S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1796 <i>minor</i> Red yel. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1798 <i>princeps</i> Red yel. gr. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1787</p>	
<p>CARPELLA, } the small parts of which compound fruits CARPUS, } are formed.</p>			
<p>CARPESUM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>karpesion</i>, a bit of straw, the appearance of the leaves of the involucre. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. Plants of little beauty, and easy management in light rich soil; seeds—<i>absconditella</i>, <i>cernuum</i>.</p>		<p><i>albá</i>, 1 Apetal 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1629 <i>aurata</i>, 2 Apetal 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1800 <i>compressa</i>, 3 Apetal 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1730 <i>laciniata</i> Apetal 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . <i>microcarpa</i> Apetal 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . <i>obcordata</i>, 4 Apetal 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812 <i>oliviformis</i>, 5 Apetal 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . <i>porcina</i>, 6 Apetal 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1739 <i>glabra</i> Apetal 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . <i>sulcata</i>, 7 Apetal 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1804 <i>tomentosa</i> Apetal 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . <i>maxima</i> Apetal 5, H. De. T. Pühdler . .</p>	
<p>CARPINUS, <i>Linn.</i> From the Celtic, <i>car</i>, wood, <i>pin</i>,a, 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><i>orientalis</i> Apetal 3, H. De. T. Europe . . . <i>variegata</i> Apetal 3, H. De. T. Britain . . . <i>orientalis</i> Apetal 3, H. De. T. Levant . . . 1739</p>	
<p>CARPONUS, <i>R. Bromn.</i> 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><i>americana</i> Apetal H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812 <i>betulosa</i> Apetal 3, H. De. T. Britain . . . <i>incisa</i> Apetal 3, H. De. T. <i>quercifolia</i> Apetal 5, H. De. T. Europe . . . <i>variegata</i> Apetal 3, H. De. T. Britain . . . <i>orientalis</i> Apetal 3, H. De. T. Levant . . . 1739</p>	
<p>CARPOPHYLUS, <i>R. Bromn.</i> 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><i>dales</i> Green 6, S. S. Leone . . . 1822</p>	
<p>CARPOPHYLUS, <i>Lubittartiere</i>. 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>CARPOPHYLUS, <i>R. Bromn.</i> 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><i>incisa</i> G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1820</p>	
<p>CARPOLOGY, the science which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.</p>			
<p>CARRUTHERIA, <i>Decandolle</i>. Probably without meaning. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Crociferae</i>. This is a pretty annual, growing well when sown in the open ground in a dry situation. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Vella annua</i>.</p>		<p><i>horrida</i> Palm. S. Amer. 1823 <i>muta</i> White Palm. China 1820 <i>princeps</i> White Palm. E. Ind. 1783</p>	
<p>Vella, 1 Yellow 6, H. A. England . . .</p>		<p>CASAREA, <i>Jacquin</i>. In honour of J Casearius, the co-operator of Rheede in the Hortus Midbaricus. <i>Linn.</i> 16, 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</i>: 1. <i>C. decandra</i>. 2. <i>Trounca guianensis</i>.</p>	
<p>CASHEW, see <i>Anacardium</i>.</p>		<p><i>biranta</i> Yel. grn. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1825 <i>parviflora</i>, 1 Yel. grn. S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1818 <i>bovifolia</i> Yel. grn. S. Ev. S. Martinica . . 1827 <i>frutifera</i>, 2 Yel. grn. S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1824 <i>serotina</i> Whit. grn. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1818 <i>syriensis</i> Whit. grn. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1823</p>	
<p>CASHW-NUT, see <i>Anacardium</i>.</p>			

CASSIÄ, see *Jutiphä Minthät.*

CASSIÄ, *Linn.* According to Olaus Celnus, this name is to be traced to the Hebrew Ketzioth, and latinized by Cassia. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ.* 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. *Synonymis:* 1. *C. acuminata.* 2. *C. flexuosa.* 3. *C. crispata.* 4. *C. grandiflora.* 5. *C. orientalis, neutifolia.* 6. *C. Senna.* 7. *C. procumbens.* 8. *C. cernua.* 9. *C. arborescens.* 10. *C. multiglandulosa.* 11. *C. chinensis.* 12. *C. dimidiata.*

acapulcensis	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. America	1823
acuminatä	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1810
ægyptiaca	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. Egypt	1822
alata	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1751
angustifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Surinam	1820
apocynifolia	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. Mexico	1819
arabica	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1829
artemisioides	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Georgia	1818
aspera	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1810
atomifolia	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1777
auriculata	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1821
australis	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1820
aversifolia	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1782
basilifera	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1827
Barclayana	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1827
Berteri	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1730
bispiculata	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1766
bifida	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Brazil	1820
bifoliata	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1822
bracteata	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Malacca	1824
brevisifolia	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
Burmanni	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
capensis	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. America	1699
chamaecrista	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. China	1807
chinensis	Yellow	6, S. Ev. P. E. Ind.	1817
clivata	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1820
comanduliana	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. Coromand.	1823
complanata	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. B. Area	1796
conduplicata	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1820
diphylla	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1781
disper	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1824
elliptica	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1818
emarginata	Yellow	5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1759
fastigiata	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1813
flexuosa	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1810
floribunda	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. A. New Spain	1813
florosa	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Cuba	1820
frondosa	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1796
geminata	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Mexico	1824
glandulosa	Yellow	9, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1822
glauca	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1813
glutinosa	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1018
gracilis	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Orinoco	1817
Herbertiana	Yellow	11, S. Ev. S. Berha.	1828
hirta	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1829
hirtifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. America	1778
hirsuta	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. B. S. Amer.	1800
hüllata	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. S. Eur.	
hirsutifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Levant	
hirsutifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Bahama	1726
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Carolina	1800
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1813
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1800
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1820
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1824
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Surinam	1823
hirsutifolia	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1823
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Mexico	1824
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. A. San Cruz	1800
hirsutifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Caylon	1866
hirsutifolia	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1820
hirsutifolia	Yellow	7, H. A. N. Amer.	1800
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Egypt	1817
hirsutifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. A. Egypt	1840
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1759
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1818
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Demarara	1817
hirsutifolia	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1778
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1820
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. Peru	1798
hirsutifolia	Yellow	8, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1818
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1822
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1816
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. Tr. S. Amer.	1819
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1819
hirsutifolia	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Mauritius	1825
hirsutifolia	Yellow	6, S. Ev. P. E. Ind.	1814
hirsutifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1821
hirsutifolia	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. Cayenna	1818
hirsutifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1821
hirsutifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Cansana	1823

robinifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1823
ruscifolia	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Madeira	1816
sennoides	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1808
saphora	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1658
speciosa	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1813
spectabilis	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Caracca	1820
stipuleata	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. Chili	1781
sulcata	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1820
tarantata	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Cumana	1817
tenella	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Oonoca	1820
Thonnetii	Yellow	6, S. A. Guinea	1824
tomentosa	Yellow	7, S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1822
torosa	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. China	1816
trifida	Yellow	6, S. A. W. Ind.	1816
virginica	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1785
vulgata	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1810
Wallichiana	Yellow	6, S. A. Nepal	1817

Abies, ligustrinoides, obtusifolia, procumbens, sericea, sulphurea 12, *Tageri, Tara.*

CASSIÄ, *Linn.* The name applied to it by the Indians of Florida. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Aquifoliaceæ.* An ornamental genus, from one to six feet high; and one species, *C. excelsa*, 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.

selitica	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
barbara	White	7, G. Ev. S. P. G. H.	1818
cavensis	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
Colpoen	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1791
excelsa	White	6, G. Ev. S. Nepal	1820
Mauocentia	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1690
oppositifolia	White	6, G. Ev. S.	

CASSIÄ, *R. Brown.* In honour of M. Henri Cassini, a celebrated French botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Compositæ.* 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
aurea	White	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1808
leptophylla	White	9, G. Ev. S. N. Zool.	1821
longifolia	White	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822
spectabilis	White	7, H. Ev. A. N. Holl.	1818

CASSIÄ, *R. Brown.* see *Viburnum hexigatum.*

CASSIÄ, *Linn.* The Greek name of the *Cuscuta*, which it much resembles. *Linn.* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cassythaceæ.* This is a curious parasite, resembling very much the habit and character of the genus *Cuscuta*, and will succeed with the same treatment; which see.

filiformis	White	5, Parasite. E. Ind.	1796
glabella	White	5, Parasite. N. Holl.	1823

CASTANÆA, *Gortner.* From its being originally found in the territory of Castanea, in Thessaly. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Corylaceæ.* 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. *Synonymis:* 1. *Fagus Castanea.*

americana	Green	5, H. De. T. America	
chinensis	Green	5, H. De. T. China	
indica	Green	8, K. Ev. T. K. Ind.	1827
pumila	Green	7, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1699
visca, 1	Green	6, H. De. T. England	
aspensifolia	Green	6, H. De. T. Europe	
foliolobata	Green	6, H. De. T.	
media	Green	5, H. De. T. Europe	

CASTANOSPERMUM, *Hooker.* The seeds taste like chestnuts; whence the name, from *castanea*, a chestnut, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ.* An ornamental fruit tree, growing upwards of forty feet high, and delights in any loamy soil, and may be increased by layers.

anastata	Suffron	6, G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1828
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CANTILLÄ, *Thunberg.* After M. Castel, author of a poem upon plants. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchaceæ.* 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.

erecta		8, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1821
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CANTILLÄ, *Mutis.* After Don Castillejo, a Spanish botanist, and friend of Mutis. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ.* A genus of ornamental plants, of easy management; the stove species succeed

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. *Bartia pallida*.

integrifolia	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1025
moracensis	S. Ev. S. Mexico	1825
pallida, 1	Let. par. 7, H. Her. P. Sberna	1782
septentrionalis	Whit. gen. 8, H. A. Labrador	1824

CASTOR-OIL PLANT, see *Ricinus communis*.

CASUARINÆ, *Linu.* Supposed to be named from the resemblance the leaves bear to the feathers of the *Cassowary*, of the same country. *Linu.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Casuaraceæ*. 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
quisquetifolia	Apetal	9, G. Ev. T. S. Spa I-I.	1776
guineæ	Apetal	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1124
maritima	Apetal	G. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1822
modiflora	Apetal	G. Ev. T. N. Calcd.	1823
quadri-valvis	Apetal	G. Ev. T. N. S. W.	1812
stricta	Apetal	5, G. Ev. T. N. S. W.	1775
tenax-salmâ	Apetal	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1825
torulosa	Apetal	G. Ev. T. N. S. W.	1772

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

aquatilis, 1	Apetal	6, H. Aq. P. England	
viridula	Apetal	6, H. Aq. P.	1816

CATAPLAX, *Jussieu*. Its name in India. *Linu.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bignoniææ*. *C. syringifolia* 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*.

longissima	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1777	
microphylla, 1	S. Ev. T. Hispaniola	1820	
syringifolia	White.	7, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1725

CATANANCHE, *Linu.* *Katananche*, strong incentive; used by the women of Thessaly in philtres and love potions. *Linu.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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	Wh. blue	8, H. Her. P. Grenada	1827
latea	Yellow	6, H. A. Candia	1649

CATAPURCTA, clothed in mail.

CATARRHAL, of or belonging to a cold.

CATARTICUM, *Richard*. Not explained. *Linu.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidææ*. 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 *Stanhopeæ* and *Gongoris*. *Synonymes*: 1. *C. Claveringii*. 2. *C. floribundum*.

atratum	Dark	7, S. Epl. Brazil	
eristatum	Green	8, S. Epl. Brazil	1823
hookeri	Gr. brn.	10, S. Epl. Brazil	1818
hirsutum	Gr. brn.	10, S. Epl. Brazil	
marulatum	Gr. pur.	8, Epl. N. Grenada	1834
nilotæ	Pur. spot.	9, S. Epl. Brazil	1837
perferum	Gr. pur.	8, Epl. Demerara	1837
parfum	Green	10, S. Epl. Brazil	
semiparfum	Green	1, S. Epl. Brazil	1824
tridentatum	Vel. brn.	4, S. Epl. Trinidad	1822
Claveringi, 1	Vel. brn.	9, S. Epl. Brazil	1822
floribundum, 2	Vel. brn.	11, S. Epl. Trinidad	1824
trifidum	Green	6, S. Epl. Trinidad	

CATCHIFY, see *Silphus*.

CATEPILLAR, see *Scorpiurus*.

CATESBEEÆ, *Gromylinæ*. After Mark Catesby, author of the Natural History of Carolina. *Linu.* 4, Or. 1,

Nat. Or. *Cinchonacæ*. 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
parviflora	White	6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1810
spinosa	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. I. Pooi.	1726

CATHARTICUS, *Don*. From *katharos*, pure, and *anthos*, a flower; on account of the neat and beautiful flowers. *Linu.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynacææ*. 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. puillus* should be sown in a pot full of light rich soil, and placed in a hotbed, and afterwards treated as other tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1. *Viuca pusilla*. 2. *V. rosea*.

pusillus	Blue	8, S. A. Tranquebar	1773
roseus	Rose fld.	5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1726
albus	White	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	
ocellatus	Wh. por.	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	

CATHARTIC, purgative.

CATHOLIC, generally useful, excellent in a medicinal sense.

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

CATHINT, see *Nyptæ*.

CAT'S EAR, see *Hypochaeris*.

CAT'S TAIL, see *Typha*.

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

CAT THYME, see *Teucrium maritima*.

CATTLEYA, *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. *Linu.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæææ*. 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 *Stanhopeæ*.

bicolor	Olive grn.	9, S. Epl. Brazil	1837
crispata	Wh. pur.	9, S. Epl. Brazil	1826
glabra	Grn. spot.	8, Epl. Brazil	1827
Forb.ii	Wh. yel.	6, S. Epl. Brazil	1823
guttata	Grn. spot.	4, S. Epl. Brazil	1827
Russelliana	Grn. spot.	3, S. Epl. Brazil	1838
horizonta	Vio. yel.	4, S. Epl. Brazil	
intermedia	Vio. yel.	4, S. Epl. Brazil	1824
palmla	Lact. red.	6, S. Epl. Brazil	1823
labiata	Crin. lilac.	5, S. Epl. Brazil	1818
Loddigesii	Vio. lilac.	8, S. Epl. Brazil	1815
Mossie	Crin. lilac.	7, S. Epl. La Guyana	1830
Perronii	Purple	7, S. Epl. Brazil	
psyllida	Purple	8, S. Epl. S. Amer.	1837

CATRAXIS, *Hoffmannsegg*. A name used by Hippocrates and Theophrastus. *Linu.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferæ*. The plants have little beauty, and are easily managed by merely sowing the seed in the open ground—*duccidifolia*, *glabra*, *hispida*, *latifolia*, *leptophylla*, *mauritanica*, *psyllida*.

CAUDATE, tailed, being like a tail.

CAUDEX, the trunk or stem of a tree.

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

CAULESCENT, acquiring a stem.

CAULMALATA, wing-stemmed.

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

CAULIFLOWER, see *Brassicæ celerifolia cauliflora*.

CAU	CEL	CEL	CEL
CAULINE, belonging to the stem.			
CAULOPHYLLUM, <i>Michx.</i> From <i>kaulos</i> , a stem, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; being so terminated by the stalks, its leaves appear a continuation of the stem. <i>Linn.</i> 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 thalicroides</i> .			
thalictroides, 1	. Yel. grn.	5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer.	1755
CAUSTIC, having a burning quality.			
CAVUS, hollow, full of holes.			
CEANOTHUS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>keuteo</i> , to prick; a name used by Theophrastus to denote a spiny plant. <i>Linn.</i> 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>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>C. cœruleus</i> . 2. <i>Rhamnus capensis</i> . 3. <i>R. lavigatus</i> . 4. <i>R. myrticinus</i> . 5. <i>R. sphaerospermus</i> . 6. <i>Celastrus zey-lanicus</i> .			
ameicanus	. White	. 7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1713
axureus, 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
infatus	. White	. S. Ev. S. Mexico	1834
intermedius	. White	. 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1812
levis-atus, 3	. Grn. rel.	. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1818
macrocarpus	. Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. S. N. Spain	1824
microphyllus	. White	. 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1806
Mocunianus	. S. Ev. S. Mexico		1824
myrticinus, 4	. Whit. grn.	11, S. Ev. S. Africa	1775
nepalensis	. Yellow	. H. De. S. Nepal	1820
ovatus	. White	. 7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1818
peruvianus	. White	. 8, H. Br. P. Carolina	1822
sanguineus	. White	. 6, H. De. S. Missouri	1812
sphaerocarpus, 5	. Grn. yel.	. S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1824
tardifolius	. White	. 9, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1820
zeylanicus, 6	. White	. S. Ev. T. Ceylon	1818
CECROPIÆ, <i>Linn.</i> After Cecrops, king of Athens, whose legs were fabled to be snakes. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i> . Beautiful plants, attaining upwards of fifteen feet high, they have five peltate 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.			
ebonœor	. Apetal.	S. Ev. T. Brazil	1822
palmetus	. Apetal.	S. Ev. T. Brazil	1820
pellita	. Apetal.	S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1778
CEDAR OF GOA, see <i>Cupressus lusitanica</i> .			
CEDAR OF LIBANON, see <i>Cedrus Libani</i> .			
CEDRÊLÆ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>cedrus</i> , the cedar-tree; the wood has an aromatic resinous scent like it. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cedreleeae</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.			
odorata	. Pink	. F. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1739
Toona	. Yellow	. S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1823
velutina	. S. Ev. T.		
CEDRUS, <i>Miller</i> . Found plentifully on the banks of a brook in Judæa, named Cedron; whence the name. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 19, 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> .			
Deodara	. Apetal.	5, H. Ev. T. Nepal	1822
Libani	. Apetal.	5, H. Ev. T. Levant	1683
CELASTRUS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>celas</i> , the latter season; the fruit remains on the tree all winter. <i>Linn.</i> 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>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>C. emarginatus</i> . 2. <i>Cassine lavigata</i> .			
bulbatas	. White	. 7, H. De. Cl. Virginia	1759
burifolius	. White	. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1762
cassinoides	. White	. 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1779
cernuus	. White	. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1817
cymosus	. White	. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1815
marginatus	. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		1820
flexuosus	. White	. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
ilicinus	. White	. 6, 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.	1818
lucidus	. White	. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1722
mesicinus	. S. Ev. T. S. Eur.		1816
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	. White	. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
punctatus	. G. Ev. Cl. Japon		1817
pyracanthus	. 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	. S. Ev. S. I. France		1824
undatus	. White	. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1826
CEFLANDINE, see <i>Chelidonium</i> .			
CELANINE, see <i>Bocconia 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.			
CELŒSIÆ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>celos</i> , burnt; the flowers of some of the species appear as if were singed or burnt. <i>Linn.</i> 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.			
argentea	. Lgt. flesh.	7, S. A. China	1740
linearis	. Flesh.	. G. A. E. Ind.	1714
caeruleus	. Purple	. 7, S. A. E. Ind.	1739
cernua	. Purple	. 7, S. A. E. Ind.	1809
cochina	. Pink	. 7, S. A. China	1597
comosa	. Pink	. 7, S. A. E. Ind.	1802
cristata	. Drk. red	. 7, S. A. Asia	1579
compacta	. Drk. red	. 7, G. A. Asia	1579
elata	. Drk. red	. 7, G. A. Asia	1579
flavescens	. Yellow	. 7, G. A. Asia	1579
dichotoma	. Yellow	. 7, S. A. E. Ind.	1824
cineraria	. 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
Monsoniæ	. Purple	. 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
CELŒSIÆ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Olaus Celsius, D.D. professor of oriental languages in the university of Upsal, and friend of Linnæus. <i>Linn.</i> 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.			
Arcturus	. Yellow	8, F. B. Candia	1780
betonicifolia	. Yellow	7, F. B. N. Africa	
coromandeliana	. Yellow	7, S. A. E. Ind.	1773
crucata	. Yellow	7, F. B. Crete	1752
heterophylla	. Yellow	7, F. B.	1829
lanata	. Yellow	7, F. Ev. S.	1818
laucelata	. Yellow	7, F. B. Levant	1816
orientalis	. Brn. yel.	7, H. A. Levant	1713
viscosa	. Yellow	7, S. A.	1816
CELŒSUS, upright, stately, tall.			
CELŒSUS, <i>Linn.</i> One of the ancient names given to the <i>Lotus</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 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> .			
aculata	. Green	. S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1791
anstralis	. Green	. 5, H. De. T. S. Eur.	1791
crassifolia, 1	. Green	. 4, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1812
lavigata	. Green	. 4, H. De. T. Louisiana	
limæ	. Grn. yel.	. S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1823
micrantha	. Green	. 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1739
occidentalis	. Green	. 4, H. De. F. N. Amer.	1656
cordata	. Green	. 4, H. De. F. N. Amer.	
scabriscafolia, 2	. Green	. 4, H. De. F. N. Amer.	
orientalis	. Grn. yel.	. S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1820

CEM	CEN	OEN	CEN
piimilä	Green . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .	1812	
sinimä	Green . . . H. De. T. Asia . . .	1820	
Tourneforti	Green . . . H. De. S. Levant . . .	1739	
CEMBRÄ, signifying a pine.			
CENANGIUM, Fries. From <i>kenos</i> , empty, and <i>aggeion</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 Firs— <i>Aucuparia</i> , <i>Cérasi</i> , <i>ferruginosa</i> , <i>Prunastri</i> , <i>quercina</i> .			
CENCURUS, Linn. From <i>kechos</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	
echinatus	Apetal . . . 6, Grass. W. Ind. . .	1831	
splendens	Apetal . . . 5, Grass. S. Amer. . .	1820	
trifurcatus	Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Amer. . .	1818	
CENŪ, Compositæ. 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>turbinata</i> , 1.			
CENISÄ, growing on Mount Cenis.			
CENOMYCE, 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>Lichenes</i> , discoverable upon moor and mountain land, and also upon old wood, &c.— <i>aticornis</i> , <i>bacillaris</i> , <i>bellidiflora</i> , <i>cernicoruis</i> , <i>cocciferi</i> , <i>C. cornucopioides</i> , <i>endorum</i> , <i>delicata</i> , <i>digitata</i> , <i>embryonata</i> , <i>E. gracilis</i> , <i>efrasiifolia</i> , <i>finhriata</i> , <i>F. cornuta</i> , <i>F. radicata</i> , <i>furcata</i> , <i>F. subulata</i> , <i>gonorædæ</i> , <i>G. avonædæ</i> , <i>papillaris</i> , <i>pyxidati</i> , <i>racenösä</i> , <i>rangiferina</i> , <i>R. pângens</i> , <i>sparüssä</i> , <i>uucialis</i> , <i>vermicularis</i> .			
CENTAUREA, Linn. With one of these plants, the Centaur Chloron 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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. ceratophylla</i> . 2. <i>C. caucasica</i> . 3. <i>C. exaltata</i> . 4. <i>C. argyrophylla</i> . 5. <i>C. lintrifolia</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. variegatâ</i> .			
nanantoides	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	1827	
Adami	Yellow . . . 7, H. . .	A. Siberia . . .	1804
ægyptiaca	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Egypt . . .	1790
aiata	Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Tatary . . .	781
alba	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Spain . . .	1597
alpina	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Italy . . .	1640
anata	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Italy . . .	
grandiflora	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Switzerland . . .	1819
graminifolia	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Switzerland . . .	1819
americana, 1	Red . . . 7, H. . .	A. N. Amer. . .	1824
apali	Yellow . . . 7, H. . .	A. N. Africa . . .	1817
arabicoidea, 1	Yellow . . . 7, H. . .	Italy . . .	1820
arenaria	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1770
argentea	Pa. yel. . . 7, F. Ev. S. . .	Candia . . .	1739
arguta	Pa. yel. . . 7, F. Ev. S. . .	Cambria . . .	1829
âsera	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1772
astrucifolia	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Astracæ . . .	1318
stropurporea	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Hungary . . .	1802
atroâ	Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1758
nustriaca	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Austria . . .	1815
axillaris	Purple . . . 7, B. Her. P. . .	Austria . . .	1823
babyloica	Yellow . . . 7, B. Her. P. . .	Levant . . .	1710
Balsamita	Yellow . . . 7, B. Her. P. . .	Syria . . .	1820
Borehæri	Purple . . . 7, B. Her. P. . .	Hungary . . .	1820
benedicta	Yellow . . . 8, H. . .	Syria . . .	1541
bracteata	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1817
Calchitrapæ	Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	England . . .	
calditropolata	Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. . .	Levant . . .	1693
calceopala	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Levant . . .	1816
calophylla	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1816
canalicatâ	Yellow . . . 7, H. . .	A. N. Amer. . .	1824
capitata	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Siberia . . .	1816
centaureoides	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1731
centaurea	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Italy . . .	1546
cheiranthifolia, 2	Pa. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1820
cheiræsea	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1816
cheucifolia	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Polonia . . .	1820
Cin-raria	Purple . . . 7, F. Her. P. . .	Italy . . .	1710
ciæra	Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. . .	Italy . . .	1710
coarctatâ	Yellow . . . 7, H. . .	A. N. Africa . . .	1827
collina	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1596
conclonâ	Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1818
coriæca	Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. . .	Hungary . . .	1804
coronopoliâ, 3	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. . .	Levant . . .	1739
Crocodylitum	Purple . . . 7, H. . .	A. Levant . . .	1777
crucata	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. A. . .	Italy . . .	1816
Crupina	Fleat . . . 7, H. . .	Italy . . .	1596
crupinoides	Copper . . . 7, H. . .	A. N. Africa . . .	1818
Cyanus	Blue . . . 7, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
dealbatâ	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1804
deciptens	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	France . . .	1816
declinata	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1821
decumbens	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	France . . .	1815
depressa	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1818
deusta	Drk. red . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Naples . . .	1818
dihata	Pa. pur. . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1731
dissocata	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Naples . . .	1823
elata	Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Maurit. . .	1820
elongata	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Barbery . . .	1823
eripiporâ	Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Portugal . . .	1714
eripophylla	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .		1827
ferox	Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Barbery . . .	1790
Fischerii	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Russia . . .	1820
flosculosa	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Italy . . .	1818
glastifolia	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Siberia . . .	1731
glucâ	Pa. yel. . . 6, H. . .	A. Caucasus . . .	1808
hybrida	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Switzerl. . .	1819
hypsofolia	Purple . . . 7, F. Ev. S. . .	Spain . . .	1812
iberica	Purple . . . 7, H. . .	Coria . . .	1818
incana	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Naples . . .	1825
intybicæca	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1778
Isnardi	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Britain . . .	
jacobæefolia, 4	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .		1818
leucantha	White . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	S. France . . .	1816
leucophylla	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1823
limbata	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Portugal . . .	1818
lingulata	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Spain . . .	1824
linifolia, 5	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Spain . . .	1827
Lippii	Pa. par. . . 6, H. . .	Egypt . . .	1793
macraccephala	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1825
maculata	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Siberia . . .	1816
maculosa	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Siberia . . .	1816
Marschalliana, 6	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1820
melitensis	Purple . . . 7, H. . .	Malta . . .	1710
mollis	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Hungary . . .	1818
montana	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Austria . . .	1596
moschata	Purple . . . 8, H. . .	Persia . . .	1629
muricata	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Spain . . .	1621
myacantha	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	France . . .	1820
narifolia	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Candia . . .	1691
neglectâ, 7	Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Polonia . . .	1820
nervosa	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1815
niveensis	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Nice . . .	1819
nitens	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1823
ochroleuca, 8	Pa. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1801
orientalis	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Siberia . . .	1759
onitâ	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Spain . . .	1819
ovata	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1802
ovata	Yellow . . . 7, H. . .	Egypt . . .	1616
paniculata	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Europe . . .	1640
pariflora	White . . . 6, H. Her. P. . .	Barbery . . .	1523
patens	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	France . . .	1747
peregrina	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1749
phlygâ	Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Switzerl. . .	1823
aurea	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Switzerl. . .	1819
polyacantha	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Portugal . . .	1804
polymorpha, 9	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Spain . . .	1819
Pouzini	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	S. France . . .	1824
pratensis	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	France . . .	1817
procumbens	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1821
pubescens	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .		1804
pulechinnâ	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Armenia . . .	1816
pulchra	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1739
radicata	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Syria . . .	1504
racunosa	Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. . .	Candia . . .	1710
reflexa	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Uria . . .	1801
repans	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Levant . . .	1729
rigida, 10	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .		1823
rivularis	Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Portugal . . .	1812
romana, 11	Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Rome . . .	1739
rostrata	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Italy . . .	1806
ruthenica	Pa. yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Russia . . .	1806
sabalosa	White . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Siberia . . .	1820
salsifolia	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Caucasus . . .	1823
salmatica	Purple . . . 7, H. . .	S. Eur. . .	1596
sanguinea	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .		1827
semicircaris	Red yel. . . 7, G. Her. P. . .	Spain . . .	1690
seralis	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Spain . . .	1808
schana, 12	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1816
sibirica	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Siberia . . .	1790
sticta	Yellow . . . 7, H. . .	A. Sicily . . .	1710
subulifolia	Yellow . . . 6, H. . .	A. England . . .	
subulifolia	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. . .	Mediterr. . . .	1700
superba	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .		1825
strepens	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Naples . . .	1825
sphaeroccephala	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	S. Eur. . .	1803
spidensis	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .	Spain . . .	1787
spinosâ	Purple . . . 7, F. Her. P. . .	Candia . . .	1640

CEN	CEP
spinulosa . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1826
stereophylla . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Poolea . 1820
Stevani . . . Yellow	7, H. B. Caucasus . 1820
Stuebe . . . Red-vel.	6, H. Her. P. Austria . 1759
suramifera . . . Yellow	7, H. A. Egypt . 1811
sticta . . . Blue	7, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1816
soaveniens . . . Yellow	7, H. A. Levant . 1663
sulphurea . . . Yellow	7, H. A. . 1815
tatalea . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Tartary . 1801
tenuiflora . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1824
transalpina . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1819
trichocarpala . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1805
trivernata . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Podolia . 1816
virginica . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Portugal . 1816
viridiflora . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Eur. . 1819
verutum . . . Yellow	7, H. A. Levant . 1780
vechincensis . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Austria . 1817
xanthina . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P.
Jacti, utraque 13, nigrescens, Scabiola, tagana, Trium-	
Centronia, Desfontaines. From kenteo, to prick, and theca, 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>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Cenchrus lappaceus</i> .	
lappacea, 1 . . . Aret. . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1773	
CENTROPLACENTA , a column in the centre of fruits to which the seeds are attached.	
CENTRANTHUS , <i>Decandolle</i> . 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
calectrapa . . . Purple	6, H. A. Portugal . 1663
ruber . . . Crimson	6, H. Her. P. Britain
flora-alba . . . White	6, H. Her. P. Britain
CENTROCARPA , <i>D. Don</i> . From <i>kentron</i> , a sharp point, and <i>karpe</i> , chaff; the palse 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> .	
chrysomela, 1 . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1821
chrysantha . . . Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Gordus
fulgida . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1760
grandiflora . . . Yellow	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1825
grandiflora . . . Yellow	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1830
hirta . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1714
radula . . . Yellow	H. B.
spathulata . . . Yellow	9, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1825
submontana . . . Yellow	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1802
trifida . . . Yellow	8, H. B. N. Amer. . 1699
CENTROCLINUM , <i>D. Don</i> . Derived from <i>kentron</i> , a sharp point, and <i>klione</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.	
apricinum . . . Rosy	1, S. Ev. S. Peru . . 1830
redicum . . . Rosy	8, S. A. Peru . . 1830
CENTROSPERMUM , <i>Sprengel</i> . 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
CENTURY , see <i>Centauria</i> .	
CENTUNCULUS , <i>Linn.</i> 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
CEPHALIS , <i>Swartz</i> . 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>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>C. calycina</i> . 2. <i>Tapagonia purpurea</i> . 3. <i>T. violacea</i> .	
viridiflora, 1 . . . White	8, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1816
elata . . . Purple	8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1793
involucrata . . . White	7, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1826
pedunculata . . . White	2, S. Ev. S. S. Leone
purpurea . . . White	7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1820
pungens, 2 . . . Whit. pur.	5, S. Ev. T. Trinidad . 1821
tomentosa . . . Brown	8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . 1825
violacea, 3 . . . White	6, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. . 1818

CEP	CER
CEPHALANTHERA , <i>Richard</i> . 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
CEPHALANTHUS , <i>Linn.</i> 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
brachypodis . . . White	8, H. De. S. N. Amer.
CEPHALIC , medicinal to the head.	
CEPHALOPHYLLA , <i>Cavanilles</i> . From <i>kephale</i> , a head, and <i>phoros</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>Hypenopappus glaucus</i> , <i>Græmii aromatica</i> - <i>glauca</i> , 1.	
CEPHALOTRICUM , <i>Link.</i> 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>vanum</i> .	
CEPHALOTUS , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>kephalotes</i> , heads; 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.	
foliolatis . . . White	G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1822
CERACIUS , wax-like.	
CERANTHUM , <i>Rochel</i> . Derived from <i>keramion</i> , a pitcher; from the resemblance of the capsules. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ</i> . An extensive genus of seaweeds— <i>arbuscula</i> , <i>Roreri</i> , <i>corymbosum</i> , <i>Daviesii</i> , <i>diaphanum</i> , <i>D. pilosum</i> , <i>fjordicum</i> , <i>Hookeri</i> , <i>intertexturatum</i> , <i>lunginatum</i> , <i>patens</i> , <i>pedicellatum</i> , <i>pinulatum</i> , <i>plum</i> , <i>plumulosum</i> , <i>repens</i> , <i>roseum</i> , <i>Rothii</i> , <i>rubrum</i> , <i>tetragonum</i> , <i>triticum</i> , <i>thujoides</i> , <i>Turneri</i> , <i>versicolor</i> .	
CERANTHERA , <i>Beauvois</i> . 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.	
subintegrofolia . . . White	6, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1824
CERASINUS , deep red, cherry-coloured.	
CERASTIUM , <i>Linn.</i> 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>Alsinaceae</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
glabrum . . . White	6, H. Ev. Tr. Switzerland . 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
syriacum . . . White	6, H. Her. Cr. Hungary . 1820
<i>Andromallum, arvensis, barbulosum, Biebersteinii, brachypetalum, campanulatum, caucasicum, shahricum, dichotomum, diffusum, divinum, glandulosum, gracile, hirsutum, holostoides, inflatum, maritimum, natterianse, maritimum, nemorale, ovale, ovatum, paniculatum, pennsylvanicum, pedunculatum, perfoliatum, pilosum, pubescens, ruderatum, rufestrate, senecoides, stratum, serpyllifolium, Sprengelii, stellarioides, stratum, S. suffruticosum, lauricum, Tenoricum, tetrandrum, tomentosum, viscosum, vulgatum.</i>	
CERASUS , <i>Jussieu</i> . Reported to have been first	

CETRARIA, *Acharius*. From *cetra*, a buckler; in reference to the receptacle being buckler-shaped. *Linn* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. Is a genus of lichens; some of the species are used for food in Iceland and Lapland. *C. islandica* and *nivalis* are used as tonic, demulcent, and nutrient—*glauca*, *G. füllhri*, *islandica*, *juniperina*, *J. Pinastri*, *nivalis*, *septulcolii*.

CETROSPORIUM, *Fries*. From *keutho*, to hide, and *spora*, a spore; in allusion to the spores being hidden. *Linn* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A genus of very minute fungi, found on decaying holly, laurel, and other leaves—*Labri*, *phacidioides*, *phaeomes*.

CHENANTHIS, *Lindley*. Not explained. *Linn* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. 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 *Vanda*.

Barkeri S. Epl. Para . . . 1837

CHLATHRUM, *D. Don*. From *chaita*, a bristle, and *chlathra*, a covering; the points of the involucre being covered. *Linn* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. This is an ornamental, greenhouse, herbaceous plant, succeeding best in sandy loam; seed.

odorata Red . . . 8, G. Her. P. Chile . . 1830

CHLOROPHYLLUM, *Hoffmannsegg*. From *chairo*, to rejoice, and *phyllon*, a leaf; alluding to the smell of the leaves. *Linn* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbellifereæ*. 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. *Synonymæ*: 1. *Myrrhis bulbosa*.

aromatatum White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . 1726

tenuifolium White . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eor. . . 1818

ANGELICAFOLIUM, *acutem*, *Diebersteini*, *bulbosum* 1, *capense*, *ciudadense*, *coloratum*, *divaricatum*, *hirsutum*, *lanatum*, *hybridum*, *maculatum*, *monogonum*, *altissimum*, *procumbens*, *roseum*, *tumbatum*, *torquatum*.

CHLIRANTHERA, *Ruiz et Pavon*. From *chaita*, a bristle, and *nuthera*, an anther; because the anther is furnished with a hairy tuft. *Linn* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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. *Synonymæ*: 1. *Pedicularis Chilense*.

chilensis, 1 7, G. Her. P. Chile . . 1827

cellata 7, G. Her. P. Chile . . 1822

CHLIRANTHIS, *Beauvois*. Derived from *chaita*, an awn or bristle. *Linn* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. This is an interesting genus of grasses, that grow well if sown in any common soil. *Synonymæ*: 1. *Aristida adscensionis*—*adscensionis* 1, *caruleus*, *divaricata*, *hystrix*.

CHLIRANTHIS, *Decandolle*. From *chaita*, a bristle, and *kalyx*, calyx; the calyx is covered with bristles. *Linn* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. Is an ornamental stove climber, that thrives well in a mixture of peat and loam; increased by cuttings. *Synonymæ*: 1. *Glycine viacentina*.

viacentina, 1 Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. Tu. St. Vincent 1823

CHLIRANTHIS, *Decandolle*. From *chaita*, a bristle, and *gaster*, a belly; alluding to the tube of the calyx being covered with hairy scales. *Linn* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased by seeds.

gracilis, 1 Red fl. S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1834

laucelatata, 1 White . . . 1, S. A. Trinidad . 1820

CHLIRANTHIS, *Kuaze*. Named from *chaita*, a bristle; in allusion to the hairy appearance of the plants. *Linn* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This is a rotaceous species of *Fungus*, found growing on damp straw, &c.—*elatum*.

CHLIRANTHIS, *Agardh*. From *chaita*, a bristle, and *phorea*, to bear; the filaments being terminated by a bristle-like point. *Linn* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. This is a curious genus of *Algae*, found growing on marine rocks, in lakes, ditches, &c.—*endivifolia*, *E. crassa*, *pellita*, *plisiformis* 1, *tuberculata*.

CHLIRANTHIS, *Agardh*. From *chaita*, a bristle, and *spora*, a seed; the sporules are placed on fine divisions of the filaments. *Linn* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or.

Algae. A fine genus of *Algae*, found growing on the sea-shore—*Wiggii*.

CHLIRANTHIS, *R. Brown*. From *chaita*, a bristle or awn, and *spora*, a seed. *Linn* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. An uninteresting genus of grasses, that grow well in a boggy situation; increased by dividing at the roots. *Synonymæ*: 1. *Schænus ferruginæus*.

turbinata Apetal . . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1820

CHLIRANTHIS, *Link*. From *chaita*, a bristle, and *oura*, a tail; in reference to the silky appearance of the panicles. *Linn* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. An uninteresting grass, that grows in any common soil—*fasciculatus*.

CHAFF FLOWER, see *Alternanthera Achyranthia*.

CHAFFY, hearing processes like chaff.

CHAILLETTIA, *Decandolle*. In honour of M. Chaillet, a Swiss botanist. *Linn* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chaillietia*. 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.

toxicaria White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. S. Leone . 1824

CHALAZA, a spot on the seed, indicating where the vessels of the raphe terminate.

CHAMÆDORÆA, *Willdenow*. From *chamai*, dwarf, and *dorea*, a gift; supposed to refer to the flowers being near the ground. *Linn* 23, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. An ornamental genus of Palms, growing from eight to ten feet high; they thrive best in a sandy loam in a moist heat. *Synonymæ*: 1. *Nummulus fragrans*

fragrans, 1 White . . . Palm. Trinidad . 1820

gracilis White grm. . . Palm. Caracas . 1803

CHAMÆDORÆA, *Link*. From *chamai*, dwarf, and *ledon*, a kind of cistus; from its having the appearance of a cistus. *Linn* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. This is one of the most interesting of our native plants; it delights in a sandy peat, and may be increased by layers. *Synonymæ*: 1. *Azalea procumbens*, *Loiseleuria procumbens*.

procumbens, 1 Pink . . . 4, H. Ev. S. Britain . .

CHAMÆLIRIUM, *Willdenow*. Derived from *chamai*, ground, and *leirion*, a lily; on account of the appearance of the plant. *Linn* 23, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. An ornamental herbaceous plant, that grows best in a mixture of peat and loam, and is increased by dividing at the roots. *Synonymæ*: 1. *Ferulium luteum*, *Helonius lutea*, *divoca*, *Melanthis densum*.

carolinianum, 1 Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1759

CHAMÆRUPS, *Linn*. *Chamai*, on the ground, *rups*, a twig; alluding to the low growth of the plants. *Linn* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. A handsome genus of the Palm tribe, attaining thirty feet in height, and delighting best in a rich buoy soil; and with the exception of *C. guianensis* and *gracilis*, they do very well in a common greenhouse. *Synonymæ*: 1. *Coryphium palmata*.

excolta Grm. whit. . . Palm. Nepal . . 1802

gracilis Grm. whit. . . Palm. S. Amer. . 1822

guianensis Grm. whit. . . Palm. Guiana . . 1824

humilis Grm. whit. . . 2, Palm. S. Eor. . . 1731

hystrix Grm. whit. . . Palm. Georgia . . 1801

Palmetto, 1 Grm. whit. . . Palm. Cordoba . . 1809

serrulata Grm. whit. . . Palm. N. Amer. . 1809

CHAMISSIA, *Humbt et Boiss*. In honour of M. Chamisso, the companion of Kotzebue. *Linn* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. This is a beautiful stove plant, attaining the height of five feet; it thrives well in common soil, and may be increased from cuttings. *Synonymæ*: 1. *Achyranthes altissima*.

altissima, 1 Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1816

CHAMMILE, see *Anthémis*.

CHANNEL-LEAVED, folded together, so as to resemble a channel for conducting water.

CHAPTALIA, *Ventem*. In honour of M. Chaptal, a celebrated French chemist. *Linn* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. This is a pretty hardy herbaceous plant, that succeeds well in common soil, and increases by dividing the roots. *Synonymæ*: 1. *Tussilago integrifolia*.

tomentosa, 1 White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1806

CHA	CHC	CHD	CHI
Chamaea , Linn. From <i>chairo</i> , to delight; in allusion to its habitations. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . A curious and interesting genus, requiring to be grown in ponds or cisterns, in a peat soil— <i>Asperā</i> , <i>hispida</i> , <i>virgāris</i> .			
CHARLES'S SCREEPIRE , see <i>Pedicularis Scruporum caroli nana</i> .			
CHARLOCK , see <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> .			
CHARLEWOODIA , Sweet. In honour of G. Charwood, F.L.S., an enthusiastic English botanist. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</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. Synonymes: 1. <i>Dracaena australis</i> . 2. <i>D. indivisa</i> . 3. <i>D. stricta</i> .			
<i>australis</i> , 1 . . . Blue whit. . . S. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . . 1823			
<i>congesta</i> . . . Pa. blue . . . 3, S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1822			
<i>indivisa</i> , 2 . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . .			
<i>stricta</i> , 3 . . . Blue . . . 3, S. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . . 1820			
CHARRED , blackened by fire.			
CHASMEDIA , Presb. From <i>chamao</i> , to gape wide; in reference to the calyx being spread open. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . An ornamental annual, that only requires sowing in common soil. Synonymy: 1. <i>Moluccea spinosa</i> .			
<i>incisa</i> , 1 . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. Levant . . . 1596			
CHEESE RENNET , see <i>Gallium verum</i> .			
CHEILANTHES , 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>Polypodiaceae</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. Synonymes: 1. <i>Polypodium fragrans</i> . 2. <i>Pteris gracilis</i> . 3. <i>Noto-lena cheilanthes</i> . 4. <i>Adiantum pteroides</i> . 5. <i>Nephrodium lanosum</i> .			
<i>caudata</i> . . . Brown . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1824			
<i>crenulata</i> . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. . . 1831			
<i>cuneata</i> . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. . . 1831			
<i>frutescens</i> . . . Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. . . 1816			
<i>fragrans</i> , 1 . . . Brown . . . 8, G. Her. P. Madeira . . . 1778			
<i>gracilis</i> , 2 . . . Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823			
<i>hirta</i> . . . Brown . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1806			
<i>lindigera</i> . . . Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. N. Spain . . .			
<i>microphylla</i> , 3 . . . Brown . . . 6, G. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1823			
<i>odorata</i> . . . Brown . . . 6, F. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819			
<i>pteroides</i> , 4 . . . Brown . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1775			
<i>repens</i> . . . Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824			
<i>spectabilis</i> . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1829			
<i>vestita</i> , 5 . . . Brown . . . 8, H. Her. P. Amer. . . 1812			
CHEIRANTHUS , Linn. Derived from its Arabic name <i>cheyry</i> , and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</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. Synonymy: 1. <i>C. dubius</i> .			
<i>alpinus</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1810			
<i>arabicus</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1827			
<i>clivii</i> . . . Orange . . . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1853			
<i>feruginea</i> . . . Brown . . . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1853			
<i>flavescens</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1853			
<i>lineo-purpurea</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. . .			
<i>maritima</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1853			
<i>maritima</i> . . . Blood . . . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1853			
<i>maxima</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1853			
<i>patula</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1853			
<i>serotina</i> . . . Dk. brn. . . 5, F. Ev. S. . .			
<i>serotina</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1853			
<i>thyrsoides</i> . . . Blood . . . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1853			
<i>viridis</i> . . . Varieg. . . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1853			
<i>viridis</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Europe . . . 1810			
<i>viridiflora</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .			
<i>viridiflora</i> . . . Purple . . . 4, G. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1815			
<i>viridiflora</i> . . . Yel. pur. . . 4, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1777			
<i>viridiflora</i> . . . Whit. pur. . . 4, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1822			
<i>viridiflora</i> . . . Whit. pur. . . 4, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1812			
<i>viridiflora</i> . . . Rusty . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . . 1812			
<i>viridiflora</i> . . . Yel. pur. . . 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . . 1812			
<i>viridiflora</i> . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. Barbary . . . 1815			
<i>viridiflora</i> . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . . 1815			
<i>viridiflora</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1777			
CHEIROSTEMON , 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>Sterculiaceae</i> . This is a very handsome plant, an account of its five-lobed leaves; it grows about thirty feet high,			
			in a sandy loam, and cuttings with their leaves entire, united in peaty soil, plunged in heat, root freely.
			<i>platensis</i> S. Ev. T. N. Spain . . . 1820
			CHELOPSIDEM , Linn. The plant is said to flower at the arrival and dry up at the departure of the swallows; whence the name, from <i>cheleon</i> , a swallow. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceae</i> . The species of this genus are interesting, and succeed well in common garden soil. Synonymy: 1. <i>C. dahuricum</i> .
			<i>grandiflorum</i> , 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Dalmatia . . . 1820
			<i>lactinatum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . .
			<i>majus</i> .
			CHELOPSIS , Linn. From <i>cheleon</i> , a tortoise; to the bark of which, the helmet of the flowers is fancifully compared. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</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. Synonymy: 1. <i>C. major</i> .
			<i>horrida</i> S. red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1794
			<i>centaethifolia</i> . . . Scarlet . . . 9, H. Her. P. California . . . 1834
			<i>gentioides</i> . . . Orange scar. . . 7, F. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1825
			<i>glabra</i> White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1790
			<i>lyoni</i> , 1 Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812
			<i>nemoralis</i> . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827
			<i>obliqua</i> Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1752
			CHELOPSIS , Linn. Supposed to be derived from <i>chen</i> , a goose, and <i>leia</i> , prey. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceae</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.
			<i>diffusa</i> Green . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1750
			CHENOPIDIUM , Linn. From <i>chen</i> , a goose, and <i>pus</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>Chenopodiaceae</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. Synonymy: 1. <i>Salsola frutescens</i> . 2. <i>S. divergens</i> . 3. <i>C. erosum</i> . 4. <i>Salsola salsa</i> . 5. <i>C. fatidum</i> . 6. <i>Salsola subsa</i> .
			<i>ambrosioides</i> . . . Green . . . 8, H. A. Mexico . . . 1640
			<i>frutescens</i> , 1 . . . Green . . . 8, H. Ev. S. England . . .
			<i>quind</i> Green . . . 7, H. A. Peru . . . 1822
			<i>rubrum</i> Green . . . 7, H. A. Peru . . . 1822
			acuminatum , <i>acutifolium</i> , <i>albium</i> , <i>A. crassifolium</i> , <i>A. integrifolium</i> , <i>A. subrotundum</i> , <i>A. viride</i> , <i>affassinum</i> , <i>anthelminticum</i> , <i>aristatum</i> , <i>virgatum</i> , <i>Biebersteinianum</i> , <i>bitoides</i> , <i>Bonnus-Heurtea</i> , <i>bolypoides</i> , <i>bolypis</i> , <i>Carthaginense</i> , <i>caudatum</i> , <i>chrysoelanospermum</i> , <i>crassifolium</i> , <i>ficifolium</i> , <i>fielium</i> , <i>gigantium</i> , <i>glabrum</i> , <i>gracilens</i> , <i>guineense</i> , <i>hirsutum</i> , <i>hortense</i> 2, <i>humifus</i> , <i>hybridum</i> , <i>imatum</i> , <i>lanceolatum</i> , <i>laterale</i> , <i>marginalis</i> , <i>maritimum</i> , <i>multifidum</i> , <i>murale</i> , <i>oblongum</i> , <i>opulifolium</i> 3, <i>Pallasianum</i> , <i>parvifolium</i> , <i>patulum</i> , <i>petiolare</i> , <i>polyspermum</i> , <i>punctatum</i> , <i>rautatum</i> , <i>rhubifolium</i> , <i>rhubrum</i> , <i>salsum</i> 4, <i>Schradarianum</i> 5, <i>septum</i> , <i>serotinum</i> , <i>setigerum</i> , <i>spicatum</i> 6, <i>suffruticosum</i> , <i>virgatum</i> .
			CHELOPSIS , Haller. In honour of John Henry Cherler, who assisted John Banlin in his history of plants. Linn. 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Asteraceae</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.
			<i>sedoides</i> Yel. whit. . . 7, H. Her. P. Scotland . . .
			CHEURY , see <i>Cerastia</i> .
			CHEVRI , see <i>Dubius Cingulatum</i> .
			CHEVRI , see <i>Chorophyllum</i> .
			CHEVRI , see <i>Chorophyllum</i> .
			CHEVRI , see <i>Chorophyllum</i> .
			CHICASA PLUM , see <i>Cercis chinensis</i> .
			CHICKING YEAST , see <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> .
			CHICK PEA , see <i>Cicera</i> .
			CHICKWEED , see <i>Aster</i> .
			CHILICHOUS , Beauvois. Derived from <i>chilos</i> , fodder, and <i>chilus</i> , grass. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . A genus of grasses of no particular beauty, that only require to be sown in the open ground. Synonymy: 1. <i>Phleum annuum</i> . 2. <i>P. arenaria</i> . 3. <i>P.</i>

paniculatum. 4. *P. Bahmeri*—*annua*, 1, *arenaria*, 2, *aspera*, 3, *Bahmeri*, 4, *cuspidata*.
CHIUDŌRĀ, R. Brown. From *chilos*, a lip, and *odon*, a tooth; alluding to the lip being toothed. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobiate*. 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.

australis . . . Violet . . . 7. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .
scutellarioides . . . Violet . . . 9. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1829

CHIULŌIŌRĪS, R. Brown. From *chilos*, a lip, and *glotta*, a tongue; alluding to the tongue-like appendage to the lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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.

diphylla . . . Red . . . F. Ter. N. Holl. . .

CHISMĀRŪĀ, Pursh. From *chisua*, winter, and *phileo*, to love; the plants are green in winter. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pyrolaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pyrola umbellata*. 2. *P. maculata*.

corymbosa, 1 . . . White . . . 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1752
maculata, 2 . . . Pink . . . 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1752

CHIMONANTHŪS, Lindley. From *chimon*, winter, and *anthos*, a flower; alluding to the time of its flowering. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Calycanthaceae*. 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *Calycanthus præcox*.

fragrans, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 12. H. De. S. Japan . . . 1766
granuliflora . . . Yellow . . . 12. H. De. S. China . . .
parviflora . . . Pa. yellow . . . 12. H. De. S. Japan . . . 1818

CHINA ASTER, see *Callisthema*.

CHINA ROSE, see *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*.

CHINESE TREE, see *Padonia sibirica*.

CHIOCOCĀ, P. Brown. From *chiou*, snow, and *kokkos*, a berry; referring to the berries, which are white, hence the name snowberry. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. 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. *C. anguifuga* is a violent emetic and purgative.

anguifuga . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1824
maculosa . . . White . . . 5. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1729

CHIONANTHŪS, Linn. From *chion*, white or snow, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are pure white. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceae*. 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.

axillata . . . White . . . 6. S. De. S. E. Ind. . . 1810
maritima . . . White . . . 6. H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1736
virginica . . . White . . . 6. H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1736

CHIONŌŪ, Linn. After *Chiron*, one of the fathers of medicine and botany; he is represented to have been the son of Saturn. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. 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.

anguistifolia . . . Red . . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800
decifera . . . Yellow . . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1738
decausata . . . Red . . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1739
frutescens . . . Red . . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1736
albiflora . . . White . . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1736
jasminoides . . . Purple . . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812
limbata . . . Red . . . 8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1737
lychnoides . . . Purple . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
modica . . . Purple . . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816

pedunculata . . . Purple . . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1830
serpyllifolia . . . Yellow . . . 8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1829
tetragona . . . Yellow . . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824

CHITRŌŪĀ, D. Don. From *chiton*, a coat of mail; in allusion to the seeds being covered with scales. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Melastoma albicans*. 2. *M. Fothergilla*, *Fothergilla mirabilis*. 3. *M. pyramidalis*. 4. *M. Tamoniata*, *M. Swartziana*.

albicaes, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1815
Fothergilla, 2 . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1815
macrophylla . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . . 1829
pyramidalis, 3 . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . . 1817
Tamonia, 4 . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1815

CHIVES, see *Allium Schenoprasitum*.

CHLONANTHŪS, Herbert. From *chlideos*, delicate, and *anthos*, a flower; alluding to the delicate texture of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pancretium luteum*.

fragrans, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5. G. Bu. P. B. Ayres . . . 1820

CHLONANTHŪS, R. Brown. Named from *chlou*, grass, and *anthos*, a flower; on account of the green flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. 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.

glandulosa . . . Green yellow . . . 7. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824
ros-marinaifolia . . . Green yellow . . . 7. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824
Stœchadis . . . Green yellow . . . 7. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1822

CHLŌRĀ, Linn. From *chloros*, green. The flowers of *C. perfoliata* are a perfect green when dried, but yellow when fresh; hence the name Yellow-wort. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *C. dubia*.

imperfoliata, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6. H. A. Italy . . . 1823
perfoliata . . . Yellow . . . 6. H. A. Britain . . .

CHLORANTHŪS, Swartz. The flowers are green; whence the name, from *chloros*, green, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chloranthaceae*. 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.

incospicua . . . Apetal . . . 5. S. Ev. S. China . . . 1781
monandra . . . Apetal . . . 6. S. Ev. S. China . . . 1817
monodelphys . . . Apetal . . . 4. S. Her. P. China . . . 1819

CHLORINŌM, Link. From *chloros*, pallid, and *oidos*, appearance; alluding to the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 23, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Insignificant plants, growing on decayed wood—*gristiana*.

CHLŌRĪS, Swartz. From *chloros*, green; alluding to the colour of the herbace. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. The tender species should be raised on a hotbed, and require altogether to be grown with other tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1. *C. Dandradaana*.

barbata . . . Apetal . . . 6. Grass. E. Ind. . . 1777
ciliata . . . Apetal . . . 8. Grass. Jamaica . . . 1779
compressa . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. S. France . . . 1820
dulichostachya . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Phil. Is. . . 1822
legans . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. S. Amer. . . 1818
fasciculata . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Brazil . . . 1827
gracilis, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass . . . 1824
indata . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. California . . . 1826
pallida . . . Apetal . . . 8. Grass. S. France . . . 1816
polydactyla . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. Jamaica . . . 1810
radiata . . . Apetal . . . 8. Grass. W. Ind. . . 1739
retusa . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. B. Ayres . . . 1824
Ruxburghiana . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. E. Ind. . . 1820
ternata . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. N. Holl. . . 1818
ventricosa . . . Apetal . . . 7. Grass. N. Holl. . . 1820

CHLOROCOCĀM, Grenille. Derived from *chloros*, green, and *kokkos*, a berry; on account of their appear-

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ance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. This is a very curious genus, belonging to *Algae*, found growing on trunks of trees and old walls. *Synonymy*: 1. *Leparia botryoides—murorum, vulgare* l.

ΧΛΟΡΟΦΥΤΟΝ, *Ker.* From *chloros*, green, and *phylon*, a plant; referring to the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. A curious genus, growing from one to two feet high; they do best in a compost of turfy loam, peat and sand. *Synonymy*: 1. *Authericum alatum*.

clatim, l. . . . White . . . 8, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1751
 inornatum . . . White . . . 7, S. Her. P. S. Leone . . 1822
 orchidastrium . . White . . . S. Her. P. S. Leone . . 1822

CHLOROSIS, the green sickness; a disease so called. **ΧΛΟΡΟΞΥΛΟΝ**, *Decandolle*. From *chloros*, green, and *xylon*, wood; on account of the green or deep yellow colour of the wood. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cedrelaceae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Swietenia chloroxyloa*.

Swietenia, l. . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820

CHOCOLATE-NUT, see *Theobroma*. **CHOISIA**, *Kunth*. In honour of M. Choisy, a Genevese botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceae*. 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

CHROKE, see *Cerisias hymenalis*.

CHUBB, see *Schiffm*.

CHOMELIA, *Jacquin*. After J. B. Chomel, M.D., physician to Louis XV. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chironaceae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Ixora fusciculata*. 2. *I. spinosa*.

fasciculata, l. . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1825
 spinosa, 2. . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1793

CHONDRIA, *Agardh*. From *chondros*, a cartilage; on account of the fronds being cartilaginous. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. A curious genus, belonging to *Algae*; all the species are found growing in the ocean—*articulata*, *clavellata*, *dasyphylla*, *Kalifornica*, *obtus*, *ovata*, *pinnatifida*, *tenusissima*.

CHONDRIEA, *Linn.* From *chondros*, a lump; the plants bear lumps of gummy matter on the stems. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Uninteresting plants; the species grow best planted in a sandy soil, and are increased by dividing the roots—*graminea*, *juncea*, *latifolia*.

CHORDARIA, *Link.* Named on account of the resemblance of the plants to a cord, from *chordea*, a cord. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. A very remarkable genus of *Algae*, found growing in the ocean—*flagelliformis*.

CHORDARIAE, cord-rooted.

ΧΟΡΙΣΠΟΡΑ, *Decandolle*. From *choris*, separately, and *spora*, a seed; the seeds are separated from each other in the pods. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. The species of this genus are pretty, and only require sowing in the open ground, and treating like other hardy annuals. *Synonymy*: 1. *Raphanus tenellus*. 2. *R. arcuatus*.

tenella, l. . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. Siberia . . 1780
 arcuata, 2. . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. Siberia . .

ΙΒΗΡΙΩΝ, *Sibirica*.

ΧΗΡΟΣΖΕΜΑ. From *choros*, a dance, and *zema*, a drink; this name was suggested to Labillardiere, who originally discovered the plant upon the southwest 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. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This is a very pretty genus, C. *Heuchmanni* 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. . . .
 Heuchmanni Scarlet . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824
 hircifolia Yel. red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823

bana Yel. red . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803
 ovata Scarlet . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1830
 rhombata Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803
 spartoides Yel. red . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1832
 triangulare Scarlet . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1830

CHRISTMAS ROSE, see *Helleborus niger*.

CHRIST'S EYE, see *Inula Oculus Christi*.

CHRIST'S THORN, see *Palmaria*.

ΧΗΡΟΛΕΪΣ, *Agardh*. From *choros*, skin, and *lepis*, to decorticate; in allusion to the change undergone by the inner membrane, which becomes powdery. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. This is a curious genus of *Algae*, found growing on rocks, trees, and old walls—*ebeneas*, *Jolithus*, *Kichenicola*, *odoratus*, *rubicundus*.

CHRYSAEALIS-LIKE, like the chrysalis of an insect.

CHRYSANTHELLUM, *Richard*. A diminutive of *Chrysanthemum*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An uninteresting stove annual, that will grow well sown in any common soil. *Synonymy*: 1. *Verbena nutica*, *Collen procumbens—procumbens*, l.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, *Linn.* From *chryso*, gold, and *antheum*, a flower; alluding to the colour of some of the flowers being yellow. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *C. indicum*.

absinthifolium . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1824
 Achilleum White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . 1775
 anomalum White . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1811
 arcticum White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Kantsch. . . 1101
 argenteum White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1731
 atratum White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1731
 lobatum White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819
 carinatum Whit. par. . 8, H. A. Barbary . . 1796
 coronarium Yellow . . . 8, H. A. Sicily . . 1829
 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. T. 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 . . 1739
 Myconis Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Italy . . 1775
 palmosum White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Barbary . . 1810
 persicifolium . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. France . . 1825
 pinnatifidum . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . 1777
 pumilum White . . . 8, H. A. . . 1816
 radicans White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Spain . . 1818
 rotundifolium . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1817
 segetum Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Britain . . .
 sibircum V. irig. . . 10, H. Her. P. China . . 1764
 sylvestre White . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1814
 tinnatifolium . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. A. Minor . . 1818
 tripartitum, l . . Yellow . . 10, H. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1810

CHRYSEIS, *Lindley*. After *Chryseis*, a celebrated Homeric beauty; alluding to the colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 13, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Eschscholtzia Californica*. 2. *E. crocea*.

californica, l . . . Yellow . . 9, H. Tu. P. California . . 1826
 cincta Yellow . . 8, H. Tu. P. California . . 1833
 crocea, 2. Salmon . . 8, H. Tu. P. California . . 1833

ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΕΛΛΑ, *Ker.* From *chryso*, gold, and *phatela*, a goblet; in allusion to the golden cup-like flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amysyllidaceae*. This is a pretty genus of bulbs, that require to be grown in a light loam, and are increased by offsets. *Synonymy*: 1. *Stemonison flava*.

crocea Copper . . . 6, G. Bu. P. S. Amer. . . 1820
 eurydentata . . . Yellow . . . 10, G. Bu. P. Peru . . 1825
 flava, l Orange . . . 6, G. Bu. P. Peru . . 1820
 paniciflora Orange . . . 5, G. Bu. P. Peru . . 1822

CHR	CHR	CHY	CLM
<p>CHRYSOBALANOS, Linn. From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>halanos</i>, an acorn; some of the species bear yellow fruit. Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chrysohalanaceae</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. luteo</i> is eaten, under the name of cocoa-plum.</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>Cynosturus aureus</i>. 2. <i>Cynosturus elegans</i>.</p>	
Inde	White	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1752
oblongifolia	White	5, G. Ev. S. Georgia	1812
<p>CHRYSOBOMAX, Decandolle. From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>kome</i>, hair; the stems are terminated by tufts of yellow flowers. Linn. 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>effusius</i> Apetl 7, Grass. S. Eur. 1824 <i>elegans</i> 2 Apetl 7, Grass. S. Eur. 1810</p>	
biflora	Blue	8, H. Her. P. Siberia	1741
comata	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1712
filiflora	White	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1759
con-artata	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731
denticulata	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	
diantheuloides	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Siberia	
lynosyris	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. Europe	1506
nivea	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
multata	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. Carolina	1813
patula	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1814
sacchara	White	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1732
spumata	Yellow	5, G. Her. P. N. S. W.	1657
villosa	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Hungary	1799
virgata	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1821
<p>CHRYSOBOSMUM, Linn. From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>gonn</i>, a knee or joint; the flowers are generally produced at the joints of the stem. Linn. 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>Arrensia</i>, <i>echinata</i>. CHUSIS, Lindley. From <i>chusis</i>, a melting; because the pollen-masses are as it were fused together. Linn. 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>	
virginianum	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
<p>CHRYSOENITUM, Linn. From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>phyllon</i>, a leaf; in allusion to the under surface of the leaves being covered with dense shining hairs of a bright yellow colour. Linn. 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><i>arata</i> Yellow 5, S. Epi. Venezuela 1834</p>	
angustifolium	White	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1819
ascendens	White	S. Ev. T. Martinique	1758
caulita	White	5, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1737
caeruleum	White	5, S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1737
jamaicensis	White	5, S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1737
microphyllum	White	5, S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1809
glabrum	White	S. Ev. T. Martinique	1823
macrophyllum	White	S. Ev. T. S. Leone	1824
monophyllum	Brown	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1812
<p>CHRYSOBOEN, Trininus. From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>pogon</i>, a beard; in allusion to the yellow awns. Linn. 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> L.</p>		<p><i>Cinarius</i>, good for food, esculent. CIMBIFRUM, Kaulfuss. From <i>kibation</i>, a little chest; in reference to the form of the indusium. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodaceae</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>.</p>	
alternifolium	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. Britain	
nepalense	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. Nepal	1820
oppositifolium	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. Britain	
<p>CHRYSOBOSTEMMIX, Lessing. From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>stemma</i>, a crown; alluding to the colour of the flowers. Linn. 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>Corcepsia</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Corcepsia tripteris</i>.</p>		<p><i>Billardieri</i>, 1 Brown 6, Ev. T. N. Holl. 1824 CICCA, Linn. Supposed to be a man's name. Linn. 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. <i>disticha</i> Green S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1756 CICLA, Tournefort. From <i>kykis</i>, force, or strength; in reference to its qualities. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</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. <i>arietinum</i> Purple 7, H. A. S. Eur. 1543 CICNIDRUM, Linn. The Greeks adopted this name from the Egyptians. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. This is a genus of uninteresting plants, with the exception of <i>C. Endiccia</i>, which is very valuable as a salad; the tender species should be sown on a hotbed, and afterwards transplanted. <i>Endiccia</i> Blue 7, H. A. E. Ind. 1548 <i>luteobas</i> Blue 7, H. Her. P. Britain</p>	
triplex	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1837
<p>CHRYSOBONIA, Persoon. From <i>chrysos</i>, gold, and <i>urna</i>, a tail; alluding to the compact heads of flowers. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. This is a genus</p>		<p><i>divaricatum</i>, <i>pinulium</i>, <i>spinulosum</i>. CICUTIX, Linn. A name of doubtful meaning, used by Pliny. Linn. 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. <i>meulata</i> White 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1759 <i>virosa</i> White 7, H. Her. P. Britain <i>bulbifera</i>, <i>daurica</i>. CHILIX, hairs like those of the eyelash. CHILATED, } eyelash-haired. CHILARY, } CHILATA V-TORTUOS, having teeth like the hairs of the eyelash. CHILARY-SCABROUS, having rough pillated margins. CHILATRY-PUMOSK, having long hairs on the edges, like the feathers of a quill. CIMICIFUGA, Linn. From <i>cimer</i>, a bug, and <i>fugo</i>, to drive away; referring to the virtues which the plants are supposed to possess. Linn. 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i>. A curious genus; the species grow from two to four feet high. They thrive well in any common soil, and are increased by seeds, or dividing the roots. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Achra podocarpa</i>, 2. <i>A. Cimicifuga</i>. <i>ameiwania</i>, 1 Whit. yel. 7, H. Her. P. Carolina 1824 <i>cordifolia</i> Whit. yel. 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1812 <i>foetida</i>, 2 Lat. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1777 <i>palmata</i> Whit. yel. 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1812</p>	

CIN	CIN	CIN	CIR
<p>CINCHONA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of the Comtesse de Cinchon, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of a fever in 1633 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>Kigkili</i>, lattice, and <i>odous</i>, a tooth; the ciliae 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>Synonymy</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>			
Astoniana	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S.	1825
alba	White	2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1825
alpicaria	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
alpina	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
americana	Yellow	S. Ev. S. Grenada	1825
angustifolia	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1825
aurantiaca	Orange	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
aurca	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1827
aurula	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. Madeira	1777
bicolor 1	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Austria	1825
bicoloris	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
canadensis	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Canada	1739
canadensis 2	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
compacta	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Europe	1825
caucasia	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1759
crassifolia	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Carinthia	1827
crispata	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1818
discolor	White	7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1804
elatior	White	7, G. Her. P.	1825
elatioris	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1710
ergastria	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.	1825
linaria	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Jamaica	1823
integrifolia	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. England	1816
lutea	White	6, G. Ev. S.	1816
lutea 2	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1780
luteola	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1819
lobata	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.	1821
macrophylla	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Alut. Mts.	1821
malacocaulis	Yellow	6, G. Her. P. Azores	1777
maritima	Yellow	8, H. Her. S. C. Eur.	1633
palustris	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. England	1821
papposa	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Galicia	1821
parviflora	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1820
petasita	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	1813
racemosa	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1820
renifolia	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Russia	1823
rubra	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1816
salicifolia	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1827
sempiflora	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1829
sibirica	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1784
spatiulifolia 4	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Germany	1820
speciosa	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1815
stricta	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
<p>Eusilaginoides</p>			
Waterhouseana	Red	4, G. Her. P. Hybrid	1835
vestita	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
viridula	Yellow	7, G. B. C. G. H.	1774
<p>CINEREOUS, coloured like ashes, grey.</p>			
<p>CINEREOUSLY-ASCENSANT, between white and ash-coloured.</p>			
<p>CINEREOUSLY-GLAUCCUS, between sea-green and ash-coloured.</p>			
<p>CINEREOUSLY-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>			
frondosa	7,	Canada	1799

CIN	CIR	
<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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Laurus Beisigola</i>. 2. <i>L. camphora</i>. 3. <i>L. cassia</i>, <i>L. cinnamomum</i>. 4. <i>L. Cullinaba</i>. 5. <i>L. dulce</i>, <i>L. Burmanni</i>. 6. <i>L. glanca</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>		
Beisigola 1	Yel. grn. S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1818
Camphora 2	Grn. whi. 5, S. Ev. T. Japan	1727
Cassia 3	Yel. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. Ceylon	1763
Cullinaba 4	Yel. grn. S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1823
dalce 5	Whit. yel. S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1820
glanca 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.	1819
nitida 10	White S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1823
verum 11	Green 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1768
<p>CINNAMON, see <i>Cinnamomum</i>.</p>		
<p>CINQUEFOIL, see <i>Potentilla</i>.</p>		
<p>CINCEZ, <i>Linn.</i> After <i>Circé</i>, the famous enchantress; the fruit, from being covered with hooked prickles, lays hold of the clothes of passengers, as <i>Circé</i> is said to have done by her enchantments. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ougraceæ</i>. Ornamental species, growing in any common soil, and increased by offsets.</p>		
alpina	Red 7, H. Her. P. Britain	1821
inermis 2	Red 7, H. Her. P. Europe	1821
luteica 3	Red 7, H. Her. P. Britain	1821
<p>CINCLINATE, curled round like a sheep crook.</p>		
<p>CIRCINAL, resembling a circle.</p>		
<p>CIRCINATELY-REVOLUTE, curled round like a circle.</p>		
<p>CIRRHÆA, <i>Lindley</i>. The part of the flower called the strobilum is prolonged in the form of a small tendril or cirrhous; 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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Cymbidium dependens</i>. 2. <i>Gongora viridi purpurea</i>.</p>		
fuscolutea	Yel. grn. 7, S. Epi. Brazil	1827
lucidula 1	Yellowish 5, S. Epi. Brazil	1827
obovata	Yel. red 3, S. Epi. Rio Jan.	1835
trifida	Pur. grn. 6, S. Epi. Mexico	1834
viridipurpurea 2	Pur. grn. 6, S. Epi. Brazil	1827
viridula	Yelsh. grn. 6, S. Epi. Brazil	1827
<p>CIRRHIFEROUS, bearing tendrils, or claspers.</p>		
<p>CIRRHIFALBUM, <i>Lindley</i>. From <i>cirrhous</i>, a tendril, and <i>palatum</i>, a petal; in allusion to the form of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. <i>C. Thouarsii</i> is the 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
coriatum	Purple 8, S. Epi. Khoosee	1837
Thouarsii	Yel. red. 7, S. Epi. So. Ides	1836
<p>CIRRHOSIS, } tendrilled, having claspers, like the pen.</p>		
<p>CIRSIUM, <i>Faillat</i>. From <i>kirso</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Cnicus avaria</i>, <i>Carthia 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 elchnraceus</i>. 8. <i>Cnicus cynuroides</i>. 9. <i>Carduus junibrutius</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>		

hybridus. 14. *Carduus igniarius*. 15. *Cardus inermis*. 16. *Cardus illicius*. 17. *Cardus lanceolatus*. 18. *Cardus leucocephalus*. 19. *Cardianus maroccanus*. 20. *Cardus medius*. 21. *Cardus glaber*. 22. *Cardus orientalis*. 23. *Cardus paludosus*. 24. *Carduus paniculatus*. 25. *Carduus paniculatus*. 26. *Cardus paniculatus*. 27. *Cardus pazvarensis*. 28. *Cardus pinnatifidus*. 29. *Carduus polyanthemus*. 30. *Cardus puugens*. 31. *Carduus pyrenicus*. 32. *Cardus subburgensis*. 33. *Cardus echinus*. 34. *Cardus strictus*. 35. *C. Verutum*. 36. *Carduus virginianus*.

acarná, 1	.. Purple	8, H.	A. Spain	.. 1683
aculé	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Britain	..
afroán	.. Purple	6, H.	B. Barbary	.. 1800
altissimám	.. Purple	8, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	.. 1726
ambigúum	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Mt. Cenis	.. 1820
angulátum	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Switzel.	.. 1819
arabumódum	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Taurus	.. 1818
Berolín, 4	.. Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Italy	.. 1820
bátteum, 5	.. Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	Spain	.. 1824
canúum	.. Purple	7, H. Hl. P.	Austria	.. 1633
caruolifolám	.. Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	Carniola	.. 1792
castriboná	.. Purple	6, F.	B. S. Eur.	.. 1714
cernúum	.. Purple	7, H.	B. Mexico	.. 1827
Cervín	..	7, H. Her. P.	Switzel.	.. 1825
cichoracéum, 6	.. Purple	8, F.	B. Naples	.. 1816
ciliátum	.. Purple	8, H. Her. P.	Siberia	.. 1787
cynaroidés, 7	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Crete	.. 1827
dealbatum	.. Purple	7, H.	B. Caucasus	.. 1820
desertorum	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	.. 1824
diacanthum	.. Purple	7, F.	B. Syria	.. 1800
disciolor	.. Purple	6, H. H.	B. N. Amer.	.. 1803
echinatum	.. Purple	8, H. Her. P.	Barbary	.. 1817
echinocephalum	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	.. 1826
elatiús, 8	.. Purple	8, H. Her. P.		.. 1823
eriphorium	.. Purple	7, H.	B. Britain	..
Eriothalicus	.. Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	France	.. 1752
fevóe	.. White	7, H.	B. S. Eur.	.. 1683
fimbriatum, 9	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	.. 1816
glagranis, 10	.. Crimson	7, H.	B. Sicily	.. 1820
glutinatum	.. Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	B. S. Eur.	.. 1816
glu-ri	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	S. Kur.	.. 1816
heleantóe	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	.. 1804
heteromallum, 11	.. Purple	7, H.	B. Nepal	.. 1820
heterophyllum	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Britain	..
horridum, 12	.. Purple	8, H.	B. Iberia	.. 1823
hybridum, 13	.. Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	Switzel.	.. 1819
igniarius, 14	.. Purple	7, H.	B. Russia	.. 1826
inermis	.. Purple	7, H.	B. Caucasus	.. 1820
inermis, 15	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.		.. 1824
illicium, 16	.. Purple	7, H.	B. Italy	.. 1815
lacteum	.. Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	Switzel.	.. 1819
laucellatum, 17	.. Purple	7, H.	B. Britain	.. 1819
laniflorum	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Tauria	.. 1819
lappaceum	.. Purple	7, H.	B. Caucasus	.. 1821
leucocephalum, 18	.. Yel. wht.	7, H. Her. P.	Crete	.. 1816
maroccanum, 19	.. White	7, F.	B. Egypt	.. 1827
medium, 20	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Piedmont	.. 1819
mite	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	.. 1820
monspesulanum	.. Purple	6, H. Her. P.	Montp.	.. 1596
montium	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	.. 1816
myticum, 21	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	A. Amer.	.. 1820
nectatum	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	.. 1827
nudiflorum	.. Purple	8, H. Her. P.	Switzel.	.. 1817
obvallatum	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	.. 1816
ochroleucum	.. Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	Switzel.	.. 1801
oleraceum, 22	.. Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	Europe	.. 1570
orgyalé	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.		.. 1823
orientale, 22	.. Purple	7, H.	H. Asia Minor	.. 1827
paludosum, 23	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Switzel.	.. 1819
paniculatum, 25	.. Purple	6, H.	B. S. Eur.	.. 1781
paniculatum, 26	.. Purple	7, H.	B. Hungary	.. 1816
pusztorum, 27	.. Purple	7, H.	B. A. Amer.	.. 1827
pinnatifidum, 28	.. Purple	7, H.	A. Spain	.. 1820
polyanthemum, 29	.. Pink	6, H.	B. Rome	.. 1730
puugens, 30	.. Purple	7, H.	B. S. Eur.	.. 1820
pyrenicum, 31	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Pyrenes	.. 1816
tégus	.. Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	Switzel.	.. 1775
rivularé	.. White	7, H. Her. P.	Hungary	.. 1804
rufescens	.. White	7, H. Her. P.	Pyrenes	.. 1816
Salisburyum, 32	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Europe	.. 1816
scleranthum, 33	.. Pa. wht.	7, H.	B. Caucasus	.. 1820
sen-penthatum	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	.. 1819
serotacholus	.. Purple	8, H. Her. P.	Siberia	.. 1752
serotatum	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Tauria	.. 1819
setosum	.. Purple	6, H.	A. Silesia	.. 1822
spinosissimum	.. Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	Switzel.	.. 1750
squarrosum	.. Purple	7, H.	B. Siberia	.. 1818
stellatum	.. Purple	6, H.	A. Italy	.. 1605
sticticum, 34	.. Purple	8, H. Her. P.	Naples	.. 1819
strigosum	.. Purple	8, H.	B. Caucasus	.. 1825
stylacium	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Leont.	.. 1771
tataricum	.. White	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	.. 1775
tuberosum	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	England	..
uliginosum	.. Purple	8, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	.. 1820
verutum, 35	.. Purple	7, H.	B. Nepal	.. 1820
virginianum, 36	.. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Virginia	.. 1824

anglicum 2. *arvense* 3. *Forsteri*, *palustré* 24.

CISSAMPÉLOS, *Lian.* From *kiassu*, 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.

capitata	.. Green	.. 7, S. Ev. T. W. S. Amer.	.. 1733
capensis	.. Green	.. G. Ev. T. W. S. G. H.	.. 1775
hiratá	.. Yel. grn.	.. G. Ev. T. W. Nepal.	.. 1819
mauritiana	.. Yel. grn.	.. S. Ev. T. W. Mauritius	.. 1824
microcarpa	.. Yel. grn.	.. S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	.. 1823
Patelii	.. Green	.. 7, S. Ev. T. W. S. Amer.	.. 1733

Cissus, *Linn.* From the Greek, *kiassu*, ivy; said also to come from the Arabic word, *qiasu*, 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.

áedá	.. Green	.. S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica	.. 1692
antirella	.. Green	.. 7, G. Ev. Cl. N. S. W.	.. 1790
capensis	.. Green	.. G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H.	.. 1792
cesia	.. Green	.. S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone	.. 1822
diversifolia, 1	.. Green	.. S. Ev. Cl.	.. 1822
elongata	.. Green	.. G. 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. Guadeloupe	.. 1822
pentaphylla	.. Green	.. 7, G. Ev. Cl. Japan	.. 1790
punctulosa	.. Green	.. S. Ev. Cl. Cayenne	.. 1818
quadrangularis	.. Green	.. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	.. 1790
quinata	.. Green	.. 7, G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H.	.. 1790
Sivutala	.. Green	.. S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica	.. 1768
trifoliata	.. Green	.. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	.. 1818
trilobata	.. Green	.. 7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	.. 1822
vitifolia	.. Green	.. S. Ev. Cl. India	.. 1772

adnáta, *akáta*, *angustifolia*, *auriculata*, *carinata*, *latifolia*, *microcarpa*, *orientalis*, *quinquefolia*, *repens*, *smilacina*.

CISTUS, *Tournefort.* From the Greek, *kiasto*, which is derived from *kiste*, 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 pot, 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. *C. subulifolius*. 2. *C. ladaniferus*, *stenocephalus*. 3. *C. undulatus*. 4. *C. villosus*, *virescens*. 5. *C. ladaniferus*, *undulatus*.

acutifolius, 1	.. White	.. 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	..
áldius	.. Pa. pur.	.. 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	.. 1640
asperifolius	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	..
caudistylus	.. Pa. red	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Canaries	.. 1817
caudatus	.. Red	.. 6, H. Ev. S.	..
Clausi	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Spain	.. 1810
complicatus	.. Red	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Spain	.. 1810
Curatensis	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Spain	.. 1658
cordifolius	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S.	.. 1800
cretica	.. Purple	.. 7, H. Ev. S. Levant	.. 1731
triacica	.. Purple	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Tauria	.. 1817
cripus	.. Purple	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Portugal	.. 1656
cupanidius	.. White	.. 6, F. Ev. S. Sicily	..
cymosa	.. Purple	.. 6, H. Ev. S.	..
cyprata, 2	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Greece	.. 1800
Dunaliensis, 3	.. Purple	.. 5, H. Ev. S.	..
durantibus	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Italy	.. 1825
heterophyllus	.. Purple	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Algiers	..
hiratensis	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Portugal	.. 1656
inermis	.. Purple	.. 7, H. Ev. S. Europe	.. 1596
ladaniferus	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Spain	.. 1620
labiflora	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Spain	..
maculata	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Spain	.. 1700
latifolia	.. White	.. 6, F. Ev. S. Barbary	..
laviflora	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Spain	.. 1731
laxa	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Spain	.. 1656
lido	.. White	.. 7, H. Ev. S. France	.. 1730
longifolius	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Kur.	.. 1800
monspesulans	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Kur.	.. 1656
ovatifolius	.. White	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Eur.	..
pareticus	.. Pa. red	.. 6, H. Ev. S. Crete	.. 1800

CIT	CLA	CLA	CLA
platysepalis . . . Red . . . 6, H. Ev. S.			
populifolius . . . White . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1656			
psilosepalis . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S.			
purpureus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S.			
rotundifolius 4 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . .			
sylvestris . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . . 1548			
sericeus . . . Red . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1626			
undulatus, 5 . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . . 1809			
vaginatus . . . Pa. pur. . . 4, H. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . . 1779			
villosus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . . 1640			
CITHARACTIS, Linn. From <i>kithara</i> , a lyre, and <i>tylon</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			
cinerifolium . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . . 1739			
dentatum . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1824			
molle . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . . 1816			
peetandrum . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Porto Rico . . . 1815			
quadriangularis . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1759			
sericeum . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1824			
subseriatum . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . . 1820			
villosum . . . S. Ev. T. St. Domin. . . . 1784			
CITRIONATUS, Cunningham. Derived from <i>citros</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> . This 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. . . . 1813			
pauciflorus . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1822			
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-room, 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.			
angulatis . . . White . . . G. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . .			
aurantium . . . White . . . G. Ev. T. Asia . . . 1595			
buxifolia . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . .			
d-cumana . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. India . . . 1724			
hystrix . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . .			
japonica . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. Japan . . .			
Limetta . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. Asia . . . 1648			
Limonium . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. Asia . . . 1648			
modicissimus . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. China . . .			
margata . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. China . . .			
Medica . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Asia . . .			
nodosa . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1805			
minor . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1805			
spinosissima . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. Cayenne . . .			
vulgaris . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. T. Asia . . .			
myrifolia . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Asia . . .			
CLADONIA, Cassini. From <i>klados</i> , a branch, and <i>authos</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>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>Athenia arabica</i> .			
arabica, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Barbary . . . 1759			
canariensis . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1829			
CLADUM, P. Brongne. 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> . This species is curious, and best cultivated in wet boggy soil. <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>Schœnus acutus</i> .			
glomeratum . . . Apetal . . . 4, Grass. N. Holl. . . . 1816			
ovaceum . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . . . 1821			
juvencatula . . . Apetal . . . 5, Grass. Jamaica . . . 1821			
schœnoides, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . . . 1823			
GERMANICUM, CLADOSPORIUM, Link. From <i>klados</i> , a branch, and			

CLA	CLA	CLA	CLA
<i>spora</i> , a spore; on account of the spores 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, velutina</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>Synonymy:</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>Algae</i> . Marine productions, of an interesting character— <i>agrophyllosum, spongiosum</i> .			
CLAMMIS, 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> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Oenograceae</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			
caerulea . . . Pink . . . 8, H. A. California . . . 1835			
puberula . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . . 1823			
flora-alba . . . White . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . . 1826			
CLARY, see <i>Siliva Schreb.</i>			
CLATHRATE, latticed, divided like lattice-work.			
CLAUDEA, 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>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>Limonia pentaphylla</i> .			
pentaphylla, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Coronan. . . 1800			
CLAVA HERCULIS, see <i>Zanthoxylon</i>.			
CLAVATA, 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, actata, Ardeani, bolrijis, ceramides, cineris, corallobis, coryna, coruiculata, cristata, fibriata, flava, fragilis, fusiformis, helveta, inaequalis, pistillaris, pratensis, rugosa, setipes, stricta, uacialis, vermicularis</i> .			
CLAVATE, } shaped like a club, the thick end upper.			
CLAVATED, } most.			
CLAVELLOSES, having club-like processes.			
CLAVUS, a name for the ergot, a disease in corn.			
CLAVULA, 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>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>C. macrophylla</i> , 2. <i>Theophrasta longifolia</i> .			
macrocarpa, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1816			
ornata . . . Orange . . . 8, Ev. S. Caracena . . . 1828			
CLAWS, the narrow end of petals.			
CLAYTONIA, 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>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>C. virginica</i> , 2. <i>C. lifida</i> .			
acutifolia . . . White . . . H. Ta. P. Siberis . . . 1827			
albiflora, 1 . . . White . . . 5, H. Ta. P. N. Amer. . . .			
albiflora . . . White . . . 5, H. A. England . . .			
caroliniana . . . Pink . . . 4, H. Ta. P. N. Amer. . . . 1789			
grandiflora . . . Pink . . . 4, H. Ta. P. N. Amer. . . .			
gypsophilloides . . . Pink . . . 10, H. A. California . . . 1835			
Joanneana . . . White . . . 6, H. A. Siberia . . . 1811			
lanceolata . . . White . . . 4, H. Ta. P. N. Amer. . . . 1812			
longifolia . . . White . . . 4, H. Ta. P. N. Amer. . . . 1827			

CLE	CLE	CLE
perfoliata	White . 6, H.	A. N. Amer. . 1794
polyphylla	Pink . 4, H. Ta.	N. Amer. . 1827
sibirica	Ron . 6, H.	A. Siberia . 1768
umala-schiktata, 2 .	White . 6, H.	A. Russia . 1827
Vestburg	Base . H. Her.	P. Altai . 1827
vulgata	White . H. Her.	P. N. Amer. 1740

CLEARING-NUT, see *Strjchnis pataotram*.
CLEARRERS, see *Gihimn Aparine*.
CLEFT, divided, but not to the base, split.

CLIMBERING, Blume. Not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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*.

rosa	Straw col.	3, S. Epl.	Mailla . . 1837
tridentata	Reish. wht.	S. Epl.	N. Holl. . 1839

CLIMBERS, Linn. From *klima*, a vine branch; because most of the species climb like the vine. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. 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. calytrina*. 2. *C. australis*. 3. *C. fragrans*. 4. *C. cirrhosa*. 5. *C. coriata*. 6. *C. bracteata*.

americana	White . S. Ev.	Cl. S. Amer. .
amucostifolia	White . 6, H. Her.	P. Austria . 1787
arabica	Grn. yel.	6, G. De. Cl. N. Holl. . 1812
belicaria, 1	Yel. wht.	2, F. Ev. Cl. Minorca . 1783
brechata	Yel. linn.	10, G. Ev. Cl. G. H. . .
brechifolia	White . 8, H. Ev.	Cl. Brazil . 1823
caerulea	Violet . 4, H. De.	Cl. Japan . 1826
compansifolia	Purple . 7, H. De.	Cl. Spain . 1810
crispus	White . S. Ev.	Cl. Trinidad . 1820
chinensis	Yel. wht.	F. Cl. Cl. China . 1820
clivosa	Whit. grn.	4, H. De. Cl. Spain . 1596
clivosa, 2	White . G. Ev.	Cl. N. Holl. . 1821
crisp	Pa. pur.	8, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . 1726
dialydrifol	Blue . 8, H. Her.	P. N. Amer. . 1802
elysiacica	Yel. grn.	9, H. De. Cl. Daburia . 1820
foliosa	Grn. yel.	5, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . 1733
diversifolia	White . 4, H. Her.	P.
erecta	White . 7, H. Her.	P. Austria . 1567
bisectifolia	White . 7, H. Her.	P. Spain . 1800
Flammula	White . 8, H. De.	Cl. France . 1596
maritima	White . 7, H. De.	Cl. S. Eur.
montanifolia, 3 .	White . 6, H. De.	Cl. France . 1596
velutaria	White . 8, H. De.	Cl. France
florata	White . 6, H. De.	Cl. Japan . 1776
flora-plena	White . 6, H. De.	Cl.
plena	Pa. yel.	4, H. De. Cl. Siberia . 1826
glycinifolia	White . G. Ev.	Cl. N. Holl. . 1826
gynandifolia	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone . 1823
hastatifolia	White . S. Ev.	Cl. E. Ind. . 1819
integrifolia	Blue . 7, H. Her.	P. Hungary . 1596
angustifolia	White . 7, H. Her.	P. Hungary
elongata	Blue . 6, H. Her.	P. Knoppe
lineatifolia	White . 7, G. Her.	P. Cordoba . 1823
Messaniana	H. Ev.	Cl. P. G. H.
montana	White . 5, H. De.	Cl. Nepal . 1831
ochroleuca	Lu. yel.	6, H. De. P. N. Amer. . 1767
odorata	White . 6, G. Ev.	Cl. E. Ind. . 1831
orientalis	Yel. wht.	4, H. De. Cl. Levant . 1731
paniculata	White . 7, H. De.	Cl. Japan . 1800
pedunculata, 4 . .	Whit. grn.	7, H. De. Cl. Anapora
reticulata	Purple . 7, H. De.	Cl. N. Amer. . 1812
renvoluta	Whit. grn.	6, H. Rv. Cl. Spain
Simul	Purple . 7, H. De.	Cl. N. Amer. . 1812
amulacifolia	Purple . S. Rv.	Cl. E. Ind. . 1824
tridentata	White . H. De.	Cl. 1800
Vornu	Purple . 8, H. De.	Cl. N. Amer. . 1730
visnoides	Lilac . 8, H. De.	Cl. N. Amer. . 1828
vulgata	Green . 7, H. De.	Cl. N. Amer. . 1767
bracteata, 6	Grn. wht.	6, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . 1767
Vulbata	White . 8, H. De.	Cl. England
integerrima	White . 8, H. De.	Cl. England
Vitellia	Purple . 6, H. De.	Cl. Sp. in . 1569
coriacea	Blue . 7, H. De.	Cl. Spain . 1659
plena	Purple . 6, H. De.	Cl.
purpurea	Purple . 7, H. De.	Cl. Spain
variegatissima	G. Rv.	Cl. Zealand . 1820

CLIMBER, Linn. From *klima*, to shut; alluding to the parts of the flower. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cappariaceae*. 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. cruthspodioides*. 2. *C. spinosa*. 1817

aeleata	White . 6, S.	A. S. Amer. . 1817
arabica	Yellow . 6, H.	A. Arabia . 1794
arabica	White . 6, S.	Ev. S. Cyraese . 1817
cardinalis	Red . 7, S.	A. Mexic. . 1813
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
limonata	White . 8.	A. W. Ind. . 1730
iberica	White . H.	A. Iberia . 1820
monophylla	Yellow . 6, S.	A. E. Ind. . 1759
zeylanica	Y-Flow . 6, S.	A. E. Ind. . 1759
polygama	White . 6, S.	A. W. Ind. . 1824
procumbens	Y-Flow . 6, S.	He P. W. Ind. . 1793
pubescens	Red . 7, H.	A. 1815
pubescens, 2	White . 7, S.	B. W. Ind. . 1812
rosa	Red . 6, S.	A. Brazil . 1825
speciosissima	Purple . 7, H.	A. Mexic. . 1827
spinosa	White . 6, S.	B. W. Ind. . 1731
viridica	Purple . 6, H.	A. Portugal . 1776
virgata	White . 6, H.	A. Persia . 1820

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

insitativa	Lu. blue . 6, H.	A. Port-gal . 1710
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CLIMBERING, Linn. *Kleros*, lot, and *denstron*, a tree; in allusion to the uncertain medicinal properties of the species. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. 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. *Volkameria burifolia*. 2. *C. ovatum*. 3. *V. madagascariense*. 4. *Leucosacprum canum*. 5. *Siphonanthus indica*.

angustifolium	White . S. Ev.	S. Mauriv . 1824
attenuatum	White . S. Ev.	S. N. Holl. . 1824
buxifolium, 1	White . S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. . 1820
calamitatum	White . 8, S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. . 1823
cor. linn	White . S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. . 1823
evromandelanum, 2 .	White . S. Ev.	S. Mauriv . 1823
costatum	White . S. Ev.	S. N. Holl. . 1824
emirans	White . 2, S. Ev.	S. Madagas. . 1822
limbdatum	Lilac . 7, S. Ev.	S. Madagas. . 1825
ficatum	White . 8, S. Ev.	S. Nepal . 1820
fortunatum	White . 7, S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. . 1764
fragrans	Whit. red . 18, S. Ev.	S. China . 1790
flora-plena	Whit. red . 10, S. Ev.	S. China . 1790
glabrum	White . 8, 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. Mauriv . 1805
incanum	White . 7, S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. . 1822
infortunatum	White . S. Ev.	S. E. Ind.
leucose, prim., 4	White . S. Ev.	S. Nepal . 1826
limbratum	White . 9, S. Ev.	S. Mauriv . 1799
lividum	White . 11, S. Ev.	S. China . 1824
macrophyllum	White . 7, S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. . 1815
obovatum	White . 11, S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. . 1825
odoratum	Red . S. Ev.	S. Nepal . 1823
paniculatum	Scarlet . 8, S. Ev.	S. Java . 1802
plumbeum	White . 8, S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. . 1820
schistifolium	White . 8, S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. . 1821
serotinum	White . 8, S. Ev.	S. Nepal . 1822
Siphonanthus, 5	White . 8, S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. . 1736
speciosissimum	Scarlet . 8, S. Ev.	S. Nepal . 1825
spumatum	Scarlet . 8, S. Ev.	S. China . 1730
trifolium	White . 8, S. Ev.	S. Java . 1790
truncatum	White . 4, G. Ev.	S. N. S. W. . 1794
truncatum	White . 4, G. Ev.	S. Japan . 1800
urticaefolium	White . 8, S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. . 1824
verticillatum	White . 8, S. Ev.	S. Nepal . 1818
violaceum	Violet . S. Ev.	S. 1822
vicosum	White . 7, S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. . 1746
vulvula	White . S. Ev.	Cl. Guinea . 1823

CLIMBER, Linn. From *kletra*, the Greek name of the alder; on account of the resemblance it bears to that plant. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceae*. All the species of this genus are ornamental, growing from two to ten feet high. The greenhouse kinds are well suited for rock-plantations, succeeding best in peat earth, or light sandy loam; cuttings taken off, not too ripe, will root freely in sand, under a

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.

noninata . . .	White . . .	9, H. De. S. Carolina . . .	1866
alifolia . . .	White . . .	9, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . .	1731
arbores . . .	White . . .	9, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . .	1784
minor . . .	White . . .	9, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . .	
variegata . . .	White . . .	8, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . .	
ferruginea . . .	White . . .	G. Ev. S. Peru . . .	1800
nana . . .	White . . .	8, H. De. S. . . .	1820
paniculata . . .	White . . .	9, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . .	1770
scabra . . .	White . . .	9, H. De. S. Georgia . . .	1806
trifolia . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . .	1825
trimentosa . . .	White . . .	9, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . .	1731

CLEVERIA, Thunberg. In honour of Andrew Cleyer, M.D., a Dutch botanist, once resident at Batavia. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceae*. 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
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CLIANTHUS, Solander. From *kleios*, glory, and *anthos*, a flower; in reference to the noble appearance of the species of this genus. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A very elegant plant, resembling the *Sutherlandia frutescens* 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.

paniculatus, 1 . . .	Crimson . . .	5, F. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . . .	1839
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CLADĒMĀ, Linnaeus. In honour of Clidemī, an ancient Greek botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. The species of this genus are not very showy. For culture and propagation, see *Melastoma*. *Synonymes:* 1. *Melastoma alata*. 2. *M. cernua*. 3. *M. elegans*. 4. *M. lirta*. 5. *M. rubra*. 6. *M. velutina*.

aggregata . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. Peru . . .	1820
agrestis . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . .	1822
alata, 1 . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. Maran. . . .	1819
cernua, 2 . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. Peru . . .	1820
elegans, 3 . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. Maran. . . .	1822
hirta, 4 . . .	Purple . . .	S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . .	1749
holo-erecta . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1820
microphylla . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . .	1817
nana . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . .	1823
rubra, 5 . . .	Purple . . .	4, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . .	1783
spicata . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . .	1783
velutina, 6 . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . .	1816

CLIFFORTIA, Linn. In honour of George Cliffort, a merchant of Amsterdam, and one of the patrons of *Linnæus*. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. 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.

cineroides . . .	Grn. wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1800
cordifolia . . .	Grn. wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1820
crenata . . .	Grn. wht. . .	G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . .	1791
cuneata . . .	Grn. wht. . .	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1787
erectifolia . . .	Grn. wht. . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1799
felixata . . .	Grn. wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1818
hirsuta . . .	Grn. wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1714
obcordata . . .	Grn. wht. . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1791
oblonga . . .	Grn. wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1816
pulchella . . .	Grn. wht. . .	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1795
roseifolia . . .	Grn. wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1752
sarmentosa . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1793
strobilifera . . .	Grn. wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. . . .	1818
ternata . . .	Grn. wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1819
tridentata . . .	Grn. wht. . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	
trifoliata . . .	Grn. wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1752

CLIANTHUS, that part of the column of orchideous plants in which the anther lies.

CLYPEOPHYM, Linn. From *klive*, a bed, and *phos*, a foot; the flowers have been compared to the castor of a bedpost. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. 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.

aegyptiacum . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. Egypt . . .	1759
serotifolium . . .	Pink . . .	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1825
virgare . . .	Pink . . .	7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	

CLINTONIA, Douglas. In honour of De Witt Clinton, late governor of the state of New York. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Lobeliaceae*. 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.

elegans . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. A. Columbia . . .	1897
pulchella . . .	Blue wht. . .	8, G. A. Columbia . . .	1831

CLIRONIA, Linn. From *clitoris*, an anatomical term; a resemblance to the configuration of which has been fancied to exist in the flower. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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
braziliana . . .	Pink . . .	7, S. Tr. A. Brazil . . .	1759
coccinea . . .	Scarlet . . .	7, S. Ev. T. W. Brazil . . .	1820
formosa . . .	Pink . . .	7, S. Ev. T. W. Oinoco . . .	1823
gracilis . . .	Blue . . .	7, S. Ev. T. W. S. Amer. . . .	1824
heterophylla . . .	Blue . . .	7, S. Ev. T. W. E. Ind. . . .	1812
lasciviana . . .	Blue . . .	7, G. Ev. T. W. Madagas. . . .	1826
mariana . . .	Blue . . .	8, F. De. T. W. N. Amer. . . .	1759
mexicana . . .	Purple . . .	10, G. Ev. T. W. N. Amer. . . .	1759
Plumieri . . .	Whit. red . . .	10, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . .	
Ternatei . . .	Blue . . .	7, S. Ev. T. W. E. Ind. . . .	1789
virginiana . . .	Blue . . .	7, S. Ev. T. W. America . . .	1782

CLIVIA, Lindley. Named in honour of the Duchess of Northumberland. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. 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. *Synonyme:* 1. *Inatophyllum Aiton*.

nobilis, 1 . . .	Red yel. . .	7, G. Ev. Bl. C. G. H. . . .	1823
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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 *Rubus chamaemorus*.

CLOVE, see *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

CLOVES, forked.

CLOVER, see *Trifolium*.

CLOVER-TREE, see *Caryophyllus*.

CLOWN'S ALLIUM, see *Stachys palustris*.

CLUB GRASS, see *Corynephorus*.

CLUB MOSS, see *Lycopodium*.

CLUB RUSH, see *Scirpus*.

CLUSIA, Linn. In honour of Charles de l'Écluse, of Artois, a celebrated botanist, who died in 1609. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Guttiferae*. 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.

alba . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . .	1752
flava . . .	Yellow . . .	S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . .	1759
rosea . . .	Red . . .	7, S. Ev. T. Carolina . . .	1692
venosa . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . .	1733

CLUSTERED, disposed in clusters.

CLUSTIA, Aiton. Named after Outgers Cluyt, a Dutchman, who was professor of botany at Leyden. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. Ornamental species, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass.

alnifoloides . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1692
polina . . .	White . . .	8, Ev. S. E. Ind. . . .	1807
daphnoides . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1731
ericoides . . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1790
heterophylla . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1818
patula . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . .	1812
polifolia . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1790
polygoides . . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1790
pubescens . . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1800
pulehella . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1789
tenifolia . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1817
tomentosa . . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1812

CLYPEATE, buckler-shaped.

CLYPEATA, Gaertner. From *clypeus*, a buckler; in

CNE	COC	COC	COD
allusion to its buckler-like silicle. <i>Linn.</i> 15, <i>Nat. Or. Cruciferr.</i> Pretty annuals, which only require sowing in the open ground, and to be treated as other hardy annuals.		<i>punctatū</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1733
<i>lon Th āspī</i>	Yellow . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1710	<i>tenusifolia</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. Jamaica. . 1820
<i>eriphora</i>	White . 6, H. A. Spain . . 1820	<i>uvifera</i> , 1	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1690
<i>CNEMIDOSTACHYs</i> , <i>Martius</i> . Derived from <i>knemis</i> , the spoke of a wheel, and <i>stachys</i> , a spike. <i>Linn.</i> 21, <i>Or.</i> 3, <i>Nat. Or. Euphorbiaceae</i> . A worthless stove annual, growing in sandy peat— <i>Chamelōā</i> .		<i>viridis</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1825
<i>CNEORUM</i> , <i>Linn.</i> Theophrastus gave the name <i>cneoron</i> to some shrub resembling an olive. <i>Linn.</i> 3, <i>Or.</i> 1, <i>Nat. Or. Surianaceae</i> . Beautiful species, delighting in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass.		COCCEUS , a kind of cell, which opens with elasticity. COCCEUS , <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, <i>Or.</i> 6, <i>Nat. Or. Menispermaceae</i> . An interesting genus of plants, remarkable for their 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 <i>picrotoxia</i> has been detected in the seed of <i>C. suberosus</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Menispermum coculus</i> .	
<i>puleverolentū</i>	Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . 1822	<i>cordifolia</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1820
<i>triscocum</i>	Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1793	<i>crispū</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1822
<i>CNESTIS</i> , <i>Jussieu</i> . From <i>kuao</i> , to scratch; in reference to the prickly capsules. <i>Linn.</i> 10, <i>Or.</i> 4, <i>Nat. Or. Connaraceae</i> . Ornamental shrubs; see <i>Conuaris</i> , for culture and propagation.		<i>incanū</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1820
<i>corniculata</i>	Purple . S. Ev. S. Guinea . . 1793	<i>laurifolia</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1816
<i>glabra</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1823	<i>orbiculata</i>	Grn. yel. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1790
<i>polyphyllā</i>	Purple . S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1823	<i>palmaria</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1800
<i>CNDIUM</i> , <i>Cusson</i> . The ancient name of <i>Orach</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, <i>Or.</i> 2, <i>Nat. Or. Umbelliferae</i> . Worthless herbaceous plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Seseli</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Smyrnum 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>pyrenaicum</i> .		<i>Plukenetii</i> , 1	Grn. yel. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1780
COADUNARE , united, soldered together.		<i>rotundifolia</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. . . 1820
COADUNANS , coagulating together.		<i>suberosa</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1800
COARCTATE , pressed together.		<i>tomentosus</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1819
COBŒA , <i>Cavanilles</i> . In honour of B. Cobo, a Spanish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, <i>Or.</i> 1, <i>Nat. Or. 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.		<i>villosus</i>	Grn. yel. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1800
<i>scandens</i>	Purple . 8, F. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . 1782	<i>lirsutū</i>	Grn. yel. S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1800
COBŒONIA , <i>Herbert</i> . In honour of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, now King of Belgium. <i>Linn.</i> 6, <i>Or.</i> 1, <i>Nat. Or. Amaryllidaceae</i> . Handsome species, requiring the same treatment as <i>Pancratium</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Pancratium incarnatum</i> .		COCHLEARIA , <i>Tournefort</i> . From <i>cochlear</i> , a spoon; the leaves are hollowed like the bowl of a spoon. <i>Linn.</i> 15, <i>Nat. Or. Cruciferr.</i> Plants of little interest with the exception of <i>C. Armoracae</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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. pastula</i> . 2. <i>Myagrum saxatile</i> .	
<i>folia</i>	Tawny . G. Ba. P. S. Amer. . 1829	<i>anglica</i>	White . 5, H. A. Britain . . .
<i>incarnata</i> , 1	Scarlet . 8, F. Ba. P. Quito . . 1826	<i>Armoracēā</i>	White . 5, H. Fu. P. England . .
CONVENIENS , covered with loose hairs, as if with a cobweb.		<i>danicā</i>	White . 5, H. A. Britain . . .
COCCOPEPELUM , <i>Seyrztz</i> . From <i>kokkos</i> , fruit, and <i>kypsepe</i> , a vase; alluding to the shape of the berries. <i>Linn.</i> 4, <i>Or.</i> 1, <i>Nat. Or. Cinchonaceae</i> . An uninteresting stove herbaceous plant, growing in sandy loam, and multiplied by cuttings in sand, under a glass— <i>repens</i> .		<i>fenestrata</i>	White . 5, H. B. Greenland . 1820
COCCORINIA , <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, <i>Or.</i> 3, <i>Nat. Or. 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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Coccoloba parviflora</i> .		<i>gromlandica</i>	Plush . 5, H. B. Greenland . .
<i>acuminatā</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. N. Grenea . 1820	<i>integifolia</i>	White . 5, H. B. Sberia . . 1822
<i>barbadensis</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. Barbadoes . 1790	<i>officinalis</i>	White . 4, F. B. Britain . . .
<i>braziliensis</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1825	<i>minor</i>	White . 4, H. B. Britain . . .
<i>diversifolia</i>	Wht. grn. 8, S. Ev. T. St. Domin. 1818	<i>rotundifolia</i>	White . 4, H. B. Britain . . .
<i>excohiata</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1733	<i>pyrenalca</i>	White . 4, H. B. Pyrenees . 1820
<i>flavescens</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. St. Domin. 1820	COCCULIS 1, <i>auriculata</i> , <i>glastifolia</i> , <i>macrocarpa</i> , <i>saxatilis</i> 2.	
<i>latifolia</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1812	COCHLEARIA , twisted to resemble the shell of a snail. COCHLOSPERMUM , <i>Kunth</i> . From <i>kocho</i> , to twist, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed; alluding to the somewhat twisted seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 16, <i>Or.</i> 8, <i>Nat. Or. Ternstroemiaceae</i> . Magnificent trees, attaining the height of sixty feet, the best soil for them is loam and peat; cuttings not too ripe, taken off at a joint, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Roubaix Gossypium</i> , <i>B. grandiflorum</i> . 2. <i>B. viti-folium</i> .	
<i>longifolia</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1814	<i>Gossypium</i> , 1	Yellow . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1824
<i>microstachya</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1824	<i>serotifolium</i> , 2	Yellow . S. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1820
<i>nyctea</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1818	COCK'S-COMB , see <i>Celsia</i> .	
<i>obovata</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1824	COCK'S-COMB , see <i>Rhinanthus Crista-galli</i> .	
<i>obtusifolia</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. Carthage . 1822	COCK'S-COMB , see <i>Erythrum Crista-galli</i> .	
<i>orbiculata</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1825	COCK'S-FOOT , see <i>Echiuochloa Cras-galli</i> .	
<i>pubescens</i>	Wht. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind . 1690	COCK'S-FOOT GRASS , see <i>Dactylis</i> .	
		COCK'S-SPUR , see <i>Cratogeomys Cras-galli</i> .	
		COCCA , <i>Wood</i> , see <i>Coccus</i> .	
		COCCA PLUM , see <i>Chrysotholiza</i> .	
		COCCA , <i>Linn.</i> From the Portuguese word <i>coco</i> ; the end of the nut resembles a monkey's head. <i>Linn.</i> 21, <i>Or.</i> 6, <i>Nat. Or. Palmaeae</i> . The cocoa-nut tree belongs to this elegant genus. The species grow upwards of fifty feet high, and are cultivated best in a mixture of loam and peat or light sandy loam, in a warm moist atmosphere. They do not succeed well in our collections, probably from being too much exposed to the sun, as they thrive best in the shade in their native country. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. shoda</i> .	
		<i>flexuosa</i>	Palm. Brazil . . . 1825
		<i>muelleri</i>	Palm. K. Ind. . . 1690
		<i>plumosa</i> , 1	Palm. Brazil . . . 1825
		COCHLEARIA , <i>Solander</i> . Derived from <i>Kodion</i> , a leather pouch; in reference to the pods. <i>Linn.</i> 2,	

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

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

COLLINSIÄ, Nuttall. In honour of Zac. Collins, vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. 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.

bleedër . . . 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
verna . . . Pur. blue . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1826

COLLINSIÄ, Linn. 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 . . . Ll. yel. . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1735
cordata . . . Ll. yel. . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1734
ovata . . . Ll. yel. . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1734
ovalis . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1812
scaberrimula . . . Red. yel. 8, G. Her. P. E. Flor. . 1776
tuberosa . . . Yellow . 8, H. Tu. P. Carolina . 1806

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

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

COLODÄNTÄ, 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. *Leguminosæ*. A beautiful genus of climbers. For culture and propagation, see *Clitoria*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Clitoria Broussonetii*.

angustifolia . . . Violet . . S. Ev. T. w. Mexico . 1827
Broussonetii, 1 . . Violet . . S. Ev. T. w. . 1827

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

mauritana . . . Purple . . S. Ev. T. Mauritius . 1826

COLÖRÄNS, changeable, coloured.

COLORATE, coloured, painted.

CÖLFÖÖN, see Fusidius.

CÖLFÖÖN-TREE, see Cussidus Cölpöön.

COLT'S FOOT, see Tusillaga.

COLUMBINÄ, Richard. From *koluber*, a snake; alluding to the appearance of the twisted stamens. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhannaceæ*. 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. reclinator*.

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

COLUMBINÄ, relating to snakes.

COLUMBINE, see Aquilegia.

COLUMBINUS, resembling a dove in shape or colour.

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

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

Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. 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.

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

COLTRÄ, R. Brown. From *kolovras*, deprived of a tail; in reference to the seed wanting that appendage. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. 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

COLUTEÄ, Linn. Supposed to be from *kolute*, to amputate; they are said to die if the branches are cut off. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. 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. arborescens* is purgative. *Synonyme*: 1. *C. Pucocitii*.

arborescens . . . Yellow . 7, H. De. S. France . . 1543
arvensis . . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. Levant . . 1710
halimifolia, 1 . . Yellow . 8, H. De. S. Levant . . 1752
media . . . Orange . 7, H. De. S. . . 1788
nepalensis . . . Yellow . 8, H. De. S. Nepal . . 1822

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

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

COMÄNDRÄ, 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. *Santalaceæ*. A hardy plant of some merit, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1. *Thesium umbellatum*, *Hemitonia umbellatum*.

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

COMARÖPSÄ, Richard. From *komaron*, the comarum, and *opsis*, appearance; because of its resemblance to Marsh Cinquefoil. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. 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
fragarioides, 2 . . White . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1803

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

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

COMÄTÖS, tufted.

COMBRÖTUM, Luffing. A name given to a climbing plant by *Pliny*. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combræceæ*. 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
fastuosum . . . Oran. red . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . 1825
grandiflorum . . . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. S. Leone . . 1824
nännum . . . White . . S. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1825
paniculatum . . . Scarlet . 9, S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . . 1824
racematum . . . White . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Henin . . 1826
sectandum, 1 . . Yel. str. . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Trinidad . 1818

COMESPÄRMÄ, Labillardiere. From *come*, 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. *Polygalaceæ*. 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.

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cordifolia . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822	
erecta . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822	
gracilis . . . Blue . 4, G. De. Tw. Australia. 1834	
COMFREY, see <i>Stemphytum</i> .	
COMMELINÆ, Linn. In honour of J. and G. Commelin, famous Dutch botanists. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Commelinaceæ</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	
angustifolia . . . Blue . 6, F. Ev. Tr. Carolina . 1827	
bengalensis . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. Bengal . 1794	
Cajennensis . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. Guiana . 1823	
caripensis . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad . 1826	
caroliniana . . . Pur. blue . 6, H. Ev. Tr. America . 1732	
caelestis . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. . 1813	
communis . . . Pur. blue . 6, H. A. America . 1732	
cucullata . . . Blue . 7, G. A. Brazil . 1825	
cyanea . . . Blue . 7, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . 1820	
deficiens . . . Blue . 8, S. Ev. Tr. Brazil . 1823	
dianthifolia . . . Blue . 7, S. Tr. P. . 1816	
duba . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. . 1819	
erecta . . . Blue . 8, H. Her. P. Virginia . 1782	
fasciculata . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Lima . 1817	
gracilis . . . Blue . 7, G. Her. P. Lima . 1830	
hirtella . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1820	
longicaulis . . . Blue . 8, S. Ev. Tr. Caracas . 1806	
mollis . . . Blue . 8, S. Ev. Tr. Caracas . 1804	
obliqua . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. . 1820	
palida . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. Trinidad . 1820	
parviflora . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. . 1824	
polytrichis . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. China . 1818	
tuberosa . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. Mexico . 1732	
virginica . . . Blue . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Virginia . 1779	
COMMERSONIA, 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>Sterculiaceæ</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.	
acuminata . . . White . . S. Ev. S. Moluccæ . 1820	
platyphylla . . . White . . 6, S. Ev. S. Moluccæ . 1806	
COMMUNIS, pulverised, pounded.	
COMOCLADA, P. Browne. From <i>kome</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>Anacardiaceæ</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.	
dentata . . . Red . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1790	
hillebranda . . . Red . . 8, Ev. S. Caribbee Is. . 1799	
integerrima . . . 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>Orchidaceæ</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 potsherds, 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>Stanhopea</i> .	
occelleæ . . . Scarlet . . 3, S. Epl. Brazil . . 1838	
COMPLANATE, flattened.	
COMPLICATE, folded together.	
COMPOUND, used in botany to express the union of several things into one.	
COMPRESSED, pressed together, flattened.	
COMPTONIA, Banks. In honour of Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of London, an ardent cultivator of exotics. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Myricaceæ</i> . A pretty shrub, growing about four feet high in light sandy loam or peat soil; increased by layers.	
amplexifolia . . . Brown . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1714	
CONANTHERA, Ruiz et Pavon. From <i>konas</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>Liliaceæ</i> . A pretty genus of bulbs, growing best in light sandy	

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loam; increased by offsets. <i>Synonyme: 1. C. bifolia.</i>	
bifolia . . . Blue . . 4, G. Bu. P. Chile . . 1823	
Simsii, 1 . . . Blue . . 4, G. Bu. P. Chile . . 1823	
CONCAVE, hollow.	
CONCENTRIC, points, or lines, at equal distances from a common centre.	
CONCHETE, formed into one mass, joined together.	
CONDALIA, Cavanilles. In honour of A. Condal, a Spanish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceæ</i> . A curious plant, growing about two feet high; cultivated in any common soil, and increased by cuttings. <i>Synonyme: 1. Zizyphus myrtiloides.</i>	
microphylla, 1 . . . Green . . F. Ev. S. Chile . . 1824	
CONDENSATE, bundled, growing close.	
CONDYLOCARPUS, Hoffmann. 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. Torquatum apulum. 2. T. humile. 3. T. officinale—apulum 1, humile 2, officinale 3.</i>	
CONE, a particular kind of compound fruit.	
CONFERRUNATE, united together so as to be undistinguishable.	
CONFERTVA, Agardh. 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>agagropilla, æræa, æringioides, alpina, areola, aspera, bombycinæ, bronniæ, capillaris, caruæ, catenula, collabens, congegata, crassa, crispata, chrtæ, dissiliens, distans, ericetorum, fasciata, ferruginea, flacca, flaccida, flavescens, floccosa, fricata, fuciformis, glomerata, heterochloa, homoides, Hutchinsæ, implexa, intricata, isogona, lanosa, linitum, melanogonium, mucosum, patens, P. proliferæ, pelliculæ, refracta, riparia, rivularis, R. anglica, rupestris, sericea, stellaris, tortuosa, tumidula, vaucheriaformis, variata, V. fuscescens, Youngiæ, zonata.</i>	
CONFLUENT, running into one another at the base or apex.	
CONGLUTINATE, glued together into one mass.	
CONICAL, shaped like a cone.	
CONICALLY-SUBULATE, between cone and awl-shaped, thickest at the base.	
CONICO-CYLINDRICAL, form of a cylinder, but tapering to a point.	
CONICO-SUBULATE, awl-shaped and conical, tapering to a point.	
CONIC-OVATE, between egg-shaped and conical.	
CONJUGATE, joined in pairs; chiefly applied to leaves.	
CONIUM. Derived, according to Linnaeus, 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.	
croaticum . . . White . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1818	
maculatum . . . White . . 6, H. B. Britain . . 1820	
moschatum . . . White . . 6, S. Fu. P. S. Amer. . 1824	
CONNARUS, Linn. From <i>connarus</i> , the name of a tree described by Athenæus. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Connaraceæ</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.	
nitidus . . . White . . S. Ev. S. Silhet . . 1824	
paniculatus . . . White . . S. Ev. S. Chittagong . 1824	
pubescens . . . White . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1822	
CONNATVS, joined together at the base.	
CONVING, converging, lying close together.	
CONOCARPUS, Linn. 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>Combretaceæ</i> . Ornamental shrubs. For culture and propagation, see <i>Nuclea</i> . The bark of <i>C. racemosus</i> is much used in Rio Janeiro for tanning.	
acutifolius . . . Pa. yel. . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1824	
erectus . . . White . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1752	
procumbens . . . Pa. yel. . S. Ev. S. Cuba . . 1730	
racemosus . . . White . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1820	

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<p>CONOCRUALIS, <i>Blume</i>. From <i>konos</i>, a cone, and <i>kephale</i>, a head; referring to the form of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i>. A curious plant, growing about ten feet high; cultivated in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p> <p>CONOLEPORA, 1. Yellow. S. Ev. S. Chittagong. 1820</p> <p>CONOIN, cone-shaped.</p> <p>CONOPSEIDIA, <i>Koch</i>. From <i>konos</i>, a cone, and <i>podion</i>, a little foot; form of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. Plants of little beauty; may be grown in any common soil, and increased by dividing the roots. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Sison canadense</i>. 2. <i>Myrrhis Claytoni</i>. 3. <i>Binnium denudatum</i>.</p> <p>Clayton, 2. White. 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1806</p> <p>canadense 1, <i>denudatum</i> 3.</p> <p>CONOSPHEMIDIA, resembling a gnat.</p> <p>CONOSPERMIA, <i>Smith</i>. From <i>konos</i>, a cone, and <i>sperma</i>, a seed. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i>. An ornamental genus of plants, thriving well in sandy peat, and readily increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass.</p> <p>CONOSYLVIUM, <i>Swarts</i>. From <i>konos</i>, a cone, and <i>stoma</i>, a mouth; the teeth of the theca are united. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i>. A curious species of moss, found during summer on some of the Scotch mountains. <i>Synonymie</i>: 1. <i>Grimmia conostoma-boreale</i> 1.</p> <p>CONOSTYLIS, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>konos</i>, a cone, and <i>stylis</i>, a style; the styles are united. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Haemodoraceae</i>. Rather an ornamental genus, growing about a foot high; sandy peat suits them, and they are increased by dividing the roots.</p> <p>CONOSTYLIS G. Her. P. N. Hall. 1820</p> <p>CONOSTYLIS G. Her. P. N. Hall. 1824</p> <p>CONOSTYLIS G. Her. P. N. Hall. 1825</p> <p>CONSPERSUS, scattered, or sprinkled.</p> <p>CONTRACTA, tightened, or contracted in some particular place.</p> <p>CONTRAPPLICATE, twisted in plants.</p> <p>CONTRACTED, narrowed in some particular place.</p> <p>CONTRAJERVA-ROOT, see <i>Dorstenia Contrajerva</i>.</p> <p>CONVALLARIA, <i>Linn</i>. From the Latin <i>convallis</i>, a valley; in allusion to the situation where it grows. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i>. 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.</p> <p>convallaria White. 5, H. Her. P. Britain</p> <p>convallaria White. 5, H. Her. P. Britain</p> <p>convallaria Flesh. 5, H. Her. P. Britain</p> <p>CONVEX, rising in a circular form.</p> <p>CONVOLUTE, rolled together, or over each other.</p> <p>CONVOLVULUS, <i>Linn</i>. Derived from the Latin <i>convolvere</i>, to entwine or wind about; in reference to the habit of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceae</i>. 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 <i>C. arvensis</i> and <i>macrocarpus</i> abound in a milky juice which is highly purgative, and the roots of <i>C. floridus</i> and <i>scoparius</i> are used as sternutatories. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>C. Pseudo siculus</i>. 2. <i>C. decumbens</i>.</p> <p>convolvulus Pa. pink. 6, S. Ev. Cl. Algea 1823</p> <p>convolvulus Pink. 6, H. De. Tw. Levant 1597</p> <p>convolvulus S. Ev. S. Mexico 1818</p> <p>bicolor Whit. pur. 7, S. Ev. A. Isle Fra. 1818</p> <p>bicolor Purple. 6, H. De. Tw. Davazra 1818</p>	<p>bonariensis White. 7, H. De. Tw. Chile 1817</p> <p>bracteifolius Pink. 7, G. Ds. Tw. China 1802</p> <p>canariensis Pink. 6, G. Ev. Tw. Canaries 1640</p> <p>canariensis Pink. 6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. 1640</p> <p>chinensis Purple. 7, H. De. Tw. China 1817</p> <p>ciliatus Pink. 7, S. Ev. Tw. Cayenne 1816</p> <p>Cneorum Pink. 6, G. Ev. S. Levant 1610</p> <p>concolor Pink. 6, H. De. Tw. Corsica 1821</p> <p>Doryenium Flesh. 7, H. De. Tr. Levant 1806</p> <p>ebretoides White. 7, H. De. Tr. 1819</p> <p>elongatus 1 White. 7, H. Tw. A. Canaries 1815</p> <p>emarginatus Purple. 7, H. De. Tr. 1817</p> <p>erubescens Pink. 7, G. Tw. B. N. S. W. 1803</p> <p>evolvuloides, 2 Red. 7, G. A. S. Eur. 1820</p> <p>farinosus Pink. 5, G. Ev. Tw. Madeira 1777</p> <p>floridus Pink. 8, G. Ev. Tr. Canaries 1799</p> <p>Gerardi Pink. 6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur.</p> <p>glaber White. 5, S. Ev. Tw. Cayenne 1806</p> <p>guianensis White. 7, S. Ev. Tw. Guiana 1823</p> <p>Hermannia White. 8, G. Ev. Tw. Peru 1799</p> <p>hirtus Blue. 7, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. 1801</p> <p>Imperati Yellow. 7, H. De. Tr. Naples 1824</p> <p>lanuginosus White. 7, H. De. Tw. Levant 1818</p> <p>lineatus Pink. 6, G. Ev. S. Eur. 1770</p> <p>lineatus Purple. 6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. 1770</p> <p>macrocarpus Purple. 7, S. Tr. A. S. Amer. 1752</p> <p>maximus Pink. 7, S. Ev. Tw. Ceelon 1799</p> <p>ochroleus Yellow. 7, S. Ev. Tw. Guinea 1825</p> <p>pannifolius Blue. 8, G. Ev. Tw. Canaries 1805</p> <p>pentapetaloides Li. blue. 7, H. Tr. A. Majura 1789</p> <p>pentapetalus Li. blue. 8, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1808</p> <p>quinquefolius White. 7, S. Tr. A. W. Ind. 1808</p> <p>reptans Purple. 7, S. Ev. Cr. E. Ind. 1806</p> <p>salvifolius Pink. 7, H. De. Tr. Palestine 1825</p> <p>saxatilis White. 6, G. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. 1796</p> <p>Seemanniana Whit. pur. 7, H. De. Tr. Levant 1596</p> <p>scoparius White. 8, G. Ev. Tr. Canaries 1823</p> <p>serotifolius Pa. red. 8, S. Ev. Tr. S. Amer. 1825</p> <p>Sibiricum White. 7, H. De. Tr. France 1823</p> <p>siculus Li. blue. 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1640</p> <p>suffruticosus Pink. 7, G. Ev. Tw. Madeira 1783</p> <p>tiliaceus Purple. 7, G. Ev. Tw. Brazil 1820</p> <p>tricolor Striped. 7, H. A. S. Eur. 1829</p> <p>albiflorus White. 7, H. A. S. Eur. 1829</p> <p>verticillatus Blue. 8, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. 1819</p>	<p>arvensis, <i>bogotensis</i>, <i>dentatus</i>, <i>filiculis</i>, <i>hirtus</i>, <i>intermedium</i>, <i>italicus</i>, <i>micranthus</i>, <i>multifidus</i>, <i>serotinus</i>.</p> <p>CONVYZA, <i>Linn</i>. From <i>konis</i>, 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. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. 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. <i>Synonymie</i>: 1. <i>Conyzia caudata</i>.</p> <p>convyzoides Yellow. S. Ev. S. Amer. 1824</p> <p>odorata Purple. 7, S. Ev. S. India 1759</p> <p>agayllada, <i>amena</i>, <i>amplexicaulis</i>, <i>arborescens</i>, <i>aurita</i>, <i>axillaris</i>, <i>balsamifera</i>, <i>biflora</i>, <i>camphorata</i>, <i>candida</i>, <i>carolinensis</i>, <i>chinensis</i>, <i>cineraria</i>, <i>fastigiata</i>, <i>fiatidula</i>, <i>geminiflora</i>, <i>glomerata</i>, <i>Goualdi</i>, <i>hirta</i>, <i>incisa</i>, <i>incisa</i>, <i>limonifolia</i> 1, <i>marylandica</i>, <i>paniculata</i>, <i>patehii</i>, <i>pinatifida</i>, <i>prostrata</i>, <i>purpurascens</i>, <i>recluida</i>, <i>rugosa</i>, <i>rupetris</i>, <i>sacculifera</i>, <i>sericea</i>, <i>scoldi</i>, <i>sordida</i>, <i>spatulata</i>, <i>synarrosa</i>, <i>Tenorei</i>, <i>thapsoides</i>, <i>verbascifolium</i>, <i>virgata</i>.</p> <p>COOKIA, <i>Somerall</i>. In memory of the celebrated circumnavigator Capt. James Cook, R.N., who was killed in the Sandwich Islands in 1779. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aurantiferae</i>. 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.</p> <p>pauciflora White. S. Ev. T. China 1795</p> <p>COOPERIA, <i>Herbert</i>. 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. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i>. Very interesting flowering bulbs; a sandy compost appears to suit them well, with a copious supply of water</p>	

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they increase freely from seed. The flower is fragrant, smelling like a primrose, and is produced at night.

- chlorosolen . . . Wht. grn. . . G. Bu. P. Mexico . . . 1835
- Drummondii . . . Wht. red . . . G. Bu. P. Mexico . . . 1835

COPAIFERA, Linn. Derived from the Brazilian name, *copaiba*, and *fero*, to bear. The balsam of Copaiex is the produce of this genus. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amyridaceae*. Valuable species, because of their medicinal properties. They are best cultivated in sandy loam; ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

- guianensis . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1826
- officinalis . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1774

COPRINUS, Persoon. Named from *kopria*, dung; species found on dung-hills. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. The species of this genus are found on dung-hills, trunks of trees, shady damp places, &c. — *atramentarius*, *citrinus*, *comatus*, *domesticus*, *epheuerus*, *Lagopus*, *nicotianae*, *viridis*, *pileatus*, *placitatus*, *radicatus*.

COPRIS, Salisbury. From *kupto*, to cut; in allusion to the saturation of the leaves. Linn. 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. 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. *Synonymie*: 1. *Helleborus trifolius*.

- trifoliat. 1 . . . Brown . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1782

CORALLID, like coral.

CORAL TREE, see *Erythrina corallodendron*.

CORALLORHIZA, Swartz. Said to be from *korallion*, a coral, and *rhiza*, a root. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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 . . . 1824
- multiflora . . . Green . . . 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1824
- odontorrhiza . . . Green . . . 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1824

CORANIC POISON-BULB, see *Brunstigia coranica*.

CORANICA, Hawth. From *corolla*, a little basket; in reference to the shape of the nectary. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. An ornamental species, thriving best in a light lumpy soil in a sheltered situation; it also succeeds well in pots treated as a bulbous frame plant. *Synonymie*: 1. *Narcissus bulbocodium*.

- coranica. 1 . . . Yellow . . . 3, H. Bu. P. Portugal . . . 1629

CORCONEUS, Linn. From *kore*, a pupil, and *koreo*, to purge; in allusion to the laxative qualities of *C. olitorius*. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceae*. 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 *C. capularis*.

- hirans . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820
- pilobolus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1818
- tridens . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Senegal . . . 1824

ACEDUGRUBA, *ostreus*, *capularis*, *hirsutus*, *nitidus*, *silvianus*, *trilocularis*.

CORDATE, formed like a heart.

CORDATE, when joined by a hyphen in 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.

CORDIA, Linn. In honour of E. Cordus, a German botanist of the sixteenth century. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cordiaceae*. 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 *C. Myra* and *Schæfferia* is succulent, mealyuginous, and emollient. *Synonymie*: 1. *Vernonia ulia*. 2. *V. ulifolia*. 3. *V. angustifolia*. 4. *V. monoasperma*. 5. *V. bullata*. 6. *V. globosa*. 6. *V. lineata*. 7. *V. martinicensis*. 8. *V. mirabilis*.

- alba. 1 . . . White . . . 8, Ev. S. Trinidad . . . 1820
- angustifolia. 2 . . . White . . . 8, Ev. S. . . 1818
- angustifolia. 3 . . . White . . . 8, Ev. S. Santa Cruz . . . 1801
- callicarpa. 3 . . . Green . . . 8, Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1759
- cordata. 4 . . . White . . . 8, Ev. T. Caracas . . . 1800

- dentata . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Caracas . . . 1819
- diehiana . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1824
- Dillenii . . . Orange . . . 4, S. Ev. T. Bahama . . . 1700
- domestic . . . Orange . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820
- elliptica . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1804
- flavescens . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1824
- Geraniifolia . . . 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
- laevis . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. F. Trinidad . . . 1826
- lineata. 6 . . . White . . . 8, Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1793
- macrophylla . . . White . . . 8, Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1753
- martinicensis. 7 . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Martinique . . . 1795
- mirabilis . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1822
- mirabilifolia. 8 . . . White . . . 9, S. Ev. T. Hispaniola . . . 1798
- monica . . . White . . . 4, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1799
- Myra . . . White . . . 8, Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1644
- nervosa . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1820
- nodosa . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1803
- obliqua . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1818
- parviflora . . . White . . . 8, Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1819
- reticulata . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820
- rugosa . . . Orange . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1825
- Schæfferia . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1728
- splinescens . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1824

CORDIERA, heart-lipped.

CORDELINE, Commerson. From *korlyte*, signifying a club. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. Ornamental shrubs, cultivated in a mixture of peat and loam, or any light vegetable soil; readily increased by suckers.

- canadensis . . . S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
- hemichrysa . . . S. Ev. S. Bourbon . . . 1823

CORDEA, D. Don. From *corona*, a broom; in allusion to the habit of the plant. Linn. 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Empetraceae*. An ornamental dwarf shrub, succeeding well in sandy peat, and increased by layers.

- alba. 1 . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. Er. S. Portugal . . . 1774

COREMIS, Nees. From *korema*, filth; found there. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A very minute fungus, found on old paste, &c. — *glabrum*.

COREOPSIS, Linn. From *koris*, a bug, and *opsis*, appearance; because of the resemblance of the seeds. Linn. 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. 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. T. W. Jamaica . . . 1699
- angustifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1778
- arenata . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1827
- area . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1705
- auriculata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1699
- chrysantha . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. B. W. Ind. . . 1752
- coranica . . . Vel. brn. . . 7, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1835
- crassifolia . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1746
- dichotoma . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1827
- diversifolia . . . Bicol. . . 5, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1833
- fulva . . . Yellow . . . 14, F. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1799
- fulva . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. Texas . . . 1835
- grandiflora . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826
- ineta . . . Yellow . . . 10, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1826
- integrifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1724
- lineolata . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. B. Carolina . . . 1724
- latifolia . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1786
- lanceolata . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. A. Texas . . . 1835
- reptans . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. T. W. A. W. Ind. . . 1792
- sempervirens . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812
- serotina . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1780
- trilobocarpa . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. B. N. Jersey . . . 1813
- verticillata . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759

AMPHICERANTHA.

CORONATA, see *Chrysanthemum*.

CORIACIOUS, thick, tough, like leather.

CURTANDER, see *Coriandrum*.

CORIANDRUM, Hoffmann. From *koris*, a bug; alluding to the smell of the leaves. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. 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 . . . 1800

CORIANZA, Linn. From *corium*, a hide. Linn. 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Coriariaceae*. Ornamental shrubs,

COR	COR	COR	COR
<p>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. <i>C. myrtifolia</i> is not only used in tanning leather, but also for staining black. Its fruit is poisonous.</p>		<p>CORONILLA, Necker. Derived from <i>corona</i>, a crown; in reference to the arrangement of the flowers. <i>Linnaeus</i>, 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. 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 <i>C. coronata</i> and <i>minima</i>, 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.</p>	
myrtifolia . . . Green . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1629	argentea . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Crete . . . 1664	capadocica, 1 . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Cappadoc. . . 1800	coronata . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1776
serotinosä . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Zesl. . . 1823	cretica . . . Striped . . . 6, H. A. Candia . . . 1731	emerusa . . . Red yel. . . 4, H. De. S. France . . . 1596	glauca . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. France . . . 1722
CORIS, Linn. A Greek name, used by Dioscorides. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . 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.	variegata . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Gardens . . .	globosa . . . White . . . 9, H. De. Cr. Crete . . . 1800	hibetica . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Iberia . . . 1822
monspeiliensis . . . Lilac . . . 6, G. B. S. Eur. . . 1640	juncea . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. France . . . 1656	minima . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1658	montana, 2 . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1776
CORISPÄRMÖM, Linn. From <i>koris</i> , a bug, or tick, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> . Worthless hardy annuals, which merely require sowing in the open ground— <i>caudexens</i> , <i>glomeratum</i> , <i>hyssopifolium</i> , <i>intermedium</i> , <i>Marschallii</i> , <i>nitidum</i> , <i>pitens</i> , <i>pungens</i> , <i>Redöwskii</i> , <i>sabulosum</i> , <i>squarrosum</i> , <i>tenne</i> .	pentaphylla . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Algiers . . . 1700	scamata . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1820	valentia, 3 . . Yellow . . . 9, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1596
CORK-TREE, see Quercus sibir.	viminatis . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Mogad. . . 1798	CORPUSCLE, a small body, a particle of anything.	
CORKWOOD, see Anou palustris.	CORRËA, Smith. In honour of Joseph Correa da Serra, a distinguished Portuguese botanist. <i>Linnaeus</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i> . 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. <i>C. speciosa</i> , which is allowed to be the most difficult, may be increased by inarching upon the common sorts.		
CORN-CKLE, see Lychnis Githägö.	alba . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1793	pubellia . . . Scarlet . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . . 1824	rafa . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . . 1821
CORNELIAN CHERRY, see Cornus masculä.	speciosa . . . Scarlet . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1806	virens . . . Green . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1800	CORNICÖTÄ, Linn. A diminutive of <i>corrigia</i> , a leathern thong; from the habit of the plants. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Ullicaceae</i> . These are pretty annuals, only requiring to be sown in the open ground, and to be treated as other hardy annuals.
CORN-FLAG, see Gladiolus bullatüs.	CORONATA, Linn. In honour of J. A. Cortusus, professor of botany at Padua. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . 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.		
CORNICULATED, furnished with little horns.	capensis . . . White . . . 7, H. Tr. A. C. G. H. . . 1819	liturialis . . . White . . . 7, H. Tr. A. England . . .	telephifolia . . White . . . 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1822
CORNICULÄ, Acharius. From <i>corniculus</i> , a little horn; referring to the divisions of the thallus. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . A genus of <i>Lichenes</i> found on mountains and alpine rocks— <i>aculeata</i> , <i>A. spadicä</i> , <i>hicolor</i> , <i>heteromalla</i> , <i>lanata</i> , <i>ochroleuca</i> , <i>pubescens</i> , <i>tristata</i> .	CORROBORANT, strengthening.		
CORNISH MONEYWORT, see Silthörpula europäa.	CORROSYVE, having the power to eat away.		
CORNUSÖPÄ, Linn. From <i>cornu</i> , a horn, and <i>copia</i> , plenty; the spike inclosed in the involucre resembles the horn of plenty. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . This is an annual grass, that only requires to be sown in the open ground.	CORRIGATE, wrinkled, or shrivelled.		
eucalyptata . . . Apetal . . . 3, Grass. Levant . . . 1788	CORICUM, belonging to the bark.		
CÖNSUS, Tournefort. Derived from <i>cornu</i> , a horn; the wood being thought as hard and durable as horn. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Coniaceae</i> . 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 <i>C. floridum</i> and <i>sericeum</i> is said to rank among the best tonics of N. America.	CORICATE, like bark.		
ätha . . . White . . . 7, H. De. T. Siberia . . . 1741	CORTËA, Linn. In honour of J. A. Cortusus, professor of botany at Padua. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . 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.		
rösica . . . White . . . 7, H. De. T. Siberia . . . 1820	CORTËA, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
alternifolia . . White . . . 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1761	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
canadensis . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1774	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
circinata . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1784	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
floridä . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1731	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
masculä . . . Yellow . . . 2, H. De. T. Austria . . . 596	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
variegata . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. De. T. Austria . . . 1596	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
oblongä . . . Purple . . . H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1818	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
paniculata . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1750	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
sanguinea . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Britain . . .	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
variegata . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Britain . . .	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
sericea . . . White . . . 9, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1663	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
sibirica . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. Siberia . . . 1824	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
stricta . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1759	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
variegata . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1758	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
virgata . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
CORUSKÄ, horned, furnished with horns.	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
CORUSKÄ, see Bistorta Pelecinus.	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
CORUSKÄ, 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.	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		
CORUSKÄ, a crown; in botany applied to the crown-like cup, which is found at the orifice of the tube of the corolla in <i>Narcissus</i>, <i>Pauciflorum</i>, and some others.	CORUSKÄ, Linn. Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. <i>Linnaeus</i> , 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</i> . 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.		

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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.—*Bot. Reg.* vol. xxii. t. 1841. The genus requires the same treatment as is recommended for *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Gongora macrantha*. 2. *G. speciosa*.

macranthá, 1 . . . Brn. yel. . . 6. S. Epi. Caraccas . . . 1829
maculátá Yel. spot. . . 6. S. Epi. Demerara . . . 1829
speciósá Yel. grn. . . 5. S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1826

CORYCÁRPUS, *Zea*. From *korys*, a helmet, and *karpos*, a fruit; in allusion to the shape of the fruit. *Linn.* 2, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A curious grass, only requiring to be sown in any common soil. *Synonyme*: 1. *Festuca diandra*.

arundinacéus, 1 . . . Apetal. . . 4. Grass. N. Amer. . . 1810

CONYCIUM, *Smartz*. From *korys*, a helmet; appearance of the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. 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.

etispum Yellow . . . 7. F. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1825
orobanchoidés . . . Yellow . . . 7. F. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1825

CORYDÁLIS, *Decandolle*. One of the Greek names of *Fumitory*; from *korydalos*, a lark; because the spur of the flower resembles the spur of that bird. *Linn.* 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Fumaria solidá*. 2. *F. fabacæ*. 3. *F. sempervirens*. 4. *F. pauciflora*. 5. *F. cava albiflora*.

acutílis . . . Pa. yel. . . 7. H. A. Hungary . . . 1825
angustifoliá . . . Purple . . . 2. H. Tu. P. Iberia . . . 1819
arctíca Yellow . . . 6. H. B. N. Amer. . . 1812
bracteátá . . . Pa. yel. . . 2. H. Tu. P. Siberia . . . 1820
bicalcarátá . . . Pink . . . 6. H. Tu. P.
brevisfóra . . . Pa. yel. . . 6. H. A. Kantsch. . . 1824
bulbosá, 1 . . . Pink . . . 2. H. Tu. P. Britain
caespitíca . . . White . . . 7. H. B. S. Eur. . . 1596
caucasicá, 2 . . . Purple . . . 2. H. Tu. P. Caucasus . . . 1823
claviculatá . . . Whit. yel. . . 6. H. Cl. A. Britain
fabacósá . . . Purple . . . 2. H. Tu. P. Germany . . . 1815
Gebleri 5. H. Tu. P. Altd. 1827
glauca, 3 . . . Yel. pur. . . 7. H. A. N. Amer. . . 1653
impatiéntis . . . Yellow . . . 5. H. A. Siberia 1823
látes Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. England
longifórtá . . . Pa. rose . . . 4. H. Tu. P. Altd. 1832
Marshalliáná . . Purple . . . 2. H. Tu. P. Touris . . . 1824
nóbilis Id. yel. . . 5. H. Tu. P. Siberia . . . 1783
pauciflórtá . . Purple . . . 2. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820
pauciflórtá, 4 . . Purple . . . 2. H. Tu. P. Siberia . . . 1819
sibiricá Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1810
strictá Yellow . . . 6. H. B. Siberia 1827
tuberosá . . . Purple . . . 2. H. Tu. P. Europe . . . 1596
albiflórtá, 5 . . White . . . 2. H. Tu. P. Koump . . . 1516
urancicá . . . Pa. yel. . . 6. H. B. Kantsch. . . 1824

CORYCÁLIS, *Linn.* From *korys*, n helmet; referring to the calyx enveloping the fruit. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Cupuliferæ*. The species of this genus are

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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.

americaná Apetal. . . 4. H. De. S. N. Amer. . .
Avellána Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S. Britain . . .
albá Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S. Spain . . .
barcelonénsis . . . Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S. Spain . . .
crispá Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S.
glomeratá Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S.
gráulis Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S.
ovátá Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S.
púmila Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S.
rúbra Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S.
variegatá Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S.
heterophyllá Vcl. red . . . H. De. S. Danub. . . 1829
húmilis Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1798
Colúmbá Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S. Constant. . . 1665
rostrátá Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1745
tubulosá Apetal. . . 2. H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1759

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. *CORYMBOSELY-CYMOSE*, between a corymb and a cyme. *CORYMBOSE*, formed of many small corymbs.

CORYNÉPHORA, *Agardh*. From *koryne*, a club, and *phoreo*, to bear; the last articulation of the jointed beard is club-shaped. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algeæ*. Curious plants, found growing on the seashore. *Synonyme*: *Rivularia tubertiformis—marina* 1.

CORYNÉPHORUS, *Beauvois*. From *koryne*, a club, and *phoreo*, to bear; the last articulation of the jointed beard is club-shaped. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Uninteresting species of grass, requiring only to be sown in common soil. *Synonyme*: 1. *Aira canescens*.

articulatús Apetal. . . 7. Grass. S. Eur. . . 1816
canescéns 1.

CORYNÉM, *Nees*. So called from *koryne*, a club; in allusion to the form of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Very minute species of *Fungi*, discernible upon old decaying branches—*pulvinátam*.

CORYNOCLÁRUS, *Forster*. This name is derived from *koryne*, a club, and *karpos*, a fruit; in reference to the form of the seed-vessel. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinacæ*. An ornamental plant, of easy culture and propagation.

hevigatús G. Ev. T. N. Zeel. . . 1823

CORYNÉA, *Linn.* From *korypbe*, the summit; the leaves are only on the top of the trees. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmacææ*. 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.

austrális Apetal. . . Palm. N. Holl. . . 1824
elata Apetal. . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1825
glaucescens Apetal. . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1829
heterophyllá Apetal. . . Palm. Danub. . . 1829
Pumis Apetal. . . Palm. Cuba . . . 1824
tectorum Apetal. . . Palm. W. Ind. . . 1825
umbrauculiferá . . . Apetal. . . Palm. K. Ind. . . 1742
Utah Apetal. . . Palm. Moleucas . . 1825

CORYNÉNTIS, *R. Brown*. From *korys*, a helmet, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the large helmet-like appendage to the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are well worth cultivating; for which, see *Corycium*.

bicoloratá Drk. brn. . . 7. F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1823
Emblatá Drk. brn. . . 7. F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1824
unguiculatá Drk. brn. . . 7. F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1822

COSCIÓNIO, *Colebrooke*. From *coskionum*, a little sieve; in reference to the cotyledons being perforated. *Linn.* 29, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Menispermaceæ*. 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *Menispermum fenestratum*.

fenestratúm, 1 . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. Ceylon . . 1800

COSMÉA, *Willdenow*. From *kosmos*, an ornament; in allusion to the ornamental flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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.

COS		COT		COT		COW	
bipinnatá . . .	Purple . 7, G.	A. Mexico . . .	1799	hotbed, or in the stove, but the hardy kinds need only be sown in the open air.			
chrysanthemifolia	Yellow . 10, G.	A. S. Amer. . .	1823				
crithmifolia	Yellow . 9, G.	A. Mexico . . .	1825				
lateá	Yellow . 16, G.	A. Mexico . . .	1811				
parviflora	White . 7, H.	A. Mexico . . .	1800	ábrá	Yellow . 7, H.	A. Spain . . .	1818
sulphureá . . .	Yellow . 7, H.	A. Mexico . . .	1799	nodicaulis . . .	Yellow . 7, H.	A. C. G. H. . .	1816
tenulá	Yellow . 10, G.	A. Mexico . . .	1824	antkenoides, coronopifolia, sphaerantha, tanacetifolia, viscidá.			
<p>COSMILÁ, R. Brown. From <i>kosmos</i>, to adorn; in reference to the beauty of the flowers. <i>Linu.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rapacidaceae</i>. 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.</p>							
rúbrá	Red	G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .	1826	<p>COTYLÉDON, seed leaf, the first leaf from seed.</p>			
<p>COSMETIC, beautifying.</p>							
<p>COSMÉTOS, Cavanilles. From <i>kosmos</i>, beautiful; in allusion to the appearance of the species. <i>Linu.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. 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. <i>C. tenuifolia</i> 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.</p>							
diversifolia	Lilac	9, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . .	1835	<p>COTYLÉDON, Linu. From <i>kotyle</i>, a cavity; in allusion to the cup-like leaves. <i>Linu.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Crassulaceae</i>. 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. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>C. purpurea</i>. 2. <i>C. papillaris</i>. 3. <i>Onostachys malacophyllum</i>. 4. <i>C. ranosissima</i>. 5. <i>C. mucronata</i>.</p>			
scabiosoides . . .	Scarlet . 9, G. Tu. P. Mexico . . .			alternaus	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1816	
tenuifolia	Purple . 9, H. A. Mexico . . .	1836		caesioides	Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1818	
<p>COSIGNÉ, Commerson. In honour of M. Cosigny, a French naturalist, who presented Commerson with an herbarium of the plants of Comorandel. <i>Linu.</i> 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceae</i>. This is a pretty stove plant, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam; and cuttings, in sand, root freely under a glass.</p>							
borbonicá		S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . .	1824	canaliculata	Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1818	
<p>COSTARÉ, ribbed, having longitudinal elevations.</p>							
<p>COSTMARY, see <i>Balsamita</i>.</p>							
<p>COSYBÚ, Linu. Derived from its Arabic name, <i>Gostá</i>. <i>Linu.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scitamineae</i>. 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. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>C. after hirsutus</i>. 2. <i>C. speciosus angustifolius</i>. 3. <i>Alpinia spiralis</i>.</p>							
áfer	White	6, S. Her. P. S. Leone . . .	1822	clavifolia	Purple . 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . .	1824	
arabicus	White	8, S. Her. P. Indes . . .	1752	coracibus	Orange . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1818	
dicolor	White	6, S. Her. P. Marian. . .	1823	crassifolia	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1824	
landifolius . . .	White	5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . .	1820	cristatá	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1818	
maritima, 1 . . .	White	7, S. Her. P. S. Leone . . .	1822	cuneatá	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1818	
nepalensis, 2 . .	White	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .	1799	cuneiformis	G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1823	
pectus	Yel. pur.	7, S. Her. P. Mexico . . .	1832	curviflora, 1	Orange . 18, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1818	
Pisónis	Crimson	6, S. Her. P. Marian. . .	1823	decussata, 2	Scarlet . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1819	
speciosus	White	8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .	1799	dichotoma	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1818	
spicatus	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .	1793	elata	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1816	
spiralis, 3	Scarlet	11, S. Her. P. St. Vincent . .	1822	fasciculata	Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1759
villosissima . . .	Yellow	11, S. Her. P. St. Vincent . .	1822	gracilis	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1800	
<p>CORONASTÁ, Melicna. From <i>coloneus</i>, a quince-tree; in reference to the downy leaves of this genus being similar to the quince. <i>Linu.</i> 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i>. These are hardy ornamental shrubs, growing about four feet high; they thrive well in any common soil, and are increased by layers. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Pyrus Missia</i>. 2. <i>P. microphylla, uvaris</i>. 3. <i>Mespilus Colocaster</i>.</p>							
acuminatá	Pink	4, H. De. S. Nepal . . .	1820	hemisphaerica . . .	Whit. par.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1751
affinis	Pink	4, H. De. S. Nepal . . .	1820	intertexta	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1824	
affinis, 1	Whit. grn.	4, H. De. S. Nepal . . .	1824	jasmínifolia	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1818	
axilliflora	Pink	4, H. De. S.	1826	maculata	Whit. pur.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1818
melanocarpa . . .		H. De. S.		Malacophyllum, 3 Pa. yel.	6, H. S. Daouria	1815	
microphylla . . .	White	4, H. De. S. Nepal . . .	1825	mammillaris	Whit. pur.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1818
monophylla . . .	Whit. grn.	4, H. De. S. Nepal . . .	1824	oblonga	Red	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1690
rotundifolia, 2 . .	White	4, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . .	1820	orbiculata	Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1793
tomentosá	Pink	4, H. De. S.	1750	ovata	Red	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1739
variegata, 3 . . .	Pink	4, H. De. S. Europe . . .	1836	papillaris	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1822
depressá	White	4, H. De. S. Europe . . .		ramosa, 4		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1748
erythrocarpa . . .	White	4, H. De. S. Europe . . .		ramo-lobata		5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1816
melanocarpa . . .	White	4, H. De. S. Europe . . .		rhombifolia		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1823
<p>CORON, see <i>Gossypium</i>.</p>							
<p>CORON GRASS, see <i>Eriophorum</i>.</p>							
<p>CORON ROSE, see <i>Rhodopogon</i>.</p>							
<p>CORON MUSTLE, see <i>Onopordium</i>.</p>							
<p>CORPÚ, Linu. A diminutive of <i>cota</i>, an old name of a species of <i>Authentis</i>. <i>Linu.</i> 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Campasitae</i>. This is a genus of very little interest; the tender species require to be sown on a gentle</p>							
<p>COUCH GRASS, see <i>Agropyrum repens</i>.</p>							
<p>COULÉRIÁ, Humboldt and Bonpl. In honour of Thomas Coulter, M.D., a botanical author. <i>Linu.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. 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. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Poinciana tarra, Casalpinia tinctoria</i>.</p>							
hórrida	Orange	S. Ev. S. Carthage . . .	1824	rotundifolia	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1824	
tinctoria, 1	Orange	S. Ev. S. Carthage . . .	1822	spira	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1731	
<p>COUROOFÉ, see <i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>; var.</p>							
<p>COUTARÉ, Aublet. Derived from <i>couturi</i>, the name applied to it in Guiana. <i>Linu.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i>. This is a beautiful plant, growing to the height of twelve feet, and thriving best in sandy peat; increased by cuttings. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Portulandia hexandra</i>.</p>							
speciosa, 1	Purple	S. Ev. S. Guiana	1803	tricuspidata	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1823	
<p>COUROUNÁ, Aublet. The name given to it in Guiana. <i>Linu.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceae</i>. 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. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Eranium ranosum</i>. 2. <i>E. spicatum</i>. 3. <i>E. verticillata, Gentiana verticillata</i>.</p>							
ramosa, 1	White	7, S. B. Brasil	1824	triflora	Pk. wht.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1821
spicata, 2	White	7, S. B. Maron.	1823	tuberculosa	Orange	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1820
verticillata, 3 . . .	White	7, S. B. Trinidad	1818	undulata, 5		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1818
<p>COWÁSTÁ, 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. <i>Linu.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i>. 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</p>							

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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.

picata . . . Red . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Mexico.

COWBANT, see *Cicuta*.

COWBERRY, see *Vaccinium Vitis Idææ*.

COWDIE PINE, see *Dammara australis*.

COW-GRASS, see *Trifolium medium*.

COW-HERB, see *Saponaria vaccaria*.

COW-ITCH, see *Mucuna*.

COW-PARSLEY, see *Heracleum pinnatis*.

COW-PARSNEY, see *Heracleum*.

COWSLIP, see *Primula veris*.

COW-WHEAT, see *Melampyrum*.

CRAMBÉ, *Tournefort*. The Greek name for Sea-kale, or Sea-cabbage. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Crucifera*. 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.

cordifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. Tu. P. Caucasus . . . 1822
 nasturina . . . White . . . 5, H. Tu. P. Britain . . . 1819
 tatarica . . . White . . . 6, H. Tu. P. Siberia . . . 1754

âspérâ, filiformis, fruticosâ, hispânicâ, orientâlîs, pinnatîfîdâ, reniformis, strigôsâ.

CRANBERRY, see *Oxycoccus palustris*.

CRANE'S-BILL, see *Geranium*.

CRANIOIARÏA, *Linn.* Derived from *cranium*, a skull; on account of the fancied resemblance in the capsules. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pedaliaceæ*. A greenhouse species, growing about two feet high, and succeeding in any light sandy soil, in which it merely requires sowing. *Synonymes*: 1. *Martynia cranioiaria*.

annua, l . . . White . . . 7, G. A. S. Amer. . . 1733

CRASPÉDÏA, *Forster*. Derived from *craspedon*, a fringe; in allusion to the flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Curious plants, preferring a light loamy soil, and propagated readily by cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Richea glauca*.

glabra, l . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1836
 macrocephala . . . Ysh. wht. . . P. Ev. P. V. D. L. . . 1834
 plebeia G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823

CRASSÏLÏA, *Linn.* A diminutive of *crassus*, thick; in reference to the fleshy leaves and stems. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. 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. *Turgostia aloides*. 2. *T. capitellata*. 3. *T. pertusa*. 4. *T. linguifolia*. 5. *T. obovata*. 6. *T. tomentosa*. 7. *T. turrita*.

acutifolia . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Greece . . . 1795
 albidiflora . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800
 aloides, l . . . White . . . 7, G. H. C. G. H. . . 1774
 arboriscens . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1759
 bibracteata . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823
 major . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800
 bicolorata . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800
 bipinnata . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1843
 bulbiflora . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800
 capitellata, 2 . . . White . . . 7, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1774
 centauroides . . . Pink . . . 5, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1774
 ciliata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1732
 media . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
 minor . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
 coreioides . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823
 columaria . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789
 conchata G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
 cordata . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 cotymboides, 3 . . . White . . . 11, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1818
 cotyledonosa . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. P. C. G. H. . . 1890
 deflexa . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
 difflua . . . Pink . . . 6, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1774
 erioides . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
 expansa . . . White . . . 6, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1774
 filiculis . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
 frutescens . . . White . . . 8, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1774
 glabra, 1 . . . White . . . 8, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1774
 glomerata . . . White . . . 9, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1774
 imbricata . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1761
 lactea . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 lineolata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1774
 ligularifolia, 4 . . . White . . . 8, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1803
 Magnolia . . . White . . . 6, G. A. S. Eur. . . 1809
 marginata . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 moschata . . . White . . . 9, G. A. C. N. S. W. . . 1794

obliqua . . . Red . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1759
 obovata, 5 . . . White . . . 6, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1818
 oblonga G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812
 orbiculata . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1781
 perfoliata . . . Pink . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1785
 pellucida . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1782
 pertusâ . . . White . . . 10, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1824
 pulchella . . . Red . . . 5, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1810
 punctata . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1759
 ramosa . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 ramuliflora . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822
 reticulata . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1788
 revolvens . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
 rosulata . . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1819
 rotundifolia . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
 rubens . . . Pink . . . 5, G. A. S. J. . . 1750
 scabra . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1730
 scabrilla G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810
 sparsa . . . White . . . 6, G. H. C. G. H. . . 1774
 spatulata . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 squamulosa . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817
 subulata G. A. C. G. H. . . 1800
 telephoides . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
 tetragona . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1771
 tomentosa, 6 . . . White . . . 4, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1818
 turrita, 1 . . . White . . . 3, G. H. C. G. H. . . 1818
 verticillata . . . Pink . . . 7, G. A. S. Eur. . . 1768

CRASSIFOLIÏA, thick-leaved.

CRATRÔÛS, *Linn.* From *kratos*, strength; in allusion to the strength and hardness of the wood. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. 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. *C. glandulosa*. 2. *C. indentata*. 3. *Coccinea spinosa*. 4. *Mespilus linearis*. 5. *M. nana*. 6. *Cratogeom lobata*. 7. *Pyrus cratogeomifolia*. 8. *Cratogeom Oliveriana*. 9. *C. laciniata*. 10. *C. edulis*. 11. *C. incisa*. 12. *C. Celsiana*.

alpina . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Italy . . . 1812
 apiculata . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812
 Aronia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1810
 Azarolus . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1840
 carpatica . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Carpat. Mo.
 coccinea . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1683
 glandulosa, 1 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1759
 indentata, 2 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812
 maxillata, 3 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812
 coralina . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. France . . . 1812
 cordata . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1738
 crenolata . . . White . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1820
 Crus galli . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1691
 linoidea, 4 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812
 nana, 5 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812
 pyracanthifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812
 siliifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812
 splendens . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812
 Douglasii . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1830
 elliptica . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1765
 eriocarpa . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . 1812
 fissâ . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. . . 1810
 flabellata . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1810
 flavâ . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1734
 lobata, 6 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. . . 1800
 florentina, 7 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. . . 1800
 floribâ . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1818
 glabra . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1816
 heterophylla . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Sicily . . . 1816
 laciniata . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820
 latifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820
 lucida . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820
 macrodon . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Barbary . . . 1822
 melanocephala . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Tauria . . . 1820
 mexicana . . . White . . . 5, F. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1823
 monogyna . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Siberia . . . 1819
 nigra . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Hungary . . . 1819
 obtusiflora . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Cînuce . . . 1810
 orientalis . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1810
 ovalifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1810
 oxycanthâ . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . 1810
 sâcea . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. . . 1810
 major . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. . . 1810
 Oliveriana, 8 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Asia Minor . . . 1820
 plena . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. . . 1810
 præcox . . . White . . . 5, 4. De. T. . . 1810
 punctata . . . Scarlet . . . 5, H. De. T. . . 1810
 rosea, 9 . . . Red . . . 5, H. De. T. . . 1810
 oxycanthoides . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. France . . . 1822
 parvifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1704
 grossularifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820
 neutrogyna . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Hungary . . . 1820
 Poictiana . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Hungary . . . 1810
 Præstiana . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. . . 1810
 prunifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. . . 1810
 prunifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1818
 punctata . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1746
 purpirâ . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. . . 1822

CR A	CR I	CR I	CRO
<i>Pyraññhã</i> . . . White . . . 5, H. Ev. T. S. Kur. . . 1629		<i>algonaã</i> . . . Red wht. 8, S. Bu. P. C. G. Ind. . . 1826	
<i>pyrifolia</i> , 10 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1765		<i>amãbile</i> , 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1810	
<i>sanguinea</i> . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Siberia . . . 1810		<i>americãnum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. S. Amer. . . 1752	
<i>spatulata</i> . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1305		<i>amõnum</i> . . . White . . . S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1810	
<i>spinosissima</i> . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1789		<i>lãvã</i> . . . White . . . S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1819	
<i>tancefolia</i> . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Greece . . . 1789		<i>angustifolium</i> . . . White . . . S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1819	
<i>glãbra</i> . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Germany . . . 1816		<i>angustifolium</i> . . . White . . . 6, G. Bu. P. N. Holl. . . 1824	
<i>leucã</i> , 11 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. Hybrid . . . 1810		<i>angustum</i> . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Maurit. . . 1813	
<i>leucã</i> , 12 . . . White . . . 7, H. De. T. Tauria . . . 1806		<i>atomãtum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. China . . . 1822	
<i>viridis</i> . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Carolina . . . 1810		<i>angustatum</i> , 2 . . . Pink . . . 8, S. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1820	
CRATÆVA , Linn. After Cratævus, 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. Synonymes: 1. <i>Capparis trifoliata</i> . 2. <i>C. trifoliata</i> .		<i>areolarium</i> . . . White . . . 5, S. Bu. P. N. Holl. . . 1822	
<i>gynandra</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1789		<i>blãndum</i> . . . Blue . . . 5, S. Bu. P. N. H. Ind. . . 1821	
<i>Kõrbãghã</i> , 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1822		<i>asiãticum</i> , 3 . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. China . . . 1732	
<i>lãpã</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. India . . . 1752		<i>augustinum</i> . . . Whit. red . . . S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1819	
<i>tapiõdes</i> , 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1820		<i>Bacãni</i> . . . Red wht. . . S. Bu. P. Eng. h. b. . . 1826	
CRATÆVA , <i>Trentepohli</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. Synonymy: 1. <i>Cyathus minutus</i> — <i>leucoccephalus</i> , <i>vulgãre</i> L.		<i>brachyãndrum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. N. Holl. . . 1819	
CREPIDIUM , spread upon the ground, and rooting at the joints.		<i>bracteatum</i> , 4 . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Maurit. . . 1810	
CREPIDIUM FLORINUM , see <i>Agrifolia stolonifera</i> .		<i>angustifolium</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Maurit. . . 1810	
CREPIS , 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. Synonymes: 1. <i>C. Gmelini</i> . 2. <i>Prenanthis hieracifolia</i> . 3. <i>Lagoseris tauricensis</i> . 4. <i>C. graminifolia</i> — <i>agrestis</i> , <i>bannittæ</i> , <i>blãnis</i> , <i>cernuã</i> , <i>chondrilloides</i> , <i>cinerea</i> , <i>corymbosa</i> , <i>croatica</i> , <i>diffusa</i> , <i>Dioscoridia</i> , <i>heterosperma</i> , <i>hieracioides</i> , <i>lãcãra</i> , <i>latifolia</i> , <i>ludomiricensis</i> , <i>macrochãra</i> , <i>neglectã</i> , <i>parviflora</i> , <i>pinnatifida</i> , <i>ptilchãra</i> 2, <i>rhaodioloides</i> , <i>rigens</i> , <i>rigida</i> , <i>scabra</i> , <i>segetum</i> , <i>Sprengeriãna</i> , <i>tauricensis</i> 3, <i>lectorãrum</i> , <i>tenuifolia</i> 4, <i>virõna</i> .		<i>brevilambum</i> . . . Red wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. Pacific Isl. . . 1820	
CRENATE , having round notches.		<i>Brõssonãti</i> . . . Red wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. Guinea . . . 1740	
CRENULATE , having small round notches.		<i>cañrum</i> . . . Red wht. . . 9, S. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1825	
CRESCENTIA , 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>conalculãtum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1810	
<i>acuminãta</i> . . . Grn. wht. . . S. Ev. T. Cuba . . . 1822		<i>condifolium</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. G. Ind. . . 1820	
<i>curcubitina</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1733		<i>capões</i> , 5 . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1752	
<i>Cujcã</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1690		<i>Gowãni</i> . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Bu. P. Hybrid . . . 1821	
CRESS , see <i>Lepidium sativum</i> .		<i>Creyãnum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Maurit. . . 1821	
CRESSA , Linn. From <i>cressa</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>Commãlini</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. S. Amer. . . 1798	
<i>cretica</i> . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Levant . . . 1822		<i>confertum</i> . . . White . . . 6, S. Bu. P. N. Holl. . . 1822	
CRESS NOCKET , see <i>Fellã</i> .		<i>confertum</i> , 6 . . . Red . . . 9, G. Bu. P. G. H. . . 1774	
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>corãntium</i> . . . Red . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1825	
CRETACEOUS-FRUITING , covered with white glittering spots, or pustules.		<i>declivãtum</i> . . . White . . . 5, S. Bu. P. Silhet . . . 1818	
CRETAN CARROT , see <i>Athanasia cretica</i> .		<i>defixum</i> . . . White . . . 8, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1810	
CRIBRATA , Schrader. 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>micrõpha</i> .		<i>distichum</i> , 7 . . . Whit. pur. . . 8, S. Bu. P. Guinea . . . 1774	
CRIBRIFORM , riddled with holes, like a sieve.		<i>elegãns</i> . . . White . . . 9, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1823	
CRINITOS , hairy, having long hairs.		<i>ensifolium</i> . . . White . . . S. Bu. P. Pegu . . . 1819	
CRINUM , Linn. From <i>crinum</i> , the Greek name of the lily. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amryllidaceæ</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. Synonymes: 1. <i>C. superbum</i> . 2. <i>campanulatum</i> . 3. <i>toxicarium</i> . 4. <i>brevifolium</i> . 5. <i>Amaryllis longifolia</i> . 6. <i>C. capense</i> , <i>viridiflorum</i> . 7. <i>A. ornata</i> . 8. <i>C. rabrolimbo</i> . 9. <i>A. australis</i> a. 10. <i>A. giganteum</i> . 11. <i>A. revoluta</i> , <i>C. revoluta</i> . 12. <i>A. inaignis</i> . 13. <i>A. moluccanum</i> . 14. <i>A. zeylanica</i> .		<i>crabescens</i> , 8 . . . Pa. wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. W. Ind. . . 1789	
		<i>berbiceãna</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Berbice . . . 1819	
		<i>mãjus</i> . . . Red wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. S. Amer. . . 1789	
		<i>minus</i> . . . Red wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. S. Amer. . . 1789	
		<i>viridifolium</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Demerara . . . 1819	
		<i>erythrophyllosum</i> . . . Red wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1825	
		<i>exaltatum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1820	
		<i>flãcidum</i> , 9 . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Bu. P. N. Holl. . . 1816	
		<i>formosum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Brazil . . . 1820	
		<i>gigãnticum</i> , 10 . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Guinea . . . 1792	
		<i>Herchert</i> , 11 . . . Pink . . . 9, H. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1774	
		<i>humile</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>lãnceolã</i> . . . Red wht. . . 7, S. Bu. P. Sarnam . . . 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 . . . 6, 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>mauritãnum</i> . . . Pink . . . 3, G. Bu. P. Maurit. . . 1812	
		<i>moluccãnum</i> , 13 . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Bu. P. Moluccas . . . 1819	
		<i>multiflorum</i> . . . White . . . 6, G. Bu. P. . . 1822	
		<i>pedunculatum</i> . . . White . . . 7, G. Bu. P. N. S. W. . . 1790	
		<i>plicãtum</i> . . . White . . . 7, G. Bu. P. China . . . 1818	
		<i>procumbens</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Pegu . . . 1820	
		<i>purpurascens</i> . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Bu. P. Sarnam, Po . . . 1828	
		<i>revolutum</i> . . . White . . . 6, S. Bu. P. M. G. H. . . 1823	
		<i>riparium</i> . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1816	
		<i>scãbrum</i> . . . Pink . . . 5, S. Bu. P. Azores . . . 1810	
		<i>strictum</i> . . . White . . . 6, 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. Rin Jan . . . 1820	
		<i>sumãtrãnum</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Sumatra . . . 1810	
		<i>undulãtum</i> . . . White . . . 11, S. Bu. P. Marahã . . . 1824	
		<i>venustum</i> . . . Whit. red . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1821	
		<i>verrucosum</i> . . . Pa. red . . . 7, S. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1820	
		<i>Yuccoides</i> . . . Red wht. . . 6, S. Bu. P. Guinea . . . 1740	
		<i>zeylanicum</i> , 14 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Bu. P. Ceylon . . . 1771	
		CRISP , curled, much undulated.	
		CRISTATA , <i>Cuvnillies</i> . From <i>crista</i> , a crest; in reference to the form of the capsules. Linn. 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Mulvaceæ</i> . A pretty little hardy herbaceous plant, requiring to be planted in peat soil; to thrive, it may be increased by division or seeds. Synonymy: 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>kritho</i> , barley; in allusion to the singularity of the seeds. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferæ</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. Synonymy: 1. <i>Tenoria canadensis</i> .	
		<i>latifolium</i> , 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. Canaries . . . 1780	
		<i>maritimum</i> . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1780	
		CRUCES , Linn. A Chaldæan name, applied by Theo-	

CRU	CRY	CRY	CUL
<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>CRUŠĀ, <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>		<p>planted out in the open borders, where they will flower, and look very well.</p>	
<p>rōseā Rose . . . 6, S. Ter. Mexicā . . . 183-</p>	<p>CRUŠĀ, <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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Heleocharis alopecuroides</i>, <i>Phalaris cynosuoides</i>—<i>uculeitā</i>, <i>alopecuroides</i> 1, <i>scheenoldi</i>.</p>	<p><i>calendulaceum</i> . Yellow . 7, H. A. C. G. H. . . 1752 <i>hypochondriacum</i> . Yellow . 7, H. A. C. G. H. . . 1731 <i>trichotomum</i> . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. C. G. H. . . 1794</p>	<p>CRUŠTĀ, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>kryptos</i>, hidden, and <i>stylus</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>
<p>andrā White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1821 ericifolia White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1821 obovata White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825 spinescens White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824</p>	<p>CRUŠĀNDĀ, <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>	<p><i>erecta</i> Dek. brn. . . 6, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1824 <i>longifolia</i> Dek. brn. . . 6, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1822</p>	<p>CRYSTALLINE, resembling crystals.</p> <p>CUBICUS, cubical, die-shaped.</p> <p>CUCKOO-FLOWER, see <i>Lichenis floscellii</i>.</p> <p>CUCKOO-FLOWER, see <i>Cardamine pratensis</i>.</p>
<p>CRUŠĀRĪNĀ, <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>	<p>CRUŠĀNDĀ, <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>	<p><i>arvensis</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. C. G. H. <i>Auguriā</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. Jamaicae . . 1692 <i>Cicutā</i> Yellow . 6, F. Tr. A. Levant . . . 1759 <i>Citrullū</i>, 1 Yellow . 6, F. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . . 1597 <i>Jacē</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1597 <i>Pastēd</i> Yellow . 6, F. Tr. A. 1597 <i>Coleocynthia</i> Yellow . 6, F. Tr. A. C. G. H. . . 1551 <i>deliciōsā</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1818 <i>Dudā</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. Levant . . . 1705 <i>flexuosā</i> Yellow . 6, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1597 <i>integrifolia</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1620 <i>jamaicensis</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. Jamaicae . . 1824 <i>lineatū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. Jamaicae . . 1825 <i>masculatū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. Guineae . . 1820 <i>moderispātū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1805 <i>Nelō</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1570 <i>Castalipā</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1570 <i>melitensis</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1570 <i>reticulatū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1570 <i>Mmoardē</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1820 <i>muricātū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1817 <i>prophetarū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. Levant . . . 1777 <i>pubescens</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1815 <i>sativū</i> Yellow . 8, H. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1597 <i>albū</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>fastigidatū</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>flavū</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>viridatū</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>viridū</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1597 <i>utilissimū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1820</p>	<p>CUCUMBER, see <i>Cucumis</i>.</p> <p>CUCUMIS, <i>Linn.</i> Derived from <i>cruvus</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 hothead, and, when of sufficient size and strength, to be planted out in frames, or under a hand-glass, in a good rich soil. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Cucurbita citrullus</i>.</p>
<p>lunatā Yelsh. grn. . S. Ter. Jamaicae . . . 1815</p>	<p>CRUŠĀRĪNĀ, <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>	<p><i>africanū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. C. G. H. <i>Auguriā</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. Jamaicae . . 1692 <i>Cicutā</i> Yellow . 6, F. Tr. A. Levant . . . 1759 <i>Citrullū</i>, 1 Yellow . 6, F. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . . 1597 <i>Jacē</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1597 <i>Pastēd</i> Yellow . 6, F. Tr. A. 1597 <i>Coleocynthia</i> Yellow . 6, F. Tr. A. C. G. H. . . 1551 <i>deliciōsā</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1818 <i>Dudā</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. Levant . . . 1705 <i>flexuosā</i> Yellow . 6, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1597 <i>integrifolia</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1620 <i>jamaicensis</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. Jamaicae . . 1824 <i>lineatū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. Jamaicae . . 1825 <i>masculatū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. Guineae . . 1820 <i>moderispātū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1805 <i>Nelō</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1570 <i>Castalipā</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1570 <i>melitensis</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1570 <i>reticulatū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1570 <i>Mmoardē</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1820 <i>muricātū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1817 <i>prophetarū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. Levant . . . 1777 <i>pubescens</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1815 <i>sativū</i> Yellow . 8, H. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1597 <i>albū</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>fastigidatū</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>flavū</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>viridatū</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>viridū</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1597 <i>utilissimū</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1820</p>	<p>CUCURBITA, <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>
<p>glaucescens Whit. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1818 obovata Whit. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820</p>	<p>CRUŠĀRĪNĀ, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>kryptos</i>, hidden, and <i>cheritas</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>	<p><i>aurantiaca</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1802 <i>uruginea</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1802 <i>colocynthis</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1802 <i>maximā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>Melopodō</i> Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. 1597 <i>moschatā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>oviferā</i> Yellow . 8, H. Tr. A. Astracan. <i>griseā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>pyramidalis</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>subglobosa</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>Papō</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Levant . . . 1570 <i>oblongā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. 1570 <i>subrotundā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Levant . . . 1570 <i>Pouca</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>gourgerā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>viridū</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>siccariā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Chēe . . . 1824 <i>subrotundā</i> Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. <i>verrucosā</i> Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. 1458</p>	<p>CUCURBITUM, <i>Humboldt and Bonpland</i>. From <i>culcita</i>, a stuffed bed; referring to the heads of paleae. <i>Linn.</i></p>
<p>angustifolia Pink . . . 6, S. Ec. Tw. Indla . . . 1818 oblongocarinata Pink . . . 7, S. Ec. Tw. Madag. . . 1826</p>	<p>CRUŠĀRĪNĀ, <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 hothead, and, when of a sufficient strength,</p>	<p><i>aurantiaca</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1802 <i>uruginea</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1802 <i>colocynthis</i> Yellow . 7, F. Tr. A. 1802 <i>maximā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>Melopodō</i> Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. 1597 <i>moschatā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>oviferā</i> Yellow . 8, H. Tr. A. Astracan. <i>griseā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>pyramidalis</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>subglobosa</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>Papō</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Levant . . . 1570 <i>oblongā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. 1570 <i>subrotundā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Levant . . . 1570 <i>Pouca</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>gourgerā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>viridū</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. <i>siccariā</i> Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Chēe . . . 1824 <i>subrotundā</i> Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. <i>verrucosā</i> Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. 1458</p>	<p>CUCURBITUM, <i>Humboldt and Bonpland</i>. From <i>culcita</i>, a stuffed bed; referring to the heads of paleae. <i>Linn.</i></p>

CUL	CUP	CUP	CUR
19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . An ornamental, greenhouse plant, growing well in any common soil, and propagated by cuttings. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Cacalia sativina</i> .			
salicifolium, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820			
CULLENIA, R. Brown. In honour of Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart., F.L.S., a great promoter of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Curious species, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings will strike root in soil, under a glass, in heat.			
ellaris Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774			
setosa Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1780			
squarrosâ Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1786			
CULM, the stem of grasses, scitamineous plants, and the like.			
CULMIFEROUS, producing culms.			
CULTRATE, } shaped like a pruning-knife.			
CULTRIFORM, }			
CUMIN, see <i>Cuminum</i> .			
CUMIN, see <i>Lagoëtia</i> .			
CUMINUM, <i>Bauhin</i> . Altered from <i>quamoun</i> , its Arabic name. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifere</i> . A plant of little beauty, and merely requires to be sown in any open border, to succeed.			
Cymnium White . . . 6, H. A. Egypt . . 1594			
CUMMINGIA, D. Don. In honour of Lady Gordon Cumming, of Alyre, near Forres, Scotland. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . Pretty frane bulbs, with blue flowers; a mixture of loam and peat suits them, and they are multiplied by offsets. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Conanthera campanulata</i> .			
campanulata, 1 . . . Blue . . . 8, F. Bu. P. Chile . . 1823			
tenella Blue . . . 11, F. Bu. P. Chile . . 1829			
trimaçulata Blue . . . 12, F. Bu. P. Chile . . 1829			
CUMULATE, heaped, overflowed.			
CUSPATE, wedge-shaped.			
CUSPIFORM-NVATE, between wedge-shaped and egg-shaped.			
CUSULA, <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>Cusula</i> , the name of a town. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiate</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.			
coccinea Scarlet . . . 9, G. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823			
mariana Hed . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759			
CUSNINGIA, <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>Conifereæ</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>Beltz jaculiflora</i> , <i>C. lanceolata</i> .			
sinensis, 1 Apetal . . . G. Ev. T. China . . 1804			
CUSONIA, <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>Comniaceæ</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.			
expensis White . . . 8, G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1816			
CUP, anything in the shape of a cup.			
CUPANIA, <i>Plamier</i> . In memory of Father Francis Cupani, an Italian monk, and botanical author, who died in 1710. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceæ</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> .			
canescens, 1 White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1818			
dentata White . . . S. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1824			
exclata White . . . S. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1824			
elabâ White . . . 5, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1822			
aponarioides White . . . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1810			
setigera White . . . 11, S. Ev. T. C. Monet. B. 1830			
tomentosâ White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1818			
CURIA, <i>Jacquin</i> . Derived from <i>kaphos</i> , curved; in reference to the form of the capsule. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lythraceæ</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 hothed, and when strong enough, may be potted off, and kept in the greenhouse. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Melvillea speciosa</i> .			
circoscia Purple . . . 9, G. A. S. Amer. . . 1821			
decandra Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1789			
gracilis Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Orinon . . 1824			
lanceolata Purple . . . 8, B. Mexico . . 1796			
lanceata Purple . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1830			
Melvillea, 1 Scarlet . . . 8, S. Her. P. Guinea . . 1823			
microptala Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1824			
multiflora Purple . . . 9, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . 1820			
parviflora Pink . . . 11, S. Ev. S. Demerara . . 1824			
procumbens Pa. pur. . 8, S. A. Mexico . . 1816			
racemosa Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1820			
serpyllifolia Red . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . 1822			
viscosissima Purple . . . 7, G. A. America . . 1776			
virgata Purple . . . 8, G. A. Mexico . . 1824			
CURIA, <i>Decandolle</i> . <i>Cupri</i> is the Malabar name of one of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cincho-naceæ</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>Webera coriacea</i> . 2. <i>W. corymbosa</i> . 3. <i>W. cyonosa</i> .			
coriacea, 1 White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1828			
corymbosa, 2 White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1759			
cyonosa, 3 White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1811			
CUPRESSUS, <i>Linn</i> . From <i>kno</i> , to produce, and <i>pariosæ</i> , equal; in reference to the branches being regular. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Conifereæ</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 sphaeroides</i> .			
australis Apetal . . . 4, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1818			
bacciformis Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. . . 1818			
lusitanica, 1 Apetal . . . 4, F. Ev. T. Goa . . 1823			
penicillata Apetal . . . 5, G. Ev. T. Japan . . 1818			
semperverens Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Candia . . 1548			
horizontalis Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Mediter. . .			
striata Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. Mediter. . .			
thyoides, 2 Apetal . . . 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . 1736			
torulosa Apetal . . . G. Ev. T. Nepal . . 1824			
CUPRESSUS, copper-coloured.			
CURPULA, the cup of an acorn, and sun-d-like fruits.			
CUPULATA, shaped like a cup, or a reversed bell.			
CURATILLA, <i>Linn</i> . From <i>kurano</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>Dilleniaceæ</i> . Stove shrubs of some beauty, succeeding in sandy loam, and cuttings, made of the ripened wood, root freely in sand, under a glass.			
alata White . . . S. Ev. S. Guinea . .			
americana White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . .			
CURCULIGO, <i>Gartner</i> . Derived from <i>curculo</i> , a weevil; the seeds have a process resembling the beak of that animal. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> . Pretty, herbaceous species, succeeding in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by offsets.			
brevifolia Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1804			
latifolia Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. Posh. Pin. . . 1804			
ochrolepis Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1800			
plicata Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1798			
glabra Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1798			
recurvata Yellow . . . 8, Her. P. Bengal . . 1805			
sumatranâ Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. Sumatra . . 1818			
CURCUMA, <i>Linn</i> . Derived from <i>korikum</i> , its Arabic name. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scitamineæ</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. angulifolia</i> .			

CUR	CYA	CYA	CYC
seruginosa . . . Red yel.	5, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1807	1, Nat. Or. <i>Commeliaceae</i> . Pretty species, requiring a good rich soil. <i>C. barbata</i> may be increased by division.
amada . . . Red yel.	4, S. Her. P. Bengal.	1819	avicularis . . . Blue . . . 8, G. B. E. Ind. . . 1822
angustifolia . . . Yellow	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1822	barbata . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Nepal . . 1824
aromatica . . . Yellow	6, S. Her. P. Bengal.	1804	cristata . . . Blue . . . 8, G. B. Ceylon . . 1770
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	
ferruginosa . . . Yellow	5, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1819	
latifolia . . . Yellow	5, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1820	
longioris . . . 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. via.	1, S. Her. P. Rome	1828	
petiolata . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Her. P. Pogo . . 1822			
reclinata . . . Pink . . . 4, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1824			
rubescens . . . Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1805			
rubicundis . . . 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			
zedaira . . . Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1797			
zerumbet . . . Yellow	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1807	
CRUANT, 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.			
fagina	Pale	G. Ev. T. C. G. H.	1775
CURTIOGONON, Hanorth. From <i>kurtos</i> , curved, and <i>gonon</i> , a style; referring to the gibbous ovaria. <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	
undulata	White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824	
CUSCUTA, Linn. Derived from its Arabic name, <i>kechoud</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	
austriasis	White . . . 8, Parasite. N. Holl.	1818	
chilensis	White . . . 8, Parasite. Chile	1821	
chinensis	White . . . 8, Parasite. China	1803	
epithymum	White . . . 7, Parasite. Britain	1803	
europaea	White . . . 7, Parasite. Britain	1803	
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.			
epicata	Green . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789	
thrysoflora	Green . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795	
tripetris	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>faberformis</i> , 3. <i>Psoralea tetragonolobus</i> , 4. <i>Lupinus trifoliatus</i> .			
psoraloides, 1	Purple . . . 7, H. A. Arabla	1813	
CYANELLA, 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	White . . . 7, G. Bu. P. C. G. H.	1819	
capitata	Blue . . . 7, G. Bu. P. C. G. H.	1793	
lineata	Striped . . 7, G. Bu. P. C. G. H.	1818	
lutea	Yellow . . 7, G. Bu. P. C. G. H.	1788	
urechidiflora	Blue . . . 8, G. Bu. P. C. G. H.	1826	
CYANTHUS, D. Don. Derived from <i>kyanos</i> , blue, and <i>ous</i> , an ear; referring to the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or.			
CYATHODES, 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>Euprasiaceae</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	
Oxycedrus	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 . . . 8, Her. P. E. Ind.	1700	
glauca	Apetal . . . 8, 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>kyklicos</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. Switzerland	1596	
hederifolium, 2	Purple . . . 4, H. Tu. P. Britain	1821	
album	White . . . 7, H. Tu. P. Britain	1821	
purpurascens	Purple . . . 7, H. Tu. P. Britain	1821	
ibericum	White . . . H. Tu. P. Asiatic 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	
sibiricum	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	White . . . 4, G. Tu. P. Greece	1816	
venerium	Purple . . . 4, H. Tu. P. S. Eur.		
CYCLANTHUS, Poiteau. From <i>kyklos</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	
CYCIOPHYLLA, Sweet. From <i>kyklos</i> , a circle, and <i>bothros</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>Cyclobothra barbata</i> , 3. <i>Fritillaria purpurca</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	Por. grn. . 8, F. Bu. P. Mexico	1827	
CYCLORHIZA, Ventenat. From <i>kyklos</i> , and <i>rhiza</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			

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shrubs, with little to recommend them; they grow freely in a mixture of peat and loam, and propagate freely by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1. *Sophora galioides*, *Aspalathus cultoni*. 2. *Genista burifolia*.

gallifolia, 1	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1829
genistoides, 1	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1787
latifolia, 2	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1829
tenuifolia	Yellow	7, G. De. S. C. G. H.	1899

СѢДЕНСЪС. *Lindley*. From *kykuos*, a swan, and *achen*, the neck; in allusion to the column, which is long, and gracefully curved, like the neck of a swan. *Lin.* 29, 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*.

Loddigesii	Whit. gm.	5, S. Epi. Surinam	1830
venuroca	Grn. whit.	8, Epi. Guatemala	1835

СѢДЕНЪ, *Tournefort*. Supposed to be named from its being a native of Kyau, in the Island of Crete. *Lin.* 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.

japonica	Scarlet all	H. De. S. Japan	1815
zila	White all	H. De. S.	
sinensis	Pink	5, H. De. S. China	1813
vulgaris	White	5, H. De. T. Austria	1573
lusitanica	White	5, H. De. T. Spain	
maliformis	White	5, H. De. T.	1573
oblonga	White	5, H. De. T. Europe	

CYLINDRICAL, cylinder-shaped, round. **CYLINDRICALLY-GLOBOSE**, a form between a cylinder and a sphere.

CYLINDROSPORITIS, *Lin.* From *kyllindros*, a cylinder, and *spora*, a spore; alluding to the cylindrical-shaped spore. *Lin.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A minute species, growing on cabbage leaves—*concentricum*.

CYLISIA, *Aiton*. Derived from *kylix*, a calyx; in allusion to the very large calyx. *Lin.* 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.

californica	White	4, S. Ev. Tw. Maurit.	
secarosa	Yellow	8, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1806
tomentosa	Yellow	8, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1816
villosa	Yellow	4, S. Ev. Tw. C. G. H.	1776

СѢМЪНЪ, *Lin.* Derived from *kymbé*, a boat; referring to the shape of the fruit. *Lin.* 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.

Taurica	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Tauria	1796
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СѢМЪНЪСЪ, *Smartz*. From *kymbos*, a hollow recess; in allusion to the labellum. *Lin.* 29, 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.

albifolium	Pur. yel.	9, S. Ter. E. Ind.	1789
anisifolium	Yel. strip.	9, S. Ter. E. Ind.	1790
patricium	Grn. red.	6, S. Epi. China	
polycalyxanthum	Whit. red	1, S. Ter. S. China	1837
rhomboides	Brn. p. r.	8, S. Epi. Nepal	1837
sanctifolium	Whit. red	9, S. Ter. Nepal	1822
marginatum	Yel. par.	8, S. Epi. Brazil	
ochroleucum	Yellow	8, S. Epi. Trinidad	
ochroleucum	Pur. gm.	8, S. Ter. China	1793
viride	Purple	8, S. Ter. Nepal	
viridescens	Greenish	5, S. Epi. Japan	
viridifolium	Green	10, S. Ter. China	1814

СѢМЪНЪСЪ, boat-shaped.

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СѢМЪНЪСЪ, *Sprengel*. From *kymbé*, a boat, and *pogon*, a beard; the valves of the calyx are boat-shaped. *Lin.* 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Audropogon Schananthus*.

Schananthus, 1	Apetal	Grass. E. Ind.	1786
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СѢМЪСЪ, a mode of inflorescence resembling a flattened panicle, as that of the *Elyder*.

СѢМЪСЪСЪ, *Gartner*. *Kymivon*, cumin seed, and *osme*, smell; the fruit smells like cumin seed. *Lin.* 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Gela oblongifolia*. 2. *Jamboti fern odorata*. 3. *J. palmuculata*.

oblongifolia, 1	White	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824
odorata, 2	Green	6, G. Ev. S. China	1818
palmuculata, 3	Green	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1800

СѢМЪСЪСЪ, flowering in cyms.

СѢМЪСЪСЪСЪ, *Lin.* From *kuon*, a dog, and *ogche*, to strangle; alluding to its poisonous qualities. *Lin.* 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Oleifolia*. 2. *Asclepias davarica*. 3. *A. villosa*. 4. *A. vincetoxicum*.

acutum	White	7, H. Her. P. Spain	1596
Arghel, 1	Gsh. whit.	6, G. Ev. S. Egypt	1831
capense	White	7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H.	1825
circosium	White	H. De. Tw.	1825
crassifolium	Green	6, E. Ev. Tw. C. G. H.	1816
excelsum	White	7, H. De. Tw. Barbary	1816
fimbriatum	Purple	7, S. Ev. Tw. Cumana	1826
fictitium	White	7, S. Ev. Tw. Mexico	1820
fuscatum	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	1817
Heylandium	White	8, E. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1825
hirtatum	White	8, E. Ev. Tw. Trinidad	1825
lateum	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Europe	1596
medium	White	6, H. Her. P.	
melancholicum	Purple	7, H. De. Tw.	1819
monspeliacum	White	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1596
muconatum	Green	7, S. Ev. Tw. Trinidad	1804
nigrum	White	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1596
pauciflorum	Green	8, E. Ev. Tw. Franche	1820
pliosum	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	1555
viridiflorum	Green	11, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1834

СѢМЪСЪСЪСЪ, *Vaillant*. From *kuon*, a dog; in reference to the spines of the involucre. *Lin.* 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. aralyticum* an aperient; the gum of it is called *kuukirgeed*, and placed by them among their emetics. *Synonymes*: 1. *Stobaea glomerata*.

cardianthia	Blue	8, H. Her. P. Candia	1658
foenic	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Italy	1829
glaucoanthia, 1	Blue	6, H. Her. P. C. G. H.	1824
horrida	Purple	6, G. Her. P. Malaba	1798
integ. folia	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Spain	
pygmaea	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Spain	1829
Scalyndus	Purple	8, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1538
spinosissima	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Sicily	1826

kuukiris.

СѢМЪСЪСЪСЪСЪ, *Richard*. Derived from *kuon*, a dog, and *odons*, a tooth. *Lin.* 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*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Panicum Dactylon*—*Dactylon* 1.

India	Apetal	7, H. Cr. A. E. Ind.	1
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Dactylon 1, linearia, pteris, stellatis, virgata.

СѢМЪСЪСЪСЪСЪСЪ, *Lin.* 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*. *Lin.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Burugiaceae*. The species are pretty border plants, succeeding in any common soil, and readily multiplied by

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division. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>C. virginicum</i> , 2. <i>hirsutum</i> , 3. <i>Anchusa lanata</i> .			
emplexicaule, 1	Blue	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1812
apenninica	Red	5, H. B. Italy	1731
australe	Pa. red	6, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1820
bicolor	Whit. pur.	7, H. R. 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
colymba	Blue	7, H. B. Apennines	1825
diodescortus	Purple	7, H. R. France	1820
elurgatum	Flesh	7, H. R. N. Amer.	1819
glomeratum	Blue	6, H. R. N. Amer.	1812
grandiflorum	Blue whit.	H. Her. P. India	183-
haenkei	Blue pur.	7, H. B. Bohemia	1819
hirsutum	Blue	7, H. A. C. G. H.	1806
holosericeum	Violet	7, H. H. Siberia	1821
magellense	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Naples	1823
officinale	Pur. red	6, H. B. Britain	
pletum	Li. blue	8, H. B. Madeira	1658
syriacum	Blue	6, H. R. Britain	
umbellatum	Purple	6, H. B. Hungary	1817
CYNOMETRA , Linn. From <i>kyon</i> , a dog, and <i>metra</i> , the matrix; referring to the form of the pods. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . 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.			
cauliflora	Red	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1804
polyantha	Red	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1822
CYNOCHUS , Thunberg. From <i>kyon</i> , a dog, and <i>orchis</i> , Dog-orchis. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This species is one of the representatives in tropical countries of the terrestrial Orchises of Europe. It has a smell resembling that of <i>Orchis mascula</i> . It succeeds best in sandy loam, in a moist part of the house, and is increased by dividing the roots.			
fastigiata	Red. grn.	3, S. Ter. Is. of France	1835
CYNODON , Beauvois. From <i>kyon</i> , a dog, and <i>onon</i> , a tail; from its resemblance to a dog's tail, whence the name dog's-tail grass. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . This species is esteemed one of the best fodder grasses in Europe; it will succeed in any soil.			
cristata	Apetal	8, Grass. Britain	
CYPHELLA , Herbert. From <i>zypellon</i> , a goblet; in reference to the shape of the flowers. Linn. 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . The species of this genus are rendered ornamental by their beautiful flowers; they delight in sandy peat, and may be multiplied by offsets. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Morea</i> Herberti, <i>Tigridia</i> Herberti.			
Drummondii	Pur. yel.	6, G. Bu. P. San. Fel.	1834
Herberti	Vermil.	7, G. Bu. P. B. Ayres	1823
CYPERUS , Linn. Supposed to be derived from <i>Cypris</i> , a name of Venus, from the roots of some of the species being aphrodisiacal. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceae</i> . 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.			
Attoni	Apetal	6, Grass. C. G. H.	
atpenrobola	Apetal	5, Grass. C. G. H.	1804
atrenifolia	Apetal	2, Grass. Mullag.	1781
hadisi	Apetal	7, Grass. Algeria	1800
cauglomeratus	Apetal	7, Grass. Arabia	1820
distans	Apetal	7, Grass. W. Ind.	1820
didymus	Apetal	7, Grass. E. Ind.	1802
erubescens	Apetal	5, Grass.	1820
esculentus	Apetal	7, H. Tw. P. S. Eur.	1527
fontifolius	Apetal	5, Grass. E. Ind.	1800
flavescens	Apetal	7, Grass. Germany	1776
fuscus	Apetal	8, Grass. Kngland	
glomeratus	Apetal	6, Grass. Italy	1804
iri	Apetal	7, Grass. R. Ind.	1802
kyllingoides	Apetal	7, Grass. N. Amer.	1823
longus	Apetal	7, Grass. England	
luzula	Apetal	7, Grass. W. Ind.	
niloticus	Apetal	8, Grass. Egypt	1810
paniculatus	Apetal	6, Grass. E. Ind.	1804
paniculatus	Apetal	7, Grass. Hungary	1791
strigosus	Apetal	8, Grass. W. Ind.	1793
tenellus	Apetal	5, Grass. C. G. H.	1819
virgatus	Apetal	7, Grass. America	1790
viscidus	Apetal	6, Grass. Jamaica	1781
<i>articulatus, australis, brizoides, caricinus, compactus, compressus, cruentus, difformis, divrus, fasciculatus, hirsutus, leucocarpus, lignularis, Muhl. mucronatus, palustris, pungens, paramattensis, patens, patulus,</i>			
<i>polycarpus, polystachys, prostratus, rigidus, tenuiflorus, tristichus.</i>			
CYPHIA , Bergius. From <i>kyphos</i> , curved; in reference to the stigma being gibbous. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Goodeniaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> . 1. <i>Lobelia cardamineis</i> . 2. <i>L. volubilis</i> .			
bulbosa	Pa. blue	8, G. A. C. G. H.	1791
cardamineis		7, S. Her. P. C. G. H.	1823
incisa	Pa. red	7, G. A. C. G. H.	1819
Phytolium	Pink	2, G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1822
volubilis	Pa. blue	G. A. C. G. H.	1795
CYPRIS , see <i>Cyprissus</i> .			
CYPRIPEDIUM , Linn. From <i>Cypris</i> , one of Venus's names, and <i>pedium</i> , a slipper; hence the name, Venus's, or Ladies' Slipper. Linn. 20, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . The <i>Cypridiums</i> 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. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>C. humile</i> .			
acule	Ro. pur.	5, H. Ter. N. Amer.	1796
album	White	5, H. Ter. N. Amer.	1800
arietinum	Grn. ro.	4, H. Ter. Canada	1808
Calceola	Yellow	6, H. Ter. England	
helostictum	Yellow	6, H. Ter. Switzerl.	1825
clavatum	White	6, H. Ter. N. Amer.	1828
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
CYRILLA , 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. <i>Celastraceae</i> . 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
CYRTANTHUS , Aiton. From <i>kyrtos</i> , curved, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; the tube of the flower is long and round. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . 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
carneus	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
CYRTOCHEILON , Kunth. From <i>kyrtos</i> , concave, and <i>cheilos</i> , a lip. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . 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 <i>Berglinia</i> .			
helenense	Red	10, S. Epi. Guatemala	1876
flavescens	Yellowish	6, S. Epi. Mexico	183-
nucularium	Grn. pur.	S. Epi. Vera Cruz	1837
nystactum	Yellowish	10, S. Epi. Peru	1836
CYRTOPEPUS , Lindley. Not explained. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This is a splendid species when in flower. It is easily cultivated with the treatment given to <i>Stanhopea</i> , and the like; and it is readily increased by separating the thick stem, with a portion of the rooting rhizoma attached. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Cyrtopodium Woodfordii</i> .			
Woodfordii	Pink	9, S. Epi. S. Amer.	1814
CYRTOPODIUM , R. Brown. From <i>kyrtos</i> , hollow, and <i>podus</i> , a foot; alluding to the curved stalk of the labellum of <i>C. Andersonii</i> . Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat.			

CYR	DAC	CZA	DAH
Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</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> .			
Andersónii . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Epi. St. Vicecot. 1804			
Havum . . . Yellow . . . S. Epi. . . 1831			
punctatum . . . Yel. red . . . 4, S. Epi. Brazil . . .			
CYRSTIUS, R. Brown. From <i>cyrtos</i> , convex, and <i>stylos</i> , a style. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</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. Hall. . . 1823			
CYRSTIPNOS, Boerhaave. From <i>kystis</i> , a bladder, and <i>knos</i> , a Greek name for fumitory; in allusion to the bladderly capsules. Linn. 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceæ</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, 1. Wht. red . 6, H. Cl. A. C. G. H. . 1696			
alexandrina Wht. red . 6, H. Cl. A. Alexan. . 1827			
CYRSTINIA, Agardh. From <i>kystis</i> , a bladder, and <i>ceira</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>Algæ</i> . Species of sea-weed, found at all seasons of the year in the open ocean— <i>abrotanifolia</i> , <i>barbata</i> , <i>discosa</i> , <i>ericoides</i> , <i>fibrosa</i> , <i>granulata</i> , <i>siliquosa</i> , <i>S. dendrota</i> , <i>S. minor</i> .			
CYRSTIPORA, Fries. From <i>kystis</i> , a bladder, and <i>spora</i> , a spore; the spornles appear like little bladders. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Minute species, growing on dead branches, leaves, &c.— <i>chryso-sperma</i> , <i>guttifera</i> , <i>leucosperma</i> , <i>Rosarium</i> .			
CYRISTUS, 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>Leguminosæ</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, villosum</i> . 4. <i>C. elongatus</i> . 5. <i>Spartium nubileum</i> . 6. <i>S. patens</i> . 7. <i>S. spinosum</i> .			

D.

DACRYDIUM, Banks. Derived from *dakru*, a tear; in reference to the gummy exudation. Linn. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Taxaceæ*. 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 etata*.

cupressinum G. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . 1825

setatum, 1 G. Ev. T. Pulo Pen. . 1830

DACRYDIUM, 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*, *stiltatus*.

DACTYLIPNOS, Wallich. From *dactylos*, a finger, and *knos*, fumitory; alluding to the berries being finger-shaped. Linn. 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. An interesting annual, of a climbing character, succeeding in any sandy soil. Synonyme: 1. *Dielytra scandens*.

hastatifolia, 1 . . . Yel. brn. . . F. Ev. Cl. Nepal . . 1831

DACTYLIUS, Linn. From *dactylos*, a finger; the head is divided so as fancifully to resemble fingers. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. An uninteresting genus of grasses, of easy culture and propagation.

glomerata Apetal . . . Grass. Britain . .

virgata Apetal . . . Grass. Gartens . .

scandens, *cyrenoides*, *glabra*, *glaucescens*, *hispanica*, *littoralis*, *maritima*, *patens*, *repens*.

DACTYLOPENTUM, Willd. From *dactylos*, a finger,

and *kteis*, a comb; alluding to the digitate spikes. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A plant of little merit, and of easy culture. Synonyme: 1. *Cynosurus egyptiacus*.

egyptiacum, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 8, Grass. Egypt . . 1770

DÆDALIA, Persoon. From *dædalus*, 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.—*angulata*, *betulina*, *biennis*, *confragosa*, *gibbosa*, *quercina*, *unicolor*.

DÆDALIA, R. Brown. The name given to it in Arabia, where the first plant was found. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. 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. cæteuum*. 3. *Asclepias scandens*.

bicolor, 1 White . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1806

cordata White . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Ara. ja . . 1824

extensa, 2 White . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1777

scandens, 3 White . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Gambia . . 1824

DÆFFODIL, see *Narcissus*.

DÄHLIA, Cavanilles. In honour of Andrew Dahl, a celebrated Swedish botanist, and pupil of Linnæus. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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 frutescens* Julgense. 2. *Georgina pinnata*.

Cervicatiflora	Scarlet	8, H. Her. P. Mexico	
crocata, 1	Scarlet	7, H. Tu. P. Mexico	1802
frustriflora	Scarlet	10, H. Tu. P. Mexico	1802
aurantiata	Orange	10, H. Tu. P. Mexico	1802
crocata	Yellow	10, H. Tu. P. Mexico	1802
lutea	Sulphur	10, H. Tu. P. Mexico	1802
anperiflora, 2	Purple	10, H. Tu. P. Mexico	1789

DALIA, *Linn.* The derivation of the name is unknown. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelacae*. 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	Whit. grn.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1776
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DAISY, see *Bellis*.

DALBERGIA, *Linn.* In honour of Nicholas Dalberg, a Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Ornamental stove species, delighting most in sandy loam and peat; cuttings strike, if planted in sand, under a glass.

alata	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1823
Baccharifolia	Blue	S. Ev. Cl. Mauri.	1823
Crowei	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1823
emarginata	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1823
fruticosa	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1818
latifolia	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1811
marginata	White	S. Ev. Cl. P. Ind.	1823
paniculata	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1820
pubescentis	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1811
racemulata	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1811
rotunda	White	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1823
robusta	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1816
rubiginosa	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1811
scandens	White	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1812
Slasowi	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1820
stipulacea	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1820
tomarindifolia	White	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1820
Telouxi	White	S. Ev. Cl. Maurit.	1823
timorensis	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1820
volubilis	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1818

DALIK, *Linn.* In honour of Thomas Dale, an English botanist of the last century. *Linn.* 16, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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. *Poa-ralea laxiflora*. 2. *P. leporina*. 3. *P. Dalca*.

alpestralis, 1	Pa. blue	7, H. A. Mississippi	1812
atrea	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Louisiana	1811
bicolor	Yel. blue	7, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1817
cutradora	Pink	10, S. A. N. Spain	1780
Chilifolia	Blue	7, H. A. Vera Cruz	1737
cinerariifolia	Pink	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1772
Lugonesi, 2	White	7, P. A. Mexico	1750
laxiflora, 3	Violet	10, H. Her. P. Louisiana	1811
mutabilis	Purple	10, G. Her. P. Mexico	1818
nutans	Violet	7, S. Her. P. Mexico	1824
phymatodes	White	7, G. Ev. S. Caracens	1810
reclinata	Violet	7, S. Her. Tr. Mexico	1820
sericea	Violet	7, S. Her. P. Mexico	1824
Thouini	Blue	7, G. A.	1816
tuberulata	Purple	7, S. Ev. S. Mexico	1824

DALICHAMPYA, *Linn.* In honour of James Dalechamp, a celebrated French botanist, who died in 1589. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Raphanaceae*. Pretty climbing plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat. Cuttings root freely in sand.

brasiliensis	Gr. yel.	7, S. Ev. Fl. Brazil	1824
hirsuta	Gr. yel.	7, S. Ev. Fl. Brazil	1820
sanducis	Gr. yel.	6, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind.	1730

DALIBARBA, *Linn.* Named after Denis Dalibard, a French botanist. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *D. repens*.

violacea	White	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1763
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DALRYMPLEA, see *Turpintia*.
DALTONIA. Named by Hooker in honour of the Rev. James Dalton, an excellent English muscologist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musc.* Pretty dwarf species of moss. *D. splachnoides* is only found growing, and that sparingly, by the side of a small stream on the Secawm Mountain, in the neighbourhood of Dublin. *Synonymes*: 1. *Neckera heteromalla*. 2. *Neckera splachnoides*—*heteromalla* 1, *splachnoides* 2.

DAMASUNUM, *Schreber*. From *damazo*, to subdue; in reference to its once supposed medicinal qualities. *Linn.* 6, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Hydrocharaceae*. Handsome aquatic. *D. indicum* is reputed to possess the power of removing the venom of the sea-dog.

Indicum	White	8, S. Aqu. P. E. Ind.	1800
ovalifolium	White	8, G. Aqu. P. N. Holl.	1824

DAMMARA, *Mirbel*. The name of the species in Amboyna. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Coniferae*. A very handsome genus of *Coniferae*, 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*.

australis	White	8, S. Ev. T. N. Zeal.	1821
orientalis, 1	Apelul	S. Ev. T. Amboyna	1804

DAMMAR PINE, see *Dammara*.

DAMPiera. Named by Brown, in memory of Captain William Dampier, the celebrated circumnavigator. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scavohecae*. Ornamental species, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam; cuttings of the young wood root freely, in sand, under a glass.

ovalifolia	Blue	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1824
stricta	Blue	7, G. Her. P. N. S. W.	1814

DANÆA, *Smith*. In honour of Pierre Martin Dana, a writer on the plants of Piedmont. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Danaceae*. An ornamental species of fern, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased by divisions of the root.

alata	Brown	S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1823
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DANCINO-ORIS, see *Manilla Saltatoria*.

DANDELION, see *Leontodon*.

DANTHONIA, *Decandolle*. In honour of M. Danthoine, a French botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A worthless genus of grasses, of simple cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Avena provincialis*. 2. *A. semiannularis*. 3. *A. glumacea*. 4. *A. strigosa*—*calycata*, *curvifolia*, *longifolia*, *macrantha*, *plisata*, *provincialis* 1, *semiannularis* 2, *sericea*, *spicata* 3, *strigosa* 4.

DAPHNE, *Linn.* From *daio*, to burn, and *phone*, a noise; it crackles when burning. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelacae*. 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. Dauphina*. 2. *D. collina*, *neopolitana*. 3. *D. cannabina*. 4. *D. oleifolia*. 5. *Passerina Tartou-raira*. 6. *P. villosa*. 7. *P. Thymelaea*.

alpa	White	6, H. Ev. S. Italy	1759
alata	White	4, H. Ev. S. Siberia	1796
aurata	Pink	4, H. Ev. S. Naples	1825
chinensis	Yellow	5, H. Ev. S. China	1825
Cneorum	Pink	5, H. Ev. S. Austria	1752
collina	Purple	3, H. Ev. S. Italy	1752
Gnidium	White	7, H. Ev. S. Spain	1597
hybrid, 1	Red	6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid	1827
indica	White	6, G. Ev. S. China	1860
Laureola	Green	2, H. Ev. S. British	
Messaeum	Pink	3, H. De. S. England	
albom		3, H. De. S.	
nutanalis	Red	3, H. De. S. Europe	
roburum	Pink	3, H. De. S. Em. Ind.	
neapolitana, 2	Purple	3, H. Ev. S. Naples	1922
odora	Pink. white	7, G. Ev. S. China	1771
rubra	Pink	4, G. Ev. S. China	1821
variegata	White	10, G. Ev. S. Japan	1800
oleoides	White	H. Ev. S. Crete	1815

DAR	DAU
papyræcèa, 3 White 5, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1824	
pontica Grn. yel. 4, H. Ev. S. Pootos . . . 1759	
raïra Red 4, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . . 1827	
pubescens Yellow 4, H. Ev. S. Austria . . . 1820	
sericea, 4 White 4, H. Ev. S. Crete . . . 1819	
stricata Purple 5, H. Ev. S. Switzerl. . 1819	
Tartou-raïra, 5 White 6, H. Ev. S. France . . . 1640	
tinifolia S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1773	
tomentosa, 6 White 6, F. Ev. S. Asia . . . 1800	
Thymelæa, 7 Yellow 3, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1815	

DARLINGTONIA, Decandolle. In honour of Dr. Darlington, an American botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. The soil best adapted to these pretty plants, is peat and sand, mixed with vegetable mould. They do best grown in pots, among the Alpine plants. They may be increased by dividing at the roots, or by young cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Acacia brachyloba*. 2. *Mimosa glandulosa*, *Acacia glandulosa*.

brachyloba, 1 White 9, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1803	
glandulosa, 2 White 9, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1806	

DARNTI, see Liliam temulentum.
DARWINIA, Rudge. In honour of Dr Darwin, the celebrated author of the poem entitled the Botanic Garden. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtacæ*. These very singular plants grow well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and cuttings of the young wood strike freely in sand, under a glass.

fasciculata 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820	
taxifolia 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	

DASCYCARPUS, hairy-fruited.
DATE-PALM, see Phoenix.
DATE-PLUM, see Diospyros.

DATISCA, Willdenow. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Datisacæ*. Hardy herbaceous plants, growing in any common garden soil, to the height of four feet. They are increased by divisions at the roots.

canabina Yellow 8, H. Her. P. Candia . . . 1640	
hirta Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Pensylv. . . 1826	

DATURA, Linn. An alteration of the Arabic name, *datûrah*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanacæ*. An ornamental genus, but chiefly composed of plants possessing very deleterious qualities. The seeds of *D. ceratocaulon* will sometimes remain in the ground for several years before they vegetate. The seeds of all the species require to be sown early in spring, on a bed, and when of sufficient size, they should be transplanted into a warm border, where they will flower better than if kept in pots. In the United States, the juice of *D. stramonium* is used in doses of from twenty to thirty grains, in cases of epilepsy, or of mania without fever.

ceratocaulon White 8, H. A. S. Amer. . . 1805	
fastuosa Purple 8, H. A. Egypt . . . 1629	
foetida White 8, H. A. China . . . 1731	
guayaquilensis White 8, H. A. Guayaquil . . 1826	
levis White 7, H. A. Africa . . . 1760	
Nicot White 7, H. A. Asia . . . 1596	
metastata White 5, H. A. 1820	
stramonium White 8, H. A. England . . .	
Tatara Blue 8, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1629	

DAUBENTONIA, Decandolle. In honour of M. Daubenton, a celebrated naturalist. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. Very handsome plants; for culture and propagation, see *Piscidia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Æschynomene longifolia*, *Piscidia longifolia*. 2. *Æschynomene panicata*.

longifolia, 1 Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. N. Spain . . . 1820	
panicata, 2 Vermil. 7, S. Ev. S. N. Spain . . . 1820	

DAUBENTONIA, Dr. Lindley named this genus after Dr. Charles Daubeny, the present professor of botany at Oxford, and well known for his physiological researches. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacæ*. This is a very pretty, as well as a singular little plant, producing its beautiful yellow flowers in an umbel, larger than a crown piece. It will grow well in sandy loam and peat, and may be increased from offsets.

rosea Yellow 6, G. Bu. P. C. G. H. . . 1832	
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DACCA, Tournefort. From *dacio*, to make hot; in allusion to its supposed effect in medicine. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Some of the species of this genus are very useful, as *D. Carota*, and its varieties, yield the esculent root, so well known

under the name of Carrot. They grow well in any common soil; the seeds require to be sown towards the end of March, or beginning of April.

Carota White 6, H. Britan . . .	
aurantia White 6, H. Europe . . .	
hirsutis White 5, H. Europe . . .	
præcox White 6, H. Europe . . .	

atræus, criultus, Gingidiam, gummifer, hispida, lit-toralis, lucida, maritima, mauritica, mcfollata, monteridensis, parviflora, polygamia.
DAVALIA, Smith. In honour of Edmund Daval, a Swiss botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Poly-podiaceæ*. This is a genus of very beautiful ferns. The rootstock of *D. canariensis* curves over the side of the pot in which it grows, and being covered with close brown hair, it very much resembles a hare's-foot; hence it is commonly called the hare's-foot fern. The species thrive well in a mixture of peat and loam, and may be increased by divisions at the roots, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Trichomanes gibberosa*.

canariensis Brown 6, G. Her. P. Canaries . . 1699	
convexoidens Brown 8, Her. P. Brazil . . . 1823	
dalida Brown 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1826	
elegans Brown 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1824	
flacida Brown 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820	
gibberosa, 1 Brown 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1625	
pyxidata Brown 6, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1802	

DAVIESIA, Smith. In honour of the Rev. Hugh Davies, F.L.S., a Welch botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. The species are all very handsome plants when in flower; they do best in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; cuttings nearly ripened, of all the species, will root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Daviesia glauca*.

acicularis Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1804	
alata Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1813	
cordata Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	
corymbosa Whit. red 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1804	
incrassata Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820	
juniperina Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825	
juncea Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823	
latifolia Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1805	
leptophylla Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	
linearis Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1827	
minorsoides, 1 Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1809	
physodes Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	
racemosa Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823	
squarrosa Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	
ulicina Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1792	
umbellulata Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1816	
virgata Tawny 7, G. Ev. S. Blue Mts. . . 1827	

DAY LILY, see Hemerocallis.
DEADLY CARROT, see Thapsia.
DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, see Atropa Belladonna.

DEAD NETTLE, see Galeobdolon.
DEBILE, weak, feeble, slender.

DECANDRUS, having ten stamens.
DECAPHYLLUS, ten-leaved.

DECIDUOUS, falling off. Leaves which are shed annually are said to be deciduous; as are trees that annually lose their leaves.

DECIDUOUS CYPRESS, see Taxodium distichum.
DECIPIENS, deceiving, by resembling something else.

DECLINATE, curved downwards.

DECOCTION, a preparation or digest, by boiling water.
DECOUS, Gmelin. From *deco*, ten, and *oulos* (odontos), a tooth; referring to the calyx having ten teeth.

Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ligularæ*. This is a handsome border plant when in flower, growing in any common soil, and increased by dividing the plant at the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *Nesaea verticillata*.

verticillata, 1 Purple 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1750	
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DECOMPOUND; a leaf is said to be compound when it is often pinnate; a panicle, when its branches are also pinnate.

DEORTICATHO, disbarbed.

DEUMARIA, Linn. From *deumari*, a tenth; in reference to the tenfold structure of some of the flowers and fruit. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Philadelphacæ*. The species of this genus are ornamental, and well adapted to training against a wall or trellis; they grow well in any common soil, and may be increased by layers, or cuttings placed in sand, under a glass.

librata White 7, H. De. T. Carolina . . 1785	
prostrata White 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820	
sarmentosa White 7, H. De. T. Carolina . . 1758	

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.
DRENIŃA, *R. Bronn*. In memory of Dr. Charles Deering, an English botanical author. *Linu. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Amarantaceae*. 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

DEFLLEXN, turned downwards.
DEFOLIATŪS, deprived of leaves.

DEORAPŪS, *Trinius*. Derived from *dis*, twice, and *grapho*, to mark. *Linu. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineae*. Worthless species of grass, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions at the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *Phalaris arundinacea*. 2. *Arundo colorata*—*americāna* 1, *arundinācea* 2, *variegatā*.

DEKRIKENT, gaping; an expression applied to the mode in which the anthers or the fruit burst open, and discharge their contents.

DELESSĪRĀ, *Lamour*. In honour of M. Benjamin Desessart, a famous French botanical patron. *Linu. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algae*. Beautiful species, of mostly deep green *Algae*, found in the ocean, and on the sea-shore—*alata*, *A. angustissima*, *A. dilatata*, *Boucaudiana*, *glaudivola*, *hypoglossum*, *lucida*, *ocellata*, *Plectonium*, *punctata*, *rascifolia*, *sanguinea*, *sim. bari*.

DELIKĀ, *Linu.* From *delimo*, to file, or shave off; the leaves are used for polishing. *Linu. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Dilleniaceae*. Very fine climbing plants, growing best in loam, peat, and sand mixed; ripened cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

nitida S. Ev. CL Trinidad . 1830
sarmentosa, 1. . . Yellow . S. Ev. CL Cayhou . 1820

DELIQUESCENT, melting away upon exposure to air.

DELPHIŃIŪM, *Linu.* From *delphin*, a dolphin; in reference to the supposed resemblance in the nectary of the plant to the imaginary figures of the dolphin. *Linu. 13, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Ranunculaceae*. All the species of Larkspur are showy, and valuable as border flowers, especially *D. Ajacis* and *Consolida*, 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. *D. Consolida* is regarded as a simple astringent. *Synonymes*: 1. *D. tridactylon*. 2. *D. hirsutum*. 3. *D. intermedium*. 4. *D. juaceum*. 5. *D. ambiguum*.

Acutil Purple . 6, H. A. Levant . 1801
Ajacis Pink . 6, H. A. Switzerland . 1573
flor-plenū Varieg. . 6, H. A. Europe . 1573
albidiflorū White . 7, H. Her. P. Armenia . 1823
alpinū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1816
altissimū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Abyss . 1829
ambiguum Blue . 6, H. A. Herbar . 1759
amomū Pa. blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1818
arabianū Lt. blue . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1805
Berwoltii Dk. blue . 8, H. Her. P. Eng. hyl.
carlipetaliū Blue . 6, H. A. P. vrenes . 1818
chellanthū 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
flor-plenū Varieg. . 6, H. A. England
emaciatū Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1815
dasycarpū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1819
dilatocarpū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1817
elatū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1597
elegans Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.
flor-plenū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1741
exaltatū, 1 Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758
flavū Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1816
flexuosū Blue . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1820
grandiflorū Dk. blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1816
albū White . 7, H. Her. P. Gorden . 1816
flor-plenū Dk. blue . 6, H. Her. P.
palutū Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Gorden . 1820
hybridū, 2 Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1791
intermedium Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Silesia . 1710
caerulescens Lt. blue . 7, H. Her. P.
laxū Blue . 5, H. Her. P.

leptostachyūm 3 Blue . 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees
pallidū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1830
piilosissimū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia
ranunculifolium Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees
sapphirinū Blue . 7, H. Her. P.
taxiflorū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia
Menziesii Blue . 7, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . 1826
mesoleucū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1822
montanū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1819
bracteosūm Blue . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1816
ochroleucū White . 6, H. Her. P. Iberia . . 1823
Oliverianū Blue . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1826
palustifidū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1824
glabellūm Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1817
pentacynū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1819
pergrinū, 4 Blue . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1629
pleūm Lt. blue . 6, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1816
pseudo-pergrinū Red . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1823
pubescens, 5 Blue . 6, H. A. Mediterr. . 1818
punicūm Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1785
Requienii Blue . 7, H. B. Majorca . 1824
revolutū Pa. blue . 4, H. Her. P.
speciosū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1816
spuriū Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1810
Staph sagraii Lt. blue . 7, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1596
tenussimū Purple . 6, H. A. Greece . . 1835
tigrinū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1805
tristē Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Dahuria . 1819
urecolatū Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1801
velutinū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1819
villosū Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1818
vininum Blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1835
virgatū Blue . 6, H. A. Syria 1823

DELTĀ—LEAVEN, shaped like the Greek Δ.

DELTOIDĒS, triangular.

DEMĀTĪŪM, *Persoon*. From a diminutive of *dema*, a bundle; in reference to the mode of growth. *Linu. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi*. An extremely minute species of *Fungi*, of a bluish colour, found on the stems of herbs in autumn—*articulatum*.

DEMOLCENT, having the property of softening anything.

DENDRORŪM, *Swartz*. From *dendron*, a tree, and *bios*, life; in the places of their natural growth, the species are generally found upon trees. *Linu. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae*. No orchidaceous plants contribute more to the gaiety of the stove, than the species of this splendid genus. *D. uobile*, *chrysanthum*, *Gibsonii*, *finbriatum*, *densiflorum*, 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, nil, 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. *D. chrysanthum*, *Pleurothallis*, and some others, grow well when fastened singly on pieces of wood, and treated as is recommended under *Burlinglonia*; but they all succeed well when potted in very turfy peat, raised above the pot, in the same way as is recommended in potting *Stanhopeas*. 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 *Stanhopeas* 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 putting it carefully in turfy peat soil, and not much raised above the pot, which

DEN	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. cacullatum</i> . 2. <i>D. pusillum</i> .		
emulium . . .	Wh. brn.	12, S. Epi. N. Holl. . . 1823
aggregatum . . .	Yellow	4, S. Epi. India . . .
amplum . . .	Straw fld.	S. Epi. Khooseea . 1837
aureum . . .	Yellow	S. Epi. Ceylon . . .
caeruleum . . .	Sky blue	4, S. Epi. Khooseea . 1837
calamiforme . . .		S. Epi.
calesolaria . . .	Or. pink	6, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1820
canaliculatum . . .		S. Epi. N. H. Ind. . . 1824
caudatum . . .	White	4, S. Epi. Khooseea . 1837
chrysanthum . . .	Yellow	2, S. Epi. Nepal . . . 1829
crumenatum . . .	White	4, S. Epi. Sumatra . . . 1823
cupreum . . .	Red buff	6, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1825
Dalhousiana . . .	Pur. rose	S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1837
densiflorum . . .	Orange	6, S. Epi. Nepal . . . 1829
denudatum . . .	Wh. grn.	S. Epi. Khooseea . 1837
fimbriatum . . .	Yellow	5, S. Epi. Nep. l . . . 1823
formosum . . .	White	5, S. Epi. Khooseea . 1837
Gibsonii . . .	Orange	6, S. Epi. Khooseea . 1837
heterostyrium . . .	Pa. yel.	S. Epi. Khooseea . 1837
insigne . . .	Yelsh. grn.	S. Epi. Khooseea . 1837
Jenkinsii . . .	Purple	S. Epi. Assam . . . 1837
linguiforme . . .	White	S. Epi. N. S. W. . . 1810
longicaudum . . .	White	5, S. Epi. Nepal . . . 1828
macrostachyum . . .	Yellow	6, S. Epi. Ceylon . . . 1829
moniliforme . . .	Blue	4, S. Epi. Japan . . . 1824
moschatum . . .	Ra. buff	5, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1828
multicaule . . .	White	S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1837
nobile . . .	Gn. yel. pl.	S. Epi. China . . .
Pierardii, 1 . . .	Whitish	4, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1815
pulchellum . . .	Yellow	4, S. Epi. E. Ind. . .
pygmaeum, 2 . . .	S. Epi. E. Ind. . .	
remotum . . .	S. Epi. E. Ind. . .	
rigidum . . .	S. Epi. N. Holl. . .	1824
secundum . . .	Ra. pur.	7, S. Epi. Malacca . . 1828
serotinum . . .	Yel. whl.	1, S. Epi. N. Holl. . . 1824
strepens . . .	White	5, S. Epi. Khooseea . 1837
sulcatum . . .	Orange	4, S. Epi. Khooseea . 1837
teretifolium . . .	Purple	7, S. Epi. N. Holl. . . 1823
transparens . . .	Rose	S. Epi. Nepal . . .

DENDROBÆON, Benth. From *dendron*, a tree, and *mekon*, a poppy; alluding to the shrubby habit and affinity of the plant. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceae*. This is rather a remarkable plant, thriving in any common garden soil, and increased by seeds.

rigidum . . .	Yellow	5, F. Ev. S. California . 1833
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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. Switzerland . 1656
diphylla . . .	Whit. pur.	5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . .
enne-phylla . . .	Pa. yel.	5, H. Tu. P. Austria . . 1656
glandulosa . . .	Lgt. pur.	5, H. Tu. P. Burgund . . 1815
Laciniata . . .	White	5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . 1822
maxima . . .	Pa. pur.	5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. . 1824
plena . . .	Pa. pur.	5, H. Tu. P. Switzerland . 1663
polyphylla . . .	Purple	5, H. Tu. P. Hungary . . 1816
quinquefolia . . .	Purple	5, H. Tu. P. Thracia . . 1820
tenuifolia . . .	Lgt. pur.	5, H. Tu. P. Iberia . . . 1825
trifolia . . .	White	5, H. Tu. P. Hungary . . 1824

DENTATE, having the margin divided into incisions, resembling teeth.

DENTATELY-CILIATE, having the margin toothed, and tipped with hairs.

DENTATELY-SINUATE, scalloped and toothed.

DENTELLA, Foster. 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. *Cinchonaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Oldenlandia repens*.

repens, 1 . . .	White	F. A. E. Ind. . . 1602
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DENTICULATE, the margins finely and slightly toothed. **DENTICULATELY-CILIATE**, having the margin so finely toothed as to appear edged with hairs.

DENTULATIONS, very small teeth.

DENTIFORM, tooth-shaped.

DEN	DES
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DENTIFRICE, powder made to scour the teeth. **DEOBSTRUENT**, having the power of removing obstructions; a term in medicine.

DEPAUPERATE, impoverished, poor.

DEPENDENT, hanging down.

DEPRESSÉ, pressed downwards, low.

DEPURATED, purified, cleansed.

DESCĒNDENS, growing downwards.

DESCĀMPSIA, Beauvois. In honour of M. Deschamps, M.D., a celebrated French botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A genus of grasses, which will grow in any common soil, and is increased by divisions, or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Aira bottica*. 2. *A. capitata*. 3. *A. levigata*. 4. *A. montana*. 5. *A. paludosa*.

kottica, 1 . . .	Apetal	6, Grass. Botania . . 1816
capitata . . .		
virgata . . .	Apetal	6, Grass. Britain . . .
glomerata . . .	Apetal	6, Grass. Scotland . . .
levigata, 3 . . .	Apetal	6, Grass. Scotland . . .

alpina, ambigua, capitata 2, discolor, juncea, montana 4, niedda, paludosa 5.

DESMANTHUS, Willdenow. From *desma*, a bundle, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are collected into bundles, or spikes. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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.

callistochyia . . .	Red yel.	7, S. Ev. S. Tenerife . 1824
laestris . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S. Amer. . . 1818
leptostachya . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . 1825
strictus . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1800
triquetris . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S. A. P. E. Ind. . . 1820

cinereus, diffusus, divergens, nitens, plenus, punctatus, virgatus.

DESMONDIUM, Agardh. From *desmos*, a bond; on account of the parts cohering when in a state of dissolution. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Two minute species of green *Algae*, found in summer in still waters. *Synonymes*: 1. *Conferva dissiliens—cylindrica 1, Swartzii*.

DESMONDIUM, Decandolle. From *desmos*, a bond, and *chaite*, a hair; in allusion to the coherence of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Achyranthes lappacea*. 2. *A. patula*.

atropurpurea, 1 . . .	Purple	9, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1759
flavescens . . .	Yellow	8, G. A. E. Ind. . . 1823
glabra . . .	Pa. red	8, G. A. E. Ind. . . 1817
microantha . . .	Yellow	7, G. A. E. Ind. . . 1820
patula, 2 . . .	White	9, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823
puberula . . .	Orn. pur.	7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1793
tomentosa . . .	White	8, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818
uncinata . . .		8, G. A. E. Ind. . . 1820

DESMONDIUM, Decandolle. From *desmos*, a bond; alluding to the stamens being joined. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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. aparina*. 3. *H. alvudens*. 4. *H. canadense*. 5. *H. canescens*. 6. *H. capitatum*. 7. *H. cuspidatum*. 8. *H. gungeticum*. 9. *H. gyrans*. 10. *H. latifolium*. 11. *H. maculatum*. 12. *H. malacophyllum*. 13. *H. muricidicum*. 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*.

acuminatum, 1 . . .	Purple	7, S. Her. B. N. Amer. . 1805
alatum . . .	Purple	7, S. B. E. Ind. . . 1817
angustifolium . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1824

DES	DIA	DIA	DIA
auriculatum . . . Purple	7. S.	B. Timor . . .	1819
bracteatum . . . Purple	7. H.	Her. P. N. Amer.	1818
brasilense . . . Purple	7. S.	Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1819
cajuputifolium . . . Blue	7. S.	Ev. S. Caracas . . .	1820
cephalotes . . . Purple	7. S.	Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1823
ciliatè . . . Violet	7. H.	Her. P. N. Amer.	1823
cineréum . . . Purple	7. S.	Ev. S. Mexico . . .	1820
collinum . . . 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.	1818
gyrdus, 9 . . . Purple	7. S.	B. E. Ind. . .	1775
gyroides . . . Purple	7. S.	B. E. Ind. . .	1417
hamosum . . . Purple	7. S.	Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1813
incanum . . . Purple	7. S.	Ev. S. Jamaica . . .	1818
lanceolatum . . . Purple	7. S.	Ev. S. Maurit. . .	1826
lasiocarpum . . . Purple	7. S.	Ev. S. Guinea . . .	1823
latifolium 19 . . . Purple	7. S.	Ev. S. China . . .	1818
multiflorum . . . Purple	7. S.	Her. P. N. Amer.	1729
naticum . . . Purple	7. S.	Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1824
paniculatum, 16 . . . Purple	7. H.	Her. P. N. Amer.	1761
pauciflorum . . . White	7. H.	De. Tr. N. Amer.	1818
pseudo-triquetrum . . . Purple	7. S.	B. Nepal . . .	1820
rotiforme . . . Purple	7. S.	B. E. Ind. . .	1820
rotundifolium, 17 . . . White	7. H.	De. Tr. N. Amer.	1733
speciale . . . Purple	7. S.	Ev. S. Maurit. . .	1826
stipulacoidum . . . Purple	7. S.	Her. P. Mexico . . .	1824
sulphuratum . . . Purple	7. S.	Ev. Tr. Av. Ind. . .	1816
triquetrum, 24 . . . Purple	7. S.	B. E. Ind. . .	1802
trinerivum . . . Purple	7. S.	Ev. S. . .	1820
Aprinus 2, adscendens, caruleum, asperum, canadense 4, canescens 5, capitatum, cuspidatum 7, diffusum, diversifolium, gaugelicum 8, guianense, heterophyllum, Lechinanthi, maculatum 11, malacophyllum 12, marilandicum 13, multiflorum 14, obtusum 15, retusum, sagittatum 18, serotinum 19, spirale, tenellum, tomentosum 20, tortuosum 21, trigatum 22, triflorum 23, umbellatum 25, viridiflorum 26.			
DESMOSEUS, Mactius. From <i>desmos</i> , a bond, and <i>ogkos</i> , a hook; the tendrils at the apex of the leaves are connected. <i>Lin.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaeae</i> . A very ornamental genus of palms, delighting in a sandy loam, and requiring precisely the same treatment as the other genera belonging to the same tribe.			
americanum	Palma. St. Vincent.	1824	
dubium	Palma. Trinidad.	1824	
orthocentrus	Palma. Brazil . . .	1822	
polycanthus	Palma. Brazil . . .	1822	
DESPUMATE , to throw off, in froth or scum. DEREGENT, DEPRESSIVE, having the power of cleansing. DEVIL'S BIT , see <i>Succia</i> . DEVIL'S MILK , see <i>Euphorbia Pepsus</i> . DEWBERRY , see <i>Rubus coccineus</i> . DEUTZIA , <i>Thunberg</i> named this genus in compliment to John Deutz, sheriff of Amsterdam, and one of his patrons. <i>Lin.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Philadelphaceae</i> . 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.			
scabra	5, H. De. S. Japan . . .	1833	
DIABLESSUS , when stamens are connected into two bodies. DIANTHUS , having two stamens. DIANTELLE, Lumbert . Derived from <i>Dianna</i> , the sylvan goddess; an account of the plants growing in woods. <i>Lin.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymie</i> : 1. <i>Draconis ensifolia</i> .			
caruleum	Blue	6, G. Tu. P. N. Indl.	1763
compactum	Blue	6, G. Tu. P. N. Indl.	1820
diversicollè	Blue	7, G. Tu. P. N. S. W.	1805
ensifolia, 1	White	6, S. Tu. P. N. Indl.	1791
levis	Blue	6, G. Tu. P. N. Indl.	1822
hancifolia	Blue	6, G. Tu. P. N. Indl.	1822
memorata	Blue	6, G. Tu. P. N. Indl.	1791
revoluta	Blue	6, G. Tu. P. N. Indl.	1823
strimosa	Blue	6, G. Tu. P. N. Indl.	1822
DIANTHUS, Lin. From <i>dias</i> , divine, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in reference to the fragrance of the blossoms, and the unequalled neatness of the flowers. <i>Lin.</i> 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Sileneae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymie</i> : 1. <i>D. scaber</i> . 2. <i>D. glaucophyllus</i> . 3. <i>D. punicatus</i> . 4. <i>D. arborubens</i> . 5. <i>D. orientalis</i> . 6. <i>D. neglectus</i> . 7. <i>D. furcatus</i> . 8. <i>D. Willdenovii</i> . 9. <i>D. petraeus</i> . 10. <i>D. procumbens</i> . 11. <i>D. pallens</i> . 12. <i>D. petraeus</i> . 13. <i>D. muschatus, dubius</i> . 14. <i>D. ochroleucus</i> . 15. <i>D. Bivigniani</i> . 16. <i>D. virginicus</i> . 17. <i>D. pungens, rupestris</i> .			
aggregatum	Pink	6, H. B.	1817
albens	White	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1787
alpestris	Red	6, H. Her. P. Europe	1817
alpinum	Red	6, H. Her. P. Austria	1759
arborubens	Pink	7, F. Ev. S. Greece	1820
arabizilla	Pink	7, F. Ev. S. China	1824
arenaribus	Purple	8, H. Her. P. Europe	1824
America	Red	6, H. B.	England
amerioides	Red	6, H. A.	New Jersey 1826
asper, 1	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	Switzer. 1822
arabubens	Crimson	8, H. Her. P.	Italy
arvense	Red	7, H. Her. P.	Spain
Balsam, 2	Red	8, H. Her. P.	Genoa
barbatum	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	Germany
latifolium, 3	Scarlet	7, H. Her. P.	Tauria
bellum	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	Russia
caeruleum	Flesh	7, H. Her. P.	Britain
campestris	White, red 8, H. Her. P.	Tauria	1815
capitatum, 4	Purple	8, H. Her. P.	Caucasus
carolinianum	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1811
Carthusianorum	Red	7, H. Her. P.	Germany
caryophyllodes	Red	6, H. Her. P.	1817
Caryophyllus	Flesh	6, H. Her. P.	England
fore-pleno	Crimson	8, H. Her. P.	England
frutescens	Crimson	7, H. Her. P.	England
hirsutissimus	Flesh	8, H. Her. P.	England
caeruleus	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus
cephalotes	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	1823
chinensis	Red	7, H. B.	China
ciliatum	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	Naples
clavatum	Flesh	7, H. Her. P.	1829
collinum	White	8, H. Her. P.	Hungary
crenatum	Flesh	8, G. Her. P.	C. G. H. 1817
deloides	Flesh	6, H. Her. P.	Britain
dentatum	Red	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia
difforme	Red	7, H. Her. P.	Cyprus
dimidiatum	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	1829
discolor	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	Caucasus
divaricatum	Purple	8, H. Her. P.	Greece
erubescens	Blush	7, H. Her. P.	Pyrenees
ferugineus	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	Italy
fulgidum	Sulphur	8, H. B.	Italy
imbricatum, 5	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	Iberia
ischa	Red	6, H. Her. P.	Russia
albium	White	8, H. Her. P.	Gaudens
frigidum	White	8, H. Her. P.	Austria
frutescens	Pink	7, F. Ev. S.	1815
fulvum	Pa. red	7, H. Her. P.	Hedmont
gallea	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	S. France
gigantum	Purple	8, H. Her. P.	Greece
glacialis, 6	Red	6, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.
glaucophyllus	Red	7, H. Her. P.	1827
glauca	White	6, H. Her. P.	Britain
guttatum	Red	7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus
hirtum	Red	7, H. Her. P.	France
Hornemann, 7	Red	8, H. Her. P.	Daly
hortensis	Red	7, H. Her. P.	Hungary
leucophyllus	Pink	8, H. Her. P.	Europe
ibericum, 8	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Iberia
japonicum	Pink	7, F. Ev. P.	China
latifolium	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	1804
leptopetalum	White	6, H. Her. P.	Caucasus
libanotis	White	7, H. Her. P.	Lebanon
lilioschizidum, 9	White	7, H. Her. P.	Tauria
longicaule	White	8, H. Her. P.	Daly
marginatum	White	7, H. B.	S. Eur.
monadelphus, 10	White, pink 8, H. Her. P.	Levant	1820
monopetalum	Red	7, H. Her. P.	Montpel. 1784
montanum	Red	7, H. Her. P.	Caenensis 1803
Mussini	White	6, H. Her. P.	Caucasus
natum	Crimson	8, H. Her. P.	Switzer. 1820
nigrum	Red	7, H. Her. P.	Carpeth. 1829
paludosum, 11	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia
petraeus	White	7, H. Her. P.	Hungary
plum	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	1804
poiretianum, 12	Purple	8, H. Her. P.	1816

DIA	DIC	DIC	DIC
stere-plend . . .	Purple . . .	4, H. Her. P. Greece . . .	1820
polytrichophis . . .	Red . . .	3, H. Her. P. Crimea . . .	1822
diutius . . .	Red . . .	7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . .	1816
pomeridialis . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. Levant . . .	1804
plumifloris, 13 . . .	Wh. pur. . .	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1829
plumifloris . . .	Wh. l. . .	6, H. Her. P. M. Ind. . . .	1820
prostratus . . .	Wh. l. . .	8, H. Her. P. Crimea . . .	1820
prostratus . . .	Pink . . .	7, H.	1824
Pseud-Arctia . . .	Purple . . .	8, H. Her. P. Crimea . . .	1820
pubescens . . .	Red . . .	7, H.	1820
pulehiensis . . .	Wh. red . . .	6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1827
punctata . . .	Pa. li. . .	8, H. Her. P.	1791
phlegos . . .	Pink . . .	8, H. Her. P. Spain . . .	1791
rigidus . . .	Red . . .	7, H. Her. P. Casp. Sea . . .	1829
rupicola, 15 . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. Italy	1829
ruticentus . . .	Purple . . .	6, H. Her. P. Russia . . .	1816
saxatilis . . .	White . . .	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1816
serotinus . . .	Purple . . .	6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . .	1804
serotinus . . .	Pink . . .	6, H. Her. P. Greece . . .	1827
scitulus . . .	Red . . .	8, H. Her. P. Sicily . . .	1829
squarrosus . . .	White . . .	6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . .	1817
Sterubergii . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1820
suaevolens . . .	White . . .	8, H. Her. P.	1820
suavis . . .	Pink . . .	7, H. Her. P.	1804
suffruticosus . . .	Pink . . .	7, F. Ev. S. Siberia . . .	1804
superbus . . .	White . . .	8, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1596
syriacus . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. Russia . . .	1815
syriacus, 16 . . .	Red . . .	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1732
tener . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1817
versicolor . . .	Red . . .	8, H. Her. P. Russia . . .	1813
virginicus, 17 . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. Montpel. . .	1816

DIAPENSIS. 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.

lepponicæ . . . 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—*Bergianæ.*

DIATOMA, Decandolle. From *diatome*, separation; the filaments are divided into joints. *Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algæ.* Very minute species of yellow and green *Algae*, found at all seasons of the year in the ocean, ditches, and on the sea-coast—*Biddulphi-anum, elongatum, flocculosum, marinum, obliquatum, striatum, tenuè.*

DICHA, Forster. From *dis*, double, and *keras*, a horn; the anthers are terminated by two horns, or bristles. *Linn. 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Flacourtiaceæ.* 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.*

dentata, 1 . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. New Zeal. . . 1810

DICHERA, Decandolle. From *dis*, twice, and *erna*, 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 pul. hilla.*

biarticulatum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1808

elegans, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1819

pulehiensis, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1793

DIC	DIC	DIC	DIC
lipped. <i>Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ.</i> A pretty little shrub; for culture and propagation, see <i>Loddigeia.</i>			
Lebeckioides . . . Wh. l. . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1826			
DICHONNIA, Forster. From <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>chondros</i> , a grain; in allusion to the form of the capsules. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Nolanaceæ.</i> Little creeping inconspicuous plants, seldom to be met with in collections; they grow well in peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings.			
argentea . . . 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			
rotundifolia . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. Cr. 1819			
sericea . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica . . . 1793			
DICHORIZANDRA, Mikau. From <i>dis</i> , twice, <i>chorizo</i> , to part, and <i>aner</i> , an anther; in reference to the anthers being two-cleft. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositæ.</i> Beautiful herbaceous plants, resembling <i>Compositæ</i> in their foliage, and may be referred to that genus for culture and propagation.			
grætilis . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1814			
oxyptala . . . Red . . . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1829			
pecta . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1829			
puberula . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1823			
thysiflora . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1822			
DICHOSMA, Derived from <i>dicha</i> , without, and <i>osme</i> , a smell. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Rutaceæ.</i> An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see <i>Diosma.</i> <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Diosma bifida.</i>			
bifida . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .			
DICHOSPONTUM, Nees. From <i>dicha</i> , double, and <i>spora</i> , a spurule; in allusion to the double coat of the peridium. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> An extremely minute species, found on the bark of oak trees in autumn. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Spumaria physaroides—aggregatum 1.</i>			
DICHOTOMOUS, a stem that ramifies in pairs.			
DICOCCUS, having two cocci.			
DICKSONIA, L'Heritier. In honour of James Dickson, a famous British cryptogamic botanist. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polytrichaceæ.</i> 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. . . 1823			
aboracensis . . . Brown . . . 9, S. Ev. T. St. Helena . . 1796			
aiserta . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1793			
pilosuscula . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1811			
DICLIPTERA, Jussieu. From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>kleio</i> , to shut; in allusion to the two-valved fruit. <i>Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Acanthaceæ.</i> An ornamental genus, nearly allied to <i>Justicia</i> , to which genus it may be referred for culture and propagation.			
nasurgens . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1818			
livialis . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818			
chinensis . . . Pa. blue . . . 9, G. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1816			
hexangulata . . . Red . . . 7, S. A. S. Amer. . . 1733			
marthiuvensis . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1818			
pedunculata . . . Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1798			
peruviana . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1818			
respinata . . . Wh. pur. . . 3, S. A. S. Amer. . . 1805			
retorta . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1821			
scrophuloides . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Vera Cruz . . 1802			
verticillata . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1826			
DICRANUS, Hedwig. From <i>dikranos</i> , two-headed; in reference to the divisions of the teeth of the capsule. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Musci.</i> 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. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Hypnum adiantoides, 2. Dicranum viridulum, nemodioides, 3. D. pulchrum, incantum, 4. Trichostomum piliferum, 5. D. flagellare, 6. Hypnum tarifolium, 7. D. callistomum, —adiantoides 1, hypnoides 2, verucatum 3, crispum, fulcatum, flavescens, flexuosum, fulvellum, glaucum, heteromallum, latifolium 4, longifolium, yelucidum, polycurvum, Schreberianum, scoparium, fuscescens, majus, Scottianum 5, spurium, squarrosum; Starckii, stramineum, subulatum, tarifolium, undulatum, varium, viridum, rufescens, viride 7, viridum.</i>			

DIC	DIE	DIE	DIL
DICRÉPĀ , <i>Lindley</i> . From <i>dis</i> , two, and <i>cryptos</i> , hidden; alluding to the structure of the four pollen masses. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A curious species, with solitary flowers, requiring the same treatment as the <i>Stanhopeas</i> . <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Heterotaxia crassifolia</i> .			
Bauhi Yellow . . . 6, S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1823			
DICTĀMŪS , <i>Linn.</i> An ancient name supposed to have been given because the leaves resemble those of the Ash; hence the English name, Fraxinella. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i> . A genus of very ornamental plants, deserving a place in every flower-border. <i>D. Fraxinella</i> , 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. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>D. albus</i> .			
albus White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1599			
angustifolia Lime . . . 6, H. Her. P. Aitai . . . 1821			
Fraxinella 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1596			
DICTĀNĪŪM , <i>Schrader</i> . From <i>diktynon</i> , a net, and <i>eidos</i> , similar; alluding to the resemblance of the peridium. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A very minute, black, pin-headed species, to be found at all seasons on rotten wood— <i>cernuus</i> .			
DIDĀLĀ , <i>L'Heritier</i> . From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>delta</i> , the Greek letter equivalent to the English D; in reference to the double receptacle. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Shrubs, with little to recommend them, growing well in peat and loam, mixed; and may be increased by cuttings— <i>carneum</i> , <i>epinosum</i> .			
DIDĀSĪS , <i>Desfontaines</i> . From <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>desmos</i> , a bond; the pod is jointed like two links of a chain. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Craegev.</i> Uninteresting annuals, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Myagrum aegyptiacum</i> . 2. <i>Sinapis bipinnata</i> — <i>egyptiaca</i> 1, <i>bipinnata</i> 2.			
DIDYMOS , <i>Schrader</i> . From <i>didymos</i> , double; in allusion to the inner and outer peridium. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A very small species of <i>Fungi</i> , occasionally seen on dead leaves— <i>glabratum</i> .			
DIDYMOBŌN , <i>Hedwig</i> . From <i>didymos</i> , double, and <i>odous</i> , a tooth; the teeth of the fringe are in pairs. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . A genus of chiefly greenish mosses, found in spring and summer on mountain rocks and moist banks. <i>D. inclinatum</i> is only to be met with in this country, upon the mountains of Cunnemara, in Ireland. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Trichostomum capillareum</i> . 2. <i>T. flexifolium</i> . 3. <i>Graminia heteromalla</i> . 4. <i>G. inclinata</i> . 5. <i>G. atrovirens</i> . 6. <i>D. Bruntoni</i> . 7. <i>Bryum bipartitum</i> , <i>Dicranum Celsii</i> , <i>D. strictum</i> , <i>Trichostomum papillosum</i> . 8. <i>T. rigidulum</i> . 9. <i>T. trifurcatum</i> , <i>linoides</i> — <i>capillareum</i> 1, <i>flexifolium</i> 2, <i>glaucescens</i> , <i>heteromallum</i> 3, <i>inclinatum</i> 4, <i>nerosum</i> 5, <i>obscurum</i> 6, <i>purpureum</i> 7, <i>rigidulum</i> 8, <i>trifurcatum</i> 9.			
DIDYMOS , two united; applied to the fruit when they appear twin.			
DIDYMANUS , having two long stamens and two short ones in the same flower, each pair being collateral.			
DIELYTNĀ , <i>Borkhausen</i> . From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>clotron</i> , a sheath; the base of the flower is furnished with two sheath-like spurs. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceae</i> . A genus of very desirable herbaceous plants. Any light rich soil suits them, and they are easily increased by divisions, or seeds. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Corydalis canadensis</i> . 2. <i>Fumaria cucularia</i> . 3. <i>F. eximia</i> . 4. <i>Corydalis tenuifolia</i> .			
lineolata White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1823			
canadensis 1 White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1819			
cucularia 2 White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1731			
eximia 3 Flesh . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1812			
formosa Flesh . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1796			
lineolata 4 Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1826			
speciosa Flesh . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1810			
speciosa Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1810			
tenuifolia 4 Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Kuntze 1820			
DIENTĀ , <i>Lindley</i> . From <i>dis</i> , two, and <i>enia</i> , a strap; in allusion to the attachment of the pollen-masses. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This is described as a plant of no beauty. Tarry peat soil, and an efficient drainage, will be found to suit it.			
cordata Green . . . 8, Epi. Mexico 1837			
DIEUVILLĀ , <i>Tournefort</i> . In compliment to M. Dieu-			
ville, a French surgeon. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cuprifoliaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>D. caudensis</i> , <i>Lonicera Diervilla</i> .			
lutea 1 Yellow . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1739			
DIEŦIKĀS , relating to food, or diet.			
DIFFORM , different forms; used to express irregularity.			
DIFŦUSE , scattered, widely spread.			
DIEŦES , <i>Salisbury</i> . From <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>etes</i> , an associate; the genus is nearly related to <i>Iris</i> and <i>Moraea</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . The plants of this genus are very ornamental, and for culture, &c. may be referred to <i>Iris</i> . <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Iris bicolor</i> . 2. <i>Moraea catenulata</i> . 3. <i>Iris murcoides</i> , <i>Moraea iridioides</i> .			
bicolor 1 Yel. drk. . . 6, F. Her. P. . . . 1821			
catenulata 2 Whit. brn. . . 6, F. Her. P. Madagas. . . 1826			
iridioides 3 Whit. brn. . . 7, F. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1759			
DIGITĀLĪS , <i>Linn</i> . Derived from <i>digitale</i> , the finger of a glove; in allusion to the resemblance the flower bears to the finger of a glove. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . 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 Deandolle, 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. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>D. grandiflora</i> . 2. <i>parviflora</i> . 3. <i>intermedia</i> . 4. <i>ambigua</i> . 5. <i>erubescens</i> .			
ambigua 1 Lgt. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1596			
atrea Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Greece . . . 1816			
ergostachya Brn. yel. . . 7, H. B. Russia . . . 1827			
ferroginea Brown . . . 7, H. B. Italy . . . 1597			
fuscococcus Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1823			
fulva Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P.			
laciniata Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1827			
laevigata Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1816			
lanata Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1789			
leucophæa Whit. brn. . . 6, H. Her. P. Greece . . . 1793			
lutea 2 Lgt. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1829			
lutescens 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.			
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.			
Thapsi Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1752			
tomentosa 4 Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Portugal . . . 1818			
tubiflora Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P.			
DIGITATED , fingered, shaped like the hand spread open.			
DIGITĀLĪS , <i>Schrader</i> . Derived from <i>digitus</i> , a finger; alluding to the singular manner in which the heads are divided. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . A genus of grasses, all the species of which are uninteresting. They grow in any common soil, and may be multiplied by seeds. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>D. humifusa</i> . 2. <i>Milium filiforme</i> — <i>egyptiaca</i> , <i>affinis</i> , <i>barbata</i> , <i>bicoloris</i> , <i>biformis</i> , <i>ciliatis</i> , <i>erigoides</i> , <i>filiformis</i> , <i>glabra</i> 1, <i>linearis</i> , <i>marginata</i> , <i>paspaloides</i> , <i>Roxburghii</i> 2, <i>sanguinalis</i> , <i>villosa</i> .			
DIGITIFORM , styled like fingers.			
DIDYMOS , two styles, or female organs.			
DILATED , widened.			
DILĀTĀS , <i>Linn.</i> Meaning unexplained. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hemodorraceae</i> . Ornamented plants, growing about a foot high in sandy peat; they are readily propagated by seeds, or divisions.			
corumbosa Purple . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1790			
paniculata Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1825			
violacea Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1795			
DIA , see <i>Antham</i> .			
DILLĒSĪĀ , <i>Linn.</i> After the celebrated professor of botany at Oxford, John James Dillenius, author of <i>Hortus Ethamensis</i> , &c. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Dilleniaceae</i> . A splendid tree, which thrives well			

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.

speciosa White. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1800

DILLWYNIA, Smith. In honour of Lewis Weston Dillwyn, F.R.S., L.S., &c., a well-known British botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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.

<i>aculeata</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. . . . . 1827
<i>cinerascens</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	. . . . . 1819
<i>ericifolia</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	. . . . . 1794
<i>forbiana</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	. . . . . 1794
<i>glaberrima</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	. . . . . 1800
<i>juniperina</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L.	. . . . . 1818
<i>parvifolia</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	. . . . . 1800
<i>philicoides</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. . . . . 1824
<i>rudis</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. . . . . 1824
<i>brevifolia</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. . . . . 1824
<i>hispidifolia</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. . . . . 1824
<i>teretifolia</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. . . . . 1824
<i>sericea</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. . . . . 1824
<i>tenuifolia</i>	. . . . . Yellow	. . . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. . . . . 1824

DIMORPHA, divided into two parts.

DIMORPHA, Beauvois. Its Arabic name. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. An annual species, growing in any garden soil, and increased by seeds.

arabica Apetal. 6, Grass. E. Ind. 1804

DINERMA, Lindley. Not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A very pretty plant; for culture and propagation, see *Stanhopea*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Epidendrum polybulbon*.

polybulbon White 12, S. Epi. amara 1822

DINERUS, Sweet. From *dinos*, that may be twined; in allusion to the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceae*. 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. *D. racemosa* 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Porana paniculata*. 2. *P. racemosa*.

paniculata, 1 White 8, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1823

racemosa, 2 White 8, H. Tw. A. Nepal 1823

DIOCEA, H. Ret. Knuth. In memory of Dioces Carystinus, an ancient Greek botanist. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A twining shrub, growing in any common soil, increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *Dolichos mollis-mollis*.

DIODIA, Linn. From *diodos*, a passage; many of the species grow by the way-sides. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. 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.

prostrata White 6, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. 1816

sarmentosa White 7, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. 1821

verticillata White 6, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. 1821

virgata White 6, H. De. Tr. Virginia 1820

DIOGYNOS, when a plant bears female flowers on one individual, and males on another.

DIOMEDIA, Cassini. Named after Diomeda, the daughter of Phobas. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Buphthalmum frutescens*. 2. *B. arborescens*.

argentea Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1824

bidentata, 1 Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1696

glabrata, 2 Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1699

DIONAEA, Linn. Dione, one of the names of Venus. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cephalotaceae*. 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

specific name, *Muscipula*, 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.

Muscipula White 7, S. Her. P. Carolina 1788

DIOSCORIDA, Linn. Named after Pedacius Dioscorides, a famous Greek physician. *Linn.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Dioscoreaceae*. 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.

aculeata Green S. Tu. P. E. Ind. 1803

elata Green S. Tu. P. India 1789

brasilensis Green S. Tu. P. Brazil 1823

bulbifera Green 7, S. Tu. P. E. Ind. 1682

cinnamomifolia Green. S. Tu. P. Rio Jan. 1827

pentaphylla Green S. Tu. P. E. Ind. 1768

sativa Green 8, S. Tu. P. W. India 1703

allissima, angustifolia, angustifolia, atropurpurea, crispata, crispata, fasciculata, glabra, globosa, heterophylla, leucostis, nepalensis, Nummularia, oppositifolia, piperifolia, pulchella, purpurea, quaternata, quinqueloba, rubella, scabra, trifida, trifoliata, triphylla, villosa.

DIOSMA, Linn. From *dios*, divine, and *osme*, smell; the bruised leaves have an exquisite smell. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceae*. 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.

cordata White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1823

cymbosa White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1818

euphrasina Pink 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1791

ericoides White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1756

fruticulosa White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1824

hirsuta 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

paniculata 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

sphaeroccephala White 5, 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. 1818

tenella White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1823

tenuisima White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820

tenuifolia White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820

tetragona White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1789

ulicifolia White 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1823

virgata White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820

DIOSPYROS, Linn. From *dios*, divine, and *pyros*, a pear; resemblance of the fruit. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ebenaceae*. 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, *D. Lotus*, 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 *D. Ebenus, Ebenaster, Mahala, and Metaxylon*, and for the entic quality of the fruit; the former is well known under the name of Ebony and Ironwood. The bark of *D. virginiana* is said to be febrifugal. The fruit of *D. Embryoparis* is so glutinous as to be used in Bengal for paying boats.

DIO	DIP	DIP	DIP
chloroxylon	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1822
cardifolia	Whit. 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
estilis	. . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1794
Eubryopteris	Whit. grn. . . 7.	S. Ev. T. Ceylon . . .	1818
hirsuta	. . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1820
Kakt	Whit. grn. . .	G. Ev. T. Japan . . .	1789
lobata	. . .	G. Ev. T. China . . .	1822
Lofna	Yl. gn. . . 6.	H. De. T. Italy . . .	1822
lucida	Yellow . . . 6.	H. De. T. N. Amer. . .	1820
lveoides	. . .	S. Ev. S. . .	1809
Mabola	Yel. grn. . .	S. Ev. S. Philipp. Is. . .	1822
uclanoxylon	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1817
montana	Whit. grn. . .	G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1822
olevata	Whit. grn. . .	S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . .	1797
pubescens	Yel. grn. . . 4.	H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . .	1812
reticulata	. . .	G. Ev. T. Maurit. . .	1824
rugulosa	. . .	G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . .	1823
stylata	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1812
vaccinioides	White . . . 5.	G. Ev. S. China . . .	1823
virginiana	Yel. grn. . . 6.	H. De. T. N. Amer. . .	1829
duletis	Yellow . . . 7.	H. Ev. T. America . .	1829
Duöris, Schreber. From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>ous</i> , an ear; the flowers possess two ear-like appendages at the base of the florets. <i>Linn.</i> 21, (tr. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Che-nopodiaceae</i> . Shrubs of little beauty, thriving in any light soil, and increased by layers, or cuttings, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Atriplex pedunculata</i> .			
<i>ceratoides</i> . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. S. Siberia . . . 1780			
<i>atriplicifolia</i> , <i>candidissima</i> .			
DIPYKÄ, Loureiro. From <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>phake</i> , a lentil, or pea; the pods are composed of two one-seeded joints. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . An ornamental shrub, about eight feet high, nearly allied to <i>Dalbergia</i> . It requires the same treatment as other greenhouse plants. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Dalbergia Diphaca</i> .			
<i>cochinchinensis</i> . White . . . G. Ev. S. China . . .			
DIPHYLLÄ, Michaux. From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; in allusion to the stems bearing only two alternate leaves each. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Berberaceae</i> . A very pretty plant, growing freely in any rich light soil, and multiplied by divisions.			
<i>eymosa</i> . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812			
DIPNÄS, Jacquin. From <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>physis</i> , a bladder; the pods are furnished with a membranous bladder on each side. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . 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 glass, under a glass, in heat.			
<i>carthaginensis</i> . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Carthage . . 1827			
DIPHYSCÖN, Weber. From <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>physician</i> , a vesicle; in reference to the shell of the theca being double. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . A very little plant, found in woods, and on rocks in Alpine situations. The stems are exceedingly short, and grow in densely matted patches. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Burmannia foliosa-foliosum</i> .			
DIPYKÄ, Beauvois. From <i>diplos</i> , double, and <i>achue</i> , chaff. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . An uninteresting species of grass, of simple culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Festuca polytachya-fusciculata</i> 1.			
DIPYKÄ, Nuttall. From <i>dis</i> , two, and <i>phakos</i> , 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. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . A genus of very elegant plants, especially <i>D. punctata</i> , 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. <i>D. punctata</i> is at present very scarce in this country. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Mimulus glutinosus</i> .			
<i>glutinosa</i> 1 . . . Orange all . . . G. Ev. S. California . . 1794			
<i>punctata</i> . . . Scarlet all . . . F. Ev. S. California . . 1837			
DIPYKÄ, Richard. From <i>dipazo</i> , to double; in reference to the plumes. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceae</i> . A plant with little to recommend it, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions.			
<i>knottifolia</i> . . . Apetal . . . B. Grass. Guinea . . . 1825			
DIPYKÄ, Swartz. From <i>dipazo</i> , to double; in allusion to the indusia being double. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or.			
1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiceae</i> . A very handsome and ornamental genus of ferns. <i>D. auriculatum</i> 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Asplenium arboreum</i> . 2. <i>Hemionitis esculenta</i> . 3. <i>H. grandifolia</i> . 4. <i>Asplenium aubignium</i> . 5. <i>A. plantagineum</i> .			
<i>arbuscula</i> . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1826			
<i>auriculata</i> , 1 . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Carceas . . 1829			
<i>castaneaefolium</i> . Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Guinea . . 1824			
<i>esculentum</i> , 2 . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1822			
<i>grandifolium</i> , 3 . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1793			
<i>juglandifolium</i> . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1829			
<i>macrocarpum</i> , 4 . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1818			
<i>plantagineum</i> , 5 . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1819			
<i>seramporensis</i> . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Serampore . . 1829			
DIPYKÄ, D. Don. From <i>diplos</i> , double, and <i>koma</i> , hair; the pappus is of two forms. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . 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. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Dorouicum villosum</i> .			
<i>villosa</i> , 1 . . . Yellow . . . G. H. Her. P. Mexico . . 1826			
DIPYKÄ, R. Brown. From <i>diplos</i> , double, and <i>lepis</i> , a scale. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> . 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 <i>D. vomitoria</i> is prized by the Indian doctors for its expectorant and diaphoretic qualities— <i>apiculata</i> , <i>ovata</i> , <i>vomitaria</i> .			
DIPYKÄ, Cassini. From <i>diplos</i> , double, and <i>pappus</i> , pappus; the fruit is furnished with a double row of bristles. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . 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.			
<i>incanus</i> . . . Lgt. yel. . . 8, F. Ev. S. California . . 1832			
DIPYKÄ, Lehmann. Derived from <i>diplos</i> , double, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; in allusion to the two-leaved calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . A border annual, the seeds of which need only be sown in the open border early in spring. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Veronica Crista-galli</i> .			
<i>veroniciformis</i> , 1. Blue . . . 4, H. Tr. A. Caucasus . . 1813			
DIPYKÄ, Decandolle. From <i>diplos</i> , double, and <i>laxis</i> , a series; the seeds are disposed in two rows in each cell. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Uninteresting annuals, which merely require sowing in the open border, where they will grow, flower, and produce their seed in abundance. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Sisymbrium catholicum</i> . 2. <i>Sinapis crassifolia</i> . 3. <i>Sinapis erucoides</i> . 4. <i>Sisymbrium murale</i> . 5. <i>Sisymbrium pendulum</i> . 6. <i>Sisymbrium tenuifolium</i> . 7. <i>Sinapis virgata</i> — <i>Burkeleri</i> , <i>catholica</i> 1, <i>crassifolia</i> 2, <i>erucoides</i> 3, <i>hispida</i> , <i>marialis</i> 4, <i>pendula</i> 5, <i>sarallida</i> , <i>tenuifolia</i> 6, <i>virginica</i> , <i>virgata</i> 7.			
DIPYKÄ, Martius. Derived from <i>diplos</i> , double, and <i>thema</i> , a spathe. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Peltaceae</i> . Ornamental plants, growing to the height of about ten feet, and requiring the same treatment as <i>Caryota</i> , and other genera of the order.			
<i>campestre</i> . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1823			
<i>maritimum</i> . . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1823			
DIPYKÄ, R. Brown. From <i>dis</i> , two, and <i>pous podos</i> , a foot; referring to the threads of the pollen masses. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A very curious, leafless plant, with rather pretty purple flowers. For culture and propagation, see <i>Bletia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Dendrobium punctatum</i> .			
<i>punctatum</i> . . . Purplish . . . 12, S. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1822			
DIPYKÄ, Tournefort. Supposed to be from <i>typano</i> , to thip; in consequence of the leaves holding water; <i>typanos</i> is also the Greek name for the disease called diabetes, which is always accompanied by great thirst. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Dipsacaceae</i> .			

DIP	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. fulvum</i> is extensively cultivated in the west of England, the dried heads of which furnish the teal used by fullers in dressing cloth			
<i>ferox</i> Purple 7. H.	B. S. Eur.	. . . . .	1318
<i>fulvum</i> Purple 7. H.	B. Britain	. . . . .
<i>Gmelini</i> Blue 7. H.	H. Caucasus	. . . . .	1820
<i>incanis</i> White H.	B. Nepal	. . . . .	1823
<i>laciniatus</i> Purple 7. H.	B. Germany	. . . . .	1603
<i>pilosus</i> White 8. H.	B. Britain	. . . . .
<i>sylvestris</i> .			
DUPLEX , Schreber. From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>pteria</i> , a wing; the two upper lobes of the calyx appear like two wings. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</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>Baryosmia Tongo</i> .			
<i>odorata</i> , 1. Purple S. Ev. Tr. Guiana	1793		
DUPLEX, applied to anything which has two wings.			
DURCA , Linn. Derived from <i>durka</i> , signifying a fountain; in reference to the habitation of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Thymelaeaceae</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.; which the English name, Leather Wood.			
<i>palustris</i> Yellow 3. H. De. S. Virginia	1750		
DISA , Linn. Meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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>bracteata</i> Green 6. G. Ter. C. G. H.	1318		
<i>chrysothryba</i> Yellow 6. G. Ter. C. G. H.			
<i>cornuta</i> Pa. blue 6. G. Ter. C. G. H.	1805		
<i>draconis</i> Whit. pur. 6. G. Ter. C. G. H.	1823		
<i>ferruginea</i> Brown 6. G. Ter. C. G. H.	1820		
<i>flexuosa</i> G. Ter. C. G. H.	1823		
<i>graminifolia</i> Blue 6. G. Ter. C. G. H.	1825		
<i>grandiflora</i> Scarlet 7. G. Ter. C. G. H.	1825		
<i>latera</i> White 6. G. Ter. C. G. H.	1824		
<i>maculata</i> Blue 6. G. Ter. C. G. H.	1816		
<i>praenata</i> Grn. red 6. G. Ter. C. G. H.	1815		
<i>spatulata</i> Pa. blue 6. G. Ter. C. G. H.	1805		
DISIDRUM , Linn. 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>Scrophulariaceae</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>prostrata</i> Yellow 6. G. Ev. Tr. Madeira	1771		
DISCHIDIA , R. Brown. From <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>schizo</i> , to split; application unexplained. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Aspleneaceae</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>nummularia</i> White 8. S. Ev. Tr. Andama			
DISCUS , any thing dilated into something which may be compared to a disk.			
DISCUS , or PEK , the fleshy annular process that surrounds the ovarium of many flowers; also the surface of a leaf; also the centre of a head of flowers of <i>Compositae</i> .			
DISPERSENT , having the power to scatter the matter of tumours.			
DISPERMIA , <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>Passifloraceae</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 aliantifolia</i> , <i>Murucia adiantifolia</i> . 2. <i>Passiflora Herbertiana</i> , <i>Murucia Herbertiana</i> .			
<i>adiantifolia</i> , 1. Orange 7. S. Ev. Cl. Newb. Is.	1792		
<i>Herbertiana</i> , 2. Grn. wht. 8. S. Ev. Cl. N. Holl.	1821		
DISSECTUS , smooth, without thorns.			
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DISOMORPHOUS , two-shaped.			
DISPERIS , Swartz. 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>Orchidaceae</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>maculata</i> Purple 6. G. Ter. C. G. H.	1822		
<i>secundata</i> Purple 6. G. Ter. C. G. H.	1797		
DISPERMUS , two-seeded.			
DISPENSIS , <i>Salisbury</i> . From <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>poros</i> , a pore. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</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>Uvalaria chinensis</i> .			
<i>fulvum</i> , 1. Brown 10. G. Her. P. China	1801		
<i>parviflorum</i> Yellow 7. G. Her. P. Nepal	1820		
DISSECTA , lacinated, deeply cut into very fine segments.			
DISSEMPLEMENTS , the partitions by which a seed-vessel is divided internally.			
DISSODON , <i>Greville</i> . From <i>dis</i> , twice, and <i>odous</i> , a tooth. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . A genus of little, dark, and pale green plants, inhabiting, during summer, mountains and alpine boags. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Splachnum Frellichianum</i> , <i>S. reticulatum</i> . 2. <i>Weissia splachnoides</i> — <i>Frellichianum</i> 1, <i>splachnoides</i> 2.			
DISSOLINA , <i>Loureiro</i> . From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>solen</i> , a tube; in allusion to the double tube of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</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>verticillata</i>	G. Ev. S. China	1312	
DISTACHYON , two-spiked.			
DISTENTUS , distended, inflated.			
DISTICHOS , two-rowed; producing leaves or flowers in two opposite rows.			
DIRCIS , <i>Fries</i> . From <i>dilos</i> , double, and <i>ionius</i> , down; in reference to the downy nature of the pubescence. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</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>radicata</i> .			
DITRICHOMOUS , divided into two or three; a stem continually divided into double or treble ramifications.			
DITTANY OF CRETE , see <i>Origanum Dictamnus</i> .			
DIURETIC , having the power of promoting the flow of urine.			
DUCIS , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>cura</i> , a tail; alluding to the lateral lobes of the labellum. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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.	1810		
<i>agrea</i> Yellow 6. G. Ter. N. S. W.	1810		
<i>elongata</i> Pink 5. G. Ter. N. Holl.	1822		
<i>longifolia</i> Pink 7. G. Ter. N. Holl.	1824		
<i>maculata</i> Yel. spot. 4. G. Ter. N. S. W.	1824		
<i>pedunculata</i> Yellow 5. G. Ter. N. Holl.	1826		
<i>sulphurea</i> Pa. yel. 6. G. Ter. N. Holl.	1823		
DUREN , daily.			
DIVARICATE , growing in a straggling manner.			
DIVERGENT , growing far asunder; applied to DIVERGANS , } branches and leaves.			
DOCK , see <i>Rumex</i> .			
DODARIA , Linn. In honour of F. DuRoi, M.D., a French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</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	1792		
DODDER , see <i>Cuscuta</i> .			
DODONAEADES , having twelve stems.			
DODONAEIDES , Linn. From <i>dodona</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> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . Very ornamental plants when in flower, and well			

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worthy a place in every collection. The species grow best in a light loamy soil, and are easily increased by dividing the roots.

- integrifoliū . . . Lgt. pur. . . 4. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1829
- Mediā . . . Lgt. pur. . . 5. H. Her. P. Virginia . . 1744
- abiflorū . . . White . . . 5. H. Her. P. Gardens . . 1824
- elegans . . . Rosy . . . 5. H. Her. P. Gardens . . 1827
- gigantēum . . . Lilac . . . 5. H. Her. P. Gardens . . 1819
- hirsutum . . . Lilac . . . 5. H. Her. P. Gardens . . 1824

DODONÆA, Linn. In honour of Rembert Dodoens, known by the name of Dodonæus, a famous botanist and physician. *Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Sapindaceæ.* 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 planted in heat. *Synonymes:* 1. *D. heterophylla*. 2. *D. viscosa*, *angustifolia*. 3. *D. angustifolia*.

- angustifolia . . . Green . . . 6. G. Ev. S. . . 1823
- applanifolia . . . Green . . . 6. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
- attenuata . . . Green . . . 6. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
- Burmāniāna . . . Green . . . 6. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1800
- caucāta . . . Green . . . 6. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
- dilecta . . . Green . . . 6. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1819
- eleagnifolia . . . Green . . . 6. S. Ev. S. S. Domin. . . 1800
- filiformis . . . Green . . . 6. S. Ev. S. . . 1820
- Jamaicensis, 2 . . . Green . . . 6. G. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1810
- laurofolia . . . Green . . . 6. S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823
- microcarpa . . . Green . . . 6. S. Ev. S. Bourbon . . 1824
- pinasta . . . 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

liatata, oblongifolia, paniculifolia, triquelra, viscosa.

DOO BRAMBLE, see Ribes Cynosbati.

DOO POISON, see Æthusa Cynapiū.

DOO'S-BANE, see Apocynum.

DOO'S-CARABAGE, see Thelypodium Cynocranibē.

DOO'S-TAIL GRASS, see Cynostus.

DOO'S-TOOTH VIOLET, see Erythronium.

DOGWOOD, see Cœsus.

DOLANITIFORM, axe-shaped.

DOLICHOS, Linn. From *dolichos*, long; in reference to the long twining stems. *Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ.* *D. Jacquinii* and *D. lignosus* 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. *Synonymes:* 1. *Phaseolus vexillatus*.

- capensūs . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. Tr. A. N. Amer. . . 1820
- angulūs . . . Yellow . . . 7. G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . . 1823
- Catingā . . . Purple . . . 7. S. A. E. Ind. . . 1793
- frutescens . . . Pa. yel. . . 7. S. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1820
- gambellus 7. S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica . . 1816
- hirsūtūs . . . Purple . . . 7. G. Ev. Tw. China . . 1802
- heterophyllūs 7. H. Tw. A. Carolina . . 1810
- Jacquinii . . . White . . . 7. S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . . 1800
- lignosūs . . . Purple . . . 7. G. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1776
- lobātūs . . . Yellow . . . 6. H. Tw. A. C. G. H. . . 1800
- Lubiā . . . Wh. blue . . . 7. H. A. Egypt . . . 1818
- melanophthalmūs 7. H. A. Italy . . . 1800
- monachālūs . . . Pa. red . . . 7. H. A. Spain . . . 1816
- sinensīs . . . Pa. red . . . 7. H. Tw. A. India . . . 1776
- sphaeroperiūs 6. S. A. Jamaica . . 1816
- vesicillātūs, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7. G. Tw. A. W. Ind. . . 1780

biflorūs, luteūs, pilosūs, velicillātūs, squipedallūs, setosifolius, tetraspermūs, tranquiberricūs, unguiculātūs.

DOLIOCARPUS, Kolander. From *dolios*, deceitful, and *karpos*, a fruit; the fruit, though beautiful, is poisonous. *Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Dilleniaceæ.* An ornamental plant; for propagation and culture, see *Tetracera*. *Synonymes:* 1. *Tetracera Calinea*, *Calinea scandens*

- Callenā, 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . . 1822

DOMBEY, Cavendish. In honour of Joseph Dombey, a French botanist and traveller in Peru and Chili. *Linn. 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Sterculiaceæ.* 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.

- cannabina . . . White . . . 3. S. Ev. T. Mauritius . .
- cordifolia . . . Red . . . 8. Ev. S. R. Ind. . . 1820
- feruginea . . . White . . . 8. Ev. T. Mauritius . . 1815
- ovata . . . White . . . 8. Ev. T. Bourbon . . 1822
- pum-tata . . . White . . . 8. Ev. T. Bourbon . . 1820
- hirsifolia . . . White . . . 8. Ev. T. Bourbon . . 1820

DONDICIA, Spengel. In honour of Donde Duprè, a

French botanist. *Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbellifereæ.* A very pretty little plant, requiring an equal mixture of loam and peat; it may be increased by seeds, or divisions. *Synonymes:* 1. *As-trantia Epipactis*.

- Epipactis, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 4. H. Her. P. Alps . . 1823

DOODYA, R. Brown. In honour of Samuel Doody, a London apothecary, one of the earliest British cryptogamic botanists. *Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceæ.* Very handsome ferns, growing well in loam and peat, and easily increased, either by seeds or divisions. *Synonymes:* 1. *Woodwardia caudata*.

- Asperā . . . Brown . . . 6. G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1808
- caudatā, 1 . . . Brown . . . 6. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820
- mediā . . . Brown . . . 6. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1823

DORONICUM, Linn. Altered from *Doronigi*, its Arabic name. *Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositæ.* 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. *Synonymes:* 1. *D. orientale*.

- altēcum . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1783
- australiēcum . . . Yellow . . . 5. H. Her. P. Austria . . 1816
- caucasiēcum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1815
- colūmānā . . . Yellow . . . 5. H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1824
- Pardalūnēciūs . . . Yellow . . . 5. H. Her. P. Britain . .
- plantaginēciūs . . . Yellow . . . 5. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1570
- scorpioidēs . . . Yellow . . . 5. H. Her. P. Germany . .

DORSAL, growing on the back.

DORSTENIA, Linn. In memory of Theodore Dorsten, a German botanist. *Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Urticaceæ.* Very curious plants, growing freely in any light rich soil, and may be multiplied with facility by parting the roots, or by seeds.

- arifolia . . . Green . . . 6. S. Her. P. Brasil . . . 1822
- brasiliēnā . . . Green . . . 6. S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1792
- caucasiēnā . . . Green . . . 6. S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1826
- cordifolia . . . Green . . . 6. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1822
- canariēnā . . . Green . . . 6. S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1743
- Drakēnā . . . Green . . . 6. S. Her. P. Vera Cruz . . 1810
- Houstaū . . . Green . . . 6. S. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1747
- tubicinā . . . Green . . . 6. S. Her. P. Trinidad . . 1817

DORTMANNIA, Don. After one Dortmann, said to be a Dutch apothecary. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Lobeliaceæ.* The species of this genus are singular and beautiful plants, but require a good deal of care in cultivation. *D. lacustris* 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. *Synonymes:* 1. *Lobelia Dortmannia*. 2. *L. puldosia*.

- lacustris, 1 . . . Pa. blue . . . 7. H. Her. P. Britain . .
- paldosia, 2 . . . Pa. blue . . . 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .

DORYANTHUS. Named by Correa de Serra, from *dory*, a spear, and *anthe*, flower; because of the long, straight flower-stem. *Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Amarillydaceæ.* 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.

- exelsū . . . Cream . . . 7. G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1800

DORONICUM, Tonnefort. From *dory*, a spear; the ancient plant was used to poison spears. *Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ.* Very handsome plants, of simple culture, succeeding best in a dry soil. They may be increased by seeds, which they ripen in abundance. *Synonymes:* 1. *Lotus hirsutus*. 2. *D. ibernum*. 3. *L. parviflorus*. 4. *L. lectus*. 5. *L. subiflorus*. 6. *D. monspeliense*, *Lotus Doryenium*. 7. *D. hirsutum*, *incanum*, *Lotus tomentosus, sericeus, affinis*.

- herbaceūm . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1802
- hirsūtūm, 1 . . . Red wh. . . 7. H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1693
- latifolium, 2 . . . White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Iberia . . 1813
- puiflorūm, 3 . . . Yel. gen. . . 7. H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . 1810
- retūm, 4 . . . Red . . . 7. H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1640
- subiflorūm, 5 7. H. A. Spain . . . 1820
- suffruticosūm, 6 . . . White . . . 7. G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1840
- tomentosūm, 7 . . . Red wh. . . 7. H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1817

DOT	DRA
DOTHIDEA, Fries. Derived from <i>dothica</i> , a tubercle, and <i>eidos</i> , similar. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Mostly dark species, growing upon stems of grass, and leaves of trees— <i>alnea</i> , <i>betulina</i> , <i>Gerani</i> , <i>Himantia</i> , <i>Pteridia</i> , <i>ribesia</i> , <i>Robertiana</i> , <i>Ulna</i> .	
DORS —may be pellicid, resinous, or hairy.	
DOUGLASSIA. 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. Linn. 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.	
nivalls	Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Rky. Mts. . 1827
DVE'S-FOOT , see <i>Geranium mollle</i> .	
DWYNS , soft, short hairs.	
DWYNS-VILLOUS , covered with long soft hairs.	
DWYNS-PUBESCENT , soft, short down, closely pressed to the surface.	
DRABA, Decandolle. From <i>drabe</i> , acrid, biting; taste of the leaves. Linn. 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> .	
aizoides	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Wales . . 1823
Aizoon	Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Carinthia . 1823
alpina	Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Lapland . 1820
siliculata pilosa	Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. Greenland . 1820
alnea	Yellow . 6, H. Denmark . 1820
austriaca	White . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . 1824
brachystemon, 1	Yellow . 3, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1819
brunneifolia	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1820
brotodes	Yellow . 3, H. Her. P. Tauria . 1820
chilias	Yellow . 3, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1731
cimeria	White . 7, H. Siberia . . 1818
confusa, 2	White . 7, H. Eur. 1823
corymbosa	White . 7, H. B. N. Eur. . . 1823
crassifolia	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1826
cuspidata	Yellow . 3, H. Her. P. Iberia . . 1820
daurica	White . 7, H. B. Dauria . . 1824
ericifolia	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1821
flandrensia, 3	White . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1819
zibetica	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1826
Gmelin	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1823
gussonei, 4	Yellow . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1827
holyletica	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1819
hirta	White . 6, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . . 1823
incana	White . 6, H. Britan. . . 1823
incompta	Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1821
lapponea, 6	White . 4, H. Her. P. Lapland . 1819
leskeana	White . 6, H. Her. P. 1820
lutea	Yellow . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1824
marialis	White . 6, H. A. England . 1810
muricella, 7	White . 6, H. Her. P. Lapland . 1810
neomoralis	Yellow . 6, H. A. Europe . 1759
nivalls	White . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1824
oblongata	White . 6, H. Her. P. Baff. D. . . 1823
pilosa	White . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1813
ripens	White . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1813
rupicola, 8	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Scotland . 1822
siliginea	White . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1822
stellata, 9	White . 6, H. Her. P. Pizence . . 1820
tomentosa	White . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1819

nummularia.

DRAENA, Linn. From *drakaina*, a female dragon; the inspissated juice becomes a powder, like the dragon's blood. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. 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 *D. terminalis* is considered a valuable medicine in dysenteric affections. The substance called Gum Dragon, so well known in medicine, is the juice of *D. Draco*. *Synonymes*: 1. *D. marginata*.

arbores
 White . 5, S. Ev. T. S. Leone . 1800 || br-hilensis | White S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1823 |
| eterna | White . 5, S. Ev. T. Mauritius . . 1820 |
| Draco | White S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1649 |

DRA	DRE
ensifolia	S. Ev. S. 1800
fersa	White . 4, S. Ev. T. China . . 1771
fabiana	White . 4, S. K. T. Africa . . 1768
interrupta	White . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . 1798
leocentris	White . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . 1824
mauritiana	White . 5, S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1825
nodosa	White G. Ev. S. . . 1820
nifans	Brown . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
ovata	White . 8, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . 1820
purpurea	White . 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820
reflexa	White . 6, S. Ev. S. Madagas. . 1819
strata	White . 4, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820
subulata	White . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . 1821
terminalis	White . 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820
tesellata, 1	S. Ev. T. Madagas. . 1816
unbraculifera	White S. Ev. T. Mauritius . 1789
undulata	White G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816

DRACOEPHALUM, Linn. From *drakon*, a dragon, and *kephale*, head; the appearance of the heads of the flowers. Linn. 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiata*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *D. grandiflorum*.

alticinctis, 1	Purple . 7, H. De. S. Georgia . . 1759
argentea	Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1822
australeum	Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1597
botryoides	Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1822
canariensis	P. pur. . 8, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1697
caucasicus	Blue . 7, H. A. Levant . . 1711
chausardoides	Blue . 7, F. Ev. T. 1823
ibericum	Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . 1820
moldavicum	Blue . 7, H. A. Moldavia . 1596
albiflorum	White . 7, H. A. Moldavia . 1596
nigricans	Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1731
organoides	P. F. Ev. T. Siberia . . 1829
palmarum	Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1815
parviflorum	Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1825
pellatum	Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1711
pergratum	Purple . 7, H. A. Siberia . . 1759
Ruscianum	Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . . 1699
sibiricum	Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1760
thymiflorum	Purple . 7, H. A. Siberia . . 1752

DRACONTIS, spotted like a serpent.

DRACONTIUM, Linn. From *drakon*, a dragon; the stems are spotted like the skin of a snake. Linn. 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Araceae*. Curious species, delighting in a rich, light loam, and increased by dividing the roots. In India, the prepared root of *D. polyphyllum* is supposed to possess antispasmodic virtues, and is a valuable remedy in asthma.

polyphyllum
 Apetal . 5, S. Ev. Cr. India . . 1759 || spinosum | Apetal . 4, S. Ev. Cr. Ceylon . . 1759 |

DRACONYLEM, Bory de St. Vincent. From *drakon*, a dragon, and *phylon*, a leaf; the leaves resemble those of *Dracena Draco*. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceae*. Ornamental shrubs; for culture and propagation, see *Andersonia*.

capitatum	G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830
longifolium	White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
secundum	White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823

DRAGON, see *Dracoulum*.

DRAGON'S-HEAD, see *Dracocephalum*.

DRAGON-TREE, see *Dracena Draco*.

DRAPARANBIA, Bory de St. Vincent. In honour of J. P. R. Draparnaud, a French botanist. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Small, bright green plants, found at all seasons in pools and rivulets—*glomerata*, *plumosa*, *tenuis*.

DRAPIEC, applied to purgative medicines which act violently.

DREPANOCARPUS, Meyer. From *drepanon*, a sickle, and *carpus*, a fruit; alluding to the shape of the pods. Linn. 17, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Rather an ornamental shrub, from six to ten feet high. For culture and propagation, see *Pterocarpus*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pterocarpus lunatus*.

lunatus
 White S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1792 |

DREPANOPHYLLUM, Kunth. From *drepanon*, a sickle, and *phylon*, a leaf; alluding to the falcate leaves. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. A worthless, herbaceous perennial, growing in any soil; increased by divistions. *Synonymes*: 1. *Stem Falcaria*—*agreste* 1.

DRI	DRY	DRY	DUL
<p>DRIMĀS, Jacquin. From <i>drimys</i>, acid; the juice of the roots is so acid as to cause inflammation when applied to the skin. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>D. lanceifolia</i>, <i>Hymenanthus revolutus</i>, <i>Lachenalia reflexa</i>.</p>		<p>the potsherds 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>	
acuminata	Brown	8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1829
altissimā	Whit. grn.	8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1791
ciliatis	Pur. wit.	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1809
elatā	Red. grn.	10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1799
lanceifolia	Purple	8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1809
longicollata	Yel. grn.	8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1774
longipedunculata	Grn. pur.	8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1860
media	White	8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1829
purpurascens	Purple	8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1818
pusilla	Green	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1783
revoluta, 1	Green	8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1774
undulata	Grn. str.	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1819
villosa	Green	8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1826
<p>DRIMĀS, Forster. From <i>drimys</i>, acid; the juice of the root causes inflammation when applied to the skin. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Winteraceae</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Wintera aromatica</i>.</p>			
chilensis	White	6, Ev. T. Chile	1829
Winteri, 1	White	G. Ev. T. Magellan	1827
<p>DRINKERS-NUT, see <i>Styracis potatorum</i>.</p> <p>DRONWON, see <i>Spiraea filipendula</i>.</p>			
<p>DRŌSĀNĀ. 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>Droseraceae</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 acid 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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>D. intermedia</i>.</p>			
aculis	White	7, G. Aq. P. C. G. H.	1823
americana	White	7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer.	1829
anglica	Whit. red	7, H. Aq. P. England	
longata	White	7, G. Aq. P. N. Holl.	1821
filiformis	Purple	7, H. Aq. P. N. Jersey	1811
incanis	Purple	7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer.	1818
longifolia, 1	Whit. red	7, H. Aq. P. Brit. Am.	
paniculata	White	7, G. Aq. P. C. G. H.	1823
rotundifolia	White	7, H. Aq. P. Britain	
<p>DRUMMŌNDĀ, 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>Saxifragaceae</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Mitella pentandra</i>.</p>			
mitelloides	Yellowish	6, H. Her. P. Rhy. Mts.	1827
<p>DRUSKEN DABEL, see <i>Lilium tenuibotum</i>.</p> <p>DUNPE, a kind of fruit, consisting of a fleshy, succulent rind, and containing a hard stone in the middle.</p>			
<p>DURĀS, 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>DURĀSĀRĀ, R. Brønn. In honour of Jona-Drayler, a distinguished Swedish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</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>			
arctoides	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1830
armata	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
Haxteri	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
blechnifolia	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
calophylla	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1839
caudata	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
brevisfolia	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
longifolia	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
floribunda	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
foliolata	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1830
formosa	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
longifolia	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
muconalata	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
nerosa	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
nivalis	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1805
obovata	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
pumosa	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>DURĀS, 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>Rosaceae</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>D. octopetala</i>, 2. <i>D. integrifolia</i>.</p>			
Drummond, 1	White	7, F. Ev. T. N. Amer.	1823
integrifolia	White	7, F. Ev. T. Greenland	1824
octopetala	White	7, H. Ev. T. Britan	
americana	White	7, H. Ev. T. N. Amer.	1800
tenuis, 2	White	7, F. Ev. T. Canada	1820
<p>DRYMĀTĀ, Willdenow. From <i>drymys</i>, a forest; habitation of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Illecebraceae</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Holostemum cordatum</i>.</p>			
cordata, 1	White	7, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica	1809
gracilis	White	7, S. Ev. Cr. Brazil	1829
<p>DRYMONĀ, Martius. From <i>drumonia</i>, woodland; the plant inhabits forests. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gesneraceae</i>. An ornamental plant. For culture and propagation, see <i>Besleria</i>. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Besleria serrulata</i>.</p>			
icolor	Purp. yel.	S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind.	1806
<p>DRYPRĀS. Named by Vahl, from <i>drypta</i>, to lacerate; plant spiny. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Schaferia lateriflora</i>.</p>			
crocea, 1	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1820
<p>DURĀS, Linn. From <i>drypto</i>, to tear; the leaves are armed with stiff spines. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Silenaceae</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	P. a. blue	6, H. Ev. S. Italy	1775
<p>DURĀS-FRŌS, see <i>Pulchrophitum</i>.</p> <p>DURKWRŌD, see <i>Linnæa</i>.</p> <p>DURĀS, sweet, nectariferous.</p> <p>DURĀS, Persoon. The name of the island where the plant was first found. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceae</i>. A perennial species, growing in peaty soil, and increased by divisions.</p>			
spathaceum	Apetal.	7, Grass. N. Amer.	1818

DUM	ECC	DUR	ECH
<p>DUMASTÄ, 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>Citoria</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>. DÜRUS, hard, stubborn, rough. DUTCH RUSH, see <i>Equisetum hyemale</i>. DUVÄLÄ, Hanworth. 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>cespitösa . . . 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 glomeratä . . . Brown . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1804 hirtellä, 1 . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1802 Jacquinönsä, 2 . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 laevigatä . . . Brown . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800 mastodes . . . Brown . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795 radiatä . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795 reclinatä, 3 . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795 replicatä, 4 . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 tuberulatä . . . Brown . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1808</p>	
<p>DUMBE CANE, see <i>Caladium seguinum</i>. DUMERILLÄ, 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>paniculatä . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. Columbia . . 1825</p>		<p>DURANTÄ, 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>argentä . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1824 Ellisä, 1 . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1739 inermis . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1739 macrocarpä, 2 . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1818 Mutis . . . 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>DÜRÖ, 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>zabetiyas . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1825</p>		<p>DWARF FAN-PALM, see <i>Chamæröps humilis</i>. DWARF MOLLY, see <i>Allium Chanamöng</i>. DYCKÄ, Schultes, Junn. 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>raiförä . . . Orange . 6, G. Her. P. Brazil . . 1832</p>	
<p>DURIBÖSCULÄ, rather hard, or rigid.</p>		<p>DYER'S GREEN WEEB, see <i>Genista tinctoriä</i>. DYER'S LITTLE YELLOW WEEB, see <i>Rostäda luteölä</i>. DYSOPHÜLLÄ, Blume. From <i>dysodes</i>, fetid, and <i>phylon</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>pümillä, 1 . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. Nepal . . 1826 quadrifölä, 2 . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1820</p>	

E.

EARED, having ears, or appendages.
EARTH NUT, see *Banüm*.
EARTH TONGUE, see *Geophastm*.
EAST INDIA MUSWORT, see *Artemisidä hirsütä*.
EBENÄS, black, ebony-coloured.
EBENÜS, Linn. From *abnous*, 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*.

eritälä, 1 . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Caudia . . 1737
pinnatä, 2 . . . Pink . . . 6, G. B. Barbary . . 1786

EBONY, see *Diapnyros ebenä*.
ECASTAPHYLÜM, P. Brown. From *hecastos*, each, and *phylon*, 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
lumieri . . . Wht. . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820
sieberi . . . Wht. red . . S. Ev. S. Guinea . . 1824

ECCAUDATE, spikeless, without a stem.
ECCREMOCARPÜS, Ruiz et Pavon. From *ekkrema*, pendant, and *karpos*, 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 *Clonatis*, *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.

longiförö . . . Orange . 7, G. Ev. Cl. Peru . . . 1825

ECCHEVÉRÄ, Decandolle. In honour of M. Echeverri, author of the splendid drawings of the Flora Mexicana. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crasnaceae*. 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 cespitosa*. 2. *C. coccinea*.

cespitösa, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. California . 1796
coccinea, 2 . . . Scarlet . 10, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1816
gibbiflora . . . Vel. pink . 9, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1826
grandifölä . . . Orange . 10, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1823
lörilä . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Her. P. Mexico . . 1830
racemösa . . . Crimson . 10, S. Her. P. Mexico . . 1836
secundä . . . Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1837

ECHINÄCÄ, Manch. Derived from *echinus*, a hedge-

ECH	ECH	ECH	ECH
<p>hog; the prickly scales of the receptacle give that appearance. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. 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>		<p><i>pachycentrus</i> S. Ev. S. <i>parvispinus</i>, 10 S. Ev. S. S. Amer. <i>platycanthus</i> S. Ev. S. Mexico 1837 <i>polycanthus</i> S. Ev. S. Brazil 1837 <i>recurvus</i>, 11 S. Ev. S. Mexico 1796 <i>rhodanthus</i> Rosy 9, S. Ev. S. 1835 <i>robustus</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 <i>Salmianus</i> Grey S. Ev. S. Curacao <i>scopa</i> Yellow S. Ev. S. Brazil 1826 <i>spina-albis</i> Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil 1836 <i>Sellowi</i> S. Ev. S. M. Video 1826 <i>sessiliflorus</i> S. Ev. S. 1834 <i>spinosisimus</i> S. Ev. S. 1824 <i>spiralis</i> S. Ev. S. 1835 <i>subgibbosus</i> S. Ev. S. Valparaiso 1830 <i>subuliferus</i> S. Ev. S. Mexico <i>sulcatus</i> S. Ev. S. Mexico 1029 <i>tenuispinus</i> Yellow 9, S. Ev. S. Brazil 1835 <i>tephraanthus</i> S. Ev. S. Brazil 1825 <i>theliphorus</i> S. Ev. S. 1834 <i>tuberculatus</i> S. Ev. S. Mexico 1823 <i>tuberosus</i> White S. Ev. S. Mexico 1836 <i>xanthanthus</i> S. Ev. S. 1835</p>	
<p>ECHINATOP, 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. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. 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> <p><i>capitata</i>, 1 Apetal 7, Grass. S. Eur. 1771</p> <p>ECHINELLA, <i>Agardh</i>. From <i>echinus</i>, a hedgehog; bristly appearance of the plants. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algae</i>. A very minute species of green <i>Algae</i>, found in lakes, and, by some naturalists, believed to be animalcula—<i>articulata</i>.</p> <p>ECHINOCACTUS, <i>Subn-Dyck</i>. From <i>echinos</i>, a hedgehog, and <i>cactus</i>; a name given by Theophrastus to a spiny plant. <i>Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. 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 albormis</i>. 2. <i>E. platycantha</i>, <i>Cactus latispina</i>. 3. <i>Cereus cylindricus</i>. 4. <i>Cactus depressus</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> <p><i>abnormis</i>, 1 White 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1818 <i>acutatus</i> Yellow 9, S. Ev. S. M. Video 1836 <i>acutangularis</i> Yellow 9, S. Ev. S. 1835 <i>Anemonianus</i> S. Ev. S. Aneona 1834 <i>arenatus</i> S. Ev. S. M. Video <i>centriflorus</i> Lil. red 9, S. Ev. S. 1836 <i>coccineus</i> 9, S. Ev. S. 1835 <i>cornigerus</i>, 2 Purple 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1823 <i>corymbosus</i> Yellow 9, S. Ev. S. 1835 <i>crispatus</i> Purple S. Ev. S. Mexico 1829 <i>cylindricus</i>, 3 S. Ev. S. Peru 1799 <i>denatus</i> S. Ev. S. Mexico 1829 <i>Deppet</i> S. Ev. S. Mexico 1829 <i>depressus</i>, 4 S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1793 <i>echinatus</i> 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1830 <i>exculptus</i> 9, S. Ev. S. 1836 <i>Kyrsii</i> Whit. yel. 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1829 <i>glabris</i> Whit. gm. 7, S. Ev. S. <i>formosus</i> S. Ev. S. Mexico 1830 <i>gibbosus</i>, 5 White 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1808 <i>Gilliesii</i> 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1830 <i>gladiatus</i> 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico <i>hamatus</i> S. Ev. S. B. Ayres 1733 <i>hystrix</i>, 6 S. Ev. S. 1808 <i>imbricatus</i>, 7 S. Ev. S. 1820 <i>inflatus</i> S. Ev. S. Chile 1828 <i>intorta</i>, 8 Purple 6, S. Ev. S. Antigua 1768 <i>intricatus</i> S. Ev. S. M. Video <i>erinaceus</i>, 9 7, S. Ev. S. 1818 <i>Linkii</i> Yellow 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1835 <i>Mackenzii</i> Yel. wht. 10, S. Ev. S. Chile 1836 <i>mammillarioides</i> Yel. red 10, S. Ev. S. Chile 1836 <i>melocactiflorus</i> White S. Ev. S. Mexico <i>nisonacanthus</i> S. Ev. S. Jamaica <i>montevideus</i> S. Ev. S. M. Video <i>obovellatus</i> Purple S. Ev. S. Mexico <i>orthocanthus</i> S. Ev. S. M. Video <i>Ottomus</i> Yellow 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1829 <i>oxyacanthus</i> S. Ev. S. 1830 <i>oxygonus</i> Pa. rose S. Ev. S. Brazil 1831</p>		<p>ECHINODON, <i>Beauvois</i>. From <i>echinos</i>, a hedgehog, and <i>chloa</i>, grass; alluding to the prickly heads of flowers. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. 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> <p><i>crus-galli</i>, 2 Apetal 7, Grass. Britain <i>setigera</i> Apetal 7, Grass. E. Ind. 1820</p> <p><i>commutata</i> 1, <i>crus-cervi</i>, <i>echinata</i>, <i>erythrosperma</i>, <i>intermedia</i>, <i>stagnina</i>.</p> <p>ECHINOPORA, <i>Tournefort</i>. From <i>echinos</i>, a hedgehog, and <i>phoreo</i>, to bear; the involucrem is covered with stiff spines. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbelliferae</i>. Rather interesting plants, succeeding in any common soil, and increased by dividing the roots.</p> <p><i>spinosa</i> White 7, H. Her. P. England <i>tenuifolia</i> White 7, H. Her. P. Apulia 1731 <i>trichophylla</i> White 7, H. Her. P. Lsvant 1820</p> <p>ECHINOPUS, <i>Beauvois</i>. From <i>echinos</i>, prickly, and <i>pogon</i>, a beard. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineae</i>. A mere weed, of the simplest culture. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Agrostis ovatus</i>—<i>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. 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. 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. persicus</i>.</p> <p><i>exaltatus</i> White 7, H. Her. P. Austria 1817 <i>horridus</i>, 1 Blue 7, H. B. Persia 1818 <i>humilis</i> Blue 7, H. B. Caucasus 1816 <i>lanuginosus</i> Blue 7, H. B. Levant 1736 <i>paniculatus</i> Blue 7, H. Her. P. Spain 1815 <i>polycephalus</i> Blue 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1816 <i>Ritro</i> Blue 7, H. Her. P. Europe 1570 <i>rufobasus</i> Blue 7, H. Her. P. Russia 1816 <i>sphaerocephalus</i> Lt. blue 7, H. Her. P. Austria 1596 <i>spinosa</i> White 7, H. Her. P. Egypt 1397 <i>stictus</i> Pa. blue 7, H. Her. P. Europe 1822 <i>strigosus</i> White 7, H. A. Spain 1720 <i>tauricus</i> Blue 8, H. B. Tauria 1816 <i>tenuifolius</i> Blue 8, H. Her. P. Russia 1820 <i>virgatus</i> Blue 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1820 <i>viscosus</i> Blue 8, H. B. Caucasus 1818</p> <p>ECHINOSPERMUM, <i>Swarz</i>. From <i>echinos</i>, a hedgehog, and <i>sperma</i>, seed, the seeds are very prickly. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. 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> <p><i>virginicum</i>, 3 Blue 6, H. B. Virginia 1699</p> <p><i>barbatum</i>, <i>deflexum</i>, <i>Lappula</i> 1, <i>marginatum</i> 2, <i>patalium</i>, <i>Redörskill</i>.</p> <p>ECHIS, <i>Linn</i>. From <i>echis</i>, a viper; referring to the smooth, twining shoots. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. 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. antidyenterica</i> is astringent and febrifugal.</p> <p><i>antidyenterica</i> Pink S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1821 <i>fulvata</i> White 7, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. 1793 <i>hispida</i> Pink 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795 <i>paraphyllata</i> Pa. yel. 10, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1812 <i>cymsa</i> 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1829</p>	

ECH	ECT	ECT	ELA
difformis . . .	Pa. vel. 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 6, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1818	
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	
rubicoidis . . .	Yellow 7, S. Ev. Tw. Guiana	1824	
stellaris . . .	Br. vel. 7, S. Ev. Tw. Rio Jan.		
subsericata . . .	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 *echis*, a viper; the seeds resemble the head of the viper. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Roraginaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *E. formosum*. 2. *E. grandiflorum*. 3. *E. hispidum, elegans*.

aculeatum . . .	White 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1815	
ambiguum . . .	Wh. 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 . . .	Wh. red 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1820	
brachyanthum . . .	White 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.?	1819	
caudatum . . .	Red 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1818	
erectum . . .	Red 4, H. A. Levant	1833	
eroseoides . . .	Blue 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1816	
dentiflorum . . .	Blue 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1820	
diffusum . . .	Pink 6, H. A. Crete	1817	
fastuosum . . .	Purple 4, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1779	
ferocissimum . . .	Blue 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira	1794	
foliosum . . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1815	
frutescens . . .	Pink 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1759	
gigantum . . .	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 . . .	Pink 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	
lasiophyllum . . .	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	
luscitanicum . . .	Violet 6, H. A. S. Eur.	1731	
macranthum, 2 . . .	Violet 7, H. A. Barbary	1818	
macrophyllum . . .	Blue 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1823	
maritimum . . .	Blue 7, H. A. Italy	1815	
Mertensii . . .	Blue 6, H. Her. P. Spain	1824	
micranthum . . .	Violet 6, H. A. Barbary	1824	
molle . . .	White 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriff	1820	
neruosum . . .	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	1793	
plantaginoides . . .	White 6, H. A. S. Eur.	1826	
plantagineum . . .	Purple 7, H. A. Italy	1776	
prostratum . . .	Red 7, H. Her. P. Egypt	1825	
pyramidatum . . .	Blue 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820	
pyrenaicum . . .	White 6, H. A. Pr. France	1815	
rubrum . . .	Red 7, H. B. Hungary	1791	
salmanticum . . .	Pink 7, H. A. Spain	1819	
seabrogi . . .	Par. blue 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820	
Sibthorpi, 3 . . .	Red 6, H. B. Europe	1824	
simplex . . .	White 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriff	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	
tenax . . .	Blue 7, H. B. Sicily	1824	
thyrsoideum . . .	Blue 6, H. B. S. Eur.	1820	
tuberulosum . . .	Violet 8, H. B. Spain	1820	
verrucosum . . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822	
viridicolum . . .	Blue 6, H. B. Austria	1658	
viridescens . . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1820	
vulgare . . .	Red 7, H. B. Britain		
Vire-albo . . .	White 7, H. B. Britain		

ECHINOPS, From *ekleipo*, to be deficient; the seed-crown and wing are wanting. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Uninteresting annuals and biennials of easy culture—*erecti, latifolia, procton-bæta, prostrati, punctati, undulati*.
ECORRATA, having no nerves on the leaf.
ECROCARPUM, *Lynghie*. From *ektos*, outside, and *karpos*, a fruit; the theca is not inclosed. *Linn.*

24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Mostly dark green marine productions, found in spring and summer—*brachiata, granulosæ, tomentosæ, siliculosæ-atrovirens, ferrugineæ*.
ECROSOMA, *Fries*. From *ektos*, without, and *stroma*, a hair. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Very minute species, to be met with during summer and autumn on the *Iris*, and decayed laurel leaves; whence their specific names—*Iridis, Labrit*.
EGNETIUS, not toohead.
EGNILE, eatable.
EGWÄNDISIA, *Saltberg*. In honour of Sydenham Edwards, a celebrated English botanical draughtsman. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *Sophora sericea*.

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	
nitida . . .	Yellow 5, F. De. S. Bourbon	1820	

EFFUSÆ, applied to inflorescence, and means a kind of panicle with a very loose arrangement.
EGG-BEARER, see *Solanum origentum*.
EGLANTINE, see *Rosa litæa*.
EGLANTINE, see *Rubis Eglantaria*.
EGYPTIAN LOTUS, see *Nymphaea Lötus*.
EGYPTIAN THORN, see *Acacia vera*.

ERNETIA, Linn. In honour of D. G. Ehret, a celebrated German botanical draughtsman. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiacæ*. 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 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1795	
buxifolia . . .	White 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1823	
divaricata . . .	White 8, S. Ev. T. Havannah	1820	
dubia . . .	White 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1825	
internodiis . . .	White 8, S. Ev. S. Antilles	1819	
lævis . . .	White 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1823	
laxa . . .	White 8, S. Ev. S. Bourbon	1826	
microphylla . . .	White 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1818	
serotina . . .	White 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1823	
tinifolia . . .	White 6, S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1734	

ENRHARTIA, *Smith*. In honour of F. Ehrhart, a Swiss naturalist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Plants which are only interesting in botanical collections. *Synonyme*: 1. *Aira capensis*.

panicæ . . .	Apetal. 7, Grass. C. G. H.	1790	
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calycina 1, *distichophylla, gigantea*.
EKEBERGIA, Sparmann named this genus in compliment to C. Gustavus Ekeberg, captain of a Swedish East Indianer, who took him out to China. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliacæ*. 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.	1780	
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ELÆAGNUS, Linn. From *elaia*, an olive, and *agnos*, a chaste tree; resemblance the tree bears. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Elæagnaceæ*. 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 *E. arborescens*, and *conferta*, is eaten in Nepal; and in Persia the fruit of *E. orientalis* is used as a dessert, under the name of Zinzeyd.

acuminata . . .	Apetal. G. Ev. S.		
angustifolia . . .	Yellow 7, H. De. T. S. Eur.	1638	
arborescens . . .	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, G. Ev. S. K. Ind.	1732	
orientalis . . .	Apetal. 7, G. Ev. T. Levant	1730	

ELÆIS, *Jacquin*. From *elaia*, olive; the natives of Guinea express an oil from the fruit of this plant, as the Greeks do from their olives; whence the name. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. Beautiful species of palms, requiring a strong heat,

ELE	ELE	ELE	ELI
<p>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.</p>		<p><i>Synonymes: Hedyсарum sororium, Hallia sororia, Onobrychis sororia—sororia.</i></p>	
<p>guineensis . . . Grn. wht. . . Palm. Guinea . . . 1730 melanocœca . . . Grn. wht. . . Palm. N. Granada. 1821 occidentalis . . . Grn. wht. . . Palm. Jamaica . . . 1820 pernambucanâ . . . Grn. wht. . . Palm. Brazil . . . 1825</p>	<p>ELEÖCHÄRTIS, 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></p>		
<p>ELEÖCARPÛS, Linn. From <i>elaia</i>, an olive, and <i>karpou</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></p>		<p>acutâ Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1819 geniculatâ Apetal . . . 7, Grass. W. Ind. . . 1822 glaucescens Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1820 multicaulis, 2 Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Britain . . . obtusa Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1818 tenuis Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1824</p>	
<p>cyaneûs, 1 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803 grandiflora White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1829 serratis S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1774</p>	<p>acidiârts 1, ovata, palustris.</p>		
<p>ELEÖENBRÖN, 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 albens, Senecia glauca, Mangifera glauca. 3. Rubenia ativina. 4. Cassine xylocarpa.</i></p>		<p>ELEPHANTIASIS, a species of leprosy, in which the limbs become prodigiously swollen.</p> <p>ELEPHANTÛPÛS, Cassini. From <i>elephas</i>, an elephant, and <i>pous</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, nudiflorus, nudiflorus, scaber, spicatus, tomentosus.</i></p>	
<p>australis, 1 Grn. wht. . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1796 glauca, 2 Green . . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1824 integerrimûm . . . Grn. wht. . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . orientalis, 3 Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1771 xylocarpum, 4 Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. S. Antilles . . 1816</p>	<p>ELEPHANT'S FOOT, see <i>Elephantopis</i>.</p>		
<p>ELÄPHRÛM, Jacquin. From <i>elaphros</i>, contemptible; the wood being of no value. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bursariaceæ</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. Fagara Elaphrivina.</i></p>		<p>ELÆUSINÆ, Gærtner. Derived from <i>Elæus</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></p>	
<p>glabrum, 1 White . . . S. Ev. T. Carthag. . . 1818</p>	<p>calycina Apetal . . . 8, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1820 corœana Apetal . . . 8, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1714 indica, 1 Apetal . . . 8, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1714 verticillatâ Apetal . . . 8, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1820</p>		
<p>ËLÄTE, Aiton. A name adopted from the Greeks. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceæ</i>. This is a fine palm, bearing fruit much like a wild plum. In the East Indies, the people chew it like the <i>Areca nut</i>, 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.</p>		<p>ELÆVATEO, anything that rises above the surface.</p> <p>ELICHRÛSCUM, From <i>helios</i>, sun, and <i>chrysolos</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. arborescens. 5. G. arenarium. 6. G. candidissimum. 7. G. cephalotus. 8. G. congestum. 9. G. conticum. 10. G. crassifolium. 11. G. crispum. 12. G. cymosum. 13. G. dasyanthum. 14. G. diosmifolium. 15. G. discolor. 16. G. divaricatum. 17. G. ericoides. 18. G. fatidum. 19. G. flaccidum. 20. Astelma frutescens, G. frutescens, 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. odoratissimum. 30. G. orientale. 31. G. putulum. 32. G. rutilans. 33. G. Stæchas. 34. G. tephrodes. 35. G. teretifolium.</i></p>	
<p>sylyvestris Green . . . 5, Palm. E. Ind. . . 1763</p>	<p>acuminatum, 1 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823 angustifolium, 2 Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Naples . . . apiculatum, 3 Yellow . . . G. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1804 arborescens, 4 White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1770 arenarium, 5 Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1739 argenteum White . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1800 bicolor Yellow . . . 7, H. A. V. D. L. . . 1835 bracteatum Pa. yel. . . 9, H. A. N. Holl. . . 1739 invulacro-âllidô Yellow . . . 7, H. A. . . 1833 candidissimum, 6 Pa. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Caspian . . 1823 cephalotes, 7 Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789 congestum, 8 Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791 conticum, 9 Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1824 crassifolium, 10 Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 crispum, 11 Pink . . . 6, Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1809 cylindricum Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1780 cymosum, 12 Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. Africa . . 1731 dasyanthum, 13 Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1813 dealbatum White . . . G. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1812 diosmifolium, 14 White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 discolorum, 15 Brown . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1815 divaricatum, 16 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 ericoides, 17 Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 fatidum, 18 Lgt. yel. . . 8, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1692 flaccidum, 19 Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. Brazil . . 1826 frutescens, 20 Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1779 fulgidum Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774</p>		
<p>ELÄTÛM, 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>.</p>		<p>acuminatum, 1 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823 angustifolium, 2 Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Naples . . . apiculatum, 3 Yellow . . . G. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1804 arborescens, 4 White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1770 arenarium, 5 Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1739 argenteum White . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1800 bicolor Yellow . . . 7, H. A. V. D. L. . . 1835 bracteatum Pa. yel. . . 9, H. A. N. Holl. . . 1739 invulacro-âllidô Yellow . . . 7, H. A. . . 1833 candidissimum, 6 Pa. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Caspian . . 1823 cephalotes, 7 Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789 congestum, 8 Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791 conticum, 9 Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1824 crassifolium, 10 Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 crispum, 11 Pink . . . 6, Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1809 cylindricum Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1780 cymosum, 12 Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. Africa . . 1731 dasyanthum, 13 Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1813 dealbatum White . . . G. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1812 diosmifolium, 14 White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812 discolorum, 15 Brown . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1815 divaricatum, 16 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820 ericoides, 17 Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774 fatidum, 18 Lgt. yel. . . 8, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1692 flaccidum, 19 Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. Brazil . . 1826 frutescens, 20 Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1779 fulgidum Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774</p>	
<p>carthaginensis . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Tw. A. Carthage . . 1823 lanuolides Yellow . . . 6, H. Tw. A. Mexico . . 1820</p>	<p>ELÄTINÆ, Linn. From <i>elate</i>, signifying a fir in Greek; its leaves have been compared to those of the fir-tree. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Elatinææ</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, Hydropipera.</i></p>		
<p>Hydropipera White . . . 8, H. Aq. A. S. Eur. . . tripetalâ, 1 Flesh . . . 8, H. Aq. A. Britain . .</p>	<p>ELÄBR, see Sambuca.</p> <p>ELEGAMPANE, see Corvisârâ Helentûm.</p> <p>ELEGÛBY, a medicine of conserves and powders, of the consistence of honey.</p> <p>ELEGÛ, Thunberg. From <i>elegos</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>juncata, ruscobada.</i></p> <p>ELEGÛS, Decandolle. From <i>eleios</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.</p>		

ELL	ELY
grandifolium, 21 . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1731	
gravidens, 22 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . 1819	
heliathemifolium 23 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774	
herbaceum, 24 . . . White . . . 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	
lasiocaulon, 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	
rhodans, 32 . . . Red yel. . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1731	
Stachis, 33 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Ev. S. Europe . 1629	
strepidos, 34 . . . Yel. wht. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823	
teretifolium, 35 . . . Brown . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812	
ELLIPTIÄ, Nuttall. In honour of Stephen Elliot, a North American botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceæ</i> . An ornamental species, succeeding best in a little sandy loam, mixed with peat; it is increased by layers.	
racemosä . . . 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>Hydrophyllaceæ</i> . A curious little species, of very easy culture.	
Nyctelia . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Virginia . 1755	
ELLEBOCÄRPUS, Kauffass. Derived from <i>en, in, 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>Gleicheniaceæ</i> . An ornamental species of fern, of considerable beauty; it grows in a loamy soil, and is increased by dividing the roots.	
oleraceus . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. Tranqueb. . 1818	
ELLIPSOID , like an ellipsis.	
ELLIPTIC-LANCEOLATE , a form between elliptic and lanceolate.	
EISENÄ, Herbert. An ancient name of romance. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</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 found to <i>Pantracium</i> , and the like.	
longipetalä . . . White . . . 5, S. Bl. P. Linnä . . 1837	
ELM TREE, see Ulmü.	
ELONÄ, Richard. From <i>elodes</i> , a marsh; the habitation of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Hydrocharaceæ</i> . Interesting aquatics; for culture, &c., see <i>Plunieria</i> .	
gualanensis . . . White . . . 7, S. Aq. A. Guiana . 1820	
pulehiellä . . . 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>Labiateæ</i> . The species are not ornamental, and may be referred to <i>Hysopus</i> , for culture, &c. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Hysopus cristatus</i> .	
cristata . . . Pink . . . 6, H. A. Siberia . . 1780	
paniculata, 1 . . . Pink . . . 7, H. B. E. Ind. . 1820	
ocymoides.	
ELYÜS. According to <i>Linnaeus</i> , it is named from <i>elyo</i> , to cover. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</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> .	
crinitä Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Smyrna . . 1800	
geniculata Apetal . . . 7, Grass. England . .	
piganticä Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . 1790	
hystrix, 1 Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Crimea . . 1770	
mexicanä Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Mexico . . 1823	
arenariä, canadensis, Caput-Medusä, europäus, glaucifolia, hordeiformis, intermedia, juncus, philadelphicus, pseudo-hystrix, racemosus, sabulosus, sibiricus, striatä, tener, villösus, virginicus.	
ELYNÄ, Schrader. Supposed to be from <i>elyo</i> , to cover. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A dwarf species of grass, of little interest, and very easy culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Carex Bellardi, myosuroides</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]	

EMA	ENC
Or. <i>Acanthaceæ</i> . A genus of uninteresting stove biennials, growing in sandy peat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Jasticia acutis—caulescens, crenata 1, imbricata, lyrata, marginata, ramosa, virgata</i> .	
EMARGINATE , having a small notch at the end.	
EMBELLÄ, Linn. In Ceylon, the plant is called <i>Æmbellia</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Mysinaceæ</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.	
robustä Whit. gm. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823	
EMBLICÄ, Gartner. The name of the plant in the Moluccas. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</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	
racemosä, 2 . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1793	
EMBOSSÉ , projecting from the surface, like the boss or umbo of a round shield, or target.	
EMBOTHRÜM, Forster. From <i>en, in, and bothrion</i> , a little pit; in allusion to the anthers. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceæ</i> . This is described as a very handsome plant, growing about three feet high; like most of the <i>Proteaceæ</i> , it delights in sandy peat soil, and cuttings, in sand or soil, readily produce roots.	
strobilium . . . 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.	
ENEX, Necker. An anagram of <i>Rumex</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygonaceæ</i> . This species is only worth cultivating in general collections. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Rumex spinosus</i> .	
spinösä Green . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Candia . . 1556	
EMMENAGOGUE , any medicine that promotes menstruation.	
ENOLLENT , softening.	
EMPETRUM, Linn. From <i>en, upon, and petros</i> , a rock; alluding to the place of growth. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Empetraceæ</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 . .	
rubrum Brn. pur. . . H. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1833	
EMPLEÜRÜM, Solander. From <i>en, in, and 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>Rutaceæ</i> . A good greenhouse plant, with pretty pinkish flowers. It grows about three feet high; for culture, &c., see <i>Diosma</i> .	
serullatum . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774	
EMULSIONS , medicines made of bruised oily seeds and fluid.	
ENANTHROCÄRPUS, Labillardiere. From <i>eneca</i> , nine, <i>arthon</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>Cruciferaæ</i> . These are insignificant hardy annuals, only fit for botanical collections. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Rophanus pterocarpus—arcutius, pterocarpä 1</i> .	
ENCALYPTÄ, Hedwig. From <i>en, within, and kalyptra</i> , a covering; the calyptra is unusually large, entirely enclosing the theca. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Mastix</i> . Small, mostly greenish plants, found at all seasons on mountains, moist rocks, &c. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Bryum extinctorum—ciliata, alpina, convolv, rhaplocarpa, streptocarpa, vulgaris 1</i> .	
ENCLEIÄ, Adanson. Derived from <i>egchelon</i> , a little eel; in allusion to the appearance of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</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>Pullaria halimifolia</i> . 2. <i>P. grandiflora</i> .	
canacens, 1 . . . Grange . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Peru . . 1766	
halimifolia, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . 1820	

ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE, see *Circœa*.
 ENCŒLIUM, *Agardh*. From *en*, within, and *koilos*, hollow; the fronds are tubular and hollow. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Plants found during the summer and autumn on the sea-coast. *Synonymes*: 1. *Uva fistulosa*—*bulbosum*, *Lyngbyanum* 1.

ENHIVE, see *Cichorium endivia*.

ENDOCARP, the inner lining of fruits, which forms the cells.

ENOCARPON, *Hedwig*. From *endon*, within, and *carpos*, a fruit; the receptacles are deeply imbedded in the leaf. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. Green and greyish species, found most plentiful in summer, on rocks. *Synonymes*: 1. *Lichen Juscellus—complicatum*, *Hedwig*, *lächelium*, *leptophyllum*, *miniolum*, *pellidum*, *parositicum*, *samaragdulum*, *sinpicum*, *tephroides* 1, *Webéri*.

ENERVIS, having no veins.

ENGLISH MERCURY, see *Chenopodium Bonis Herfcus*.

ENKANTHUS, *Lobreiro*. From *enkous*, pregnant, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are swollen. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. Most beautiful greenhouse plants, which *Sweet* 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."

quinquefidus Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1812
 reticulatus Pink . . . 1, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1822

ERODIS, without knots, smooth.

EROPLEURIA, the inner coat of seeds, under the spermodermis.

ENSATE, or ENSIFORM, shaped like a sword, with a straight blade.

ENTADA, *Adanson*. The name given to one of the species in Malabar. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. 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 *E. Purasaha* for washing the hair. *Synonymes*: 1. *Adenantha scandens*. 2. *Mimosa scandens*. 3. *M. Entada*. 4. *M. polystachya*. 5. *M. scandens*.

Adenantha, 1 S. Ev. Cl. S. Sea Isl. . . 1817
 Gyalobium, 2 White . . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1819
 monostachya, 3 White . . . S. Ev. Cl. Malabar . . 1809
 polystachya, 4 White . . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1816
 Purasaha, 5 White . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1780

ENTELÆA, *R. Brown*. From *entes*; alluding to the stamens being all perfect. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. 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.

arborescens White . . . 5, G. Ev. R. T. N. Zeal . . 1820
 palmata White . . . G. Ev. S.

ERŒCIS, *Forster*. From *epi*, upon, and *akros*, the top; in reference to the species growing on the tops of hills. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eparidaceæ*. 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.

apiculata 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825
 corypanulata Dp. bluish. 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
 alba White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1820
 ceræiflora White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1831
 exserta White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1812
 grandiflora Scarlet . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1803

heteronema White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823
 impressa Crimson . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824
 microphylla 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823
 mucronulata Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824
 nivalls White . . . 2, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1829
 obtusifolia White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1804
 ononemiflora Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825
 paludosa Pa. red . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823
 pulchella Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1804
 purpurascens Purple . . . 2, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1803
 rubra Red . . . 2, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803
 ruscifolia 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824
 sparsa White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826
 variabilis Pink . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1829

EPHEDRA, *Linn*. The Greek name for the herb horsetail; because of the resemblance. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Gnetales*. 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."

altissima Apetal. . . F. Ev. Tw. Barbary . . 1825
 distachya Apetal. . . 6, H. Ev. S. Franche . . 1570
 monostachya Apetal. 10, H. Ev. S. Siberia . . 1772

EPHÉMÉRIS, thing of a day's continuance.

EPICARP, the outside covering of a fruit.

EPIDENDRUM, *Linn*. From *epi*, upon, and *dendron*, a tree; the plants are usually found growing on the branches of trees. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. 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 *Stanhopes*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Epidendrum ellipticum* 2. *E. cilivare*. 3. *E. lineatum*. 4. *E. anceps*. 5. *Epi-thecia glauca*. 6. *Encyelia patens*. 7. *Homidium uniflorum*. 8. *Encyelia viridiflora*.

æmulum Lilac . . . 2, S. Epi. Para . . . 1835
 altissimum Yel. brn. . . S. Epi. Bahamas . . 1837
 armeniacum Yellow . . . S. Epi. Brazil
 aromaticum Yellow . . . 5, S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1835
 asperum Yelsh. S. Epi. Mexico
 aurantiacum Orange . . . 8, Epi. Guatemala . . 1835
 bicoloratum White . . . 4, S. Epi. Jamaica
 bifidum Yel. grn. . . 7, S. Epi. W. Ind.
 boothianum Green . . . 9, S. Epi. Cuba 1835
 calamitum Yelsh. grn. 10, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1837
 cauliferum Yellow . . . S. Epi. Rio Jan. . . 1838
 chloranthum Green . . . 4, S. Epi. Demerara . . 1838
 chlorocædum Grn. wht. . . 9, S. Epi. Demerara . . 1836
 ciliare White . . . 7, S. Epi. Martinique . . 1790
 clavatum Grn. wht. . . 7, S. Epi. Cumana . . 1834
 coactatum Purple . . . 7, S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1799
 conopseum Green . . . S. Epi. Florida
 crassifolium, 1 Pink . . . 4, S. Epi. St. Vincent
 cucullatum White . . . S. Epi. Para
 cuspidatum, 2 White . . . 6, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1808
 dichotomum Green . . . S. Epi. Demerara . . 1836
 diffusum Green . . . 4, S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1816
 ellipticum Rose . . . S. Epi. Brazil 1824
 elongatum Red . . . 5, S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1793
 equitans Brown . . . S. Epi. Vera Cruz . . 1836
 floribundum Grn. blue . 10, S. Epi. Mexico
 fragrans, 3 White . . . 9, S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1778
 fuscatum Grn. blue . 7, S. Epi. Havannah . . 1835
 fuscatum, 4 Green . . . 4, S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1790
 glaucum, 5 Grn. purp. . 6, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1837
 gracile Red grn. . 3, S. Epi. Bahamas
 harrisonia Grsl. wht. . S. Epi. Brazil
 imosum Green . . . S. Epi. Essequibo
 lacinum Pa. pink . 11, S. Epi. Havannah . . 1835
 lividum Purple . . . S. Epi. Columbia . . 1836
 longicella Yellow . . . S. Epi. Demerara . . 1836
 macrocladum Brn. wht. . 7, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1836
 nocturnum White . . . 9, S. Epi. Martinique . . 1836
 latifolium Yel. wht. . 10, S. Epi. W. Ind. . . 1836
 nitans Green . . . 7, S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1793
 ochraceum Yellow . . . 7, S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1835
 aurantostemum, 6 Dingy grn. . 8, S. Epi. Rio Jan. . . 1827
 oncidifolius Yel. bru. . 6, S. Epi. S. Amer.
 pachyanthum Green . . . S. Epi. Guiana . . . 1837
 papillosum Grn. wht. . 6, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1837
 pastorei Olive . . . S. Epi. Mexico 1837
 patina White . . . 10, S. Epi. S. Vincent
 platnum Yel. crim. . S. Epi. Demerara
 primum Yel. brn. . S. Epi. Bahamas . . 1837
 pygmaeum Wht. rose . 11, S. Epi. Brazil 1830
 rhizophorum S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1836
 rigidum Yelsh. wht. . 6, S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1836

EPI	EPI	EPI	ERI
Schembérghii . . .	Scarlet . . .	S. Epi. Guiana . . .	1837
acrodium . . .	Red . . .	9, S. Epi. W. Ind. . .	1793
selligerum . . .		S. Epi. Mexico . . .	1836
Salmieri . . .	Grn. wht. . .	7, S. Epi. Camna . . .	1834
umaragdinum . . .	Green . . .	3, S. Epi. Demerara . . .	1833
venosatum . . .	Rose . . .	3, S. Epi. Jamaica . . .	
venosatum . . .	Yel. brn. . .	6, S. Epi. Guatemala . . .	1836
tibeticum . . .	Rose . . .	S. Epi. Honduras . . .	1836
tridactylum . . .	Brn. yel. . .	5, S. Epi. Brazil . . .	1833
umbellatum . . .	Green . . .	1, S. Epi. Jamaica . . .	1793
uniformum . . .	Yelsh. grn. . .	S. Epi. Mexico . . .	1837
variegatum . . .	Grn. wht. . .	1, S. Epi. Rio Jan. . .	1829
variegatum . . .	Grn. purp. . .	S. Epi. Demerara . . .	
variegatum . . .	Green . . .	S. Epi. Guatemala . . .	1836
variegatum . . .	Grn. brn. . .	S. Epi. Jamaica . . .	1825
vesicatum . . .	White . . .	S. Epi. Brazil . . .	
viridescens . . .	Green . . .	7, S. Epi. Dominica . . .	
viridiflorum . . .	Green . . .	2, S. Epi. Brazil . . .	

EPI	EPI	EPI	ERI
Ackermañni . . .	Scarlet . . .	6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . .	1829
alatum . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. N. Amer. . .	1810
coccineum . . .	Scarlet . . .	6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1828
crispatum . . .		S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1829
Hookeri, 1 . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . .	1817
Phyllanthoides, 2 . . .	Pa. red . . .	S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . .	1810
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

EPIDERMIS, the outer skin of a plant.
EPIOLA, Linn. From *epi*, upon, and *gaia*, the earth; alluding to the trailing habit of the plant. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceae*. 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.

röpnis . . .	White . . .	7, H. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. . .	1736
rubicunda . . .	Red . . .	3, H. Ev. Tr. . . .	1836

EPILOBIS, Linn. From *epi*, upon, and *lobis*, a lobe; the flowers have the appearance of being seated on the top of the pod. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceae*. 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. mollis*. 3. *E. squamatum*.

alpinum . . .	Purple . . .	6, H. Her. P. Switzr. . .	1820
angustifolium . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	
album . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	
angustissimum . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. Alps Zar. . .	1775
coloratum . . .	Purple . . .	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1805
crassifolium . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. . . .	1829
daburicum . . .	White . . .	6, H. A. Dahuria . . .	1822
Dodsoni, 1 . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. France . . .	1700
lividatum . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. An. P. Britain . . .	
variegatum . . .	Rosy . . .	6, H. Her. P. England . . .	
lancoletatum . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. Italy . . .	1810
lactifolium . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . .	1779
obscurum . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1815
parviflorum, 2 . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	
rosmanifolium, 3 . . .	Purple . . .	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1800
spicatum . . .	Purple . . .	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	
strictum . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Her. P. Peninsyl. . .	1817
tomentosum . . .	Purple . . .	6, H. Her. P. Asia . . .	1818
villosum . . .	Purple . . .	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . .	1799

alpinum, alainifolium, montanum, palustris, roseum, tetragynum.
EPIPLEDUM, Linn. From *epi*, upon, and *Media*; the plants were said to grow in Media. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Berberaceae*. 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. Or. England . . .	
diphyllum . . .	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 . . .	Whit. vio. . .	4, H. Her. P. Japan . . .	1837

EPIPEGNIS, Haller. From *epipegnis*, to coagulate; alluding to its supposed effect on milk. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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 . . .	

EPIPHYLLOUS, growing upon the leaves.
EPIPHYLLUM, Hamorth. 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. *Cactaceae*. 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.

EPHRYTES, plants which grow upon other plants without deriving any nutriment from them.
EPISTOMIUM, spigot-shaped.

EQUAL, applied to petals and sepals when they are equal in size and shape with each other.
EQUESTRI, 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. *Equisetaceae*. 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*, *limosum*, *palustre*, *pratense*, *scirpoides*, *sylvaticum*, *umbrosum*, *variegatum*.
EQUITANT, a mode of arrangement of leaves with respect to each other, in which the sides or edges alternately overlap each other.

ERAGRISTIS, Beauvois. From *erag*, love, and *agrostis*, grass; in allusion to the beautiful dancing spikelets; whence the English name, Lye Grass. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. 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
cynosuroides, 1 . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. Egypt . . .	1824
decipiens . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. . . .	1819
mexicana, 2 . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. . . .	1785
pilosa . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. Italy . . .	1804
poaeformis, 3 . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. Greece . . .	1699
punctata . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. Malabar . . .	1820
purpurascens . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. . . .	1817
tenuis . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. E. Ind. . .	1781
tephrosanthos . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. Martinique . . .	1818
verticillata . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. S. Eur. . . .	1820

ERANTHEMUM, R. Brown. From *er*, ear, spring, and *anthos*, a flower; applied by the ancients to their *Anthemis*. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. 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.

ambiguum . . .	Red . . .	7, S. Ev. S. . . .	1821
bicolor . . .	Whit. red . . .	7, S. Ev. S. Lucona . . .	1802
capense . . .	Purple . . .	5, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1818
erectatum . . .	Lilac . . .	10, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . .	1824
elegant . . .	Scarlet . . .	6, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . .	1824
fecundum . . .	Lilac . . .	6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1829
pulchellum . . .	Blue . . .	4, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1796
roseum . . .	Red . . .	5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1820
spinosum . . .		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. *Ranunculaceae*. The species are dwarf, ornamental plants, of easy culture. Synonyme: 1. *Hellebore hyemalis*.

hyemalis, 1 . . .	Yellow . . .	2, H. Tu. P. Italy . . .	1596
sibirica . . .	Yellow . . .	3, H. Tu. P. Siberia . . .	1826

ERECTLY-SPRREADING, between erect and spreading.
EREMOUS, Bieberstein. From *eremos*, solitary, and *oura*, tail; spikes solitary. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Asphodelus*. Synonyme: 1. *Asphodelus altaicus*.

spectabilis . . .	Yellow . . .	5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1800
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ERYX, Lindley. From *erion*, wool; in allusion to the wooliness of the flower. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. The species of this genus are very pretty when in flower. They require the

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same treatment as the *Stanhopeas*, &c. *Synonyme:*
1. *E. pubescens*.

collōla	S. Epi. Chirra	1837
clavata	White	S. Epi. Chirra 1837
clavicaulis	Wh. yel.	S. Epi. Chirra 1837
densiflora	Wh. yel.	S. Epi. Chirra 1837
exovata	S. Epi. Nepal	
fiava, 1	Yellow	3, S. Epi. Nepal 1820
longicaulis	White	S. Epi. Chirra 1837
paniculata	Grsh. yel.	S. Epi. E. Ind.
pumila	Pink	S. Epi. E. Ind.
pusilla	S. Epi. Chirra	1837
rosetta	Ro. wht.	S. Epi. China 1824
stellata	Yelsh.	2, S. Epi. Java

ERICHNEË, 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

ERIANTHUS, 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. *Synonyms:* 1. *Saccharum brevibarbe*. 2. *S. giganteum*.

brevibarbis, 1 Apetal 7, Grass. N. Amer. 1822
saccharoides, 2 Apetal 7, Grass. N. Amer. 1822

ERICĀ, Linn. The *Erica* of Pliny, which is derived from *erico* or *erica*, 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. *Synonyms:* 1. *Erica cylindrica*. 2. *E. americana*. 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. ericophala*. 11. *E. inupta*. 12. *E. sessiliflora*. 13. *E. calycina*. 14. *E. mirabilis*. 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. Peltiveriana*. 24. *E. incarnata*. 25. *E. pubescens*. 26. *E. gracilis*. 27. *E. sordida*. 28. *E. Linnaea perpicua*. 29. *E. pinca*. 30. *E. pubescens*. 31. *E. glomerulata*. 32. *E. Palersoniana coccinea*. 33. *E. ciliata*. 34. *E. pellicuda rubra*. 35. *E. calyculata*. 36. *E. pinifolia*. 37. *E. cupressina*. 38. *E. nutans*. 39. *E. pulchella*. 40. *E. pedunculata*. 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*.

absinthoides	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1792
actaea	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
acuminata	Red	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
pallida	Pa. red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
acota	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799
acutangula	White	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
adenophora	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
aggregata	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
alba	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
Aitoniana	Whl. pur.	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799
albans	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
albida	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1826
alopeuroides	Pa. pur.	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
ambigua, 1	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1798
ambigua, 2	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
ampullacea	Wh. red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
ampullaceoides	Red yel.	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
andromediflora	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1803
antheria, 3	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
antheria	Red	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1811
aperta	Red	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
Aphana	Red	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
approximata	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823
arbores	White	4, F. Ev. S. C. Eur.	1658
squarrosa	White	4, F. Ev. S. Europe	1800
stylosa	White	4, F. Ev. S. C. Eur.	1658
arbuscula	Red	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
Archeriana	Dk. scar.	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796
arctata	Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
ardens	Scarlet	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
argentiflora	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
aristata	Dk. pur. wht.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1801
arsellia	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1806
armata	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
aspera	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1802
assurgens	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
auricularis	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
aurea	Grange	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799
australis	Purple	5, H. Ev. S. Spain	1769
axillaris	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1798
baccans	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
Bandoniana	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
Banksiana	Whl. pur.	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1787
alba	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
purpurea	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
spens	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
barbata	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799
major	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
minor	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
Beaumontiana	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
Bedfordiana, 5	Red pur.	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
bella, 6	Red	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
Bergiana, 7	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1787
bicolor	Grn. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
biiflora	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
biiflora	Pur. oran.	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1798
Blandfordiana	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1803
fusca	Dk. yel.	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1803
Bouplandiana	Pa. yel.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
barbottifolia	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
Bowieana	White	10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
brachialia	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1792
bracteata	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
bracteolaris	Red	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
brevifolia	Red	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
Broadleyana	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
bruniodes	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
bryantha	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
bucciniformis	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
cæcia	Red	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
cætra	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1802
spicata	White	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
callosa, 8	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
calostoma	Flesh	5, G. Ev. S. Eng. hrb.	1810
calycina	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
calyculata, 9	Red pur.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
calyculata	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1809
campanulata	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1791
canaliculata	Red	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799
canescens, 10	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
canthariformis	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1829
capax	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1806
capitata	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
carduifolia	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1806
carinata	Purple	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
carinula	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
carnæa	Pa. pur.	2, H. Ev. Germany	1763
hastata	Pink	2, H. Ev. Germany	1810
carnea	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1809
causcolata	Red pur.	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
caerulescens	Red	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
Celsiana	Or. rose	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
cephalotes	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
cerinthoides	Dk. scar.	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
major	Scarlet	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
nanã	Scarlet	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1809
cernua	Purple	19, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1791
cernua, 11	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
chlamydiflora	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1801

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chlorolomä . . .	Crim. grn.	11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
ellilä . . .	Purple	8, H. Ev. S. Cornwall	
elliciliförä . . .		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
cineascens . . .	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
cinerä . . .	Purple	8, H. Ev. S. Britain	
albä . . .	White	8, H. Ev. S. Britain	
atopurpärä . . .	Dk. pur.	8, H. Ev. S. Britain	
citrinä . . .	Flesh	8, H. Ev. S. Britain	
proliförä . . .	Purple	7, H. Ev. S. Britain	
öbrä . . .	Red	8, H. Ev. S. Britain	
striätä . . .	Purple	7, H. Ev. S. Britain	
ristiföllä . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823
clarätä . . .	Green	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
claveförä, 12 . . .	Green	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799
Clifördänä . . .	White	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
Clintoniä . . .		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
coarctätä . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1801
coconödes . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1783
coloräns . . .	Pa. rose	H. Ev. S.	
comöns . . .	Whit. red	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1817
albä . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1787
albä . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1787
rubrä . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1787
complanätä . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
Comptoniänä . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1802
conövä . . .	Pa. pur.	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1808
conövä . . .	Flesh	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1783
conövel . . .		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
conferätä . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
confortiförä . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
confortiföllä . . .		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
conögetä . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
conicä . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
conöpicüä . . .	Dk. yel.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
conöstantiä . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
cordätä . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799
coriföllä, 13 . . .	Pa. pur.	10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
cordälis . . .		7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
costätä . . .	Pink	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
cosperbä . . .	Scarlet	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1801
Coveryiänä . . .	Pink	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1801
cristatä . . .	Pa. pur.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1803
critinä . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1826
crossätä . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
scruciformis . . .	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
scruciatä . . .	Dk. pur.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
scübica . . .	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
mäjör . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1801
semuläeförä . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
scuriförä . . .	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
rubrä . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
Scushiniänä . . .		9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
scupidigera . . .		3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796
scylindricä . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823
scylliförä . . .		7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
scaphaeiförä . . .	Pa. pur.	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1791
scaphoides, 14 . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
sclecinätä . . .	Purple	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
scoloräns . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
scolorä . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
scöns . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
scömisä . . .	Grn. yel.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
scönsä . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
scensiförä . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1811
sceniföllä . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
scöpressä, 15 . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
scianthiförä . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796
scianthiä, 16 . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796
sciebotomä . . .	Rose	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1827
scicölor . . .	Red grn.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1788
Dicksoniä . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1809
albä . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1809
rubrä . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1809
scioaniförä . . .		5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1792
sciotiförä . . .		7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
scoliformis . . .		7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1798
Doniänä . . .		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
scönsä . . .	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
scöschiförä . . .	Scarlet	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1798
scöcönsä . . .	Scarlet	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
scöpurpärä . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
scöscperbä . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
scöllätä . . .	Orange	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
scölgäns . . .	Green	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799
scölongätä . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
scömarginätä . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1802
scömbotriiföllä . . .		8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1798
scömpetiföllä . . .	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
scömpetroides . . .	Lgt. flesh	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1788
scöscötömä . . .	Yel. grn.	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
scöscuiciföllä, 17 . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
scöscä . . .	Pa. pink	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1817
scöscöscens . . .	Flesh	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
scöscögäns . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
scöscömsä . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1000
scöscönsä . . .	Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
scöscöpröptä . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1811
scöscöscertä, 18 . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
scöscöscögäns . . .	Dk. oran.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1792

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scärnä . . .	Orange	G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
grandiförä . . .	Orange	all G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
mäjör . . .	Orange	all G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
pälidä . . .	Pa. red	all G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1810
exödläns . . .	Red	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1810
Eweriänä . . .	Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1793
glänsä . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
longiförä . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1793
plosä . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1793
speciosä . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1733
fabrilis . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1791
füllä . . .		5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
fascicularis, 19 . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1787
fastigiätä, 20 . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1797
faustä . . .	Pa. pur.	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1795
ferruginä . . .	Red	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1796
festä . . .		6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1812
fibulä . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1823
filamentövä . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
filiformis . . .		4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
fimbriätä . . .	Pa. pur.	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1820
füntimä . . .		5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1820
fistuläeförä . . .	White	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
flaccidä . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1822
flagellaris . . .	Pa. yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1820
flagelliformis . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
flämmeä . . .	Lgt. yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1798
flävä . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1795
flimbriätä . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1795
flexicödis, 21 . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1820
flexuosä, 22 . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1792
floribundä . . .	Pa. pink	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
floridä . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1803
complanätä . . .	Red	5, G. Ev. S.	Hybrid 1837
moschätä . . .	Red	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.
foliosä . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
follicularis, 23 . . .	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1794
formosä . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1795
albä . . .	White	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1795
rubrä . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1795
fragräns . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1803
fuciatä . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1810
fugäx . . .	Purple	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
furfurosä . . .	Red	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1789
gelidä . . .	Grn. wht.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1799
albäns . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1820
genistaeiföllä . . .	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.
gilvä . . .	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1820
glänsä . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1820
gländulösä . . .	Red oran.	2, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1820
glänsä . . .	Dk. pur.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1792
globösä . . .	Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1789
glomerätä . . .	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1780
glutinösä . . .	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1717
droseroides . . .	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1787
gnaphaloides . . .	White	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1812
gracilis . . .	Par. red	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1791
grandiförä . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1785
hämilis . . .	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1806
grandiförä . . .	White	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1810
guttatä, 24 . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1791
helicöpsä . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
Hartnell . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1820
helianthemiföllä . . .	White	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1796
Hibbertiänä . . .	Oran. yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
hirtä . . .	Whit. pur.	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
hirtiförä, 25 . . .	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1790
hispidä . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	C. O. H. 1791
hulosericä . . .		4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
horizontälis . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
Hamednä . . .	Pink	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1808
humifösä . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.
hyacinthoides . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1798
hysopiföllä . . .		7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
ignöscens . . .	Red	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1792
imbecillä, 26 . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1793
imbricatä . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1796
imperialis . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1802
incinä . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1810
rubrä . . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1810
incurvä . . .	Pa. red	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1792
infä . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1802
infundibularis . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1821
infundibuliformis . . .	Pa. red	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1802
inölsä . . .	Yel. grn.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
intöscä . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1818
intervalläria . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
Isbyänä . . .	Whit. grn.	1, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1000
isömsiförä . . .	Whit. pink	1, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1794
ibä . . .	White	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
julidä . . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
labiatä . . .		6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1800
labiatiföllä . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1793
lactölor . . .	White	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1811
lactiförä . . .	White	1, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1820
läväs . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1821

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alba	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1801	palliflora	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1796
Leonbertianá	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	panstric	Flesh	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1799
laniflora	Orange	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1775	paniculata	Red	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1774
lanceolata	White	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1791	pannosa	White	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1774
laniflora, 27	Gr. sear.	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790	parilla	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1799
lanuginosa	Pbr. yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803	Parmentieriana	Pa. pur.	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
lasciflora	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	rosea	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
asiaphylla	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1816	parviflora	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790
lateralis	Red	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1791	Passerina	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
latifolia	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	patens	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
lavandulifolia	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1795	Patersoniána, 32	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1791
Lavsonia	Flesh	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1802	coecinea	Scarlet	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
laxa	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	majora	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
Leskai	Oran. yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1793	monstrata	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
leucanthera	White	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803	Patersonioides	Green. red.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
linifolia	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1796	pavettaeflora	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
Linnæoides, 23	Pur. wht.	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790	pectinifolia	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
Linnæoides	Pur. red	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1812	pedunculata, 33	Purple	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1818
linoides	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1796	pellucida	White	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
lituiflora	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1830	pellucidoides, 34	Red pur.	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1808
Loddigesi	Flame cld.	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1830	pendula	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1791
longiflora	Red oran.	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1812	penicillata	Rose	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1792
longipedunculata	Red	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1787	penicilliflora, 35	Wh. brn.	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1774
Lucida	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1805	perfoliata	Purple	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1792
lutea	Pa. yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	petita	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
alba	Pa. yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810	perfoliata	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1774
lyrigerá	Purple	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790	alba	White	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
magnifica	Purple	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	rubra	Red	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
mallearia	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803	perspicua	Wh. pur.	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790
mammosa	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1762	pana	Pink	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
minor	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	perspicuoides	Red pur.	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
pallida	Pa. red	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810	petiolata	Pa. pur.	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1774
margaritacea	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1775	Petivieri	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1774
marifolia	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1773	coecinea	Scarlet	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1801
Massoni	Red grn.	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1787	fusca	Brown	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1801
minor	Red grn.	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1787	Pezis	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
mediteranea	Purple	4, H. Ev. S.	Portugal	1648	phlyctoides	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
melanthera	Pa. pur.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803	physodes	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1788
melastoma	Red brn.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1795	pecta	Gran. yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1820
mellifera	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1820	pilosá	Green	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
metuliflora	Orange	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1798	pilulifera	Red	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1789
microphylla	Purple	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1820	pinastifolia	Scarlet	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
microstoma	Purple	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810	rubra	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
minima	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810	plena	Red	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790
mirabilis	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	discolor	Red	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
mitreiformis, 30	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	schindis	Red	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
modesta	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	pulechella	Red	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
mollis	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790	purpurea	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1806
mollescens	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1789	spiralis	Red	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
monadelphica	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1789	pityophylla, 36	White	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
Monsoniana	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1787	discolor	Pur. red	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
monstana	Purple	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1818	spiralis	Wh. pur.	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
moschata	Green	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1805	planifolia	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1795
muscaria	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1787	Plukenetii	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1774
muconata	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	pallida	Pa. red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1794
multiflora	Flesh	8, H. Ev. S.	France	1731	plumifolia	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1812
alba	White	8, H. Ev. S.	Europe	1731	præcox	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
minor	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810	prægnans	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1796
multiflora	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810	præstans	White	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
major	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810	primuloides	Pur. red	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1802
Muscari	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790	princeps	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
musceroides	Yel. grn.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	carnea	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1804
mutabilis	Crimson	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1798	procea	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1791
nana	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1792	procumbens, 37	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
niliiflora	White	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	propendens	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
nidularia	Pink	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1809	protuberans	White	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1805
nigriscans	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1816	pseudovestita	Pink	5, G. Ev. S.	Hybrid	1812
nigrita	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790	pubescens	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790
nitens	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810	minor	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803
nitida	White	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	pubescens	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803
nivca	White	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1816	pubescens	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803
Niveoides	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1799	pubifera	Purple	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1792
minor	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1812	pubiflora, 38	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
nobilis	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1818	pulechella	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1792
nodiflora	Red	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1799	pulverulenta	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1820
noleiflora, 31	White	2, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1818	pulvinifolia	Purple	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
notabilis	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1816	pumila	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1812
nudiflora	Dk. yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1793	para	White	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1807
obscurata	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1791	parviflora	Purple	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
obliqua	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	parviflora	Light pur.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
obtusa	Purple	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1789	pumila	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
octogona	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810	pygmaea	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1806
oculifera	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1816	pyramidalis	Pink	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1787
odorata	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1829	pyramidaliformis	Purple	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1818
oligata	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1804	pyrolaeflora	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790
omnisefflora	Pur. red	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1802	quadrangularis	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
oppositifolia	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1789	quadrata	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1829
rubra	White	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1802	quadriflora	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
orbata	Red	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810	raceuosa	Pink	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1795
orbicularis	White	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810	racemifera	Red	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803
orbiflora	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810	radicata	Crimson	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1793
ovaliflora	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1817	ramifera	Dk. red	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1793
ovata	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1811	ramulosa	Purple	6, H. Ev. S.	K. Eur.	1800
oxycoecifolia	Red	3, G. Ev. Tr.	C. G. H.	1791	rubra	Red	6, H. Ev. S.	S. Eur.	1800
pechyphylla	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	recurvata	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
pallens	Pa. red	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	reflexa	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1820
pallida	Pur. red	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1818	ref				

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alba	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
resinosa	Grange	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1803
retorta	Pk. wht.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1787
rotundicxá, 39	White	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1787
rigida	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
rigidifolia	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
Röllinsonii	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
rosá	Lgt. red	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1798
rostella	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
rubella	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1814
rugulosa, 40	Dk. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
rubida	Wht. red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1826
rugosa	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
Russelliana	Pink	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
saciflora		4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
Sainsburyana	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
sálax	White	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796
sanguinea	Crimson	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1815
sanguinolenta	Cream clid.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
Savileana	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
scaberrima	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1805
scariosa	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
secpitiformis		8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
Scholliana	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
scoparia	Green	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1770
minima	Green	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
Sebana	Orange	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
fusca	Brown	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
lutea	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
minor	Orange	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
selegifolia		4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1801
serpyllifolia	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
serotifolia	Grange	10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
serullata		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
setacea	White	3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796
sexfaria		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
Shannoniana	Wht. pur.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
sicifolia		4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
sicula	Red	5, F. Ev. S. Sicily	1819
simpliciflora	Orange	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
Smithiana	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1791
viridifolia	Green	6, 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
sparsa	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
speciosa	Red grn.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
spicata	Lgt. yel.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
spiralis		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
spendens	Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1792
spendula	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
Springfield, 41	Yel. pur.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1806
spuria	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1786
spumosa	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796
squamiflora		4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796
squarrosa	Flesh	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1794
stagnalis		5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
staminea	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799
stellifera	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. Hybrid	1800
stellaris	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
stellata	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1806
stricta	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
strigosa, 42	Pa. red	4, G. Ev. S. Eur.	1795
struthioliflora		4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1798
stylaria		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
stylosa		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
Swainsoni	Red pur.	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1794
tandiflora, 43	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
taxiflora	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1798
tegulifolia		4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
Templeana	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
tenuifolia	Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
tenusifolia	Red	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1803
tetracoma, 44	Lgt. yel.	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
Tetralix	Flesh	2, H. Ev. S. Britain	
alba	White	2, H. Ev. S. Britain	
carnea	Flesh	7, H. Ev. S. Britain	
Mackenziana	Flesh	6, H. Ev. S. Ireland	
teucriifolia		7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
thalictroidiflora	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
Thunbergiana	Orange	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1794
thymifolia	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
thymiflora	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
togata	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
tomentosa	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1798
tortuosa		5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
tota, 45	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
triguloflora		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
translocens	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

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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
superba	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. Hybrid	
triflora	White	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
triphylia	Red yel.	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
triumphans	White	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1802
trossula	Wht. pink	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
rubra	Red	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
tuberculata	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
tubiflora	Pink	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1775
tubuscula, 46	Red	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
tumida	Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1012
turbiniiflora		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1793
turgida	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
turrigera	Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796
umbellata	Purple	6, F. Ev. S. Portugal	1782
undulata	Rose	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1827
unicá, 47	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
uncularia	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1778
urata		6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
vagans	Red	7, H. Ev. S. Cornwall	
alba	White	7, H. Ev. S. Cornwall	
purpurascens	Purple	7, H. Ev. S. Cornwall	
rubescens	Pa. red	7, H. Ev. S. Cornwall	
tenella	Red yel.	7, H. Ev. S. Europe	
varia, 48	Pur. yel.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
velutaria		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.	
virgata	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
coccinea	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
erecta	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
hirtata	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
nana	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
stellifera	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
superba	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
verecunda, 49	Yel. pink	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
vernalis	Pink	3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1827
verucifolia	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1804
vesiciflora	Gram. red	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
major	Red wht.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
verticillata	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
major	Scarlet	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
vesicularis		5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796
vestifida		5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
vesutia	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
alba	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
biandá	Pink	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1827
coccinea	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
elagata	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
fuligida	Grange	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. wht.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
purpurea	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
rosea	Lgt. red	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
villosa	White	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
villosiscula	Rose	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
viridescens	Yel. grn.	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
virgata	Purple	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
viridiflora	Grange	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
viridipurpurea	Gram. pur.	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
viridis	Dk. grn.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
viscaria	Red	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
vulgaris, 50	Purple	4, H. Ev. S. Britain	
alba	White	4, H. Ev. S. Britain	
coccinea	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	
tenentosa	Red	4, H. Ev. S. Britain	
variegata	Red	4, H. Ev. S. Britain	
Willmorei	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. Hybrid	1837
xeranthemifolia		7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1842

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. Compositae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *E. Serpentarius*. 2. *Conyza chilensis*. 3. *Aster lonariensis*. 4. *A. annuus*. 5. *Conyza ambigua*.

seris	Blue	7, H. Ber. P. Britain	
alpinus	Purple	7, H. Ber. P. Scotland	
americefolia	Purple	7, H. Ber. P. Brazil	1839
asper	Purple	6, H. Ber. P. N. Amer.	1823
asteroides	White	7, H. Ber. P. Inds. Hay.	1763
atticus	Purple	7, H. Ber. P. Attica	1816
australis		7, H. Ber. P. A. S. Eur.	1827

bellidifolius, 1	· Purple	· 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	· 1790
bonariensis	· Purple	· 7, H. A. S. Amer.	· 1732
canadensis	· White	· 4, H. A. England	· 1792
carolinensis	· 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	· Wht. red	· 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	· 1811
contortus	· Pa. par.	· 7, H. R.	· 1826
dolphinifolius	· Purple	· 8, G. B. S. Amer.	· 1816
divaricatus	· White	· 8, H. B. Mississippi	· 1818
glabellus	· Blue	· 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	· 1825
glaciatus, 3	· Purple all	· G. E. S. S. Amer.	· 1812
gramineus	· Purple	· 7, H. Her. P. Siberia	· 1824
grandiflorus	· Purple	· 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	· 1819
gracilioris	· 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
involucratus	· S. Her. P.	· S. Her. P.	· 1828
jamaicensis	· Purple	· 8, S. A. Jamaica	· 1818
laevigatus	· White	· 7, H. B. Cayenne	· 1822
lebmanii	· Lilac	· 8, H. Her. P.	· 1828
limifolius	· Purple	· 7, H. A. S. Amer.	· 1820
longifolius, 5	· Purple	· 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	· 1819
longifolius	· White	· 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	· 1819
undicellatus	· Purple	· 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	· 1778
phyllophloicus	· Purple	· 7, H. B. Podolia	· 1821
podoceticus	· Purple	· 8, H. Her. P. Huds. Bay	· 1776
purpureus	· Purple	· 8, H. A. N. Amer.	· 1823
pusillus	· White	· 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	· 1819
pubescens	· Purple	· 7, H. B. N. Amer.	· 1816
strigosus	· White	· 7, H. H. N. Amer.	· 1816
triflorus	· Purple	· 8, H. Her. P. Scotland	· 1816
villarsii	· Purple	· 7, H. Her. P. Piedmont	· 1804

ERINĀŪM, Fries. From *erinos*, a hedgehog; because of its erinaceous appearance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fragi.* Very minute species, mostly brown or whitish; they are found growing in little tufts, on various kinds of leaves—*acerinum, alninum, aëreum, betulinum, clandestinum, fagineum, griseum, Juglandis, lanatum, Padi, populinum, Pseudo-platini, purpurascens, pyrenium, roseum, Sorbi, tiliaceum, tortuosum, Vitis.*

ERINUS, prickly, rough.

ERINUS, Linn. Meaning unknown. *Erinos* is the wild fig-tree. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ.* 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.

alpinus	· Blue	· 3, H. Her. P. Pyrenees	· 1739
fragrans	· Wht. yel.	· 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	· 1776
bispinatus	· Red	· 3, H. Her. P. Spain	· 1739
lychnidea	· Yel. wht.	· 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	· 1825
tristis	· Purple	· 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	· 1825

ERIONOTRĀĀ, Lindley. From *erion*, wool, and *botrys*, a bunch of grapes; the raceme is very woolly. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rouceæ.* *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	· F. Ev. T. Japan	· 1707

ERIOCAOTON, Linn. From *erion*, wool, and *caulon*, a stem; in allusion to the woolly stems. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Restiaceæ.* 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	· 1826

ERIOCAUTON, Linn. From *erion*, wool, and *kephale*, a head; the woolly seeds are collected into heads. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositæ.* 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
racemoseus	· Yellow	· 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	· 1739
spinescens	· Yellow	· 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	· 1816

ERIOCAUTON, R. Brown. From *erion*, wool, and *cheilos*, a lip; alluding to the disk of the labellum being pubescent. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ.* 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. *Synonymæ:* 1. *Epipactis cucullata.*

antumaliu	· Red	· 10, G. Ter. N. Holl.	· 1823
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ERIOCOMĀ, Kunth. Derived from *erion*, wool, and *kome*, hair; alluding to the woolly paleæ. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositæ.* 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.

floribundus	· White	· 10, F. Ev. S. Mexico	· 1828
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. *Sterculiaceæ.* 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.	· 1730
caribæum, 2	· Cream	· S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	· 1739
guineense	· Scarlet	· S. Ev. T. Guinea	· 1826
leiantherum, 3	· Scarlet	· S. Ev. S. Brazil	· 1818

ERIODENDRON, Michaux. From *erion*, wool, and *gonu*, a joint; alluding to the stems being woolly at the joints. *Linn.* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ.* The species of this genus are very pretty, and easily cultivated in loam and peat, and young plants are obtained with ease from seeds. *Synonymæ:* 1. *E. flavum.*

compositum	· Yel. wht.	· 6, H. Her. P. N. Alton	· 1822
longifolium	· Yellow	· 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	· 1822
pauciflorum	· Yellow	· 6, H. Her. P. Louisiana	· 1820
sericeum, 1	· Yellow	· 7, H. Her. P. Missouri	· 1811
tomentosum	· Yellow	· 5, H. Her. P. Carolina	· 1811

ERIOLENE, Decandolle. From *erion*, wool, and *chlaina*, a cloak; the calyx is woolly. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ.* These plants are described as being pretty, growing in sandy peat, and multiplied from cuttings.

Candollei	· Yellow	· 12, G. Ev. T. Promé	· 1823
Wallchii	· Red	· G. Ev. S. E. Ind.	· 1823

ERIODONTON, Linn. From *erion*, wool, and *phoros*, to bear; the seeds are covered with a woolly substance. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ.* 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	· 1820
capitatum	· Apetal.	· 8, Grass. Scotland	· 1820
galea	· Apetal.	· 7, Grass. Scotland	· 1820
polystachyon	· Apetal.	· 6, Grass. Britain	· 1820
pubescens	· Apetal.	· 3, Grass. England	· 1820
vaginatum	· Apetal.	· 6, Grass. Britain	· 1820
virgineum	· Apetal.	· 6, Grass. N. Amer.	· 1820

ERIODONTON, woolly-headed.

ERIOPHYLUM, Lagascn. From *erion*, wool, and *phylon*, a leaf; in allusion to the silky, wool-like substance covering the leaves. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Composite*. The species are pretty, and will thrive in any common soil, and young plants grow well from divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *Trichophyllum lanatum*, *Actinella lanata*. 2. *Trichophyllum oppositifolium*.

capitulosum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. . 1826
oppositifolium, 2 . . . Yellow . . . H. Her. P. Missouri . . .

ERIOSPERMUM, Jacquin. From *erion*, wool, and *sperma*, a seed; in allusion to the woolly envelope of the seeds. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. Ornamental Cape bulbs when in flower; they grow freely in sandy peat, and may be increased from suckers. *Synonymes*: 1. *E. latifolium*. 2. *Ornithogalum paradoxum*.

Bellendium, 1 . . . Lgt. blue . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1806
folioliferum . . . Yel. grn. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1806
lanceifolium . . . Lht. blue . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795
longifolium . . . Yel. grn. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1820
latifolium . . . Lgt. blue . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1800
paradoxum, 2 . . . Lgt. blue . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
parvifolium . . . Dk. blue . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1796
pubescens . . . Wht. grn. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1820

ERIOSTEMON, Smith. From *erion*, wool, and *stemon*, a stamen; because of the woolly stamens. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceae*. 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.

buxifolius . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
cuspidatus . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
ericioides . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
gracilis . . . Lilac . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1831
lanceolatus . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823
linearifolius . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823
myoporioides . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
obovatus . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
salicifolius . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
squameus . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822

ERISMA, Rudge. From *erisma*, strife; so named from the anomalous form of the genus, which is at so much variance with others. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vochyseae*. 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.

floribundus . . . Blue . . . 10, S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1825

ERITHALIS, P. Browne. From *erithallo*, to grow green; alluding to the deep green, shining leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. 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.

frutescens . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1793
Timon S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823

ERNONEA, Swartz. From *ernodes*, branched; the plant is much branched. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. This is, though a dwarf, a very pretty plant, and succeeds best in gravelly soil; young plants are obtained by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *Asperula calabrica*, *Pavetta fetidissima*.

montana, 1 . . . Red . . . 6, F. Ev. Tr. Sicily . . . 1820

ERODIUM, L'Heritier. From *erodios*, a heron; the carpsels resemble the head and beak of that bird. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gerniaceae*. An extensive genus of plants, of considerable beauty; they thrive well in any common soil, with the usual treatment. *Synonymes*: 1. *R. alpinum*. 2. *E. graveolens*. 3. *E. chamædryoides*, *Geranium Reichardii*. 4. *E. multicaule*, *ruthenicum*. 5. *E. multifidum*.

alpinum . . . Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1814
anthemidifolium . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1820
Bötrya . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. Italy . . . 1818
caucasicum, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. France . . . 1816
cleistifolium . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. France . . . 1816
crassifolium . . . Scarlet . . . 6, F. Her. P. Cyprus . . . 1798
glandulosum, 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Her. P. Spain . . . 1798
Gussonia . . . Pa. pur. . . 6, H. Her. P. Naples . . . 1821
hirtum . . . Pa. purple . . . 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

malachoides . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1596
malpighioides . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Africa . 1800
coccineum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Corsica . 1817
melastigmum . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. . 1823
nosehatum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. England . . 1827
maritimum . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. . . . 1819
murcinum . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. N. Africa . 1818
petraeum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1640
pliosum . . . Dk. pur. . . 7, H. A. France . . . 1800
pimpinellifolium . Purple . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1800
Reichardii, 3 . . . White . . . 7, F. Her. P. Monaco . 1783
ribifolium . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. C. G. H.
romantium . . . Purple . . . 6, H. B. Rome . . . 1724
serotinum, 4 . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1821
Stephaniadum, 5 . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Dahuria . 1820
stylatum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . . 1826

bipinnatifidum, chinum, cicutinum, caricifolium, glaucophyllum, graminum, littoratum, maritimum.

ERÖRHÄLS, Decandolle. From *er*, the spring, and *phileo*, to love; alluding to the time of flowering. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Minute plants, one of which, *E. vulgaris*, is a native of Britain, and better known by the name of *Draba verna*; 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Draba praecox*. 2. *D. verna*.

americana . . . White . . . 3, H. A. N. Amer. . 1816
praecox, 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.

ERPETON, Decandolle. From *erpetos*, creeping, and *ion*, the Greek name for violet; in reference to the creeping rooting stems. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violaceae*. Small, but pretty evergreen creepers, of much interest; they grow in sandy peat, and are multiplied by parting the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *Viola hederacea*. 2. *V. hederacea* *Elatines*.

hederacea, 1 . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, F. Ev. Cr. N. Holl. . 1823
reniformis, 2 . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, F. Ev. Cr. N. Holl. . 1823

ERUBESCENT, reddish, blush-coloured.
ERUCA, Tournefort. From *uro*, to burn; the seeds have a burning taste, and when applied to the skin, cause blisters. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. These plants possess but little to recommend them; they will grow in any common soil, and may be increased from seed. *Synonyme*: 1. *Brassica Eruca*.

hispida . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Naples . . . 1800
sativa, 1 . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1573
alba-platris . . . White . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1577
alba-pilosâ . . . White . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1577
erucoides . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1577
exotica . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1577
flava-glabra . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1577
flava-pilosâ . . . 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 *eruca*, a rocket, because of its analogy. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. These are uninteresting dwarf annuals, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cordylocarpus levigatus*. 2. *Brassica crassifolia*. 3. *Sinapis hispanica-aleppica*, *crassifolia*, *2. tenuifolia* 3.

ERYCUM, Linn. From *erys*, tilled land, in Celtic; some of the species are a pest in cultivated ground. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Plants with little to recommend them; they are of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Vicia Erythia*, *Erythia sativa*. 2. *Vicia gracilis*. 3. *E. soloniensis*, *anjiflorum*, *Cicer ervoides*. 4. *Vicia articulata*, *Lathyrus monanthos*. 5. *E. lentoides*.

Erythia, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. . . 1596
Léves . . . Pa. blue . . . 6, H. Cl. A. France . . . 1548
monanthos, 4 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. . . 1798

dispersum, Erythia 1, gracile 2, hirsutum, Lentoides 3, nigricans 5, pubescens, tetraspermum.

ERYNOE, we Erngium.
ERYNOEUM, Tournefort. From *erengo*, to hclcl; according to Dioscorides, this plant is a specific against all complaints arising from flatulence. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Most of the species of this extensive genus are extremely orna-

mental and beautiful, more especially the hardier kinds, which are, on that account, particularly well adapted for the flower-border. They thrive best in a light sandy soil, though they will all 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.

alpinum	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Switzerland	1597
anethystinum	Lgt. blue	7, H. Her. P. Styria	1648
Andersonii	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1800
aquaticum	White	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1699
Aquifolium	Blue	8, H. Her. P. Spain	1816
asperifolium	White	7, H. Her. P.	1820
arabicum	Blue	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1790
Bourgaill	Pa. blue	7, H. Her. P. S. France	1721
bromellaeifolium	White	8, S. Her. P. N. Spain	1824
caeruleum	Blue	7, H. H. P. Caspian	1816
campestris	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Britain	1820
Cervantesii	Green	8, G. F. Her. P. Mexico	1820
conosum	Blue	7, G. Her. P. N. 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
ebriacetatum	Blue	7, G. Her. P. B. Avdes	1817
fidatum	Green	8, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1744
galloides	Green	7, H. Her. P. Portugal	1810
gigantum	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1820
glomeratum	Blue	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1826
gracile	Blue	7, S. Her. P. N. Spain	1824
longifolium	White	7, S. Her. P. Mexico	1820
maritimum	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Britain	1820
ovatum	White	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1824
platum	Lgt. blue	7, H. Her. P. Europe	1596
pusillum	Green	7, H. Her. P. Spain	1640
rigidum	Blue	7, H. Her. P. France	1816
serotinum	Blue	7, G. Her. P. N. Spain	1800
tense	Blue	7, H. A. Spain	1824
tricuspidatum	Green	9, H. B. Spain	1699
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.	1820

ERYSIMUM, Gertner. 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 merely 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. decumbens*. 9. *C. dubius*. 10. *C. firmus*. 11. *C. helveticus*. 12. *C. armeniacus*. 13. *C. erysinoides*. 14. *C. leptophyllum*. 15. *E. grandiflorum*. 16. *E. grandiflorum*. 17. *Brassica orientalis*. 18. *Cheiranthus rheticus*. 19. *C. quadrangularis*. 20. *C. siliculosus*. 21. *C. strigosus*. 22. *C. hieracifolius*. 23. *C. vericolor*.

altissimum	Yellow	6, H. B. Germany	1818
Andrejoscianum 2	Yellow	6, H. B. Tauria	1818
aureum	Yellow	6, H. B. Caucasus	1820
bicolor, 5	Yellow	6, H. B. Switzerland	1819
caucasicum, 6	Yellow	6, H. B. S. Eur.	1816
collinum, 7	Yellow	6, H. B. Caucasus	1823
decumbens, 8	Yellow	6, H. B. Switzerland	1819
firmum, 10	Yellow	6, H. B. Switzerland	1819
hieracifolium	Yellow	6, H. B. N. Eur.	1816
hibidum, 12	Yellow	6, H. B. Armenia	1903
intermedium	Yellow	6, H. B. Switzerland	1819
leptophyllum, 14	Yellow	6, H. B. Iberia	1821
longifolium, 16	Yellow	6, H. B. S. Eur.	1823
longisiliquosum	Yellow	6, H. B. Switzerland	1819
patulum	Yellow	6, H. B. S. Eur.	1820
perfoliatum, 17	White	6, H. B. Austria	1818
pusillum	Yellow	6, H. B. Switzerland	1819
quadrifidum	Yellow	6, H. B. A. Siberia	1821
Resoluskii	White	6, H. B. Siberia	1821
rheticum, 18	Yellow	6, H. B. Switzerland	1819
strigosum, 21	Yellow	6, H. B. Siberia	1806
strictum, 22	Yellow	6, H. B. Austria	1819
suffruticosum	Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Europe	1820
versicolor, 23	Varieg.	5, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1825

alpinum 1, angustifolium 3, asperum, austriacum 4, cheiranthoides, cuspidatum, diphysum, dubium 9, exaltatum, helveticum, lanceolatum 13, leptostylum 15, Marschallianum, adnatum, repandum, sessiliflorum 19, strictum, siliculosum 20, virgatum.

ERYSIMUM, 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—*aduncâ, Pöplli, Prunâstri, bicornis, communis, Cichoracearum, Leguminosarum, Polygonearum, Ranunculacearum, Umbelliferarum, Diarrhizoides, depressa, Artemisiæ, Bardanæ, fuliginæ, guttata, coryli, Ulmorum, luprocicarpæ, penicillatæ, Berberidis, Grossulariæ.*

ERYTHRUM, 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*.

aggregatâ	Red	7, H. B. S. Eur.	1824
Cachanlobianum	Pink	7, F. A. Chile	1825
Centaurium, 1	Pink	7, H. A. Britain	1820
confertâ	Pink	6, G. Her. P. Spain	1824
latifolia	Pink	6, H. A. Britain	1820
littoralis, 2	Pink	6, H. A. England	1820
luteâ	Yellow	7, H. A. S. Eur.	1824
maritima	Yellow	7, G. Her. Tr. S. Eur.	1777
Massoni	Yellow	7, F. Her. P. Azores	1777
pulehiella, 3	Pink	6, H. A. England	1820
spectatâ	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
acutifolia	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Eur.	1800
antiochiensis	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1818
australis	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. Moreton B.	1830
cañra	Scarlet	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
cañra 2	Pink	5, S. Ev. T. Vera Crux	1733
Corallodendrum	Scarlet	5, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1690
Crista-galli	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. T. Russia	1771
enneandra, 1	Scarlet	S. Ev. S.	
fulgens	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1801
fusca	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1800
glauca	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. Caraccas	1819
herbacea	Scarlet	7, G. Her. P. Carolina	1824
horrida	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Mexico	1824
inermis	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
indica	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1814
laurifolia	Scarlet	8, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1800
macrophylla	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. Tenositi	1822
mitis	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. Caraccas	1790
nana	Scarlet	G. Ev. S.	1823
ovalifolia	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1816
ovata	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Nepal	1820
pecta	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1805
pisicoides	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1800
poiantha	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1820

ERY		EUC	
portulacensis	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Porto Rico	1800
resupinata	Scarlet	S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1823
rubrinervis	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. Bogota	1823
secundiflora	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. Brazil	1820
spathacea	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1824
speciosa	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1805
stricta	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1816
suberosa	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1816
umbrata	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. Caraccas	1817
velutina	Scarlet	S. Ev. T. Caraccas	1810

ERYTHROLÆVÆ, Sweet. From *erythros*, red, and *chlœna*, a cloak; alluding to the scales of the calyx. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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

ERYTHRINIUM, Linn. From *erythros*, red; in allusion to the colour of the leaves and flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacæ*. These are handsome, though dwarf-growing plants. They all thrive in common garden soil, except *E. lanceolatum*, which requires a peat soil, or it will not succeed; they are increased from offsets. *Synonyme*: 1. *E. americanum*.

albium	White	4, H. Bl. P. Louisiana	1824
Dens canis	Red lilac	3, H. Bl. P. Europe	1596
albium	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.	1663

ERYTHROPHLÆM, R. Brown. From *erythros*, red; in reference to the red juice which flows from the tree when cut. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. 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 Grege-tree, or Ordeal-tree. *Synonyme*: 1. *Azeliu grandis*.

guineense . . . Ph. yel. . . S. Ev. T. S. Leone . . . 1793

ERYTHROXYLON, Linn. From *erythros*, red, and *xyton*, wood; the wood of the trees is red. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Malpighiacæ*. 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.

havanense	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. T. Havannah	1822
hypericifolium	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. T. Mauriti.	1818
laurifolium	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. T. Mauriti.	1823

ESCALONIA, Mutis. In honour of Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America, who first found the species in New Granada. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Escaloniacæ*. 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *E. bifida*.

hiscoler	White	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1820
glandulosa	Red	9, G. Ev. S. Chile	1827
lilinata	White	8, G. Ev. S. Chile	1830
montevideensis, 1	White	8, G. Ev. S. Monte Vid.	1827
pulverulenta		G. Ev. S. Chile	1831
rubra	Red	9, G. Ev. S. Chile	1827
violacea	White	G. Ev. S. Mendoza	1829

ESCHAROTIC, having the power to scar or burn the skin.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, see Chrysa.

ESULENT, good for food.

ETHELIA, Cassini. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Stove annuals, not worth cultivating, except in botanical collections.

Synonyme: 1. *E. sinapiifolia, brasiliensis, conyzoides, divaricata, integrifolia* l.

ESCALPTUS, L'Heritier. From *eu*, well, and *kalypto*, to cover; the limb of the calyx covers the flower before expansion, and afterwards falls off in the

shape of a lid, or cover. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtacæ*. All the species of this genus are very tall and handsome, and as they grow fast, are well adapted for conservatories. *E. perfoliata* 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 *kino*, is got from *E. resinifera*, 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *E. cordata*.

alata	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1816
albicaulis	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1810
amygdalina	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
coriaria	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1823
elongata	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1823
eugenoides	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1810
globulosa	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1810
hemastoma	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1803
heterophylla	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1820
hirsuta	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1818
hypericifolia	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1823
incrassata	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1818
longifolia	White	6, G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1818
marginalis	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
phyllyroides	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1820
pylularis	White	G. Ev. T. N. S. W.	1804
piperaea	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
pulvigerâ	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.	1784
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.	1818
tereticornis	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1804
triandra	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1823
undulata	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1820
verucosa	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1820
viminalis	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1810
virgata	White	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1810

EUCCHARIDIUM, Fischer and Meyer. From *eucharis*, agreeable; in allusion to the appearance of the plant. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. A pretty little plant, nearly allied to *Clarkia*; it flowers about six weeks from the time of germination, and is perfectly hardy.

concinnum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1836

EUCHILIS, R. Brown. From *eu*, well, or good, and *chilos*, a lip; the upper lip of the calyx is very large. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. A very pretty plant when in flower. For culture and propagation, see *Pultenea*.

obscurifolia . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803

EUCHROMA, Nuttall. From *eu*, well, or good, and *chroma*, a colour; alluding to the colour of the bracts. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariacæ*. Dwarf ornamental plants, of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *Bartelia coccinea, Castilleja coccinea*. 2. *Castilleja scabelliflora, grandiflora*.

concolor, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1787

grandiflora, 2 . . . Pur. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Louisiana . . . 1811

EUCHEIA, Linn. Derived from *eukleia*, 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
undulata	White	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1794
EUCLIBIUM, R. Brown. From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>kleido</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	G. 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	Igt. 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
purpureocaulis	Grn. brn.	4, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1794
regia	Green	3, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1792
striata	Green	G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1790
undulata	Green	4, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1760
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>Amoryllidaceae</i> . This is a very pretty bulb, with orange-coloured flowers; it thrives in light loam, and is increased from offsets.			
bicolor	Grange	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>Jambosa</i> .			
acuminata	White	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
auriculata	White	S. Ev. S.	1825
axillaris	White	9, S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1793
balsamifera	White	S. Ev. S.	1816
baruensis	White	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1820
buxifolia	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
caerulescens	White	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1822
elliptica	White	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1790
floribunda	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
fragrans	White	4, S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1790
grandifolia	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1825
glauca	White	S. Ev. S.	1822
gracilis	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1825
javanica	White	S. Ev. S. Java	1823
laetifolia	White	S. Ev. S. Guiana	1793
ligustrina	White	8, S. Ev. S. Hispan.	1793
macrocarpa	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1822
Miri	White	S. Ev. S. Guiana	1803
obovata	White	S. Ev. S. I. Franco	1823
obtusifolia	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1821
petalomoides	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1825
puchella	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1824
rugosa	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1824
siamariensis	White	6, S. Ev. S. Guiana	1823
sumatraná	White	S. Ev. S. Sumatra	1823
ternifolia	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1822
umbifera	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>Lian.</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>Helios</i> .			
basata	Velsh.	7, G. Ter. C. G. H.	1825
obovata	Velsh.	G. Ter. C. G. H.	1822
gulaensis	Pur. brn.	9, S. Ter. S. Leone	1822
longicornis	Velsh.	7, G. Ter. C. G. H.	1825
lurida	Vel. brn.	1, S. Epl. S. Leone	1825
macrostachya	Vel. grn.	10, S. Ter. Ceylon	1825
lurida	Dunk	6, G. Ter. C. G. H.	1825
virens	Grn. vel.	7, 8 Ter. 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>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Lepidium oppositifolium</i> .			
oppositifolia, 1	White	6, F. Her. P. Syria	1827
EUNYMUS, Linn. From <i>eu</i> , good, and <i>onoma</i> , a name, well named. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Celastraceae</i> . This is a genus of largish and ornamental shrubs, well suited for large scrubberies. <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>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>E. scandens</i> .			
americánus	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.	1786
bullatus	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. Nepal	1828
chinensis	Pink	5, F. De. S. China	1824
echinatus	White	5, F. De. S. Nepal	1820
euroasiá	White	6, H. De. S. Britain	1824
foliis-variegatis	White	5, H. Ev. T. Britain	1824
leucocarpus	White	6, H. De. S. Britain	1824
pumilus	White	6, H. De. S.	1824
grandiflorus	White	6, F. Ev. S. Nepal	1824
grossus	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	1730
laevis	White	H. De. S. Nepal	1820
macranthus	White	H. De. S. Nepal	1825
natus	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. Linnæus 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. Ayapano</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>Aceratum guianense</i> . 4. <i>E. cordatum</i> . 5. <i>Eriopappus paucicaulis</i> . 6. <i>E. Dalea</i> . 7. <i>E. atriplicifolium</i> .			
acuminatum, 1	White	8, G. Ev. S. Nepal	1819
ageratoides	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
aromatifolium	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1739
Ayapaná	Pur. yel.	S. Her. P. Brazil	1831
canadense	Pur. yel.	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1821
cannabinum	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	1824
ceanothifolium	White	8, H. Her. P.	1824
chamaedrifolium	Blue	8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1822
conoposifolium	White	8, H. Her. P. Carolina	1824
conoposifolium	White	8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1773
Dalea	Pink	8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1822
deltoideum	Purple	8, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1822
feniculaceum	Pa. yel.	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1807
floribundum	Blue	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1823
francet	White	8, H. Her. P. Carolina	1820
glaucoflorum	White	8, H. Her. P. Mexico	1826
hyssoifolium	White	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1699
iresinoides	White	8, S. Ev. Tw. N. Guana	1820
isofolium	Pink	9, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1784
lamifolium	Pink	9, S. Her. P.	1823
lanceolatum	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1819
lineatifolium	White	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820
macrophyllum, 3	White	7, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1823
maculatum	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
notatus	White	8, G. Her. P. Mexico	1827
odoratum	Pink	8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1759
paucicaulis, 5	Pink	8, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1818
pariflorum, 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
purpureum	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
salicifolium	Pink	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1814
scandens	Yellow	8, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer.	1821

EUP	EUR	EUR	EUT
glauca	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
spathulifolia	Apetal	8, G. Ev. S.	1800
spindosa	Apetal	6, F. Ev. S. Levant	1710
spendens	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. S. I. France	1826
squarrosa	Apetal	S. Ev. S.	
stellatospina	Apetal	S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
tannensis, 14	Apetal	7, H. A. N. Heb.	1827
torrida	Apetal	6, H. A. Tauria	1820
turicensis	Apetal	7, H. Her. P. Italy	1818
terracina	Apetal	7, H. A. Europe	1810
terrestris	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	1798
tetragona	Apetal	S. Ev. S.	
Tirucalli	Apetal	7, 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
tuberulata	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.	1754
undulata	Apetal	6, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1818
uniflora	Apetal	7, S. Tu. P. S. Amer.	1827
Valerianae	Apetal	7, H. Her. P. Sibiria	1818
variana	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1800
variegata	Apetal	9, H. A. Louisiana	1811
veneta	Apetal	4, F. Ev. S. Europe	1820
villosa	Apetal	6, H. Her. P. Hungary	1820
acuminata, agraria, androsæmifolia, Apia, bialata, Chamæsyce, cevatocarpa, condylicarpa, condensâ, ovalloides, corollata, cretica, crispata, densata, diffusa, emarginata, exigua, fulcata, fragifera, Gerardiana, glaucescens, gluocophylla, glareosa, helioscopia, hypericifolia, hyssopifolia, Humboldtii, Ipecaruanha, junceoides, Künzeli, Lathyris, litrala, maculata, micrantha, microphylla, Myrsinætes, nicaensis, ocy-moidea, orientalis, pallida, palustris, Pèplis, Pèplus, peptoides, picta, pilosa, pilulifera, platyphyllus, poly-gonifolia, proœra, prostrata, provincialis, pterococca, retusa, rosea, salsicifolia, segetalis, serrulata, stricta, sylvatica, thymifolia, urulensis, valentia, verrucosa, virgata.			
Euphorbia, Jussieu. From <i>euphorus</i> , fertile; alluding to the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceæ</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Diimocarpus</i> Litchi. 2. <i>D. longan</i> . 3. <i>Nepeliann lappaceum, Scytalia Ramboutan</i> .			
Litchi, 1	White	5, S. Ev. T. China	1796
Louana, 2	White	5, S. Ev. T. China	1796
Nepeliann, 3	White	5, S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1809
verticillata	Wht. red	5, S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1820
Euphorbia, Linn. From <i>euphraino</i> , to delight; the plant has been supposed to cure blindness. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> . These are interesting plants, particularly <i>E. officinalis</i> ; they thrive with the most common treatment. <i>E. afflicta</i> is slightly bitter and aromatic. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>E. salisburgensis</i> .			
alpina, 1	Purple	7, H. A. Europe	1827
Basilida	Purple	8, H. A. France	1824
lutea	Purple	8, H. A. S. Eur.	1816
officinalis	Purple	3, H. A. Britain	
Euphorbia, R. Brown. From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>poma</i> , a lid; the flower is covered before expansion, in the manner of an extinguisher. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Anonaceæ</i> . An interesting, laurel-like shrub, succeeding in sandy peat and loam mixed; it is increased by cuttings, or seeds.			
laurina		G. Ev. S. N. Hol.	1824
Euphorbia, Link. From <i>euros</i> , the Greek name of a kind of mouldiness. <i>Linn.</i> 34, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Yellow and white <i>Fungi</i> , found at all seasons on dried plants, and rose-bushes— <i>herbariorum, tosarum</i> .			
Eurosia, Thunberg. From <i>eurya</i> , large; alluding to the large flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ternstroemiaceæ</i> . 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
Eurychia, Salisbury. From <i>Buryale</i> , one of the Gorgons; alluding to the thorny menacing habit of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Nymphaeaceæ</i> . This is a very handsome plant, on account of its fine large leaves, which float on the surface of the			
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. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Annestea spinosa</i> .			
ferox	Red	8, S. An. P. India	1809
Eurychia, Cassina. From <i>eurybis</i> , wide-spreading; alluding to its creeping offsets. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Rather a pretty plant, each corymb usually consisting of numerous heads of flowers. For culture and propagation, see <i>Aster</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Aster corymbosus, A. cordifolius</i> .			
corymbosa, 1	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1765
Euryclis, Salisbury. From <i>eurya</i> , broad, and <i>kleio</i> , to close up; the perianth is shut up by the tube of the stamens. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> . Ornamental plants, growing about two feet high. For culture and propagation, see <i>Pan-cratium</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Panacratium amoënsis, Propioph amoënsis</i> . 2. <i>P. australasicum</i> . 3. <i>Crim-nam nevsum</i> .			
amoënsis, 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.	1827
nevosa, 3	White	3, S. Ill. P. E. Ind.	1822
Euryclis, Desfontaines. From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>stachys</i> , a spike; alluding to the large flower spike. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A pretty species of grass, of the easiest culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Chloris petraea, Agrostis complanata</i> .			
petraea, 1	Apetal	7, Grass. Jamaica	1779
Euryclis, R. Brown. Derived from <i>eu</i> , good, and <i>stego</i> , a covering. <i>Linn.</i> 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. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Apocynum hastatum</i> .			
hastata, 1	White	7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H.	1816
Euryclis, Salisbury. From <i>euroma</i> , beautiful mouth; referring to the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianeæ</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
Euryclis, R. Brown. From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>strepheo</i> , to twine; twining habit of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 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.			
angustifolia, 1	Pa. pur.	7, G. Ev. Tw. N. S. W.	1820
latifolia	Pa. pur.	6, G. Ev. Tw. N. S. W.	1809
Euryclis, R. Brown. From <i>euclaria</i> , modesty; in allusion to the delicate appearance of the plants when in flower. <i>Linn.</i> 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. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Dill-nymia pungens</i> .			
Baxteri	Yellow	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1830
myrsifolia	Orange	8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803
pungens, 1	Orange	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1825
Euryclis, Gaertner. From <i>euterpe</i> , pleasing; alluding to the habit of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmaceæ</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 from <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> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Areca oleracea</i> . 2. <i>A. spicata</i> .			

EUT	EXA	EXA	EYE		
caribæa	Palm. W. Ind.	1656	pulehällöm Pink . . . 6, H. A. N. Jersey . . . 1826		
globosa	Palm. Maurit.	1819	tetragonum Blue . . . 8, H. A. Nejal . . . 1820		
oleracea, 1	Palm. Brazil	1800	EXARILLATE , without aril.		
pisiformis, 2	Palm. Madagas.	1819	EXCÆCARIÄ , Linn. From <i>excaco</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>Euphorbiaceæ</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. Ruin-pain 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.		
EUTHRÄES , R. Brown. From <i>eu</i> , well, and <i>thaleo</i> , to push, or sprout. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Goodeniaceæ</i> . This species is pretty, and will succeed well in loam and peat mixed; it is increased without any difficulty, by cuttings.					
trinervis	Pur. yel.	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1803	Agallocha White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1820	
EUTHRÄÄ , Nuttall. 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 lancolata</i> . 2. <i>S. tenuifolia</i> .				glandulosa White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. J. maica . . . 1821	
graminifolia, 1	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1758	serata White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1796	
tenuifolia, 2	Yellow	10, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1758	EXSCÄPUS , without a stalk.	
EUTRÖCKÄ , R. Brown. From <i>eutokos</i> , fruitful; alluding to the great number of seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hydrophyllaceæ</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.				EXCENTRAL , out of the centre.	
divaricata	Lgt. vin.	5, H. A. California	1833	EXCIPULÄ , <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>Rubi</i> .	
Franklini	Pink	5, H. B. N. Amer.	1827	EXCISÄ , bluntly cut off.	
multiflora	Pink	6, H. B. N. Amer.	1826	EXCIMATE , stripped of the skin.	
sericea	Blue	6, H. B. N. Amer.	1827	EXCURRENT , projecting beyond the edge or point of any thing.	
Wrangeliana	Blue	3, H. A. California	1835	EXIDÄ , <i>Fries</i> . From <i>exidio</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>auriculata</i> , <i>rubescens-fusca</i> , <i>laccida</i> , <i>glandulosa</i> , <i>recta</i> .	
EUXENÄ , Chamisso. 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.				EXILÄ , <i>Greville</i> . From <i>exilis</i> , slender; habit of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Greenish, very minute species, found in summer in the sea, and various watery places— <i>circuläris</i> , <i>fasciculata</i> , <i>flabellata</i> , <i>falgens</i> .	
grata	Yellow	G. Ev. S. Chile	1825	EXIÖUS , mean, small.	
EVEN ; applied to a surface when it is not wrinkled or curled.				EXOCÄNÄS , <i>Labillardiere</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. cypripifolia</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.	
EVANESCENT , quickly vanishing.				EXOCÄNÄS , <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>Tithä</i> .	
EVENING FLOWER , see <i>Hesperanthä</i> .				EXOCÄMMÄ , <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.	
EVERGREEN THORN , see <i>Cratægus Pyracanthä</i> .				brachycarpum White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1823	
EVERLASTING , see <i>Gnaphalium</i> .				caribæum White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . . 1780	
EVERLASTING PEA , see <i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> .				floribundum White . . . 8, Ev. T. W. Ind. . . . 1794	
EVERNÄ , Acharius. From <i>ermes</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>Prunastri</i> l.				longiflorum White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. Caracæa . . . 1820	
EVDÖLÄ , Forster. 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> .				EXPECTONANT , anything that promotes the discharge of mucus from the chest.	
triphylla, 1	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1821	EXSENTED , projecting much beyond something else.	
EVOLVED , unfolded.				EXSCÄTAD , dried up.	
EVOLVÖUS , Linn. From <i>evolvo</i> , to roll out, not twining, opposite to <i>Convolutus</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Convolutacææ</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> .				EXTRA-AXILLARY , growing from above or below the axils of the leaves, or branches.	
alaoides	Blue	7, G. Tr. A. E. Ind.	1817	EXTRA-POLICEOUS , away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them.	
emarginata	Blue	5, S. Tr. A. E. Ind.	1816	EXSICCUS , dry, spless.	
gangetica	Blue	7, S. Tr. A. E. Ind.	1820	EXURGENT , growing upwards.	
hirsuta	Blue	7, S. Tr. A. Trinidad	1818	EXVÄÄ , whatever is cut off from plants.	
incana, 1	Blue	7, S. Tr. A. S. Amer.	1810	EYEWARRANT , see <i>Euphrasia</i> .	
latifolia	White	6, S. Ev. Tw. Brazil	1819		
linifolia	Blue	8, H. Tr. A. Jamaica	1732		
nummularifolia	Blue	9, S. Tr. A. Jamaica	1816		
Nuttalliana	Blue	7, H. Tr. A. N. Amer.	1824		
sericea	White	7, S. Tr. A. W. Ind.	1816		
villosa	Blue	7, S. Ev. Tr. S. Amer.	1810		
EXXÖM , Linn. From <i>ex</i> , out of, and <i>ago</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. *Leguminosae*. 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 Faba*.

vulgāris . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Egypt .
equidā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A.

FABĀCŪ, *Tournefort*. From *faba*, a bean; resemblance of the leaves. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllaceae*. This species thrives well in a light soil, and a dry situation; it is increased from seed. *Synonyme*: 1. *Zygophyllum fabago*.

mājōr, 1 . . . Wh. saf. 7, H. Her. P. Syria . . . 1596

FABRĪCĪĀ, *Gartner*. In honour of J. C. Fabricius, the celebrated Danish entomologist. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. 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*.

levigatā . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1793
myrtifoliā . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
sericeā . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
sticticā . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1827

FĒCŪĪĀ, the nutritious powder of wheat, or other things; the albumen of some seeds.

FAGĀNĀ, see *Xanthoxylum*.

FAGRĪĪĀ, *Necker*. Supposed to be the name of some botanist known to Necker. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A very desirable greenhouse or conservatory plant, requiring the same treatment as *Kennedy*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Glycine bituminosa*.

bituminosā, 1 . . . Yel. pur. . . 6, G. Ev. Fw. C. G. H. . . 1774

FAGŌSĪĀ, *Linn.* In honour of M. Fagon, a Frenchman, and great patron of botany. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllaceae*. 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.

ashblē . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Arabia . . . 1759
craticā . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Candia . . . 1739
glutinōsā . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. Tr. Egypt . . . 1820

FAGRĒĪĀ. Named by Thunberg, after his friend J. T. Fagraeus, M.D. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loganiaceae*. 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*.

obovātā . . . White . . . 8, Ev. T. Sillbet . . . 1816
reylanicā, 1 . . . White . . . 8, 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. *Corylaceae*. 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.

antisepticā . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. Magellan . . 1830
betuloides . . . Apetal . . . H. Ev. T. Magellan . . 1830
ferugineā . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1766
sylvaticā . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. De. T. Britain . . .
arborēbens . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. De. T.
inclā . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. De. T.

FALCATE, } bent like a sickle.

FALCIFORMIS, }

FALCĪĀ. Named by Linnæus in honour of J. P. Falk, a Swedish botanist, who died in 1774. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Nolanaceae*. 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.

repēns . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. Cr. C. G. H. . . 1774

FAISER ARMERIA, see *Diānthūs Pseudo-armeriā*.

FALSELY TWO-VALVED; imperfectly two-valved, or having two valves with an origin different from that of ordinary valves.

FAN-NERVE, the nerves disposed like a fan.

FAN PALM, see *Coryphā*.

FARĀMĒĀ, *Aublet*. Meaning of the name not given.

Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. 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*.

odoratīssimā . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1793

FARINACEOUS, full of flour.

FARINĀ, meal.

FARINACEOUSLY TOMENTOSE, } covered with a mealy
FARINOSELY TOMENTOSE, } kind of down.

FARSĒTĪĀ, *Turra*. In honour of Philip Farseti, a noble Venetian botanist. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. 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 greeca*.

cheiranthifollī, 1 Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Levant . . 1818
cheiranthoides, 2. Wh. pur. 7, F. Ev. S. Levant . . 1788
clypeatā, 3. . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1596
eriacapā . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Greece . . 1820
lunarioides, 4. . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Archip. . . 1751
suffruticosā . . . Violet . . . 4, F. Ev. S. Persia . . . 1823

FASCIATE, having pale bands or transverse spots.

FASCICLED, in bundles, or parcels.

FASCICLES, parcels, or bundles.

FASCICULATE, } arranged in bundles, or parcels.

FASCICULAR, }

FASCICLED-WHORLED, arranged in parcels, but forming a whorl, or circle.

FASCICLED-RACEMES, racemes collected into parcels.

FASCICULATELY-TUBEROUS, } roots composed of parcels

FASCICLED-TUBEROUS, } of tubers.

FASTIGIATE, tapering to a narrow point, like a pyramid.

FASTIGIATELY-BRANCHED, the branches becoming gradually shorter from the base to the apex.

FACĒS, the gaping part of monopetalous flowers.

FAYOSE, pitted, like the cells of a honeycomb.

FAYOSELY-SCRICULATE, excavated in little pits or hollows.

FEATHER-OSS, see *Stipa pennata*.

FEATHER-NEAVED, the nerves disposed like the feathers of a pen.

FEDRIFUG, } efficacious in moderating fevers.

FERRUGINAT, }

FERRUGENT, muddy, thick with sediment.

FERRUGINATION, the net of making fruitful.

FĒDĪĀ, *Manch.* Derived from *fedus*, an ancient word, signifying a kid. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Valerianaceae*. An extremely ornamental annual, the seeds of which merely require to be sown in the open border in spring.

coruscopliō . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1796

FILWORT, see *Sinēsiā*.

FEMAL FERN, see *Asplenium Filix femina*.

FEN	FES	FEV	FIC
FENESTRALIS, having holes, or gaps.			
FENNEL, see <i>Anethum feniculum</i> .			
FENNEL-FLOWER, see <i>Nigella</i> .			
FENUGREK, see <i>Trigonella</i> .			
FERNANDEZIA, Ruiz and Pavon. Named after George Garcías Fernandez, a Spanish botanist, who is unknown except through the medium of this genus. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . 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. Epi. Trinidad	1834
deglans	Yellow.	6, S. Epi. Trinidad	1817
FERNÉLIX, Commerson. After J. Fernel, physician to Henry II. of France, who died in 1553. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Coccyzselum buxifolium</i> .			
buxifolia, 1	S. Ev. S. I. France		1816
obovata	S. Ev. S. I. France		1816
FERRARIÆ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of J. B. Ferrari, an Italian botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ferrariola viridiflora</i> .			
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, H. Bl. P. C. G. H.	
divaricata	Brown	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825
elongata	Drk. pur.	7, F. Bl. P. M. Video	1821
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.			
FERULA, <i>Turnersfort</i> . From <i>ferio</i> , to strike; stems used as rods. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . All the species of <i>Ferula</i> , or <i>Giant fennel</i> , are strong-growing plants. They do well in any garden soil, and are easily increased by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>F. nodiflora</i> . 2. <i>Peucedanum obtusifolium</i> . 3. <i>F. asafoetida</i> . 4. <i>Peucedanum sibiricum</i> . 5. <i>Cicuta venenata</i> .			
angustifolia	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Persia	
campostris	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Tauria	1829
capillaris	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Spain	1820
caspia	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1819
communis	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. S. Kur.	1597
Ferulæ, 1	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	
glauca	Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P. Italy	1596
longifolia	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Sicily	1820
medusa	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
persea, 3	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Persia	1782
pubescens	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1820
sibirica, 4	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1816
strata	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. C. G. H.	1818
stylatica	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Podolia	1829
tyriganica	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Barbary	1680
villosa, 5	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1824
FERULOG6, Koch. From <i>ferio</i> , same as <i>Ferula</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Plants very nearly related to <i>Ferula</i> , and requiring precisely the same treatment. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Ferula nodiflora</i> . 2. <i>F. thyriflora</i> .			
nodiflora, 1	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1596
thyriflora, 2	White	6, H. Her. P. Crete	1825
FESTUCA, <i>Linnæus</i> derived this name from the Celtic word <i>fest</i> , signifying pasture, or food. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . This genus affords some valuable fodder grasses, grows best in a loamy soil, and is increased from seeds.			
cambica	Apetal	7, Grass. Wales	
cynosuroides	Apetal	7, Grass. S. Eur.	1820
durifasciula 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			
lævis Apetal 6, Grass. Russia 1800			
ovata Apetal 6, Grass. Britain			
tenuifolia Apetal 7, Grass. Britain			
varia Apetal 7, Grass. S. Eur. 1823			
viparã Apetal 7, Grass. Britain			
<i>alpestris, alpina, amethystina, aspera, balearica, bulbosa, cæsis, capillata, ciliata, cruvula, dumetorum, Fœnis, fallax, flavescens, glomerata, grandiflora, Halleri, heterophylla, intermedia, laxa, mercuria, nitens, pallens, paniculata, pubescens, rubens, rubra, scabra, serotina, stricta, tenella, triflora, vaginata, vultesiaca, xanthina.</i>			
FEVERFEW, see <i>Pyræthrum</i> .			
FEVERWORT, see <i>Triosteum</i> .			
FIBRILLOSE, covered with little strings, or fibres.			
FIBROUS, composed of fibres.			
FIBULIFORMIS, button-shaped.			
FICARIA, <i>Dillenius</i> . Derived from <i>ficus</i> , a fig; the roots bear tubercles resembling little figs. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>F. ranunculoides</i> .			
verna, 1	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P. Britain	
pallida	Pa. yel.	5, H. Tu. P. Gardens	
plena	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P. Britain	
FICUS, <i>Linn.</i> The derivation of the name is unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Urticaceae</i> . This is an extensive but easily cultivated genus of plants, some of which are very desirable, especially <i>F. elastica</i> , 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. <i>F. elastica</i> is famed for producing a species of Indian rubber. The glutinous juice of <i>F. indica</i> is applied to the teeth and gums to ease the toothach; the Hindoos consider the bark a powerful tonic, and use it in diabetes. <i>F. racemosa</i> is slightly astringent, and the juice of the root is also a powerful tonic. <i>F. religiosa</i> is the celebrated Banyan Tree of India, the seeds of which are supposed to be cooling and alterative. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>cerasiformis</i> . 2. <i>scabra, glandulosa</i> . 3. <i>nitida</i> . 4. <i>venosa, leucosticta</i> . 5. <i>virens</i> . 6. <i>scabra</i> . 7. <i>speciosa, indica</i> .			
acuminata, 1	Apetal	S. Ev. S. Silhet	1830
Aizchi	Apetal	S. Ev. T. S. Leone	1823
americana	Apetal	S. Ev. S. Guinea	1820
aqueifolia	Apetal	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1753
arbutifolia	Apetal	S. Ev. S.	1825
aspera	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
Benjaminia	Apetal	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1757
brasilienis	Apetal	S. Ev. S. Brazil	1823
Brassii	Apetal	S. Ev. S. S. Leone	1822
calyculata	Apetal	S. Ev. T. N. Spain	1600
capensis	Apetal	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
Carcii	Apetal	6, G. Ev. T. S. Eur.	1548
ciliolata	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
conosata	Apetal	6, S. Ev. T.	1800
costata	Apetal	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1763
cotinifolia	Apetal	S. Ev. T. Mexico	1826
crasinervis	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
exapentata, 2	Apetal	S. Ev. S. Guinea	1800
glabrata	Apetal	S. Ev. T. Caracna	1816
glomerata	Apetal	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1818
heterophylla	Apetal	S. Ev. T. Malabar	1816
Hookeri, 3	Apetal	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1816
Indica	Apetal	S. Ev. T. K. Ind.	1759
infestora	Apetal	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1763
livigata	Apetal	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1823
lucida	Apetal	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1818
lasiophylla	Apetal	S. Ev. T.	1820
leuignosa	Apetal	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1820
leucotoma, 4	Apetal	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1763
lichstenatenu	Apetal	S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
Lugani	Apetal	S. Ev. T. Caracas	1824
longifolia	Apetal	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1825
lucida	Apetal	S. Ev. T.	1772

FID	FLA	FLA	FRET
lutescens	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	1824
macrophylla	Apetal	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	
martineensis 5	Apetal	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1759
microcarpa	Apetal	G. Ev. T. Guinea	1819
Munida	Apetal	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822
myrtifolia	Apetal	S. Ev. T.	1824
nifida	Apetal	6, 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
perfoliata	Apetal	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1790
populifolia	Apetal	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1813
pubifolia	Apetal	G. Ev. Tr. China	1759
racemosa	Apetal	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1759
religiosa	Apetal	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1731
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
sarcifolia 7	Apetal	G. Ev. T. Arabia	
stipulata	Apetal	G. Ev. Cr. China	1771
superficidosa	Apetal	S. Ev. T. Maurit.	1763
terebinata	Apetal	S. Ev. T. Society Is.	1822
tinctoria	Apetal	5, S. Ev. T. Society Is.	1793
tomentosa	Apetal	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1816
ulmifolia	Apetal	S. Ev. S. Philipp.	1813
uropophylla	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S. India	1829
venosa	Apetal	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1763
virgata	Apetal	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1816
viscidifolia	Apetal	S. Ev. T.	1820
FIDDLE-WOOD, see <i>Citharæxylum</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>Rhila</i>.			
FIO MANICOLA, see <i>Mesembryanthemum</i>.			
FIO TAKE, see <i>Ficus</i>.			
FIO WORT, see <i>Scrophularia</i>.			
FILEGÖ, <i>Linn.</i> 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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Evax pygmaea</i> — <i>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</i> , <i>dichotoma</i> , <i>diphylla</i> , <i>puberula</i> .			
FINGER-PARTED; five lobes resembling the human hand.			
FINORN GRASS, see <i>Digitaria</i>.			
FIORIN, see <i>Agræolis stolonifera</i>.			
FIR, see <i>Pinus</i>.			
FIRM, hardish, tending to solidity.			
FISTULAR, } hollow, like a pipe.			
FISTULOUS, } hollow, like a pipe.			
FISTULINA, Bullard. From <i>fistula</i> , a pipe. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fragi</i> . A crimson like plant, growing in patches about six inches high, most conspicuous in autumn— <i>hepatica</i> .			
FLABELLATE, fan-shaped.			
FLACCIN, 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 1649. <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.			
eastphalicata	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1804
lavacæna	White	S. Ev. S. Guinea	1790
incrnis	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1819
Ramontchi	White	7, S. Ev. S. Madaga.	1775
rhamnoides	White	S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
rotundifolia	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
sipha	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, Juskie. 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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Milliera contrayerba</i> . 2. <i>M. angustifolia</i> . 3. <i>Flaveria linearis</i> .			
Contrayerba 1	Yellow	8, S. B. Peru	1794
angustifolia 2, maritima 3.			
FLAX, see <i>Linum</i>.			
FLAX LILY, see <i>Phormium</i>.			
FLAX STAW, see <i>Lysimachia Linum-stellatum</i>.			
FLERANE, see <i>Congia</i>.			
FLERWORT, see <i>Inula Pulicaria</i>.			
FLERWORT, see <i>Plantago Psyllium</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
CONGESTA, knotted, nana, semiulata, stricta.			
FLEXILE, easily bent in different directions, pliable.			
FLEXUOS, having a bent or undulating direction, zigzag.			
FLINDERTIA, R. Brown. 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> 19, 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	6, Ev. T. N. Holl.	1823
FLIX-WED, see <i>Sisymbrium Sôphii</i>.			
FLOCCOSE, } covered with little tufts, like wool.			
FLOCCY, } covered with little tufts, like wool.			
FLOCCOSITY-TOMENTOSE, down, disposed in little tufts.			
FLOREAL, or of belonging to a flower.			
FLOREAL-ENVELOPS, the calyx, and corolla, which envelop the inner parts of the flower, are so called.			
FLOWERS, little flowers; chiefly applied to <i>compositæ</i>, and grasses.			
FLOSCULOSUS, composite flowers, consisting of many tubular monopetalous florets.			
FLOWER FENCE, see <i>Poinciana</i>.			
FLOWING ASH, see <i>Ornus</i>.			
FLOWING BUSH, see <i>Batonia</i>.			
FLOWER OF JIVE, see <i>Lychnis fls Jovis</i>.			
FLOGEË, Willdenow. In honour of John Flügge, a German cryptogamic botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> . An evergreen shrub of no height, and of the simplest culture— <i>leucopyros</i> .			
FLOTANS, floating.			
FLV, see <i>Lonicera Xylostæm</i>.			
FUGENS, stinking			
FURCATA, A. Cunningham. From <i>furcatus</i> , fetid; alluding to the smell of the wood. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. 134]			

FOL

Or. *Myrtaceae*. 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.

mauritiāna . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1825

FOLIACEOUS, having the texture of leaves.

FOLIATE; when a leaf is divided into leaflets, it is called 1, 2, 3, 5, or 10-foliolate, according to the number of leaflets.

FOLLICIE, a particular kind of two-valved seed-vessel, such as that of *Peony*.

FOLLICULAR, like a follicle.

FONTANĒSĪĀ, *Lahillardiĕre*. In honour of the celebrated Desfontaines, professor of botany at Paris. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Olacaceae*. 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.

phillyraeoidĕs . . . Yellow . . . B. F. De. S. Syria . . . 1787

FONTĀNĀLĪS, *Linn.* From *font*, a fountain; alluding to the place of growth. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musc.* Greenish-looking plants, most conspicuous in the summer season. *F. antipyrĕtica* is very common, floating in large masses in rivers and pools of water—*antipyrĕtica*, *capillĀrĕcĀ*, *squamōsĀ*.

FOOL'S PARSLEY, see *ÆthiōsĀ*.

FOOTSTALKS, the stalks of leaves, &c.

FORFICĀTĪS, pince, or nipper-shaped.

FORMŌSĀ, handsome, ornamental.

FORNICĀTĪS, arched.

FORSKĀHLĪĀ, *Linn.* In honour of Peter Forskahl, a traveller in Egypt. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Urticaceae*. Curious little plants, somewhat resembling the nettle. *F. caudĀta* 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.

angustifoliĀ . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Teneriffe . . . 1779

caudĀta . . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1774

necandĀsĪmĀ . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Egypt . . . 1767

FOTHERGILLĪĀ, *Linn.* In memory of John Fothergill, M.D., an eminent physician of London, and patron of botany. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hamamelaceae*. Beautiful shrubs when 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*.

elĀcifoliĀ . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1765

scutĀta, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1765

ovĀtĀsĀ, 2 . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1765

serotĪnĀ . . . White . . . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1765

FOVEATE, { pitted, full of little pits

FOVEOLĀTĪS, {

FOVEŌLĒS, little pits, or hollows.

FOXGANE, see *Acōnitūm VulpĀrĪd*.

FOXGLOVE, see *DigitĀlis*.

FOX-TAIL GRASS, see *AlopecūrĀtĪS*.

FRAGĀRĪĀ, *Linn.* From *fragrans*, fragrant; the perfumed fruit of the strawberry is well known. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *grandiflora*.

honorĀtĪsĪs . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. Her. P. B. Ayres . . .

BreastlĪg . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . .

calycĒna, 1 . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. France . . .

canadĒnsĪs . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .

chilĒnsĪs . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1727

collĪnĀ . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1768

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

grandiflorĀ . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Sardinia . . . 1759

indĪcĀ . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. Cr. India . . . 1805

majorĀ . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . .

monophyllĀ . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. . . . 1773

potamoideĀ . . . Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .

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

virgĪnĪcĀ . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1629

FRA

FRAGILĪRĪĀ, *Lynghye*. From *fragilis*, brittle; alluding to the nature of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Green and brown tufts of *Algae*, found in rivulets and watery places—*hyemĀtis*, *pectĪnĀlis*.

FRANCĪSĪCĀ, *Pohl*. In honour of Francis, emperor of Austria, a patron of botany. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. An ornamental dwarfish shrub, requiring a mixture of peat and loam. Cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *F. Hopeana*.

uniflorĀ, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1826

FRANCŌSĀ. Cavanilles named this genus after F. Franco, a Valencian promoter of botany in the sixteenth century. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Franscoaceae*. 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.

appendiculĀtĀ . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Chile . . . 1830

ramōsĀ . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Chile . . . 1831

sonchifoliĀ . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Chile . . . 1830

FRANKĒNĪĀ. Named by Linnæus in honour of John Frankenius, professor of botany at Upsal, who died in 1661. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Frankeniaceae*. 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. *hispidĀ*, *hirsutĀ*.

corymbōsĀ . . . Red . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Barbary . . . 1819

ericifoliĀ . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. Tr. Canaries . . . 1816

hirsutĀ, 1 . . . Light blue . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Siberia . . . 1769

intermediĀ, 2 . . . White . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1817

livĪtĪS . . . Flesh . . . 7, H. Ev. Cr. England . . .

molĪs . . . Red . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Caucasus . . . 1824

nodiflorĀ . . . Flesh . . . 6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . . 1818

nodiflĀ . . . Flesh . . . 7, H. Ev. Cr. C. G. H. . . 1816

pauciflorĀ . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824

pulverulĒntĀ . . . Red . . . 7, H. Tr. A. England . . .

FRANKINCENSE, see *Plūm TōddĪ*.

FRANZĒNĪĀ, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Antony Franzer, a botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Greenhouse shrubs of no interest. They grow in peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings—*ambrosioidĒs*, *artemisioidĒs*.

FRASĒRĪĀ. Michaux dedicated this genus in honour of John Fraser, an indefatigable collector of North American plants. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Genianaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Walteri*.

carolinĒnsĪs, 1 . . . Green . . . 7, H. P. Carolina . . . 1795

FRĀXĪNŪS, *Linn.* From *phraxis*, a separation; the wood is used in making hedges. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gleaceae*. 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 *mannā*, which is a sweet and gentle purgative. *Synonymes*: 1. *discolor*. 2. *crispĀ*. 3. *stĀnglicifoliĀ*. 4. *nigra*.

acuminĀtĀ . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1733

albĀ . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1823

marĪsĪmĀ . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . .

mericĀnĀ . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1723

pendulĀ . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . .

appendiculĀtĀ . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . .

argenteĀ . . . Green . . . 6, H. De. T. Corsica . . . 1825

strobĪlĒnĀ . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. S. Britain . . .

canādiĀnĀ . . . Green . . . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1733

cinĒrĒĀ . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1824

nivalls White . . . 2, H. Bl. P. Britain . . .
 plicatūs White . . . 2, H. Bl. P. Crīmes . . . 1818

GĀLĀX, *Linn.* From *gala*, milk; alluding to the whiteness of the flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pyrolacēae*. 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
GĀLĀXĪĀ, *Thunberg.* From *galaktiao*, to abound in milk. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridacēae*. These are very pretty Cape bulbs, and grow best in a sandy peat soil; they are easily increased from offsets.

graminēa Lt. yel. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795
 grandiflōra Dk. yel. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1799
 mucronatārūs Purple . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1799
 ovātā Dk. yel. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1799
 versicolōr Purple . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1799

GALĀNDRĀ, *Lindley.* The meaning of the name is unexplained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacēae*. A pretty little plant, thriving well with the treatment given to the genus *Bletia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Eulophia gracilis*.

gracilis Gen. yel. . . 5, S. Ter. 1822

GALEATE, helmeted, the upper lip of a ringent corolla is the galea of that corolla.

GALĒGĀ, *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. *Leguminosae*. 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.

bilobā Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1823
 officinalis Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain 1568
 albā White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain 1801
 orientālīs Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant 1801
 persicā White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Persia 1826
 hilaenā Lilac . . . 6, H. Her. P. Persia 1830
 tricolor Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1823

GALĒNĪĀ, *Linnaeus.* After C. Galenus, a celebrated physician of Pergamus. *Linn.* 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceae*. A species of little beauty, succeeding in peat and loam; and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings.

africānā White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1752

GALĒDŌDŌS, *Hudson.* From *gale*, weasel, and *bdolos*, furred snell; alluding to the smell of the species. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. A pretty plant, found abundantly in most parts of England in marshy places; increased by divisions.

luteum Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain 1822

GALĒŌPĪS, *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. *Labiatae*. Annual weeds, common in corn-fields, and therefore unworthy of cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1. *connabina*. 2. *ochroleuca—angustifolia, canescens, Ludanum, parviflora, pubescens, Tetrailit, versicolor 1, villosa* 2.

GALĒRICULATĒ, having a tuft or plume.
GALĒNSŌĀ, *Ruiz and Pavon.* In honour of M. M. Galinsoga, superintendent of the Madrid botanic garden. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A genus of little beauty; the seeds may be sown in the open border in spring.

balsifolides Yellow . . . B. H. A. Mexico 1825
 parviflōrā, trilobātā.

GALĒPĒĀ, *Anhelt.* The name given to the plant in *Gulfana*. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutacēae*. 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.

odoratūsimā White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. H. Jan. 1814
 trilobātā Green . . . 8, Ev. S. *Gulfana* 1814

GĀLĪŌN, *Linn.* From *gala*, milk; the flowers of *G. vernon* are used for curdling milk. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Stellate*. 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. *glauum*. 2. *reflexum*, *Valantia taurica*. 3. *G. asiophyllum*. 4. *Valantia cucullaria*. 5. *G. vernum*. 6. *saxatile*. 7. *mariale*. 8. *hispidum*. 9. *sacharatum*, *Valantia quivira*.

campanulātum, 1 White . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1821
 grācum Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Candia . . . 1758
 hisūtum White . . . 8, F. Her. P. Teneriffe . . 1830
 purpurēum 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

alpestre 3, *anglicum, aparitē, aristatum, austricum, baljense, Bocconi, boreale, brevifolium, campestre, capillare, caucasicum, cineritum, cucullaria 4, debile, diffusum, divaricatum, ellipticum, erectum, fragile, fruticosum, glabrum, Halleri* 5, *helios, hellepticum, 6, infestum, leve, linifolium, lithospermifolium, linctum, maritimum, megalospermum, microcarpum, microspermum, minimum 7, mollugo, montanum, obliquum, palustre, parisiense, pilosum, pubescens, pusillum, pusillum, rigidum, rotundifolium, rubroides, satyroidifolium, saxatile, scaberrimum 8, scabrūm, sparium, sylvaticum, supinum, tenuifolium, tenuissimum, tricorne, trifidum, tyrolense, utriginosum, valantioides, verrucosum 9, verum, verticillatum, Villarsii, villosum, Witheringii.*

GALPĪMĪĀ, *Cavanilles.* An anagium of Malpighia. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceae*. 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.

glabrā Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Mexico 1829
 hisūtā Yellow . . . 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1824

GAMBOGE, see *Garcinia Gambogia*.

GAMO-EPALOUS, when the sepals are joined at the edge.

GARCĪNĪĀ, *Linn.* In honour of Laurent Garcin, M.D., F.R.S., an oriental traveller. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Guttiferæ*. 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."

citrēā Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1823
 Cowā Yellow . . . 8, Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1822
 GambōĀ Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1820
 Mangostānā Purple . . . S. Ev. T. Java 1789

GARDEN BALSAM, see *Justifield pectoralis*.

GAURĪNĪĀ, *Ellis.* Named in compliment to Alexander Garden, M.D., of Charleston, Carolina, a correspondent of Ellis and Linnæus. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacēae*. 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. *Massandra spinosa*. 2. *Canthium coronatum, Posaqueria dumetorum*. 3.

GAR	GAS	GAS
<i>Poaqueria fragrans</i> , 4.	<i>P. longispina</i> , 5.	<i>nataus</i> , 6.
<i>Canthium chinense</i> , 7.	<i>Mussaenda tetraacantha</i> .	
<i>emona</i> Pink	7, G. Ev. S. China	
<i>angustifolia</i> White	7, G. Ev. S.	1823
<i>ornata</i> , 1 White	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1813
<i>compansulata</i>	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1815
<i>dumetorum</i> White	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1777
<i>florida</i> Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S. China	1754
<i>plena</i> Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S. China	1754
<i>simplex</i> White	1, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1831
<i>fragrans</i> , 3 White	8, Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
<i>latifolia</i> Pa. yel.	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1787
<i>longispina</i> , 4 White	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1812
<i>lucida</i> White	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1819
<i>mexicana</i> White	7, S. Ev. S. Mexico	1817
<i>micrantha</i> White	8, S. Ev. S. China	1803
<i>montana</i> White	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1819
<i>Mussaenda</i> White	8, S. Ev. S. Carthage	1820
<i>nataus</i> , 5 White	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
<i>pinnata</i> Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1830
<i>parviflora</i> White	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1818
<i>procta</i> White	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1817
<i>pubescentia</i> White	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1823
<i>pubescens</i>	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1824
<i>rudiana</i> White	6, G. Ev. S. China	1801
<i>Rothmannia</i> Pa. yel.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
<i>spinosa</i> , 6 White	7, S. Ev. S. China	1809
<i>tetracantha</i> , 7 White	7, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1820
<i>theobromaeformis</i> White	8, S. Ev. S. Amer.	
<i>Thunbergii</i> White	2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1773
<i>uliginosa</i> White	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1802

GARDEN ROCAMBOLE, see *Allium ophioscorodon*.
GARDOQUIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Don Diego Gardequi, a Spaniard, who greatly promoted the publication of the Flora Peruviana. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Labiate. These plants are well worthy of cultivation, on account of their large showy flowers, especially *G. Hookeri*. 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.

<i>betonicoides</i> Purple	10, G. Her. P. Mexico	1837
<i>discolor</i> Purple	6, S. Ev. S. Chile	1827
<i>Gilliesii</i> Lilac	G. Ev. S. Chile	1828
<i>Hookeri</i> Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. Carolina	1832

GARDELIA, 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. Ranunculaceae. An inconspicuous plant, merely requiring to be sown in the open border in spring.

Nigellastrum Fr. grn. 7, H. A. France 1736

GARLAND FLOWER, see *Pleurandra Cnebram*.
GARLIC, see *Allium*.
GARLIC PEAS, see *Cratylus*.

GARRYA. 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. Garryaceae. This is described as being an ornamental shrub, very similar in appearance to *Viburnum*, 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. 1828

GAROGA, Roxburgh. The Telingus call it Garuga, or Garogoo. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Burseraceae. An ornamental plant, attaining the height of twenty feet; for culture and propagation, see *Boswellia*.

pinnata Yellow S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1808

GASTERIA, Hamorth. Derived from *gaster*, the belly; alluding to the enlarged base of the flowers. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliaceae. 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 *Eurcraea* and *Aloe*. Synonymes: 1. *longifolia*, 2. *nigricans*, 3. *nigricans fasciata*.

<i>acina-folia</i> Orange	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
<i>infior</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>angulata</i> , 1 Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1791
<i>infior</i> Red	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>angustifolia</i> Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731
<i>longifolia</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796

GAS	GAS	GAS
<i>bicolor</i>	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
<i>brevifolia</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1809
<i>pervitridis</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>candicans</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
<i>carinata</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731
<i>conspiciata</i> Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
<i>crassifolia</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>deutifolia</i> , 2 Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>disticha</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>major</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>ensifolia</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823
<i>excavata</i> Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
<i>obliqua</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1759
<i>fasciata</i> , 3 Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>laxa</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
<i>formosa</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>glabra</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>minor</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>intermedia</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
<i>asprifolia</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>laxior</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>longior</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>luteopunctata</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>denticulata</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
<i>laevis</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>liniata</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>maculata</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1752
<i>pecta</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>pluripunctata</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823
<i>unipunctata</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823
<i>pulehiata</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1759
<i>repens</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
<i>rotata</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>strigata</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>subcarinata</i> Grange	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1013
<i>viridior</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>subnigricans</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>glabrior</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1826
<i>subverticosa</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>parvipunctata</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>sulcata</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>trigona</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>undata</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>venusta</i> Scar. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
<i>verrucosa</i> Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731

GASTROIA. Dedicated by Commerson, to Gaston de Bourbon, son of Henry IV. of France, a promoter of botany. Linn. 11, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Araliaceae. 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.

palmaria Whit. grn. 3, S. Ev. S. 1818

GASTROFUM, Beauvois. Derived from *gastrodium*, a little swelling. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineae. Plants of little interest, and of the easiest culture.

Synonyme: 1. *Milium leudigerum*.

musculi, 1 Apetal 7, Grass. Britain

nuticium Apetal 7, Grass. Sicily 1019

GASTROGYPHIA, Don. From *gaster*, the belly, and *karphe*, chaff; alluding to the form of the receptacle. Linn. 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Compositae. This is an ornamental plant, succeeding in any common soil, and increased readily from seeds.

runcinata White 7, P. Her. P. Chile 1827

GASTROPHYLIS, Wallich. From *gaster*, the belly, and *cheilos*, a lip; alluding to the bellied lip. Linn. 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Scitaneae. This species is described as being ornamental, succeeding well in sandy loam, and may be increased by divisions.

pubescentis Vel. pink fl. S. Her. P. Hangson 1828

GASTROPHYS, R. Brown. From *gaster*, the belly, and *otous*, a tooth; referring to the top of the column. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae. A curious herbaceous species, succeeding in peat and loam mixed, and increased by divisions of the roots.

renanthes White G. Tet. N. Holl. 1826

GASTROPHYSUM, R. Brown. From *gaster*, the belly, and *lobus*, a pud; the pods are inflated. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Leguminosae. These are very ele-

GAS	GEI	GEI	GEN
gant little shrubs. For culture and propagation, see <i>Pultenaea</i> .			
blóbum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803			
retusum . . . Or. scar. . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1830			
GASTROEMĀ, Herbert. From <i>gaster</i> , the belly, and <i>nema</i> , a filament; the filaments are indented. <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 uiflorus</i> .			
clavatum . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1816			
GAUCHAUDĀ, H. B. and Kunth. In honour of Charles Gauchaud, the naturalist, who accompanied Freycinet in his voyage round the world. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Multiplicaceae</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.			
cyaneohoides . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . 1824			
GAUDINĀ, Beauvois. In honour of M. Gaudin, a Swiss botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Uninteresting, and easily cultivated. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Avena fragilis—fragilis</i> 1.			
GAUTHIERĀ, 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.			
antipollā . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . 1829			
fragrans . . . Pur. red . . . G. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1824			
procumbens . . White . . . 7, H. Ev. Cr. N. Amer. . 1792			
shallon . . . White . . . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1825			
GACRĀ, Linn. From <i>gaurus</i> , superb; in reference to the beautiful flowers of some of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 3, 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. . . 1812			
biennis . . . Red wht. . . 9, H. B. N. Amer. . 1762			
coccinea . . . Scarlet . . . 9, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1811			
fruticosa . . . Red wht. . . S. Ev. S. Amer. . 1815			
acuticardiflora . Purple . . . 7, H. B. S. Amer. . 1816			
metabalis . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. B. N. Amer. . 1795			
parviflora . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. B. N. Amer. . 1835			
tripetalā . . . Pink . . . 8, H. A. Mexico . . 1804			
GAZĀNĀ, Gartner. 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			
pavoniā . . . Red . . . 9, H. B. N. Amer. . 1804			
rigens, 1 . . . Orange . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1755			
subulata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1792			
uniflora . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816			
GRĀSTĪŪM, 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>Fangi</i> . Small, mostly brownish species, found most plentiful in pine-woods and pastures during the autumn months. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Lycoperdon rotligens—coliforme, multifidum, quadrifidum, Woodwardi</i> .			
GIBBOSUMĀ, Lindley. From <i>gibson</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.			
longiflora . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1826			
GIBBOSUMĀ, Ker. From <i>gibson</i> , a tile, and <i>rhiza</i> , a root; shape of the root. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . Handsome Cape bulbs; for culture, &c., see <i>Gahriā</i> .			
clivaria 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			
juncēa White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1822			
Larochetā Violet . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1790			
obtusata Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1801			
secundā White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795			
albescens White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795			
caerulea Blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795			
setacea Sulphur . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1809			
subulata Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825			
virgatā Yel. blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1824			
GEITONOPLESŪM, Cunningham. From <i>geiton</i> , neighbour, and <i>plesion</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>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Luzuriaga cymosa</i> . 2. <i>L. moulanga</i> .			
asperum 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			
GELĀ, 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. Cochin-Ch. . 1820			
oblongifolia . . . Wht. grn. . . 6, G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . 1823			
GELATINE, Jolly, a term in chemistry.			
GELATINOSUM, consisting of jelly.			
GELIDUS, cold, frigid.			
GELŪM, Roxburgh. The meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . Uninteresting stove shrubs, of the easiest culture— <i>bifurcātum, fasciculātum, laucolātum</i> .			
GEISENIŪM, Jusseu. 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			
GEMINATE, twin, producing flowers or leaves, in pairs.			
GEMMĀ, leaf buds, as distinguished from alabastra, or flower-buds.			
GENIMPEROSUM, bearing buds.			
GENICULATE, swollen jointed.			
GENIPEĀ, Pluvier. 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. vel. . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1779			
edulis White . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . 1824			
essulentā, 1 S. Ev. T. Chias . . 1823			
Meritamb White . . . S. Ev. T. Cayenne . 1800			
oblongifolia . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Pera . . 1821			
GENIP-TINE, see Genipe.			
GENISTA, Lamarek. 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>Synonyme</i> s: 1. <i>Spartium ethnense</i> . 2. <i>angulatum</i> . 3. <i>aphyllum</i> . 4. <i>civierum</i> . 5. <i>sericeum</i> . 6. <i>coquestum</i> . 7. <i>serox</i> . 8. <i>lufifolium</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>ratiatum</i> . 15. <i>Genista juvenis</i> . 16. <i>Spartium Scorpium</i> . 17. <i>sphaerocarpon</i> . 18. <i>umbellatum</i> . 19. <i>virgatum</i> .			
ethnensis, 1 . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Sicily . . 1816			
Angliae Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Britain . .			
angulata, 2 . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Maryland . 1739			
ausonica Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Italy . . 1818			
aphylla, 3 Violet . . . 7, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1800			

GEN	GEN	GEO	GER
bracteolata . . . Yellow	5, F. Ev. S.	glaciata . . . Blue	7, H. A. Alps . . . 1819
canariensis . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Canaries	humilis . . . Purple	4, H. A. Caucasus . . . 1824
candicans . . . Yellow	5, H. Ev. S. Spain	hybrida . . . Yel. pur.	7, H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1817
cincta, 4 . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Eur.	imbricata . . . Blue	7, H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1819
clavata, 5 . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Mogador	incarnata . . . Pink	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1812
congesta, 6 . . . Yellow	6, G. De. S. Tenosife	intermedia . . . Purple	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1820
decumbens . . . Yellow	6, H. Ev. Tr. Burgundy	linearis . . . Blue	8, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1816
diffusa . . . Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Hungary	lutea . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Alps . . . 1596
ephedimides . . . Yellow	6, H. De. S. Barbary	macrophylla . . . Blue	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1796
ferox, 7 . . . Yellow	7, F. Ev. S. Barbary	nivalis . . . Blue	8, H. A. Scotland . . . 1796
florida . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Spain	obtusifolia . . . Yellow	7, H. A. Switzerland . . . 1826
germanica . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Germany	ochroleuca . . . Purple	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1003
hispanica . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Spain	pannonica . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Alps . . . 1824
horrida . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Pyrenes	Pseudonanthus . . . Blue	8, H. Her. P. England . . . 1824
humifusa . . . Yellow	7, H. De. Tr. S. France	guttata . . . Blue	8, H. Her. P. . . . 1817
italica . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Italy	pratensis . . . Blue	7, H. A. Siberia . . . 1817
linifolia, 8 . . . Yellow	6, F. Ev. S. Spain	Pseudo-pneumonanthe . . . Blue	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1800
lusitanica . . . Yellow	5, H. Ev. S. Portugal	pumila . . . Blue	5, H. Her. Cr. Switzerland . . . 1817
maurica . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	punctata . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Alps . . . 1775
monosperma, 9 . . . Yellow	7, F. De. S. S. Eur.	purpurea . . . Blue	7, H. Her. P. Alps . . . 1776
ovata . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Hungary	rose-alba . . . White	7, H. Her. P. Alps Eur. . . . 1823
parviflora, 10 . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	pyrenaea, 5 . . . Blue	7, H. Her. P. Pyrenes . . . 1825
patens, 11 . . . Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Spain	quaqueflora . . . Blue	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1824
patula . . . Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Caucasus	saponaria . . . Blue	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1776
pilosa . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	rose-alba . . . White	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1826
polygalaefolia . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Spain	septemfidia . . . Blue	7, H. Her. P. Persia . . . 1804
pucumbens, 12 . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. Tr. Hungary	guttata . . . Blue	6, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1804
purpurea, 13 . . . Pa. yel.	7, H. De. S. S. France	triflora . . . Blue	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1807
radiata, 14 . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Italy	umbellata . . . Purple	6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1823
sagittalis . . . Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Germany	utriculosa . . . Purple	4, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1822
scariosa, 15 . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Italy	verna . . . Blue	5, H. Her. Cr. England
Scroptus, 16 . . . Yellow	4, H. De. S. S. Eur.		
sericea . . . Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Austria		
sibirica . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.		
sphaerocarpa, 17 . . . Yellow	7, G. De. S. S. Eur.		
ylivestricta . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Hungary		
tetragona . . . Yellow	7, H. De. Tr. Podolia		
tricoloria . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Britain		
triangulata . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Spain		
triangulata . . . Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Hungary		
triquetra . . . Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Corsica		
umbellata, 18 . . . Yellow	6, F. Ev. S. Barbary		
virgata, 19 . . . Yellow	6, H. De. S. Madeira		

GRNATIJS, styles and stamens.

GENTIANA, see Gentiana.

GENTIANA, Linn. After Gentius, King of Illyria,

who first experienced the virtues of the plant.

Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. This is an

extremely beautiful genus of plants; most of the

herbaceous kinds grow well in a rich light soil,

but some require to be grown in peat; indeed, all

will grow much stronger in it. Some of the species

should be grown in pots, and placed among alpine

plants, and protected in winter; some of them may

be increased by divisions. The annual and biennial

kinds may be sown in a dry sandy situation,

in the open border; but they must be sown as soon

as ripe, because if left till spring before they are

sown, they will not, very probably, come up till

the second year. The stems and roots of most of

the species, especially *G. Amarella, campestris,*

cruciata, lutea, and purpurea, are tonic, stomachic,

and febrifugal. *Synonyms:* 1. *quinqueflora*. 2.

ciliata. 3. *umbriata*. 4. *ciliata*. 5. *amaruloides*.

acutella . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. Cr. Austria . . . 1818

aculis . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. Cr. Wales . . . 1795

angustifolia . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. Cr. Alps . . . 1819

adacendens . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1799

decumbens . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1799

algida . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1808

alpina . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. Cr. Alps . . . 1817

amarella . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1824

Amurica . . . Purple . . . 8, H. A. Britain . . . 1824

angulosa . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. A. N. Amer. . . . 1812

angustifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1629

asclepiadea . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Nuwya . . . 1823

areia, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. B. Siberia . . . 1764

barbata, 2 . . . Blue . . . 8, H. B. Siberia . . . 1764

barvica . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. Cr. Germany . . . 1775

biloba . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Alps . . . 1820

brachyphylla . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. Cr. Switzerland . . . 1819

Burseri . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenes . . . 1820

campanulata . . . Sulphur . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland . . . 1819

campestris . . . Purple . . . 8, H. A. Britain . . . 1819

carinthiaca . . . Blue . . . 8, H. A. Switzerland . . . 1817

Cateschada . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1803

caucasica . . . Violet . . . 7, H. B. Caucasus . . . 1804

ciliata . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1759

clavata . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . . 1820

cristata, 3 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. . . . 1804

cruciata . . . Dk. blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1596

finbatica, 4 . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1818

frigida . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Syria . . . 1817

glida . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1807

germanica . . . Blue . . . 8, H. A. Germany . . . 1818

GEOGRINUM, Jackson. From *ge*, the earth, and *donon*, 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*.

citrinum . . . Yellow	9, S. Ter. E. Ind.	1800
dilatatum . . . Pink	7, S. Ter. E. Ind.	1800
fucatum . . . Rose	7, S. Ter. Ceylon	1832
paludosum . . . Purple	8, S. Ter. S. Ind.	1837
purpureum . . . Purple	7, S. Ter. E. Ind.	1800

GEOFRÖYA, 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.

spinosa . . . Yellow	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1818
violacea . . . Violet	S. Ev. T. Guiana	1823

GEOGLÖSSUM, 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—*glabrum, hirsutum, viride, vis-*

costum.

GEOGNOMA, Willdenow. From *geomonos*, 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.

aculis . . . Apetal.	Palm. Brazil	1023
macrostachya . . . Apetal.	Palm. Brazil	1823
pinastifrons . . . Apetal.	Palm. Caraccas	1821
Schottiana . . . Apetal.	Palm. Brazil	1820
simplexiflora . . . Apetal.	Palm. Trinidad	1818
Spixiana . . . Apetal.	Palm. Brazil	1823

GEOPIILA, 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*.

reniformis, 1 . . . Pa. red . . . 6, S. Her. Tr. W. Ind. . . . 1793

GERANIUM, Named by Linnaeus from *geranos*, a

crane; in allusion to the crane-like beak termi-

nating the corolla. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Gerani-*

aceae. Some species of this extensive genus pro-

duce 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. argen-*

teum, 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
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. Robertsonianum</i> is used in nephritic complaints. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>varium</i> . 2. <i>abbanum</i> . 3. <i>prostratum</i> . 4. <i>Londesii</i> . 5. <i>pyrenacium nemorum</i> .			
acuminifolium . . .	White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1775	calyculatus . . .	Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1774
albiflorum . . .	Whitsh. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827	glaber . . .	Pink . . . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1794
alticium . . .	Pa. red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Altai . . . 1818	hispidus . . .	Red . . . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1759
anemonefolium . . .	Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1738	GESNERIA . Named by Linnaeus, 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> .	
angulatum . . .	Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1789	aequalis . . .	Scarlet . . . S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1793
argenteum . . .	Striped . . . 7, F. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1699	allogaphylla . . .	Orange . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1834
batrachoides . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1817	agrestis, 1 . . .	Scarlet . . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1816
Braichium . . .	White . . . 6, H. A. Bristol . . . 1788	bulbosa . . .	Scarlet . . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1816
caerulescens . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . 1824	elycina . . .	S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1816
canadensis . . .	Pink . . . 6, F. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1787	Cooperi . . .	Scarlet . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1829
cinerarium, 1 . . .	Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1789	corymbosa . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1822
colinum . . .	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1815	Douglasi . . .	Red yel. . . 9, S. Her. P. Rio Jan. . . 1826
cristatum, 2 . . .	Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1820	verticillata . . .	Crimson . . . 5, S. Her. P. Rio Jan. . . 1835
dahuricum . . .	Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . . 1820	elongata . . .	Scarlet . . . 9, S. Ev. S. Amer. . . 1835
erioctonum . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1822	faucialis . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1833
pallidum . . .	Pa. blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1822	hiraulti . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Cumana . . . 1826
fuscum . . .	Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1759	humilis . . .	Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. Cuba . . . 1834
gemmeocalon . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1814	laxiflora . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1825
ibericum . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1802	Lindleyi . . .	Scar. yel. . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1825
incanum . . .	Pink . . . 6, F. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1791	macrostachya . . .	Scarlet . . . S. Her. P. Rio Jan. . . 1825
indorum . . .	Pa. red . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1809	Märchlii . . .	Scarlet . . . 9, S. Her. P. Organ Mts. . . 1837
Lombertii . . .	Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1824	rapistris . . .	Scarlet . . . 8, S. Her. P. . . 1835
lanceolatum, 3 . . .	Striped . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1823	scabra . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1820
longiflora, 4 . . .	Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1823	Sellowii . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1835
lucidum . . .	Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1823	spicata . . .	Scarlet . . . S. Her. P. N. Granada . . . 1831
macrobotryum . . .	Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1576	Sutouti . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, S. Her. P. Rio Jan. . . 1833
maculatum . . .	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1732	tubiflora . . .	Scarlet . . . 3, S. Her. S. Amer. . . 1815
multifidum . . .	Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1817	rutia . . .	Scarlet . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1825
nemorosum, 5 . . .	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1821	GETONIA , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>getho</i> , to rejoice; alluding to the perfume of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Anaryllitaceae</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."	
nepalense . . .	Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1818	afra . . .	White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1820
noatum . . .	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. England . . . 1732	clivaris . . .	White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1738
palustre . . .	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1732	lanceolata . . .	White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790
parviflorum . . .	Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1816	spiralis . . .	White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1780
placum . . .	Black . . . 7, H. Her. P. England . . . 1821	villosa . . .	White . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1787
pliosum . . .	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Zeal. . . 1821	GETONIA , 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.	
pratense . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1818	floribunda . . .	Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1815
dauricum . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Dauria . . . 1818	notata . . .	Apetal . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1816
flor-albo . . .	White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1818	GEUM , <i>Linn.</i> 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> .	
flor-pleno . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Scotland . . . 1818	acrimonioides . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1811
flor-variegato . . .	Varieg. . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1819	Album, 1 . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1730
purpureum . . .	Purple . . . 6, H. A. Switzerl. . . 1819	atlanticum, 2 . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1810
reflexum . . .	Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1758	brachypetalum . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1818
sanguineum . . .	Striped . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1823	canadense . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1810
villoso-lanceatum . . .	Blood . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Europe . . . 1821	chilense, 3 . . .	Copper . . . 7, H. Her. P. Chile . . . 1826
sibiricum . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1758	grandiflorum . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1818
striatum . . .	Striped . . . 8, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1629	elatium . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1816
struticium . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1829	heterophyllum . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1816
tuberosum . . .	Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1596	hybridum . . .	Red brn. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1794
umbrosum . . .	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1804	intermedium . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Volinia . . . 1794
villosum . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1820	macrophyllum . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Kautsch. . . 1804
Villosiflorum . . .	Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Crimea . . . 1821	notata . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825
Wallichianum . . .	Striped . . . 7, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1819	Postenschlagianum . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1820
<i>bobelinum, Carolinianum, columbinum, dissectum, divaricatum, lacidum, melle, pallens, pusillum, Robertsonianum, rotundifolium, villosum.</i>			
GERARDIA , <i>Linn.</i> 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	albium, 1 . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1730
dolphinifolia . . .	Pink . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1809	atlanticum, 2 . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1810
flava . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1796	brachypetalum . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1818
maritima . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. . . 1823	canadense . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1810
purpurea . . .	Purple . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. . . 1773	chilense, 3 . . .	Copper . . . 7, H. Her. P. Chile . . . 1826
quercifolia . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812	grandiflorum . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1818
tenifolia . . .	Purple . . . 7, H. B. N. Amer. . . 1812	elatium . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1816
GRONOVIA , Gronovius named this genus in compliment 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. . . 1823	hybridum . . .	Red brn. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1794
GRUM, or GERMEN , the old name of the ovary.			
GERMINATION , the first act of vegetation in the seed.			
GERMAN MADWORT , see <i>Asperugo</i> .			
GERMOGON , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>geron</i> , old man, and <i>gogon</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.			
virginianum . . .	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1811	intermedium . . .	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1794
GULFIA , <i>Swartz</i> . After Ghini, an Italian botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Perbenaceae</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	GLA	GLA	GLE
of sufficient size, potted off, and treated as other tender annuals.			
spinosa	Purple . . . S.	A. W. Ind.	1733
GIANT FENNEL , see <i>Ferula</i> .			
GIBBOUS , protuberant, swelled.			
GILIA , Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of P. S. Gil, a Spanish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniaceae</i> . This is an extremely pretty genus; all 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>pulchella</i> , <i>Cantua aggregata</i> , <i>Ipomopsis elegans</i> . 2. <i>Ipomopsis inconspicua</i> , <i>Cantua parviflora</i> .			
schilleefolia	Pink . . . 8, H.	A. California	1833
aggregata, 1	Scarlet . . 7, G.	B. America	1822
espialta	Blue . . . 7, H.	A. Columbia	1826
gracilis	Pink . . . 7, H.	A. N. Amer.	1826
laciniata	Blue . . . 7, H.	A. Chile	1831
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
GILLENIA . Named by Mœnch, probably after Gillen, some obscure botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i> . Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Spiraea</i> . The roots are emetic, and probably tonic. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Spiraea trifoliata</i> . 2. <i>S. stipulacea</i> .			
*stipulacea, 2	ed. wht. . 7, H.	Her. P. N. Amer.	1805
trifoliata, 1	Red wht. . 7, H.	Her. P. N. Amer.	1713
GILLIESIA , Lindley. Named after Dr. Gillies, of Mendoza, in Chili. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Gilliesiaceae</i> . 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. B.	P. Chile	1825
GILVA , flesh, or ash-coloured.			
GINGER , see <i>Zingiber</i> .			
GINGERBREAD TREE , see <i>Parinarium macrophyllum</i> .			
GINSENG , see <i>Panax quinquefolium</i> .			
GIRDEN , surrounded by any thing.			
GISEKIA , Linn. In honour of P. D. Giseke, a Danish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Phytolaccaceae</i> . A curious little plant, requiring the same treatment as other tender annuals.			
pharmacoides	Pa. gen. . 6, S.	A. E. Ind.	1783
GLABROUS , smooth, destitute of hairs.			
GLACIOLUS , having a frozen appearance.			
GLADIATE , shaped like a short straight sword.			
GLADIOLUS , Linn. From <i>gladius</i> , a sword; alluding to the sword-shaped leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . 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. B.	P. C. G. H.	1795
alpestris	Orange . . 7, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1824
albiflorus	White . . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1773
pletus	Red wht. . 7, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1794
angustiflorus	Yellow . . 6, H.	P. C. G. H.	1756
blandiflorus	Flesh . . . 6, H.	P. C. G. H.	1774
brevisfolius	Pink . . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1802
byzantinus	Red . . . 7, H.	B. P. Turkey	1629
campanulatus	Lut. pur. . 5, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1794
cardinalis	Red . . . 7, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1789
carneus	Flesh . . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1796
cochlearia	Whit. red . 3, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1829
Colvillii	Scar. yel. . 7, G. B.	P. H. brid	1824
communis	Red . . . 7, H. B.	P. S. Eur.	1596
carneus	Flesh . . . 7, H. B.	P. S. Eur.	1596
chacolor	Yellow . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1790
cuspidatus	Whit. brn. . 5, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1795
debilis	White . . . 5, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1795
edulis	White . . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1816
flexuosus	Orange . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1825
floribundus	Citron . . . 7, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1788
fracilis	Blue wht. . 4, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1800
frutescens	Flesh . . . 5, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1816
hirsutus	Pink . . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1795
hyalinus	Yel. red . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1825
imbriatus	Red . . . 6, H. B.	P. Russia	1820
involutus	Pink . . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1757
Milleri	Violet . . . 5, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1751
Mortonius	White . . . 6, G. B.	P. S. Africa	1837
namaquensis	Orange . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1800
nataleusis	Scar. yel. . 8, G. B.	P. Natal River	1830
permeabilis	Orange . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1825
recurvus	Striped . . 5, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1758
segetum	Purple . . . 7, G. B.	P. S. Eur.	1596
tenellus	Yellow . . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1823
tenius	Red . . . 6, H. B.	P. Tauria	1823
trichoneurifolius	Yellow . . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1800
trimaucellus	Red wht. . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1794
tristis	Brn. red . 7, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1745
undulatus	Pink . . . 5, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1760
carneus	Flesh . . . 5, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1760
pallidus	Pink . . . 5, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1760
versicolor	Brown . . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1794
binervis	Bluk . . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1806
teniflor	Varieg. . . 6, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1779
virgatus	Grn. wht. . 5, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1787
Watsonianus	Red . . . 3, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1793
variegatus	Red wht. . 4, G. B.	P. C. G. H.	1801
GLADWIN , see <i>Iris fetidissima</i> .			
GLANDULAR , furnished with glands.			
GLANDULARLY-CRENATED , } having crenatures or serratures tipped with glands.			
GLANDULARLY-SERRATED , }			
GLANDULARLY-MURICATED , covered with tubercles tipped with glands.			
GLANDULARLY-TOOTHED , margins toothed, with the teeth bearing glands.			
GLANDULIFEROUS , bearing glands.			
GLAREOUS , flourishing in gravelly soils.			
GLASSWORT , see <i>Salicicaria</i> .			
GLASTONBURY THORN , see <i>Crotægus oxyacantha</i> , var.			
GLAUDESCENT , having something of a bluish hoary appearance.			
GLAUCUM , Tournefort. From <i>glaukos</i> , glaucous; alluding to the colour of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>G. luteum</i> . 2. <i>corniculatum</i> .			
asvum, 1	Yellow . . 3, H.	B. Britain	
fulvum	Orange . . 3, H.	B. S. Eur.	1802
præcox	Red . . . 3, H.	A. Volynia	1829
pharæcœum, 2	Purple . . 7, H.	A. England	
hæviflorum	Yellow . . 7, H.	A. Tauria	1823
rubrum	Red . . . 7, H.	A. Greece	1813
tricolor	Red . . . 7, H.	A. Persa	1823
GLAUOUS , having a hoary grey surface.			
GLAUX , Linn. From <i>glaukos</i> , grey; in allusion to the colour of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . 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	
GLAUCUMIA , Linn. Derived from the Greek <i>glechon</i> , signifying a sort of thyme. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . Plants requiring no particular management. <i>G. hederacea</i> 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	
GLAUCUSCUM , Linn. In honour of Gottlieb Gleditsch, once a professor at Berlin, and a defender of Linneus against Stuebesbeck, and author of many botanical works. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A most ornamental genus of trees, very remarkable for their acacia-like leaves, and the			

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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. lavis.*

brachycarpa	Green	7, H. De T. N. Amer.	
caspica	Green	7, H. De T. Caspia	1822
ferax, 1	Green	7, H. De T. China	1774
horrida	Green	7, H. De T. China	1774
porpūrea	Green	7, H. De T.	
latifolia	Green	7, H. De T.	
maeracantha	Green	7, H. De T.	
micracanthos	Green	7, H. De T.	
monosperma	Green	7, H. De T. N. Amer.	1723
sinensis	Green	F. De T. China	1812
inermis	Green	H. De T.	
triacanthos	Green	H. De T. N. Amer.	1700
inermis, 2	Green	7, H. De T.	

GLEICHENIA, 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.

filifolia	Brown	7, S. Her. P. N. Holl.	1823
microphylla	Brown	7, S. Her. P. N. Holl.	1823
pedunculata	Brown	8, S. Her. P. Trinidad	1824
pubescens	Brown	8, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1822
speloncæ	Brown	7, S. Her. P. N. Holl.	1824

GLINUS, Linn. A name given by Theophrastus to the Maple. *Linn.* 11, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Ficoidea*. A greenhouse annual, of simple culture—*Lotulosa*.

GLOBA, Roscoe. The name given to it in the Moluccas. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scitamineæ*. 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.*

bulbifera	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1820
Careyana	Yellow	8, S. Her. P. Pegu	1822
erecta	White	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1820
marantifolia	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1800
orientalis	Pink	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1819
pendula	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1822
racemosa, 1	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. Ceylon	1812
sessiliflora	Yellow	8, S. Her. P. Pegu	1807

GLOBE AMARANTH, see Gomphrena.

GLOBE FLOWER, see Trillium.

GLOBE THISTLE, see Echinops.

GLOBOSE, } round or spherical.

GLOBULOSA, } round or spherical, and oval.

GLOBULOSE, a diminutive of globose.

GLOBULANTA, 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.*

Algyptum	Pale	8, G. Her. P. S. Eur.	1640
interfoliatum	Pale	8, G. Her. P. S. Eur.	
heliophylla	Red	7, H. Her. P. Italy	1825
cordifolia	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Germany	1633
linifolia, 1	Blue	9, H. Her. P. Spain	1819
longifolia, 2	White	7, G. Her. P. Madeira	1775
nana	Blue	7, H. Her. P. France	1824
indicalis	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Germany	1629
spinosa	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Spain	1640
vulgaris	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Europe	1640

GLOBULÆX, Haworth. From *globulosus*, 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 caltrata.*

notropopurea	Purple	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1823
concolor	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1809
capitata	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1819
caltrata, 1	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1732
hispida	White	11, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1823

impressa	White	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1820
minor	White	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1820
lingua	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1823
lingula	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
nodifolia	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1732
paniculata	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1795
radicans	White	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1823
rubicunda	White	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1823
erecta	White	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1823
sulcata	White	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1818

GLOCHIDATE, 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 lotted 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 let 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.*

nepalensis, 1	Yellow	6, F. Bl. P. Nepal	1825
simplex	Blue	7, S. Bl. P. Senegal	1756
supra	Orange	7, S. Bl. P. Ind.	1690
virescens	Orange	8, S. Bl. P. Mossamb.	1823

GLORIOSUS, superb, grand.

GLOSSATA, R. Brown. From *glossa*, a tongue, and *oidos*, 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.

major	Blue	6, G. Ter. N. Holl.	1810
minor	Blue	6, G. Ter. N. Holl.	1810

GLOSSATA, 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*.

tenaculata Green 12, S. Ter. China 1824

GLOTIDIS, Desfontaines. From *glotta*, a tongue; the valves of the legume separate into two membranes each, which has been compared to the superior opening of the larvæ. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. 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 slitted into larger pots as they grow. *Synonymy: 1. Phaca floridana, Sesbania dispersa, Æschynomene platycarpa.*

floridana, 1 Yellow 7, G. A. Florida 1816

GLOXINIA, L'Heritier. Named in honour of P. H. Gloxin, a botanist of Colmar. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceae*. 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. . . 1815			
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.			
GLUTEN, glue.			
GLUTINOUS, adhesive, glnely.			
GLYCEOSE, }			
GLYCEŔIA, R. Brown. From <i>glykeros</i> , sweet; alluding to the herbage. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . An aquatic of no interest or beauty; it is of the simplest culture. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Festuca fluitans-fluitans</i> .			
GLYCISÆ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>glykys</i> , sweet; the leaves and roots of some of the species are sweet. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</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>Citroia</i> .			
biloba Violet . . . 11. G. Ev. . . Mesco . . . 1827			
clandestina . . . Pa. vel. . . 7. S. Ev. Tw. N. Hall. . . 1824			
bedysoides . . . Purple . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1823			
heterophylla . . . Yellow . . . 7. G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . . 1825			
mitis . . . Purple . . . 7. G. Ev. Tw. N. Hall. . . 1818			
mollis . . . Yellow . . . 7. S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. . . 1824			
secunda . . . Yellow . . . 7. G. Ev. Tr. . .			
strata . . . Yellow . . . 7. S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . . 1818			
débilis, parviflora.			
GLYCOSMIS, Correa. From <i>glykys</i> , sweet, and <i>osme</i> , smell; alluding to the sweet-scented flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceæ</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>Synonymes:</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			
GLYCYRRHIZÆ, Tournefort. From <i>glykys</i> , sweet, and <i>rhiza</i> , a root; the sweetness of the root of the Liquorice is well known. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</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, subacid, mucilaginous juice is much esteemed as a pectoral. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>aspera, hispida</i> . 2. <i>Liquiritia officinalis</i> .			
asperinata . . . Blue . . . 7. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1795			
echinata . . . Pale . . . 7. H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1566			
foetida . . . Pa. vel. . . 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			
lepida . . . Pale . . . 7. H. Her. P. M. S. Ind. . . 1811			
oralensis . . . Pa. blue . . . 7. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1818			
GLYPHODACTYLON, Bridel. From <i>glypho</i> , to emboss, and <i>mitrion</i> , a little diadem. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Muscæ</i> . Small tufts of moss, found on rocks in the spring. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Grimmia Daviesii, Encalypta Daviesii-Daviesii</i> .			
GŔELINÆ, Linn. In honour of George Gmelin, a celebrated German naturalist and traveller. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenacæ</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			
GNAPHALION, Linn. From <i>gnaphalon</i> , soft down; alluding to the woolly covering of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</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>Fibago arvensis</i> . 2. <i>F. cephaloidea</i> . 3. <i>Gnaphalium spicatum</i> . 4. <i>F. gallica</i> .			
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		5. <i>germanica</i> . 6. <i>alpestris</i> . 7. <i>Lagopus</i> . 8. <i>montana</i> . 9. <i>G. spatulata</i> . 10. <i>F. pumila</i> . 11. <i>pyramidata</i> . 12. <i>recta</i> . 13. <i>sphærica</i> . 14. <i>G. alpinum</i> . 15. <i>F. sylvatica</i> . 16. <i>Gnaphalium multicaule</i> .	
		albescens White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1793	
		involutum . . . Hr. vel. . . 7. H. Her. P. N. Zedl. . . 1619	
		obtusifolium . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. A. N. Amer. . . 1732	
		purpureum . . . Purple . . . 7. G. B. N. Amer. . . 1732	
		sanguineum . . . Crimson . . . 7. H. Her. H. Egypt . . . 1768	
		undulatum . . . Yel. wht. . . 7. H. A. Africa . . . 1732	
AMERICANUM, arvensæ 1, cephaloidæm 2, coarctatum 3, decurrens, gællicum 4, germanicum 5, Lagopus 6, latæ-folium, minimum 7, montanum 8, pyramidatum 9, pusillum 10, pyramidalium 11, rectum 12, sphaericum 13, spatulatum 14, sylvaticum 15, virginicum 16.			
GNÆM, Linn. Derived from <i>gnæmon</i> , the name given to it in the island of Terate. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gnetaceæ</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.			
<i>Gnæmon</i> S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1815			
GNIDIA, Linn. The ancient name of the Laurel. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Thymelacææ</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> .			
argentæa Pa. vel. . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1826			
bifida Pa. vel. . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800			
capitata Pa. vel. . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1738			
flava Yellow . . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1825			
imbicaria, 1 . . . Pa. vel. . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1792			
imbicaria, 2 . . . Pa. vel. . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810			
juniperifolia, 2 . . . Pa. vel. . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810			
levigata Pa. vel. . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822			
linoides Pa. vel. . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824			
pinifolia Pa. vel. . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1768			
ochroleuca . . . Pa. vel. . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820			
oppositifolia . . . Pa. vel. . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1783			
radiata Pa. vel. . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818			
seicæa Pa. vel. . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1786			
simplex Pa. vel. . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1786			
stricta Pa. vel. . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1813			
tomentosa . . . Pa. vel. . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820			
GOAT-ROOT, see Ononis Nutrix.			
GOAT'S-HANE, see Acollithm tragacanthum			
GOAT'S-BEARD, see Spiræa arbuscula			
GOAT'S-FOOT, see Onitis caprini.			
GOAT'S-ORIGANUM, see Thymus Tragorigonum.			
GOAT'S-RUE, see Galéga.			
GOAT'S-TIDRIN, see Astragalus Tragacanthæ.			
GOAT'S-WHEAT, see Tragopogon.			
GOATWREN, see Capraria hylæra.			
GOBETIA. Named by Spuch, a German botanist, resident in Paris; it is probably a Latinised proper name. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceæ</i> . Very pretty annuals, well worthy of a place in every garden; they are nearly related to <i>Eurothera</i> , to which genus they may be referred for culture, &c.			
leptala Pink . . . 8. H. A. Californ. . . 1835			
rubicunda . . . Pa. flame . . . 8. H. A. Californ. . . 1835			
vinosa Blush . . . 7. H. A. Californ. . . 1835			
GOBYÆ. 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. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hypericææ</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. Brazil . . . 1820			
GOINBACHIA, Decandolle. In honour of G. L. Goldbach, a Russian botanist, who communicated many observations on <i>Cruceifera</i> to Decandolle. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruceifera</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>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Raphanus levigatus</i> .			
levigata Pa. vel. . . 7. H. A. Astracæ . . . 1827			
GOLDEN-HAIR, see Chrysothemum comaridæ.			
GOLDEN-KOD, see Dactyl.			

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GOLDEN-ROD, see *Leontice Chrysogonum*.

GOLDEN-ROD, see *Solidago*.

GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE, see *Chrysoxylum*.

GOLDEN-THISTLE, see *Scalymus*.

GOLDEN-THISTLE, see *Protée Scalymus*.

GOLDFUSSIA, *Nees*. In compliment to Dr. Goldfuss, professor of natural history at Bonn upon the Rhine. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. This ornamental shrub is well known in gardens under another name, *Ruellia anisophylla*. For culture and propagation, see *Ruellia*. *Synonymy*: 1. *Ruellia anisophylla*.

anisophylla . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Silhet . . . 1823

GOLD OF PLEASURE, see *Camelina*.

GOLDYLOCKS, see *Chrysochoma*.

GOMEPALOUS, more properly GAMOPETALOUS, monopetalous.

GOMPHITIA, *Schreber*. From *gomphos*, a club; alluding to the shape of the fruit. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ochnaceae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Ochna zeylanica*.

jabotipita . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1820
 levigata . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. . . . 1820
 lanrifolia . . . 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

GOMPHOCARPUS, *R. Brown*. From *gomphos*, a club, and *karpos*, a fruit; alluding to the club shaped fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Asclepias arboreascens*.

arborescens, 1 . . . White . . . 12, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1714
 crispus . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1714
 crispicaulis . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1714

GOMPHOLBIUM, *Smith*. From *gomphos*, a club, and *lobos*, a pod; the pod is club or wedge-shaped. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *finbratium*, 2. *finbratium*.

banigerian, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1824
 capitatum . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1820
 glabratum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1820
 glaucescens . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1821
 grandiflorum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1803
 seniflorum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1826
 Knightianum . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1830
 lanatum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1821
 latifolium, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1803
 marginatum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1820
 micrlobolus . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1824
 pedunculato . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. . . . B. N. Holl. . . . 1824
 pinatum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. . . . B. N. Holl. . . . 1820
 polymorphum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1803
 reticulatum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1824
 tenellum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1824
 tetrafoliolata . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1824
 tomentosum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1823
 venulosum . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1820
 venustum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1803
 virgatum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1820

GOMPHONEMA, *Agardh*. From *gomphos*, a club, and *neura*, a filament; filaments wedge shaped. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Minute plants, of a yellowish colour, found in lakes and alpine rivulets—*gemmatum*, *nitidulocolum*, *parvatum*.

GOMPHONEMA, *Linn.* From *gomphos*, a club; alluding to the shape of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceae*. 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.

amarantoides . . . 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

alba . . . 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

GOMPHUS, *Fries*. From *gomphos*, a club; in reference to the shape of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Small species, found in pine woods during the summer and autumn months—*glutinatus*, *rutillus*.

GOMUTUS, *Rumphius*. Its name in Malabar. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. 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.

sacchifer Palm. Moluccas . . . 1820

GONGORA, *Ruiz and Pavon*. In honour of D. Antonio Caballero y Gongora, once Viceroy of New Granada, and a zealous patron of the celebrated Mutis. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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 *Stanhopea*.

atropurpurea . . . Dk. pur. . . 6, S. Epl. Trinidad . . . 1824

maculata . . . Yel. spot. . . 5, S. Epl. Demerara . . . 1832

GONIOCARPUS, *Thunberg*. From *gonia*, an angle, and *karpos*, a fruit; in allusion to the angular fruit. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Onagraceae*. This is a somewhat curious species, merely requiring to be sown in the open ground.

micranthus . . . White . . . 7, H. . . . A. China . . . 1806

GONOLOBUS, *Richard*. From *gonia*, an angle, and *lobos*, a pod; the pods are angular. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *G. hirutum*, 2. *Cynanchum discolor*, 3. *C. maritimum*, 4. *Gonolobus viridiflorus*.

carolinensis, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, G. De. Tw. Carolina . . . 1824

crispiflorus . . . Whit. grn. . . 7, S. De. Tw. S. Amer. . . . 1741

discoloratus . . . Green . . . 9, S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . . 1812

discolor, 2 . . . Green . . . 7, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . . 1809

echinatus 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 7, H. De. Tw. Carolina . . . 1818

plendiflorus . . . Green . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Trinidad . . . 1818

prostratus . . . Green . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . . 1823

racemosus . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Canoeas . . . 1820

rostratus S. Ev. Tw. Trinidad . . . 1824

sobersivus . . . Green . . . 8, S. Ev. Tw. America . . . 1732

uniformis . . . White . . . 7, H. De. Tw. Mexico . . . 1825

viridiflorus . . . Green . . . 9, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . . . 1826

GONIOSTEMON, *Haworth*. From *gonia*, an angle, and *stemon*, a stamen; alluding to the shape of the stamens. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. This is a genus of curious succulent plants, nearly related to *Stapelia*; which genus see for culture and propagation. *Synonymy*: 1. *Stapelia divaricata*.

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. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Goodeniaceae*. 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.

bell difolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . . 1821

gracilis . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . . 1822

gonidifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. P. N. S. W. . . . 1803

heisteria . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . . 1813

heterophylla . . . Pa. red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1825

ovata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1753

pusillata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . . 1823

GOODENIA, *Selishary*. In honour of Peter Good, a collector of seeds in New Holland for the botanic

GOO	GOU	GOU	GRA
garden at Kew. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</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.			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
latifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1793		cordifolia . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Rio Jan. . . 1820	
polysperma . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1791		domingensis . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1739	
pubescens . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1805		integrifolia . . . Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. Cl. . . 1800	
GOO-NIGHT, see <i>Argyrea bōnā-nōr</i> .		mauritanā . . . Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. Cl. Mauritius . . 1823	
GOONYERĀ, <i>R. Brown</i> . In honour of John Gooyer, a British botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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> .		filicefolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1810	
		tomentosa . . . Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1823	
di-color . . . White . . . 11, S. Ter. S. Amer. . . 1815		GOUD, see <i>Cucurbita</i> .	
procerā . . . White . . . 6, S. Ter. Nepal . . . 1821		GOUTWERO, see <i>Ægopodium</i> .	
pubescens . . . White . . . 7, H. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1802		GOVĒNĀ, <i>Lindley</i> . 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>Orchidaceae</i> . These are two remarkably handsome plants when in flower. For culture and propagation, see <i>Elia</i> .	
repens, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. Ter. Scotland . . .		hibeā . . . White . . . 7, S. Ter. Mexico . . .	
stellatā . . . White . . . 7, H. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1821		superba . . . Yellow . . . 3, S. Ter. Xalapa . . . 1828	
GOOSEBERRY, see <i>Ribes Grossularid</i> .		GNABOWSKĀ, <i>Schlechtendahl</i> 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>Solanaceae</i> . A curious spiny, scrambling shrub, in appearance much like <i>Atriplex Hulimus</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> .	
GOOSE-CORN, see <i>Juncus squamōsis</i> .		boerhaavifolii . . . Pa. par. . . 4, H. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1780	
GOOSE-FOOT, see <i>Chenopodium</i> .		GRAIN-OF-PARADISE, see <i>Amōmum Grānd-Paradisi</i> .	
GOOSE-FOOT, see <i>Aspalathus Chenopodi</i> .		GRAMMANTHĒS, <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>Crusulaceae</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 chloriflora</i> , <i>Crassula dichotoma</i> .	
GOOSE-TANSY, see <i>Potentilla Anserina</i> .		chloriflora . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. C. G. H. . . 1774	
GORBŪNĀ, <i>Ellis</i> . 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>Ternstroemiaceae</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. Hematophylon</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>Lacathea florida</i> .			
Franklin . . . White . . . 9, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1774		GRAMMATOPHĪLUM, <i>Bhuce</i> . Name unexplained. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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> .	
Hæmatophylon . . . White . . . 8, Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1820		multiflorum . . . S. Epi. Manilla . . . 1837	
La-ianthus . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1749		GRĀNĒĀ, <i>Adanson</i> . Probably after Grange, some person known to Adanson. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</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> .	
pubescens, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. De. S. Carolina . . 1774		chinēnsis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Egypt . . . 1818	
GOUYĒRĀ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of David Gorter, a Dutch professor of botany at Hardewych. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is a dwarf Cape plant, of little beauty and easy culture.		decumbens . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. N. Holl. . . 1816	
personata . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1774		snueifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Canebus . . 1821	
GOSSYPIUM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>goss</i> , or <i>gotin</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>Gottenseigiar</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Mulvaceae</i> . This is a highly valuable genus of plants, especially the species <i>barbudense</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		bicolor 1, chinēnsis 2, <i>maderaspatana</i> , <i>malina</i> .	
acuminatum . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822		GRĀNGĒRĀ, <i>Commerſon</i> dedicated this genus to N. Granger, a traveller in Egypt and Persia. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chrysohalanaceae</i> . A stove plant, described as ornamental, and succeeding in peat and loam; it is increased from cuttings.	
arborescens . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1794		borborea . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Bourbon . . 1823	
barbodes . . . Yellow . . . 9, S. B. Barbodes . . 1759		GRANIFORM, formed like grains of corn.	
herbaceum . . . Yellow . . . 7, 8. A. E. Ind. . . 1591		GRANULAR, } covered, as if with grains.	
hirsutum . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. B. S. Amer. . . 1731		GRANULATED, }	
indicum . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. B. E. Ind. . . 1800		GRANULIFEROUS, bearing grains.	
latifolium . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1800		GRAP, see <i>Vitis vinifera</i> .	
obtusifolium . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820		GRAP-HYACINTH, see <i>Muscari</i> .	
obtusifolium . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1777		GRAP-PEAN, see <i>Amelanchier Botrydium</i> .	
virgatum . . . Yellow . . . 7, 8. A. E. Ind. . . 1805		GRAPHS, <i>Acharius</i> . From <i>grapho</i> , to write; in reference to the apothecia being like writing. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . Species found at all seasons of the year, chiefly on the bark of trees— <i>dendritica</i> , <i>elegans</i> , <i>hyalli</i> , <i>serpilla</i> , <i>S. cerasi</i> , <i>S. pulcherrima</i> , <i>serpentina</i> .	
GOŪNĀ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Anthony Gouan, once professor of botany at Montpellier, and author of the <i>Hortus Mon-peliensis</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> . Interesting evergreen climbers,		GRASS-OF-PARNASSUS, see <i>Paruzia</i> .	
[147]		GRATĪĀ, <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>Scrophulariaceae</i> . Some species of this genus are very pretty free-flowering plants, thriving well in very rich moist soil, and are readily multiplied by divisions of the roots. The leaves	

GRA	GRE	GRI	GRI
and roots of <i>G. officinalis</i> act as purgatives and emetics.			
arára Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.		
latifolia White	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.		
officinalis Let. blue	7, H. Her. P. Europe		
quadricaudata White	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.		
tetragona Blue	8, F. Her. P. B. Ayres		
virginica Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Virginia		
<p>GNÁTYS, grateful, agreeable.</p> <p>GRAVEÓLÉNS, strongly-scented.</p> <p>GREAT BURNET, see <i>Sanguinaria</i>.</p> <p>GREAT CENTAUREA, see <i>Centauria Centaureiflora</i>.</p> <p>GREAT MACAW TREE, see <i>Acrodonia fusiformis</i>.</p> <p>GREEK VALERIAN, see <i>Polemonium</i>.</p> <p>GREEN DRAGON, see <i>Arum Dracunculifolium</i>.</p> <p>GREENISH-GLAUCOUS, between a grey and green colour.</p> <p>GREEN LAYER, see <i>Urtica Lactuca</i>.</p> <p>GREGARIOUS, herding together.</p> <p>GREVILLÉA, <i>R. Brown</i>. In honour of C. F. Greville, a patron of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</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>coccinea</i>.</p>			
acanthifolia Purple	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824	
acuminata Red	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1805	
arenaria Pink	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1803	
aspera Pink	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824	
asplenifolia Pink	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1806	
Bauri Red	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	
berberifolia Red	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1821	
buxifolia Pink	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1790	
Caley, 1 Red	6, G. Ev. S. Moreton B.	1821	
cane-scens Gu. taw.	G. Ev. S. P. Jack.	1824	
cinerea Red	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822	
collina Pink	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1812	
coccinea Purple	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824	
daba Violet	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1820	
Flindersii Purple	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824	
heterophylla White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1821	
juniperina Pink	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1822	
linearis White	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1790	
alba White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1790	
incarnata Flesh	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1790	
montana Violet	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1822	
macrocnifolia Violet	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824	
macrocnifolia Pink	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1809	
phylicoides Red	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823	
planifolia, 2 Orange	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823	
podlyricifolia 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	
pusilla Purple	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822	
riparia Pink	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1791	
robusta Orange	6, G. Ev. T. Pl. Jack.	1829	
rosmarinifolia Red	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824	
sericea Pink	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1790	
stricta Pink	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1826	
stylota Red	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1809	
sulphurea Pa. yel.	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824	
trifurcata Red	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1821	
<p>GNÉWYÁ, <i>Jussieu</i>. In honour of Nehemiah Grew, M.D., F.R.S., a famous English vegetable physiologist, who died in 1711. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tiliaceae</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 acid and pleasant; it is much used in the manufacture of sberbet. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Mallockia crenata</i>. 2. <i>G. kiraita</i>.</p>			
affinis Green	8, Ev. S. E. India	1824	
asitica Purple	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1792	
Aspera White	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1818	
bicolor White	8, S. Ev. S. Guinea	1818	
bracteata Purple	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820	
carpinifolia White	8, S. Ev. S. Guinea	1823	
flava Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819	
hirata Purple	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1816	
Mallockia, 1 Pa. pur.	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1792	
Mieroba Green	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1793	
obovata Red	8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818	
occidentalis Purple	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820	
oppositifolia Purple	8, S. Ev. S. Nepal	1818	
orientalis Purple	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1767	
ovalifolia White	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1818	
pauciflora White	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1816	
puba White	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1805	
Rothii White	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1819	
salicifolia White	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1818	
<p>SERRULATA White</p>		8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1818
<p>SUBINÆQUALIS White</p>		8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1816
<p>TIBIATA White</p>		8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
<p>TOMENOSA, 2 Purple</p>		8, S. Ev. S. Java	1820
<p>ULMIFOLIA White</p>		8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1816
<p>UMBELLATA Purple</p>		8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1816
<p>VILLOSA White</p>		8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1816
<p>GRÁS, <i>Linn.</i>. From <i>grao</i>, to eat; the fruit is edible. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i>. This is an elegant fruit-bearing tree, from thirty to fifty feet high, with leaves about three feet long, and large flowers growing out of the stem and old branches; it thrives best in a loamy soil, and large cuttings will root under a handglass, in heat. In the West Indies, the fruit is eaten under the name of <i>Anchovy Pear</i>. It is of a brown russet colour, and the size and shape of an alligator's egg. It is pickled, and eaten in the same way as the East Indian mango, and is very similar to that fruit in taste. Don says, "to grow it for fruit, it should be planted in a border, and trained near the light."</p>			
cauliflora White	8, Ev. T. Jamaica	1768	
<p>GRIELM, <i>Linn.</i>. From <i>griellum</i>, old, grey; hoary aspect of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i>. Pretty Cape plants, said to thrive best in sandy gravel, with the pots well drained, as they are very impatient of water. Cuttings root with the greatest ease in the same kind of soil, with or without glasses.</p>			
humifusum Yellow	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1825	
laciniatum Yellow	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1825	
teuotium Yellow	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1780	
<p>GRIFFITHIA, <i>Ker.</i>. In honour of William Griffin, Esq., of South Lambeth. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Anaryllidaceae</i>. These are very pretty bulbous plants, which, Mr. Sweet says, "succeed best in a mixture of rather more than one-third tufty 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."</p>			
hyacynthia Blue	7, S. Bl. P. S. Amer.	1815	
intermedia Blue	4, S. Bl. P. Brazil	1823	
parviflora Pa. pur.	8, S. Bl. P. S. Amer.	1815	
<p>GRIFFITHSIA, <i>Agardh</i>. In honour of Mrs. Griffiths, of Devonshire, who has made many discoveries in marine vegetation. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algaeae</i>. Small, red-coloured species, found on the sea shore most plentiful in summer—<i>barbata</i>, <i>corallina</i>, <i>equisetifolia</i>, <i>multifida</i>, <i>schœbi</i>.</p>			
<p>GRIMMIA, <i>Hedwig</i>. In honour of J. F. Grimm, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>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</i>—<i>apocryph</i>, <i>nigra-vidua</i>, <i>stricta</i>, <i>Doniana</i>, <i>leucophora</i>, <i>maritima</i>, <i>ovata</i> 1, <i>pulvinata</i>, <i>saxicola</i>, <i>spiralis</i>, <i>torquata</i>, <i>trichophylla</i>, <i>micolor</i>.</p>			
<p>GRINDELIA, <i>Willdenow</i>. Named after Grindel, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</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>.</p>			
angustifolia Yellow	8, G. Her. P. Mexico	1822	
ciliata, 1 Yellow	8, H. N. Amer.	1821	
compositifolia Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1825	
Duvalii, 2 Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1820	
glutinosa, 3 Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1803	
inuloides Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1815	
Lambertia Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1816	
spatulata Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1819	
squarrosa, 4 Yellow	8, G. Her. P. Missouri	1811	
<p>GUISLÉA, <i>Linn.</i>. In honour of G. Grisley, a Portuguese surgeon, and botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lupulaceae</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.</p>			
seebaldii Red	8, S. Ev. S. Cinnamon	1820	
tomentosa Red	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1804	

GRO	GUE	GUE	GYM
<p>GRÖNSÅ, Lindley. Named in honour of Lord Grey, of Groby, a magnificent patron of horticulture, and a most zealous cultivator of orchidaceous 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>.</p>			
<p>Amhêrêtûê . . . Ochre spot. 9, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1829</p>			
<p>GROMWELLS, see Lithospermum.</p>			
<p>GRONËÅ, Linn. In honour of J. F. Gronovius, a botanist of Leyden. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lamaceæ</i>. Plants of little beauty, and easy cultivation; they are increased by seeds.</p>			
<p>Humboldtiânâ . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Cl. B. S. Amer. . . 1820</p> <p>scâniânâ . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, S. Cl. B. Jamaica . . 1731</p>			
<p>GROOVED, furrowed, channelled, marked with grooves.</p>			
<p>GRÖSSCM, thick, fat.</p>			
<p>GROUND-CHERRY, see <i>Cérârsiâ Chamæcérârsiû.</i></p>			
<p>GROUND-CISTUS, see <i>Rhododendron Chamæcistûs.</i></p>			
<p>GROUND-CRISTA, see <i>Câssiâ Chamæcristâ.</i></p>			
<p>GROUND-CYPRESS, see <i>Santolnâ Chamæcyparissûs.</i></p>			
<p>GROUND-IVY, see <i>Glechônâ.</i></p>			
<p>GROUND-PINE, see <i>Ajûgâ Chamæpitjû.</i></p>			
<p>GROUNDSEL, see <i>Seneciû.</i></p>			
<p>GROUNDSEL, see <i>Hyoscyâmû Seneciônûs.</i></p>			
<p>GROVE-DOCK, see <i>Rômêc Nemolupâthûm.</i></p>			
<p>GRUMOSI, clubbed, knotted.</p>			
<p>GRÆLLË, a cricket.</p>			
<p>GUATËMÂ, Linn. Guaiac is the South American name of the tree. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zygophylleæ</i>. Lofly, 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. sulfonâ</i> is bitter and acrid, and is chiefly used in sudorifics, diaphoretics, or alteratives. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Zygophyllum arboreum</i>.</p>			
<p>arbôreû, 1 . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. T. Trinidad . . 1816</p> <p>officîûlê . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1694</p> <p>verticêlê . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1820</p>			
<p>GUËRËÅ, Linn. 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>Meliacæ</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>trichiloides</i>. 2. <i>trichiloides</i>.</p>			
<p>grandiflorâ, 1 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1752</p> <p>ramiflorâ . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Porto Rico . . 1824</p> <p>Swartzii, 2 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1818</p>			
<p>GUATËRËÅ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of John Baptiste Guatieri, an Italian botanist, and once professor at Parma. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Anonacæ</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>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Uvaria lanceolata</i>.</p>			
<p>cernuêdê . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820</p> <p>laurifoliâ . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1818</p> <p>rûfâ . . . Brown . . . 7, S. Ev. S. China . . 1822</p> <p>auberôâ . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820</p> <p>virgâtâ, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1793</p>			
<p>GUAVA, see Pahlthûm.</p>			
<p>GUAZUMË, Plumier. The name of the plant in Mexico. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiacæ</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>Bubrona guazuma</i>, <i>Theobroma guazuma</i>. 2. <i>Bubrona polybotryum</i>.</p>			
<p>polybotryû, 2 . . . S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1816</p> <p>torre-torê . . . S. Ev. T. Cumana . . 1820</p> <p>umifoliâ, 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1739</p>			
<p>GULDER-ROSE, see <i>Viburnûm ôpiflûs.</i></p>			
<p>GURKINSY-LILY, see <i>Nerînê sarniênsûs.</i></p>			
<p>GUËTTËRËÅ, Ventenat. In honour of Etienne Guettard, [149]</p>			
<p>a French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonacæ</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. Incida</i>. 3. <i>L. odorata</i>. 4. <i>Malthiola scabra</i>.</p>			
<p>hirsutâ, 1 . . . S. Ev. T. Peru . . . 1820</p> <p>Incidâ, 2 . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1818</p> <p>odoratâ, 3 . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1818</p> <p>rugosâ . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1793</p> <p>torre-torê . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1820</p> <p>scâbrâ, 4 . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1818</p> <p>speciosâ . . . Scalet . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1771</p>			
<p>GULIANDËNË, Jussieu. In honour of Melchior Gulinâna, 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. Bondacella</i> to possess powerful tonic virtues.</p>			
<p>Bondûc . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. India . . . 1640</p> <p>Bondacellâ . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1700</p>			
<p>GUINEA-PEACH, see <i>Sarcocèphâlûs.</i></p>			
<p>GUINEA-PLUM, see <i>Pariâtrium excelsum.</i></p>			
<p>GULDENSTËRËTË, Fischer. In honour of J. A. Guldenstadi, 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>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Astragalus pauciflorus</i>.</p>			
<p>pauciflorâ, 1 . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sibera . . 1827</p>			
<p>GUM-ARABIC TREE, see <i>Acaciâ arabicâ.</i></p>			
<p>GUM-CISTUS, see <i>Cistûs Ladamjêrâs.</i></p>			
<p>GUMMIFEROUS, producing gum.</p>			
<p>GUM-SUCCORY, see <i>Chondrillû.</i></p>			
<p>GUM-TREE, see <i>Eucalyptûs roboratâ.</i></p>			
<p>GUNDELËÅ, Tournefort. 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.</p>			
<p>Tourneforti . . . Lgt. gr. . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1739</p>			
<p>GUNNËRË, Linn. In honour of E. Gunner, Bishop of Dronthim, a good botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Urticacæ</i>. A curious Cape plant, growing best in rich mould kept moist; it is increased by divisions.</p>			
<p>perpênâ . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1688</p>			
<p>GUNNËÅ, Lindley. In compliment to Ronald Gunn, Esq., a zealous investigator of the botany of Van Diemen's Land. <i>Linn.</i> 29, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidacæ</i>. This is a curious little plant, with dingy purple flowers, succeeding well with the treatment recommended for <i>Burlingtonia</i>.</p>			
<p>pletâ . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Epi. Sidney . . 1837</p>			
<p>GUSTËVËÅ, Linnæus. 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>Myrtacæ</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.</p>			
<p>augustâ . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1794</p>			
<p>GUZMËNNËÅ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of A. Guzman, a naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bromeliacæ</i>. This is a pretty species, and will do well in any rich mould; it is increased by suckers.</p>			
<p>tricolôr . . . Grn. rear. 4, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1820</p>			
<p>GYMNADËNËÅ, R. Brown. 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>Orchidacæ</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 cunopæa</i>. 2. <i>Habenaria tridentatâ</i>.</p>			
<p>cunopæâ, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Ter. Britânû . . .</p> <p>oculatâ . . . White . . . 6, H. Ter. Pôlôbiâ . . .</p> <p>odoratosissâ . . . White . . . 6, H. Ter. Switserl. . . 1824</p> <p>tridentatâ, 2 . . . White . . . 6, H. Ter. Canada . . 1820</p>			

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GYMNEMĀ, R. Brown. From *gymnos*, naked, and *nema*, a thread; in reference to the stamens. *Lin.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. Interesting stove twiners, easily cultivated in loam and peat; cuttings take in sand, in heat, under a glass. The milky juice yielded by *G. lactiferum* is used by the Binglese for food, who also use the leaves when boiled. Indigo of excellent quality is obtained from *G. tingens*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Asclepias tenacissima*. 2. *A. tingens*.

lactiferum S. Ev. Tw. Ceylon . . . 1824
sylvestre Green . . . S. Ev. Tw. Ceylon . . . 1816
tenacissima, 1 . . Yellow . . S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1806
tingens, 2 . . . Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1823

GYMNOCLĀDŪS, Lamarck. From *gymnos*, naked, and *kladōs*, a branch; appearance of the branches. *Lin.* 22, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A very handsome hardy tree, growing well in open loamy soil, and is propagated by cuttings of the roots.

canadensis White . . . H. De. T. Canada . . . 1748

GYMNOGRĀMMĀ, Desfontaines. From *gymnos*, naked, and *gramma*, writing; alluding to the naked sori. *Lin.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Acrostichum calometanos*. 2. *A. chrysophyllum*. 3. *A. leptophyllum*. 4. *Hemionitis pedata* 5. *H. rufo*. 6. *H. tartarea*. 7. *Acrostichum trifoliatum*.

calometanos, 1 . . Brown . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1790
chrysophyllum, 2 . . Brown . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824
leptophyllum, 3 . . Brown . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1819
myriophyllum S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1824
pedata, 4 Brown . . 6, S. Her. P. N. Spain . . . 1822
peruviana Brown . . 7, S. Her. P. Peru . . . 1822
rufo, 5 Brown . . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1793
sulphurea Brown . . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1808
tartarea, 6 Brown . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1817
tomentosa Brown . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1831
trifoliatum, 7 Brown . . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1810

GYMNOIDĀLĀ, Humbt., Bonp., and Kunth. From *gymnos*, naked, and *loma*, a border; in reference to the margin of the grains. *Lin.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An interesting genus of stove shrubs, particularly the species *maculata*, 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. *G. maculata* is very readily increased by divisions of the roots.

connata Yellow . . 10, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1821
maculata Yellow . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1821
tripinnata Yellow . . 10, S. Ev. S. N. Spain . . . 1825

GYMNOSTĀCHYS, R. Brown. From *gymnos*, naked, and *stachys*, a spike. *Lin.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acoraceae*. This is a pretty plant, of easy culture in peat and loam, and is increased by suckers.

anceps 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820

GYMNOSTRŌMŪM, Hednig. From *gymnos*, naked, and *stroma*, a mouth; alluding to the open orifice of the thera. *Lin.* 24, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Musci*. A numerous genus of plants, growing in tufts and patches of various colours, found at every season, and in almost every situation. *Synonymes*: 1. *luteolum*. 2. *stelligerum*. 3. *obtusum*. 4. *cruciginosum*. 5. *pau-cifolium*. 6. *intermedium*. 7. *Grimmia Forsteri*—*atryan* 1, *conicum*, *curvirostrum* 2, *Donianum*, *fuscolobum*, *Griffithianum*, *Hedmi* 3, *lappaceum*, *microstomum*, *ovatum*, *gracile*, *vulgare*, *pyriforme*, *ruptetæ* 4, *leuæ* 5, *truncitulum* 6, *viridissimum* 7, *Wilsoni*.

GYMNOBŌPSĀ, Decaulle. From *gynæ*, a female, *aner*, andros, a male, and *opsis*, resemblance; the stamens appear as if inserted on the top of the ovary. *Lin.* 15, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceae*. These

are very pretty plants; for culture, &c., see *Cleome*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cleome candelabrum*. 2. *C. pentaphylla*. 3. *triphylla*. 4. *speciosa*. 5. *triphylla*.

candelabrum, 1 . . Red . . 7, H. A. S. Amer. . . 1824
pentaphylla, 2 . . White . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1649
pulehiella White . . 6, H. A. Marath. . . 1825
se-siliflora, 3 White . . 7, H. A. W. Ind. . . 1829
speciosa, 4 White . . 7, S. B. Caribag. . . 1818
triphylla, 5 White . . 7, H. A. W. Ind. . . 1816

GYMNOBROS, having the stamens and style combined in one body.

GYNOBASE, a fleshy receptacle, bearing separate fruits.

GYNOBASIC, having a gynobase.

GYNOBIORÆ, a lengthened receptacle, bearing the petals, stamens, and pistils, but not the calyx.

GYNOS; flowers are said to be 3, 4, 5, &c., gynous, when they contain so many styles.

GYNSŌPULĀ, Linn. From *gynnos*, chalk, and *phleo*, to love; in reference to the favourite habit of the plants. *Lin.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Silenaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *scorzonerifolia*.

acutifolia White . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820
adsœcudens White . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1800
alissinā Striped . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1759
arenaria White . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1801
collina White . . 7, H. Her. P. Poindia . . . 1821
cretica White . . 7, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1810
dabia White . . 7, H. Her. P. 1815
elegans White . . 7, H. Her. P. Crimea . . . 1828
fastigiata White . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1750
glauca White . . 8, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1822
glomerata P. red . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1818
graminea Red . . 8, H. Her. Tr. Greece . . . 1810
grandiflora White . . 7, H. Her. P. 1800
humilis Red . . 8, H. A. Germany . . . 1789
pauciflora White . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1753
perfoliata Flame . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1782
prostrata Red . . 8, H. Her. Tr. Siberia . . . 1791
pubescens White . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820
repens Striped . . 8, H. Her. Tr. Siberia . . . 1774
rigida Pink . . 7, H. Her. Tr. France . . . 1769
subulosa, 1 White . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1817
Saxifraga Pink . . 7, H. Her. Tr. Germany . . . 1774
serotina White . . 8, H. A. Europe . . . 1818
Stevens White . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1822
Stratiolum White . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1729
tendula White . . 7, H. A. Europe . . . 1816
tenatifolia Red . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1821
viscosa White . . 6, H. A. Levant . . . 1773

GYROCĀRPŪS, Jacquin. From *gyro*, to turn round, and *karpos*, a fruit; in allusion to the fruit moving in the air. *Lin.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ulligeraceae*.

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. *Synonymes*: 1. *G. Jacquinii*. 2. *Jacquinii*.

americana, 1 . . Yellow . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1816
asiatica, 2 Yellow . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1812

GYROBŌRĀ, Acharius. From *gyros*, a circle, and *phoros*, to bear; alluding to the disk of the shield. *Lin.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. 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—*cylindrica*, *deusta*, *crassa*, *glabra*, *polyphylla*, *murina*, *pellita*, *probolescens*, *arctica*, *pustulata*.

GYROS, turned round like a crook.

GYROSŌMŌS, Desfontaines. From *gyros*, a circle, and *stroma*, a stamen; in reference to the concentric arrangement of the stamens. *Lin.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. This is described as being rather an ornamental tree, and thriving in loam and peat; it may be increased by cuttings in sand. *Synonymes*: 1. *Codonocarpus australis*

attenuatus G. Ev. T. Moreton . . . 1830

H.

HABENARIA, 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. *Græchia foliosa*.

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 . . .	Gr. yel. . .	10, S. Ter. . .	1824
longicauda . . .	Grass. wht. . .	S. Ter. Demerara . . .	1824
macroceras . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ter. W. Ind. . .	1825
marginata . . .	Yellow . . .	7, S. Ter. E. Ind. . .	1822
membranacea . . .		7, S. Ter. S. Leone. . .	1826
ocoboloides . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, S. Ter. N. Holl. . .	1824
procera . . .	Green . . .	8, H. Ter. N. Amer. . .	1822

HABIT, features, or general appearance of a plant.
HABITAT, habitation, locality, native country.
HABITZIA, 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.

tamoides . . .	White . . .	9, H. De. C. Caucasus . . .	1823
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HABRÆNTHUS, 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.

angustata . . .	Red . . .	8, G. Bl. P. Brazil . . .	1822
Ander-soni . . .	Yel. red . . .	6, G. Bl. P. M. Video . . .	1829
lesianus . . .	Yellow . . .	G. Bl. P. Texas . . .	1834
Bogoidi . . .	Yellow . . .	10, F. Bl. P. Chile . . .	1829
bilobus . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Bl. P. B. Ayres . . .	1824
gracilifolia . . .	White . . .	1, H. Bl. P. S. Amer. . .	1821
Boothiana . . .	Pink . . .	10, H. Bl. P. B. Ayres . . .	1836
lorifolia . . .	Pink . . .	7, G. Bl. P. S. Amer. . .	1821
miniata . . .	Red . . .	7, F. Bl. P. Chile . . .	1832
pallida . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Bl. P. Valparaiso . . .	1830
pumila . . .	Red . . .	9, G. Bl. P. Chile . . .	1831
phycoloides . . .	Scarlet . . .	9, G. Bl. P. Chile . . .	1805
robustus . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Bl. P. B. Ayres . . .	1827
roseus . . .	Rose . . .	6, F. Bl. P. Chile . . .	1828
spathacea . . .		8, G. Bl. P. B. Ayres . . .	1825
versicolor . . .	Pink . . .	9, H. Bl. P. S. Amer. . .	1821

HÆMADICTYON, Lindley. From *haima*, blood, and *dykton*, 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. *Synonymes:* 1. *Echites sanguinolenta, nutans*.

vendicum, P . . .	Yellow . . .	7, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. . .	1821
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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.

albiflorus . . .	White . . .	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .	1791
amarilloides . . .	Pink . . .	6, 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 . . .	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .	1829
crasipes . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .	1820
hamilis . . .	Scarlet . . .	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .	1825
hyalocarpia . . .	Red . . .	7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .	1822
lancaefolia . . .	Red . . .	10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .	1794
maculatus . . .		6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .	1798
mosellus . . .	Red . . .	9, 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
pulescens . . .	White . . .	7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .	1774
punicatus . . .	Scarlet . . .	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .	1722
quadrivalvis . . .	Flame . . .	5, 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

HÆMATODON, blood-coloured.

HÆMATOXYLON, Linn. From *haima*, blood, and *xylon*, wood; logwood is well known for its red colour. *Linn.* 18, 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.

campechianum . . .	Yellow . . .	S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . .	1724
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HÆMODORUM, Smith. From *haima*, blood, and *doron*, a gift; colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hemodoraceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing freely in loam and peat; they are readily increased by divisions of the roots.

planifolium . . .	Orange . . .	8, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . .	1818
veretifolium . . .	Orange . . .	8, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . .	1822

HAIR GRASS, see *Alra*.

HÆKEA, Schrader. In honour of Baron Hake, a German promoter of botany. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. 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.

aciculata . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1790
angustifolia . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1824
aeantophylla . . .	White . . .	G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1821
amplexicaulis . . .	White . . .	G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1803
Baxteri . . .	White . . .	G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1830
canescens . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1800
caudifolia . . .	White . . .	8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1825
ceratophylla . . .	Brown . . .	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1824
clavata . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1824
cineræa . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1803
cauculata . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1824
dactyloides . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1790
echinata . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1824
elliptica . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1794
epiglotta . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1819
ferruginea . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1825
flexilis . . .	White . . .	G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1821
florida . . .	White . . .	G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1803
glabra . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1790
hirsuta . . .	White . . .	8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1803
Lamarkii . . .	White . . .	G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1825
lancoæra . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1820
lobifolia . . .	White . . .	G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1825
laurina . . .		G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1830
linearis . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1824
longifolia . . .	White . . .	G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1825
marginata . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1824
microcarpa . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1819
nitida . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1803
obliqua . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1803
oleacea . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1794
parviflora . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1825
pectinata . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1810
petrophiloides . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1825
propinqua . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1824
prostrata . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . .	1833

HAL	HAM	HAM	HAR
puglioniformis . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1796			
repandā . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824			
ruscifolia . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824			
saligna . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1791			
suaveolens . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803			
subulata . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1824			
sulcata . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1820			
tuffureata . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824			
trifurcata . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820			
virginica . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1824			
undulata . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803			
varia . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825			
HALBERD-WOED, see <i>Neurolaena</i>.			
HALĀSĪĀ, Linn. In honour of S. Hales, D.D., F.R.S., a vegetable physiologist. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ebenaceae</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.			
tetrapetala . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. Carolina . . 1756			
parviflora . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1802			
diptera . . . 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 Irtysh, in Siberia. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</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, Caragana argentea</i> . 2. <i>Robinia triflora</i> .			
argentea, 1 . . . Pink . . . 5, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1779			
brachyloba . . . Pink . . . 6, H. De. S. Siberia . . .			
subversacea, 2 . . Pink . . . 5, H. De. S. Siberia . . .			
HALISĒRIS, 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 <i>Polydium</i> ; it is olive-green, and found in the ocean at all seasons of the year— <i>polydiodoides</i> .			
HALĀRĒRĀ, Linn. In honour of Albert Haller, M.D., a distinguished botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</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.			
elliptica . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816			
lucida . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1752			
HALĀLYĀ, Thunberg. In compliment to Beiser Martin Hall, a pupil of Linnæus. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</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.			
labriata . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812			
alata, asurina, cordata, flaccida.			
HALORAGIS, Forster. From <i>hals</i> , the sea, and <i>rhas</i> , berry of grapes. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Ooagræceae</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.			
Cereoida . . . Grn. red . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Zeal . . 1772			
prostrata . . . Grn. red . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Zeal . . 1820			
HALYMNĒTĀ, 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 Balse, both of which are eaten in Scotland— <i>adulmædia, furcellata, lizulata, Opuntia, paludata-margifera-arnica, purpurascens crispata</i> .			
HĀMĀMĒLĒS, 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>Hamamelidaceae</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.			
macrophylla . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812			
virginica . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812			
HĀMĒLYĀ, Nained 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>Cinchonaceae</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			
chrysantha . . . Yellow . . . 11, S. Ev. S. Jam-ica . . 1822			
patens . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Hispaniola . 1752			
sphaerocarpa . . . Orange . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1811			
ventricosa . . . Yellow . . . 9, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1778			
HAMILTONĀ, 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>Cinchonaceae</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>Spernudietyon azureum</i> . 2. <i>S. suaveolens</i> .			
scabra, 1 . . . Pa. blue . . 1, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1823			
suaveolens, 2 . . . White . . . 10, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818			
HĀMŌSŪS, hooked, bent.			
HĀPĀTOSTĒPHĒMĀ, Don. From <i>hapalis</i> , soft, and <i>stephus</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>battarioides, Lepicæum multicaulis</i> . 6. <i>Hieracium pyrenaicum</i> . 7. <i>sibiricum, Crepis sibirica</i> . 8. <i>Lepicæum spinulosum</i> .			
austriacum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . 1723			
grandiflorum, 2 . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1791			
lyratum, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1777			
paludosum, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . .			
pilosum, 5 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . 1723			
pyrenaicum, 6 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . 1723			
sibiricum, 7 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Sibiria . . . 1755			
spinulosum, 8 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . 1820			
HĀND-GRASS, see <i>Ophiūria</i>.			
HĀRD-GRASS, see <i>Sclerobolus</i>.			
HANNWICKĀ, Roxburgh named this genus in compliment to Major-General Thomas Hurdwicke, F.R.S., L.S., &c., of the East India Company's Artillery. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</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.			
binata . . . Yellow . . . 3, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820			
pinata . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1818			
HARENĒLLIS, see <i>Campānula rotundifolia</i>.			
HĀRE'S EAR, see <i>Erythronium austriacum</i>.			
HĀRE'S EAR, see <i>Duplethrum</i>.			
HĀRE'S FOOT, see <i>Ochrōmā Lagbōns</i>.			
HĀRE'S FOOT FERN, see <i>Davallia canariensis</i>.			
HĀRE'S-TAIL GRASS, see <i>Lagbōns</i>.			
HĀRICOT-POULEANS, see <i>Phaseolus sphaerolobus</i>.			
HĀRŌNGĀ, P. Thouars. The native name of the species is Rongā. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Hypericaceae</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. Madagasc. . . 1825			
HĀRĀPĀLYCĒ, Don. After Harpalycæ, daughter of Lycærgus. <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>coriata</i> . 4. <i>serpentinaria</i> . 5. <i>virgata</i> .			
alba, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1762			
altissima, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1810			
cordata, 3 . . . Pa. vel. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1816			
virginica . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1816			
serpentinaria 4, virgata 5.			
HĀRRĪSŌNĀ, 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.			

HAR	HAW	HAW	HED
<i>Asclepiadaceae</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
HARTOGIA, Thunberg. In honour of J. Hartog, a Dutch naturalist and traveller at the Cape. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aquifoliaceae</i> . An ornamental tallish-growing shrub, nearly related to <i>Myrica</i> ; for culture and propagation, see <i>Cassine</i> .			
capensis . . . . .	. . . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
HART'S-TONGUE , see <i>Scolopendrium</i> .			
HART'S-TONGUE , see <i>Polypodium Phyllitidis</i> .			
HARTWEGIA, Lindley. 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>Orchidaceae</i> . A curious little plant, with delicate purple flowers; it requires to be treated similar to other Mexican orchidaceae.			
purpurea	Purple	8, S. Epi. Vera Cruz	1837
HARTWORT , see <i>Tordylium</i> .			
HASSAGY-TREE , see <i>Curtisia</i> .			
HASSELIQUISTIA . Named by Linnæus, in honour of his pupil Frederick Hasselquist, M.D., who travelled in the Holy Land, &c., and died at Smyrna, in 1752. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Mere annual weeds, natives of Egypt; they grow in any common soil— <i>egypciaca, cordata</i> .			
HASTATE , formed like the head of a halbert.			
HASTATELY LANGUOLATE , between halbert-shaped and lance-shaped.			
HASTATELY-SAGITTATE , between halbert-shaped and arrow-shaped.			
HATCHET-VECH , see <i>Biserrula</i> .			
HAULM , dead stems of herbs.			
HAUTHO , see <i>Fragaria</i> .			
HAWKEEN , see <i>Hieracium</i> .			
HAWORTHIA . Prince Salm-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>Liliaceae</i> . <i>Haworthia</i> is 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>A. 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> .			
silbica	Grey	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
shilina	Grey	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
angustifolia	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
aracinoidea	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
a-perisocata	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
atrovirens, 1	Grey	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823
attenuata	Grey	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
hervis, 2	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
chloacanthia	Grey	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
clavipetia	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
cordifolia	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	3, 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
major	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
laete-virens	Grey	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
levis	Grey	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
lupulida	Grey	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
margaritifera	Grey	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1739
minor	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
mirabilis	Grey	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
multiflora	Grey	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
muconata	Grey	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
nata	Grey	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
nigrifolia	Grey	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
nitida	Grey	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1825
obovata	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
palida	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
planifolia	Grey	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
papillosa	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
sempipapillosa	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
parva	Grey	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
pseudo-tortuosa	Grey	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
panola	Grey	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1752
radula	Grey	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1805
asperior	Grey	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
levis	Grey	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1825
pluriperlata	Grey	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
ramifera	Grey	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
recurva	Grey	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
Re-nwarta, 6	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
reticulata	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1794
retusa	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1720
scabra	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
semmargaritifera	Grey	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
major	Grey	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
minor	Grey	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
multi-perlata	Grey	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
semilabrata	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1811
setata	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
major	Grey	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
media	Grey	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
nigrifolia	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
triquata	Grey	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823
turtilla	Grey	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1817
tortuosa, 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
venosa, 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
viscosa, 9	Grey	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1727
HAWTHORN , see <i>Crataegus</i> .			
HAWTHORN , see <i>Rhus Oxycantha</i> .			
HAYLOCKIA . Herbert named this genus in honour of his very intelligent gardener Matthew Haylock. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</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-SEED , see <i>Cardiispermium</i> .			
HEATH , see <i>Erica</i> .			
HEBENSTREITIA, Linn. In honour of J. E. Hebenstreit, M.D., professor of botany at Leipsic. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Selaginaceae</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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>H. aurea</i> .			
albiflora	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
capitata	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823
chamaedrifolia	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
ciliata	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1815
comata	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
selma	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
HEDEOMA, Persoon. <i>Hedeoma</i> 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			
polyoides	Blue	7, H. A. N. Amer.	1777
thymoides	Red	7, H. A. Franco	1699
HEDERA, Swartz. The name appears to be derived from <i>hedra</i> , a Celtic word, signifying a cord, and the English name, Ivy, is derived from <i>im</i> , a word in the same language, signifying green, from its being always green. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Araliaceae</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	
arborescens	Green	11, Ev. Cl.	
castaneaefolia	Green	11, Ev. Cl. Canaries	
chrysocarpa	Green	11, Ev. Cl. India	
vulgata	Green	11, Ev. Cl. Britain	
HEDGE-GARLIC , see <i>Alliaria</i> .			
HEDGE-HYSSOP , see <i>Gratiola</i> .			
HEDGE-MUSTARD , see <i>Ergatum</i> .			

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HEDGE-BUTTLE. see *Stachys*.

HEDWIGIA, Swartz. In honour of John Hedwig, the celebrated muscologist, who died in 1793. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bursaceae*. 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. augustifolium* 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. *augustifolium*. 2. *augustifolium*.

- 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
- coeruleum, 2 . . . Violet . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1815
- coronarium . . . Yellow . . . 8, 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
- Gardinerianum . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1819
- glacium . . . White . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1822
- gracile . . . White . . . 6, S. Her. P. Bengal . . . 1823
- heteranthium . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. India . . . 1822
- longifolium . . . Red . . . 6, S. Her. P. K. Ind. . . 1819
- maximum . . . White . . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1820
- speciosum . . . Pa. yel. . . 8, S. Her. P. K. Ind. . . 1823
- spicatum . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. India . . . 1810
- stenopetalum . . . White . . . 4, S. Her. P. India . . . 1830
- thyriforme . . . White . . . 7, S. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1818
- urophyllum . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Her. P. India . . . 1828
- villosum . . . Cream . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823

HENYÖRIS, 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. *Spermatocoe biflora*. 2. *Oldenlandia diffusus*. 3. *O. ramosissima*—*biflora* 1, *cyrnosa*, *dijffusa* 2, *herbacea*, *lactea*, *ramosissima* 3, *umbellata*.

HENYÖRIS, Tournefort. From *hedys*, sweet, and *proco*, 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*, *erecta*, *maurandica*, *monsperluensis*, *pensilva*, *rhagadioloides*, *tubaformis*.

HEDYSARUM, Linn. From *hedysarum*, 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *H. sibiricum*. 2. *H. alpinum*. 3. *H. obscurum altaicum*. 4. *H. humile*.

- alpinum, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1798
- pedicularis, 2 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1810
- italicum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1810
- brachycarum, 3 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1817
- conditum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tartaria . . . 1824
- humile, 4 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tartaria . . . 1817
- carneum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1820
- caucasicum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1820
- consanguineum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1821
- corandium . . . Scarlet . . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1596
- cretense . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1819
- fenticum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1782
- granuliferum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tartaria . . . 1821
- hercynicum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1818
- lasioracemum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1816
- obscurum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Alps . . . 1640
- pallidum . . . Pa. red . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Africa . . . 1820
- rosatum . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1803

- radicearum . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1826
- spicatum . . . Cream . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1819
- tauricum . . . Pa. par. . . 7, H. Her. P. Tartaria . . . 1804
- varium . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1820

argyrotum, *fleruosum*, *humile*, *spinosissimum*.

HEIMIA, Liuk. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Nesca salicifolia*.

- linariaefolia . . . Yellow . . . F. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820
- myrtifolia . . . Yellow . . . F. R. S. S. Amer. . . 1826
- salicifolia, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1821

HEISTERIA, Linn. Named by Linnæus, in honour of Laurence Heister, once professor of botany at Helmstadt, who died in 1758. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceae*. 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.

coceinea . . . 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
- consulidatum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800
- mexicanum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1825
- pubescens . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1776
- pumilum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. . . 1818
- quadricatum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. Louisiana . . . 1790
- quadrifidum . . . Yellow . . . 9, G. B. . . 1823
- undulatum . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. California . . . 1830

HELIANTHEMUM, Tournefort. From *helios*, sun, and *authemon*, 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. *viscidatum*. 2. *roseum*. 3. *salicifolium*. 4. *sampsucifolium*.

- acuminatum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Nice . . . 1820
- egyptiacum . . . White . . . 6, H. A. Egypt . . . 1764
- algericum . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Portugal . . . 1800
- alpestre . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Germany . . . 1818
- Andersoni . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Ev. Tr. Hybrid . . . 1823
- 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
- atipetalum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1656
- barbatum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1820
- Barbervii . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Italy . . . 1825
- bambusens . . . 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
- canum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1772
- carolinianum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1823
- cheiranthoides . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Portugal . . . 1818
- elatium . . . Red . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1820
- cinereum . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1820
- confusum . . . Yellow . . . R. F. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . . 1820
- confusum . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1820
- crassifolium . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Barbary . . . 1818
- croceum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. Tr. Spain . . . 1800
- cyprium . . . Red . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Hybrid . . . 1820
- dentatulum, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. France . . . 1818
- ilthotantum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Spain . . . 1826
- diversifolium . . . Flum. . . 6, H. Ev. S. Europe . . . 1820
- elypticum . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Egypt . . . 1820
- oleoides . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1820

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erianthoides	Yellow	H. A. Spain	1817
erianthoides	Yellow	H. Ev. Tr. Hybrid	
erianthoides	White	6. H. Ev. S. Spain	
fasciatum	White	6. H. Ev. Tr.	1800
formosum	Yellow	F. Er. S. Portugal	1780
Fumidum	Yellow	6. H. Ev. S. France	1752
glaberrimum	Yellow	7. H. Ev. S. Spain	1815
globularifolium	Yellow	6. H. Her. P. Portugal	1826
glomeratum	Yellow	6. F. Ev. S. Mexico	1823
glutinatum	Yellow	7. H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1790
graniflorum	Yellow	6. H. Er. Tr. Italy	1800
gracillimum	Yellow	6. H. A. England	
halimifolium	Yellow	7. H. Ev. S. Spain	1656
hirtum	Yellow	6. H. Ev. S. Spain	1759
hispidum	White	H. Er. Tr. S. Eur.	1816
hyssopifolium	Yellow	5. H. Ev. Tr. Italy	
capitatum	Copper	5. H. Er. Tr. Naples	
multiplex	Copper	5. H. Ev. Tr. Italy	
croceum	Copper	6. H. Ev. Tr. Europe	
inensipitum	Yellow	6. H. A. Spain	1819
involucratum	Yellow	F. Er. S. Spain	1825
italicum	Yellow	8. F. Er. S. Italy	1799
jupiperinum	Yellow	7. F. Er. S. S. Eur.	1800
kalbriatum	Yellow	6. F. Er. S. Egypt	1820
Lagasco	Yellow	7. F. Er. Tr. Spain	1826
lasianthum	White	6. H. Ev. Tr. Hybrid	
lasianthum	Yellow	6. F. Er. S. Spain	1826
lavandulifolium	Yellow	6. H. Ev. S. S. France	1817
laeve	Yellow	6. F. Er. S. Spain	1826
laeripa	Yellow	7. H. Ev. S. France	1690
lactifolium	Yellow	6. H. A. England	
leptophyllum	Yellow	H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1818
libanotis	Yellow	H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1752
ligustum	Yellow	6. H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1806
lineare	White	6. F. Er. S. S. Eur.	1818
Lippii	Yellow	F. Er. S. Egypt	1820
lucidum	Yellow	6. H. Ev. Tr.	1826
luculentum	Yellow	7. H. Ev. S. Spain	1826
macranthum	Whit. yel.	6. H. Ev. Tr.	
multiplex	Whit. yel.	6. H. Ev. Tr. Europe	
majoranifolium	Yel. whit.	6. H. Ev. S.	
maritimum	Yellow	5. H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur.	
maritimum	Yellow	6. H. Ev. S. Europe	1800
Milii	Yellow	6. H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur.	
molle	Yellow	7. F. Er. S. Spain	1817
mutabile	Red yel.	7. H. Ev. Tr. Spain	1829
roseum	Red	7. H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	
nitidum	Yellow	6. H. A. S. Eur.	1817
majus	Yellow	H. A. Europe	1817
procumbens	Yellow	H. A. France	1816
nudicaule	Yellow	6. H. Ev. Tr. Spain	1826
nummularium	Yellow	7. H. Ev. Tr. Spain	1752
obovatum	Yellow	F. Er. Tr. Europe	1826
obovatum	Yellow	6. H. Ev. S. Spain	1800
obovatum, 4	Yellow	6. F. Er. S. Spain	1800
obovatum	Yellow	7. H. Ev. Tr. Germany	1816
origanifolium	Yellow	F. Er. Tr. Spain	1795
ovatum	Yellow	H. Ev. Tr. Geneva	1818
paniculatum	Yellow	7. F. Ev. S. Spain	1826
paniculatum	Yellow	6. H. Ev. Tr. Spain	1817
pilosum	White	7. H. Ev. Tr. S. France	1731
plantagineum	Yellow	6. H. A. S. Eur.	1823
polifolium	White	6. H. Ev. Tr. England	
procumbens	Yellow	6. H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur.	
pulchellum	Yellow	5. H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1820
purulentum	White	6. H. Ev. Tr. France	
punctatum	Yellow	7. H. A. S. France	1816
racemosum	White	7. H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1829
ramulosum	Yellow	6. H. Her. P. Carolina	1823
rhodanthum	Red	6. H. Ev. Tr. Spain	1800
roseum	Pink	6. H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur.	1815
multiplex	Pink	6. H. Ev. Tr.	1815
romarinifolium	Pa. yel.	6. H. Her. P. Canada	1823
rugosum	Yellow	6. F. Ev. S. Portugal	1800
rugosum	Yellow	7. H. A. S. Eur.	1759
sanguineum	Yellow	6. H. A. Spain	1826
serotinum	Yellow	6. H. Ev. S. Portugal	1775
serpyllifolium	Yellow	7. H. Ev. S. England	1731
siamesicum	Yellow	6. F. Ev. S. Spain	1815
aquaticum	Yellow	H. Ev. S. Spain	1816
strawflower	Straw	H. Ev. Tr. Europe	
multiplex	Striped	H. Ev. Tr. Europe	
strictum	White	6. F. Ev. S. Spain	1820
sulphureum	Pe. yel.	H. Ev. Tr. Spain	1795
surculum	Yellow	8. H. Ev. Tr. England	
tauricum	Yellow	6. H. Ev. Tr. Tauria	
thymifolium	Yellow	7. H. Ev. S. Spain	1658
tomentosum	Yellow	7. H. Ev. Tr. Scotland	
Tuberaria	Yellow	6. H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1752
umbellatum	Yellow	7. F. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1731
variegatum	Red whit.	6. H. Ev. Tr. Hybrid	
venosum	Red	6. H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur.	1800
venosum	Red	6. H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur.	1800
versicolor	Red whit.	7. H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1800
versicolor	Yellow	7. H. A. Spain	1823
virens	Yellow	11. Ev. Tr. Germany	1817
vulgarium	White	H. Ev. Tr. Spain	1826
vulgatum	White	11. Ev. S. Italy	1818
viride	Yellow	F. Ev. S. Italy	1825

vulgare	Yellow	6. H. Ev. Tr. Britain	
plenum	Yellow	6. H. Ev. Tr.	

HELICANTHUS, 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. *Compositae*. 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. pulegiens*. 2. *asper*.

angustifolius	Yellow	9. H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1789
altissimus	Yellow	8. H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1731
annuus	Yellow	7. H. A. S. Amer.	1596
atrorubens	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
exelsus	Yellow	H. Her. P. Mexico	1820
giganticus	Yellow	H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1714
Hocheri, 1	Yellow	9. H. Her. P.	
indicis	Yellow	7. H. A. Egypt	1785
latiflorus	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
missouriensis	Yellow	H. Her. P. Missouri	1821
mollis	Yellow	8. H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1805
mollis	Yellow	H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1597
plenus	Yellow	H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1797
ovatum	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
pulegiens	Yellow	H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1759
speciosus	Yellow	8. H. A. Jorolla	1833
strawflower	Yellow	H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1710
trachelifolius	Yellow	9. H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1825
tribolobus	Yellow	9. H. Her. P. Mexico	1824
tuberosus	Yellow	7. H. A. Mexico	1799
tuberosus	Yellow	9. H. Tw. P. Brazil	1617
villosus	Yellow	8. H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820

HELICHRYSOM, see *Flichgrasum*.

HELICONTA, Linn. Derived from *Helicon*, the mountain of the Muses; from its affinity to the genus *Musa*. *Linn.* 9, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Musaceae*. A rich loamy soil mixed with sand is best adapted for these curious plants, and to flower them in perfection they require plenty of put-rot and a strong heat; young plants are easily obtained by division of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *buccinata*. 2. *psittacorum*.

Balla	Orange	8. S. Her. P. Maranh.	1823
bicolor	Whit. crim.	S. Her. P. Brazil	1828
Bihai	Orange	7. S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1746
Brasilensis	Scarlet	8. S. Her. P. Brazil	1820
caribaea	Orange	7. S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1798
dentata	S. Her. P.		
hirsuta	Orange	8. Her. P. S. Amer.	1800
humilis	Scarlet	8. Her. P. Madagascar	1798
indica, 1	S. Her. P.		1818
portulacum	Orange	8. S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1797
pulverulentum	(ish. scar.)	7. S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1830
Svenskiana, 2	Yellow	7. S. Her. P. Jamaica	1800

HELICOSPONCHUM, Nees. From *helix*, 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—*segetum*.

HELICOPHIS, Linn. From *helix*, a screw; in reference to the carpels being twisted. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. 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.

hercynicus	White	9. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1789
elongata	Yellow	8. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1821
feruginea	Yellow	6. S. Ev. S. Brazil	1823
guazumefolia	Purple	8. Ev. S. Olinco.	1820

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Isora	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Malabar	1733
jamnicensis	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1823
verrucifolia	Brown	S. Ev. S. Brazil	1818
virgata	Red	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1830

Ηελιασπύς, 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. *Tillicaceae*. 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.

americanus	Purple	S. Ev. S. Vera Cruz	1733
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Ηελιόφίλιξ, 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. *Cruciferae*. 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. *Pilosus incisus*. 2. *Cleome capensis*, *Cheiranthus strictus*. 3. *Peltaria capensis*. 4. *Heliphila pinnata*. 5. *H. integrifolia*. 6. *H. pinnata*.

amplexicaulis	Whit. par.	7, H. A. C. G. H.	1774
arborescens	Brown	6, H. A. C. G. H.	1768
cleonoides	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1802
conosporifolia	Violet	7, H. A. C. G. H.	1816
crucifera	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
dissecta	Blue	6, H. A. C. G. H.	1792
pinnata	White	6, H. A. C. G. H.	1792
foeniculacea	Purple	6, H. A. C. G. H.	1774
filiformis	Pa. var.	6, H. A. C. G. H.	1766
incisus	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
lepidoides	White	6, H. A. C. G. H.	1818
linearifolia	Blue	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
pecinata	White	6, H. A. C. G. H.	1819
peltaria	White	6, H. A. C. G. H.	1820
pendula	Yel. wht.	7, H. A. C. G. H.	1792
pilosa	Blue	7, H. A. C. G. H.	1766
platyphylloides	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
pastilla	White	6, H. A. C. G. H.	1824
renalis	White	7, H. A. C. G. H.	1819
scoparia	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1802
stricta	Blue	6, H. A. C. G. H.	1823
trifida	Purple	6, H. A. C. G. H.	1819

Ηελιόψις, Persoon. From *helios*, the sun, and *opsis*, appearance; alluding to the brilliant colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. 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 hupthaloides*, *Duphthalmum scabrum*. 2. *B. heliathoides*.

canescens	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Mexico	1818
laevis	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1714
scabra	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1824

hupthaloides 1, *dobla*.

Ηελιοτόπις, Linn. From *helios*, the sun, and *tope*, twining; the flowers are said to turn towards the sun. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiacae*. 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 latifolia*.

brevifolia	White	S. Tr. B. Nepal	1824
capense	White	H. A. C. G. H.	1824
commutatum	White	8, H. A. S. Kur.	1800
coromandelicum	White	S. A. E. Ind.	1812
corymbosum 1	Blue	7, G. Ev. S. Peru	1801
curassavicum	White	6, E. A. W. Ind.	1731
chenopodioides 2	White	6, H. A. S. Amer.	1824
europiacum	White	6, H. A. S. Kur.	1802
hirsutum	White	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1792
latifolium	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1815
macrocarpum	White	6, G. Ev. S. Mosocco	1823
oblongifolium	White	7, H. A. S. Eur.	1824

obovatum	Brown	5, U. A. Nepal	1825
parviflorum	White	8, S. B. W. Ind.	1732
peruvianum	Blue	7, G. De. S. Peru	1757
hybridum	Blue	7, G. De. S. Hybrid	1815
prostratum	White	6, H. A. N. Hull.	1826
undulatum	Li. brn.	7, G. Ev. S. N. Africa	1820
zealandicum	White	S. Ev. S. Ceylon	1818

Ηελιόβόρις, Linn. From *helios*, to cause death, and *bora*, food; the poisonous qualities of the plants. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Quaunculaceae*. 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*.

atrorubens	Purple	3, H. Her. P. Hungary	1820
dumetorum	Green	3, H. Her. P. Hungary	1817
fetidus	Green	3, H. Her. P. England	1799
lividus	Purple	3, H. Her. P. Corsica	1710
integrifolius 1	Purple	2, F. H. Her. P. Corsica	1710
niger	Pink	H. Her. P. Austria	1596
angustifolius	Pink	3, H. Her. P. Austria	1596
odoratus	Green	3, H. Her. P. Hungary	1817
purpurascens	Pur. grn.	3, H. Her. P. Hungary	1817
versabilis	White	2, H. Her. P. Austria	1596
viridis	Green	3, H. Her. P. Britain	1799

Ηελιέντα, Willdenow. In honour of C. N. Hellenius, professor at Abo. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scitamineae*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Hydelychium*.

abnormis	White	6, S. Her. P. China	1824
caerulea	White	S. Her. P. N. Holl.	1820
chinesica	White	S. Her. P. China	1825

HELMET-SHAPED, see Galeate.

Ηελμινθία, Jussieu. From *helminthion*, a little worm; because of the resemblance of the rugose seeds. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. The seeds of this species only require to be sown in the open border. *Synonymes*: *Picris echinoides*.

echinoides	Yellow	6, H. A. Britain	1799
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Ηελμίσπυριον, Link. From *helmius*, a worm, and *spora*, a spore; shape of the spores. *Linn.* 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Patches of very minute black fungi, found on dead wood, and branches of trees—*macrocarpum*, *velutinum*.

Ηελιόταξ, Linn. From *helios*, a marsh; in reference to the habitat of the plants. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceae*. 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. lutea*.

angustifolia	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1823
hullata 1	Purple	4, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1758
erythrosperma 2	White	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1770

Ηελιοστάχιον, Kach. From *helios*, a marsh, and *stachion*, an umbel; an umbelliferous plant, inhabiting marshes. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Mere weeds, growing in ponds or rivulets, like other hardy aquatics. *Synonymes*: 1. *Sison Ammi*. 2. *S. bulbosum*. 3. *S. inudatum*. 4. *Sison nodiflorum*. 5. *Sison repens*—*ammi* 1, *bulbosum* 2, *inudatum* 3, *nodiflorum* 4, *repens* 5.

Ηελυέντα, Linn. A name employed by Cicero, as the name of a fungus. *Linn.* 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These species are found in spring and autumn in woods, fields, &c.—*elastica*, *esulentis*, *fulva*, *leucophora*, *ultra*.

Ηεμεροκάλως, Linn. From *hemera*, a day, and *kallos*, beauty; alluding to the beauty and duration of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lilicaceae*. This is an ornamental genus of flowering plants, of the simplest culture, thriving well in any light loamy soil, and readily increased by divisions.

disticha	Orange	5, H. Her. P. China	1768
flava	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. S. Iberia	1598
fulva	Fulvous	7, H. Her. P. Levant	1598
graminea	li. yel.	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1759
Suehlii	Pink	6, H. Her. P. Japan	1833

Ηεμεροκάλως, R. Brown. Supposed to be from *hemisus*, half, and *kalos*, to shut up. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Protocerae*. A fine green-house plant; for culture and propagation, see *Dryandra*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dryandra fiducata*.

Baxteri	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Lucky Bay 1824	1824
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HEMIDĚSŮS, R. Brown. From *hemisus*, half, and *desmos*, a tie; alluding to the filaments. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. 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.

Indiĉs . . . Green . . . S. Ev. Tw. Ceylon . . . 1796

HEMIDĚRĚS, Linn. From *hemisus*, half, and *meris*, a part; the flowers appear as if parted. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. An ornamental plant, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat; and young cuttings, planted in the same kind of soil, root freely.

montānā . . . 7, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1816

HEMIONĚTĚS, Linn. From *hemionas*, a mule; the species is supposed to be barren. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. A very elegant little fern, thriving well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and readily increased by dividing the roots.

palmatā . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1793

HEMOCK, see *Conium*.

HEMOCK-SPRUCE, see *Pinus canadēsis*.

HEMP, see *Cannabis*.

HEMP-ARIMONT, see *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

HEMP-NETTLE, see *Galepsis*.

HEN-AND-CHICKENS, see *Bellis perennis prolifera*

HENRANE, see *Hyoscyamina*.

HENRIFF, see *Lamium amplexicaule*.

HENNA-PLANT, see *Lawsônia inermis*.

HEPATĚCĀ, Linn. From *hepaticus*, relating to the liver; the lobes of the leaves have been compared to the lobes of the liver. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. 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 favorites in the flower-garden. They grow best in a light loam or peat soil, and increase readily by dividing the roots in spring. *Synonymy*: 1. *Anemone hepatica*.

acutilobā . . . Blue . . . 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1813
 americanā . . . Blue . . . 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1300
 angulosā . . . Blue . . . 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .
 trilobā, 1 . . . Pink . . . 4, H. Her. P. England . .

HEPATICOS, liver-coloured, lobed like the liver.

HERACANTHĀ, Link. From *heros*, noble, and *akantha*, a thorn; alluding to the beauty of the plants. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Very pretty annuals; the seed should be sown on a gentle hothead, and when of sufficient size, transplanted into the flower borders. *Synonymy*: 1. *Carthamus arvensis*. 2. *C. dentatus*. 3. *C. creticus*. 4. *C. tauricus*, *Onobroma dentata*.

armēnā, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Armenia . . 1816
 creticā, 2 . . . White . . . 6, H. A. Candia . . . 1731
 lanatā, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1595
 taigrā, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Caucasus . . 1818

HERACĚLĚM, Linn. From *Heracles*, a plant sacred to Hercules. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Strong coarse growing plants, only worth cultivating in botanical collections; any common soil suits them; and they are all easily increased by seed. *Synonymy*: 1. *H. angustifolium*. 2. *H. sibiricum*. 3. *H. guumiferaum*. 4. *H. unipilifolium*. 5. *H. elegans*. 6. *H. lachnatum*.

alpinum . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1739
 asperum . . . White . . . 7, H. B. Caucasus . . 1818
 caucasicum . . . White . . . 6, H. B. Caucasus . . 1818
 lanatum . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1810
 ligusticifolium . . . White . . . 6, H. B. Taupia . . 1819
 minimum . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. France . . 1810
 pyreneum, 3 . . . White . . . 7, H. B. Caucasus . . 1823
 pulsatillum . . . White . . . 6, H. B. Pyrenees . . 1793
 speciosum . . . White . . . 6, H. B. Siberia . . 1817
 Sphondylium . . . White . . . 5, H. B. Britain . .
 elegans, 5 . . . White . . . 5, H. B. Austria . . 1809
 lachnatum, 6 . . . White . . . 5, H. B. Austria . . 1809
 villosum . . . White . . . 6, H. B. Siberia . . 1826

HERACĚLĚM, *flavescens*, *F. angustifolium*, 1, *F. latifolium*, 2, *longifolium*, *Panacea*, *tauricum*, *verrucosum*.

HENNAEUS-PLANT, a plant, the stem of which perishes annually.

HERBERTĀ, Sweet. In honour of the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert, of Spofforth, a distinguished botanist, and author of a Monograph on *Amygdali-*

HER

daceae, 1837. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. 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.

pulebillā . . . Blue pur. 7. F. Ba. P. Chde . . 1827

HERB-PARIS, see *Paris quadrifolia*.

HERB-ROBERT, see *Geranium Robertianum*.

HERCULES-CLUB, see *Zanthoxylum clavū Herculis*.

HERITĚRĀ, Aiton. In honour of Charles Louis L'Heritier de Baultelle, a celebrated French botanist and author; he died in 1800. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. 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.

littoralis . . . Red . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1780
 minor S. Ev. T. Mauritius . . 1824

HERMANNĚX, Linn. In honour of Paul Hermann, a botanist and traveller in Ceylon; he died in 1695. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *H. rotundifolia*. 2. *Mahernia grandiflora*. 3. *H. latifolia*.

alnilifolia . . . Yellow . . . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1738
 alticefolia . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1738
 angularis . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791
 argenteā . . . Or. vel. . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
 bryonifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
 candelina . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 coronopifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823
 cuneifolia . . . Yellow . . . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791
 decumbens . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821
 denudatā . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1771
 diosmaefolia . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795
 disermæfolia . . . Gr. red . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795
 distichā, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789
 fibifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
 flammē . . . Orange . . 12, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1704
 fragrans . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822
 glandulosa . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822
 grandiflora, 2 . . . Red . . . all G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791
 hirsutā . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1799
 holosericeā . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1799
 hyosopifolia . . . Straw . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795
 incisa . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
 involucriatā . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794
 lavandulicifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1732
 melchiodica . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
 micans, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790
 nullis . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1814
 multiflora . . . 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. . . 1794
 prostratens . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1792
 pulvencinā . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
 salvifolia . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795
 scabra . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789
 securifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794
 tenuifolia . . . 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
 velutina . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818

HERMAPHRODITE, consisting of two sexes.

HERMĚS, Linn. The meaning of the name is unknown. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *H. depurperata*.

cellatā . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1810
 giganteā . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1794
 villosā, 1 . . . Green . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1795

HERMĚTEM, R. Brown. The meaning of the name is not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Ophrys alba*, *Chamorchis alpina*. 2. *Ophrys monorchis*.

alpinum, 1 . . . White . . . 5, F. Ter. Switzerl. . . 1824
 conopsea . . . Green . . . 11, F. Ter. Mallorca . .
 monorchis, 2 . . . Green . . . 6, H. Ter. England . .

HERMĚTĚX, Linn. In honour of Francisco Hernandez, M.D., a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1,

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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.

gulanensis S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1820
ovigera S. Ev. T. E. Ind.
sonora S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1693

HERNANDIA, 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
frutescens Green . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1814
glabra Green . . . 7, H. De. Tr. England . . .
hirsuta Green . . . 7, H. De. Tr. England . . .
incana, l Green . . . 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1822
polygonoides Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1823

HERON'S-BILL, see *Erdittum*.

HERPES-TIS, Gartner. From *herpes*, 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.

eunefolia Blue . . . 8, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. . . 1812
Monnifera Li. blue . . 8, S. Aq. P. S. Amer. . . 1772
stricta Blue . . . 8, S. Aq. P. 1824

ampericantis, Brönnii, micrantha, portulacæfolia, 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.

periflora Grn. yel. . 6, S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . . 1824
stellata Grn. yel. . 6, S. Ev. Tw. Chile . . . 1824

HERPES-TIS, Ker. From *herpes*, 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. *Lilia angusta*.

angustata, l White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1925
cinnaomœna Violet . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1787
falcatata Violet . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1787
graminifolia Violet . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1808
plena Violet . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1811
sedata Violet . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1791

HESPERIS, 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *H. sibirica*. 2. *H. emodora*. 3. *H. bituminosa*.

aperta Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1822
clata Pink . . . 6, H. Europe . . . 1824
exceles White . . . 5, H. Her. P. 1822
fragrans Purple . . . 5, H. Siberia . . . 1821
grandiflora Whit. par. . 7, H. B. 1824
heterophylla Red . . . 5, H. Italy 1823
laciniata Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. France . . . 1816
matronalis Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1597
hortensis Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1753
albiflora White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1759
vulgo plena White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1597
fulviflora Green . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1597
purpureo-plena Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1597
variegata Whit. red . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1597
sibirica, l Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1800
sylvestris, 2 Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
pulchella Red . . . 7, H. A. Levant . . . 1827
pyramida Purple . . . 6, H. A. Syria . . . 1829
omnisetosa Red . . . 7, H. A. Algiers . . . 1818
repens Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1821
runcinata Whit. par. . 6, H. B. Hungary . . 1804

bituminosa, 3 Whit. par. . 6, H. B.
speciosa Ro. par. . 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1829
tristis Purple . . . 5, H. B. Austria . . . 1629

HESPEROCORONUM, Lindley. From *hesperos*, the west, and *skordun*, garlic; an alliaceous plant, growing in the western hemisphere. *Linn.* 8, 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. *Brodiaea grandiflora*.

hyacinthinum, l Blue . . . 7, F. Bl. P. 1826
laetean White . . . 7, H. Bl. P. California . . 1833

HETERANTHERA, Beauvois. From *heteros*, variable, and *anther*, an anther; 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 the other tender aquatics. *Synonyme*: 1. *Leptanthes reniformis*.

acuta, l 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

HETEROGONN, Persoon. From *heteros*, variable, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Species of grass, not worth cultivating in any collection. *Synonymes*: 1. *glaber*. 2. *Andropogon contortus*—*Allionii*, *contactus* 2.

HETEROPTERIS, 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Bunisteria brachiata*. 2. *chrysophylla*. 3. *nivida*. 4. *purpurea*.

appendiculata Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Vinecut 1820
brachiata, l Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1759
cærulea Blue . . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1823
chrysophylla, 2 Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . . 1793
floribunda Blue . . . S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . . 1824
nitida, 3 Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1809
rufa Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1809
parviflora Purple . . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1820
purpurea, 4 Purple . . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1759

HETEROSPERMUM, 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.

pinnatum Yellow . . . 8, H. A. New Spain 1799

HETEROSPHERIA, Geerville. From *heteros*, variable, and *sphaera*, a sphere. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A black shining fungus, found growing on the stems of dead herbs—*patella*.

HEUCHERA, Linn. In honour of John Henry de Heucher, professor of medicine at Wittenberg, and a botanical author. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sariciferae*. 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
evhadsæca Green . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1833
glabra Pink . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827
hispidula Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Virginia . . 1826
micrantha Ysh. grn. . 7, H. Her. P. Columbia . . 1827
pubescens Pk. vix. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812
Richardsonii Green . . . H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827
villosa Violet . . . 5, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1812

HEXAGONAL, six-sided.

HEXANDRUM, having six stamens.

HEXANGULAR, six-angled.

HEXAPETALUS, having six petals.

HEYLANDIA, Decandolle. In honour of M. Heyland,

an artist employed by Decandolle. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Stove shrubs, otherwise requiring the same treatment as *Haltia*. *Synonymae*: 1. *Haltia monophylla*—*hebecarpa* 1, *leioarpa*. **HEYNÆA**, *Barburgh.* 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

HIANS, 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. *Dillenaceae*. 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. *Synonymae*: 1. *H. corifolia*.

- ciatifolia . . . 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
- viricata . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1822
- vulvabilis . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . . 1790

HIBISCUS, *Linn.* Said to be derived from *ibis*, a stork, which is said to chew some of the species. *Linn.* 16, Or. 3, 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. subdariffa* and *suralensis*, are slightly acid. *Synonymae*: 1. *H. palustris*. 2. *H. racemosus*. 3. *H. digitatus*. 4. *H. ficulneus*. 5. *H. grandiflorus*. 6. *H. aculeatus*.

- Abelmoschus . . . Yellow . . . 3, S. Ev. S. India . . . 1640
- acerifolia . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1793
- atoniensis . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1774
- squarrosus, 1 . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1819
- laniata . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Africa . . . 1818
- hibiscoides . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1825
- laurifolius . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Bourbon . . . 1829
- Compositi . . . Rose . . . 15, S. Ev. S. Madagascar . . . 1827
- concoloratus . . . Whit. pur. 6, G. H. E. Ind. . . 1759
- cancelatus, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1817
- claudensia . . . Cream . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1822
- elyptatis . . . Yellow . . . 3, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1759
- digitatus . . . Whit. red 8, S. A. Brazil . . . 1816
- Kerriensis, 3 . . . Whit. red 3, S. B. Brazil . . . 1816
- divaricatus . . . Sulphur . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Moutan B. . . 1829
- diversifolius, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1798
- erosarpus . . . Yellow . . . 3, S. Ev. S. Bengal . . . 1823
- esculentus . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. A. W. Ind. . . 1692
- feruginea . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. Madagascar . . . 1824
- fulgens . . . Yel. pur. 6, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1732
- fulvifolius . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. . . 1823
- furcata . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. C. Ind. . . 1816
- Gossii . . . Rose . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1816
- gossypinus . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
- grandifolius . . . Flame . . . 7, F. Her. P. Georgia . . . 1816
- heptaphyllus, 5 . . . Whit. red 6, F. Her. P. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1803
- hispidus . . . Yel. brn. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1806
- incanus . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. Coudina . . . 1806
- lampas . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1806

- liactus . . . Lilac . . . S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1836
- liliflorus . . . Scarlet 1, G. H. Ev. S. Bourbon . . . 1822
- hybridus . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1828
- Linnæi . . . Purple . . . 12, S. Ev. S. India . . . 1828
- longiflorus . . . Pa. yel. 6, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1817
- Mänhot . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1712
- menbranifolius . . . Pink . . . S. Her. P. . . 1816
- micranthus . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1794
- militaris . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1804
- Musculetus . . . Whit. pink 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1804
- mutabilis . . . White . . . 11, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1690
- obtusifolius . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1820
- pelusis . . . 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 . . . Lil. red 8, H. Her. P. Venice . . . 1752
- plœneus . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1796
- radicatus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820
- rhombifolius . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1790
- Richardsoni . . . Purple . . . 9, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1823
- Rosa-mala-erica . . . Scarlet . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823
- 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. . . 1823
- lutea . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823
- rubra-plena . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823
- variegata-plena . . . Striped . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1827
- roseus . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. France . . . 1827
- Subariffa . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. B. E. Ind. . . 1596
- scaber, 6 . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1810
- senegalensis . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1824
- seousus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1800
- speciosa . . . 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. . . 1823
- suralensis . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1731
- syriacus . . . Purple . . . 8, H. De. S. Syria . . . 1596
- albiss . . . White . . . 8, H. De. S. . . 1823
- albiss-plœneus . . . White . . . 8, H. De. S. . . 1823
- marginatus . . . Pur. whit. 8, H. De. S. Syria . . . 1823
- purpureus . . . Purple . . . 8, H. De. S. . . 1823
- purpureo-plœneus . . . Purple . . . 8, H. De. S. . . 1823
- ruber . . . Red . . . 8, H. De. S. . . 1823
- variegatus . . . Striped . . . 8, H. De. S. . . 1823
- tetraphyllus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Bengal . . . 1818
- trilobus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1818
- Tiemoni . . . Yel. brn. 7, H. A. Italy . . . 1596
- tubulosus . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1796
- undatus . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Brazil . . . 1822
- velutinus . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Tinnor . . . 1818
- resibirius . . . Yel. brn. 7, H. A. Africa . . . 1713
- vigifolius . . . Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. Virginia . . . 1793
- 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. *Synonymae*: 1. *H. verbascofolium*. 2. *H. auriculatum*. 3. *H. sabaudum*. 4. *H. prenanthoides*. 5. *H. collinum*. 6. *H. collinum cymosum*. 7. *H. montanum*. 8. *Lepicocum præneltifolium*. 9. *H. integrifolium*. 10. *Andryala lanula*.

- alpestre . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1822
- alpinum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1822
- amplexicaule . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1739
- palmosifolius . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819
- anchusæfolium, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1816
- nudiflorus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819
- Lutidum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819
- angustifolium . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1823
- aurantiacum . . . Orange . . . 6, H. Her. Cr. Scythia . . . 1823
- flavum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. Cr. Switzerl. . . 1819
- auriculatum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. Cr. England . . . 1816
- aurantiacum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1816
- Bathni . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. Cr. Germany . . . 1816
- Bosniacum, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. Cr. Germany . . . 1816
- bifidum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1819
- bifurcum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tauris . . . 1820
- locales, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . . 1823
- bracteatum . . . Yellow . . . 11, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1823
- calceolum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1816
- canadense . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1800
- canadense . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1820
- crinitoides . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Scotland . . . 1820
- cloustrifolius . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1640
- clitatum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Creta . . . 1824
- collinum . . . 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 . . . 1817
corymbosum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. 1817	viridescens . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819
crasifolium . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1820	virgatum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1816
croaticum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1821	maritimum, <i>Lachenalii, maculatum, obtusifolium, syl-</i>	
croceum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1813	vestitum.	
cydoniaefolium . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1816	HIKROKULÖE, Gmelin. From <i>hieros</i> , holy, and <i>chloe</i> ,	
cymsosum . . . Yellow	5, H. Her. Cr. Europe . . . 1739	grass. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> .	
dentatum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819	A genus of perennial grasses, growing freely in any	
denticulatum, 4 . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Scotland . . .	common garden soil, and increased by seeds, which	
dubium . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. Cr. Britain . . .	are produced in abundance. <i>Synonymes: 1. Holcus</i>	
echinoides . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1802	<i>borealis. 2. H. odoratus.</i>	
elongatum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
eriphorium . . . Yellow	8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1817		
eriphophyllum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. 1816		
fallax . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. Cr. 1816		
fasciculatum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1816		
flagellare, 5 . . . Yellow	5, H. Her. Cr. 1816		
flexuosum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1804		
florulentum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. Cr. Germany . . . 1791		
foliosum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1805		
fruticosum . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1785		
fratratum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
tubulosum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
glacium . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1807		
glutinatum . . . Yellow	7, H. A. S. Eur. 1796		
Gmelini . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1798		
Gochnati, 6 . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. Cr. Switzerl. . . 1819		
Groenlandicum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1798		
Halleri . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Britain		
Hippocatum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
Huppale . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1804		
brachiatum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
hybridum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1826		
incanum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1817		
incarnatum, 7 . . . Pink	6, H. Her. P. Corsica . . . 1815		
incisum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
inviabacum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Europ. 1794		
Kalmi . . . Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Pennsylv. . . 1804		
lanceolatum . . . Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 1820		
lanatum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1820		
lapanoides . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1812		
latifolium . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Croatia . . . 1820		
Laysoni . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Britain		
longifolium . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1821		
macrophyllum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1825		
maculatum . . . Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Britania		
Milneri . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1820		
mille . . . Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Scotland		
montanum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1775		
negesansum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1801		
ovatum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
pallescens . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1818		
paniculatum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Canada 1800		
parvifolium . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
perfoliatum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
pletum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
pliocephalum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1823		
Pilosella . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. Cr. Britain		
Peleteriana . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. Cr. Switzerl. . . 1819		
Pseudo-Pilosella . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. Cr. Switzerl. . . 1819		
phisselliforme . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. Cr. Switzerl. . . 1819		
phissellifolium . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. Cr. Switzerl. . . 1819		
pliocephalum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1819		
praetense . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. Cr. Switzerl. . . 1819		
premarosum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1818		
premaroides . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Scotland		
prostratum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. Cr. S. Eur. 1822		
prostratellifolium, 8 . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1820		
pulmonarioides . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Scotia 1819		
pulmonariatum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Scotland		
pumilum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
tubulosum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
pusillum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Labrador . . . 1800		
racemosum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1808		
ranosum . . . Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1805		
repens . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. Cr. Switzerl. . . 1819		
repens, 2 . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1817		
rupestre . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1820		
subulatum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Italy 1700		
saxatile . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1801		
Schrankeri . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
sechellifolium . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1821		
sechelliforme . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1821		
speciosum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. 1818		
sticticifolium . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Europe 1804		
Stenbergi . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
stipitatum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
stipitiferum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. Cr. Switzerl. . . 1820		
subulatum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
succisaefolium, 9 . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
sulcatum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819		
triacanthum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Britain		
triacanthum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1823		
umbellatum . . . Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Britain 1778		
umbellatum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Britain 1819		
umbellatum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Spain 1819		
versutum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1780		
vernosum . . . Yellow	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1782		
verruculatum . . . Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1821		
		australis Apetal . . . 6, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1777	
		borealis, 1 Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Scotland . . .	
		fragrans, 2 Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1777	
		HILATA, Jacquin. In honour of Sir John Hill, the	
		author of many botanical works. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1,	
		Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ</i> . These are ornamental	
		species, of easy culture in a mixture of turfy loam,	
		peat, and sand; and cuttings root readily in the	
		same kind of soil, or sand, under a glass, in heat.	
		longiflora White . . . 3, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1789	
		tetrandra White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1793	
		HILUM , the scar, or mark in a seed, which indicates	
		the place by which it adhered to the placenta.	
		HIPPEASTRUM, Herbert. From <i>hippeus</i> , a knight,	
		and <i>astron</i> , a star; Knights' Star. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1,	
		Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> . A genus of pretty flower-	
		ing species, separated from <i>Amaryllis</i> by the Hon.	
		and Rev. W. Herbert, who has added several spe-	
		cies already known under the genus <i>Amaryllis</i> .	
		These plants require the same treatment as those	
		belonging to the genus before alluded to.	
		hreviflorum Whit. red . 4, S. Bl. P. B. Avres . . 1836	
		organense S. Bl. P. Org. Mis. . . 1837	
		HIPPURA, Linn. From <i>hippos</i> , a horse; because horses	
		were found of the original plant, Chickweed. <i>Linn.</i>	
		19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Uninteresting	
		plants, of the simplest culture— <i>fratrescens, integri-</i>	
		<i>folia</i> .	
		HIPPURON, Schmidt. From <i>hippos</i> , a horse, and <i>ion</i> , a	
		violet. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceæ</i> .	
		Pretty little plants, requiring to be treated the	
		same as other tender biennials. <i>Synonymes: 1.</i>	
		<i>Eracum hyssopifolium. 2. E. verticillatum. 3. E.</i>	
		<i>viscosum.</i>	
		hyssopifolium, 1 . . . Fulvous . 7, S. B. E. Ind. . . 1825	
		verticillatum, 2 . . . White . . . 7, S. B. Trinidad . . 1817	
		viscosum, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. B. Canaries . . 1781	
		HIPPOCRATEA, Linn. In honour of Hippocrates, who	
		is regarded as one of the fathers of botany. <i>Linn.</i>	
		3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hippocrateæ</i> . A genus of	
		mostly climbing shrubs, with very minute flowers;	
		the plants are only worth cultivating in collections.	
		Loam and peat suits them well, and cuttings root	
		readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes:</i>	
		<i>1. scandens. 2. volubilis.</i>	
		arabæ Gra. wht. . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1818	
		obcordata, 1 . . . Gra. wht. . . S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1819	
		obtusifolia . . . Gra. wht. . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1818	
		ovata, 2 . . . Gra. wht. . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1793	
		HIPPURIS, Linn. From <i>hippos</i> , a horse, and <i>crepis</i> ,	
		a shoe; alluding to the appearance of the curved	
		recesses of the pads. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or.	
		<i>Leguminosæ</i> . The plants of this genus are all re-	
		markably neat and beautiful, and highly deserv-	
		ing a place in every garden. <i>H. balearica</i> thrives well	
		in loam and peat, and cuttings root readily in sand,	
		under a glass. The herbaceous kinds grow well	
		in any light sandy soil, and look well when planted	
		on a bank, or rock-work. The seeds of the annual	
		kinds should be sown early in spring, in the open	
		border. <i>Synonymes: 1. comosa.</i>	
		balearica Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Minorca . . 1776	
		biflora Yellow . . . 6, H. A. 1816	
		elliptica Yellow . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1818	
		comosa Yellow . . . 4, H. Her. Tr. England . .	
		glauca Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. Tr. Italy . . . 1819	
		helvetica, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. Tr. Switzerl. . 1819	
		manchepa Yellow . . . 5, H. A. Caucasus . . 1824	
		multiflora Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1813	
		uniflora Yellow . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1570	
		HIPPURIS, Linn. From <i>hippos</i> , a horse, and <i>mane</i> ,	
		madness; alluding to the effects of the original	
		plant. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiacæ</i> .	
		The Manchnee-tree grows to an immense size in	

HIP	HOL	HOL	HOP
<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 longifolia</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1828 HOLLY, see <i>Ilex</i>. HOLLYHOCK, see <i>Althæa rosea</i>. HOLMSKIÖLDIA, <i>Retz.</i> In honour of Theodore Holmskiöld, a Danish botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</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>Hastingia coccinea</i>. 2. <i>Hastingia scandens</i>. <i>sanguinea</i>, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1796 <i>scandens</i>, 2 . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1824</p>	
<p>Mancinella . . . Green . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1690 HIPPOMATHRUM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>hippos</i>, a horse, and <i>mathrion</i>, fennel. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. A curious species, of very easy culture and propagation. <i>scutellum</i> . . . Yellow . . . H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1640 HIPPURIS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>hippos</i>, a horse, and <i>phao</i>, to destroy; in reference to the supposed poisonous qualities of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Elæagnaceæ</i>. Ornamental trees, growing in any common soil, and may be readily increased by layers, or cuttings of the roots <i>rhamnoides</i> . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. England . . <i>angustifolia</i> . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . <i>sibirica</i> . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Siberia . . . <i>asiatica</i> . . . Apetal . . . H. De. S. Nepal . . . 1822</p>		<p><i>spergulioides</i> . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Egypt . . . 1829 <i>umbellatum</i> . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. England . . . <i>diandrum</i>. HOMALIUM, <i>Jacquin</i>. From <i>homalos</i>, regular; the stamens are regularly divided into 3-stamened fascicles. <i>Linn.</i> 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. <i>racemosum</i> . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1816</p>	
<p>HIPPURIS, <i>Linn.</i> 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. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceæ</i>. A curious aquatic, growing best in a ditch, pond, or marshy situation. <i>vulgaria</i> . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. Aq. P. Britain . . .</p>		<p>HOMOGENEOUS, having a uniform nature, principle, or composition. HOMERIS, <i>Ventena</i>. Named after the distinguished father of epic poetry, Homer. <i>Linn.</i> 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>Moræa collina</i>. 2. <i>elegans</i>. 3. <i>collina exaltata</i>. 4. <i>collina miniata minor</i>. 5. <i>flecusosa</i>. 6. <i>spicata</i>. 7. <i>virgata</i>. <i>collina</i>, 1 . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1768 <i>elegans</i>, 2 . . . Vermil. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 <i>exaltata</i>, 3 . . . Vermil. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1768 <i>flecusosa</i>, 4 . . . Vermil. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1810 <i>flexuosa</i>, 5 . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1803 <i>lineata</i> . . . Vermil. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 <i>miniata</i> . . . Vermil. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1799 <i>portulaca</i> . . . Vermil. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825 <i>spicata</i>, 6 . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1785 <i>virgata</i>, 7 . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825</p>	
<p>HIRSUTE, rough, with soft hairs. HIRTULLA, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>hirtus</i>, hairy; the young branches. <i>Linn.</i> 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>. <i>racemosa</i>, 1 . . . Violet . . . S. Ev. T. Guinæa . . . 1782 <i>triandra</i>, 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1810</p>		<p>HOMERIS, <i>Ventena</i>. Named after the distinguished father of epic poetry, Homer. <i>Linn.</i> 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>Moræa collina</i>. 2. <i>elegans</i>. 3. <i>collina exaltata</i>. 4. <i>collina miniata minor</i>. 5. <i>flecusosa</i>. 6. <i>spicata</i>. 7. <i>virgata</i>. HOMER'S MOLY, see <i>Allium magicum</i>. HONESTY, see <i>Lunaria</i>. HONEY-BERRY, see <i>Melicoides</i>. HONEY-FLOWER, see <i>Melanthoides</i>. HONEY-GARLIC, see <i>Nectaroscordium</i>. HONEY-LOCUST TREE, see <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>. HONEY-PORE, the pore in flowers which secretes honey. HONEY-SCALES, the scales in flowers which secrete honey. HONEY-SPOTS, the spots in flowers which secrete honey. HONEY-SUCKLE, see <i>Lonicera</i>. HONEYWORT, see <i>Ceranthæ</i>. HONEYWORT, see <i>Sisymb.</i></p>	
<p>HIRSUTE, rough, with stiff hairs. HOARY, covered with white down. HOFFMANNSEGGIA, <i>Cavanilles</i>. In honour of J. C. Hoffmannsegg, a distinguished naturalist, and with Link, author of the Flore Portugaise, Berlin, 1806. <i>Linn.</i> 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. <i>falcata</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. Chile . . . 1806</p>		<p>HONEY-PURE, the pore in flowers which secretes honey. HONEY-SCALES, the scales in flowers which secrete honey. HONEY-SPOTS, the spots in flowers which secrete honey. HONEY-SUCKLE, see <i>Lonicera</i>. HONEYWORT, see <i>Ceranthæ</i>. HONEYWORT, see <i>Sisymb.</i></p>	
<p>HOG-NUT, see <i>Carya obcordata</i>. HOG-PLUM, see <i>Spathulæ</i>. HOGWED, see <i>Boerhaavia</i>. HOIIZIA, <i>Jussieu</i>. Derived from <i>Holzil</i>, the name given to it in Peru. <i>Linn.</i> 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. <i>cærulea</i> . . . Blue . . . G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1824 <i>coccinea</i> . . . Scarlet . . . G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1824 <i>glandulosa</i> . . . Pa. red . . . G. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1825</p>		<p>HODDED, being curved or hollowed at the end, into the form of a hood. HODDED MILFOIL, see <i>Utricularia</i>. HOOKERIA, <i>Smith</i>. 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. <i>Linn.</i> 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>late-virens</i>, <i>late-virens</i>. HOP-ASH, see <i>Celtis crassifolia</i>. HOP-FITTING, see <i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i>. HOP, see <i>Hannula</i>. HOP-HORN-BEAM, see <i>Ostræa</i>. HOP-LIKE TARDION, see <i>Medicago lupulina</i>.</p>	
<p>HOLCER, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>helco</i>, to extract; the original plant was supposed to possess the power of extracting thorns. <i>Linn.</i> 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. <i>lanata</i> . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Britain . . . <i>mollis</i> . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .</p>		<p>HODDED, being curved or hollowed at the end, into the form of a hood. HODDED MILFOIL, see <i>Utricularia</i>. HOOKERIA, <i>Smith</i>. 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. <i>Linn.</i> 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>late-virens</i>, <i>late-virens</i>. HOP-ASH, see <i>Celtis crassifolia</i>. HOP-FITTING, see <i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i>. HOP, see <i>Hannula</i>. HOP-HORN-BEAM, see <i>Ostræa</i>. HOP-LIKE TARDION, see <i>Medicago lupulina</i>.</p>	
<p>HOLGÄRNÄ, <i>Rorburgh</i>. The name of the tree in the language of Karnata. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or.</p>		<p>HODDED, being curved or hollowed at the end, into the form of a hood. HODDED MILFOIL, see <i>Utricularia</i>. HOOKERIA, <i>Smith</i>. 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. <i>Linn.</i> 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>late-virens</i>, <i>late-virens</i>. HOP-ASH, see <i>Celtis crassifolia</i>. HOP-FITTING, see <i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i>. HOP, see <i>Hannula</i>. HOP-HORN-BEAM, see <i>Ostræa</i>. HOP-LIKE TARDION, see <i>Medicago lupulina</i>.</p>	

HOR	HOT	HOU	HUD
<p>HÖRDEUM, Linn. According to Boeaeus, the name is derived from <i>hordeus</i>, heavy; because bread made with barley is very heavy. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</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>Primulaceae</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><i>coelestis</i> Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Levant <i>complanatum</i> Apetal . . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. 1819 <i>distichum</i> Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Tartary <i>imberbe</i> Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Tartary <i>hexastichum</i> Apetal . . . 7, Grass. <i>lystrix</i> Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Spain 1821 <i>johatum</i> Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. 1782 <i>nepalense</i> Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Nepal 1817 <i>nigrum</i> Apetal . . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. 1818 <i>nodum</i> Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Tartary <i>secalinum</i> Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Europe <i>vulgare</i> Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Sicily <i>zigintium</i> Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Levant <i>Zoeridium</i> Apetal . . . 8, Grass.</p>		<p><i>palustris</i> Flesh . . . 8, H. Aq. P. England HOUND'S-TONGUE, see <i>Cynoglossum</i>. HOURSLEEK, see <i>Sempervivum</i>. HOUSTONIA, Linn. In honour of William Houston, M.D., a famous British botanist; he died in 1733. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceae</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><i>albiflora</i> White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1823 <i>caerulea</i> Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1785 <i>longifolia</i> Scarlet . . . H. Her. P. N. Amer. <i>purpurea</i> Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1800 <i>serpyllifolia</i> White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1826</p>		<p>HOUTTUNIA, Thunberg. After Houttuyn, the celebrated virtuoso of Amsterdam. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Saururaceae</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>HORN, or any stiff awl-shaped process is called a horn. HORNBEAM, see <i>Carpinus</i>. HORNEMANNIA, Willdenow. In honour of Professor Hornemann, of Copenhagen. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i>. A little inconspicuous species, of greater rarity than beauty, and of simple culture. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Polepta elliptica</i>. 2. <i>P. linearis</i>. 3. <i>H. lanigera</i>.</p>		<p><i>cordata</i> Yel. grn. . 6, G. Her. P. Japan 1820 <i>fulida</i> Yel. grn. . 7, G. Her. P. Japan 1800</p>	
<p>HORNIMUM CLARY, see <i>Salsola Hornimim</i>. HORNIMIM, Linn. From <i>hornio</i>, to excite; medicinal qualities of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. This is a very beautiful plant when in blossom; it grows well in the open border in summer, but if allowed to remain in that situation during winter, it is apt to be killed by damp; it is readily increased by divisions, or seeds.</p>		<p><i>apiculata</i> Purplish . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824 <i>acutifolia</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1823 <i>Clasit</i> Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1818 <i>erispä</i> Purple . . . 2, G. Ev. S. Sw. River 1837 <i>elliptica</i>, 1. Purple . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1817 <i>Manglest</i> Purple . . . 1, G. Ev. S. Sw. River 1837 <i>lancofolia</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1805 <i>latifolia</i> Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1820 <i>linearis</i>, 2. Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1796 <i>longifolia</i> Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1805 <i>mucronata</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824 <i>pannosa</i>, 3. Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824 <i>pungens</i> Blue . . . G. Ev. S. Sw. River 1837 <i>purpurea</i> Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1820 <i>rosmarinifolia</i> Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824 <i>villosa</i> Lilac . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1829</p>	
<p><i>pyrenaicum</i> Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees 1820</p>		<p>HÖVEX, R. Brown. 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>Leguminosae</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>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Polepta elliptica</i>. 2. <i>P. linearis</i>. 3. <i>H. lanigera</i>.</p>	
<p>HORN, or any stiff awl-shaped process is called a horn. HORNBEAM, see <i>Carpinus</i>. HORNEMANNIA, Willdenow. In honour of Professor Hornemann, of Copenhagen. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i>. A little inconspicuous species, of greater rarity than beauty, and of simple culture. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Polepta elliptica</i>. 2. <i>P. linearis</i>. 3. <i>H. lanigera</i>.</p>		<p><i>apiculata</i> Purplish . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824 <i>acutifolia</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1823 <i>Clasit</i> Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1818 <i>erispä</i> Purple . . . 2, G. Ev. S. Sw. River 1837 <i>elliptica</i>, 1. Purple . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1817 <i>Manglest</i> Purple . . . 1, G. Ev. S. Sw. River 1837 <i>lancofolia</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1805 <i>latifolia</i> Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1820 <i>linearis</i>, 2. Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1796 <i>longifolia</i> Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1805 <i>mucronata</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824 <i>pannosa</i>, 3. Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824 <i>pungens</i> Blue . . . G. Ev. S. Sw. River 1837 <i>purpurea</i> Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1820 <i>rosmarinifolia</i> Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824 <i>villosa</i> Lilac . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1829</p>	
<p><i>bicolor</i>, 1. Blue . . . 8, S. A. E. Ind. 1816</p>		<p>HÖVENIA, Thunberg. 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>Rhamnaceae</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>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>H. acerba</i>, 2. <i>H. dulcis</i>.</p>	
<p>HORNORASS, see <i>Ceratophyllum</i>. HORN OF PLENTY, see <i>Fedtia cornucopia</i>. HORN-POPPY, see <i>Glaucium</i>. HORNWORT, see <i>Ceratophyllum</i>. HOSE-CHESTNUT, see <i>Esculus</i>. HOSE-POPPY, see <i>Seseli Hippomaritimum</i>. HOSE-RADISH, see <i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>. HOSE-RADISH TREE, see <i>Moringa</i>. HOSEHOE VECH, see <i>Hippocrepis</i>. HORSETAIL, see <i>Equisetum</i>. HORSETAIL TREE, see <i>Casuarina</i>. HOSE-THISTLE, see <i>Cirsium</i>.</p>		<p><i>dalis</i>, 1. White . . . 7, G. Ev. T. Japan 1812 <i>inaequalis</i>, 2. White . . . G. Ev. T. Nepal 1820</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>Leguminosae</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>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Latus pinnatus</i>. 2. <i>L. scirceus</i>.</p>		<p>HÖTÄ, Jacquin. In honour of N. T. Host, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i>. Handsome shrubs, growing freely in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Cornulia punctata</i>.</p>	
<p><i>bicolor</i>, 1. Yel. wht. . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1826 <i>decumbens</i> Yellow . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1827 <i>parviflora</i> Yellow . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1827 <i>purshiana</i>, 2. Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1824</p>		<p><i>australis</i> White . . . 8, Ev. Tw. N. Holl. 1820 <i>caribaea</i> Pink . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Asia 1822 <i>cordata</i> Whit. yel. . 8, S. Ev. Tw. Manila 1838 <i>crassifolia</i> 8, Ev. Tw. China 1817 <i>finca</i> Brownish . . . 8, Ev. Tw. Siam 1837 <i>parviflora</i>, 1. Yellow . . 8, Ev. Tw. Siam 1837 <i>Potali</i> Yellow . . 8, Ev. Tw. E. Ind. 1824 <i>tricusis</i> Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. China 1824</p>	
<p>HOTTENTOT-BREAD, see <i>Dioscorea</i>. HOTTENTOT-CHEERY, see <i>Cassia mancochita</i>. HOTTENTOT-FIG, see <i>Mesembryanthemum edule</i>. HOTTENTOTIA, Linn. In honour of P. Hutton, a professor in the university of Leyden; he died in 1709. <i>Linn.</i></p>		<p>HÖBENIA, Linn. In honour of William Hudson, F.R.S., a London apothecary, and author of the <i>Flora Anglica</i>, 1774. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. [162]</p>	

HUE	HUT	HYA	HYD
<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><i>petreum</i>. 4. <i>procumbens</i>. 5. <i>Iberis rotundifolia</i>. 6. <i>I. stylosa</i>.</p>	
<p>ericoides . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1805</p> <p>Nuttallii . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1826</p> <p>montosa . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1826</p>		<p>alpina, 1 . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1775</p> <p>brevifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Syria . . . 1825</p> <p>calycina, 2 . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1823</p> <p>cepefolia . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Carinthia . . . 1824</p> <p>petra, 3 . . . White . . . 4, H. A. England . . .</p> <p>procumbens, 4 . . . White . . . 5, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1823</p> <p>pumila 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1821</p> <p>rotundifolia, 5 . . . Whit. pur. 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1759</p> <p>stylosa, 6 Whit. pink 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1824</p>	
<p>HUERNIA, 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. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. 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>HYACINTHUS, Linn. A boy killed by Zephyrus. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. 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>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Zuccagnia viridis</i>.</p>	
<p>barbata Whit. stri. 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795</p> <p>campanulata Whit. stri. 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795</p> <p>clavigera Yel. stri. 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795</p> <p>crispata S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .</p> <p>guttata Yel. stri. 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795</p> <p>humbilis Yel. stri. 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795</p> <p>lentiginosa Yel. stri. 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795</p> <p>ocellata, 1 Yel. stri. 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .</p> <p>reticulata, 2 Pnk. stri. 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1793</p> <p>tubata Yel. stri. 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1805</p> <p>ventata Yel. stri. 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795</p>		<p>amethystinus . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Bu. P. S. Eur. . . 1759</p> <p>bracteatus Various . . . 2, H. Bu. P. . .</p> <p>orientalis Blue . . . 3, H. Bu. P. Levant . . . 1596</p> <p>albus White . . . 3, H. Bu. P. . . 1596</p> <p>flavus Yellow . . . 3, H. Bu. P. . . 1596</p> <p>multiplex Varieg. . . 4, H. Bu. P. . . 1596</p> <p>ruber Red . . . 3, H. Bu. P. . . 1596</p> <p>semiplenus Varieg. . . 3, H. Bu. P. . . 1596</p> <p>spicatus Blush . . . 2, H. Bu. P. Zante . . . 1826</p> <p>viridis, 1 Green . . . 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774</p>	
<p>HUGONIA, Linn. In honour of John Hugon, an English botanical author in 1771. <i>Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. 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>HYACINTHUS, see <i>Hyacinthus</i>.</p> <p>HYÆNANCHË, Lambert. From <i>hyæna</i>, the hyæna, and <i>agchto</i>, to strangle; poisonous quality of the fruit. <i>Linn. 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. 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>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Toxicodendron capense</i>.</p>	
<p>mystax Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1818</p> <p>serotia Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1820</p>		<p>globosa, 1 Whit. gn. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1783</p>	
<p>HUMBLE-PLANT, see <i>Mimulus pudicæ</i>.</p> <p>HÛMËLÄ, Smith. In honour of the Lady of the late Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. of Wormleybury, Herts. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositæ</i>. An elegant species, flowering well in a warm situation in the open border; it requires to be raised on a gentle hothead, 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>HYÆNÄ POISON, see <i>Hyænänché</i>.</p> <p>HYALINE, crystalline, transparent.</p> <p>HYMNI, partaking of the nature of two species.</p> <p>HYMNUM, Linn. From <i>hydnum</i>, a Greek word, signifying a truffle. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. 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>ariscapitatum</i>, <i>bärbä-Jovis</i>, <i>coralloides</i>, <i>crispum</i>, <i>erinaceum</i>, <i>ferugineolum</i>, <i>gelatinosum</i>, <i>imbricatum</i>, <i>membraucatum</i>, <i>minutum</i>, <i>ochraceum</i>, <i>radula</i>, <i>repandum</i>-<i>quammosum</i>, <i>rufescens</i>, <i>spatulatum</i>.</p>	
<p>elegans Red . . . 7, G. B. N. S. W. . . 1800</p>			
<p>HUMIFUSCS, prostrate, diffuse.</p> <p>HÛMËLIS, humble, small, low.</p> <p>HÛMËLUS, Linn. From <i>humus</i>, the ground; the plant, if not supported, creeps along the ground. <i>Linn. 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. 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>HYDRANGEA, Linn. From <i>hydor</i>, water, and <i>aggeion</i>, a vessel; the capsule of some of the species has been compared to a cup. <i>Linn. 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Saxifragaceæ</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>Lupulina Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. Cl. Britain . . .</p>			
<p>HUNGARIAN LOTUS, see <i>Nymphæa thermalis</i>.</p> <p>HUNNEMANNIA, Smeat. 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. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Papaveraceæ</i>. This is a very handsome plant when in flower, requiring much the same treatment as <i>Humea</i>.</p>		<p>HYDRAGOGUE, any thing which removes dropsy.</p> <p>HYDRASTIS, Linn. From <i>hydor</i>, water; plants growing in humid places. <i>Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Ranunculaceæ</i>. An ornamental species, succeeding well in a moist situation, in loam and peat, and increased by tubers of the roots.</p>	
<p>fumaricifolia . . . Yellow . . . F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1827</p>			
<p>HÛKÄ, Linn. The name of the plant in South America. <i>Linn. 21, Or. 11, Nat. Or. Euphorbiaceæ</i>. The species of <i>Sandhu</i> 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>canadensis . . . Green . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759</p> <p>HYDRANTHUS, Linn. From <i>hydor</i>, water, and <i>charis</i>, grace; a pretty aquatic. <i>Linn. 22, Or. 8, Nat. Or. Hydrocharaceæ</i>. This little plant is one of the prettiest ornaments of our still waters; it looks very pretty grown in a tub or cistern of water, and is readily increased by seeds, or runners, which root at the joints.</p>	
<p>crepitans Whit. yel. . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1733</p> <p>atrepus Whit. yel. . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . .</p>			
<p>HUSKS, the dry envelopes of either flowers or fruits.</p> <p>HUTCHINSONIA, R. Brown. In compliment to Miss Hutchins, an accomplished Irish cryptogamist. <i>Linn. 15, Nat. Or. Cruciferae</i>. This is a genus of pretty alpine plants; the heraceous 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>morsus-inana . . . White . . . 6, H. An. P. Britain . . .</p> <p>HYDRICOLA, Link. From <i>hydor</i>, water, and <i>chloa</i>, grass; aquatic grass. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. 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>aquatica</i>, 1. <i>arundinacea</i> 2, <i>distans</i> 3, <i>maritima</i> 4.</p>	
<p>[163]</p>		<p>HYDROCOYLE, Tonnefort. From <i>hydor</i>, water, and</p>	

HYD	HYM	HYM	HYP
<p><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>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>H. hirsuta—americana, asiatica, honariensis, aculeata, nitida, peduncularis, plebeia, rannuculoides, repanda, sibirhiopoides, triloba, umbellata, villosa, vulgäris</i>.</p>	<p>plants are scaly. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Small productions, found on nettle stems—<i>vulgäris</i>. <i>HYMENOCARPUS</i>, <i>Saxl.</i> From <i>hymen</i>, a membrane, and <i>carpos</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>Synonyms</i>: 1. <i>Medicago circinata</i>. 2. <i>M. nummularia</i>. 3. <i>M. radiata</i>.</p>	<p><i>circinata</i>, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Italy . . . 1640 <i>nummularis</i>, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Tr. A. S. France . . . 1640 <i>radiata</i>, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Italy . . . 1629</p>	
<p><i>spicata</i>, 1 . . . Green . . . 7, S. Her. P. India . . . 1810</p>	<p><i>HYMENODICTYON</i>, <i>Kunth.</i> From <i>hydor</i>, water, and <i>dictyon</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>utriculatum</i>.</p>	<p><i>HYMENODICTYON</i>, <i>Wallich.</i> From <i>hymen</i>, a membrane, and <i>dictyon</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>Synonyms</i>: 1. <i>Cinchona excelsa</i>. 2. <i>C. thyrsoiflora</i>.</p>	
<p><i>HYDROBLEA</i>, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>hydor</i>, water, and <i>claea</i>, oil; alluding to the situation and oily nature of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Hydrotelenceae</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>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>caroliniana</i>.</p>	<p><i>excelsa</i>, 1 . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820 <i>thyrsoiflora</i>, 2 . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1819</p>	<p><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>Fibulaceae</i>. A plant of no great beauty, and requiring the same treatment as other tender annuals. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Mesembryanthemum glabrum</i>.</p>	
<p><i>quadricolor</i>, 1 . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, S. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1824 <i>spinoä</i> . . . Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1791</p>	<p><i>glabra</i>, 1 . . . Pa. yel. . . 8, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1787</p>	<p><i>HYMENOPAPPUS</i>, <i>L'Heritier.</i> From <i>hymen</i>, a membrane, and <i>pappus</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>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Sterea pedata</i>.</p>	
<p><i>HYDROPELTIIS</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>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Brasenia peltata</i>.</p>	<p><i>pedata</i>, 1 . . . White . . . 8, H. A. S. Amer. . . 1803 <i>scabiosæus</i> . . . White . . . 8, H. A. Carolina . . . 1816</p>	<p><i>tenuifolia</i>, 1 . . . Pa. yel. . . 8, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1787</p> <p><i>HYMENOPAPPUS</i>, <i>L'Heritier.</i> From <i>hymen</i>, a membrane, and <i>pappus</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>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Sterea pedata</i>.</p>	
<p><i>purpurea</i>, 1 . . . Red . . . 7, F. An. P. N. Amer. . . 1798</p>	<p><i>pedata</i>, 1 . . . White . . . 8, H. A. S. Amer. . . 1803 <i>scabiosæus</i> . . . White . . . 8, H. A. Carolina . . . 1816</p>	<p><i>tenuifolia</i>, 1 . . . Pa. yel. . . 8, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1787</p>	
<p><i>HYDROPHYLLUM</i>, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>hydor</i>, water, and <i>phyllon</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.</p>	<p><i>HYMENOPHYLLUM</i>, <i>Smith.</i> From <i>hymen</i>, a membrane, and <i>phyllon</i>, a leaf; alluding to the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Glicehiaceae</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.</p>	<p><i>tuabridgensis</i> . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . . <i>Wilsoni</i> . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .</p>	
<p><i>canadensis</i> . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1759 <i>virginicum</i> . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1739</p>	<p><i>HYOSCYAMUS</i>, see <i>Physochlamys</i>.</p>	<p><i>HYOSCYAMUS</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>Hyoscyamus</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>Hyoscyamus</i> has been long used as a medicine. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>H. niger annuus</i>.</p>	
<p><i>HYDROTENTIA</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> 5, Or. 1, 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>.</p>	<p><i>auriculatus</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Naples . . . 1823 <i>canariensis</i> . . . Yellow . . . 12, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1816 <i>ditata</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Egypt . . . 1829 <i>niger</i> . . . Yel. par. 6, H. B. Britain . . .</p>	<p><i>agrestis</i> 1, <i>albus, nitens, micranthus, mollis, pallidus, pustulos, Senecciatus.</i></p>	
<p><i>Melagris</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Bl. P. Mexico . . . 1837</p> <p><i>HYDROCHOCIS</i>, <i>Agarich.</i> From <i>hygros</i>, moist, and <i>chocis</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, barytica, pallida, Rosa, sanguinea, typhloderma, vni.</i></p>	<p><i>HYOSCYAMUS</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>arenaria, lactida, radiata, scabra.</i></p>	<p><i>HYPOCYDUM</i>, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>hypecho</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.</p>	
<p><i>HYDROMETRICAL</i>, indicating the approach of water.</p> <p><i>HYDROPHILA</i>, <i>R. Brown.</i> From <i>hygros</i>, moist, and <i>phileo</i>, to love, alluding to the habitat 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>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Ruellia ringens</i>.</p>	<p><i>erectum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. A. Siberia . . . 1759 <i>pendulum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Tr. A. S. France . . . 1640 <i>procumbens</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . 1596</p>	<p><i>HYPERBORICUS</i>, northern.</p>	
<p><i>ringens</i> S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind. . . 1820</p>	<p><i>HYPERICATHARSIS</i>, a medicine that produces too powerful effects as a purgative.</p>	<p><i>HYPERICUM</i>, <i>Linn.</i> The name is said to be derived from <i>uper</i> and <i>eleon</i>, an image; the superior part of the flower represents a figure. <i>Linn.</i> 18, 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</p>	
<p><i>HYMENÆA</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>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Trachylodum Mur-tianum</i>.</p>	<p>[164]</p>		
<p><i>Candolliana</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Acapulco . . . 1824 <i>Coarctata</i> . . . Yel. par. . . S. Ev. P. W. Ind. . . 1680 <i>verrucosa</i>, 1 S. Ev. T. Madagas. . . 1800</p>	<p>[164]</p>		
<p><i>HYMENANTHERÆA</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.</p>			
<p><i>dentata</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824</p>			
<p><i>HYMENANTHERÆA</i>, <i>Fries.</i> From <i>hymen</i>, a membrane; the</p>			

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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. *Synonymes*: 1. *H. inou-gymn.* 2. *delphinica.* 3. *Kohliannum.* 4. *nerosum.* 5. *aspataloides.* 6. *Elyda campanulata.*

acrypitiacum . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Egypt . . .	1787
athiopica . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1817
amara . . .	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
atenuatum . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. D. Huria . . .	1822
baleaticum . . .	Yellow	7, F. Ev. S. Majorca . . .	1714
barbatum . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Scotland . .	1816
calabriticum . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Calabria . . .	1816
calycinum . . .	Yellow	7, H. De. S. Ireland . . .	1825
canariense . . .	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
chiliatum . . .	Yellow	7, F. Her. P. Levant . . .	1739
cochin-chinense	Red	7, G. Ev. S. China . . .	1821
codifolium . . .	Yellow	F. Ev. S. Nepal . . .	1825
Coris . . .	Yellow	6, F. Ev. S. Levant . . .	1640
crispum . . .	Yellow	7, F. Her. P. Greece . . .	1698
denticatum . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Medit. . .	1820
doubiflorum . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1821
ditium, 2 . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	1821
elatam . . .	Yellow	7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .	1762
elegant, 3 . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1822
elodes . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	1821
eloidoides, 4 . .	Sulphur	7, H. Her. P. Nepal . . .	1820
empetifolium . .	Yellow	7, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . .	1820
ericoides . . .	Yellow	6, F. Ev. S. Spain . . .	1821
fasciculatum, 5 .	Yellow	7, F. De. S. Carolina . . .	1811
finlandicum . . .	Yellow	6, G. De. S. Prussia . . .	1821
floribundum . . .	Yellow	6, G. De. S. Madeira . . .	1779
foliosum . . .	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. Azores . . .	1778
frondosum . . .	Yellow	7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .	1806
Gebleri . . .	Yellow	7, H. De. S. Alta . . .	1829
gladulostum . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . .	1777
glaucum . . .	Yellow	7, F. De. S. N. Amer. . .	1812
grandiflorum . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . .	1718
heterophyllum .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Persia . . .	1812
hircinum . . .	Yellow	8, H. De. S. S. Eur. . .	1640
inifidus . . .	Yellow	8, H. De. S. S. Eur. . .	1640
hirsutum . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	1821
humifolium . . .	Yellow	7, H. De. Tr. Hibernia . .	1822
byssopifolium . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . .	1823
involutum . . .	Yellow	7, F. Her. P. N. S. W. . .	1822
japonicum . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Nepal . . .	1823
Kalmianum . . .	Yellow	6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .	1759
laevigatum . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1772
Liottardi . . .	Yellow	6, H. Tr. B. Switzerland . .	1819
montanum . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	1821
myrtifolium . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1816
nudiflorum . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1811
nummularium . .	Yellow	6, H. De. Gr. S. Eur. . .	1823
oblongifolium . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . .	1823
olimpicum . . .	Yellow	8, H. Ev. S. Levant . . .	1706
paludosum . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1821
patalium . . .	Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . .	1823
perforatum . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	1823
perfoliatum . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Italy . . .	1785
procumbens . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1822
proflicum . . .	Yellow	7, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .	1758
pulehrium . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	1823
punctatum . . .	Yellow	6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .	1823
pungens . . .	Yellow	7, H. De. T. N. W. . .	1818
pyramidalium . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Canada . . .	1759
quadrangulum . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	1823
quinquevium . .	Yellow	7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1759
rosmarifolium . .	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. . .	1694
triplicerve . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1821
uratum . . .	Yellow	7, H. De. S. Nepal . . .	1823
verticillatum . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1794
virgatum . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1820
virgatum, 6 . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1809

HYPHENÆ, Gartner. From *hypheino*, to entwine; alluding to the fibres of the fruit. *Linn* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaeae*. An ornamental palm-tree, growing best in strong sandy loam. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cucifera thelica*.

cornaca, 1 Palm. Egypt . . . 1824
HYPHENÆ, 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-

HYP

HYP

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. *illeceberrum*. 11. *crenulatum*. 12. *subtile*. 13. *intricatum*—*abietinum*, *adinetum*—*rugosum*, *albicans*, *alopechrum*, *ulpestre*, *blaudivum*, *blaudum*, *brevisrostre*, *catenulatum*, *commutatum*, *confertum* 1, *cordifolium*, *crisidastrensis*, *cupressiforme* 2—*polyanthus*, *curvatum*, *cuspidatum*, *denticulatum* *angustifolium*—*obtusifolium*, *dimorphum*, *filicinum* 3, *flagellare*, *fluitans*, *Hulleri*, *loevum*, *lutescens*, *molle*, *molluscum*, *murale* 4, *nitens*, *palustris* 5, *plifertum*, *plumbosum* 6, *polymorphum*, *populeum* 7, *praelongum* 8, *proliferum* 9, *puberum* 10, *reflexum*, *riparium*, *rugulosum*, *ruscifolium*, *rutabulum* 11, *salebrosum*, *Schreberii*, *scorpioides*, *serpens* 12, *silesiacum*, *spendens*, *squarrosatum*, *stellatum*—*squarrosatum*, *staminatum*, *striatum*, *tenellum*, *trifidum*, *triquetrum*, *undulatum*, *uncinatum*, *velutinum* 13.

HYPOCALYPTUS, Thunberg. From *hypo*, under, and *calypso*, to veil. *Linn*. 16, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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*.

obcordatus, 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. *Compositae*. Weeds of the easiest culture—*arachnites*, *Bullisii*, *canescens*, *dimorphum*, *glabra*, *hispida*, *macrorrhiza*, *mutua*.

HYPOCRATERIFORM, silver-shaped.

HYPOCYCLOS, Richard. From *chytro*, a covering, and *hypo*, under; the bractees are under the glumes. *Linn*. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceae*. A curious species, succeeding best in loam and peat, and increased by divisions.

argentum Wh. pur. . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1824

HYPOCYCLOS, subterranean.

HYPOESTES, Solander. From *hypoestes*, an under garment; in reference to the covering of the involucreum. *Linn*. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Justicia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Micranthus cochinchinensis*.

cochin-chinensis, 1	White . . .	7, S. De. Cl. China . . .	1818
fastuosum . . .	Red . . .	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1818
involucrata . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1811
purpurea . . .	Purple . . .	5, S. Her. P. China . . .	1822
serpens . . .	Yellow . . .	7, S. Ev. S. Australia . .	1820

HYPOENÏ, R. Brown. From *hypo*, under, and *chlaina*, a cloak; alluding to the base of the fruit. *Linn*. 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Restiaceae*. Curious plants, of very easy culture in sandy peat; and increased by divisions of the root.

esulea	Apetal . . .	6, Grass. N. Holl. . .	1821
fastigiala	Apetal . . .	6, Grass. N. Holl. . .	1820

HYPOSTACIUM, Vahl. From *hypo*, underneath, and *elytron*, involucreum. *Linn*. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceae*. Rather an interesting species, of simple culture, and increased by seeds.

senegalensis Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Senegal . . 1824

HYPOHYLLOUS, situated under the leaf.

HYPSIXIS, Linn. From *hypo*, beneath, and *oxys*, sharp; referring to the base of the capsule. *Linn*. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amargyllidaceae*. A genus of no great beauty, thriving well in sandy loam and peat, or denuded 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
aquatica	Yellow . . .	6, G. Ag. P. C. G. H. . .	1797
breviscapa	Yellow . . .	5, G. Her. P. Brazil . . .	1823
carolinensis	Yellow . . .	6, G. Her. P. Carolina . .	1822
decurvata	Yellow . . .	7, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . .	1755
elegant	Whit blue . .	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . .	1752
erecta	Yellow . . .	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1752
hygroscopica	Yellow . . .	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . .	1820
jauca	Yellow . . .	6, F. Her. P. Carolina . .	1787

HYP		ILE		HYS		ILL	
linearis . . .	Yellow	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1792	radiata . . .	Purple	8, S. Her. P. Carolina	1690
obtusata . . .	Yellow	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1816	recurvata . . .	Purple	7, S. Her. P. Cayenne	1820
umbellata . . .	Yellow	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1795	stachyoides . . .		7, G. Her. P. W. Ind.	1824
ovata . . .	Yellow	2, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1806				
pratensis . . .	Yellow	4, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1824	<i>chamædris</i> , <i>Polyanthos</i> , <i>polystachya</i> , <i>scoparia</i> , <i>epicæta</i> , <i>suaveolens</i> , 2.			
ramosa . . .	Yellow	6, G. Bu. P. C. G. H.	1820	HYSOP , see <i>Hysosyphus</i> .			
scabra . . .	Yellow	8, B. Ba. P. C. G. H.	1823	HËSSOPËS , <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>azzof</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . The cultivation of this genus is well known to everybody. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>H. orientalis</i> . 2. <i>H. Schleicheri</i> .			
serotina . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. C. G. H.	1788	<i>officinalis</i> . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1543			
subulifera . . .	Yellow	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1774	<i>angustifolia</i> , 1 Blue . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Caucasus . . . 1819			
stellata . . .	Wh. blue	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1752	<i>caneusca</i> , 2 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Switzerl. . . 1819			
stellipilis . . .	Y. G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1821	HYSYRIÛM , <i>Fries</i> . From <i>hysteris</i> , <i>switzer</i> ; 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</i> , <i>arundinaceum</i> , <i>conigenum</i> , <i>degenianum</i> , <i>jolicolum</i> , <i>Fraxini</i> , <i>grammeum</i> , <i>Juniiperi</i> , <i>lineare</i> , <i>maculare</i> , <i>melancholum</i> , <i>Pinastri</i> , <i>pulicare</i> , <i>quercinum</i> , <i>Rubi</i> , <i>viridum</i> .				
veratrifolia . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. C. G. H.	1778	HËSTRAX , bristly, like a porcupine.			
villosa . . .	Yellow	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1774				

HËYRIS, *Jacquin*. From *hyptis*, resupinate; because the limb of the corolla is turned on its back. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. 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 pectinuta*. 2. *H. ebracteata*, *H. Plumieri*.

albida . . .	White	6, S. Ev. S. Mexico	1825
brevipila . . .	Blue	7, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1822
capitata . . .	Pa. pur.	8, B. W. Ind.	1714
pectinata, 1 . . .	Purple	12, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1776

I.

I BËRËS, *Linn.* From the country called Iberia, now Spain; on account of the original species being found there. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. 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. cepæfolia*.

amarâ . . .	White	6, H. A. England	
celiata . . .	White	6, H. B. Provence	1802
conferta . . .	White	6, H. Ev. S. Spain	1827
conficta . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. Spain	1824
corifolia . . .	White	6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1739
cornuta . . .	White	7, H. A.	1836
Garrexiand . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. Piedmont	1820
gibbularifolia . . .	Wh. pink	5, G. K. S. Gibraltar	1732
intermedia . . .	White	6, H. B. France	1823
Laguscana . . .	White	7, H. A. Spain	1822
linifolia . . .	White	6, H. B. S. Eur.	1759
linoidea . . .	Wh. pur.	6, H. B. Dauphiny	1822
odorata . . .	White	6, H. A. Crete	1806
pinata . . .	White	7, H. A. S. Eur.	1596
pubescens . . .	Pa. vio.	6, H. Ev. S.	
subulata . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1730
superbiflora . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. Sicily	1679
semperviridis . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. Cania	1731
spatulata . . .	Purple	6, H. A. Pyrenees	1802
teucria . . .	Wh. pur.	5, H. B. Caucasus	1802
Tonorensis, 1 . . .	Pa. pur.	6, H. Her. P. Naples	1802
umbellata . . .	Purple	6, H. A. S. Eur.	1596
villosa . . .	Purple	6, H. A.	1782

ICËN, covered with shiny particles, like icicles.

ICË-DROPS, resembling icicles.

ICËLAND-MOSS, see *Cetraria islandica*.

ICË-PLANT, see *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

ICËNOCËRËPUS, *R. Brown*. From *ichnos*, a vestige, and *Karpoc*, fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. 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. Tr. K. Ind.	1750
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ICËCË, *Ablet*. The name of the plant in Guiana. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Burseraceae*. These are ornamental trees, attaining upwards of thirty feet high; for culture, &c., see *Amyris*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Amyris guianensis*. 2. *A. heterophylla*.

enneandra . . .	White	8, Ev. T. Guiana	1823
guianensis, 1 . . .	White	8, Ev. T. Guiana	1823
heterophylla, 2 . . .	White	8, Ev. T. Guiana	1823
Truncata . . .	White	8, Ev. T. Trinidad	1819

ICËONANDROUS, having twenty or more stamens.

ILËX, *Linn.* Name originally from the Celtic, *oc*, or *ac*, signifying a point; on account of the prickly leaves. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Aquifoliaceae*. 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 nata*.

angustifolia . . .	White	5, F. Ev. S. Carolina	1806
Aquifolium . . .	White	5, H. Ev. T. Britain	
albo-marginatum . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. Britain	
ovato-marginatum . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. Britain	
crassifolium . . .	White	5, H. Ev. T. Britain	
ferox . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. Britain	
fiavum . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. Britain	
heterophyllum . . .	White	5, H. Ev. T. Britain	
medio-pictum . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. Britain	
recurvum . . .	White	5, H. Ev. T. Britain	
bulcifera . . .	White	5, H. Ev. T. Minorca	1815
canariensis . . .	White	5, H. Ev. T. Canaries	1820
Cassine . . .	White	5, H. Ev. T. Carolina	1700
chinensis . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. China	1814
Dahoon . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. Carolina	1726
laxiflora . . .	White	5, H. Ev. T. Carolina	1811
myrifolia . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1806
opaca . . .	White	5, H. Ev. T. Carolina	1744
paraguensis . . .	White	8, Ev. S. Paragnay	1823
Perido . . .	Pink	5, G. Ev. T. Madeira	1760
recurva, 1 . . .	White	5, H. Ev. T.	
salicifolia . . .	White	5, S. Ev. S. Maurit.	1818
vomitoria . . .	White	7, H. Ev. T. Florida	1700

ILËCËBËNDÛM, *Linn.* From *Illecebra* of Pliny, which is derived from *illicio*, to allure; pretty enticing plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceae*. 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
gomprenoides . . .	White	6, S. A. Peru	1810
leucurum . . .	White	6, H. Tr. A. C. G. H.	1819
verticillatum . . .	White	7, H. Tr. A. England	

ILËCËCËM, *Linn.* From *illicio*, to allure; because of the agreeable perfume of the species. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Winteraceae*. 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.

anisatum . . . Red . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1793
 floridanum . . . Red . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Florida . . . 1793
 purpuriflorum . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Ev. S. Florida . . . 1790

ILLOSPORIUM, Martius. From *illo*, to envelop, and *spora*, a spore. *Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi.* A very small rose-coloured fungus, appearing in autumn on *Borreria ciliaris*, and some others—*roscifolium*.

IMBEBRIS, smooth, without a beard.

IMBRICATE, laid one over another, like tiles.

IMMARGINATE, without a margin.

IMMERSEN, buried, applied to the leaves of aquatics 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. Balsaminaceae.* 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. *Synonymes: 1. biflora.*

eristata . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. China . . . 1827
 discolor . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. Nepal . . . 1820
 foliata, l . . . Dk. yel. . . 6, H. Aq. A. N. Amer. . .
 Noli-me-tangere . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. England . . .
 pallida . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1812
 purpuriflora . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Aq. A. Russia . . . 1820
 scapiflora . . . Lilac . . . 8, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. . . 1835
 triflora . . . Pa. red . . . 8, F. A. Ceylon . . . 1818
 tripetalata . . . Red . . . 8, F. A. Nepal . . . 1825

IMPERIALIA, Cyrilli. After Ferrante Imperati, a Neapolitan botanist of the sixteenth century. *Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineae.* Pretty species of grass, of the commonest culture. *Synonymes: 1. Saccharum spontaneum.*

arundinacea . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1817
 spontanea, l . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Africa . . . 1824

IMPERATORIALIA. Named by Linnaeus for its supposed forceful medicinal virtues. *Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbelliferae.* 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. . . 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1818
 Ostrailium . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Scotland . . .

IMPLEXUS, folded or plaited.

INANEMUS, unpleasant, disagreeable.

INCANUS, hoary, mouldy-coloured.

INCISED, cut, separated by incisions.

INCLAUBENT, 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 towards.

INDEHISCENT, not dehiscing.

INDIAN HAY, see *Lathyrus indicus*.

INDIAN BLUE, see *Nymphöa cyanea*.

INDIAN CORN, see *Zea*.

INDIAN CRESS, see *Tropaeolum*.

INDIAN CUCUMBER, see *Melöedia virginica*.

INDIAN DOG-GRASS, see *Cynodon indicus*.

INDIAN PIG, see *Opatia*.

INDIAN HAWTHORN, see *Raphiolepis*.

INDIAN HEART, see *Cardiospermum corindam*.

INDIAN LOTUS, see *Nymphöa Lotus*.

INDIAN MADDER, see *Hedyotis*.

INDIAN MILLET, see *Sorghum vulgare*.

INDIAN SHOT, see *Canna indica*.

INDIAN TOBACCO, see *Cannabis indica*.

INDIGENOUS, native of a country.

INDIGO, see *Indigofera*.

INDIGOFEREA, Linn. From *indigo*, a blue dyestuff, a corruption of *Indicum*, Indian, and *fera*, to bear; most of the species produce the well known dye called Indigo. *Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosae.* An extensive genus of rather elegant plants,

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. hirsuta. 4. Lebeckia nuda. 5. I. angulata. 6. I. cærulea.*

emöna . . . Purple . . . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 eugeniaefolia . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 anil . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1821
 argentea . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1776
 asp-lathoides . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1817
 atropurpurea . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1816
 australis . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1790
 candelans . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 coriacea . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 corymbosa . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774
 oenodora . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790
 diphylla . . . Purple . . . 7, S. A. Africa . . . 1816
 diversifolia . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. . .
 endecaphylla . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Tr. A. Guinea . . . 1823
 enneaphylla . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1776
 fibifolia . . . 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
 fusca . . . Flesh . . . 7, S. A. Guinea . . . 1823
 glabra . . . Red . . . 7, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1820
 glandulosa . . . Purple . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1820
 Guatimala, l . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1800
 hedyosaroides . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822
 hirsuta . . . Dk. pur. . . 7, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1823
 incana . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812
 laterata, 3 . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Tr. A. Guinea . . . 1806
 Lechenanthe . . . 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
 nuda, 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
 rigida . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816
 sylvatica . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1786
 sinuosa . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Arabia . . . 1820
 sylvatica, 5 . . . Rose lil. . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825
 tinctoria, 6 . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1731
 tritollata . . . Purple . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1816
 trita . . . Red . . . 7, S. H. E. Ind. . . 1802
 violacea . . . Pa. rose . . . 6, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1819
 virgata . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820
 vicosä . . . Red . . . 5, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1806

jancaea 2, stipularis.

INDURATEN, hardened.

INNEBÜSEM, the membrane that incloses the theca of ferns.

INERMIS, smooth, unarmed.

INFECTORIUS, dyeing, staining.

INFERIOR, any thing placed below the ovary; the lowest of any thing.

INFLATED, blown up, full of air.

INFLEXED, bent inwards.

INFLORESCENCE, disposition of flowers.

INFUNNELIFORM, funnel-shaped.

INGA, Plumier. The South American name of *I. vera*, adopted by Marcgraff. *Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Leguminosae.* 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 cut into the mouth and bruised. *Synonymes: 1. Acacia grandiflora. 2. I. marginata, Mimosa affzelii. 3. M. Houstoni, Acacia Houstoni. 4. I. afzeloides. 5. Mimosa jaguifolia. 6. M. xylocarpa.*

affinis . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1800
 alba . . . White . . . 8. Ev. T. Cayenne . . . 1804
 anömala, l . . . Red . . . 6, S. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1729
 Burgoni, 2 . . . Pink . . . 8. Ev. T. Guinea . . . 1752
 circinnata . . . Pink . . . 8. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1726
 comosa . . . Pink . . . 8. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1818
 daleis . . . Pink . . . 8. Ev. T. K. Ind. . . 1800
 emarginata . . . Purple . . . 8. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1825

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IPO

fästök	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	.. 1816
fastöka	.. Red	.. S. Ev. T. Caracae	.. 1820
Fœulla	.. White	.. S. Ev. S. Lima	.. 1824
Houstoni, 3	.. Purple	.. S. Ev. S. Mexico	.. 1729
hymenodis, 4	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. T. Cayenne	.. 1823
latifolia	.. Purple	.. S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	.. 1768
laurina, 5	.. White	.. S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	.. 1818
margariata	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	.. 1820
microphylla	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. S. Cumana	.. 1817
pulcherrima	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. T. Mexico	.. 1822
punctata	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. T. Caracae	.. 1818
purpurea	.. Purple	.. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	.. 1733
quasiinfolia	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. T. Brazil	.. 1820
setifera	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. T. Guiana	.. 1824
spuria	.. White	.. S. Ev. S. Cumana	.. 1820
togetina	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	.. 1820
unguis-cati	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	.. 1670
velutina	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. T. Para	.. 1820
vãa	.. White	.. S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	.. 1739
xylœcarpa, 6	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	.. 1816

INNOCUOUS, harmless.

INOCARPUS, Forster. From *is*, a fibre, and *karpos*, a fruit; alluding to the fibrous envelopes. *Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Hernandiaceae.* 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 *Rutta*, 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."—*London's Ency. of Plants.*

edulis	.. White	.. S. Ev. T. S. Sea Is.	.. 1793
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INODORUS, without smell.

INOPS, poor, deficient, wanting.

INORNATUS, unadorned, of mean appearance.

INQUINANS, stained, dyed.

INSPICATED, thickened; spoken of sap, or other liquor.

INSTITULA, Fries. From *instila*, a fringe; alluding to the appearance of the plants. *Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi.* Minute brown species, most conspicuous in autumn on plastered walls, old rotten wood, &c. *Synonymes: 1. Lycoperdon radiatum. 2. L. agariciforme—Agariciformis 1. radiata 2.*

INTREMENTUM, the outer covering of seeds.

INTENSATING, having the power of softening.

INTERMEDIATUM, 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.

INTRORSUS, thrust in, intruding.

INUNDATUM, submersed, growing under water.

INULA, Linn. A corruption of *Helenium*. *Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae.* 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. *Synonymes: 1. Pulicaria arabica. 2. I. montana. 3. I. oculus Christi, helenoides. 4. Palicaria dysenterica. 5. P. vulgaris. 6. Erigeron glutinosus. 7. E. tiberosus. 8. I. thapsoides. 9. Pulicaria villosa. 10. Erigeron viscosus.*

biflora	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur.	.. 1713
britannica	.. Yellow	.. 8. H. Her. P. Germany	.. 1759
holbatum	.. Yellow	.. 8. H. Her. P. Austria	.. 1801
calycata, 2	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. Sicily	.. 1827
campestris, 3	.. Yellow	.. 8. H. Her. P. Padania	.. 1823
convolvulus	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. Crete	.. 1810
erichimifolia	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. England	.. 1800
erichimoides	.. Yellow	.. 4. F. Ev. S. Greece	.. 1793
estivalia	.. Yellow	.. 8. H. Her. P. America	.. 1823
fistulosa	.. Yellow	.. 8. H. A. Malta	.. 1688
graminifolia	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. Germany	.. 1759
glaucifolia	.. Yellow	.. 8. H. Her. P. Georgia	.. 1804
glossophylla	.. Yellow	.. 8. H. Her. P. N. Amer.	.. 1823
graminifolia	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer.	.. 1810
gracilifolia	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. Austria	.. 1759
hirta	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. Padania	.. 1811
lypallia	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer.	.. 1743
maritima	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P.	.. 1759
multa	.. Yellow	.. 8. H. Her. P.	.. 1759
montana	.. Yellow	.. 8. H. Her. P.	.. 1759
Oculus Christi	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. Austria	.. 1759

olora	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur.	.. 1821
provincialis	.. Yellow	.. 8. H. Her. P. France	.. 1776
quadricidentata	.. Yellow	.. 8. H. Her. P. Spain	.. 1829
salicina	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. N. Eur.	.. 1643
satureioides	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. Vera Cruz	.. 1733
saxatilis, 6	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur.	.. 1816
squarrosa	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. Italy	.. 1768
stueveiana	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur.	.. 1753
tuberosa, 7	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Tw. P. S. Eur.	.. 1640
Vaillantii	.. Yellow	.. 9. H. Her. P. France	.. 1759
verbascifolia, 8	.. Yellow	.. 7. H. Her. P. Caucasus	.. 1819
villosa, 9	.. Yellow	.. 8. H. A. N. Amer.	.. 1811
viscosa, 10	.. Yellow	.. 7. F. Her. P. S. Eur.	.. 1596

arabica 1, dysenterica 4, Indica, paludosa, Pulicaria 5, undulata.

INVERSE, inverted, upside down.

INVOLUCELLS, the partial involucre of umbelliferous plants.

INVOLUCRATE, having an involucre.

INVOLUCRATEN, covered with an involucre.

INVOLUCRE, or **INVOLUCRUM**, the bractes which surround the flowers or umbels.

INVOLUTE, rolled inwards.

IONIDIFLOR, Ventenat. From *ion*, a violet, and *eidōs*, similar; resemblance. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Violaceae.* Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Solea*. *Synonymes: 1. Viola capensis. 2. Solea verticillata. 3. S. stricta.*

capense, 1	.. White	.. 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	.. 1824
polycalycifolium, 2	.. Gr. yel.	.. 6. G. Ev. S. S. Amer.	.. 1797
Sprengelium, 3	.. White	.. 6. F. Her. P. Pennsylv.	.. 1818
strictum	.. White	.. 6. S. Her. P. W. Ind.	.. 1824
verbenaceum	.. Pa. blue	.. 9. S. Her. P. Mexico	.. 1823

IONOPSIS, Humboldt and Kunth. Literally Violet-faced; from *ion*, a violet, and *opsis*, look. *Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae.* 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 *Burlingtonia*.

tenera	.. White	.. 5. S. Epl. Havannah	.. 1835
terres	.. 15. strip.	.. S. Epl. Demerara	.. 1822
utricularioides	.. Whit. pur.	.. 10. S. Epl. Trinidad	.. 1822

IPOGONIA, Linn. From *ipso*, bindweed, and *homœois*, similar; alluding to the twining habit of the plants. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Convolvulaceae.* A most beautiful genus of plants, well adapted for the rafters, columns, and pillars of the stove, also for trellis-work. *I. Horsfallii* 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. Quamoclit* are stermutary. *Synonymes: 1. I. subcylindrica. 2. I. palmata, Convolvulus caricus. 3. I. tuberculata. 4. C. fastigiatus. 5. I. angustifolia, I. denticulata. 6. I. rubro-cerulea. 7. C. Jalapa. 8. I. Michauxii. 9. C. panchalosa. 10. I. muricata. 11. C. stipulata. 12. C. umbellata. 13. C. stipulacens. 14. I. pilulacea. 15. C. vitifolius.*

neominata	.. Purple	.. 7. S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	.. 1818
Aitonii	.. Pa. pur.	.. 6. S. De. Cl.	.. 1824
albicincta	.. Yellow	.. 9. S. Ev. Tw. Alago Bay	.. 1824
Buchananii, 1	.. White	.. 5. S. De. Tw. Bengul.	.. 1816
calycata, 2	.. Red	.. 7. S. Ev. T. West.	.. 1810
complanata	.. P. or. wht.	.. 6. S. De. Tw. E. Ind.	.. 1800
caudicosa	.. White	.. 7. H. Ev. Tw. N. Amer.	.. 1776
carolinæ	.. Purple	.. 7. S. De. Tw. Carolina	.. 1732
chrysanthæ	.. Yellow	.. 7. S. Ev. Tw. China	.. 1817
corymbosa	.. White	.. 7. S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	.. 1823
cyanoza	.. White	.. 7. S. De. Tw. E. Ind.	.. 1820
dissepimentata, 3	.. Sulphur.	.. 8. S. De. Tw. E. Ind.	.. 1815
dissecta	.. White	.. 7. G. Ev. Tw. 7. Indies	.. 1813
fastigiata, 4	.. Purple	.. 6. S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind.	.. 1816
fasciculata, 5	.. Yellow	.. 7. S. A. E. Ind.	.. 1778
filiformis	.. Purple	.. 8. S. Ev. Tw. Bengul.	.. 1823
granitiforma	.. White	.. 9. S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	.. 1802
heptacifolia	.. Purple	.. 8. S. Ev. Tw. Cesban	.. 1759
Hookeri, 6	.. Wh. et. red.	.. 8. S. Ev. Tw. Mexico	.. 1830
Horsfallii	.. Rose-col.	.. 10. S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	.. 1833
involuerata	.. Red	.. 7. S. De. Tw. Guinea	.. 1823
Jalapa, 7	.. Red	.. 6. S. Tu. P. America	.. 1723
lucida	.. White	.. 6. H. De. Tw. N. Amer.	.. 1640
latifolia	.. White	.. 5. S. De. Tw. W. Ind.	.. 1823
leucantha	.. White	.. 8. S. De. Tw. S. Amer.	.. 1823
macrochorda	.. White	.. 6. G. Tu. P. Georgia	.. 1815
rubra, 8	.. Red pur.	.. 8. S. Ev. Tw. Mexico	.. 1815
multiflora	.. Pink	.. 6. S. De. Tw. Jamaica	.. 1815

IPPO	IRI	IRI
maricată . . .	Bl. pur.	8, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1777
mutabilis . .	Blue . . .	7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1812
noctiluca . .	White . . .	8, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1820
obscura . . .	White . . .	7, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1782
ochracea . .	Yellow . .	8, S. De. Tw. Guinea . . 1826
panidulă, 9	Wht. pur.	6, H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . 1782
parifloră . .	Purplish	7, S. De. Tw. W. Ind. . . 1822
pendulă . . .	Pink . . .	7, G. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. . . 1805
pes-căpră, 10	Purple . .	6, S. Ev. Cr. India . . . 1776
pes-tigrisidă	Red . . .	8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1782
plisă, 11 . . .	Pink . . .	8, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1815
platanis . . .	Violet . .	7, S. Ev. Tw. Plata . . . 1817
polyanthes, 12	Yellow . .	8, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. . . 1739
pubundă . . .	Rose-col.	8, S. Ev. Tw. St. Vincent . 1822
repindă . . .	Scarlet .	7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1793
repindă . . .	Purple . .	7, S. Ev. Cr. E. Ind. . . 1806
Roxburghii	White . .	8, S. B. E. Ind. . . 1789
sagittifolia .	Rose . . .	7, H. De. Tw. Carolina . . 1819
Sellowii . . .	G. De. Cl.	. . . . . 1831
sepiaria . . .	Red . . .	7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1817
sessilifloră	White . .	8, S. Ev. Tw. Nepal . . . 1816
setosa	Purple . .	8, S. De. Tw. Brazil . . .
sibirică . . .	Flesh . .	7, H. De. Tw. Siberia . . . 1779
sibirică . . .	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
tamniifolia .	Blue . . .	7, S. Ev. Tw. Carolina . . 1782
trichocarpa .	Pa. pur.	7, H. De. Tw. Carolina . . 1782
tridentata .	Yellow . .	7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1773
triquetra . .	Purple . .	7, S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. . . 1818
tuberculată, 14	Pa. yel.	8, S. Tu. P. W. Ind. . . 1731
unifloră . . .	White . .	8, S. Tu. P. S. Amer. . . 1731
Tyrpethum .	White . .	8, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1752
tyrsinifolia	Purple . .	10, S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . .
umbellata .	Scarlet .	6, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . . 1789
violacea . . .	Purple . .	8, S. De. Tw. S. Amer. . . 1782
violifolia, 15	Yellow .	7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1820

IPOMŌĀ, see *Batala*.
IPOMŌĀ, see *Leptocallis*.
IPOMŌĀ, see *Pharbitis*.
IPOMŌĀ, see *Quamoclit*.
IPOMŌĀ, see *Rivina*.
IPOMŌĀ, see *Shutebeia*.
IPOMŌPIS, Micheli. From *ipo*, to strike forcibly, and *opsis*, sight; alluding to the dazzling color of the flowers. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Potentillaceæ.* 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, both 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. *Synonymes: 1. Gilia pulchella.*

elegans . . .	Scarlet .	7, H. B. N. Amer. . 1820
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IRISINE, Willdenow. From *iros*, wool; referring to the woolly appearance of the branches. *Linn. 23, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Amarantaceæ.* The plants of this genus are very pretty, and may be cultivated in sandy loam and pent, mixed with a little decayed dung. They increase from seeds by merely sowing them on a gentle hotbed.

celosiodica .	White . .	7, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1733
eliodora . .	White . .	7, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1818
eliodora . .	White . .	7, G. A. Antiles . . 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. . 1817
alata	Blue . . . 6, H. Bl. P. Algiers . . 1801
amanda . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. . 1821
arenaria . . .	Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1802
areola	Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. Gomyay . 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
Holtmannia, 1	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1825
brachysepals	Purple . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1819
caucasia . . .	Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1821
chinensis . .	Pa. blue . . H. Her. P. China . . 1792
clandestina .	Blue . . . 5, G. Her. P. Brazil . . 1829
coelestina . .	Blue . . . 6, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1824
crassifolia .	Pa. blue . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1830
crisata	Pa. blue . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1756
cuprea	Orange . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812
curtopetală, 2	Yel. blue . 5, H. Her. P. . 1823
deflexa	Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. Nepal . . 1833
desertorum, 3	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Russia . . 1811
dichotoma . .	Lgt. blue . 8, H. Her. P. Dauria . . 1784
elegans	Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. . 1823
flavescens . .	Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. . 1826
flavissula . .	Yellow . . 5, H. Her. P. . 1814
flexuosa . . .	White . . 5, H. Her. P. Germany . 1810
florentina . .	White . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1596
futidissula .	Livid . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . .
variegata . .	Livid . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . .
fulcata . . .	Blue . . . 3, H. Her. P. Tartaria . 1822
germanica . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Germany . 1573
graminea . .	Str. ped . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . 1597
Goldensdathi	Yellow . . 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1757
halophila . .	Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1769
Humboldt, 4 .	Purple . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1826
Humei, 5 . . .	Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. Nepal . . 1822
humilis . . .	Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812
hungarica . .	Violet . . 5, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1815
ibetica, 6 . .	Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. Iberia . . 1820
livida	Livid . . . 4, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1824
longiflora . .	Blue . . . 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. . 1753
lutescens . . .	Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Portugal . 1796
lutescens . .	Yellow . . 4, H. Her. P. Germany . 1783
Momieri . . .	Yellow . . 5, H. Her. P. Greece . . 1820
neglecta . . .	Pa. blue . 5, H. Her. P. . 1820
nepalensis . .	Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. Nepal . . 1823
neitcheulala	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1831
notha	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Italy . . 1820
nudicaulis . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. . 1826
ochroleuca, 7	Lgt. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1757
odvata	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. . 1821
orientalis . .	Lgt. blue . 5, H. Her. P. China . . 1790
plana	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Tartary . . 1820
chinensis . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. China . . 1820
pallida	Pa. blue . 5, H. Her. P. Turkey . . 1596
persica	Blue yel. . 1, H. Bl. P. Persia . . 1629
pleiata	Wht. blue 6, H. Her. P. . 1821
prismatica .	Purple . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812
Pseud-acron .	Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. B. tain . .
pallida-flava	Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812
pinnata . . .	Purple . . 5, H. Her. P. Austria . 1596
reticulata . .	Blue . . . 3, H. Her. P. Iberia . . 1821
ruficaulis . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1804
rubrocaulis .	Lgt. blue . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1658
scabra	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Russia . . 1823
sibirica	Lgt. blue . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1596
Bore-allo . .	White . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1596
sordida . . .	White . . 5, H. Her. P. . 1819
spathulata .	Pa. blue . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . 1759
spuria	Pa. blue . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1759
spumosa . . .	Striped . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1748
stenogyna . .	Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. . 1819
sub-liliflora	Violet . . 7, H. Her. P. Portugal . 1596
susiana . . .	Striped . 4, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1596
Swerthii, 8 . .	White . . 5, H. Her. P. . 1819
tangutica . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Tangutia . 1820
tatarica . . .	Yellow . . 6, H. Bl. P. Tartaria . 1827
teuxis	Purple . . 7, H. Her. P. California . 1826

tenuifolia	Lat. blue	5, H. Bl. P. Dauria	1796
tridentata, 9	Blue	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1824
trifida	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Italy	1821
tuberosa	Grn. blue	3, H. Bl. P. Levant	1597
virgatata	Striped	5, H. Her. P. Hungary	1597
ventricosa	Pa. bine	6, H. Her. P. Dauria	1800
vera	Purple	4, H. Bl. P. Virginia	1743
violacea	Variog.	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1732
violacea, 10	Violet	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1800
viridescens	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	1820
virginica	Blue	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1754
Xiphium	Bla. yel.	6, H. Bl. P. Spain	1596
xiphoides	Bla. yel.	6, H. Bl. P. Spain	1571

INISH BEATH, see *Menziesii polifolia*.
 IRON-TREE, see *Siderodendron*.
 IRON-WOOD, see *Sideroxylon*.
 IRON-WOOD, see *Argemone Sideroxylon*.
 IRONWORT, see *Sideritis*.

ISACHNE, *P. Browne*. From *isos*, equal, and *achne*, a glume. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A species of grass, of little interest, and common culture—*australis*.

ISÄRNHUS, *Michx.* From *isos*, equal, and *anthos*, a flower; in reference to the regularity of the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. A somewhat interesting annual, cultivated in sandy peat, and propagated from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Trichostema brachiatum*.

ISÄRILIS Blue 7, H. A. N. Amer. 1818

ISÄRIÄ, *Persoon*. From *isos*, equal; on account of the regularity of the filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A white species, found during the spring months on some species of *Trichia-microscopica*.

ISÄRIS, *Cuspar Bauhin*. From *isazo*, to make equal; the plant was believed, by its simple application, to destroy all roughness of the skin. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. 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. alpina* may be increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *I. megacarpa*. 2. *I. dusycarpa*.

aleppica	Yellow	6, H. A. Levant	1739
alpina	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Italy	1800
arnica	Yellow	7, H. A. Levant	1825
canestrina	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	6, H. B. Tauria	1823
lusitanica	Yellow	6, H. A. Portugal	1739
medica, 1	Yellow	5, H. B. Azof	1828
oblongata, 2	Yellow	5, H. B. Boien	1829
procea	Yellow	7, H. B. Hungary	1820
taurica	Yellow	5, H. B. Tauria	1820
tinctoria	Yellow	7, H. B. England	

ISÄRUPPE, *hebecarpa, orientalis*.
 ISÄRUMBY, *Beauvois*. From *ischo*, to stop, and *haima*, blood; because of its supposed medicinal qualities. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Uninteresting species, of the easiest culture—*aristatum, australe, rugosum*.

ISÄRTIA, *Schreber*. Named after P. E. Isert, a German surgeon, in the Danish service at Accra. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchouaceae*. 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. *Synonymie*: 1. *Guettarda cotinua*.
 COCCINEA Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. Guinea 1820

ISÄRUM, *Acherius*. From *isos*, equal; because of the small difference that exists between the pedicels. *Linn.* 23, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Licheneae*. Small species, found most plentiful in autumn and winter on rocks and trunks of old trees. *I. Westringii* is used in dyeing—*coccinea, corallinum, microstictum, phymatolites, phragmorum, Westringii*.

ISMÄTIA, *Cusini*. Origin of name unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. This is described as an elegant little shrub, from one to two feet high, succeeding best in a light sunny soil, and increased both by cuttings and seeds.

moderans Straw 5, F. Ev. S. Madeira 1834

ISMÄRE, *Heberl*. Ismeue the daughter of Odipus and Jocasta. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amargyllidaceae*. These species are all beautiful, and worthy of extensive cultivation; for which, see *Amargyllia*.

Synonymes: 1. *Pancreatium Amancaes*. 2. *P. calathium*.

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
Knightsii	White	3, S. Bl. P. Florida	1836
Macleanii	White	6, S. Bl. P. Lima	1837
nitens, 2	White	6, S. Bl. P. Brazil	1800

ISÄNDIA, *Linn*. In memory of Antoine Dante Isnard, member of the Academy of Sciences. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceae*. Mere weeds, found in marshy situations—*alternifolia, palmstris*.

ISOCÄRPA, *R. Brown*. From *isos*, equal, and *karphe*, chaff; regularity of the chaff of the receptacle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An uninteresting plant, of common cultivation—*oppositifolia*.

ISOCUTIS, *R. Brown*. From *isos*, equal, and *cheilos*, a lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. The flowers produced by these plants are very insignificant. For culture and propagation, see *Stanhopea*.

graminifolium	Grn. yel.	5, S. Ep. Jamaica	1823
lineare	Pink	4, S. Ep. Martinique	1791
lividum	Livid	S. Ep. Mexico	
proliferum	White	S. Ep. Jamaica	1793

ISÖRRES, *Linn*. From *isos*, equal, and *etos*, the year; regularity of the same throughout the year. *Linn.* 24, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceae*. A curious little aquatic, found in some lakes in this country.

laestris Brown 7, H. Aq. P. Britain

ISÖLEPIS, *R. Brown*. From *isos*, equal, and *lepis*, a scale; alluding to the regularity of the scales. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceae*. Curious species, growing freely in any common soil, and increased by seeds, suckers, and divisions. *Synonymes*: 1. *Scirpus quitans*. 2. *S. gracilis*. 3. *S. densus*.

australis	Apetal	7, Grass. S. Eur.	
complanata	Apetal	7, Grass. E. Ind.	1823
filans, 1	Apetal	7, Grass. Britain	
Holoscänurus	Apetal	7, Grass. England	
nodosa, 2	Apetal	7, Grass. N. Holl.	1820
romana	Apetal	7, Grass. Austria	
setacea	Apetal	7, Grass. Britain	
tenuisima, 3	Apetal	7, Grass. Nepal	1821

ISÖPILÄS, *Lindley*. Derived from *isos*, equal, and *pleco*, to plait; on account of the upper segment of the corolla being equal in length to the lip. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Digitalis canariensis*. 2. *D. scepterum*.

canariensis, 1	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1698
scepterum, 2	Yel. brn.	7, G. Ev. S. Madeira	1771

ISÖPÖGÖS, *R. Brown*. Derived from *isos*, equal, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Protaceae*. A fine genus of evergreen shrubs, invariably from New Holland; for culture, &c., see *Protea*. *Synonymie*: 1. *Protea divaricata*.

aceonifolia	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1791
anethifolia	Pale	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1796
attenuata	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
cerampyllifolia	Pale	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
divaricata, 1	Pale	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
formosana	Rose	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1805
longifolia	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
Lindboe	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Sud. 1830	
polyccephala	Pale	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
propinqua	Pale	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
spatulata	Purple	G. Ev. S.	
linearis	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Sud. 1830	
teretifolia	Pale	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
trilobus	Pale	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1803

ISÖPÖGÖS, *Linn*. From *isos*, equal, and *pyros*, wheat; the Greeks gave this name to a plant resembling *Nigella*, the seeds of which have the same taste. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. Pretty plants, succeeding with the simplest cultivation in heavy soil, and increased by seeds. *I. thalictroides* may be also increased by divisions.

fumifida	Wh. gen. 6, H. A. Siberia	1741
thalictroides	Wh. gen. 4, H. Her. P. Italy	1579

ITALIAN BEECH, see *Quercus Escalūs*.

ITĒĀ, *Linn.* *Itē* 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. *Escalloniaceae*. An interesting North American shrub, cultivated in open fibrous sandy peat, and multiplied without great difficulty from layers.

virginatā . . . White . . . 7, D. 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 *Ira* *Linn.* 10, 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

annua, ciliatā.

ivy, see *Hedera*.

IXĪĀ, *Linn.* *Iriā*, 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.

amōnā . . . Red . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1822
aristatā . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1800
autilā . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774
capillārī . . . Violet . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1774
capitatā . . . Wht. blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1790
conulmārī . . . Varieg. . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1790
cordatā . . . Orange . . . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
crateroidētē . . . Drk. yel. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1778
crispā . . . Blue . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1787

dūmā . . . Red . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. .
erētā . . . White . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
incarnatā . . . Flesh . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
luteā . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
flexuosā . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
furcatā . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1800
hybridā . . . White . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1757
incarnatā . . . Flesh . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. .
leucanthā . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1779
lineārī . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1796
maculatā . . . Wht. var. . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1790
schroleatā . . . Pur. yel. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1790
monadelphā . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1792
vūrtā . . . Orange . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1792
ovātā . . . Red . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1780
patens . . . Purple . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1779
retusā . . . Lt. yel. . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1793
scellarī . . . Varieg. . . 1, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1787
viridiflorā . . . Green . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1780

IXŌĪĀ, *R. Brown.* From *irodes*, viscid; in allusion to the nature of the plants. *Linn.* 10, 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.

acbillenoidēs . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803

IXŌŪĀ, *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*.

arborēā, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1800
bandliocā . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1815
barbatā . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1823
blandā, 2 . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1768
brachiātā . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1823
crocatā . . . Orange . . . 8, S. Ev. S. China . 1822
cuneifoliā . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1822
disciplinēs, 3 . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1809
fiavā . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1825
fulgēns, 4 . . . Orange . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1823
grandiflorā . . . Red . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1814
incarnatā . . . Purple . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Malacca . 1822
racēā . . . Rose . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Bengal . 1819
strictā, 5 . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Malacca . 1809

J.

JABORŌSĀ, *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.

integrifoliā . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. B. Ayres .
runcinatā . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, Her. P. Plata . 1831

JACARĀNDĀ, *Jussieu*. The name of *J. bracteata* 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 carulea*. 2. *B. procerā*. 3. *J. rhombifolia*. 4. *J. ovalifolia*.

bahamēnsis, 1 . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Bahamas . 1824
brasilianā . . . Yellow . . . 8, Ev. T. Brazil . . 1820
Copātā, 2 . . . Blue . . . 8, Ev. T. Guiana . . 1793
filicifoliā, 3 . . . Blue . . . 8, Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1800
mitisifoliā, 4 . . . Blue . . . 4, S. Ev. T. Brazil . . 1818
pubescēns . . . Blue . . . 8, Ev. T. . . 1825
tomentosā . . . Purple . . . 8, Ev. T. Brazil . . 1824

JACA TREE, see *Artocarpus integrifoliā*.

JACK-IN-A-BOX, see *Hernandū*.

JACKSONĪĀ, *R. Brown.* In honour of George Jackson, an acute Scotch botanist, once librarian to the dis-

tinguished 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. *Duxesia reticulata*.

furcellatā . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
reticulatā, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
scopariā . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1803
spinosā . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803

JACORĪĀ MILY, see *Amaryllis formosissimā*.

JACQUĪNĪĀ, *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.

arborēā . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1820
armillārī . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1768
monticā . . . Orange . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Sandw. Is. . 1790
lineārī . . . Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1823
macrocarpā . . . Orange . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1825
ruscifoliā . . . White . . . 8, Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1729

JAGED, cut in a coarse manner.

JALAP, see *Mirabilis Jalapā*.

JALAP, see *Iponœd Jalapœ*.
JAMAICA DOGWOOD, see *Paidia Erythrina*.
JAMAICA EBONY, see *Braja Eburnea*.
JAMAICA MILKWOOD, see *Brosimum spärinm*.
JAMAICA REDWOOD, see *Gorilœnd Hævaatoylœn*.
JAMAICA ROSE, see *Mervinœ*.
JAMBOLANA TREE, see *Calyptrothês Jambolœn*.
JAMBŪLÆ, *Rumphia*. Altered from *Schambu*, the Malay name of one of the species. *Linn* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. 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. *Engenia amplexicaulis*. 2. *E. aequa*. 3. *E. myrtifolia*, *E. australis*. 4. *E. macrophylla*. 5. *E. malaccensis*. 6. *E. Janbos*.

amplexicaulis, 1.	White	6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1823
œqua, 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	Scarlet	7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1763
purpurea, 5.	Purple	6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1763
vulgaris, 6.	Grn. yel.	4, S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1763

JANIPÆA, *Kunth*. Derived from *Jauipaba*, the Brazilian name of the plant. *Linn* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. A genus of interesting plants; for culture and propagation, see *Jatropha*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Jatropha Læfingii*. 2. *J. Manihot*.

œsculifolia	Brown	S. Ev. S. N. Spain	1826
angustifolia	Brown	S. Ev. S. Brazil	1829
foliata	Brown	S. Ev. S. Mexico	1824
lœfingii, 1.	Brown	7, S. Ev. S. Carthage	1829
Manihot, 2.	Brown	7, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1739

JASÏONÆ, *Linn*. A name applied by Theophrastus to a wild pot-herb now unknown. *Linn* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labellaceæ*. 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.

hœmilla	Blue	7, H. Her. P. S. France	1824
montana	Blue	6, H. A. Britain	1787
perulata	Blue	7, H. Her. P. France	1787

JASMINE, see *Jasminœm*.

JASMINŪM. Linneus derives the name from *in*, a violet, and *œne*, smell; some assert that it is from *ysmin*, the Arabic name of the plant. *Linn* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Jasminaceæ*. 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*.

œnumitœm	White	6, S. Ev. Cl. N. Holl.	1820
œngustifolium	White	S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1816
œrborescens	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1824
œrborescens	White	7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1799
œzoreum	White	7, G. Ev. Tw. Mœsina	1724
bractœatœm	White	4, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1818
œcampanulœtœm	White	S. Ev. S.	1812
œcœpœne	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1817
œdispermœm	White	G. Ev. Cl. Nepal	1825
œlongifolium	White	5, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1828
œflexile	White	4, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1825
œfrutescens	Yellow	7, H. De. S. S. Kor.	1579
œglacœum	White	3, G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H.	1774
œgrœceum	White	G. Ev. Cl. Norfolk Is.	1791
œgrandiflorœm	White	7, G. Ev. Cl. India	1829
œheterophyllum	White	6, H. Ev. S. Nepal	1829
œhirsutum	White	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1759
œhumile	Yellow	7, H. De. S. S. Kor.	1656
œlacœnarium	White	G. Ev. Cl. Sibirœ	1826
œlatifolium	White	6, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1819
œlaurifolium	White	6, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1819
œobovœtinœm	White	6, G. Ev. Cl. Madœra	1657
œofficinale	White	7, H. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1548
œfol. argenteis	White	7, H. De. Cl. E. Ind.	
œfol. œnœtis	White	7, H. De. Cl. E. Ind.	

floribus plœnis	White	7, H. De. Cl. E. Ind.	
œpaniculatœm	White	1, S. Ev. Cl. China	1818
œpuberum, 1.	Yellow	6, H. Ev. Cl. Nepal	1827
œrevolutœm	Yellow	6, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1812
Sambœ	White	all S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1665
œflore-plœnœ	White	all S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1790
œtrifoliatœm	White	all S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1730
œscandens	White	9, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1820
œsimplicifolium	White	6, S. Ev. Cl. S. Sœs.	1800
œtortuosœm, 2.	White	6, G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H.	1818
œtrinœrœ	White	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1801
œundulatœm	White	1, S. Ev. Cl. China	1819

JATRŪPÆA, *Linn*. From *Jatros*, physician, and *trophe*, food; in allusion to the medicinal properties of the plants. *Linn* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. 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.

œaustralis	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. N. Holl.	
œcocinœa	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Cuba	1824
œcurcas	Green	S. Ev. S. Amer.	1731
œfrœgœnsis	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Cuba	1823
œglandulosœ	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Arabia	1824
œgossypifolia	Green	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1690
œherbœcœ	Green	7, S. A. Vera Cruz.	1759
œintegrimœ	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. S. Cuba	1809
œmultiflora	Green	7, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1696
œpœndulœfolia	Scarlet	7, S. Ev. S. Cuba	1800
œpellatœ	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Amer.	1825
œurœns	Green	6, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1690

napœfœllœ.

JEFFERSONIÆ. Dedicated by Barton, to Mr. Jefferson, the celebrated president of the United States. *Linn* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. 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 diphylum*.

diphylla, 1.	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1792
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JENSEY TRISTLE, see *Centaurea Inœrdl*.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, see *Helianthus tuberosœus*.

JERUSALEM SAGE, see *Phlœnis frœuticœ*.

JEW'S-EAR, see *Eridia auriculœ*.

JOB'S TEARS, see *Colr*.

JŒNSIÆ. Named by Roxburgh, in honour of the Rev. Dr. John, a missionary, once resident in Tranquebar. *Linn* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. 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.

œcoromandelinœ	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1820
œsalicoides	Orange	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1822

JOINTS, the places at which the pieces of the stem are articulated with each other.

JOLLIFFIÆ. Named by Bojer, in compliment to his friend M. Jolliffe. *Linn* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. 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 pellata*, *Feuille* *pellata*.

œafricœnœ, 1.	Purple	7, S. Ev. Tw. Zanzibar	1825
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JONÆSÆ, *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. pinnatœ*.

œœœœ, 1.	Orange	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1796
œœœœœœ	Orange	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1820

JOSÏNÆ, *Commerœon*. The derivation not known

JUS			KAL	JUS			KER
diffusa	White	5, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.	paniculata	Pink	7, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.
Ecobitum	Blue	6, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.	pectosalls	Purple	5, S. Her. P.	W. Ind.
echinoides	Red	4, S. Her. P.	E. Ind.	pedunculata	Black	7, F. Her. P.	N. Amer.
elongata	Red	5, S. Her. P.	E. Ind.	perispermifolia	Pink	6, S. Ev. S.	Amer.
eustachiolina	Orange	8, S. Ev. S.	St. Estace	pieta	Crimson	7, S. Ev. S.	K. Ind.
formosa	Purple	5, S. Ev. S.		lucido-angulata	Crimson	7, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.
foreata	Violet	4, S. Ev. Tr.	Peru	plumbagineifolia	Violet	7, S. Ev. Tr.	W. Ind.
Genderassa	Lilac	6, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.	polysperma	Pa. blue	7, G. Tr. B.	E. Ind.
geniculata	Purple	6, S. Ev. S.	W. Ind.	polytaehya	Pink	6, S. Ev. S.	Guiana
guttata	Yellow	4, S. Her. P.	E. Ind.	pro-umbens	Purple	7, S. Ev. Tr.	E. Ind.
hispida	Yel. wht.	5, S. Her. P.	S. Leone	paunlla	4, S. Ev. S.	N. Amer.	1820
humifusa	Pink	6, S. Ev. Tr.	Jamaica	quadrifida	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. S.	Mexico
lunifolia	White	6, F. Her. P.	N. Amer.	quinquangularis	Purple	7, S. Ev. Tr.	E. Ind.
lyssopifolia	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	Canaries	ramosissima	Purple	6, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.
Keriani, 2	White	6, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.	reflexiflora	Purple	6, S. Her. P.	W. Ind.
lanceolata	Red	4, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.	Roxburghiana, 5	Pink	8, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.
lithospermifolia	Purple	4, S. Ev. Tr.	Peru	saliolna	Red	8, S. Ev. S.	Peru
lucidia	Scarlet	7, S. Ev. S.	W. Ind.	salviaeflora	Scarlet	7, S. Ev. S.	Mexico
maculata	Pink	3, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.	secunda	Red	6, S. Ev. S.	W. Ind.
masuta	White	6, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.	speciosa	Purple	8, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.
marmorata	Purple	5, S. Her. P.	W. Ind.	thyriflora	Scarlet	4, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.
nepioides	White	6, S. Ev. S.	China	variegata	Red	5, S. Ev. S.	Guiana
nifida	White	6, S. Ev. S.	W. Ind.	venusta	Whit. red	6, S. Ev. S.	China
notiflora, 4	Red	3, S. Ev. S.	Brazil	ventricosa	Purple	8, S. Ev. S.	Bengal
orchiloides		3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	vitellina	Yellow	5, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.

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 steuless 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	Whit. blue	3, S. Her. P.	E. Ind.	1797
elegans	Purple	S. Her. P.	Pegu	1823
Galanga	Whit. pur.	7, S. Her. P.	E. Ind.	1723
latifolia	White	5, S. Her. P.	K. Ind.	1803
marginata	Blue	7, S. Her. P.	E. Ind.	1822
ovalifolia	Blue	6, S. Her. P.	Malacca	1822
pauciflora	Purple	10, S. Her. P.	K. Ind.	1797
Roscozina	White	10, S. Her. P.	E. Ind.	1825
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.

cratæfolia	White	F. Ev. T.	Chile	1831
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KALANCHOË, Adanson. The Chinese name of one of the species. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulacæ*. 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. *Vereu acutiflora*. 2. *V. crenata*. 3. *Crassula rotundifolia*.

acutiflora, 1	White	8, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.	1806
ægyptiaca	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S.	Egypt	1820
cataphylla	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S.	China	1820
crenata, 2	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S.	S. Leone	1793
lacinata	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S.	K. Ind.	1781
rotundifolia, 3	White	7, S. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1820
spatulata	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S.	China	1820

KALIPHOA, formed like Salvia Kali, a sea-coast plant. KÆLMIA, Linn. In honour of Peter Kalu, professor at Abo, in Sweden, and author of *Travels in America*, 1753. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eriaceæ*. 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*.

nigroaifolia	Red	6, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.	1736
fulva-variegata	Red	6, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.	
minima	Red	6, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.	
muta	Red	6, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.	
ovata	Red	6, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.	
paunlla	Red	6, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.	

rosa	Red	6, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.
rubra	Red	6, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.
cuneata	Whit. red	6, H. Ev. S.	Carolina
glabra	Purple	4, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.
marinifolia	Red	4, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.
hirsuta	Red	8, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.
latifolia	Red	6, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.

KALOSANTHÈS, Hamorth. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Crassulacæ*. A truly handsome genus of succulent plants, well worthy of extensive cultivation for the beauty of their flowers; for culture and propagation, see *Globelea*. *Synonyme:* 1 *Crassula coccinea*.

leclor	Yel. scar.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
lucovæna	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1823
coccinea, 1.	Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1710
fore-albo	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1811
cyrosa	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803
jasmoides	White	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1815
inedia	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
oloratissima	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1793
versicolor	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1817

KANGUNI VINR, see Cissis antirectans.

KAUFESSIA, Blume. In honour of Frederick Kaufuss, 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 loamy soil.

amelloides	Blue	7, H. A.	C. G. H.	1819
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KEEL, when the midrib of a leaf or petal is sharp, and elevated externally, it is called a keel.

KENNEDIA, 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. *Synonyme:* 1. *K. ditata*. 2. *latifolia*.

apetala	Apetal	6, G. Ev. Tw.		1824
coccinea	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. Tw.	N. Holl.	1803
Comptoniana	Blue	4, G. Ev. Tw.	N. Holl.	1803
heterophylla		6, G. Ev. Tw.	N. Holl.	1824
linophylla, 1.	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. Tw.	N. Holl.	1824
macrophylla	Purple	6, G. Ev. Tw.	S. River	1825
Marrattia	Scarlet	4, G. Ev. Tw.	Australia	1834
monophylla	Purple	5, G. Ev. Tw.	N. Holl.	1790
longicaucmodia	Pink	6, G. Ev. Tw.	N. S. W.	1828
utriculosa	Plur. grn.	3, G. Ev. Tw.	N. Holl.	1822
ovata, 2	Purple	6, G. Ev. Tw.	N. Holl.	1818
porviflora		6, G. Ev. Tw.	N. Holl.	1824
prostrata	Scarlet	4, G. Ev. Tw.	N. S. W.	1790
rubra	Red	6, G. Ev. Tw.	N. Holl.	1826
rubicundia	Dk. red	6, G. Ev. Tw.	N. S. W.	1798
sericea	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. Tw.	N. Holl.	1824
Stuehlingii	Scarlet	5, G. Ev. Tw.	S. River	1834

KENIA, Decandolle. In honour of Mr. Kerr, some time superintendent of the botanic garden in Ceylon. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. This

KID	KNJ	KNO	KRA
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> .			
japonica, 1 . . . Yellow all H. De. S. Japan . . . 1700			
KINNEY-BEAN, see <i>Phaseolus</i> .			
KINNEY-VETCH, see <i>Anthyllis</i> .			
KIGGELÄRÄ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Francis Kiggelar, 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.			
afrikanä White. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1683			
integrifolia White. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1819			
KIRGANÄLLÄ, <i>Jussieu</i> . From Kirganeli, 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 kirganelia</i> .			
elegans 7, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1820			
KITAIBELLÄ, <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>Malyvaceae</i> . A tall, inmallow-like, herbaceous plant, succeeding in any common soil, and easily increased by seeds, which it ripens in abundance.			
vitifolia White. . . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1801			
KLEINHÖFÄ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of M. Kleinhoff, formerly director of the botanic 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.			
höspitä Pink all S. Ev. T. Nolucaas . . 1800			
KLEINÄ. Named by Linnaeus, in honour of James Henry Klein, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . The species of this genus are of very little interest, and of the simplest culture and propagation.			
viridiflorä Green . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1823			
coloratä, <i>Porophyllum ruderale, suffruticosä, tagetifida</i> .			
KNÄPPÄ, <i>Smith</i> . In compliment to Mr. M. Knapp, a writer on British grasses. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . This is one of the least of the British grasses, and merely requires sowing in any common soil.			
agrostoidä Apetal. . . 7, Grass. Wales . . .			
KNÄPWEED, see <i>Centaureä scabridä</i> .			
KNÄPWEED, see <i>Centaureä Jaccä</i> .			
KNÄUTÄ, <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>Dipsacaeae</i> . Plants of little beauty, growing in any soil or situation. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Scobiosa arvensis</i> . 2. <i>S. collina</i> . 3. <i>S. ciliatä</i> . 4. <i>S. diversifolia</i> . 5. <i>S. hybridä</i> . 6. <i>S. montana</i> . 7. <i>S. orientalis</i> . 8. <i>S. prorytica</i> . 9. <i>S. sylvatica</i> . 10. <i>S. integrifolia</i> . 11. <i>S. longifolia</i> .			
arvensis, 1 Bl. pur. . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . .			
collina, 2 Bl.ush . . . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . . .			
vulgäris, 3 Bl.ush . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . .			
ciliatä, 4 White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Moravia . . 1092			
diversifolia, 5 Violet . . . 6, H. Her. P. Transylv. . . 1825			
hybridä, 6 Bl. pur. . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1819			
montana, 7 White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1820			
orientalis, 8 Red . . . 8, H. A. Levant . . . 1713			
prorytica, 9 Purple . . . 8, H. A. Levant . . . 1768			
sylvatica, 10 Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1633			
integrifolia, 11 Cream . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1748			
longifolia, 12 Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1802			
KNÄVEL, see <i>Scleranthusa</i> .			
KNEED, or KNEE-JOINTED, bent like the knee-joint.			
KNIGHTÄ, <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 1839. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i> . This is described as a fine ornamental tree, requiring much the same treatment as <i>Hakea</i> , and some other New Holland genera.			
exclatä Flesh . . . G. Ev. T. N. Zeal. . . 1924			
[175]			
		KNOT-GRASS, see <i>Illecebrum</i> .	
		KNOWLTONÄ, <i>Salisbury</i> . After Thomas Knowlton, once curator of the botanic garden at Eatham. <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> .	
		daucifolia G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1822	
gracilis Yel. grn. . . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1820			
hirsuta, 1 Yel. grn. . . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1823			
rigidä, 2 Yel. grn. . . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1780			
vesiculatä Yel. grn. . . 3, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1801			
KNÖXÄ, <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>Spermatocoe Roxburghii</i> . 2. <i>K. corymbosa</i> , <i>S. sumatrensis</i> . 3. <i>K. umbellata</i> , <i>S. teres</i> .			
levis, 1 Pink . . . 7, S. A. Bengal . . . 1818			
sumatrensis, 2 White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1813			
teres, 3 White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1829			
umbellatä White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . 1826			
KÖNNEÄ, <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-curicnä</i> .			
KÖCHÄ, <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> .			
arenaria, 1 White. grn. . 5, H. A. Hungary . . 1822			
dasyantha Green . . . 7, H. A. Caucasus . . 1823			
eriphora Green . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . .			
hispifolia Green . . . 7, H. A. Siberia . . . 1801			
muricata Green . . . 7, H. A. Egypt . . . 1773			
prostrata Green . . . 7, H. De. Cr. S. Eur. . . 1780			
scapularä Green . . . 6, H. A. Greece . . . 1629			
sordidä Green . . . 5, H. A. Crimea . . . 1821			
teipyä Green . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1804			
KÖNIGÄ, <i>Link</i> . Named in honour of M. Köhler, professor of natural history at Mayence. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Mere weeds, of the commonest cultivation. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Aira cristata</i> .			
glabra, 1 Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .			
egyptiaca, brachystachya, cristatä, glauca, grandiflora, hirsutä, hispidä, lobatä, macranthä, pennsylvanica, pleuroides, pubescens, tuberosä, vallesiatä, villosä.			
KÖNIGÄ, <i>Linnaeus</i> named this genus after Samuel König, a Swiss mathematician. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygalaceae</i> . This is a curious inconspicuous species, of greater rarity than beauty; it will grow sown in any common soil in the open border.			
islandica Apetal . . . 4, H. A. Iceland . . 1773			
KÖNIGÄ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of the celebrated German botanist, J. G. Koelreuter. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceae</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.			
paniculatä Yellow . . . 7, H. De. T. China . . 1763			
KONIGÄ, <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>Cruciferae</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>Adiantum maritimum</i> , <i>Glyce maritima</i> .			
maritima, 1 7, H. A. England . . .			
variegatä White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. . . .			
KRAMERÄ, <i>Lafling</i> . In honour of J. G. H. and W. H. Kramer two German botanists. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Polygalaceae</i> . This is described as an ornamental shrub, succeeding in sandy loam			

and peat; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The species is tonic, and excessively astringent.

paniculata S. Ev. S. Mexico. 1824

KREIÖX, 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 requires sowing in a light soil in the open border, in spring. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ulopernum dichotomum*.

leptophylla . . . White . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1596

KÜHNÄ, Linn. In honour of Adam Kuhn, of Pennsylvania, a pupil of Linnæus. *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

KÜNŦÄ, 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

KÜNÄ, 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
 fraxinä White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823

KYLINGÄ, 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*, *monocéphalä*, *polycephälä*, *triceps*, *uncinätä*.

L.

LABELLUM, the front segment of an orchideaceous or other flower, the lower petal, the lip.

LABIATE, having a lip, or lips.

LABIÖSÄ, large, or broad-lipped.

LÄMÄVÄ, 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 cultus*. 2. *D. obtus*. 3. *D. bengalensis*, *Lablab bengalensis*. 4. *L. purpureus*, *D. purpureus*. 5. *D. Lablab*.

enträtä, 1 . . . White . . . 7, G. Tw. A. Japan . . . 1816
 leucocarpä . . . White . . . 7, S. Tw. A. E. Ind. . . 1816
 microcarpä . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Tw. A. E. Ind. . . 1816
 nankinikä . . . White . . . 7, G. Tw. A. China . . . 1714
 perennans, 2 . . White . . . 7, G. Tw. China . . . 1820
 vulgäris, 5 . . . Violet . . . 7, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1794
 albiflora, 3 . . . White . . . 4, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1800
 purpureä, 4 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. De. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1790

LACERAKE, see *Lugthli linteariä*.

LACERATE, } torn, appearing torn.

LACERATED, }

LACERATELY-TOOTHED, toothed in a coarse irregular manner.

LACHENÄLÄ, 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.

angustifolia . . . 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
 eumarginatä . . . Pink . . . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774
 flavä Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1781
 fragrans Whit. red . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1798
 glaucinä Grn. wht. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795
 glaucinä Pur. red . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Persia . . . 1825
 hyacinthoides . . . Wh. red . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1812
 lanceifolia . . . White. pur. . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1804
 isopetala Whit. pur. . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1810
 lanceifolia . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825
 biflora Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1793
 luteä Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1793
 luteä 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 . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1810
 orbicoides Grn. wht. . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1782
 pallidä Pa. blue . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1782
 minor Pa. blue . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1782
 petälä Wh. pink . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795
 pendälä 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-cerätälä Purple . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1798
 pusillä White . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825
 pustulatä Pur. grn. . 2, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790
 quadricolor Scar. yel. . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774
 coloratä Scar. yel. . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774
 racemösä Whit. grn. . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1811
 roseä Pink . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1800
 ritidä Red . . . 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1803
 serotinä Pink . . . 8, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1820
 sessiliflorä Red . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1804
 tricolor Red yel. . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774
 unicolor Pink . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1806
 uniflora Whit. blue . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795
 violacä Violet . . . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795

LACHENÄ, Linn. Derived from *lachæ*, 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. *Guidia 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
 eriocephalä . . . 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

LACHENÄNTIÖS, Ellis. From *lachæ*, wool, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the flowers, which are woolly. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hamuloracææ*. A pretty plant; for culture and propagation, see *Dilatris*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dilatris tinctoria*, *D. Heritiera*.

tinctoria, 1 . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812

LACHENÄLÄ, 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 "Letuce," with the culture of which every one is familiar. *L. viscosa* yields an extract resembling

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opium in its qualities, but less likely to produce the consequences attending the use of that drug. *Synonymy*: 1. *sonchoides*.

<i>crispa</i>	Yellow	6, H.	A.	1570
<i>involucrata</i>	Yellow	7, H.	A. S. Amer.	1781
<i>palmaria</i>	Yellow	6, H.	A.	1693
<i>quercina</i>	Yellow	5, H.	A. Sweden	1696
<i>sativa</i>	Yellow	6, H.	A.	1562
<i>seguiniana</i>	Purple	7, H.	A. Piedmont	1822
<i>viridis</i>	Yellow	7, H.	A. Britain	

allissimifolia, *angustifolia*, *caudensis*, *Chaussif*, *cichoriifolia* 1, *cretica*, *clonguata*, *graminea*, *judica*, *integrifolia*, *maculata*, *perennis*, *sagittata*, *salsigna*, *scariola*, *sonchifolia*, *strichii*, *teuerimii*, *tuberosa*, *villosa*, *viminea*.

LACTESCENT, yielding milky juice.

LACUNÆ, little pits, or depressions; applied to vessels when they are full of air.

LACUNOSE, covered with pits, or depressions.

LACUSTRIS, growing in lakes, or pools.

LADIES'-SLIPPER, see *Cypripedium*.

LADY'S-SMUCK, see *Cardamine*.

LADIES' TRACES, see *Nectia spiralis*.

LADIES' TRACES, see *Spiranthes*.

LADY FERN, see *Aspidium Thelypteris*.

LÆLII. Named by Lindley, who does not give the derivation. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These are splendid plants, approaching in beauty to some of the finer *Cattleyas*. The sepals and petals of *L. anceps*, 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. *L. grandiflora* 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 *Cattleyas*.

<i>albida</i>	White	S. Epi.	Oaxaca	1838
<i>anceps</i>	Ro. pur.	12, S. Epi.	Mexico	
<i>Barkeriana</i>	Purple	12, S. Epi.	Mexico	1833
<i>autumnalis</i>	Red	9, S. Epi.	Mexico	1836
<i>furcata</i>	Rose	11, S. Epi.	Mexico	1838
<i>grandiflora</i>		S. Epi.	Xalapa	
<i>majalis</i>	Violet	S. Epi.	Mexico	1838

LÆTIA, *Linn.* In honour of Jean de Laet, of Antwerp, who published a Latin history of America, dedicated to King Charles I. of England. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Biracææ*. Rather a pretty shrub; for culture and propagation, see *Ludia*.

Thamnia White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ioa. . . 1824

LÆTUS, cheerful, bright.

LÆVIGATUS, smooth, soft.

LAGASCÆ, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Don Mariana Lagasca, professor of botany at Madrid. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A pretty little plant, requiring precisely the same treatment as other stove annuals.

molle White . . . 7, S. A. S. Amer. . . 1815

LAGENARIA, *Seringe*. From *lagena*, a bottle; because of the bottle-shaped fruit of some of the species. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. The well-known vegetable, the "Gourd," is the produce of this species and its varieties; for culture, &c., see *Cucurbita*. *Synonymy*: 1. *Cucurbita Lageraria*.

culgaris, 1. Yellow . . . 8, H. Tr. A. India . . . 1597

clavata Yellow . . . 8, H. Tr. A. India . . . 1597

depressa Yellow . . . 8, H. Tr. A. India . . . 1597

concolorata Yellow . . . 8, H. Tr. A. India . . . 1597

tuberosa Yellow . . . 8, H. Tr. A. India . . . 1597

LAGERSTROMIA, *Linn.* In honour of Magnus Lagerstrom, of Gottenburg. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceæ*. A most splendid genus of plants, especially *L. regina*, 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 *L. indica* 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.

grandiflora Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818

indica Peach . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1750

modica Rose . . . 8, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1825

variflora White . . . 8, Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818

rugosa Red . . . 8, Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1792

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LAGERTIA, *Jussieu*. *Lagetto* is the name of the species in Jamaica. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelacææ*. This species grows well in loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymy*: 1. *Daphne Lagetta*.

Intearia White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1793

LAGOBELLA, *Linn.* From *lagos*, a hare, and *oikos*, a house; the seeds enveloped in the hairy involucre have been compared to young leverets. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbellifera*. 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

cuminoides Gro. wnt. 6, H. A. Levant . . . 1640

LAGONOSUM, *Bieberstein*. From *lagos*, a hare, and *onychion*, a little nail; in allusion to the spines on the plant. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Acacia Stephaniana*, *Mimosa microthra*.

Stephaniana Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Persia . . . 1816

LAGOPUS, resembling the foot of a hare.

LAGOSINUS, *Bieberstein*. From *lagos*, a hare, and *seris*, succory. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Obscure plants, of the simplest culture. *Synonymy*: 1. *Crepis nemansensis-nemansensis*, 1. *tatarica*.

LAVONÆA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Andreas Laguna, a Spanish physician and botanist of the sixteenth century. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Annuals of no interest; they will grow in any light loamy soil. *Synonymy*: 1. *L. angulata-labata*, *strobili* 1.

LAGURUS, *Linn.* From *lagos*, a hare, and *ovra*, a tail; on account of the resemblance of its heads. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A mere weed, growing in any soil or situation.

ovatus Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Hou. . . 1820

LAIYAYA, *Remer* and *Schultes*. In honour of M. Lahaye, a diligent botanical gardener. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceæ*. This is a genus of rather pretty plants. The shrubby and herbaceous kind 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Hayea alsinifolia*. 2. *Mollia aristata*. 3. *M. diffusa*. *Illecebrum divaricatum*. 4. *I. latifolium*. 5. *Hayea polycarpoides*.

alsinifolia, 1 White . . . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . 1817

aristata, 2 White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1780

corymbosa White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1823

diffusa, 3 White . . . 7, G. A. Canaries . . 1779

gnaphaloides White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Africa . . 1818

latifolia, 4 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . 1810

minuartioides White . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Spain . . . 1826

polycarpoides, 5 White . . . 7, G. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1817

stellata White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1820

tenuifolia White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . . 1817

LAIYAOE, *Lindley*. *Lalje*, the name of a lively witty dame, immortalized by Horace, and applied to this plant on account of its gay and lively-looking colours. *Linn.* 15, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. 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 *Hovea*.

orbata Yel. pur. 4, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1830

LAMPERTIA, Named by Smith, in honour of Aylmer Burke 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. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. 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.

LAM	LAP	LAP	LAS
cehinätä . . . . .	. 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. 1824	LAPSÄNÄ, Linn. From <i>lapazo</i> , to purge; in allusion to its once supposed medicinal virtues. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Plants of little interest, and of the commonest culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Hyoseris fetida</i> , <i>Arucoseris fetida</i> . 2. <i>H. miuina</i> , <i>A. miuina</i> .
ericifolia	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. 1830	<i>grandiflora</i> Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1816
formosa Red . . . . .	. 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	. 1788	<i>pubescens</i> Yellow . 7, H. A. Europe . 1816
incornis	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. 1824	<i>communis, crispâ, fœtidâ 1, intermedîâ, lyratâ, pustulâ 2.</i>
longifolia Red . . . . .	. 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. 1826	LARRÈÄ, Hilaire. Named after the Abbé Larbré, a botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Alcinææ</i> . A small uninteresting weed, succeeding in any common wet soil. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Stellaria aquatica, uliginosa—aquaticâ 1.</i>
pruinosa	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. 1830	LARIX, see LÄRÆ.
uniflora . . . . .	. 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	. 1824	LÄNIX, Decandolle. From the Celtic, <i>lar</i> , fat; on account of the tree producing an abundance of resin. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Coniferae</i> . 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> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Pinus laricina, P. microcarpa, Abies microcarpa</i> . 2. <i>L. pendula, Pinus pendula, P. intermedia, Abies pendula</i> . 3. <i>L. prolifera</i> . 4. <i>L. microcarpa, P. microcarpa</i> . 5. <i>L. dahurica</i> . 6. <i>L. intermedia, P. intermedia</i> . 7. <i>L. sibirica, L. rossica, Pinus L. sibirica</i> .
LAMB'S LETTUCE, see Valerianellâ.			
LAMELATE, } divided internally by little plates.			
LAMELATED, }			
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. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ</i> . 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>agarum, hulbôä, debitis, digitatâ, esculentâ, latifollâ, Phyllitis, saccharinâ bulatâ.</i>			
LÄMÖM, Linn. Derived from <i>lamos</i> , the throat; on account of the form of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>L. maculatum</i> .			
bifidum White . . . . .	. 6, H. A. Britain		<i>americana 1, 2 Apetal . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. 1739</i>
flexuosum . . . . .	. 4, H. Her. P. Naples . . . . .	. 1824	<i>pösdlä 2 Apetal . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. 1739</i>
hirsutum Purple . . . . .	. 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.		<i>prolifera 3, Apetal . 3, H. De. T.</i>
longiflorum, 1 Pink . . . . .	. 3, H. Her. P. S. Eur.		<i>röbrâ 4, Apetal . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. 1760</i>
multifidum Purple . . . . .	. 4, H. A. Levant . . . . .	. 1782	<i>europæâ Apetal . 3, H. De. T. Germany 1621</i>
Orvala Purple . . . . .	. 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . . . .	. 1596	<i>communis Apetal . 3, H. De. T. Germany 1629</i>
lomentosum White . . . . .	. 6, H. A. Aræmia		<i>compactâ Apetal . 3, H. De. T.</i>
<i>albâ, amplexicaulê, garganeticâ, inclatâ, levigatâ, maculatâ, mollê, moschatâ, purpurêum, älbâ, rugosâ.</i>			<i>dahuricâ 5, Apetal . 3, H. De. S. Daburia 1827</i>
LAMPWICK, see Phlomis Lychnitis.			<i>flora-älbö Apetal . 3, H. De. T. Tyrol</i>
LANCASHIRE ASPHODEL, see Narthecium ossifragum.			<i>flora-röbrö Apetal . 3, H. De. T. Germany 1629</i>
LANCEOLATE, lance or spear shaped.			<i>intermedîâ 6 Apetal . 3, H. De. T. Altai . 1816</i>
LANCEWOOD, see Guallitrid virgata.			<i>laxâ Apetal . 3, H. De. T.</i>
LÄNDRA, see Râphanus Ländra.			<i>pendülâ Apetal . 3, H. De. T. Tyrol</i>
LANTANA, An ancient name of Viburnum, and applied to this genus by Linnaeus because of its affinity. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenacæ</i>. 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 lumpy soil suits them; and they are increased readily by cuttings in sand, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>parviflora</i>.			<i>repens Apetal . 3, H. De. T.</i>
scutellâ Red . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . .	. 1692	<i>sibiricâ 7 Apetal . 3, H. De. S. Siberia 1924</i>
älbâ White . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.		LÄRÆ, Cavailles. In honour of John Anthony de Larrea, a Spanish promoter of the sciences. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zugophyllacæ</i> . A mixture of luan, peat, and sand, is best adapted to the growth of these pretty shrubs; and young cuttings will root freely in sand, under a glass.
antüâ Flesh . . . . .	. 7, S. S. Amer. . . . .	. 1734	<i>divaricatâ Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. R. Ayres 1829</i>
brasilicula White . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . . .	. 1823	<i>äitidâ Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1823</i>
cumatâ Red or . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . .	. 1691	LÄSERPITÛM, Tournefort. From <i>laser</i> , its gum, and <i>pitæ</i> , pitch; the name of the ancient Silphium. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Mere weeds, growing in any common soil. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>L. trilobum</i> . 2. <i>L. Libanotis</i> . 3. <i>Cnidium carvifolium</i> . 4. <i>L. Halleri</i> . 5. <i>L. pilosum—aquilegfolium 1, archangelicâ, asperâ 2, athamitê, aëreum, caudicâ 3, gillâum, G. angustifolium, hirsutâ 4, hirsutum 5, latifolium, marginatâ, molle, pectinâttê, pilosâ, pruthenicâ, scabrâ, Stær, triquetrum.</i>
coccolâ Scarlet . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . .	. 1824	<i>4. L. Halleri</i> . 5. <i>L. pilosum—aquilegfolium 1, archangelicâ, asperâ 2, athamitê, aëreum, caudicâ 3, gillâum, G. angustifolium, hirsutâ 4, hirsutum 5, latifolium, marginatâ, molle, pectinâttê, pilosâ, pruthenicâ, scabrâ, Stær, triquetrum.</i>
crocâ Copper . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . . .	. 1818	LÄSERWORT, see Laserpitium.
faciâ Pink . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . .	. 1822	LÄSKWORT, see Thapsia Laserpitii.
geminâ Purple . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . . . .	. 1819	LÄSTANÖA, Decandolle. From <i>lasios</i> , hairy, and <i>andros</i> , a male; alluding to the hairy stems. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Maltonacæ</i> . This elegant genus of shrubs well deserves a place in every stove; their large purple blossoms are rather
hirtâ . . . . .	. 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . . .	. 1825	
hispidâ Purple . . . . .	. 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . . .	. 1824	
hirsütâ Red . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . . .	. 1824	
involueratâ Pink . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . .	. 1690	
lyssanderâ Red . . . . .	. 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . .	. 1820	
Laekihirtâ White . . . . .	. 8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . . . .	. 1820	
melissifolia Yellow . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . .	. 1732	
mixtâ . . . . .	. 9, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . .	. 1732	
mollis Red wht . . . . .	. 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . . .	. 1823	
nivâ White . . . . .	. 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.		
nuntilliflâ Yel. rose . . . . .	. 5, S. Ev. S.		
odoratâ White . . . . .	. 5, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . .	. 1758	
pilosâ Purple . . . . .	. 7, S. Ev. S. Cuba . . . . .	. 1823	
purpurâ Purple . . . . .	. 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . .	. 1820	
râfidâ Purple . . . . .	. 8, Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . .	. 1803	
rectâ, 1 Purple . . . . .	. 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . . .	. 1758	
Salvifolia Red . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . .	. 1823	
scabrâ . . . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . .	. 1774	
stictâ Pa. par. . . . .	. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . . .	. 1733	
trifidâ Purple . . . . .	. 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . .	. 1733	
violacâ Violet . . . . .	. 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . .	. 1818	
LÄNGUINÖSÄ, woolly			
LÄPPÄ, Schreber. From <i>lappa</i> , mardock; because of its rough prickly flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Graminææ</i> . A plant of little beauty. The flowers are furnished with small prickles, similar to those of <i>Aretium Lappa</i> , or Burdock; whence the name. It will grow in any soil			
racetöâ . . . . .	. Apetal . 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . . .	. 1771	

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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pleroma holosericeum*, *Rhexia holosericea*. 2. *Pleroma Fontainesii*, *Melastoma granulosa*.

argentea, 1. . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. Rio Jan. 1816
Fontainesiana, 2 . Purple . S. Ev. S. Rio Jan.

LASIOBOTRYS, Kunze. From *lasios*, woolly, and *botrys*, a bunch of grapes. *Linn* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. 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—*Lonicera*.

LASIOPTALUM, Cassini. From *lasios*, woolly, and *petalon*, a petal. *Linn* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. 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.

ferrugineum . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1791
parviflorum . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1810

LASIOPUS, Cassini. From *lasios*, hairy, and *pous*, a foot; alluding to the woolly footstalks of its heads of flowers. *Linn* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. This plant has little beauty to recommend it; any common soil suits it, and it may be increased by divisions.

sonchifolia . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. Armenia . 1834

LASIOSPERMUM, Lagasca. From *lasios*, woolly, and *sperma*, a seed; woolly texture of the seeds. *Linn* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Rather pretty plants, of the simplest culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Santolina anthemoides*. 2. *crithnifolia*. 3. *eriosperma*. 4. *alpina, erecta*. 5. *rigida*.

anthemoides, 1 . . . Yellow . 8, F. Ev. Tr. Italy . 1827
crithnifolium, 2 . . . Yellow . 8, F. Ev. Tr. Macedon. . 1817
eriosperma, 3 . . . Yellow . 8, F. Ev. Tr. Italy . 1816
pedunculare, 4 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Italy . 1798
rigidum, 5 . . . Yellow . 8, F. Ev. Tr. Greece . 1816

LASTRENIA, Decandolle. The meaning of the name not explained. *Linn* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. 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
habrata . . . Yellow . 5, H. A. California . 1834

LATANIÆ, Commerson. *Lutanier* is the name of the plant in the Isle of Bourbon. *Linn* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *chinensis*.

borbonica, 1. . . Grn. wht. . Palm. Bourbon . . 1816
glaucophylla . . . Grn. wht. . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1825
rubra Grn. wht. . Palm. Maurit. . . 1738

LATERAL, on one side, or on the sides.

LATHRÆA, Linn. From *lathraos*, concealed; in allusion to the plant being found in concealed places. *Linn* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Groenbachaceae*. 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.

quadrifida . . . Green . . 4, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

LATHRAEUS, Linn. From *lathra*, argentative, and *thouros*, anything exciting; in allusion to the medicinal qualities of the seeds. *Linn* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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 *L. Aphaca* produce intense headache if eaten in any quantity, while the roots of *L. tuberosus* are said to be wholesome food.

alata Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. Italy . . 1823
alata H. Her. P. Atlas . . 1832
amphicarpus . . . Pink . . 6, H. A. Levant . . 1819
angulatus Red . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1693

annuus	Yellow	7, H. Cl. A.	S. Eur. . .	1621
Aphaca	Yellow	6, H. Cl. A.	England . .	
Armitageana . . .	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
Cecid	Red . . .	7, H. Cl. A.	S. Eur. . .	1633
ciliatus	Red . . .	8, H. Cl. A.	Naples . . .	1832
Clymenum	Blue . . .	6, H. Cl. A.	Levant . . .	1713
convallis	Purple	7, H. Cl. A.		1818
descephilus	Red li.	6, H. De. Cl.	N. Amer. .	1827
grandiflora	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
incurvus	Blue . . .	7, H. De. Cl.	Russia . . .	1808
intermedius	Red . . .	8, H. De. Cl.	N. Eur. . .	1820
lilacis	Pink . . .	3, H. Cl. A.	Italy	
lilifolius	Red . . .	8, H. De. Cl.	England . .	
albiflorus	White . . .	6, H. De. Cl.	Gardens . .	
leptophyllus	Purple	6, H. De. Cl.	Caucasus . .	1818
longipedunculatus	Red . . .	7, H. A.		1817
lucianicus	Red . . .	7, H. Cl. A.	Spain	1827
magellanicus	Pur. blue	6, H. De. Cl.	C. Horn. . .	1754
micranthus	Purple	7, H. A.	S. France . .	1816
mutabilis	Pur. red	7, H. De. Cl.	Siberia . . .	1825
myrifolius	Red . . .	5, H. De. Cl.	Philadel. .	1822
Nissolia	Crimson	6, H. A.	England . .	
odoratus	Varieg.	7, H. Cl. A.	Sicily	1700
puberulus	Pa. pur.	6, H. De. Cl.	Britain . . .	
pubiformis	Purple	7, H. De. Cl.	Siberia . . .	1795
polymorphus	Pa. pur.	7, H. De. Cl.	Missouri . .	1824
pratensis	Yellow	7, H. De. Cl.	Britain . . .	
purpureo-caru-				
Escena	Pur. blue	8, H. De. Tw.	Brazil . . .	1836
purpureus	Purple	7, H. Cl. A.	Crete	
roseus	Red . . .	7, H. De. Cl.	Iberia	1822
rustandifolius	Rose . . .	7, H. De. Cl.	Tauria . . .	1822
sativus	White . . .	7, H. Cl. A.	S. Eur. . . .	1640
senfolius	Red . . .	6, H. A.	S. Eur. . . .	1739
sphaericus	Crimson	6, H. A.	S. Eur. . . .	1801
spurius	Purple	6, H. Cl. A.		1815
stipulatus	Purple	7, H. De. Cl.	N. York . . .	1816
strawberry	Purple	7, H. De. Cl.	Britain . . .	
tenuifolius	Blue . . .	7, H. Cl. A.	N. Africa . .	1820
tingitana	Dk. pur.	7, H. Cl. A.	B. Barbary .	1680
tuberosus	Red . . .	7, H. De. Cl.	Holland . . .	1596
tumidus	Red . . .	7, H. Cl. A.	Piedmont . .	1817
venosus	Whit. red	6, H. De. Cl.	Pennsyl. . .	

LAUREL, see *Laurus*
LAUREL CHERRY, see *Cercis lauro-cerasia*.

LAURESTINE, see *Viburnum tinus*.

LAUROPHYLUS, Thunberg. From *laurus*, a laurel, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in allusion to the similarity of the foliage. *Linn* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Urticaceae*. 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.

expensis Green . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1801

LAURUS, Pliny. From the Celtic word *laur*, (laur, the b is dropped) signifying green, in allusion to the foliage of the plants. *Linn* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lauraceae*. 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 *L. nobilis*, 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. *L. Benzoin*, *L. Sassafras*, 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 *L. Benzoin* is stimulant and tonic, and in North America it is used in intermittent fevers. In *L. fectens* an acrid red, or violet juice, is particularly abundant. All the species are more or less aromatic and stomachic. *Synonymes*: 1. *Romulus albidus*. 2. *Laurus Borbonica*.

antivialis Yellow . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1775
aggregata Grn. yel. . G. Ev. S. China . . 1821
Alida, 1 Yellow . H. De. S. Carolina . 1824
Benzoin V. grn. . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1693
bullata Green . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823
canariensis Yel. grn. . G. Ev. T. Canaries . 1815
cardinalis, 2 Yel. grn. . 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1806

LAV	LAV
glabrā	Yel. grn. . . 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1806
obtusā	Yel. grn. . . 4, H. Ev. T. Carolina . 1806
pubescens	Yel. grn. . . 4, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . 1806
Catesbiana	White H. De. S. Carolina . 1820
Chloroxylon	Grn. wht. . . 8, Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1773
coriacea	White 8, Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1810
erassifolia	White 8, Ev. T. Cayenne . 1800
Diospyros	Grn. yel. . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1810
exaltatā	Wht. yel. . . 8, Ev. T. Jamaica . 1800
fibrobundā	Yel. grn. . . 8, Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1800
fortis	Grn. yel. . . 8, Ev. T. Madeira . 1760
geniculatā	Yellow . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1759
indica	Grn. yel. . . 7, G. Ev. T. Madeira . 1665
nivea	White 8, Ev. T. . 1820
noctiflora	Yel. wht. . . 4, H. Ev. T. S. Eur. . . 1561
crispā	Yel. wht. . . 5, H. Ev. T.
flore-plena	Yel. wht. . . 5, H. Ev. T.
latifolia	Yel. wht. . . 5, F. Ev. T. Asia
salicifolia	Yel. wht. . . 4, H. Ev. S.
undulata	Yel. wht. . . 4, H. Ev. S.
variegatā	Yel. wht. . . 5, H. Ev. T.
patens	Wht. yel. . . 8, Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1824
pendula	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
spicidens	Yel. grn. . . 8, Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1800
thyriflora	Yel. grn. . . 8, H. Ev. T. Madagas. . 1810

LAVANDŪLA, 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. *Synonyme* - 1. *L. formosa*.

abrotanoides Lilac . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1699

dentata Lilac . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1597

heterophylla Lilac . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Hydrunt . 1813

latifolia Lilac . . . 8, H. Ev. S. Eur. . . 1568

multifida Lilac . . . 8, G. B. S. Eur. . . 1597

pinifolia Lilac . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . 1777

pubescens, 1 Lilac . . . 6, G. Ev. S. . . 1816

spica Lilac . . . 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1568

Stachys Lilac . . . 6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1568

vera Blue . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1568

viridis 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. *Synonyme* - 1. *Empedoclea*. 2. *andulata*.

aeerifolia Pink . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Teneriffa . 1820

africana Pink . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1820

ambigua Purple . . . 8, H. A. Naples . . 1824

arboresc Purple . . . 8, H. B. Britain

australis Purple . . . 8, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1820

biennis Red . . . 8, H. B. Cumanus . 1819

cretica Lil. blo . 7, H. A. Candia . . 1723

draba, 1 Yellow . 7, H. A. Sicily . . 1818

hispidā Pink . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Algiers . . 1801

laucopictā Purple . . . 8, H. A. Europe . . 1817

lucida Purple . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Portugal . 1748

maritima White . . . 5, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597

melans Purple . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1796

nonpollinā Purple . . . 8, H. Ber. P. Naples . 1818

Olbia Red pur. . 8, F. Ev. S. Provence . 1570

phoenicea Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1746

plebeia Pale . . . 6, G. Ber. P. N. Holl. . 1820

Pseud-olbia, 2 Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. . . 1817

punnetā Pale . . . 6, H. A. Italy . . 1800

sylvaticensis Pink . . . 7, H. B. . . 1831

sylvatica Purple . . . 8, H. A. Portugal . 1817

thuringiacā Lil. blo . 8, H. Ber. P. Germany . 1731

triloba Lil. pur. . 6, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1759

truncatā Flesh . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . 1633

unguiculatā Lilac . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Sausna . 1807

LAW	LEC
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.	
moniana Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1826	
LAWSONĪĀ, Linn. In honour of Isaac Lawson, M.D., author of a Voyage to Carolina. <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>Lavradia</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>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>L. inermis</i> , <i>L. spinosa</i> .	
alba, 1 White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1752	
purpurea Purple . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820	
LAX , loose, supple.	
LAXMANNĪĀ, 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 <i>Plumbāgō</i> .	
LEAFETS , small parts of compound leaves.	
LEAFY , covered with leaves, or of the consistence of a leaf.	
LEANGŪM, Link. From <i>leios</i> , smooth, and <i>aggeion</i> , a vessel; alluding to the peridium. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A genus of minute wart-like <i>Fungi</i> , found upon the leaves of mosses, and decaying trunks of trees— <i>floriformis</i> , <i>Trevelyanti</i> .	
LEATHERWOOD , see <i>Dicēd</i> .	
LEATHERY , thick, of the consistence of leather.	
LEBECKĪĀ, Thunberg. After Lebeck, some unknown botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Plants of some beauty, succeeding in sandy loam and peat, and multiplied by seeds, or cuttings in sand, under a glass.	
contaminatā Yellow . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1787	
cyathoides Yellow . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774	
sepaliatā Yellow . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820	
sericea Yellow . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774	
subindatā Yellow . . 1, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824	
subternatā Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824	
LEBERTĪĀ, see Pavōnīā.	
LECANŌRĀ, Achurius. From <i>lekane</i> , a basin; alluding to the form of the shields. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . This genus comprises some valuable plants. <i>L. atra</i> , <i>hematoma</i> , <i>parella</i> , and <i>tartarea</i> , are used in dyeing, especially the latter, which is in much request for dyeing woollen yarn— <i>albella</i> , <i>apochrysa</i> , <i>argophotis</i> , <i>atra</i> , <i>brunnea</i> , <i>candelaria</i> , <i>polygæra</i> , <i>carneo-lutea</i> , <i>certina</i> , <i>cerulina</i> , <i>chloroleuca</i> , <i>circinata</i> , <i>concretata</i> , <i>crassa</i> , <i>effusa</i> , <i>elægans</i> , <i>epigæa</i> , <i>erythrella</i> , <i>frustulosa</i> , <i>fuliginea</i> , <i>galactina</i> , <i>gellida</i> , <i>glauca</i> , <i>hematoma</i> , <i>porphyria</i> , <i>Hageri</i> , <i>crenulata</i> , <i>Hookeri</i> , <i>hymnorum</i> , <i>leucogæra</i> , <i>maritima</i> , <i>oculata</i> , <i>parella</i> , <i>perleuca</i> , <i>sericea</i> , <i>rabra</i> , <i>rubricosa</i> , <i>salsitana</i> , <i>sarcicola</i> , <i>sophodes</i> , <i>Stromi</i> , <i>subfusca</i> , <i>tartarea</i> , <i>virgida</i> , <i>tuberculosa</i> , <i>Turneri</i> , <i>upsatensis</i> , <i>varia</i> , <i>ventosa</i> , <i>viridula</i> , <i>vielliana</i> .	
LECNĪĀ, Linn. After G. Leche, a Swedish botanist, who died in 1764. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Cistaceae</i> . Small plants, of no beauty, and the commonest culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>L. majus</i> .	
intora White . . . 7, H. Ber. P. Canada . . 1809	
racemulosa White . . . 7, H. Ber. P. N. Amer. . 1816	
tennifolia White . . . 6, H. Ber. P. Virginia . 1823	
thymifolia White . . . 7, H. Ber. P. Canada . . 1780	
villosa, 1 White . . . 7, H. Ber. P. N. Amer. . 1812	
LECHNIAULĪĀ, R. Brown. Named in compliment to M. Lechenault, a French botanist and traveller. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gaudeniaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>L. Baxteri</i> .	
oblata, 1 Orange . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	
turpida Scarlet . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	
LECHŌRĀ, Achurius. From <i>lekis</i> , a saucer, and <i>eidos</i> , like; in allusion to the saucer-like shields. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . A very extensive genus of <i>Fungi</i> , found in almost every situation, and at all seasons of the year. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Lichen</i> .	

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escharoides. 2. *Lichen atrocarpus*. 3. *Lichen calvus*—*abietina*, *alabastrina*, *alba*, *alba-carulescens*, *argida*, *anomala*, *anthracina*, *aromatica*, *atro-cinerea*, *atro-alla*, *atro-virens*, *geographica*, *atro flava*, *atro-rufa*, *caesia-rufa*, *candida*, *canescens*, *carneola*, *cinerea-fusca*, *citrinella*, *confusus*, *conspicua*, *coracina*, *corticola*, *dendroa*, *deciplens*, *decolorans*, *granulosa* 1, *dolosa*, *Eurhartiana*, *epipolia*, *escharoides*, *fumosa* 2, *fusca atra*, *fusca-lutea*, *ichniodophila*, *immersa*, *incana*, *lapidea*, *Lightfootia*, *lucida*, *lurida*, *luticola*, *luteo-atra*, *maruroides*, *melizae*, *microphylla*, *miscella*, *Odéti*, *orastha*, *parasema*, *petraea*, *pholidota*, *polytropia*, *quercua*, *rivulosa*, *rubiginosa*, *ruppstris* 3, *sahulorum*, *göschera*, *syn-guidaria*, *scabriosa*, *scularis*, *siliacea*, *spiraea*, *sulphurea*, *ubiginosa*, *verruculosa*, *vesicularis*, *viridescens*.

LECYTHIS, *Lagfling*. From *lecythos*, an oil-jar; in allusion to the form of the seed vessels. *Linu* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lecythidaceae*. 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 *Lecythis* are eatable, but leave a bitter taste in the mouth.

adamioua . . .	Yel. wh.	S. Ev. S. Maranh.	1825
amara . . .	Yel. wh.	S. Ev. S. Guana.	1825
bracteaia . . .	Yel. wh.	S. Ev. S. Maranh.	1825
grandiflora . . .	Yel. wh.	S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1824
minor . . .	Yel. wh.	S. Ev. S. Caribae	1825
perforata . . .	Yel. wh.	S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1825

LEDRERÜIA, *Link.* After M. Ledebour, a botanical author. *Linu* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. *L. hyacinthina* is possessed of some beauty, and is of very simple cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Tragium tauricum*.

hyacinthina . . . Grsh. wht. G. Bu. P. E. Ind. . . 1832
pimpinelloides 1.

LEDON GUM, see *Cistus Ledon*.

LEDUM, *Linu*. From *ledou*, the Greek name for a plant now known as the *Cistus Ledum*. In foliage the present genus agrees with the plant of the ancients. *Linu* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceae*. This is an ornamental genus of plants, well suited for the shrubbery, where they form a fine contrast to *Rhododendrons*. They thrive best in bog earth, and young plants are obtained from layers, treated in the same way as the *Rhododendron*. *Synonymes*: 1. *L. granlandicum*.

canadense, 1 . . .	White . . .	4, H. Ev. S. Canada . . .	
latifolium . . .	White . . .	4, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . .	1763
palustre . . .	White . . .	4, H. Ev. S. E. As. . .	1762
decumbens . . .	White . . .	4, H. Ev. S. Had. Bay . . .	1762

LEEA, *Linu*. In honour of James Lee, founder of the Hammermith nursery, and whose grandson is the present proprietor. *Linu* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vitaceae*. 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.

equata . . .	Green . . .	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1777
eri-pa . . .	White . . .	8, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . .	1767
hirta . . .	Green . . .	10, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1823
macrophylla . . .	White . . .	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1806
robusta . . .	Green . . .	11, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1823
sambucina . . .	Yellow . . .	10, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1790

LEECHER, see *Euphorbia Litchi*.

LEEK, see *Allium Porrum*.

LEERSIA, *Swartz*. After J. D. Leers, a German botanist. *Linu* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. These plants possess little to recommend them. They grow readily in any common soil, and are increased by seeds.

australis . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. N. Holl. . .	1919
oryzoides . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. Levant . . .	1793
virginica . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. N. Amer. . .	1770

LEGUME, } a pod, the fruit of leguminous plants.

LEGUMEN, }

LEGUMINOSAE, plants which bear legumes, or pods, such as the pea, the bean, &c.

LEMANTHUM, *Michaux*. From *leimon*, a meadow, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linu* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melantheae*. These plants are worth cultivating. They thrive well in a peat soil, in a damp situation, and are increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. [181]

Melanthium hybridum, *latifolium*, *racemosum*. 2. *monocleum*, *polygamum*. 3. *virginicum*, *Helonias virginica*, *Veratrum virginicum*.

hybridum, 1 . . .	White . . .	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1822
monocleum, 2 . . .	Brown . . .	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1817
virginicum, 3 . . .	Brown . . .	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1798

LEMNIA, *Bory*. In honour of M. Leman, a French botanist. *Linu* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. This is rather a curious genus; the species are always found floating in fresh water rivers—*fluvialitrimedia*, *turloisi*.

LEMNA, *Linu*. From *lepis*, a scale; in reference to the form of the plants. *Linu* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fisticeae*. Annual weeds, found floating in stagnant water, and known to most under the name of Duckweed—*gibba*, *minor*, *polyrhiza*, *trisulca*.

LEMON-GRASS, see *Cymbopogon Schenanthus*.

LENS, see *Ervum Lens*.

LENTICULAR, lens, or pea-shaped.

LENTIGINOSUS, freckled, pimpled.

LENTIL, see *Ervum Lens*.

LEOCARPUS, *Link.* From *leios*, smooth, and *karpos*, a fruit; in allusion to the smooth peridium. *Linu* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This is found in clusters on rotten wood, and has the appearance of being varnished with vermilion. *Synonymes*: 1. *Lycopodium fragile-verrucosum* 1.

LEONOTIS, *Persoon*. From *leon*, a lion, and *otis*, an ear; in reference to the fancied resemblance in the corolla. *Linu* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. Fine ornamental plants. They require to be grown in hum and peat, and should have plenty of air to allow of their flowering in perfection. Cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *L. nepetifolia* requires the treatment commonly given to tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1. *Phlomis Leonurus*. 2. *P. Leonitis*.

intermedia . . .	Orange . . .	9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1822
leonurus, 1 . . .	Scarlet . . .	11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1712
nepetifolia . . .	Orange . . .	9, S. A. E. Ind. . .	1778
ovata, 2 . . .	Orange . . .	6, S. A. C. G. H. . .	1713

LEONOTICE, *Linu*. Abridged from *Leontopetalon*, which is derived from *leon*, a lion, and *petalon*, a leaf; because of the resemblance of the leaf of *L. leontopetalon* to the impression of a lion's foot. *Linu* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Berberaceae*. Plants of little beauty, succeeding in any common soil, and increased by offsets, or seeds.

alticola . . .	Yellow . . .	4, F. Tu. P. Siberia . . .	1822
Chryso-otum . . .	Yellow . . .	5, F. Tu. P. Levant . . .	1740
leontopetalon . . .	Yellow . . .	4, F. Tu. P. Levant . . .	1597
odesiana . . .	Yellow . . .	4, H. Tu. P. Odessa . . .	1823
vesicaria . . .	Yellow . . .	5, F. Tu. P. Siberia . . .	1821

LEONTODON, *Linu*. From *leon*, a lion, and *odont*, a tooth; in allusion to the tooth-like divisions of the leaves. *Linu* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Herbaceous plants, of no value. They grow in any common soil, and increase freely by seeds, or divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *Prenanthes bulbosa*. 2. *Taraxacum ceratophorum*. 3. *T. glaucanthum*. 4. *T. bicolor*. 5. *Leontodon lividus*. 6. *L. alpinus*—*alpinus*, *bessarabicus*, *bulbosus* 1, *cichoriaceus*, *ceratophorus* 2, *corniculatus*, *eripodus*, *erythrospermus*, *glaucanthus* 3, *glaucescens*, *levisgatus*, *leucanthus* 4, *uliginosus*, *obovatus*, *pulstris*, *serotinus*, *Stevani*, *taraxicum*.

LEONTODIUM, *R. Brown*. From *leon*, a lion, and *pod*, a foot; the heads of the flowers have been fancifully likened to a lion's foot. *Linu* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *vulgare*, *Gnaphalium Leontopodium*.

helveticum, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1776

LEONORUS, *Linu*. From *leon*, a lion, and *oura*, a tail; in allusion to the appearance of the spike of flowers. *Linu* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *L. crispus*. 2. *L. villosus*, *L. condrusatus*. 3. *L. heterophyllum*. 4. *L. altaicus*, *L. nullifidus*.

Cardiaca . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. Britian . . .	
crispus, 1 . . .	Red . . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1658

LEO	LEP	LEP	LEP
villosus, 2. . . Purple . . . 7. H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1920			
scarus . . . Pink . . . 6. H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1921			
lanatus . . . Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1752			
Marubiumstrum . Purple . . . 6. H. A. Europe . . . 1710			
multifidus . . . Purple . . . 6. H. A. . . . 1817			
neglectus . . . Purple . . . 7. H. B. S. Eur. . . . 1818			
sibiricus, 3 . . . Red . . . 7. H. B. Sberia . . . 1759			
taticus, 4 . . . Flesh . . . 9. H. B. Russia . . . 1756			
LEOPARD'S-BANE, see <i>Doronicum</i>.			
LEOPARD'S BANE, see <i>Arenicé Dornicé</i>.			
LEOPOLDINIA. Named by Martius, in memory of the late Empress of Brazil. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Palmetacee</i> . A fine palm, requiring similar treatment to other Brazilian palms.			
palehra Palm. Brazil . . . 1325			
LEPTA, Hill. 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, lhriceá, nána</i> .			
LEPTANTHUS, Swartz. From <i>leptos</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>Orchidacee</i> . This is one of the most pigny of orchidee, 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. pur. . . 1, S. Epl. Jamaica . . .			
LEPECHINIA, Willdenow. 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>Hornatum caulescens</i> .			
chenufolliá Red . . . 7. H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1818			
spicata, 1 Pa. yel. . . 7. F. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1800			
LEPIDANTHUS, Willdenow. From <i>lepis</i> , a scale, and <i>agathis</i> , a ball. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthacee</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			
LEPIDIUM, R. Brown. 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>Crucifere</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 granivolum</i> . 5. <i>L. graminifolium</i> .			
sativum White . . . 6. H. A. Persia . . . 1548			
cristatum White . . . 6. H. A. Persia . . . 1548			
latifolium White . . . 6. H. A. Persia . . . 1548			
LEPTIS, Boerhaave, campestris 1, capensé, carduifolius, chulepense, cordatum, coronopifolium, crassifolium, Cunninghamianum, cnaeifolium, densiflorum, divaricatum, Draba 2, Eklouit, Gussonei, hirtum 3, hyssopifolium, lhris 4, inclatum, latifolium, lineare, lyratum, Menziesii, micranthum, Novae-Hollandiæ, oleraceum, persifolium, Pisceidum, ruderale, spinulosum, subulatum, suffruticosum 5, vesicarium, virgatum.			
LEPTISPERMIA, Labillardiere. 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>Cyperacee</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			
LEPTODERM, covered with scurfy dots.			
LEPTODIA, Linn. 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, stáva, ochracea, viridescens</i> .			
LEPROUS, covered with spots, or scales.			
LEPROUSLY-SILVERY, covered with white or silvery scales, or scurf, resembling the leprosy.			
LEPROUSLY-TMENTOSE, covered with shaggy down, having the appearance of leprosy.			
LEPTALÉUM, Decandolle. From <i>leptaleos</i> , slender; in allusion to the slender filiform leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifere</i> . The seed of this annual species has only to be sown in the open ground. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Stagnarium filifolium</i> .			
filifolium, 1 Yellow . . . 6. H. A. Sberia . . . 1820			
LEPTANDRÆ, Nuttall. From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>aner</i> , an anther. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariacee</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>Fernica sibirica</i> . 2. <i>V. virginica</i> .			
sibirica, 1 Blue . . . 7. H. Her. P. Sberia . . . 1779			
virginica, 2 White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Virginia . . . 1714			
incarnata Flesh . . . 7. H. Her. P. Virginia . . . 1714			
LEPTANTHUS, Michaux. 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>Pontederacee</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, Decandolle. 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>Crucifere</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>Stagnarium Loeselii—Loeslii</i> .			
LEPTOCARPUS, R. Brown. From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Restiacee</i> . A mere weed, requiring to be grown in the greenhouse, and increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Schenodium tenax—tendax</i> .			
LEPTOCHEILÆ, Beauvois. From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>cheilo</i> , grass; in allusion to the slender habit of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Graminee</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> .			
cymosoides Apetal . . . 5, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1824			
domingensis Apetal . . . 6, Grass. W. Ind. . . 1820			
filiformis, 1 Apetal . . . 7, Grass. China . . . 1830			
prostrata Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Brazil . . . 1823			
tenax—tendax Apetal . . . 6, Grass. China . . . 1820			
virgata Apetal . . . 7, Grass. W. Ind. . . 1727			
LEPTOMENIA, R. Brown. From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>ueris</i> , a part. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Santalacee</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 drupacum</i> .			
decida White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823			
Billardieri, 1 White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823			
LEPTOMITIS, Agardh. From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>mitos</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>clavata, lictens, minutissima, nana</i> .			
LEPTOPHYLLUS, slender-leaved.			
LEPTOSIPHIA, Bentham. From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>siphua</i> , a tube; in allusion to the slenderness of the tube of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniacee</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.			
androsceus Blue wht. 8. H. A. California . . . 1833			
deussoides Purple . . . 6. H. A. California . . . 1833			
corolla-Alba White . . . 6. H. A. California . . . 1833			
LEPTOSPERMUM, Forster. 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>Myrtacee</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>Bilhotia flexuosa</i> . 2. <i>L. grandifolium</i> . 3. <i>B. marginata</i> . 4. <i>L. stellatum</i> .			
archonoidium White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1795			
attenuatum White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1795			

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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			
flavescens	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1787	Stüvel	Purple	7, H. A. N. Amer.	1824			
flexuosum, 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			
juniiperitum	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1790	reticulata, 5	Purple	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1816			
lanigerum	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1774	sessiliflora, 6	Purple	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.				
margenatum, 3	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1820	LESSÉRTIA, Decandolle. In honour of the Baron Benjamin Lessert, of Paris, a most distinguished promoter of botany, and author of the <i>Icones</i> , published at Paris in 1823. <i>Lin.</i> 10, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . The shrubby and herbaceous kinds are elegant little plants, requiring the same treatment as <i>Smainsonia</i> . The annual species should be sown in pots early in spring, and placed in the greenhouse, and when about two inches high, to be planted singly into small pots, and shifted into larger ones as they grow.						
multicaule	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	annua	Red	6, G. A. C. G. H.	1731			
nobilium	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1800	annularis	Purple	7, G. A. C. G. H.	1816			
obtusum	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1820	beylitchayá	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1826			
partifolium	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1789	diffusa	Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1792			
pendulum	White	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.		falciformis	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1826			
porophyllum	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1800	fruticosa	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1826			
scoparium	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1772	perennans	Red	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1776			
grandiflorum	White	7, G. Ev. S. Pt. Jack.	1817	procumbens	Purple	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1753			
rubiculae	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1817	pulebra	Red	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1817			
sericeum	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1813	LESTRUNÉSIÁ, Thonary. In honour of F. J. Lestiboudois, a Flemish botanist. <i>Lin.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Anarautaceae</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> .						
squarrosum	White	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824	paniculata, 1	Pa. yel.	7, S. B. Jamaica	1733			
thymifolium	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1800	irgyá	White	3, S. B. Senegal	1777			
triflorum	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1800	virgata	Green	9, S. Ev. S.	1813			
tuberculatum, 4	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1816	LETSOMIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of J. C. Letson, 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>Lin.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ternstroemia</i> . A very beautiful shrub. It must be grown in the stove, in the same kind of soil as recommended for <i>Leptomeria</i> .						
LEPTOSÉLMÁ, D. Don. From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>selma</i> , a crown. <i>Lin.</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.				tomentosa				White	S. Ev. S. Peru	1823
maximum	Whitish	9, F. Her. P. Mexico	1827	LETTUCE, see Lactuca.						
LEPTOSÉLMÁ, Fries. From <i>leptos</i> , thin, and <i>selma</i> , a layer; in allusion to the thin consistence of the species. <i>Lin.</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>calicatum</i> , <i>filicinum</i> , <i>scirpium</i> , <i>Spiræa</i>				LEUCADÉNHRON, Linn. From <i>leukos</i> , white, and <i>dendron</i> , a tree; in allusion to the white leaves. <i>Lin.</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> .						
LEPTORÉS, Lindley. From <i>leptos</i> , slender; in allusion to the leaves. <i>Lin.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This is a pretty little species, growing rather freely among broken pots, decayed vegetable matter, and moss, and may be increased by divisions.				albiflorum				Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
bicolor				ad-candens				Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
LEPYRROGIA, R. Brown. From <i>lepyros</i> , scaly; because the bractees are within the scales of the spike. <i>Lin.</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.				ambitum				Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
gracilis				angustatum				Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
LERIA. Named by Decandolle, in compliment to his friend M. Leri. <i>Lin.</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—albicans, nitens, pumila</i>				argenteum				Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1693
LESKÁ, Hedvig. In honour of N. G. Leske, professor of natural history at Marburg. <i>Lin.</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>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Hypnum atrovirens, attenuatum, 2. Pterogonium rotundifolium, 3. Hypnum medium, inundatum—complanatá, dendroides, incurvata 1, ulacá 2, polyanthá, polycarpa 3, pulchella, rufescens, sericea, trichomanoides.</i>				buxifolium				Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
LESPÉZÉÁ, Michaux. In honour of M. Lespeze, once governor of Florida, and a great patron of botany. <i>Lin.</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, 2. Hedyarum junceum. 3. L. hirta. 4. L. divergens. 5. L. reticulata. 6. L. sessiliflora.</i>				caulatum				Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
angustifolia				concolor				Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
capitata				corumbosum				Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
erectifolia, 1				decoratum				Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
frutescens				decurrens				Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
glomerata				floridum				Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
juncea, 2				fusciflorum, 1				Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
polytachya				glabrum				Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
				globularifolia				Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
				grandiflorum				Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
				imbricatum				Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
				inflexum				Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
				levisius				Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
				linifolium				Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
				marginatum				Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
				ovale				Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
				phlypsianum				Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
				plumosum				Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
				pulscocens				Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
				retosum				Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
				salignum				Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
				scabrum				Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
				sericeum				Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1817

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spatulatum . . .	Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1818	
quarrosam . . .	Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1824	
strictum . . .	Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1795	
torium . . .	Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1790	
uliginosum . . .	Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1795	
venosum . . .	Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1816	
virgatum . . .	Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .		
LEUCÆ, Burmann. From <i>leukos</i> , white; because of the downy whiteness of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiate</i> . These plants are not possessed of much beauty. They will grow freely in any common soil. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>L. Plukenetii</i> . 2. <i>Phlomis chinensis</i> . 3. <i>P. zeylanica</i> . 4. <i>P. martinicensis</i> .			
biflora . . .	White . . . 8, G. A. Evlon . . .	1819	
cephalotes . . .	White . . . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . . .	1818	
chinensis, 2 . . .	White . . . 7, S. A. China . . .	1820	
flacida . . .	White . . . 8, G. A. N. H.-I. . . .	1823	
linifolia, 3 . . .	White . . . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . . .	1816	
aspera 1, indica, martinicensis 4, urticifolia, zeylanica. LEUCOCARPUS, G. Don. From <i>leukos</i> , white, and <i>karpus</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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Minulus perfoliatus</i> .			
alata, 1 . . .	Yellow . . . F. A. Vera Cruz . . .	1830	
LEUCOCORYNE, 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 allinea</i> . 2. <i>B. izioides</i> .			
allinea, 1 . . .	White . . . F. Bl. P. Chile . . .	1825	
izioides, 2 . . .	Lilac . . . 10, F. Bl. P. Chile . . .	1821	
odorata . . .	White . . . 8, F. Bl. P. Valparaiso . . .	1828	
LEUCODON, Schlegger. From <i>leukos</i> , white, and <i>odon</i> , a tooth; an 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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Dicranum sciuroides</i> — <i>sciuroides</i> 1.			
LEUCODON, 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.			
aristatum . . .	White . . . 5, H. Bl. P. England . . .		
pubescentum . . .	White . . . 4, H. Bl. P. . . .		
venosum . . .	White . . . 2, H. Bl. P. Germany . . .	1596	
extranatum . . .	White . . . 2, H. Bl. P. C. M. . . .	1816	
multiplex . . .	White . . . 3, H. Bl. P. Gardens . . .		
LEUCODON, 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>Epicuridaceae</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. parviflora</i> .			
amplexicaulis . . .	White . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . .	1815	
aperta . . .	White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. H.-I. . . .	1820	
collina . . .	White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . .	1824	
ericoides . . .	White . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . .	1815	
intercepta . . .	White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. H.-I. . . .	1826	
juniperoides . . .	White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . .	1804	
laevecornis . . .	White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . .	1790	
microphylla . . .	White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. H.-I. . . .	1818	
obovatus, 1 . . .	White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. H.-I. . . .	1824	
polystachya . . .	White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. H.-I. . . .	1825	
Richei, 2 . . .	White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. H.-I. . . .	1822	
retigera . . .	White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. H.-I. . . .	1821	
stratum . . .	White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. H.-I. . . .	1823	
verticillata . . .	White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s S. . . .	1827	
virgata . . .	White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. H.-I. . . .	1824	

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nearly allied. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Protea candicans</i> . 2. <i>Leucodendron grandiflorum</i> .			
stenuatum . . .	Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1820	
caudex, 1 . . .	Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1790	
conocarpum . . .	Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1774	
ellipticum . . .	Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1803	
furiosum . . .	Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1784	
grandiflorum, 2 . . .	Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1800	
hypophyllum . . .	Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1787	
lineare . . .	Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1774	
medium . . .	Orange . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1794	
parile . . .	Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1789	
patulum . . .	Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1823	
puberulum . . .	Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1774	
spatulatum . . .	Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1825	
tomentosum . . .	Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1789	
totum . . .	Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1774	
LEUCOHAIZA, white-rooted.			
LEUCOSTEMMA, 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>Elichrysum</i> for culture and propagation. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Elichrysum vestitum</i> .			
vestitum, 1 . . .	White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1774	
LEUCOXYLON, white-wooded.			
LEUZEÄ, Named by Decondolle, in honour of his friend De Leuze, Linn. 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 confiera</i> . 3. <i>Cirsium salinum</i> , <i>Centaurea atlatica</i> .			
atlatica . . .	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1822	
australis . . .	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Holl. . . .	1821	
carthamoides, 1 . . .	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1816	
confiera, 2 . . .	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Kur. . . .	1683	
salina, 3 . . .	Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1817	
LEVISTICUM, 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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Ligusticum leviticum</i> .			
officinale, 1 . . .	Pa. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . .	1596	
LEWISIA, 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.			
rediviva . . .	Rose . . . H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . .	1826	
LEYSERÆA, Linn. In honour of Frederick William Leyser, 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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Strophina gnaphalodes</i> .			
ciliata . . .	Orange . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1816	
gosphaloides . . .	Orange . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1774	
polifolia . . .	Orange . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1820	
quarrosa, 1 . . .	Orange . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1815	
LEYSTERIA, 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 bractes 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.			
formosa . . .	Wh. par. H. E. Ev. S. Nepal . . .	1824	
LITRALS, 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.			

LIMB, the border of a flower.

LIME, see *Citrus Limbūtum*.

LIME-TREE, see *Tilia*.

LIMBĀ, *Linn.* From *limos*, a pest; on account of the supposed poisonous qualities of the plant. *Linn.* 7, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceae*. A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits this species best; and cuttings root readily under a glass.

afričanum . . . White . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1774

LIMNANTHĒS, *R. Brown*. From *limne*, a marsh, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the habitat of the plant. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Limnathaceae*. 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.

Douglasi . . . Wht. yel. . . H. Tr. A. Californ. . . 1833

LIMNOCĀRĪS, *Bonpland*. From *limne*, a pool, and *chairo*, to delight; in allusion to the habitat of the species. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Commelinaceae*. Handsome aquatic plants, of easy culture in a tub or cistern of water, and increased either by runners or seeds.

Humboldti . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Ag. P. B. Avres . . 1831

Plumieri . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, S. Ag. P. Brazil . . 1822

LIMONĀ, *Linn.* From *limon*, the Arabic name of the Citron. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantiaceae*. This genus is nearly allied to *Citrus*. 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.

australis . . . White . . . G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1830

citrifolia . . . White . . . 6, Ev. S. China . . 1800

cusnāta . . . White . . . 6, Ev. S. Ind. . . 1803

perfoliata . . . White . . . 6, Ev. S. Ind. . . 1803

scandens . . . White . . . G. Ev. Cl. China . . 1800

LIMOSĒLLĀ, *Linn.* From *limus*, mud; in allusion to the habitation of the species; whence the English name Mudwort. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. The seeds of this sub-aquatic should be sown near a pond or rivulet.

aquatica . . . Flesh . . . 8, H. Ag. A. Britain . .

LIMOSĪS, muddy, growing in mud.

LIMPĪOTIS, clear, transparent.

LINKANTHUS, *Dehnan*. From *linon*, flax, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceae*. An ornamental annual, succeeding well when sown in the open border in spring.

dichotomis . . . Pink . . . H. A. Californ. . . 1833

LINĀIĀ, *Tournefort*. From *linum*, flax; on account of the similarity of the leaves. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. This genus for the most part consists of annuals, well adapted for ornamenting rock-work. *L. triornithophora* 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *speciosa*. 2. *Antirrhinum lanigerum*. 3. *A. frutescens*. 4. *A. linarioides*. 5. *spurius*. 6. *A. Linaria*. 7. *A. odoratum*. 8. *strictum*. 9. *L. striata*. 10. *Antir. lusitanicum, pedunculatum*.

neutiloba . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Ev. Tr. Siberia . . 1825

egyptiaca . . . Yel. pur. . . 7, H. Ev. A. Egypt . . 1771

agrostioides . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Sardinia . . 1829

albina . . . Blue . . . 7, F. Ev. Tr. Anstria . . 1570

silvestris . . . Blue . . . 4, H. A. Corsica . . 1824

amethystina . . . Blue yel. . . 7, H. A. Spain . . 1721

menaris . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . 1823

arvensis . . . Pur. blue . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1823

bipartita, 1 . . . Purple . . . 8, F. Her. P. Barbary . . 1815

bipartita, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Spain . . 1749

caudensis . . . Violet . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1812

canadensis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Caneous . . 1818

chalcopensis . . . White . . . 6, H. A. Levant . . 1680

cineraria . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. A. N. Africa . . 1833

citrifolia . . . Pa. blue . . 7, H. Tr. A. Egypt . . 1771

cyathifolia . . . Violet . . . 7, H. A. Siberia . . 1827

alba . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. England . . 1827

variegata . . . Violet . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Gardoua . .

dalmatica . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Levant . . 1731

dehbatia, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Tr. A. Portugal . . 1820

strophimoides . . . Blue . . . 4, H. A. Russia . . 1834

diffusa . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Spain . . 1823

Elatius . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Tr. A. England . .

elatoides . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . 1821

flava . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Tr. A. N. Africa . . 1820

fratensis, 3 . . . Yel. blue . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822

galindica . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . .

genisteifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1704

glauca . . . Pur. yel. . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1800

Heliola . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. Egypt . . 1813

heterophylla . . . Yel. brn. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Africa . . 1825

hians, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1818

bleia . . . Purple . . . 8, H. A. Spain . . 1750

incarnata . . . Flesh . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . 1819

juncus . . . Yel. brn. . . 7, H. A. Spain . . 1730

lanigera, 5 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Portugal . . 1818

latifolia . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. Portugal . . 1818

linifolia, 6 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1820

littoralis . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Tr. A. Austria . . 1820

Lossii, 7 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. Tauria . . 1823

lusitanica . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . 1819

macrocha, 8 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Crimea . . 1822

marginata . . . Yel. sh. . . 8, H. Her. P. Barbary . . 1820

micrantha . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Tr. A. Spain . . 1820

minor . . . Violet . . . 8, H. A. England . .

monsperulana, 9 . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. France . .

alba . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .

multicaulis . . . White . . . 6, H. A. Levant . . 1728

origanifolia . . . Blue . . . 8, F. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1785

P. lissieriana . . . Violet . . . 4, H. A. S. Eu. . . 1640

pilosa . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Ev. Tr. Pyrenees . . 1800

proera . . . Pa. blue . . 7, H. Her. P. . .

pubescens . . . Pale . . . 8, H. Ev. Tr. Naples . . 1820

purpurascens . . . Purple . . . 6, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1829

purpurea . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1643

pyrenica . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Pyrenees . . 1821

reflexa . . . Yel. pur. . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1810

repens . . . Green . . . 4, H. Cr. A. England . .

reticulata . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. Algiers . . 1788

rubrifolia . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. S. France . . 1826

saxatilis . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Ev. Tr. Spain . . 1819

scoparia . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . 1816

silvestris . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Armenia . . 1819

simplex . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1816

spicata . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. Spain . . 1772

spuria . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Tr. A. England . .

supina . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . 1728

thymifolia . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1818

transgana, 10 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. Portugal . . 1810

triornithophora . . . Purple . . . 8, F. Her. P. Portugal . . 1710

triphylla . . . Yel. pur. . . 8, H. A. Sicily . . 1596

tricus . . . Brown . . . 7, F. Her. P. Spain . . 1727

lutea . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Her. P. Gardens . .

versicolor . . . Pur. yel. . . 8, H. A. France . . 1777

villosa . . . Blue . . . 7, F. Her. P. Spain . . 1786

virgata . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. N. Africa . . 1817

viscosa . . . Brown . . . 7, H. A. Spain . . 1786

volgaris . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . .

retorta . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . .

LINCŌNĪĀ, *Linn.* Probably from *lincon*, the name of some botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bruniaceae*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Diosma*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Diosma cuspidata*. 2. *densa*.

alopeuroidea . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816

cuspidata, 1 . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1825

thymifolia, 2 . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1825

LINOĒRĪĀ, *Linn.* In honour of P. B. Von Lindern, M.D., of Strasbourg, a botanical author. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. The seed of this plant has only to be sown in the flower borders.

Pyxidaria . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1789

LINDĒRĪĀ, *Dryander*. In honour of Mr. Lindsey, an English writer on the germination of mosses. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. 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.

fulcata . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . 1819

linearis . . . Brown . . . 5, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820

media . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1823

microphylla . . . Brown . . . 5, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1820

trapeziformis . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1819

LINĒARĀ, narrow, when the two sides are nearly parallel.

LINĒD, having lines, or streaks.

LINGŪPŌRĪS, } tongue-shaped.

LINOŪLA (L.), }

LINŪĀ, Dr. J. F. Gronovius, with the concurrence of Linnæus, selected this little depressed, abject, early-flowering, long-overlooked northern plant, to transmit the illustrious name of Linnæus to posterity. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceae*. [186]

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 Inglismaldie, 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.

borealis Flesh G. H. Ev. Tr. Scotland

LINOCTRÄÄ, Swartz. In honour of G. Lincocier, 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; 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*.

methiolicum Yellow G. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1771
 africanum Yellow G. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1771
 agræte Lilac H. Her. P. Portugal 1826
 alpinum Blue 7. H. Her. P. Austria 1739
 album White 7. H. Her. P. Gardens
 altaicum Blue 7. H. Her. P. Altai 1829
 anglicum, l Blue 6. H. Her. P. England
 album White 6. H. Her. P. Gardens
 angustifolium Purple 7. H. Her. P. England
 arboreum Yellow 5. G. Ev. S. Canada 1789
 ascyrifolium White 7. H. Her. P. Portugal 1800
 arieanum Yellow 6. H. A. Hungary 1829
 austracicum Blue 6. H. Her. P. Austria 1775
 Berlandieri Yel. or. 9. F. A. Bijar 1835
 bicolor, 2 Yel. 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
 Cumingii White 7. G. Ev. S. Chile 1830
 dahuricum Yellow 6. H. Her. P. Dahuria 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 1743
 gallicum Yellow 7. H. A. France 1777
 grandiflorum Blue 6. H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1820
 hirsutum Blue 7. H. Her. P. Austria 1759
 hypocyrtifolium Purple 6. H. Her. P. Caucasus 1807
 Lewisii Blue 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1820
 luteolum Yellow 6. H. A. Tauria 1810
 marginatum, 4 Blue 6. H. Her. P. 1596
 maritimum Yellow 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1838
 mexicanum Blue 6. F. Her. P. Mexico 1838
 monogynum White 7. H. Her. P. N. Zeal. 1832
 montanum Blue 6. H. Her. P. Switzer. 1817
 narbonense Blue 5. F. Her. P. S. France 1759
 nervosum Blue 6. H. Her. P. Hungary 1822
 nodiflorum White 7. H. Her. P. Italy 1750
 pallidum Lilac 1. H. Her. P. Siberia 1831
 quadrifolium Yellow 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1797
 reflexum Blue 7. H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1777
 rigidum Pa. yel. 7. H. A. Misouri 1807
 sabuloides Pink 6. H. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1810
 sibiricum, 5 Blue 6. H. Her. P. Siberia 1775
 splanchnocladum, 6 Blue 7. H. Her. P. Tauria 1819
 striatum Blue 6. H. A. Carolina 1817
 strictum Yellow 6. H. B. S. Eur. 1759
 subnitensum Pink 6. G. Ev. N. Spain 1759
 tauricum Yellow 6. H. Ev. S. Tauria 1818
 tenuifolium Pink 6. H. Her. P. Europe 1750

trigynum Yellow 6. G. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1799
 ussuriense 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 Leonotis.
LION'S-FOOT, see Leontopodium.
LION'S-LEAF, see Leontice Leontopetalou
LION'S-TAIL, see Leonotis Leonotis.

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*.

sphaerica Grange 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. *Grchidaceae*. 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
 capitata S. Epi. Bourbon
 cylindrostachya S. Ter. E. Ind. 1837
 elata Brn. grn. 9. S. Epi. Rio Jan. 1826
 elegans S. Ter. E. Ind.
 flavescens Yellow 8. Ter. Bourbon
 foliata Green 9. S. Ter. Mauriti. 1823
 guineensis Green S. Ter. S. Leone 1832
 hirsutifolia Green 7. S. Ter. N. Amer. 1753
 longipes Whit. yel. 11. S. Epi. Ceylon
 nepalensis Green 6. S. Ter. Nepal
 pendula Green S. Epi. India
 prieclifolia Orange 7. S. Ter. China 1830
 purpurascens Purple S. Ter. I. Bourbon
 Walkeriæ Purple S. Ter. Ceylon

LIPOSTOMA, G. Don. From *leipo*, to fall from, and *stoma*, a mouth; lid from capsule. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Clachonaceae*. 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*, *Egnetia capitata*.

campanuliflora, 1 Blue 7. S. Ev. T. Brazil 1825

LIPPEN, having lips.
LIPPIA, Linn. In honour of Augustus Lippi, a French physician and traveller in Abyssinia. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbeaceae*. Any rich light soil will suit these plants, and cuttings of the young wood will root readily in sand, under a glass.

dolcis White S. Her. P. Trinidad 1827
 purpurea Red 6. S. Ev. S. Mexico 1823

LIPUIDENNER, Linn. From *lipuides*, liquid; *ambar*, amber; in allusion to the gum which exudes from the trees. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Balsmaceae*. Ornamental hardy trees. *L. styraciflua*, or Sweet Gum-tree, attains a great height, and in firm and habit bears a strong resemblance to the Maple. They grow freely in any common soil, and plants are obtained from cuttings, or seeds. *Synonyme*. 1. *orientale*.

imbriata, 1 Apetal 3. H. De. T. Levant 1750
 styraciflua Apetal 3. H. De. T. N. Amer. 1685

Liquorice, see Glycyrrhiza.

LIRIODENDRON, Jusseau. 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.

tulipifera . . . Yel. red . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1673
obtusifolia . . . Yel. red . 6, H. De. T. Penusyl. . 1663

LISÄNTIÖN, Linn. From *lysis*, dissolution, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to its being a powerful cathartic. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. 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. *L. Russellianus* 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 *Phlox Drummondii*. It is figured as an annual, but is very likely to prove biennial. *Synonymes*; 1. *Eustoma ailenifolia*. 2. *L. angustifolius*.

acutangula . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Peru . . 1820
alata . . . White . 7, S. A. Mexico . . 1824
glacifolia, 1 . . Purple . S. Ev. S. . .
grandiflora . . . Yellow . 6, S. B. Trinidad . 1818
Kuntzii, 2 . . . Green . 5, S. A. S. Amer. . 1821
latifolia . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1835
Russellianus . . . Purple . 7, G. A. Mexico . . 1835
umbellata . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1822

LISÄNTIÖN, see Tachid.

LISSÄNTIÖ, R. Brown. From *lissos*, smooth, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceae*. Fine ornamental shrubs, attaining the height of three feet, and producing numerous small white flowers; for culture and propagation, see *Epacris*, to which this genus is nearly allied.

calata . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1825
daphnoides . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1818
aspida . . . 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. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Curious little plants, growing in peat and loam, and increased by divisions of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *Neottia ovata*.

cordata . . . Brown . 6, H. Ter. Britain . .
ovata, 1 . . . Green . 5, H. Ter. Britain . .

LITHOSTRATIC, having the power of breaking the stone.

LITHOSPHEGOM, Linn. From *lithos*, a stone, and *sperma*, a seed; the little nuts or seeds are extremely hard, and have a surface as smooth as a polished pebble. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *L. latifolium*. 2. *Anchusa tectoria*.

dispernum . . . Blue . 6, H. A. Siberia . . 1799
distichum . . . Yel. wht. 5, G. Her. P. Cuba . . 1806
frutescens . . . Blue . 5, H. De. S. E. Eur. . 1673
granulifolium . . . Blue . 5, H. Ev. S. Italy . . 1825
lineatum . . . Purple . 7, H. B. Greece . . 1826
officinale . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1825
latifolium, 1 . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1713
orientale . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1825
prostratum . . . Blue . 6, H. Ev. Tr. France . . 1825
purp.-corollatum . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. England . .
romarinifolium . . Blue . 5, H. Ev. S. Italy . . 1823
scabrum . . . White . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1822
strigosum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Taouria . 1820
tenuifolium . . . Blue . 5, H. A. Egypt . . 1796
tineoratum, 2 . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1598
villosum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. S. France . 1817

öpolom, arvensis.

LITVÄNÄ, Brignoli. In honour of the Duke of Lytta, near Milan, a patron of botany. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amargillidaceae*. This is a handsome plant, and was long confounded with *Thunbergia juncea*, but is now found to be a totally different plant. It grows well in stony loam, and is increased by suckers. *Synonyme*: 1. *Agave geminiflora*.

geminiflora, 1 . . . Green . 7, G. Ev. P. America . 1810

LITTORÄLLÄ, Linn. From *littus*, the shore; in allusion to its place of growth. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Plantaginaceae*. A pretty little sub-aquatic, with neat white flowers, and long tremulous stamens; it is increased by seeds.

lecostris . . . White . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . .

LIVISTÖNÄ, R. Brown. In honour of Patrick Murray, of Livistone, near Edinburgh. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. This is a splendid genus of palms; they require to be grown in a sandy loam, and strong heat.

humilis Palm. N. Holl. . . 1824
incans Palm. N. Holl. . . 1824

LIZARD'S-TAIL, see Saururus.

LOÄSÄ, Linn. The meaning is unknown. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Loasaceae*. 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 *L. Placci*: 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *ambrosiifolia*. 2. *tricolor*. 3. *acanthifolia*.

alba White . 7, H. A. Chile . . 1831
grandiflora . . . Yellow . G. A. Peru . . 1825
hispidia, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Tr. A. Lima . . 1830
incana White . 10, G. Ev. Tr. Peru . . 1820
lateritia Red . 5, F. Cl. B. Tucuman . 1835
nitida, 2 Yellow . 7, H. A. Chile . . 1822
patula Yellow . 7, H. A. Chile . . 1827
Placci, 3 Yellow . 7, H. A. Chile . . 1822
velutilla Yellow . 6, G. A. Chile . . 1824

LOBATE, lobed, divided into a number of segments.

LOBATELY-CRENATED, having deep crenatures, or indentations.

LOBE, a division.

LOBELIA, 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. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobelieae*. 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. *L. longiflora* is one of the most venomous of plants. Burton says the Spanish Americans call it *Rebenta Cavallos*, 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *L. erioides*. 2. *L. goodenoides*, *L. spicata*. 3. *L. crispia*. 4. *L. commutata*. 5. *L. maculata*. 6. *Isotoma axillaris*. 7. *L. pedunculata*. 8. *L. micrantha*.

acuminata Grn. 7al. 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1822
alata Blue . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1804
anua Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1818
Anceps Blue . 6, H. A. C. G. H. . 1818
arguta Blue . B. S. Her. P. Chile . . 1824
arsurgens Scarlet . B, G. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1787
atro-cerulea Dk. blue . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . 1836
atrosanguinea Black . 7, H. Her. P. Ecg. hrb. . 1836
bellidifolia Blue . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1790
bicolor Pa. blue . 7, G. A. C. G. H. . 1795
brigitata Pink . 6, G. Her. P. Chile . . 1836
cavendishi Blue . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1824
campanulata Blue . 6, H. A. C. G. H. . 1821
campanulata, 1 White . 6, S. Her. P. China . . 1820
caroliniana Scarlet . 7, F. Her. P. Virginia . 1629
Millert Pink . 7, H. Her. P. Eng. hrb. . 1835
Cavendishi, 2 Red . 6, S. Her. P. N. Spain . 1825
Claytoniada, 2 Blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1824
Claytoniana Pink . 7, H. A. N. Amer. .
cylindris Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1831
colorata Orange . B, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1832
cromaphylla Blue . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1782
crotata Blue . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1794

LOB	LOEF
debilis	Blue . . . 7, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1774
decumbens	Blue . . . 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1820
decurvus	Purple . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Chole . . . 1826
dentata	Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1824
Erinüs	Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1752
fenestralis	Blue . . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . . 1824
fulgens	Scarlet . . . 7, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1809
gracilis	Dk. blue . . . 7, G. A. N. S. W. . . 1801
grandis	Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1834
hetrophylla	Blue . . . 9, F. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1837
hispidä	Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1759
hypocataniformis	Blue . . . 9, G. A. N. Holl. . . 1829
ilicifolia	Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1815
infäta	Pa. blue . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1759
inundata	Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1821
Kalmii	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . . 1820
Kräussii	Blue . . . 1, G. Her. P. Dominica . . 1828
laurentia	Blue . . . 7, G. A. Italy . . . 1778
linearis	Blue . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791
longiflora	White . . . 5, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1752
longifolia	Purple . . . H. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1834
microä	White . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1800
minuta	White . . . 7, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1752
modis	Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. Dominica . . 1828
montanaefolia	Blue . . . 6, G. B. E. Ind. . . 1822
Nuttallii	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1824
odorata	White . . . 9, G. Ev. Tr. B. Ayres . . 1832
pauciflora	Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. Mexico . . 1824
pedunculata	Blue . . . 10, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1819
perisicifolia	Purple . . . 6, 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 . . . 8, F. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1800
pubescentia	Pa. blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800
pubescens	Pur. blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Louisiana . . 1832
purpurascens	Blue . . . 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1780
pyramidalis	Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1809
racemosa	Blue . . . 9, G. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1822
ramosa	Green . . . 7, G. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1818
rhizophyta	Dk. blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. River . . 1838
robusta	White . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1800
rugulosa	Blue . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Bavi . . . 1830
secunda	Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Zeal . . 1828
senecioides	White . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1790
serriolata	Pa. blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1822
setacea	Blue . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1820
simplex	Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1816
Simii	Blue . . . 7, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1794
splendens	Blue . . . 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1819
stellata	Scarlet . . . 6, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1814
syphilitica	White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1836
alba	Li. blue . . . 9, H. Her. P. Virginia . . 1665
hybrida	White . . . 8, H. Her. P.
tendä	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1838
Thunbergii	Pur. vio. . . 5, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1821
tomentosa	Blue . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1822
tristata	Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1821
triquetra	Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1822
umbellata	Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1774
oriens	Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P.
virescens	Blue . . . 6, H. A. England
zeylanica	Violet . . . H. Her. P. Hybrid
	Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1821

LOBELIA, see *Parasträntküäs*.
LOBELIA, see *Prütta*.
LOBELIA, see *Siphocampylus*.
LOBELIA, see *Töpa*.
LOCATEN, placed.
LOCULATIONS, 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 *Hymenöä*.
LODIGESIA, *Sims*. In honour of Conrad Lodiges, 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. par. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1802
LODICEA, *Labillardiere*. Named after Lodice, the daughter of Priamus and Hecuba. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Palmae*. For the culture and propagation of this palm, see *Cocos*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Cocos multivica*.
sechelliarum Palm. Seychelles
LOGANIÄ. Named by Linnæus, in compliment to his disciple Peter Logan, a traveller in Spain and America, who died on his travels in 1756. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Altiaceae*. The seed of these plants need only be sown in the open ground where they are to remain.

LOG	LOGN
hispanica	Green . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1770
pentandria	Green . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1820

LOGANIÄ, *R. Brown*. In honour of J. Logan, a distinguished botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loganiaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Euosma albiflora*. 2. *Excacum vagiude*.
floribunda, 1 White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1797
latifolia, 2 White . . . 6, Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1816
ligustrina G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . . 1837
revoluta White . . . 6, Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1826

LOGWOOD, see *Hæmatörögn*.
LOLIUM, *Linn.* From the Celtic, *loloa*, which in Latin is rendered *folium*, Rye-grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. This is a very valuable genus of grasses. *L. perenne*, 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.
arvensis Apebl . . . 7, Grass. England
perenne Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
compositum Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
humile Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
mouströsium Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
multifidum Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
paniculatum Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
ramosum Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
Russellianum Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
Stickneyanum Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
tendä Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
ziviparum Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
vulgare Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
Whitworthii Apebl . . . 5, Grass. Britain
temulentum Apebl . . . 7, Grass. Britain

multiflorum, rigidum, speciosum, tenue.
LOMAÏÄ, *Willdenow*. Derived from *loma*, an edge; in allusion to the marginal position of the indusia. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. An interesting genus of ferns; for culture and propagation, see *Lindsaea*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Stegania fulcata*. 2. *Acrostichum longifolium*. 3. *Stegania nuda*, *Oncoclea nuda*. 4. *Stegania procerä*, *Gonurda procerä*. 5. *Blechnum boreale*.
atenuata Brown . . . 8, G. Her. P. 1838
excelsa, 1 Brown . . . 7, G. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1835
lanceolata Brown . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1839
longifolia, 2 Brown . . . 6, S. Her. Or. W. Ind. . . 1810
nuda, 3 Brown . . . 6, G. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1822
Pateronii Brown . . . 9, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1830
procerä, 4 Brown . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Zeal. . . 1822
spiciata, 5 Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain

LOMÄTÄ, *R. Brown*. From *loma*, a border; in allusion to the winged edge of the seeds. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pruteaceae*. 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.
dentata G. Ev. S. Chile 1824
lanceolata G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824
longifolia Green . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1816
obliifolia Orange . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1792
trictata G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1822

LÖNÄS, *Gartner*. The meaning unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. The seed of this plant has only to be sown in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1. *Athanasia annua*.
inodora, 1 Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Barbary . . 1686

LONGITRÄS, *Linn.* From *lonche*, a lance; in allusion to the form of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. This genus consists of two very handsome ferns, which grow best in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, and increase by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1. *Pteris podophylla*.
hispidä Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1793
pedata, 1 Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1793

LONGICORÄPUS, *Humboldt, Boup, and Kunth*. From *lonche*, a lance, and *carpus*, a fruit; in reference to the lance shape of the pods. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. Ornamental shrubs, growing well in loam and peat, and increased by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dalbergia domingensis*. 2. *Amerimum latifolium*, *Pterocarpus latifolium*. 3.

LON

LOP

LOP

LOT

A. pubescens, 4. *Robinia hispida, rosea*, 5. *R. espinosa*, 6. *R. sericeus*, 7. *R. violacea*.

damingsnaia, 1	Red	S. Ev. T. St. Domin.	1820
latifolia, 2	Purple	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1808
macrophylla, 3	Purple	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1813
pubescens, 3	Purple	S. Ev. T. Caracas	1824
pyxidaria, 3	Purple	S. Ev. T. Cuba	1820
roeda, 4	Red	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1700
sepium, 5	Purple	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1821
sericea, 6	Purple	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1826
violacea, 7	Violet	S. Ev. T. Carthago	1759

LONGCHAMPSIA, Willdenow. In honour of J. L. A. Loiseleur des Longchamps, M. D., a famous French botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. The seed of this pretty little annual merely requires sowing in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pectis discoidea, Leysera discoidea, Gnaphalium leyseroides*.

capillifolia, 1. Yellow. 6, H. A. Barbary. 1822

LONGON-PRIDE, see *Saxifraga umbrata*.

LONDON-ROCKET, see *Sisymbrium Irid.*

LONGICORN, long-spurred.

LONGICORA, Linn. Named after Adam Lonicer, a German botanist, who died in 1586. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceae*. This is a genus of very ornamental shrubs, closely allied to the genus *Caprifolium*. The species grow in any common soil, and are readily increased by cuttings taken off in autumn, and planted in a sheltered situation. *Synonymes*: 1. *L. sibirica*. 2. *L. campaniflora*. 3. *Symphoricarpos puniceus*.

alpinica, 1	Yellow	4, H. De. S.	S. Eur.	1596
sibirica, 1	Yellow	4, H. De. S.	Siberia	1810
caerulea, 1	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	Switzerl.	1829
canadensis, 1	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	Canada	1812
caucasica, 1	Yellow	4, H. De. T. W.	Europe	1824
ciliata, 1	Whit. red.	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1824
alba, 1	Whit. red.	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1824
flexuosa, 1	Orange	7, F. Ev. S.	Japan	1806
iberica, 1	Orange	4, H. De. S.	Iberia	1824
involuta, 1	Yellow	4, H. De. S.	Hnd. Bay	1824
microphylla, 1	Yellow	4, H. De. S.	Siberia	1818
nigra, 1	Pa. vel.	4, H. De. S.	Switzerl.	1597
caunpiflora, 2	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1823
oblongifolia, 1	White	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1823
orientalis, 1	Yellow	6, H. De. S.	Iberia	1825
paniculata, 3	Crimson	5, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1822
pyrenaea, 1	White	H. De. S.	Pyrenes	1730
trifida, 1	Pink	4, H. De. S.	Russia	1752
albiflora, 1	White	5, H. De. S.	Pyrenes	1739
rufiflora, 1	Red	4, H. De. S.	Russia	1752
villosa, 1	Yellow	4, H. De. S.	Canada	1820
xylosteum, 1	Yellow	6, H. De. S.	England	1820

LOOKING-GLASS PLANT, see *Heritiera*.

LOOKER-GRAPE, see *Lysimachia*.

LOPEZIA, Cavanilles. Named in honour of J. Lopez, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceae*. 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.

cordata, 1	Purple	8, H.	A. Mexico	1821
coronata, 1	Red	8, H.	A. Mexico	1805
hirata, 1	Red	8, G.	B. Mexico	1796
pinnata, 1	Red	8, H.	A. Mexico	1824
racemosa, 1	Red	8, G.	B. Mexico	1792

LOPHANTHUS, Bentham. From *lophos*, a crest, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the crenated middle lobe of the lower lip of the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. 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 these are produced. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hysopus anisatus*. 2. *H. Lophanthus*. 3. *Nepeta multifida*. 4. *H. upectoides*. 5. *H. scrophularioides*.

ovifida, 1	Blue	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1828
multifida, 3	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1796
nepeoides, 4	Vel. whit.	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1652
scrophularioides, 5	Pink	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1800
urticifolia, 2	Blue	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1826

LOPHOLA, Ker. A diminutive of *lypha*, a crest; in reference to the crest of the sepals. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Dr. *Hamadoraceae*. 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

dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *Conostylis americana*.

aurea, 1. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1811

LOPHOLA, Banks. One of the sepals is extended out into a ligulate wing or crest; whence the name from *lophos*, a crest. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipteraceae*. 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 *Scurby* or *Scrubby Gak*.

africana, 1. White. 6, S. Ev. T. S. Leone. 1822

LOPHOCYBUS, Fries. From *lophion*, a little hillock. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These extremely minute plants are very similar to the valves of a bivalved shell—*elattini, mytilinum*.

LOPHOSPERMUM, D. Don. From *lophos*, a crest, and *sperma*, a seed; the seeds are furnished with a crest-like wing. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. This genus is composed of very elegant plants, with large purple, or rose-coloured flowers; for culture and propagation, see *Maurandia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Rhodochiton volubile, L. Rhodochiton*.

atroroseolum, 1	Drk. pur.	6, G. Ev. Cl. Mexico	1833
erubescens, 1	Rosy	8, F. Ev. Cl. Talapa	1830
scandens, 1	Pur. vio.	6, G. Ev. Cl. Mexico	1834

LOPIMIA, Martius. From *lopinus*, signifying easy of decortication. *Linn.* 14, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Sida malacophylla*.

malacophylla, 1. Red. 8, S. Ev. S. Bahia. 1823

LORANTHUS, Linn. From *loron*, a thong, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the long linear form of the petals. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loranthaceae*. A genus of parasitical plants, with the habit of the well-known Mistletoe.

europaeus, 1. Greenish. Parasite. Europe. 1824

LOREANTHUS, see *Najastid*.

LORE, thong or strap shaped.

LOLO ANSON'S PEA, see *Lathyrus magellanicus*.

LOREUS, leathery.

LOTE, see *Zizyphus Lotos*.

LOTUS. From *lotos* of Theophrastus; the true *Lotus* is *Zizyphus Lotus*. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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. *L. corniculatus* and *L. major* are sometimes sown with white clover and cow-grass, in laying down permanent pastures. *Synonymes*: 1. *L. diffusus*. 2. *Cytisus argenteus*. 3. *L. decumbens*. 4. *Trigonella indica*.

angustifolius, 1	Yellow	5, H. Tr. A. Britain	1819
anthyoides, 1	Drk. pur.	6, G. Ev. S. C. H.	1819
arabicus, 1	Pink	7, H. Tr. A. Arabia	1773
arenaria, 1	Yellow	4, H. Tr. A. Teneriffe	1831
argenteus, 2	Yellow	6, F. Her. P.	1827
angustifolius, 1	Yellow	7, F. Her. P.	1827
atropurpureus, 1	Drk. lan.	6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe	1823
australis, 1	Pink	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1806
ciliatus, 1	Yellow	7, H. Tr. A. Sicily	1812
combricicatus, 1	Whit. red.	6, H. A. Portugal	1800
curvicaulis, 1	Yellow	6, H. De. Tr. Britain	1819
alpinus, 1	Yellow	6, H. De. Tr. Switzerl.	1819
horre-pend, 1	Yellow	7, H. De. Tr. Gardens	1819
crassifolia, 1	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1812
retorta, 1	Yellow	6, G. Ev. Tr. Levant	1810
cuticulatus, 1	Yellow	6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur.	1752
decumbens, 1	Yellow	7, H. Tr. A. Europe	1816
depressus, 1	Yellow	7, H. De. Tr. Hungary	1819
hirsutifolia, 1	Yellow	6, H. A. Nice	1658
edulis, 1	Yellow	7, H. Tr. A. Italy	1738
flexuosus, 1	Yellow	7, H. De. Tr. Europe	1816
Fontana, 3	Yellow	7, H. De. Tr. Britain	1816
Gebbia, 1	Yellow	5, F. Ev. Tr. Aleppo	1816
glaberrimus, 1	Yellow	7, F. Her. P. Madeira	1777
glaberrimus, 1	White	7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur.	1816

LOU	LUD
gracilis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Hungary . . . 1812	
hispidos . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. T. A. France . . . 1817	
indicus, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1793	
jacobiens . . . Dk. brn. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. Verd. . . 1714	
luteus . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Britain . . . 1817	
major . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzer. . . 1817	
minor . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Tr. A. C. G. H. . . 1827	
odoratus . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. A. Barbary . . . 1804	
orthodoxus . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Sicily . . . 1683	
palustris . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1821	
pedunculatus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1814	
peregrinus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1713	
pilosissimus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. France . . . 1819	
portosanctanus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Porto San. . . 1829	
pusillus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1816	
sessilifolius . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. Tenerife . . . 1820	
spectabilis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. France . . . 1816	
susvulvens . . . Yellow . . . 6, Ev. S. Tenerife . . . 1820	
tenius . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1816	

LOUREIRÄ, Necker. Unquestionably the name of some person. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. These plants are worth cultivating; they require the same treatment as most other biennials. *Synonym:* 1. *Hedysarum vesperilionis*.

reniformis . . . Violet . . . 6, S. B. China . . . 1818	
vesperilionis, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. B. Co. China . . . 1780	

LOUREIRÄ, Cavonilles. In honour of John de Loureiro, a Portuguese botanical author. *Linn.* 23, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. These plants grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat

eumefolia . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1824	
glandulosa S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1799	

LOSEWORT, see Pedicularis

LOVAOE, see Ligusticum.

LOVAGE, see Achillea Ligustica.

LOVE-APPLE, see Lycopersicon esculentum.

LOVE-GRASS, see Eragrostia.

LOVE-LIES-BLENDING, see Amarantus caudatus.

LÖWÄ, Lindley. In compliment to the Rev. Mr Lowe, Travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. 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. *Synonym:* 1. *Rosa berberifolia*.

berberifolia Yel. pur. . . 6, F. De S. Persia . . . 1790	
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LUBINÄ, Ventenat. In honour of M. de St. Lubin, a French officer and botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceae*. This species grows freely in loam and peat, and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings.

atropurpurea . . . Purple . . . F. Her. F. C. G. H. . . 1820	
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LUBNATE, slippery.

LUCERN, see Medicago sativa.

LUCIFÄ, shining, glittering.

LUCIFÄ, Sweet. Lucifä swa is the name given to the tree by the Nèpales. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. 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. *Synonymes:* 1. *Cinchona gratissima*, *Mussenda Lucifä*.

gratissima . . . Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1823	
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LUCIFÄ, Jussea. Lucuma is the name of the tree in Peru. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceae*. 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. *Synonym:* 1. *Achras mammosa*. 2. *A. Lucuma*.

Bonplandii . . . White . . . 8, Ev. T. Cuba . . . 1822	
mammosa, 1 . . . White . . . 8, Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1731	
obovata, 2 . . . White . . . 8, Ev. T. Peru . . . 1822	
salicifolia . . . White . . . 8, Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1823	

LÖNÄ, Lamarck. From *ludo*, to sport; the leaves of *L. heterophylla* assume various forms. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Biacceae*. Rich loam, and a little peat, suit these plants; and cuttings soon root in

LUD	LUP
sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonym:</i> 1. <i>tuberculata</i> .	
heterophylla . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1823	
sessiliflora, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1820	

LUDWIGÄ, Linn. In honour of Christian Gottlieb Ludwig, professor of medicine at Leipzig and botanical author, in 1737. *Linn.* 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Onagraceae*. Uninteresting plants, not worth cultivating except in general collections—*parviflora, prostrata*.

LUFFÄ, Cavanilles. Derived from *luffa*, the Arabic name of *L. aegyptiaca*. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceae*. A remarkable kind of gourd, possessed of a very disagreeable odour; for culture and propagation, see *Cucumis*. *Synonymes:* 1. *Cucumis acutangulus*. 2. *Momordica luffa*.

acutangula, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Tr. A. N. Amer. . . 1692	
aegyptiaca, 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Tr. A. E. Ind. . . 1739	
faciata . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Tr. A. India . . . 1812	

LURÄ, Willdenow. In honour of Charles Vander Luche, a famous German botanist. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceae*. 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 *L. paniculata* for tanning leather.

paniculata . . . Rosy . . . S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . . 1828	
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LUTÄ, Gandich. The meaning of the name not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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 *Acridis*, and the plant requires precisely the same treatment as that genus.

alpina Grn. pur. . . 4, S. Epl. Sibet . . . 1837	
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LUMNITZERÄ, Willdenow. In honour of Stephen Lumnitzer, a botanical author. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceae*. A pretty little plant, of common culture.

moschata . . . White . . . 8, G. A. N. Holl. . . 1823	
tenuliflora . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1703	

LUNÄNÄ, Linn. From *luna*, the moon; in allusion to the appearance of the broad silvery siliques. *Linn.* 16, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. 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. *L. rediviva* may also be increased by dividing. *Synonym:* 1. *annua*.

bennis, 1 . . . Ll. pur. . . 5, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1570	
albiflora . . . White . . . 5, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1570	
rediviva . . . Ll. pur. . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1596	

LUNATE, shaped like a half-moon.

LUNGWONT, see Pulmonaria.

LUNGWONT, see Hieracium pulmonaria.

LUPINÄ, see Lupinus.

LUPINÄ, Linn. From *lupus*, a wolf; in allusion to its drowning or exhausting land. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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.

albiflora . . . Blue . . . 9, F. Ev. S. California . . . 1833	
alba . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Levant . . . 1546	
angustifolia . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1806	
aschura . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. . . 1793	
arbuscula . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, F. Her. P. California . . . 1826	
aspidota . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826	
zebrina . . . Pur. blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827	
lutea . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1826	
bicolor . . . Blue . . . F. Her. P. Texas . . . 1835	
bracteolata . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. M. Valeo . . . 1829	
conduplicata . . . Blue . . . 7, F. Ev. S. B. Ayres . . . 1828	
Crickledänki . . . Varieg. . . 7, F. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1829	
densiflora . . . Whit. pnk. . . 7, H. A. California . . . 1833	
elegans . . . Vio. rose . . . 6, H. A. Mexico . . . 1831	
exaltata H. A. . . 1832	
grandiflora . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1838	
hastata . . . Bl. pink . . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . . 1838	
hirsuta . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. S. Kus. . . 1629	
hirsutissima . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. California . . . 1833	
incana . . . Pa. H. . . 7, G. Ev. S. B. Ayres . . . 1831	
laxiflora . . . Blue pnk. . . H. Her. P. Colombia . . . 1826	
latifolia . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. California . . . 1831	

LUP		LYC		LYC		LYC					
leptolobus	Blue pink	8	H. Her. P.	Columbia	1826	fulgens	Scarlet	6	H. Her. P.	Siberia	1822
leptophyllus	Blue li.	7	H. A.	California	1833	Githago	7	Purple	7	H. A.	Br.tain
leucophyllus	Pink	7	H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1826	grandiflora	Red	7	G. Her. P.	China	1774
linifolius	Blue	7	H. A.	Mt. Video	1799	helvetica	8	Red	7	H. Her. P.	Switzerl.
littovalis	Blue pink	7	H. Her. P.	Columbia	1826	laeta	Flesh	8	H. Her. P.	Portugal	1778
lucida	Purple	7	H. Her. P.	N. Amer.		neglecta	9	White	6	H. Her. P.	
lutea	Yellow	7	H. A.	Sicily	1596	niveaensis	10	Wh. red	6	H. A.	Nice
macrophyllus	Blue	7	H. Her. P.	California	1834	pyrenaea	11	White	6	H. Her. P.	Syrenees
Marshalliana	Blue	7	H. De. S.	Hybrid	1830	serotina	12	White	6	H. Her. P.	Siberia
mexicana	Blue	2	G. B.	Mexico	1819	vespertina	13	White	6	H. Her. P.	Britain
microstachya	Pur. blue	5	H. A.	N. Amer.	1826	multiplex	14	White	6	H. Her. P.	
microcarpus	Blue	4	H. A.	Chilo	1821	rosea	15	Wh. red	6	H. Her. P.	Britain
multiflorus	Blue	7	F. Ev. S.	Mt. Video	1810	viscaria	14	Pink	5	H. Her. P.	Britain
multiflora	Blue yel.	7	F. Ev. S.	Bogota	1819	plena	15	Red	5	H. Her. P.	Britain
nanus	Blue	7	H. A.	California	1833	npēlā, brachyptēlā.					
noctatensis	Purple	7	H. Her. P.	Nootka So.	1794	LYCOSERISSA, Roemer and Schultes. From <i>lycium</i> , and <i>serissa</i> , serisa-like <i>lycium</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceae</i> . A Cape shrub, which grows in peat and loam, and is increased by cuttings— <i>capensis</i> .					
ornata	Blue pink	5	H. Her. P.	Columbia	1826	LYCUM, Linn. From <i>lycium</i> , a name given by Dioscorides to a thorny shrub, and applied to this genus because of its containing some thorny shrubs. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceae</i> . The stove and greenhouse kinds require the same treatment as other similar plants. <i>L. afrum</i> , and some others of the Cape species, thrive and flower well against a south or west wall, and are very handsome when in flower. The hardy species are admirably suited for training against trellis-work, or walls, or for covering arbours. They are all readily increased by cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>L. carnosum</i> .					
perennis	Blue	6	H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1658	afrum	Violet	6	H. De. T.	C. G. H.	1712
plumosa	Blue	6	H. Her. P.	California	1820	babarum	Violet	6	H. De. T.	C. G. H.	1696
pitosa	Flesh	6	H. A.	S. Eur.	1710	canadense	Blue	7	H. Ev. S.	Carolina	1806
polypetalus	Blue	6	H. Her. P.	Columbia	1826	cinereum	Purple	7	H. De. Cl.	China	1806
albiflorus	White	7	H. Her. P.	Columbia	1826	cinerium	Violet	6	G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1818
pellidus	Pa. blue	7	H. Her. P.	Eng. lyb.		europeum	Pink	6	H. De. Cl.	S. Eur.	1730
pulebellus	Blue pur.	7	F. Ev. S.	Mexico	1828	chrysocephalum	5	H. De. Cl.			
pusillus	Pa. blue	7	H. A.	N. Amer.	1817	sphaerocarpum	5	H. De. Cl.			
rivularis	Wh. pur.	4	H. Her. P.	California	1831	lorridum	White	7	F. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1791
Sabiniana	Yellow	7	H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1827	lucidalium	Pink	6	H. De. Cl.	S. Eur.	
sericea	Purple	5	H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1826	microphyllum	Violet	6	H. De. S.	C. G. H.	1795
subcarnea	Blue wht.	7	H. Her. P.	Texas	1835	rigidum	Violet	4	H. De. S.	C. G. H.	1795
texensis	Blue	6	H. A.	Santa Fe	1809	rufidulum	White	6	H. De. Cl.	Siberia	1804
Thermis	White	6	H. A.	Egypt	1809	caespitum	7	H. De. Cl.	Casp. sea		
tomentosa	Pink wht.	7	F. Ev. S.	Peru	1825	Shawii	Pink	7	F. Ev. Cl.	C. G. H.	1790
tristis	Pa. blue	7	H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1825	tenue	Violet	6	F. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1819
varia	Blue wht.	7	H. A.	S. Eur.	1596	tetrandrum	Violet	6	H. De. Cl.	C. G. H.	1810
versicolor	Pink blue	7	F. Ev. S.	Mexico	1825	Trewianum	Purple	6	H. De. Cl.	China	1810
villosa	Pink	7	H. Her. P.	Carolina	1827	turbidatum	Violet	6	H. De. Cl.	China	1799
LURIN , between a purple, yellow, and grey colour.											
LUZULA, Decandolle. From the <i>Gruen Luzula</i> of Bauhin, the Glowworm-grass. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Juncaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Juncus acutatus</i> 2. <i>J. spadicus</i> .											
Berthelotii Apetal. Grass. Tenerife 1829											
ALBIDA, arenata 1, campestris, capensis, congesta, flavescens, foveata, globata, lutea, maritima, multiflora, nivea, pediformis, pitosa, spadicata 2, spicata, subdactyl, vermicul.											
LYCUM, Decandolle. From <i>lychnos</i> , a lamp; on account of the brilliancy of the flowers of most of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Sitenaceae</i> . 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. fulgens</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. Cell. Rosa</i> is very hard-summer. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Viscaria alpina</i> . 2. <i>L. brachyptala</i> . 3. <i>Agerostema coronaria</i> . 4. <i>A. coronata</i> . 5. <i>A. sylvestris</i> . 6. <i>A. Flos-cuculi</i> . 7. <i>Githago segetum</i> . 8. <i>Viscaria helvetica</i> . 9. <i>F. neglecta</i> . 10. <i>Githago niceensis</i> . 11. <i>Agerostema pyrenaica</i> . 12. <i>A. sibirica</i> . 13. <i>A. divica</i> . 14. <i>Viscaria vulgaris</i> .											
Alphata 1	Pink	4	H. Her. P.	Scotland		crassiflorum 1	Green	7	H. A.	Peru	1800
apetalā	White	6	H. Her. P.	Lapland	1810	luteum	Green	7	H. A.	S. Amer.	1596
pauciflora 2	White	6	H. Her. P.	Siberia	1817	emutatum 2	Yellow	7	H. A.	S. Amer.	1818
Chalcedonica	Scarlet	6	H. Her. P.	Russia	1586	esulentum 2	Green	7	H. A.	S. Amer.	1596
alba	White	6	H. Her. P.	Russia		chrysocephalum	Green	7	H. A.	S. Amer.	1596
alba-plena	White	6	H. Her. P.	Gardens		erythrocarpum	Green	7	H. A.	S. Amer.	1596
thure-plena	Scarlet	6	H. Her. P.	Russia		lucida	Green	7	H. A.	S. Amer.	1596
Cell. Rosa	Flesh	7	H. A.	Levant	1713	Humboldtii	Yellow	6	H. A.	S. Amer.	1829
coronaria 3	Red	7	H. Her. P.	Italy	1590	peruvianum	Yellow	5	H. Her. P.	Peru	1823
Alba	White	7	H. Her. P.			pumiliofolium 3	Green	6	H. A.	Peru	
plena	Red	7	H. Her. P.			pruinulosum	Green	7	H. Tr.	S. Amer.	1700
rosea 4	Red	7	H. Her. P.			prurum	Yellow	8	H. A.		1823
viridis 4	Red	6	H. Her. P.	Corsica	1818	regulare	Green	6	H. A.		
viridis 5	Purple	6	H. Her. P.	Britain		LYCOSURUM, Linn. From <i>lykos</i> , a wolf, and <i>pous</i> , a foot; because of the resemblance of the roots.					
plena	Purple	6	H. Her. P.	Britain		[199]					
Flos-cuculi	Red	7	H. Her. P.	Germany	1726						
Flos-cuculi 6	Pink	7	H. Her. P.	Britain							
albiflora	White	7	H. Her. P.	Britain							
plena	Pink	7	H. Her. P.								

Linn. 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceae*. 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.

<i>alopocroides</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, H. Ev.	Tr. Britain	. . .
<i>apicatum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, H. Ev.	Tr. Britain	. . .
<i>annatum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	7, H. Ev.	Tr. Britain	. . .
<i>apodum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, H. Ev.	Tr. N. Amer.	1819
<i>carolinianum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, H. Ev.	Tr. Carolina	1812
<i>circinatum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	7, S. Her. P.	E. Ind.	. . . 1831
<i>elavatum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, H. Ev.	Tr. Britain	. . .
<i>complanatum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1770
<i>dendroideum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1770
<i>densum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, G. Ev.	Tr. N. Holl.	1820
<i>denticulatum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	7, H. Ev.	Tr. Switzerland	1779
<i>depressum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, G. Ev.	Tr. C. G. H.	1818
<i>helictium</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	H. An. P.	Switzerl.	1779
<i>immutatum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	6, H. Ev.	Tr. Britain	. . .
<i>lucidulum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, H. Ev.	Tr. N. Amer.	1823
<i>ornithopodioides</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	7, H. Ev.	Tr.	. . . 1812
<i>rupesire</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, H. Ev.	Tr. N. Amer.	. . .
<i>selaginoides</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, H. Ev.	Tr. Britain	. . .
<i>Selago</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, H. Ev.	Tr. Britain	. . .
<i>stoloniferum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	7, S. Her. P.	Brazil	. . . 1831

LYCOPSIS, *Linn.* From *lykos*, a wolf, and *opsis*, the face; some resemblance in the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. The seeds of these plants have only to be sown in the open ground in spring. *Synonymes*: 1. *Nona arvensis*. 2. *Anchusa echinoides*, *N. echinoides*. 3. *N. obtusifolia*. 4. *Anchusa ovata*. 5. *A. variegata-arvensis* 1. *calycifida* 2. *echinoides* 3. *obtusifolia* 4. *orientalis* 5. *variegata* 6.

LYCOPUS, From *lykos*, a wolf, and *pous*, a foot; in allusion to the resemblance of the leaves to the foot of that animal. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. They succeed in the open ground, in any light rich soil, preferring a moist situation, and are readily increased by seeds, or divisions of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *L. virginicus quercifolius*.

<i>europaea</i>	. . .	White	. . .	5, G. Her. P.	N. Holl.	. . . 1023
<i>europaea</i>	. . .	White	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	Britain	. . .
<i>exiliata</i>	. . .	White	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	Italy	. . . 1739
<i>intermedius</i>	. . .	White	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	Europe	. . . 1820
<i>monophyllus</i> , 1	. . .	White	. . .	8, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1700
<i>virgatus</i>	. . .	White	. . .	8, H. Her. P.	Virginia	1760

LYGONIS, *Linn.* From *lygos*, to bend; on account of its flexibility. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. 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.

partum Apetal . . . 5, Grass. Spain . . . 1776

LYGODES, *Swartz.* From *lygodes*, flexible; in allusion to the twining habit of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Osmundaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hydroglossum hirsutum*. 2. *Osmunda scandens*.

<i>crenatum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, S. Ev.	Cl. E. Ind.	. . . 1823
<i>resicatum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, S. Ev.	Cl. Marath.	1820
<i>resicatum</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	6, G. Her. P.	Mexico	. . . 1831
<i>elymifolium</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, S. Ev.	Cl. N. Amer.	. . .
<i>polystachium</i> , 1	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, S. Ev.	Cl. S. Amer.	1820
<i>scandens</i>	. . .	Brown	. . .	6, S. Ev.	Cl. E. Ind.	. . . 1793
<i>trichle</i> , 2	. . .	Brown	. . .	8, S. Ev.	Tw. W. Ind.	. . . 1810

LYTHRUM, see *Elfinis*.

LYMPHATIC, belonging to lymph or sap.

LYNGBYA, *Azard.* In honour of the famous Danish botanist H. C. Lyngby. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Curious plants, resembling some species of the genus *Conferva*. They are found on damp earth at all seasons of the year—*crispata*, *muricata*, *prolifera*.

LYONIA, *Nuttall*. In memory of John Lyon, an American collector of plants, who fell a victim to a dangerous epidemic among these savage and romantic mountains which had so often been the theatre of his labours. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Audromeda ferruginea*.

ginea. 2. *A. frondosa*. 3. *A. paniculata*. 4. *A. ferruginea*.

<i>esperefolia</i>	. . .	White	. . .	7, H. Ev.	S. N. Amer.	. . . 1812
<i>ferruginea</i> , 1	. . .	White	. . .	6, H. Ev.	S. N. Amer.	. . . 1784
<i>frondosa</i> , 2	. . .	White	. . .	5, H. Ev.	S. Virginia	. . . 1806
<i>multiflora</i>	. . .	White	. . .	7, H. Ev.	S. N. Amer.	. . .
<i>paniculata</i> , 3	. . .	White	. . .	5, H. Ev.	S. N. Amer.	. . . 1748
<i>rigida</i> , 4	. . .	White	. . .	7, H. Ev.	S. N. Amer.	. . . 1774

LYONSIA, *R. Brown*. In memory of Israel Lyons, author of a botanical work, and from whom Sir Joseph Banks received his earliest instructions in botany. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. A pretty plant; for culture and propagation, see *Echites*.

straminea Striped . . . 6, S. Ev. Tw. N. Holl. . . 1820

LYPERANTHUS, *R. Brown*. From *lype*, sadness, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the sombre appearance of the flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A genus of curious, tuberous-rooted plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by divisions of the roots.

<i>ellipticus</i>	. . .	Drk. lem.	. . .	6, Ter. N. Holl.	. . . 1824
<i>ugifolius</i>	. . .	Drk. lem.	. . .	G. Ter. N. Holl.	. . . 1824
<i>suaveolens</i>	. . .	Drk. lem.	. . .	G. Ter. N. Holl.	. . . 1822

LYRATE, lyre-shaped.

LYSIMACHIA, *Lina*. From *lysis*, dissolution, and *mache*, strife. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceae*. A very pretty genus of plants, with mostly yellow flowers. *L. Nummularia* is a handsome free-flowering plant, and from 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 *L. dubia* and *L. Linum-stellatum*, which must be increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *atropurpurea*. 2. *stellata*. 3. *quadrifolia*.

<i>affinis</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	. . .
<i>angustifolia</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . . 1803
<i>atropurpurea</i>	. . .	Drk. pur.	. . .	8, G. Her. P.	Levant . . . 1820
<i>azorica</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	6, H. Her. P.	Azores . . . 1831
<i>capitata</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . . 1813
<i>clivata</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . . 1732
<i>dubia</i> , 1	. . .	Yellow	. . .	8, H. B.	Levant . . . 1739
<i>Ephemerum</i>	. . .	White	. . .	8, H. Her. P.	Spain . . . 1730
<i>lybrida</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . . 1806
<i>Linum-stellatum</i> ?	. . .	Green	. . .	6, H. A.	Italy . . . 1658
<i>longifolia</i> , 3	. . .	Yellow	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . . 1798
<i>maculata</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	6, G. Ev.	Tr. N. Holl. . . 1822
<i>memorum</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	6, H. Her. P.	Britain . . .
<i>Nummularia</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	6, H. Ev.	Tr. Britain . . .
<i>paniculata</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	N. Holl. . . 1658
<i>quadrifolia</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . . 1794
<i>stricta</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . . 1781
<i>thyrsoifera</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	6, H. An. P.	England . . .
<i>verticillata</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	Crimea . . . 1820
<i>vulgaris</i>	. . .	Yellow	. . .	8, H. Her. P.	Britain . . .

LYSINEMA, *R. Brown*. From *lysis*, a freeing, and *nema*, a filament; in allusion to the stamens being free from the corolla. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceae*. A genus of very pretty plants, which thrive best in a very rough sandy peat soil, and are increased by cuttings of the nearly ripened wood, planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Epacris rosea*.

<i>attenuatum</i>	. . .	White	. . .	2, G. Ev.	S. N. S. W.	. . . 1812
<i>conspicuum</i>	. . .	White	. . .	3, G. Ev.	S. N. S. W.	. . . 1824
<i>lesianthium</i>	. . .	Pink	. . .	3, G. Ev.	S. N. Holl.	1820
<i>pentastachium</i>	. . .	Pink	. . .	3, G. Ev.	S. N. Holl.	1823
<i>paucius</i>	. . .	White	. . .	3, G. Ev.	S. N. S. W.	1804
<i>rubrum</i> , 1	. . .	Red	. . .	3, G. Ev.	S. N. S. W.	1804

LYTHRUM, *Linn.* From *lythron*, black-blood; in allusion to the purple colour of most of the flowers. *Lian.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *L. Komedianum*. 2. *L. diffusum*.

<i>album</i> , 1	. . .	Purple	. . .	7, G. Her. P.	A. serica . . . 1812
<i>Griffithii</i>	. . .	Purple	. . .	7, H. A.	Italy . . . 1800
<i>hyssopifolium</i>	. . .	Purple	. . .	8, H. A.	England . . .
<i>laevigatum</i> , 2	. . .	Purple	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	Canada . . . 1800
<i>linearis</i>	. . .	White	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . . 1812
<i>myrtifolium</i>	. . .	Purple	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . . 1820
<i>salicaria</i>	. . .	Purple	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	Britain . . .
<i>thesiodora</i>	. . .	Lilac	. . .	8, H. A.	S. Kur. . . 1816
<i>thymifolium</i>	. . .	Purple	. . .	7, H. A.	N. Amer. . . 1760
<i>toncense</i>	. . .	Purple	. . .	7, B. Her. P.	Cananea . . . 1823
<i>virgatum</i>	. . .	Purple	. . .	7, H. Her. P.	Austria . . . 1776

M.

MĀBĀ, *Forster*. The name applied to it in Tonga-Tabu. *Linn.* 22, Or. 8, 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 burifolia*.

burifolia, 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1810
 laurina 7, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . 1824

MACAW-TREE, see *Acrocodmā fusiformis*.

MACRATE, to decompose by steeping in water, or other liquid.

MACLEĀĀ, *R. Bronn*. 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. Chins . . 1795

MACLEĀĀ, *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*, *Braussonetia Plumieri*. 2. *M. tinctoria*, *B. tinctoria*.

aurantiaca . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1818
 Plumieri, 1 . . . Apetal . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1804
 tinctoria, 2 . . . Apetal . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1739

MACRADĒNĀ, *R. Bronn*. 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 Oliv. . . 11, S. Epl. Trinidad . . 1821
 mutica Dingy whi. 8, S. Epl. Trinidad . .
 triandra Whl. grn. 5, S. Epl. Surinam . .

MACROCNĒMŪM, *R. Brown*. From *makros*, long, and *cneme*, 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.

jamaicensis . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1806
 inebriatum . . . Red . . . 9, S. Ev. T. Trinidad . . 1820

MACROCNŌŪM, *R. Brown*. From *makros*, long, and *pous*, a foot; in allusion to the shape of the seed-vessel. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Crucifereæ*. 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. *Candium nivale*.

laciniatum . . . White . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1827
 nivale, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1796

MACRONNĪZĀ, long, or large-rooted.

MACROSTĪS, *Barthing*. 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

MACROSTROPHŪS, *Decandolle*. From *makros*, long, and *trophis*, 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*.

futida Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. China . . 1820

MACRŌŪS, *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. *Actea racemosa*.

racemosa, 1 . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .

MADAGASCAR NUTMEG, see *Azathophyllum*.

MADAGASCAR POTATO, see *Solanum unguiculatum*.

MAB APPLE, see *Solanum insubrum*.

MADER, see *Rubia*.

MĀDĪĀ, *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*.

olegans Yellow . . . 8, H. A. N. W. Amer. 1831
 sativa, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Chile . . . 1794

MADWORT, see *Alghama*.

MĀSĀ, *Forskål*. From *maas*, the Arabic name of one of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceæ*. These are ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Ardisia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Boeobotrys indica*. 2. *M. tomentosa*. 3. *E. pubescens*.

argentea White . . . 4, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818
 indica, 1 White . . . 11, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1817
 macrophylla, 2 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1818
 pubescens, 3 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1824

MAONŪLĪ, *Lina*. 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
acuminatā	Yel. grn	6, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1736
Candollii	Yelsh.	6, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1736
maximā	Yelsh.	6, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1736
auriculatā	White	4, H. De. T. Carolina	1736
complicata	White	5, F. De. T. China	1831
Alexandrina	White	4, F. De. T. China	1831
circiorā	White	4, F. De. T. China	1831
Soulangeanā, 2	Pur. wht.	4, H. De. S. Hybrid	1826
cordatā	Yel. wht.	6, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1801
fuscatā	Brown	4, G. Ev. S. China	1789
anonefoliā	Red	6, G. Ev. S. China	1789
glaciā	White	7, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1688
Burchellianā	White	6, H. De. T.	
Gordonianā	White	6, H. De. T.	1750
longifoliā	White	7, H. De. T. Hybrid	1817
Thomsonianā	White	7, H. De. T. Japan	1804
gracilis	Purple	4, H. De. S. Japan	1804
grandiflorā	White	8, H. Ev. T. Carolina	1734
angustifoliā	White	7, H. Ev. T. Paris	1825
crispā	White	6, H. Ev. T. N. Amer.	
ellipticā	White	8, H. Ev. T. Carolina	1734
expunctis	White	8, H. Ev. T. N. Amer.	
ferrugineā	White	8, H. Ev. T. N. Amer.	
lanceolata	White	8, H. Ev. T. Carolina	1734
obovātā	White	8, H. Ev. T. Carolina	1734
præcox	White	8, H. Ev. T. N. Amer.	
rotundifoliā	White	8, H. Ev. T. N. Amer.	
Kobus, 3	Pur. wht.	7, H. Ev. S. Japan	1804
macrophyllā	White	7, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1800
obovātā	Purple	7, F. De. S. China	1790
discolor	Pur. wht.	5, F. De. S.	1790
purpureā	Purple	4, H. De. S. Japan	1790
pyramidatā	White	5, H. De. T. Carolina	1811
tripetalā, 4	White	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1752
MARERNYĀ, Linn. An anagram of <i>Hermannia</i> , signifying affinity. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 3, 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> .			
lipinnatā, 1	Brown	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1752
diffusā, 2	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
glabra, 2	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1759
grandiflorā, 3	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
Heterophyllā	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731
inclinā	Yel. wht.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1792
exalidifoliā	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1817
pulchellā	Reddish	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1792
resedifoliā	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
messifoliā	Yel. wht.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
vernicatā	Ver. mbt.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
versicolatā	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
versicolorā	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
MAHOON, see Svielētā Mahōōn.			
MAHONGĀ, Nuttall. In honour of Bernard M'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. glumacea</i> . 4. <i>B. repens</i> .			
Aquifolium, 1	Yellow	F. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1824
esculentiā, 2	Yellow	4, F. Ev. S. California	1819
erosā, 3	Yellow	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1829
repens, 4	Yellow	4, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1824
MAIDENHAIR, see Adiantūm.			
MAIDENHAIR, see Passiflorā Adiantūm.			
MAIDEN-TREE, see Saluberrā Adiantifoliā.			
MAIDEN LIP, see Echinopertum lappulā.			
MAIDEN-PLUM, see Convolvulā.			
MAJORANĀ, 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. myrnanum</i> .			
arsifoliā, 1	Parplish	6, F. Ev. S. Levant	
ortensis, 2	Porplish	6, H. A. N. Africa	1573
trivata, 3	Pink	6, F. Ev. S. Egypt	1823
virga, 4	Whitish	8, F. Ev. S. Mediter.	1759
MALABAR LEAF, see Cinnamōm Malabātrm.			
MALABAR NIGHTSHADE, see Basfilā.			
MALABAR NUT, see Justiciā Adhatolā.			
MALABAR ROSE, see Hibiscus Rōsā Malabātrctā.			
MALACHODENDRON, Linn. From <i>malachos</i> , soft, and <i>dendron</i> , a tree. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 3, 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.			
ovatum	White	7, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1785
MALACRŌNĀ, 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>mallow</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. fasciatā—alceefoliā, bracteātā, capitātā, fusciatā, heptaphyllā—radicatā, rotundifoliā, trilobā.</i>			
MALAY APPLE, see Jambūlā malaccensis.			
MALĀXĪS, 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	
MALCOMYX, 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. maritimum</i> .			
africana, 1	Purple	6, H. A. Africa	1747
arenaria, 2	Violet	6, H. A. Algiers	1804
chia	Purple	6, H. A. Chio	1732
erosā	White	6, H. A. Portugal	1814
incrassatā	Purple	6, H. A. Tenedos	1820
lucida	Whit. yel.	6, H. A. S. Eur.	1718
laxā	Purple	6, H. A. Siberia	1820
litorea	Whit. yel.	6, H. A. S. Eur.	1693
lyrata, 3	Purple	6, H. A. Cyprus	1820
maritima, 4	Violet	6, H. A. S. Eur.	1713
parviflora	Lilac	6, H. A. S. Eur.	1823
taraxacifolia	Purple	6, H. A. Siberia	1795
MALE FERN, see Aspidium Filix-mā.			
MALESHERBĀ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Lamignon 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> .			
himalis	White	G. A. Chile	1822
linearifolia, 1	Pur. blue	G. A. Chile	1831
MALLOW, see Malvā.			
MALLOW ROSE, see Hibiscus moschatil.			
MALŌPĒ, 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
sinuata	Pur. via	7, H. A. Mauritania	1710
trifida	Purple	7, H. A. Barbary	1808
MALPIGHĪĀ, 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>Malpighiææ</i> . A genus of interesting plants, some of which, as <i>M. Aquifolia</i> , <i>coccifera</i> , and one or two others, are especially worth 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 Barbados 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. panicifolia</i> .			
angustifolia	Pink	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1737
Aquifolium	Pink	8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1759
bilora, 1	Pink. red	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1810

MAL		MAL		MAM		MAM		
ocellifera	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. S.	S. Amer.	1733	mollis, 2	.. Scarlet	.. 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico	1780
chubensis	.. Pa. red	.. 7, S. Ev. S.	Havanah	1824	pliosa, 3	.. Red	.. 10, S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1780
dubia	.. Yellow	.. 7, S. Ev. S.	Jamaica	1820	MAMMÆFORM, nipple-formed.			
faginea	.. Yellow	.. 7, S. Ev. S.	S. Amer.	1820	MAMMÆA, Linn. <i>Mamey</i> is the aboriginal name of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Guttifera</i> .			
fiesta	.. Pa. pink	.. 6, S. Ev. S.		1814	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.			
glabra	.. Rosa	.. 5, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.		1757	americana	.. White	.. S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1730
incana	.. Rose	.. S. Ev. T. Campeachy		1742	MAMMÆ-TREE, see Mammæa.			
macrophylla	.. Red pic.	.. 7, S. Ev. T. Brazil		1820	MAMMILLARĪA, Hamorth. From <i>mamma</i> , the nipple; in allusion to the small tubercles. <i>Linn.</i> 12, 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> .			
nitida	.. Pink	.. 5, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.		1733	acanthophlegmæ	.. S. Ev. S.		1835
punicifolia	.. Rosa	.. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.		1690	ambigua	.. S. Ev. S. Chile		1827
urens	.. Pink	.. 8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.		1737	Andræ	.. 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>Munraana</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> .								
Alcea	.. Purple	.. 8, H. Her. P.	Germany	1597	angularis	.. S. Ev. S.		1835
americana	.. Yellow	.. 6, H. A.	St. Domin.	1756	atrata	.. Drk. grn.		1985
amiens	.. Purple	.. 4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1796	caespitosa, 1	.. S. Ev. S. Amer.		1827
angulata	.. Purple	.. 7, G. Her. P.		1830	caudata	.. S. Ev. S. Amer.		1827
asperata	.. Red	.. 7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1796	carnea	.. Flesh	.. S. Ev. S.	1835
balsamea	.. Pink	.. 7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800	caudata	.. S. Ev. S. Chile		1827
borborea	.. Yellow	.. 7, S. Ev. S.	Maarit.	1816	chrysantha	.. S. Ev. S. Amer.		1827
brionifolia	.. Purple	.. 7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1731	chrysantha	.. Yellow	.. S. Ev. S. Amer.	1827
calycina	.. Pa. red	.. 6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1812	cirriferæ	.. S. Ev. S.		1845
campanuloides	.. Blush	.. 10, F. De. Tr. N. Amer.		1825	spinis fuscis	.. S. Ev. S.		1835
capensis	.. Red wht.	.. 6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1713	coccinea	.. S. Ev. S. Chile		1835
capitata	.. Red	.. 4, G. Ev. S.	Peru	1798	columnaris	.. S. Ev. S.		1808
chinensis	.. Reddish	.. 7, H. A.	China	1811	conica	.. 7, S. Ev. S.		1835
coccinea	.. Lilac	.. 7, S. Ev. S.	S. Amer.	1835	coronaria	.. Scarlet	.. 7, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1817
Creefna	.. Rose	.. 6, G. Ev. S.	Hybrid	1835	coronata	.. S. Ev. S. Amer.		1817
divaricata	.. White vein.	.. 7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1792	crinita	.. Wht. yel.	.. S. Ev. S.	1817
domingensis	.. Yellow	.. 8, H. Her. P.	St. Domin.	1824	anceistroides	.. S. Ev. S.		1800
fragrans	.. Scarlet	.. 6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1759	rubra	.. S. Ev. S.		1800
gossularifolia	.. Pink	.. 7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1732	cuneiflora	.. Red	.. S. Ev. S.	1800
Heeningii	.. Wht. red	.. 6, H. Her. P.	Russia	1820	cylindrica	.. S. Ev. S.		1800
italica	.. Purple	.. 8, H. Her. P.	Italy	1829	depressa	.. Red. grn.	.. 7, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1800
lactea	.. White	.. 1, G. Ev. S.	Mexico	1780	discolor	.. Red	.. 7, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1800
lunensis	.. Red	.. 7, H. A.	Peru	1768	divaricata	.. Pink	.. 7, S. Ev. S.	1830
macrocarpa	.. Pink	.. 8, H. A.	Except	1822	echinata	.. Palo	.. S. Ev. S. Mexico	1830
macrotifolia	.. Pink	.. 7, H. A.	S. Eur.	1768	elongata	.. S. Ev. S. Mexico		1830
minuta	.. Yellow	.. 6, G. Ev. S.	S. Amer.	1798	eriantha	.. S. Ev. S.		1811
Monroana	.. Scarlet	.. 8, H. Her. P.	Columbia	1823	flavescens, 2	.. Yellow	.. S. Ev. S. Chile	1827
major	.. Orange	.. B, H. Her. P.	Hybrid	1835	floribunda	.. Pink	.. S. Ev. S. Brazil	1829
Mercati, 1	.. Red	.. 7, H. Her. P.	Italy	1820	fusca	.. Red	.. S. Ev. S. Amer.	1827
moschata	.. Flesh	.. 6, H. Her. P.	Britain	1820	geminata	.. Red	.. S. Ev. S. Mexico	1823
undulata	.. White	.. 7, H. Her. P.			gentiana	.. S. Ev. S.		1826
Mullcri	.. H.	.. H. S.	Sanlinia	1832	interata	.. S. Ev. S. Mexico		1836
oxyacanthoides	.. White	.. 4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1818	Karwinskii	.. S. Ev. S.		1823
purpurata	.. Pa. red	.. 7, F. Her. P.	Chile	1825	lauffera	.. Red	.. S. Ev. S. Mexico	1823
retata	.. Pink	.. 4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803	Lehmannii	.. Yellow	.. S. Ev. S. Mexico	1826
scabra, 2	.. Yellow	.. 6, S. Ev. S.	Peru	1798	longimamma	.. S. Ev. S.		1835
scoparia	.. Yellow	.. 4, S. Ev. S.	Peru	1792	loricata	.. S. Ev. S.		1835
speciosa	.. Orange	.. 7, S. Ev. S.	Jamaica	1726	luteoalba	.. S. Ev. S.		1835
stricta	.. White	.. 4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1805	macrothela	.. S. Ev. S.		1826
tylosaris	.. Purple	.. 7, H. Her. P.	Britain	1820	marginimamma	.. S. Ev. S. Mexico		1829
ulidifora	.. White	.. 7, H. Her. P.	Europe	1820	missouriensis	.. White	.. 7, S. Ev. S. Missouri	1835
tomentosa	.. Yellow	.. 7, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.	1820	nivea	.. S. Ev. S.		1834
tricuspidata	.. Yellow	.. 7, S.	B. W. Ind.	1726	nivea	.. S. Ev. S.		1834
tridactylota, 3	.. Pink	.. 7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1791	parviumamma	.. 7, S. Ev. S. Amer.		1817
virgata	.. White	.. B, F.	Mexico	1823	polyedra	.. S. Ev. S.		1826
vireuta	.. Purple	.. 6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1727	polythela	.. S. Ev. S.		1835
weatheriaefolia	.. Yellow	.. S. Her. P.	Java	1824				
agrippina, althoides, bonariensis, brasiliensis, cretica, fastigiata, flexuosa, gangetica, hispanica, leprosa, microrarpa, nicausis, parviflora, peruviana, rotundifolia, R. psallia, Sherardiana, stipulacea, Tournefortiana, trachelifolia, trifida, veiticillata &c.								
MALVAVISCUS, 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>Smeat.</i> <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Achania Malvaviscus</i> . 2. <i>A. mollis</i> . 3. <i>A. pilosa</i> .								
nuborana, 1	.. Scarlet	.. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.		1714				

MAN

MAN

prolifera	Whitish	7, S. Ev. S.	S. Amer.	1800
pa'cherrimá	Red	S. Ev. S.		1836
pálehá	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S.	Mexico	1830
posilla	Pa. red	S. Ev. S.	S. Amer.	1830
pycnocálula		S. Ev. S.		1835
pyramidalá		S. Ev. S.	Mexico	1835
quadráta		S. Ev. S.	Chile	1827
quadráspina	Scarlet	S. Ev. S.		1835
rhodánuhá		S. Ev. S.		1836
Seiziána		S. Ev. S.		1835
simplex	White	7, S. Ev. S.	S. Amer.	1688
solitariá		S. Ev. S.	Chile	1827
speciosa	Red	S. Ev. S.	Chile	1827
sphacelátá		S. Ev. S.		1835
spinosá		S. Ev. S.	Chile	1827
stellatá	Pink	5, S. Ev. S.	S. Amer.	1815
stellá-auratá	Yellow	S. Ev. S.		1835
suberosá		S. Ev. S.	Mexico	1836
subpolydrá	Li. scr. grn.	S. Ev. S.		1836
superiértá		S. Ev. S.		1836
tentaculátá	Scarlet	S. Ev. S.		1836
tenúis	Pa. yel.	5, S. Ev. S.	Mexico	1830
vetulá	Li. scar.	S. Ev. S.		1835
vivipará	Red	S. Ev. S.	Louisiana	1811
Wildiána		S. Ev. S.		
zuczerinána		S. Ev. S.		1835

MANCHINEEL, see *Hippománé Mancinella*.
 MANCHINEEL, see *Sápitum Hippoméne*.

MANDARIN ORANGE, see *Citrus nobilis*.

MANDRAGORÁ, *Tournefort*. The English name Mandrake, is derived from *mandra*, an ox-stall, something relating to cattle, and *agauros*, 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. *Solanaceæ*. 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*.

autumnális, 1	Yel. wht.	6, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	
neglectá	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.		
pacos, 2	Fuscous	3, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1819
vernális, 3	White	4, H. Her. P.	Levant	1548

MANDRAKE, see *Mandragorá*.

MANÉTIA, *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. *Cinchonaceæ*. 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*.

roceciána	Scarlet	3, S. Ev. Tw.	Guiana	1806
glabrá, 1	Scarlet	8, S. Ev. Tw. B.	Ayres	
Clystidum	Pink	3, S. Ev. Tw.	Cuba	1822

MANEFERÁ, *Linn.* Derived from *mango*, the name of the tree, and *fero*, to bear. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ*. 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.

feráda	Red	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.		1824
indica	White	7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind.		1690

MANGO GINGER, see *Curcuma Amálá*.

MANGOSTAN, see *Garcinia Mangostáná*.

MANGOSTAN, see *Amaránthus Mangostáná*.

MANGO-TREE, see *Mangiferá*.

MANGROVE, see *Rhizophora Mángle*.

MANICRÍA, *Gartner*. From *manica*, a glove; in allusion to the spathe. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This is a fine palm, which must be grown in a rich loam, and can only be increased by seeds.

seclifera		Palm. R. Ind.		1823
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MANICRIS, *Swartz*. From *manis*, a scaly lizard, and *oura*, a tail; referring to the appearance of the

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spikes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A curious plant, of simple culture.

granularis	Apetal	7, Grass. E. Ind.		1821
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MANNA, see *Alhagi*.

MANNA ASH, see *Gruiá rotundifolia*.

MANTÍSIA, *Sims*. Name taken from the insect *mantis*; because of the resemblance of the flowers. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scitamineæ*. These singular plants thrive well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and are easily increased by dividing the roots.

salteriorá	Purple	6, S. Her. P. E. Ind.		1808
spatulatá	Blue	6, S. Her. P. E. Ind.		1823

MANŪLĒX, *Linn.* From *manus*, the hand; in allusion to the five divisions of the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Buchnera fetida*. 2. *B. capensis*. 3. *B. viscosa*.

argéntea	Yellow	7, G. A. C. G. H.		1801
Cheiránthos	Orange	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.		1795
cordatá	Red	7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H.		1816
fétida, 1	White	7, G. A. C. G. H.		1794
pedunculatá	White	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		1790
rhynchánthá	Yellow	9, S. Her. P. C. G. H.		1823
rúbra	Red	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		1799
tomentosá	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		1774
villósá, 2	White	6, G. A. C. G. H.		1783
violáceá	Violet	9, S. Her. P.		1824
viscosa, 3	Pink	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		1774

ATHIOPICÁ, *alternifolia*, *capitata*, *crystallina*, *linifolia*, *oppositifolia*.

MAPLE, see *Acer*.

MARÁNTÁ, *Linn.* After B. Maranti, a Venetian physician and botanist, who died in 1551. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marantaceæ*. 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 fœcula which abounds in the root, and on that account it is collected as a delicate article of food.

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
cuspidatá	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. S. Leone		1822
divaricatá	White	7, S. Her. P. Brazil		1818
purpurascens	White	8, S. Her. P. Brazil		1823
gibbá	White	8, S. Her. P. E. Ind.		1818
gnifolia	White	7, S. Her. P. Guiana		1823
indica	White	6, S. Her. P. W. Ind.		1800
latéa	Grn. wht.	6, S. Her. P. Caracass		1809
malaccénsis	Grn. wht.	12, S. Her. P. E. Ind.		1820
obliquá	Red	7, S. Her. P. Guiana		1803
petiolatá		7, S. Her. P. Guiana		1818
svlaticá	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. W. Ind.		1800
Tónchát	Red	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.		1819
variegatá		7, S. Her. P. S. Amer.		1825

MARÁTTIA, *Swartz*. In honour of J. F. Maratti, of Vallombrosa in Tuscany, a writer upon ferns. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dawsoniaceæ*. This ornamental fern grows well in loam and peat, and is increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.

alba	Brown	8, S. Her. P. Jamaica		1793
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MARCESCENT, permanent, when withered not falling off.

MARCGRAAVIA, *Linn.* In honour of George Marcgraave, a German, who published a Natural History of Brazil in 1718. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marcgraviaceæ*. 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.

coriacea	White	S. Ev. S. Guiana		1820
umbellatá	White	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.		1792

MARCK'S-TAIL, see *Hippuris*.

MARGUETACIOUS, pearl-bearing.

MARCHÁNTIA, *Corda*. In honour of Nicholas Marchant, a French botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Hepaticæ*. Creeping plants, with green, cellular, fleshy fronds, spreading over the surface of the ground in moist places—*androgyná*, *cœcá*, *hemisphæricá*, *irrigatá*, *polymórphá*.

MARGIN, edge or border.

MARGINATED, having a border.

MARGONICĀRPŪS, *Ruiz* and *Pavon.* From *margaron*, a pearl, and *karpas*, a fruit; resemblance of the fruit. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae.* This is rather a pretty plant, growing well in sandy peat, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

setosus . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1829

MĀNĪCĀ, *Schreber.* From *maravito*, to become flaccid; in allusion to the flowers. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae.* 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.

caerulea . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1818
 celestis . . . Blue . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1829
 gracilis . . . Yel. blue . . . 8, G. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1830
 humilis . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1823
 longifolia . . . Striped . . . 3, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1830
 martinicensis . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. Martinico . . . 1792
 Northiana . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1789
 paludosa . . . White . . . 7, S. Am. P. Guiana . . . 1792
 Saluti . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Her. P. St. Thomas . . . 1822
 semi-aperta . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1820

MARGOLD, see *Callidula.*

MARISCŪS, *Vahl.* From the Celtic word *mar*, signifying a marsh; in allusion to the plants growing in marshes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceae.* Curious stove plants, growing in a loamy soil well supplied with water, and increased by dividing the roots.

agregatus . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. . . 1822
 confusus . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Brazil . . . 1819
 elatus . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1805
 umbellatus . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1789

lĕvis, ovalis, punicifol.

MARJŌNĀM, see *Origanum.*

MARJŌNĀM, see *Majrānā.*

MĀNĪĀ, *Rozburgh.* From *Martija*, the Bengalee name of the plant. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Alcagaceae.* A pretty plant, succeeding in peat and loam; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass.

begoniifolia . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. China . . .

MARRŌNĪM. From *marroh*, a Hebrew word, signifying a bitter juice; in allusion to the extreme bitterness of the plants. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae.* Any common garden soil will suit these plants, and they are readily increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymus:* 1. *M. affine.* 2. *M. reticum.* 3. *M. apulum.*

Alessium . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1597
 astracincium . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1816
 eandis-innam . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1732
 castareifolium . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1819
 leonurides, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1819
 mollissimum . . . White . . . 6, F. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1820
 peregrinum, 2 . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1640
 supinum . . . Purple . . . 9, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1714
 vulgare . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
 lanatum, 3 . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

MARSŪNĪĀ, *R. Brown.* In honour of William Marsden, F.R.S., late secretary to the Admiralty, and author of a History of Sumatra. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae.* A genus of very interesting plants. *M. flavescens* is well suited for covering railers, pillars, or trellis-work, in stoves or conservatories. They grow very well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

erecta . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Syria . . . 1597
 flavescens . . . Yelch. . . 8, S. Ev. Th. N. Holl. . . 1830
 suavisolens . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. N. Holl. . . 1816

MANSŪLĪĀ, *Schreber.* In honour of Humphrey Marshall, a botanical author. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae.* 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.

angustifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1800
 cuspidata . . . Pur. wht. . . 7, F. Her. P. Texas . . . 1837
 lanceolata . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1812
 latifolia . . . Pa. pur. . . 8, F. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1806

MARSŪ-CINQUEFOĪI, see *Cōmārām palstās.*

MARSŪ-MALLOW, see *Althōa.*

MARSŪ-MARGOLD, see *Callid.*

MARSŪ-PENNYWORT, see *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.*

MARSŪLĒĀ. Linnaeus dedicated this genus to the Count L. F. Mursigli, founder of the Academy of Sciences, Bologna. *Linn.* 24, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Marsilicaceae.* A curious aquatic plant, readily increased by divisions.

quadrifolia 7, H. Aq. P. Europe . . . 1820

MARSŪPIĀNTHŪS, *Martius.* From *maruipus*, a purse, and *anthos*, a flower; because of the shape of the flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae.* This is not a plant of much beauty. The seed may be reared on a hotbed, and treated as other tender annuals. *Synonymus:* 1. *Hyptis inflata.*

hypnotides, 1 . . . Blue . . . 7, S. A. America . . . 1823

MARTŪNĪĀ, *Linn.* In honour of John Martyn, F.R.S., professor of botany at Cambridge, who died in 1763. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pedaliaceae.* 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. *Synonymus:* 1. *M. annua.*

diandra . . . Red . . . 7, S. A. N. Spain . . . 1781
 longiflora . . . Pa. pur. . . 7, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1781
 lata . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Brazil . . . 1825
 proboscidea, 1 . . . Lt. blue . . . 7, G. A. America . . . 1738

MĀNĪM, signifying a herb with a strong smell.

MARVEL-OF-VINN, see *Mirabilia.*

MASSŪNĪĀ, *Linn.* In honour of Mr. F. Masson, author of *Stapelia Novae*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae.* 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. *Synonymus:* 1. *M. pustulata.*

angustifolia . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1775
 caudata . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .
 conlata . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1826
 echinata . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790
 ensifolia . . . Livid . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790
 grandiflora . . . Whit. gem. 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825
 latifolia . . . White . . . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1775
 longifolia . . . White . . . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .
 ruscifolia . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790
 pauciflora . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790
 scabra, 1 . . . White . . . 2, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790
 undulata . . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1791
 violacea . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1800

MASTERWORT, see *Imperatioid.*

MASTERWORT, see *Astrānida.*

MASTIC, see *Majrānā trassifolia.*

MASTICATION, grinding or chewing with the teeth.

MASTIC, see *Phymos Mastichind.*

MASTICH-TREE, see *Pistācā Lantās.*

MĀTĀNĪĀ, *Aubl.* From *Matabaiba*, the name of *M. guianensis* in French Guiana. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceae.* 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. *Synonymus:* 1. *Ephelis fruticosa.*

guianensis, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1803

Patrisiana . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1825

MAT-GRASS, see *Nitida.*

MAT-GRASS, see *Pānūmā.*

MATŪ, an old term for crop.

MĀTŪĪĀ, *R. Brown.* In honour of Peter Andrew Mathioli, a famous Italian physician, and author of a commentary on the works of Dioscorides; he died in 1577. *Linn.* 13, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae.* This is a genus of old and well-known inhabitants of the garden. In order to obtain good double *Stock-gilliflowers*, *Brompton* and *Queen-stocks*, choice should be made of such single-flowering plants as grow near sunny 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 *Annual*, or *Ten-week-stork*, the seed should be

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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.

acaulis	Red	6, H.	A. Egypt	1823
annua	Various	8, H.	A. S. Eur.	1731
alba	White	7, H.	A. S. Eur.	
coronifolia	Red	7, H.	A.	
fenestrata	Purple	6, H.	B. Sicily	1819
glabrata	White	8, F. Ev. S.		1759
floré-pléno	Whit. 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	
multiplex	Varieg.	8, F. Ev. S.	England	
livida	Livid pur.	7, H.	A. Egypt	1820
longipetala	Red yel.	6, H.	A. Barbado	1818
odoratissima	Livid	6, G. Ev. S.	Persia	1795
fragrans	Livid	6, G. Ev. S.	Crimea	1823
oxycedra	Livid	7, H.	A. Damascus	1820
parviflora	Purple	7, H.	A. Morocco	1789
acida	Lilac	7, H.	B. Sicily	1835
simplicicaulis	Purple	7, H.	B.	
alba	White	7, H.	B.	
sinuata	Dinky red	7, H.	B. England	
tegetes	Red yel.	7, H.	B. Tartary	1820
tenella	Grn. brn.	7, H.	A. Cyprus	1820
toitocosa	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	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. floré-pléno*, *pusilla*, *suaveolens*.

MATRIX, a place where anything is generated or formed.

MATRIA, 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.

lanata	Reddish	6, H. Her. P.	Levant	1800
umbellata	Red	5, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1822

MACRANDEA, Jacquin. In honour of Dr. Maurandy, professor of botany at Carthagen. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Serophulariaceæ*. 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.

maritimaflora	Purple	7, G. Ev. Tw.	Mexico	1814
Barclayana	Blue wht.	7, G. Ev. Tw.	Mexico	1825
semperflorens	Purple	7, G. Ev. Tw.	Mexico	1796

MAURITIA, Linn. In honour of the Prince Maurice of Nassau, the patron of the celebrated Piso. Linn. 22, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. 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.

armata			Palm. Brazil	1824
exoniota	Whit. grn.		Palm. Sardinia	1816
missata			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 hearty 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.

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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. *Maxillaria fuscata*. 2. *M. placanthera*.

acicularis	Purplish		S. Epi. Brazil	
aromatica	Yellow	5, S. Epi.	Mexico	1825
atrorobens	Drk. red	7, S. Epi.		
aureo fulva	Gal. brn.	6, S. Epi.	S. Amer.	1836
Barringtonia	Yel. brn.	4, S. Epi.	Jamaica	1790
Boothii	Grnsh. yel.	5, S. Epi.	Guatemala	1835
chlorantha	Yelsh. grn.	S. Epi.	Demerara	1837
Colleyi	Diagy brn.	9, S. Epi.	Mexico	1834
cristata	Wht. pur.	7, S. Epi.	Trinidad	
crœca	Saffron		S. Epi. Rio Jan.	
decidua	Yel. wht.	1, S. Epi.	Jamaica	
densa	Wht. pink	11, S. Epi.	Mexico	1834
Doppel	Yel. grn.	6, S. Epi.	Xalapa	1828
dieri-petoides			S. Epi.	
foveata	Straw		S. Epi. Demerara	
galeata	Orange	9, S. Epi.	Xalapa	1823
graminea	Yel. red		S. Epi. Demerara	
Harrisonia	Yel. red		S. Epi. Brazil	
Henchmannii	Purple	3, S. Epi.	Mexico	1835
imbricata			S. Epi.	
longifolia		6, S. Epi.	N. Granada	1822
macrophylla	Pa. straw		S. Epi. Colombia	
madrida	Yellow		S. Epi. Brazil	
ochroleuca	Yelsh.	7, S. Epi.	Rio Jan.	
pulchiflora	Yellow		S. Epi. St. Vin.	1826
parvula	Brn. pink	4, S. Epi.	Brazil	1824
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
puschiana	Wht. spot.	10, S. Epi.		
racemosa	Buff yel.	6, S. Epi.	Rio Jan.	1826
Rollisonii	Yellow	8, S. Epi.	Brazil	1836
rufescens, 1	Yel. spot.	12, S. Epi.	Trinidad	1834
sinuosa	Striped	10, S. Epi.	Demerara	1826
squidena	Whitish	8, S. Epi.	Brazil	1822
stapeloides	Orange	6, S. Epi.	Brazil	1837
Steelei	Yel. spot.	7, S. Epi.	Demerara	1836
stenopetala			S. Epi.	
streptopetala			S. Epi.	
tenuifolia	Red. yel.	6, S. Epi.	Vera Cruz.	1837
tetragona	Pur. grnwhit.	7, S. Epi.	Brazil	1827
uncata	Yellow		S. Epi. Demerara	1833
variabilis	Purple	1, S. Epi.	Mexico	
unipunctata	Yellow		S. Epi. Mexico	1836
vifrida	Green	5, S. Epi.	Brazil	
vitellina	Orange	6, S. Epi.	Brazil	1837
Warrandii	Whit. pur.	8, S. Epi.	Brazil	1829
xanthina	Yellow		S. Epi. Orgsn Mts.	

MAXIMILIANA, Martins. In honour of Maximilian Prince of Wied-Neuwied. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This is a very beautiful plant, requiring the same treatment as the genus *Mauritia*.

regia			Palm. Brazil	1825
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MAY-APPLE, see Podophyllum peltatum.

MAYTÉNUS, Feuille. *Miten* is the Chilean 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*.

boaria	White		P. Ev. T. Chile	1822
chilensis	Grn. yel.	5, P. Ev. S.	Chile	1829
octogona, 1	White	10, G. Ev. S.	Peru	1796
verticillata, 2	White	10, G. Ev. S.	Peru	1823

MAZUS, Loureiro. From *mazus*, a tent; in allusion to the mouth of the corolla being closed by tubercles. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Serophulariaceæ*. 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*.

pumilio	Pl. pur.	6, H.	A. V. D. L.	1823
rugosa, 1	Yel. pur.	7, P. Tr.	A. China	1780

MEADOW-THUMB, see Poda.
MEADOW-RUE, see Thalictrum.
MEADOW-SAFFRON, see Colchicum.
MEADOW-SAXIFRAGE, see Saxif.
MEADOW-SWEET, see Spiraea Ulmaria.

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MECONOPSIS, Decandolle. From *mekon*, a poppy, and *opsis*, resemblance; the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceae*. Ornamental plants, growing in any light rich soil, and increased by seed. *Synonymie*: 1. *Papaver cambrica*.

cambrica, l . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. England . . .
crassifolia (Oran. red.) H. Her. P. California . 1833
heterophylla (Oran. red.) H. Her. P. California . 1833

MEDŒLA, Linn. From *Medea*, the sorceress; supposed medicinal qualities. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceae*. This is a curious plant, succeeding well in light sandy soil, and increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymie*: 1. *Gyronia virginica*.

virginica Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Virginia . 1759

MEDICAGO, Linn. From *medike*, a name given by Dioscorides to a Median grass. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Medicago littoralis*. 2. *Melilotus brachyloba*. 3. *Medicago pubescens*. 4. *M. Helic.* 5. *M. lupulina unguiculata*. 6. *M. elegans*. 7. *Melilotus sibirica*. 8. *Medicago tricycla*.

- aeuleata* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. 1802
- agropyrofolia* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. 1820
- agrestis* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Italy 1820
- apiciolata* Yellow . 6, H. A. S. Eur. 1800
- applanata* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. 1810
- arboresc.* Yellow . 5, H. Ev. S. 1596
- arenaria*, l Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Naples 1820
- brachycarpa*, 2 Pa. yel. 6, H. A. Tiflis 1823
- cancellata* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Caucasus . 1818
- caulis* Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Carinthia . 1769
- catulifera* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Catalonia . 1820
- clivata* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1816
- coronata* Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1660
- cretacea* Yellow . 7, H. De. Tr. Tauria 1805
- cyathifera* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. 1822
- dentulata* Yellow . 6, H. A. France 1800
- disciformis* Yellow . 7, H. A. S. France . 1822
- distans* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1810
- echinata* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. France . 1818
- foenicul.* Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. England 1819
- foeniculif.* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Italy 1819
- Gerani.* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1816
- glomerata* Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Italy 1817
- glotinosia* Yellow . 6, H. De. Tr. Caucasus . 1817
- græca* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Greece 1804
- granadensis* Yellow . 7, H. A. Spain 1816
- Hornemanniana*, 3 Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Mexico . 1818
- hystric.* Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Naples 1820
- intermedia* Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Naples 1817
- intertexta* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1829
- lucida* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1813
- lutea*, 4 Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1816
- lupulifera* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Montpelier . 1810
- littoralis* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Europe 1822
- lupulina* Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Britain
- polystachya* Yellow . H. Tr. A. Switzerland
- Willdenowii* Yellow . H. Tr. A. Europe
- maculata* Yellow . 5, H. Tr. A. England
- marginata* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1816
- mutina* Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1596
- media* Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Europe 1817
- minima* Yellow . 5, H. Tr. A. England
- multistach.* 5 Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Switzerland 1816
- multistach.* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Spain 1818
- muricea* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Europe 1802
- muricaria* Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. England
- muriceptila* 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. 1638
- pentacyclis* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. France . 1820
- pinusifera* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Provence . 1820
- prænitens* Yellow . 6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. 1818
- prostrata* Yellow . 6, H. De. Tr. Hungary . 1733
- pubescens* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Moutpel. . 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
- rupicaria* Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. Tauria 1820
- sativa* Violet . 6, H. Her. P. England
- versicolor* Yel. blue 6, H. Her. P. Britain 1562
- scutellata* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1817
- silvatica*, 7 Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1817
- subscutellip.* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Italy 1818
- spinulosa* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. France . 1820
- strata*, 8 Yellow . 7, H. A. S. France . 1820
- suffruticosa* Vin. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . 1820

- Tenorana* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. Italy 1820
- tentaculata* Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1809
- terebellum* Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1798
- ternata* Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Eur. 1658
- tribuloides* Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Eur. 1790
- tuberculata* Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Eur. 1658
- tubinata* Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Eur. 1680

MEDIC, see Medicog.

MEDINILLA, Gaudichaud. The meaning is not explained. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. This very elegant shrub may be referred to *Melastoma* for culture and propagation.

erythrophylla Rose 8, S. Ev. S. Kooseea . 1837

MEDLAR, see Mespilus.

MEDULLA, the pith of a plant.

MEDUSA'S-HEAD, see Euphorbia Cyprip Medusæ.

MEGACARPÆA, Decandolle. From *megas*, great, and *karpos*, a fruit; in allusion to the large pods. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. This plant grows best in light sandy soil, and may readily be increased by seeds. *Synonymie*: 1. *Biscutella megacarpa*.

laciniata, l Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1818

MEGACLINIUM, Lindley. From *megas*, large, and *klivie*, a bed; in allusion to the broad, sword-shaped bed, or rachis of the flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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 *M. faleatum* 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 *Stanhopea*.

- faleatum* Yel. red . 3, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1824
- maximatum* Yel. grn. . 7, S. Epi. S. Leone . 1836
- oxyperium* Green S. Epi. S. Leone .

MEGASTACHYA, Beauvois. From *megas*, large, and *stachys*, a spike; in allusion to the flower-spike. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Rather pretty plants, chiefly annuals. They grow in any kind of soil, and are increased by seeds.

- ambilla* Apetal . 7, Grass. E. Ind. 1802
- brizoides* Aretal . 6, Grass. C. G. H. 1812
- ciliaris* Apetal . 7, Grass. Jamaica 1776
- elongata* Apetal . 7, Grass. E. Ind. 1812
- Eragrostis* Apetal . 7, Grass. Italy 1699
- negricans* Apetal . 6, Grass. S. Amer. 1818
- palchella* Apetal . 7, Grass. Tauri 1819
- hypstris* Apetal . 6, Grass. E. Ind. 1820
- spectabilis* Apetal . 6, Grass. N. Amer. . 1820

MELALEUCY, Linn. From *melas*, black, and *leukos*, white; because the trunk is black and the branches white. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. 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. *M. Leucalendron* and *Cajuputi* yield the volatile oil of *Cajuputi*, well known as a powerful sudorific, and a useful external application in chronic rheumatism. *Synonymes*: 1. *M. parviflora*. 2. *M. imbricata*. 3. *M. canescens*. 4. *M. tomentosa*. 4. *M. Cajuputi*. 5. *M. eparicida*. 6. *M. discolor*.

- acrostata* Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.
- annularis* Green . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1788
- calycina* Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Amer. 1803
- cuticularis* G. Ev. S. N. Holl.
- decaedra*, l Lilac . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1803
- densa* Purple . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1803
- diosmeifolia* Reddish . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1794
- duroea* G. Ev. S. N. Holl.
- ericifolia* Green . 8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1788
- erichonifolia* G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824
- erubescens* Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.
- euphorbioides* G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824
- umbriata* G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1817
- Fraxin.* Pa. rose . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1829
- fulgens* Scarlet . 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1803
- genistifolia* Reddish . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1793
- gibbosa*, 2 G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1820
- globifera* G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1803
- grandis* G. Ev. S. N. Holl.
- lingulata* G. Ev. S. S. W. R. 1832
- lyneisifolia* Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1822
- lucida*, 3 Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1817
- lucida*, 4 Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1817
- leucalendron* White . S. Ev. T. K. Ind. 1786
- luarifolia* Cream . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1793

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mlnör, 4 White S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1800		
nodosä Pa. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1790		
paludosa Red 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1803		
pendulina G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1820		
pentagonä G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1820		
polchella Purple 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1816		
rotundifolia 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1803		
scabra Purple 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1805		
squamä Lilac 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . . 1784		
squarrosä White 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1863		
striatä Purple 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1793		
stropholoides, 5 White 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1820		
taxifolia G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1824		
tetragonä G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1792		
thymifolia G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1816		
thymifolia, 6 Purple 8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1803		
thymoides Purple 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1803		
trinerviä G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1818		
uncinata Purple 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1777		
wratä G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1803		
viridiflora Green G. Ev. T. N. S. W. . . . 1803		
MELAMPODIUM, Linn. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>pauis</i> , a foot; in allusion to the seeds. Linn. 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</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>Alcinia ovalifolia</i> , <i>Dyssodia divaricatum-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. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> . Annual weeds, which require to be sown in the open ground— <i>arvense</i> , <i>cristatum</i> , <i>nenorosum</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. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Uninteresting plants, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions and seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Calca aspera</i> , 2. <i>Bidens nivea-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. Linn. 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> .		
MELANOCALYX, black-stemmed.		
MELANORRHIZA, Waltich. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>rheo</i> , to flow; when wounded it yields a black juice. Linn. 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Anacardiaceæ</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.		
MELANOSPERMA Red S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1820		
MELANOSYLVIUM, Hoffmannsegg. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>selinum</i> , parsley. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifera</i> . This plant grows in any common soil, and is increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Selinum decipiens</i>		
MELICIA White 6, H. Her. P. Madeira . . . 1785		
MELANOCYCLUS, black-wooded.		
MELANANTHUM, dark-flowered.		
MELANTHUM, Linn. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in allusion to the dusky colour of the flowers. Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Melantheæ</i> . The plants of this genus deserve a place in every collection; for culture and propagation, see <i>Masonia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Tulipa Breyliana</i> .		
apenasä Yellow 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1768		
filifolia Pa. yel. 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1810		
graminifolium White 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1823		
incanum Pink 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1780		
halanogloides White 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1810		
secundum White 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812		
ibericum G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1823		
missouriense Whit. yel. 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1787		
MELASPERMOCYCLUS, Ker. From <i>melas</i> , black, and <i>sphaيرا</i> , a globe; dark colour of the bulbs. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceæ</i> . These handsome plants require to be treated similar to the <i>Iris</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>M. graminea</i> .		
aminea Green 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1787		
atremida, l. Yel. grn. 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1787		
diffusa Grn. yel. 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1787		
erubescens Yellow 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1787		

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MELASTOMÄ, 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. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceæ</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>Obeckia grandiflora</i> . 2. <i>M. malabathrica</i> .		
affinis Red S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1810		
Azellanä Purple 6, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . . 1824		
asperä Purple 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1815		
Bank-ä White 9, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1824		
candida Purple S. Ev. S. China 1822		
corymbosä Purple 6, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . . 1792		
cymosä Purple 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . 1792		
ecostatä Purple 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1793		
elongatä, l. Purple 5, S. Tu. P. S. Leone . . . 1823		
macrocarpä, 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		
MELASTOMÄ, see <i>Pleromä</i> .		
MELÆGNIS, freckled, speckled.		
MELIANTHA, Forskahl. From Mount Melhan, in Arabia Felix, where the original species was first found. Linn. 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceæ</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.		
Borealiis 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		
MELIX, Linn. The Greek name of the manna ash; resemblance in the leaves. Linn. 14, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Meliaceæ</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; and those of the stove species in heat. The root of <i>M. Azedarach</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		
Azadirach Blue 7, G. De. T. Syria 1656		
compositä Whit. red 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1810		
excelsä White 7, G. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1810		
guineensis Whit. red 7, S. Ev. T. Guinea . . . 1824		
robusta Whit. red 7, G. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1820		
sempervirens Brown S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1656		
superbä Whit. 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. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zygophyllaceæ</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		
major Brown G. H. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1688		
minor Brown G. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1696		
MELICÄ, Linn. From <i>mel</i> , honey; the Italian name of the great millet. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . Some species of this genus are worth growing; they are all of the simplest culture.		
altissima Apetal 7, Grass. Siberia 1770		
elata Apetal 7, Grass. Europa 1771		
nativa Apetal 6, Grass. Britanä 1771		
umbrosa Apetal 5, Grass. Britanä 1771		
Bauhin, glabra, pyramidalis, speciosa, sylvestris.		
MELIC-GRASS, see <i>Melica</i> .		
MELICHRUS, R. Brown. From <i>melichros</i> , honey-coloured; alluding to the colour of the glumes of the flowers. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rapaceæ</i> . These are very pretty shrubs; for culture and propagation, see <i>Epacris</i> .		
medisa Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1821		
rotunda Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1824		
MELICOCYCLUS, Justen. From <i>mel</i> , honey, and <i>cucos</i> , a berry; the fruit is very sweet. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceæ</i> . These plants are cultivated to a great extent in the West Indies for their edible 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*.
bjuga . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Antilles . . . 1778
oliveformis . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. N. Granada . . . 1824
paniculata S. Ev. T. St. Domin. . . . 1820
trijuga, 1 S. Ev. T. Ceylon 1820

MELICOPIS, *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. *Rutaceae*. An ornamental shrub, growing freely in loam and peat; and cuttings of the young wood root in sand, under a glass.

ternata White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Zeal. . . 1822

MELLOR, see *Mellitotus*.

MELLITOTUS, *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. *Leguminosae*. 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 Mellilotus officinalis*. 6. *M. rugulosa*. 7. *M. mauritiana*.

allissima, 1 White . . . 7. H. B. France . . . 1816
arbuscula White . . . 7. H. Ev. S. Turkey . . . 1826
officinalis, 5 Yellow . . . 8. H. A. Britain . . . 1816
pallida Pa. yel. . . 8. H. B. Volinia . . . 1816
segetalis Yellow . . . 7. H. A. Spain . . . 1820
suaevolens Yellow . . . 7. H. Her. P. Dalmia . . . 1824

arbuscula, *Dumetia*, *Deseriana* 2, *dentata*, *gracilis*, *Indica*, *italica*, *Kochiana* 3, *leucantha* 4, *linearis*, *macrorrhiza*, *melanosperma*, *mesasiatica*, *neapolitana*, *palustris*, *parviflora* 6, *Pettipericiana*, *polonica*, *rotundifolia*, *ruthenica*, *sulcata* 7, *tabrica*.

MELISSA, *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. *Hornium pyrenaicum*.

crelleda Whit. pur. . . 6. H. Her. P. Candia . . . 1596
officinalis White . . . 7. H. Her. P. S. Turc. . . 1573
variegata White . . . 6. H. Her. P. Gardens . . . 1573
viridis, 1 White . . . 8. H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1573
polyantha White . . . 7. H. Her. P. . . . 1820
pyrenaica, 2 Whit. pur. . . 7. H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1800

MELITRA, *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*.

Melissophylla Flesh . . . 5. H. Her. P. England . . .
alpina Flesh . . . 5. H. Her. P. Switzerl. . .
grandiflora, 1 Whit. yel. . . 5. H. Her. P. England . . .

MELIPEVIOUS, honey-bearing.

MELOCACTES, *C. Bauhin*. From *melis*, a melon, and *cactus*; in allusion to the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceae*. 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 Melocetes*. 2. *C. mucracantha*. 3. *M. Besteri*. 4. *Echinocactus polyacantha*. 5. *E. Sellowii*.

amoenus Li. scar. . . S. Ev. S. . . 1835
communis, 1 Red . . . 7. S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1688
viridis S. Ev. S. . . 1836
depuratus Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. Pernambuco . . .
eximius S. Ev. S. . . 1824
Greggii S. Ev. S. St. Thos. Is. . . 1836
maeracanthus, 2 Wht. red . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820
macrantha Wht. red . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820
mesocanthus S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1825
octogonus S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1824
placentiflorus, 3 Red . . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .
polycantha, 4 S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .
pyramidalis Red . . . S. Ev. S. Curacao . . . 1824
spinos-rubra S. Ev. S. . . .
Sellowii S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1825
Sellowii, 2 S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .

MELOCANNIA, *Kämpfer*. From *melou*, an apple, and *Kanna*, a reed. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. 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

MELONICHIA, *Linn.* Altered from *Melochich*, the Arabic name of *Corchorus alatorius*, which is used in the East as a salad-plant. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. 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.

parviflora Purple . . . 7. S. Ev. S. Caracae . . . 1820
parvifolia White . . . 6. S. Ev. S. Trin. dad . . . 1819
pyramidalis Flesh . . . 5. S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1733
tomentosa Purple . . . 5. S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1768

MELONIDUS, *Forster*. From *melon*, an apple, and *diues*, to turn round. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. 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.

monocarpus White . . . 7. S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1820
scandens White . . . 7. S. Ev. Tw. N. Caed. . . 1775

MELON, see *Cucumis Melo*.

MELON-PUMPKIN, see *Cucurbita Melopep.*

MELON-THRISTLE, see *Melocoidis*.

MELON-TURK'S-CAP, see *Melocactus communis*.

MELOSÉIRA, *Agardh*. From *melon*, a melon, and *seira*, a chain; shape of the filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Very minute species, found in salt marshes, rivulets, &c.—*discigera*, *lineata*, *nummuloidea*.

MELOTHRA, *Linn.* From *melothron* of Theophrastus; supposed to be *Bryony*. *Linn.* 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceae*. A mere weed; it grows in any rich soil, and is increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Trichosanthes fetidissima—fætidia*, 1, *pendula*.

MEMBRANACEOUS, or MEMBRANOUS, having the texture of a membrane.

MEMECYLON, *Linn.* From *memeylon* of Dioscorides; the Greek name of the fruit of the *Arbutus*. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Memechyaceae*. The soil best adapted to the growth of these plants is a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

espellatum 7. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1796
eliale Purple . . . S. Ev. T. Ceylon . . . 1820

MENISCIUS, *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. *Alyssum linifolium*.

linifolia, 1 White . . . 6. H. A. Caucasus . . . 1819

MENISCIUM, *Schreber*. From *meniscus*, a crescent; alluding to the shape of the fructification. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polyodiaceae*. 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*.
prolifera, 1 Brown . . . 5. S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1820
reticulatum, 2 Brown . . . 5. S. Her. P. Martinique 1784
sorbifolium, 3 Brown . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1823

MENISPERMUM, *Linn.* From *mene*, the moon, and *sperma*, a seed; the fruit is kidney or half-moon-shaped; whence the English name, Moon-seed. *Linn.* 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Menispermaceae*. 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. *A. virgatum*. 2. *Cissampelos umbicium*.

canadense Gra. yel. . . 6. H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . 1691
lobatum, 1 Gra. yel. . . 6. H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . 1732
laetum Whit. yel. . . 6. H. De. Tw. Dauria . . . 1810
Lyoni Purple . . . 6. H. De. Tw. N. Amer. . . 1823
plumifolium Yellow . . . S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1828
umbicatum, 2 Gra. yel. . . H. Ev. Tw. Carolias . . . 1776

MENOSVILLE, *DeCandolle*. In honour of M. Thierry de Meonville, 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 Gral. wht. 8. H. A. Chile . . . 1836

MENSTRUUM, a liquor used as a dissolvent.

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MÉNTHA, Linn. The poets celebrate *Minthe*, a daughter of *Coeytus*, 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. patudosa*. 5. *M. palustris*. 6. *M. rinalis*. 7. *M. agrestis*. 8. *M. precocis*. 9. *M. badensis*. 10. *M. rubra*. 11. *M. gentifolia*, *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. nitida*. 22. *M. gratissima*. 23. *M. brevispicata*, *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 . . .
- subspicata, 4 . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
- arvensis, 5 . . . Purplish . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
- agrestis, 6 . . . Purple . . . 6, 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 . . .
- suriculata . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1796
- balsamea . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1804
- blanda . . . White . . . 9, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1824
- canadensis . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1890
- glabra, 13 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800
- citrata, 14 . . . Red pur. . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
- coelestis . . . Scarlet . . . 7, H. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1823
- dentata . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1816
- divaricata . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1824
- glabrata . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Egypt . . . 1802
- incana . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Greece . . . 1790
- lavandulacea . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1823
- piperita . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. England . . .
- pratensis, 15 . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. England . . .
- pubescens . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
- Pulegium . . . Pa. pur. . . 8, H. Her. P. Corsica . . . 1829
- Requienii . . . Lilac . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
- rotundifolia, 16 . . . Whitish . . . H. Chr. P. C. G. H. . .
- salicata, 17 . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. France . . .
- syriaca . . . Purplish . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
- crispa, 19 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1816
- multicaulis, 20 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1800
- nemorosa, 21 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . .
- vulgaris, 22 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1790
- nitida . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .
- villosa . . . Purple . . . 9, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
- viridis, 23 . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
- crispata, 24 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1807

MENTZELIA, 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 . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. A. America . . . 1733
- hispida . . . Yellow . . . 4, 8. Her. P. Peru . . . 1851
- rigidisperma . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Her. P. Louisiana . . . 1812
- stipitata . . . Yellow . . . 10, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1835

MENYANTHES, 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 . . . White . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . .
- americana, 1 . . . Pa. red . . . 7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. . . 1818

MENZIESIA, 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 Dubauti*.

- erruginea . . . Brown . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1811
- globularis . . . Brown . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1806
- soillifolia, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Ireland . . .
- atro-purpurea . . . Dk. pur. . . H. Ev. S. . .
- fore-albo . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Ireland . . .
- latifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. . .
- longifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. . .
- nana . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Ireland . . .
- pellida . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Britain . . .

MENZIESIA, see *Phyllodoce*.

MERCURIALIS, 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, while the seed is purgative, and highly dangerous—*ambigua, annua, elliptica, perennis, tomentosa*.

MERSENERIA, Ramond. A name given to *Colchicum* by the Spaniards, and applied to this genus because of its affinity. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melantheaceae*. 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*.

- caucasicum, 1 . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Bl. P. Caucasus . . . 1823

MERIANIA. In honour of Maria Sybilla Merian, authress 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 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1825
- purpurea . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1825

MERISMA, Fries. From *merisma*, a division; because of the branched habit. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These plants are found in woods and damp places—*cristata, fetida-anthocephala, tuberosa*.

MERTENSIA, 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 durifolia*. 2. *P. denticulata*. 3. *P. lanceolata*. 4. *P. maritima*. 5. *P. paniculata*. 6. *P. parviflora*. 7. *P. virginica*. 8. *P. sibirica*.

- daburica, 1 . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Daburia . . . 1612
- denticulata, 2 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1890
- 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. . . 1699
- sibirica, 8 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1801

MERULIUS, Haller. From *meta*, a pillar; because of the resemblance in the original fungus *metulus*. *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—*aurantiacus, laehrymarius-obliquus, trenellatus*.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, Linn. From *mesembria*, mid-day, and *anthenon*, 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. vadiiflorum* is used in making Marouin leather. *Synonymes*: 1. *M. stellatum*. 2. *M. Candollei*. 3. *M. purpureo croceum*. 4. *M. dimidiatum*. 5. *M. purpuriflorum*. 6. *M. magnipunctatum*. 7. *M. micranthum*. 8. *M. caucasicum*. 9. *M. hirsutum*. 10. *M. hispidum*.

- abbreviatum . . . G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . 1825
- acinaestomum . . . Pink . . . 6. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . . 1714
- longum . . . Pink . . . 8. G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . .
- acuminatum . . . White . . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
- acutangulum . . . White . . . 6. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821
- sectum . . . Red . . . 7. G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1793
- adacendum . . . Yellow . . . 6. G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1805
- adacum . . . Pink . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1785
- agulsterale . . . Pink . . . 6. G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . 1791
- agulum . . . Yellow . . . 6. G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1824

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crectiusculum . Yellow	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1821	digitiformis
A. totum Yellow	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1824	dilatatum White
albicans Pink	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1774	diminutum Red
albicaule White	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824	cauliculatum Red
albifidum Yellow	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1714	diversifolium Pa. yel.
albinoctatum Yellow	9, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1823	atro-virens Pa. yel.
albipunctatum Yellow	9, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1823	brevisfolium Pa. yel.
aloides Yellow	9, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1819	glacium Pa. yel.
alminifolium	6, G. A. N. Holl.	1827	late-virens Pa. yel.
anatomicum White	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1803	dolabriforme Yellow
fragile White	11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1803	dubium Pa. yel.
anceps Pink	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1811	echinatum Yellow
palidum Pa. pink	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819	album White
angustum Yellow	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1790	adule Pink
heterophyllum Yellow	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1790	elongatum Pa. yel.
palidum Yellow	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1790	fusiforme Pa. yel.
apetalum Apetal.	7, G. A. C. G. H.	1774	minus Pa. yel.
asperum	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818	emarginatum Pink
caerulescens	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820	ermium Yellow
attenuatum White	7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H.	1821	expansum Pa. yel.
aurantium Orange	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1793	foletum Pink
areum Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1750	falciforme Pink
australe Yellow	7, G. Ev. Tr. N. Zeal.	1773	fastigiatum White
barbatum Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H.	1705	reflexum White
belliflorum Red wht.	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1717	fellum Yellow
subulatum Red	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1717	ghibulatum Pa. yel.
viride Red	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1717	sciforme Pa. yel.
bibracteatum Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1803	filiciale Pink
bicolorum Orange	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1732	filamentosum Pink
minus Orange	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		fixum Yellow
patulum Orange	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		flavum Yellow
bidentatum Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818	flexile Pink
majus Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818	flexifolium Pink
bifidum Yellow	11, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1795	late-virens Pink
bigibberatum Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820	flexuosum White
blaudum White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810	foetidum Pink
bractiatum Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774	foliosum Pink
bracteatum Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774	forficatum Pink
breviscaule Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820	formosum Crimson
brevisfolium Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1777	fragrans Yellow
bulbosum Pink	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820	fulvum Fulvous
caducum Pink	7, G. A. C. G. H.	1774	furfuratum Blush
calamiforme White	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1717	geminatum Pink
caledulaceum Yellow	8, G. A. C. G. H.	1819	geniculiflorum White
calycinum White	7, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H.	1819	gibbosum Red
causculatum Pink	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1794	glacium White
caudens White	6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H.	1820	glabrum Pink
viridifolium White	9, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H.		glaucescens Pink
caninum Yellow	9, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1717	glacium Pink
canum Yellow	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1795	crassum Pink
capitatum Pa. yel.	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1717	glacium Orange
ramigerum Pa. yel.	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1816	glomeratum Pink
carinatum Yellow	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1818	glaucifolium Red
caeruleo Pink	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731	gracilifolium Red
caeruleo White	6, G. A. C. G. H.	1774	grandiflorum Yellow
caudastatum White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822	graniforme Yellow
clavellatum Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl.	1803	granulosum Pa. yel.
aggregatum Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl.	1803	grossum Pa. yel.
mitis Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl.	1810	harvorthii Brown
coactum Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1696	helioanthoides, 2 Yellow
acutius Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		heteropetalum Pink
minus Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		heterophyllum Yellow
compactum Yellow	11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1780	hirtellum Pink
compressum Red	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1792	hispidum Purple
confertum Pink	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1805	platypetalum Purple
conspicuum	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1806	hispidulum White
corallinum Pink	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820	roseum Pink
cordifolium Pink	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774	horizontale Scary
corniculatum Pa. yel.	4, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1732	humifolium White
isophyllum Pa. yel.	4, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1732	hybridum Yellow
coruscans Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812	hypoleucum Pink
crassicaule Pa. yel.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1815	imbricatum White
crassifolia Pink	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819	medium White
crassifolium Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H.	1727	viride White
cruciatum Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1792	inequale Orange
crystalinum White	7, H. Tr. A. Greece	1775	incomptum White
culturatum Yellow	9, H. Her. P. C. G. H.	1820	inclaudens Pink
edatum White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		inconspicuum Red
majus White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		incivum Pink
minus White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		desifolium Pink
pulatum White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		dilatatum Pink
curvifolium Pink	10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799	pillidifolium Pink
curviflorum White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818	roseum Pink
cylindricum Red	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1792	inflexum Pink
cymbifolium Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822	intatum, 3 Purple
cythiflorum Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1793	avo-erocicum Yellow
debile	9, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H.	1824	minus Yellow
decumbens Pa. red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1750	lutonum Pink
decipiens Pa. yel.	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1820	album Pink
reflexum Pink	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1771	juncum Pink
dilatatum	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820	leucum, 4 Pink
deltoidum Pink	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731	leve Yellow
densum Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H.	1732	lavigatum Pink
denticulatum Yellow	4, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1793	lanceolatum White
conditissimum Yellow	4, G. Her. P. C. G. H.		roseum Pink
glacium Yellow	4, G. Her. P. C. G. H.		latum Yellow
depressum Yellow	10, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1795	breve Yellow
hifium Yellow	10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819	latum Pink
diffusum Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1732	lepidum White
			7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			12, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			13, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			14, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			15, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			16, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			17, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			18, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			19, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			20, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			21, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			22, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			23, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			24, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			25, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			26, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			27, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			28, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			29, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			30, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			31, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			32, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
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			68, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
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			81, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
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			87, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			88, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			89, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			90, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			91, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			92, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			93, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			94, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			95, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			96, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			97, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			98, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			99, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.
			100, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.

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variabilis . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1796	
læviflora . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1796	
viridiflora . . . Pa. vel. . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1796	
verruculata . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791	
Candollei . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791	
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	
viride . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. . . 1821	
viridiflora . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . 1804	
virgata . . . Pink . . . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1793	
viride . . . Pa. por. . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1792	
viridiflorum . . . Green . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774	
vulpinum . . . Yellow . . . 9, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1795	

MESURA, the openings in any tissue.
MESOGLEIA. From *mesos*, middle, and *gloeos*, viscid; the spines of the branches are in a solid mass. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. This genus is entirely composed of marine plants. *Synonymes*: 1. *Rivularia verticillata*. 2. *R. vermiculata-capillaris*, *coccinea* 1, *Hudsoni*, *multifida*, *vermicularis-corticata* 2.

MESPILOS, *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. *Rosaceae*. 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*.

geranioides . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. England . . .
diffusa . . . White . . . 6, H. De. T. Europe . . .
strata . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. T. Europe . . .
sylvestris . . . White . . . H. De. T. Europe . . .
lobata, 1 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. . . .

MESSERSCHMIDII, *Linn.* In honour of Dr. Messerschmid, a German botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiacae*. These plants are of easy cultivation in loam and peat, and cuttings root readily planted in water, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Tournefortia hirsutissima*. 2. *T. laurifolia*. 3. *T. scandens*. 4. *T. volubilis*.

hirsutissima, 1 . . . Grn. ye. . . 6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1819
laurifolia, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1819
scandens, 3 . . . Grn. ye. . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Pern. . . 1816
volubilis, 4 . . . Grn. ye. . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica . . 1752

MESUA, *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 *Nagkesen* in every bazaar in India; they are used in medicine, and universally esteemed for their fragrance.

ferrea White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1837
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METALINIA, *R. Brown*. From *meta*, a change, and *lalin*, 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*.

divergens, 1 . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
fastigiatum, 2 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812
microbotrya . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824
uricaria . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
scorpioides . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1825

METASTELMA, *R. Brown*. From *meta*, instead of, and *stela*, 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,

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It grows in peat and loam, and cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass.	
parviflorum . . . Grn. wht. . . S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind. . .	

METROSINENOS, *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. *Myrtaceæ*. 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*.

angustifolius . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787
aperis G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824
capitatus . . . Pink . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824
corifolius, 1 . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .
glomerifer . . . Yel. gr. . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1805
verus Yel. gr. . . 4, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1819

MÉUM, *Tournefort*. From *meion*, small; in allusion to the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Hardy herbaceous plants, of no beauty—*athanaticum*, *Bunius*, *Mutellina*, *sibiricum*.

MEXICAN-MUGWORT, see *Artemisia mexicana*.
MEXICAN-TEA, see *Psoralea glandulosa*.
MEXICAN-THREE FLOWER, see *Tigridia pavonina*.
MEYERI, *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.

sessilis Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .

MICACEOUS, glittering or shining
MICRÆ, glittering particles.
MICHAELIS-BAISS, see *Aster*.
MICHAËLIS, *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. *Campnulacæ*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *M. decandra*.

campanuloides . . . Pa. red . . . 7, H. B. Levant . . . 1787
lævigata, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. B. Persia . . . 1827

MICHELIX, *Linn.* In honour of Pietro Antonio Michel, 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.

Champacæ Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1779
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MICRONIA, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. In honour of Dr. Micon, M.D., a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. The species of this genus are well deserving of a place in every stove. For culture and propagation, see *Merina*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Melastoma actinodendron*. 2. *M. grandifolia*. 3. *M. longifolia*. 4. *M. variegata*. 5. *M. purpurea*. 6. *M. tetrandra*. 7. *M. trinervia*.

Acinodendron, 1 . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1804
angustata White . . . S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . 1820
decussata White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1818
grandifolia, 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . 1820
laureolata White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1822
lævigata, 3 White . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1815
longifolia White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1817
præstans, 4 White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1817
purpurascens, 5 . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1817
rubicens White . . . S. Ev. S. Amer. . . 1818
scuticronata . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Guadaloupe . 1817
tennifolia White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1818
tetrandra, 6 S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1815
trinervia, 7 White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1795

MICROANTHUM, *Michx.* From *mikros*, small, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. An ornamental plant, growing in sandy peat, and increased by divisions.

orbiculatum White . . . 5, F. Ev. Tr. Carolina . . 1826

MICROCALIX, *Link.* From *mikros*, small, and *kalos*, pretty; in allusion to the small, pretty flowers. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. A pretty little plant, of easy cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Eucnem filiforme*.

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filiformis, 1 . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. Britwin . 1826
 pulcellum, . . . Rose . 5, H. A. N. Jersey . 1826

MIKROKOLŌĀ, R. Brown. From *mikros*, small, and *chloa*, a grass; in allusion to the minute size of the plants. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A hardy annual. It grows in any common soil.

retacea Apetal . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1816

MICROLENĀ, R. Brown. From *mikros*, small, and *leno*, wool; in allusion to the small, woolly flower-stalk. *Linn.* 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A greenhouse perennial species, growing in loam and peat, and increased by seed. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ehrhartia stipoides*.

stipoides, 1 Apetal . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . 1822

MICROLŌMĀ, R. Brown. From *mikros*, small, and *lomo*, a fringe; the flowers are fringed. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. Small climbing plants, growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Periploca linearis*. 2. *Ceropegia sagittata*.

linearis, 1 White . 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . 1823
 sagittatum, 2 Gra. pur. 7, G. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . 1775

MICROMERĪĀ, Bentham. From *mikros*, small, and *meris*, a part. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. These plants will grow well in common garden soil, and are easily increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1. *Satureia approximata*. 2. *Mentha australis*. 3. *Satureia græca*. 4. *S. tenuifolia*, *S. congesta*. 5. *S. juliana*. 6. *S. hirsuta*. 7. *Nepeta marifolia*. 8. *S. viminea*. 9. *Thymus Teneriffæ*. 10. *T. ericifolius*.

approximata, 1 . . . Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. Mediter. . 1822
 australis, 2 F. Ev. S. N. S. W.
 græca, 3 Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. Greece . 1759
 densiflora, 4 Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. E. Eur. . 1822
 juliana, 5 Pa. red. 7, F. Ev. S. Mediter. . 1596
 hirsuta, 6 Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. Sicily . 1822
 marifolia, 7 Blue . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . 1800
 obovata, 8 Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1783
 Teneriffæ, 9 Purple . 5, F. Ev. S. Teneriffæ
 variâ, 10 Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. Canaries . 1806

MICROMËS, Linn. From *mikros*, small, and *pons*, a foot. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Uninteresting annuals; the seeds need only be sown in the open ground—*erectos, supinâs*.

MICROSËMASCUM, small-seeded.

MICROSTYLIS, Nuttall. From *mikros*, small, and *stylon*, a column; in allusion to the very small column. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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.

sexcavata Green G. Ter. Mexico . . 1824
 sophilodossoides Yel. gra. . 7, H. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1824
 mexicana Green 7, G. Ter. Mexico . . 1829
 stricklandi Orange 8, G. Ter. Mexico . . 1830

MICROTËĀ, Smartz. From *microtes*, smallness; in allusion to the very minute parts of fructification. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceae*. The seeds should be sown in loam and peat, and treated as other stove annuals. *Synonymes*: 1. *Anclistrocarpus maypurenâs*.

Hebilda White . 6, S. A. Jamaica . 1816
 maypurenâs, 1 White . 7, S. A. Trinidad . 1817

MICROTËĀ, R. Brown. From *mikros*, small, and *otos*, an ear; appearance of the anthers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A curious genus of tuberous-rooted plants, which require the same treatment as *Crycium*.

liba White . 6, F. Ter. N. Hon. . 1826
 pedâ Green F. Ter. N. S. W. . 1823
 sarviforâ Green 9, F. Ter. N. S. W. . 1824

MIDRIB, the middle vein of a leaf, which passes from the petiole to the apex.

MIGNONETTE, see Resèdâ.

MILANĀ, Willdenow. In honour of Joseph Milkan, professor of botany at Prague. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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 *M. guaco*.

amara White . 8, S. Ev. Cl. Guana . 1813
 Guaco Pa. blue . 8, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1823
 epifora White . 8, S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . 1823
 scandens White . 8, S. Ev. Tw. N. Amer. . 1714
 suaveolens White . 8, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1823

chenopodiifolia, hastata, Houstonia, orinocensis.

MILFOLL, see Achillâ.

MILLARÛ, Ganalat, resembling many seeds.

MILLÛM, Linn. From *mille*, a thousand; in allusion to the immense number of seeds produced by it. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Hardy annuals and perennials, not worth growing, except in botanical collections. Any common soil will suit them—*confertum, effusum, frutescens, gallectum, microsperrum, velutinum, vernale*.

MILK-PARSLEY, see Selinum.

MILK-VETCH, see Astragalus.

MILKWORT, see Polygala.

MILK-WOOD, see Brésimûm.

MILLĀ, Cavanilles. In honour of Julian Milla, head gardener in the Royal Garden of Madrid. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. Two very pretty plants highly deserving of cultivation. They grow in light loam, and are increased by seeds.

biflora White . 5, F. Bl. P. Mexico . 1826
 uniflora Whit. li. 2, F. Bl. P. B. Ayres . 1832

MILLËNÛ, Linn. In honour of the celebrated Philip Miller, F.R.S., author of the Gardener's Dictionary. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Stove annuals of no beauty. Any common soil suits them—*biflora, quinqueflora*.

MILLET, see Panicum.

MILLET-GRASS, see Milium.

MILLINGTONĀ, Roxburgh. In honour of Sir T. Millington, professor of botany at Oxford. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Millingtoniaceae*. An ornamental-growing tree. For culture and propagation, see *Jacaranda*.

simplificifolia . . . 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 Orchidaceae. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. The flowers of these plants are strikingly handsome; the sepals and petals of *M. spectabilis* are delicate cream-colour, and the labellum, which is very large, is elegantly marked with various shades of purple, deepest towards the base. In *M. candida*, 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 *Stanhopeas*; 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Macrochilus Fryanus*.

candida White . 3, S. Epi. 183-
 spectabilis, 1 Ro. wht. 7, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1835

MIMRËS, Solisbury. From *mimos*, a mimic; because of its resemblance to several other genera. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*. This is a genus of very pretty shrubs. For culture and propagation, see *Protea*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Protea cucullata*. 2. *Deastella vacciniifolia*.

cucullata, 1 Purple . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789
 divaricata White . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795
 Hartogii 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824
 hirta Red . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774
 palustris Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1802
 pauciflora Red . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1813
 purpurea Purple . 11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789
 vacciniifolia, 2 G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800

MIMŌNĀ, Adanson. From *mimos*, a mimic; the leaves of many of the species resemble animal sensibility. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. 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 best 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.

abstrigina	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
aperata	White. C. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1823
Barclayana	S. Ev. S.	1824
canescens	White. 6, S. Ev. S. Guinea.	1822
caeva	Pa. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1741
dormiana	White. 6, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1815
feruginea	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1818
floribunda	Pink. 6, S. Ev. S. Cumana.	1824
hispida	Pa. red. 6, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1820
latispinosa	White. 9, S. Ev. S. Madagascar.	1823
marginata	Pink. G. Ev. S. Mexico.	1820
microcephala	Ited. 6, S. Ev. S. Orinoco.	1820
obtusifolia	Purple. S. Ev. S. Brazil.	1816
polydactyla	Purple. 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana.	1822
pudibunda	Pa. red. 6, S. Ev. S. Bahia.	1818
pudica	White. 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil.	1823
rubicilla	Pa. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1799
sensitiva	Pink. 6, S. Ev. S. Ind.	1843
spiculata	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1831
strigosa	Purple. 6, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1818
viscidia	Red. 2, S. Ev. S. Brazil.	1825
viva	Purple. 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica.	1739

MIMULUS, *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. Hodgsoni*.

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
floribundus	Yellow	8, H. A. N. Amer.	1826
glaberrimus	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Mexico	1827
guttatus	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1812
Harrisonianus	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Eng. Iy.	
lanatus	Yellow	6, F. Her. P. N. Amer.	1826
Lewisi	Pa. pur.	8, H. Her. P. Missouri	1824
luteus	Yel. w.	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
moschata	Yellow	8, H. Her. Cr. Columbia	1826
parviflorus	Yellow	H. A. Chile	1824
ringens	Li. blue	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1759
rosso-cardinalis	Red	6, H. A. Hybrid	1837
roseus	Rose	8, F. Her. P. California	1831
Santali	Yellow	6, F. Her. P. Hybrid	1832
variogatus	Wh. rosy	6, H. Her. P. Chile	1831

MIMULUS, *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*.

eynocearpa	Greenish	S. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1821
dissecta		S. Ev. T. S. Soc. Is.	1804
Elegit	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1796
hexandra	Yel. wh.	S. Ev. T. India	1804
Kauki		S. Ev. T. R. Ind.	1796
parvifolia		S. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1821

MINT, see *Mentha*.

MIMULUS, *Lobling*. After John Minuart, a Spanish apothecary and restorer of botany in Spain. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asinaceae*. The seeds of these plants have only to be sown in the open ground.

compertus	Apetal.	6, H. A. Spain	1803
dichotoma	Apetal.	6, H. A. Spain	1771
montana	Apetal.	6, H. A. Spain	1806

MIMULUS, *Linn.* From *mirabilis*, 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.

dichotoma	Yellow	7, G. Fu. P. Mexico	1840
hybrida	White	7, G. Fu. P.	1813
Jalapa	Red	7, G. Fu. P. W. Ind.	1596
alba	White	7, G. Fu. P. W. Ind.	1595
flava	Yellow	7, G. Fu. P. W. Ind.	1596
rubro-alba	Red wht.	7, G. Fu. P. W. Ind.	1596
rubro-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

MIRABILIS, *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. W.	1792
speciosa	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824

MISTLETOE, see *Vitæbn*.

MITCHELLA, *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
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MITRELLA, *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
diphysa	White	4, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1731
nuda	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1758
prostrata	White	5, H. Her. Tr. N. Amer.	1818
speciosa	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1827

MITRELLA, see *Drummondia*.

MIRASACME, *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.	1821
polymorpha	White	6, G. A. N. S. W.	1826
serpyllifolia	White	7, G. A. N. S. W.	1826

MIRAFLORA, formed like a mitre.

MITRELLA, *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 Mitrella*—*Abietis*, *minuta*, *uliginosa*.

MIRAFLORA, *Linn.* From *miraflores*, mossy. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scleranthaceae*. This plant grows in sandy peat, and may be increased by seed.

biflora	White	6, G. Her. P. N. Zeal.	1823
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MONECIA, *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.

dubia		S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1826
lobata	Green	8, S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone	1812
trilobata		8, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1818
tuberosa		8, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1822

MOERHOUZIA, In honour of Paul Henry Gerard Moerhing, a German physician and botanical author, 1736. *Linn.* 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asinaceae*. 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.

anacosta	Li. pur.	6, H. Her. P. S. Eor.	1775
sedifolia	Whit. scar.	6, H. Her. P. S. Eor.	1823

MOG	MON	MON	MON
MOOPHĀNĒS, <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.		aistā, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1825	
vīrāṭā Whitish . 9, S. B. Russia . . . 1836		elinopodiā, 2 . . . Por. wht. 7 H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1771	
MOLDAVIAN RAIN, see <i>Dracocéphalum moldaviense</i> .		didymā, 2 . . . Scarlet . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759	
MOLINĀRĪĀ, <i>Collado</i> . After Ignazio 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.		fastidiosa, 3 . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1853	
plieciā Scar. yel. . 8, S. Her. P. Java . . . 1820		flōre-maculātā, 4 Rose spot . 6, H. Her. P. N. Orleans. . . 1832	
MOLINĀX, <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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>M. dichotoma</i> . 2. <i>M. Linkii</i> — <i>hirtā, oppositifoliā, Schrankii</i> 1, <i>triphyllā</i> 2, <i>verticillatā</i> .		mollis, 5 . . . Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1656	
MOLOSPERMUM, Koch. 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>Synonymie</i> . 1. <i>Ligusticum peloponnesiacum</i> .		gracilis . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1820	
peloponnesiacum. Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1508		punctatā . . . Yel. brn. . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1714	
MOLUCCĀ-RAIM, see <i>Moluccella</i> .		Russellianā . . . White . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823	
MOLUCCĀRĪĀ, <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.		MONĒMĀ, <i>Greville</i> . From <i>monos</i> , one, and <i>uema</i> , a filament; filaments simple. <i>Linn.</i> 34, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . These plants are only to be found in the sea— <i>apiculatam, Dillwynii, obtusam, quadripunctatam</i> .	
lāva Pa. pur. . 7, H. A. Sveria . . . 1570		MONĒRĀ, <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>Psitturus nardoides</i> , <i>Rotboellia monandra</i> .	
Marrubiāstrum . Purple . 7, H. A. Siberia . . . 1820		monandrum, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Spain . . . 1804	
tuberosa Pa. pur. . 7, H. Tu. P. Tartary . . . 1796		MONĒTĀ, <i>L'Heritier</i> . In honour of Monet de la Marche, 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>Synonymie</i> : 1. <i>Azima tetraacantha</i> .	
MONŌRDĪĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>mondo</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 twining annuals and perennials, of neither interest nor beauty— <i>Balsamīnā, charēntiā, dioicā, Elatērīam, mizō, muricātā, operculātā, senegalēnsis, tubiflorā, umbellātā</i> .		barterioides, 1 . . . Green . . . 7, S. Er. S. E. Ind. . . 1758	
MONACHĀNTHUS, <i>Lindley</i> . From <i>monachos</i> , a monk, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in allusion to the labellum of <i>M. nicotii</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>Catactuma</i> .		MONKEYWORT, see <i>Dioscōrēā nummulārīā</i> .	
Fliscoler Pa. yel. . 9, S. Epi. Demerara . . 1834		MONKEYWORT, see <i>Lysimāchiā nummulārīā</i> .	
Imbricatā Grn. wht. 10, S. Epi. Pernamb. . . 1837		MONĪĀ, <i>Persoon</i> . From <i>monile</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>antennulā</i> .	
tridita Green . . . 9, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1837		MONILIFORM, formed like a necklace; that is to say, with alternate swellings and contractions, resembling a string of beads.	
MONACHĒ, <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> .		MONK'S-HOOD, see <i>Acōnitūm</i> .	
MONALIFEROUS, having the filaments cohering into a tube.		MONK'S-HOOD, see <i>Dielisyrā cucullārīā</i> .	
MONANDROUS, having only one stamen.		MONNIĒRĀ, <i>Aubl.</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> .	
MONANTHUS, <i>Hanworth</i> . From <i>monos</i> , one, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Crossulaceae</i> . This may be referred to <i>Sempervivum</i> for culture and propagation. <i>Synonymie</i> : 1. <i>Sempervivum monanthos</i> .		MONNIĀ, <i>Raiz</i> and <i>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.	
elyphyllā, 1 . . . Red . . . 8, G. Her. P. Canaries . . . 1777		obtusifoliā . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1830	
IONĀRĪĀ, <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. citricolora</i> . 2. <i>M. Kalmiana</i> . 3. <i>M. affinis</i> . 4. <i>M. altissima</i> . 5. <i>M. media</i> . 6. <i>M. oblongata</i> . 7. <i>M. purpurea</i> . 8. <i>M. rugosa</i> . 9. <i>M. meuthofii</i> . 10. <i>M. mollis</i> .			
Fliscoler Pa. yel. . 9, S. Epi. Demerara . . 1834		MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, having only one seed-leaf or cotyledon.	
Imbricatā Grn. wht. 10, S. Epi. Pernamb. . . 1837		MONOCIOUS, having the one sex in one flower, and the other in another, on the same plant.	
tridita Green . . . 9, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1837		MONODORA, <i>Danoud</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>Synonymie</i> : 1. <i>Auona Myrsitica</i> .	
MONACHĒ, <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> .		Myrsitica S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . .	
MONALIFEROUS, having the filaments cohering into a tube.		MONOPETALOUS, having only one petal.	
MONANDROUS, having only one stamen.		MONOPSIS, <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>Labiatae</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>Synonymie</i> : 1. <i>Lobelia speculum</i> .	
MONANTHUS, <i>Hanworth</i> . From <i>monos</i> , one, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Crossulaceae</i> . This may be referred to <i>Sempervivum</i> for culture and propagation. <i>Synonymie</i> : 1. <i>Sempervivum monanthos</i> .		MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, having only one seed-leaf or cotyledon.	
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- lineatā, 1 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1804
 scopariā . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1825
- ΜΟΝΟΤΡΟΧῆ, *Linn.* From *monos*, one, and *tropeos*, to turn; the flowers are turned one way. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eriaceae*. Curious parasitical plants, growing on the roots of beech and pine trees in shady moist places.
- Hypopitys . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
 uniflora . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1824
- ΜΟΝΟΣΥΝῆ, *Linn.* In honour of Lady Ann Monson, the assistant of Lee in his Introduction to Botany. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceae*. This is a genus of beautiful plants, delighting in a mixture of turfy loam and leaf-mould. *M. ovata* is increased by seed, and the others may be propagated by cuttings, or by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1. *M. speciosa*.
- lobatā . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1774
 ovata . . . White . . . 9, G. B. C. C. G. H. . 1774
 pilosa, 1 . . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1778
 Calli . . . Pa. red . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1820
 speciosa . . . Red . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1774
 pallida . . . Pa. red . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. .
- ΜΟΝΤΑΝῆ, *La Lave*. After Montanoa, a Mexican patriot. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Greenhouse shrubs of no beauty, growing in any common soil, and increased by cuttings—*grandiflora*, *tonentosa*.
- ΜΟΝΤΕΣΙΜῆ. Named by Mocino and Sesse, two Mexican botanists, in honour of Montezuma, a sovereign of Mexico. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. 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.
- speciosissima . . . Red . . . S. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1827
- ΜΟΝΤΙᾶ, *Linn.* In honour of Joseph Monti, Ph. D., professor of botany, and a botanical author, 1791. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Portulacaceae*. This genus is nearly akin to *Claytonia*. The plants are well-known British aquatics—*fontana*, *rivularis*.
- ΜΟΝΤΙΝῆ, *Linn.* In honour of Laurence Montin, a Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Onagraceae*. This species is not possessed of much beauty; it thrives well in peat and loam, and is increased by cuttings.
- erythrophyllacē . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774
- MOON-SEED, see *Menispermium*.
 MOON-THEFOLD, see *Medicago arborēa*.
 MOONWORT, see *Botrychium*.
 MOONWORT, see *Rumex Lunaria*.
- ΜΟΟΡῆ, *Linn.* In honour of R. Moore, a botanist of Shrewsbury. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. This is a very elegant genus of bulbous-rooted plants. For culture and propagation, see *Ixia*. *Synonyme*: 1. *M. edulis lutescens*.
- angustā . . . Lilac . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1790
 barbigerā . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1597
 bituminosa . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1787
 ctenulata . . . Wht. blue . . . 5, G. Her. P. Maurit. . 1826
 ciliatā . . . Yellow . . . 9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1587
 crispā . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1803
 edulis . . . Fulvous . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1792
 longifolia, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1809
 longiflora . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1801
 minutā . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 odorā . . . Lilac . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1792
 papilionacea . . . Varieg. . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1795
 plumaria . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 polytachya . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 ramosa . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1789
 setacea . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825
 Sisyrinchium . . . Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . 1597
 Tonantina . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Naples . . 1824
 trisida . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1768
 viscaria . . . Lilac . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1800
- ΜΟΟΥΡῆ, *Dillwyn*. Derived from *morchel*, the German name of the plant. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A genus of eatable *Fungi*, found upon the ground—*esculentā*, *c. rotunda*, *c. vulgaris*, *hybrida*, *pâtula*.
- MORDANT, that which enables matter to receive dyes or colouring matter, and to retain them.
- MORENOῆ, *La Lave*. In honour of P. Moreno, a Mexican patriot. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceae*. Ornamental plants, growing in a mixture of peat and loam; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

- globosa . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . 1827
 grandiflora . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . 1826
 patula . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . 1826
- ΜΟΡΤΕΑΝΔΙᾶ, *Decandolle*. In honour of Stephen Moricand, an Italian botanist and author. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. A very pretty plant; the seed only requires sowing in the open ground early in spring. *Synonyme*: 1. *Brassica arvensis*.
- arvensis . . . Violet . . . 7, H. B. Europe . . . 1739
- ΜΟΡΙΑΝῆ, *Linn.* In honour of L. Morin, a French botanist. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacae*. 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.
- persica . . . Red wht. . . 7, G. Her. P. Persia . . 1740
- ΜΟΡΙΝῆ, *Ventana*. Altered from *Morus Indica*, or Indian Mulberry, because of the shape of its fruit, and native country. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. 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.
- angustifolia . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816
 bracteata . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816
 citrifolia . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1793
 jasmifolia . . . Pa. buff. . . 4, G. Ev. Cl. Ft. Jackson 1823
 Royale . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1793
- ΜΟΡΙΝΓῆ, *Burmah*. *Muringo* is the name of the species in Malabar. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Moringaceae*. 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hyperanthera Moringa*.
- pterygospema . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1759
- ΜΟΡΙΣΙᾶ, *Cassini*. In honour of Professor Moris, who discovered the species. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. 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.
- hypogaea . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Sardinia . 1833
- ΜΟΡΙΣΟΝῆ, *Plamier*. In honour of Robert Morison, a Scotchman, professor of botany at Oxford, who died in 1683. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceae*. 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. *Synonyme*: 1. *Capparis Morisoni*.
- americana, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1824
- ΜΟΡΜΟῆ, *Lindley*. From *mormo*, a frightful-looking object, a goblin; in allusion to the strange appearance of the flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. These are very singular plants when in flower. For culture and propagation, see *Catasetum*.
- airopurpurea . . . Purple . . . 10, S. Epl. S. Main . . 1834
 parvula . . . Redsh. pur. . . 7, S. Epl. Oaxaca . .
- ΜΟΡΝᾶ, *Lindley*. *Morna*, a heroine of Northern romances. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. 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.

MOR	MOX	MUC	MUR
nitidá	Yellow . 2, G. A. S. River. . 1835	MUCIAGE, a turbid slimy fluid.	
nivéa	Wh. yel. . 7, G. A. S. River. . 1836	MUCÖR, <i>Michaur.</i> From <i>mucos</i> , to be musty. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . The plants grow on moist bread and vegetables— <i>amethysteüs, cantnäus, clavulätus, delicatulus, fusigér, stercoriüs.</i>	
MONRENTÄ, <i>Lindley.</i> In honour of Professor Charles Morren, of Liege, one of the most distinguished vegetable anatomists of the present day. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Actepladacee</i> . This is a very curious little plant, requiring the same treatment as the greenhouse species of <i>Cynanchum</i> .		MUCRONATE, sharp-pointed.	
odonätá	Green . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. B. Ayres . 1937	MUCRONATE, a small sharp point.	
MÖRÜS, Linn. From the Celtic word <i>mor</i> , signifying black; in allusion to the colour of the fruit. Linn. 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Urticacee</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> 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.	
albá	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. China . . 1596	MUCUNÄ, <i>Adanson.</i> <i>Mucuna-guaca</i> is the Brazilian name of <i>M. urcus</i> . Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</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 Indian doctors in cases of cholera-morbus. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Stizolobium allissimum</i> . 2. <i>Carpopogon giganteus</i> . 3. <i>C. imbricatus</i> . 4. <i>S. pruriens</i> . 5. <i>S. urens</i> , <i>Dolichos urens</i> .	
Columbäsá	Apetal . H. De. T.	allüsümä, 1	Purple . S. Ev. Cl. Martinico . 1779
italicá, 1	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. Italy . . 1817	anguiená	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1817
macrophyllá	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. China	aroparpurä	Purple . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1820
membranäcä	Apetal . H. De. T.	bracteatá	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1826
Muretänä	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. China	imbriciätá, 3	Purple . S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1815
multicaülis	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. China	purpürä, 4	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1680
pümillá, 3	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. China	urcus, 5	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . 1691
rosä	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. China	gigantü 2, macrocerütdä, millä, monopërmä, nitüä.	
sinensä, 4	Apetal . H. De. T.	MUWORT, see <i>Limosätllä</i> .	
calcar-gälli	Apetal . H. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1830	MUWORT, see <i>Artemisiä vulgäris</i>	
constantinopolitänä	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. Turkey . . 1818	MULBERRY, see <i>Mörüa</i> .	
indica	Apetal . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1824	MULCH, a gardener's term for the placing manure about the roots of trees, on the surface of the ground.	
mauritänä	Apetal . S. Ev. T. Mauritius . 1823	MULLEN, see <i>Verbäscüm</i> .	
nigra	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. Italy . . 1548	MULLERÄ, Linn. In honour of Otto Frederick Muller, a Dane, and one of the editors of the <i>Flora Danica</i> . Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</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.	
laciniatá	Apetal . 6, H. De. T.	moniliformis	Yellow . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . 1792
rüzä, 5	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1629	MULTICÜSPIS, many-jointed.	
schärrä	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1817	MULTIFARIUS, very numerous, or arranged in many rows.	
tartäricá	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. Tartary . 1784	MULTIFID, cleft into many parts.	
MOSCHÄRÄ, <i>Ruiz and Pavon.</i> From <i>moschos</i> , musk; on account of the smell of the plant. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This pretty annual is found in sandy waste places in Chile; in this country, it requires the treatment common to half-hardy annuals.		MULTIFIDLY-PINNATE, a leaf is so called when it is pinnately-lobed, and these lobes are again divided into many parts.	
pinnatifidá . . . . .	. . . . . 7, H. A. Chile . . 1823	MULTIPARTITE, divided into many parts.	
MOSCHATEL, see <i>Adözá</i> .		MULTIPLIX, much multiplied.	
MOSCHÖMÄ, <i>Reichenbach.</i> From <i>moschos</i> , musk, and <i>osme</i> , a smell. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . Interesting annulus; 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>Ocyrum polystachyon</i> , <i>Lumnitzera polystachya</i> .		MUNDÄ, <i>Kunth.</i> From <i>mundus</i> , neat; in allusion to the appearance of the plants. Linn. 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygalacee</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> .	
ocymoides, 1	White . . 8, S. A. . . 1823	spinösá, 1	White . . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1780
polystachya, 2	White . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1783	angustifoliá, 2	Purple . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1800
MOTH, see <i>Verbascum Blattlärlä</i> .		MUNTINÖLÄ, Linn. In honour of Abraham Munting, professor of botany at Groningen; he died in 1683. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tiliacee</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.	
MOTHERWORT, see <i>Leontüs</i> .		Calabä	White . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1690
MOTTLE, marked with blotches of colour of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into each other.		MURÄRILÄ, <i>Necker.</i> In honour of John Von Muralt, a Swiss botanist. Linn. 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygalacee</i> . This beautiful genus of fern-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. filifloris</i> . 3. <i>P. Heisteria</i> . 4. <i>P. humilis</i> . 5. <i>P. mixta</i> .	
MOUGEÖTILÄ, <i>Agardh.</i> After J. B. Mougeot, a cryptogamic botanist. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . These little plants are found in ditches— <i>caeruleöscens, genüfärlä</i> .		alopecuridés, 1	Purple . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1600
MOULDINESS, see <i>Aspergillüs</i> .		ciliäris	Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1821
MOUNTAIN-ASH, see <i>Pyrüs aucupärlä</i> .		filifloris	Purple . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812
MOUNTAIN-KRONY, see <i>Bauhinlä</i> .		Heisteria, 2	Purple . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1787
MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, see <i>Sellüm oroselinüm</i> .		humilis, 4	Purple . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818
MOUNTAIN-SORREL, see <i>Oxärlä</i> .		juniperifoliá	Purple . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810
MOURILÄ, <i>Jussieu.</i> From <i>Mourir</i> , the native name of <i>M. guianensis</i> . Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Mene-cylacee</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>Petaloma mouriri</i> . 2. <i>P. myrtilloides</i> .		guianensis, 1	Yellow . B. S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1817
myrtilloides, 2	Wh. yel. . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1823	myrtilloides, 2	Wh. yel. . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1823
MOUSE-BAR, see <i>Hieräclüm pilosellä</i> .		MOUSE-EAR, see <i>Cerästium</i> .	
MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED, see <i>Cerästium</i> .		MOUSE-TAIL, see <i>Myosürüs</i> .	
MOUSE-TAIL, see <i>Mygalötrüs</i> .		MOUSE-TAIL, see <i>Demätröblüm Myosürüs</i> .	
MOUSE-TAIL, see <i>Demätröblüm Myosürüs</i> .		MOUSE-THORN, see <i>Centärdüm myacanthü</i> .	
MOUSE-THORN, see <i>Centärdüm myacanthü</i> .		MOVING PLANT, see <i>Desmodium ggräns</i> .	
MOVING PLANT, see <i>Desmodium ggräns</i> .		MÖXÄ, see <i>Artemisiä chinensä</i> .	

MYO	MYR	MYR	MYR
acuminatum	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.	1799
ellipticum, 1	White	2, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1789
insulare	White	2, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1800
montanum	White	6, 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
MYOSŌRIS, Link. From <i>mys</i> , a mouse, and <i>seris</i> , successory. <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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Borkhausia purpurea</i> .			
purpurea	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Tauria	1824
MYOSŌRIS, Linn. From <i>mys</i> , <i>mysos</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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>M. lithospermifolia</i> , <i>M. rupicola</i> , <i>M. snac-teolens</i> .			
alpensis	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1818
arvensis	White	6, H. A. 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, 1	Blue yel.	7, H. Aq. P. Britain	
peduncularis	Blue	6, H. A. Astracan	1824
rupicola	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Scotland	
sparsiflora	Blue	5, H. Her. P. S. France	1822
areolata, involucriata, pusilla, stricta, sylvatica, versicolor.			
MYOSŌRIS, 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, Monsetail. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> . This species should be sown in a moist situation.			
minuta	Yellow	4, H. A. Britain	
MYNĀ, Decandolle. A surname of Venus. <i>Linn.</i> 12, 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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Myrtus acris</i> . 2. <i>M. coriacea</i> . 3. <i>M. pimentoides</i> .			
acris, 1	White	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1759
curvica, 2	White	S. Ev. S. Carrib. Is.	1759
pimentoides, 3	White	5, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	
MYRADENŪS, 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> .			
tetraphyllum	Yellow	7, S. B. Jamaica	1818
MYNĀ, Linn. From <i>myrio</i> , to flow; found on the banks of rivers. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Myrticaceae</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. crifera</i> is a powerful astringent, and abundance of wax is obtained from its fruit. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>M. carolinensis</i> , <i>M. pennsylvanica</i> . 2. <i>M. ethiopica</i> .			
cerifera	Apetal	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1699
latifolia, 1	Apetal	5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1730
condifolia	Apetal	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1759
esculentā	Apetal	5, G. Ev. T. Nepal	1817
Faya	Apetal	4, G. Ev. S. Azores	1777
Gale	Apetal	5, H. De. S. Britain	
hirsuta	Apetal	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
laciniata	Apetal	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1752
mexicana	Apetal	2, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1823
quercifolia	Apetal	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1752
sericea	Apetal	6, G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1754
sericata, 2	Apetal	3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1793
MYRICĀRĀ, Desvaux. From <i>myrike</i> , the Greek name of the tamarisk. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Tamariacaceae</i> . A genus of tall ornamental shrubs, requiring the same treatment as <i>Tamarix</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Tamarix dahurica</i> . 2. <i>T. germanica</i> .			
dahurica, 1	Pink	11, Ev. S. Dharma	1816
germanica, 2	Pink	7, H. Ev. S. Germany	1832
MYRIODŌCŪM, 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>præcox</i> .			
MYRTOBĀRĀ, Greville. From <i>myrios</i> , a myriad, and <i>nema</i> , a filament. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . This species is only to be met with in the sea— <i>stragulata</i> .			
MYRIOPHYLLŪM, 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.			
spicatum	Red	7, H. Aq. P. Britain	
verticillatum	Green	7, H. Aq. P. England	
MYRIOTRICHĀ, Harvey. From <i>myrios</i> , myriad, and <i>thrix</i> , a hair; alluding to the filaments. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . A minute olive-coloured species— <i>claviformis</i> .			
MYRISTICĀ, 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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>M. officinalis</i> , <i>aromatica</i> . 2. <i>Virola sebifera</i> .			
fatā	Grn. wht.	S. Ev. T. Surinam	1812
moschata, 1	Pa. yel.	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1795
sebifera, 2	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. S. Guiana	
MYRORALAN PLUM, see Prinos domestica myrobalaena.			
MYRŌDĀ, Sweet. From <i>myron</i> , fragrant balsam, and <i>odme</i> , a smell. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i> . This plant prefers a light rich soil; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass.			
turbanata	White	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1793
MYROSPERMŪM, 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.			
toluiferum		S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	
MYROTHICŪM, Tode. From <i>myro</i> , to distil, and <i>thecae</i> , thecium. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . This plant is found on rotten bog matter— <i>Carni-chæna</i> .			
MYRRH, see Myrrhā.			
MYRRHIS, Stropil. 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.			
odorata	White	6, H. Her. P. Britain	
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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>M. retusa</i> . 2. <i>Mangitia canariensis</i> . 3. <i>Sideroxylon melanophleum</i> . 4. <i>Mangitia Mulleriana</i> . 5. <i>Suinara pentandra</i> .			
africana	Brown	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1691
retusa, 1	Wht. grn.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1788
bifaria	Wht. pink	4, G. Ev. S. Nepal	1822
canariensis, 2	Whitish	6, G. Ev. S. Tenerife	1820
capitata	Green	1, G. Ev. S. Nepal	1822
coriacea		12, S. Ev. P. Jamaica	1770
hirsuta		G. Ev. S.	1826
melanophloea, 3	Wht. grn.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1783
mitis, 4	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1692
Samara, 5	Wht. grn.	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1770
semiserrata	Pink	1, G. Ev. T. Nepal	1822
subspicata		G. Ev. T. Nepal	1823
variabilis		G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824

MYR	NAR	MYX	NAR
<p>MYRSIPHYLUM, Willdenow. 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>Melanthaceae</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>angustifolium . . . Grn. wht. . 7, G. De. Tw. C. G. H. . 1752 asparagoides, 1 . . . Grn. wht. . 6, G. De. Tw. C. G. H. . 1702</p>		<p>communis . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597 baccata . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597 belgica . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597 flore-pleno . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597 italica . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597 lusitana . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597 maculata . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597 macrocarpa . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597 romana . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597 tarentina . . . White . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597 variegata . . . White . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1597 dumosa . . . White . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1793 Gregii . . . White . . 8, S. Ev. S. Dominica . 1776 melastomoides . . . White . . 8, G. Ev. T. Moreton B. . . obscura . . . White . . 7, S. Ev. S. Maranh. . 1823 tenuifolia . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 tomentosa . . . Purple . . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . 1776 trinervis . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824 virgultosa . . . White . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1787</p>	
<p>MYRTLE, see Myrtus.</p> <p>MYRTLE BERRRY, see Vaccinium Myrtifolia.</p> <p>MYRTUS, Linn. 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>*finis . . . Purple . . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . 1823 bifida . . . White . . 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1759</p>		<p>MYXORRHIZUM, Kunze. 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>	
N.			
<p>NÆMÄSPÖRÄ, Persoon. From <i>nema</i>, a thread, and <i>spora</i>, a spore. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Very minute plants, found on dead branches of Hornbeam, &c.—<i>carpiui, crocei, filamentosa, Rösæ.</i></p> <p>NÆMATELLÄ, Fries. From <i>naima</i>, gelatine, and <i>ello</i>, to contain; in allusion to the nucleus in the receptacle. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. A curious flesh-coloured species, growing on partially decayed pine wood—<i>encephala</i>.</p> <p>NAËGÄ, Gærtner. From <i>Nagi</i>, the Japanese name of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Myricaceae</i>. 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.</p> <p>Putranjivä . . . Apetal . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1022</p>		<p>any light sandy soil, or on glasses of water, and increased by offsets from the bulbs. <i>N. poeticus</i>, and one or two more, are well known to be emetic. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>radiiflorus</i>. 2. <i>triandrus</i>. 3. <i>orientalis</i>, var. 4. <i>Corbularia consipua</i>. 5. <i>Queltra color.</i> 6. <i>Narcissus præcox</i>. 7. <i>bicolor</i>. 8. <i>Ajar maximus</i>. 9. <i>Narcissus Tazetta</i> 10. <i>trilobus</i> 11. <i>calathinus</i>. 12. <i>unicolor</i>, <i>nervus</i> 13. <i>poeticus</i>, <i>majalis</i>. 14. <i>moschatius</i>. 15. <i>festalis</i>. 16. <i>Phylogyne miur</i>. 17. <i>calathinus</i>, <i>odoros</i>, <i>tripartitus</i>.</p>	
<p>NAIN FLAGOLET, see Phascotilus lamiidus.</p> <p>NÄJÄS, Linn. From <i>naius</i>, a water-nymph; on account of the habitation of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Fluviates</i>. A curious plant, of very simple culture. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>monosperma</i>.</p> <p>majör, 1 7, H. Aq. A. Europe . . 1016</p> <p>NÄKED, without hairs, leaves, or branches, &c.</p> <p>NÄKEMIS, nearly destitute of hairs, leaves, &c.</p> <p>NANDINÄ, Thunberg. <i>Naudia</i>, or <i>Nand-scofi</i>, is the name of the shrub in Japan. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Berberaceae</i>. 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.</p> <p>domestica . . . Grn. brn. . 7, G. Ev. S. China . . 1804</p>		<p>ajax Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P. albicans White . 3, H. Bl. P. . 1789 albus White . 4, H. Bl. P. plenus Sulphur . 4, H. Bl. P. angustifolius, 1 . . . White . 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . 1570 aputricorua . . . Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. N. Africa . . . aurantius Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P. . 1629 plenus-luteus . . . Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P. . 1629 bicolor White . 4, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1629 biflorus White . 3, H. Bl. P. Britain . . . bifrons Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . . Hulthöodiam . . . Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Portugal . 1629 clapax Pa. vel. . 5, H. Bl. P. cerana White . 4, H. Bl. P. cerana, 2 Crm. wht. 3, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . corona-plena . . . Crm. wht. 3, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . citrinus, 3 White . 4, H. Bl. P. compressus Li. vel. . 3, H. Bl. P. Spala concolor Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. . 1820 conspicuous, 4 . . . Yellow . 5, H. Bl. P. crenulatus White . 4, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . Cypr White . 3, H. Bl. P. Cyprus corona-plena . . . White . 3, H. Bl. P. Gardens . . . dubius White . 4, H. Bl. P. France fastuosus White . 4, H. Bl. P. floribundus White . 3, H. Bl. P. Spain galanthisfolius . . . Yellow . 5, H. Bl. P. gracilis Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. grandiflorus White . 4, H. Bl. P. Haworthia, 5 . . . Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. . 1700 plenus-sulphureus Sulphur . 4, H. Bl. P. . 1629 humialis Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P. incomparabilis . . . Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Portugal . 1629 inflatus Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P. infundibulatus . . . P. sulphur 3, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1696 interjectus Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. interjectus Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. . 1810 mercurialis Pa. vel. . 3, H. Bl. P. Pyrenees . . . italicus, 6 Pa. vel. . 3, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . . plenus Cream . 3, H. Bl. P. Italy semiplenus Cream . 3, H. Bl. P. Italy Jouquilla Pa. vel. . 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. necrops Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P. breviflorus Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Lina White . 4, H. Bl. P. Macladii Cream . 3, H. Bl. P. Smyrna . . 1815 majör Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1629 maximus, 8 Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. minor Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1629 montanus White . 4, H. Bl. P. Portugal . . . moschatua White . 4, H. Bl. P. England . . . multiflorus, 9 Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.</p>	
<p>NARCISSUS, Linn. From <i>narke</i>, stupor; on account of the effects produced by the smell upon the nerves. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i>. 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</p> <p>aeyleticä Yellow . . S. Ev. Cl. Ceylon . . 1796</p>		<p>[214]</p>	

NAR	NAU	NAU	NEM
aurēus . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.		
neglectus . . .	Whit. yel. 4, H. Bl. P.	Naples . . . 1830	
arvens . . .	White . 5, H. Bl. P.	S. Eur. . .	
nobilis . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.		
obtus, 10 . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.	S. Eur. . .	1789
obscissus . . .	Yellow . 5, H. Bl. P.	Spain . . .	
obsoletus . . .	White . 8, H. Bl. P.	Spain . . .	1819
obvallaris, 11 . . .	Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P.	Spain . . .	
odoratus . . .	Yellow . 5, H. Bl. P.	S. Eur. . .	1629
orientalis . . .	White . 4, H. Bl. P.	Levant . . .	
papyraceus, 12 . . .	White . 3, H. Bl. P.		
jasmineus . . .	White . 4, H. Bl. P.		
patellaris, 13 . . .	White . 5, H. Bl. P.	England . . .	
escrūtus . . .	White . 5, H. Bl. P.	England . . .	
plenus . . .	White . 5, H. Bl. P.	England . . .	
patalus, 14 . . .	White . 3, H. Bl. P.	Spain . . .	
albēus . . .	White . 3, H. Bl. P.	Spain . . .	
poeticus . . .	White . 5, H. Bl. P.	S. Eur. . .	
primulinus . . .	Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P.		
propinquus . . .	Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P.	Spain . . .	1629
Pseud-Narcissus, 15 . . .	Pa. yel. . 3, H. Bl. P.	England . . .	
plenisimū . . .	Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P.		
plenus . . .	Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P.	France . . .	
scoticus . . .	Yellow . 5, H. Bl. P.	Scotland . . .	
pulchellus . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.	Spain . . .	
pamillus . . .	Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P.	Spain . . .	
pamillus, 16 . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.		1818
plenus . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.		1810
recurvus . . .	White . 5, H. Bl. P.	S. Eur. . .	
rugulosus . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.		1818
Sabini . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.		
sempipartus . . .	Sulphur . 3, H. Bl. P.		
serotinus . . .	Pa. yel. . 3, H. Bl. P.	Barbary . . .	1629
sericus . . .	Pa. yel. . 3, H. Bl. P.	S. Eur. . .	
suavis . . .	Pa. yel. . 3, H. Bl. P.	S. Eur. . .	
stimilis . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.		
spurius . . .	Yellow . 3, H. Bl. P.	England . . .	
stellaris . . .	Wh. crim. 5, H. Bl. P.		1629
stridatulus . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.		
Tazetta . . .	White . 3, H. Bl. P.	Spain . . .	1759
Telamonius . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.		
grandiplenus . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.		
plenus . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.		
tenifolius . . .	White . 4, H. Bl. P.		
tenuolus . . .	It. white . 5, H. Bl. P.		1789
tereticus . . .	Pa. yel. . 3, H. Bl. P.	Spain . . .	
tortuosus . . .	White . 4, H. Bl. P.	Spain . . .	1629
Trewianus . . .	Whit. yel. 3, H. Bl. P.	Spain . . .	
triandrus . . .	White . 4, H. Bl. P.	Portugal . . .	1629
trilobus, 17 . . .	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P.	S. Eur. . .	1629
triborus . . .	Whit. yel. 3, H. Bl. P.		
viridiflorus . . .	Green . 9, H. Bl. P.	Barbary . . .	1629

inclose; the half capsule is hull-shaped. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cinchonaceae.* 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.

Cadambā . . . Orange . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . .
cordifolia . . . Yellow . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . .
orientalis . . . Yellow . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . .
purpurea . . . Purple . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . .
undulata . . . Yellow . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1820

NAUBENBURG, Manch. In honour of John Samuel Nauburgh, a botanical author. *Linn. 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Compositae.* A stove annual, not worth cultivating. *Synonyme: 1. Brotera Contrayerva-triervata.*

NAVELWORT, see Colytlöd.

NAVICULAR, boat-shaped.

NEAPOLITAN VIOLET, see Viölä odorätä-pallidä-plená.

NERULÖSUS, cloudy, dingy.

NECK; the upper tapering end in bulbs, or other plants, is called the neck.

NECKERÄ, Hedwig. In honour of N. J. Necker, a famous German botanist. *Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Musci.* This is a beautiful genus of mosses; the plants are found in woods, upon trees, and rocks—*crispä, pennätä, pämtlä.*

NECTARIAL, of, or belonging to the nectary.

NECTARIFEROUS, bearing honey, or nectaries.

NECTARIFEROUS-TUBE, in Pelargonium is the tube or swelled part at the top of the pedicel.

NECTARIUM, nectary, that part of a flower which produces honey.

NECTAROSCORIUM, Lindley. From *nectar*, honey, and *skorodon*, garlic; in allusion to the honey-pores in its flowers, Honey-garlic. *Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliaceae.* This is an ornamental plant, succeeding well in any common soil, and increased by offsets.

scilium . . . Pur. wht. . 6, H. Bl. P. Sicily . . . 1832

NEGUNDÖ, Manch. The meaning is unknown to us. *Linn. 23, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Aceraceae.* 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. *Synonymes: 1. Acer negundo, Negundium americanum.*

fixissimifolium, 1 . . Green . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1688
crispum . . . Green . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1688
violaceum 4, H. De. T. . .

NEJÄ, Don. Meaning unknown. *Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositae.* A worthless greenhouse herbaceous plant, growing in any common soil, and increased by seeds—*gracilis.*

NELATIS, Gartner. From *ne*, privative, and *elytra*, a seed-vessel: the berry is without any partitions. *Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Myrtaceae.* An ornamental shrub; for culture and propagation, see *Psidium.* *Synonyme: 1. Psidium decaspernum.*

Jamborellä, 1 . . White . . S. Ev. S. Society's Is. 1810

NELSONIÄ, R. Brown. In honour of D. Nelson, the botanist who accompanied the circumnavigator Captain Cook. *Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Acanthaceae.* A stove herbaceous plant, not worth cultivating—*hirsutä.*

NELUMBIUM, Jusieu. From *nelumbo*, the Cingalese name of *N. speciosum*. *Linn. 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Nelumbiaceae.* This is a genus of very interesting plants, which require to be grown in a rich loamy soil. The tub or pot in which the plants are grown should be kept full of water while the plants are growing, but may be allowed to get dry when the flowering season is over. They require to be grown in a strong heat, or they will not flower well; they may be increased by dividing the roots, but they are more readily increased by seeds. The fruit of *N. speciosum* is supposed to be the Egyptian bean of *Pythagoras.*

capitellum . . . Pink . . S. Ag. P. Casp. Sea . 1822
jamaicensis . . . Pa. blue . S. Ag. P. Jamaica . 1824
luteum . . . Yellow . S. Ag. P. Carolina . 1810
speciosum . . . Pink . . 7, S. Ag. P. India . . 1787
Thunä . . . Pink . . S. Ag. P. Malabar . 1813

NEMUSIÄ, Ventenat. A name applied by Dioscorides to a kind of *Antirrhinum*. *Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Scrophulariaceae.* These plants will grow well

NĒRĪŪM, 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.

<i>Euvēscens</i> . . .	Pa. yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	1816
<i>odorum</i> . . .	Pa. red.	8, Ev. S. E. Ind.	1683
<i>citrinum</i> . . .	Pink	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1683
<i>platanum</i> . . .	Pa. red.	7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1683
<i>Oleander</i> . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S. Eur.	1596
<i>Allium</i> . . .	White	8, G. Ev. S. Eur.	1596
<i>splendens</i> . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S. Eur.	1814
<i>variegatum</i> . . .	Striped	8, G. Ev. S. Eur.	
<i>thyriflorum</i> . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. Nepal	1830

NERVELESS, without nerves.

NERVES, the strong ribs upon leaves or flowers.

NERVOUS, or NERVOUS, full of nerves.

NIROSOSELY FURROWED, or STREAKED, having nerves like furrows, or streaks.

NĒS 系 5, Commerson. From *Nesca*, 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.

<i>triflora</i> . . .	Blue	8, S. Her. P. Mauritius	1802
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NĒSĪĀ, Desfontaines. The meaning not explained. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. A hardy annual, not worth cultivating. *Synonymy*: 1. *Myagrum paniculatum*—*paniculata* L.

NETTED, having the veins reticulated.

NETTLE, see *Urtica*.

NETTLE-TREE, see *Celtis*.

NEUROKĀRPA, 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Crotalaria guianensis*.

<i>guianensis</i> . . .	Purple	S. Ev. S. Guiana	1826
<i>simplifolium</i> . . .	White	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1824

NEUROKĀRPA, R. Brown. From *neuron*, a nerve, and *lepis*, a cloak; alluding to the calyx. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A worthless stove shrub, growing in sandy peat—*lobata*.

NEUROKĀRPA, Andrzejewski. From *neuron*, a nerve, and *tomia*, a fringe. Linn. 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. A plant of some beauty; it grows in any common soil, and is readily increased by divisions. *Synonymy*: 1. *Arabis grandiflora*, *Heasperis arabidifolia*.

<i>arabidiflorum</i> , 1 . . .	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1800
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NEUROKĀRPA, Rafinesque. From *neuron*, a nerve, and *aperta*, 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*.

<i>cuspidata</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Tr. A. Kentucky	1827
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NETTER, 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 *Galáundina*.

NICOLSĪĀ, 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 *Uaria*. *Synonymy*: 1. *Hedyarum barbatum*.

<i>barbata</i> , 1 . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. Jamaica	1810
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NICOTĪĀNĀ, 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 Tobacco 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *suaveolens*.

<i>alata</i> . . .	Pink	9, H.	A. N. Amer.	1829
<i>angustifolia</i> . . .	Pink	8, H.	A. Chile	1819
<i>bouariensis</i> . . .	White	5, H.	A. B. Ayres	1821
<i>cerinthoides</i> . . .	Grn. yel.	8, H.	A.	1821
<i>chinensis</i> . . .	Pink	8, H.	A. China	1819
<i>decurrens</i> . . .	8, H.	A.	1820	
<i>dilatata</i> . . .	Pink	8, H.	A.	1820
<i>frutescens</i> . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev.	S. China	1819
<i>glauca</i> . . .	Yel. grn.	9, H.	A. B. Ayres	1827
<i>glutinosā</i> . . .	Scarlet	8, H.	A. Peru	1759
<i>humilis</i> . . .	Grn. yel.	8, H.	A. Egypt	1819
<i>Langsdorffii</i> . . .	Grn. yel.	8, H.	A. Chile	1819
<i>longiflora</i> . . .	White	8, H.	A. B. Ayres	1832
<i>macrophylla</i> . . .	Pink	7, H.	A. America	
<i>microantha</i> . . .	Grn. wht.	7, H.	A.	
<i>multivalvis</i> . . .	White	7, H.	A. Columbia	1826
<i>nana</i> . . .	White	7, H.	A. N. Amer.	1823
<i>nectiflora</i> . . .	Pink	8, H.	A. Chile	1826
<i>paniculata</i> . . .	Grn. yel.	8, H.	A. Peru	1752
<i>persica</i> . . .	Whit. grn.	8, H.	A. Persia	1831
<i>plumbaginifolia</i> . . .	White	5, H.	A. America	1816
<i>pusilla</i> . . .	White	8, H.	B. Vera Cruz	1733
<i>quadrivalvis</i> . . .	White	7, H.	A. N. Amer.	1811
<i>repanda</i> . . .	White	6, H.	A. Havannah	1820
<i>rotundifolia</i> . . .	White	8, H.	A. Swan River	1837
<i>rustica</i> . . .	White	8, H.	A. America	1750
<i>Tobacum</i> . . .	Pink	7, H.	A. America	1570
<i>alpes</i> . . .	Pink	7, H.	A. S. Amer.	1570
<i>atenuata</i> . . .	Pink	7, H.	A. S. Amer.	1570
<i>gracilipes</i> . . .	Pink	7, H.	A. S. Amer.	1570
<i>lugua</i> . . .	Pink	7, H.	A. S. Amer.	1570
<i>macrophylla</i> . . .	Pink	7, H.	A. S. Amer.	1570
<i>pallidocens</i> . . .	Pink	7, H.	A. S. Amer.	1570
<i>s-retinata</i> . . .	Pink	7, H.	A. S. Amer.	1570
<i>verdau</i> . . .	Pink	7, H.	A. S. Amer.	1570
<i>undulata</i> , 1 . . .	White	7, G. Her.	P. N. S. W.	1800
<i>visciflora</i> . . .	White	8, G. Her.	P. S. Amer.	1820
<i>viscosa</i> . . .	Pink	7, H.	A. B. Ayres	1823
<i>Ybarrensis</i> . . .	Pink	8, H.	A. S. Amer.	1823

NIDULANT, nestling, as a bird in its nest.

NIDULĀRĪĀ, Bulliard. From *nidulus*, 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*, *striatā*.

NIDŪS, the nest of anything.

NIDŪRĪĀ, 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Crateva ciffra*. 2. *Capparis heteroclita*.

<i>caffra</i> , 1 . . .	White	G. Ev. S. C. O. H.	1818
<i>malagascariensis</i> . . .	White	S. Ev. S. Malagasc.	1822
<i>oblongifolia</i> , 2 . . .	White	G. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1822

NIDŪRĪĀ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of John Eusebio Nierenberg, 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 *Petalum* for culture and propagation. *Synonymy*: 1. *N. linearifolia*.

<i>aristata</i> . . .	Wht. pur.	7, H.	A. Panama	1832
<i>calycina</i> . . .	White	7, G. Her. P.	Uruguay	1834

NIG		NIV		NIV		NOR	
filicidii, 1	. . . Lilac . . . 5, G. Her. P. B. Ayres . 1832						
gracilis	. . . . . Whit. pur. 7, F. Her. P. Utzgang . 1831						
NIGELLIA, Linn.	From <i>niger</i> , black; the black seed, which is the part of the plant known in cookery. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>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.						
aristata	. . . . . Blue . . . 8, H. A. Athens . . .						
arvensis	. . . . . Brn. wht. 7, H. A. Germany . 1633						
elliptica	. . . . . Yellow 7, H. A. Levant . . .						
coarctata	. . . . . Wht. grn. 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1793						
corniculata	. . . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 1820						
damascena	. . . . . Li. blue 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1370						
flora-pleno	. . . . . Li. blue 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1370						
divaricata	. . . . . Brn. wht. 7, H. A. Egypt . . .						
feniculacea	. . . . . Brn. wht. 7, H. B. Tauria . 1835						
hispida	. . . . . Brn. wht. 7, H. A. Spain . 1629						
orientalis	. . . . . Yellow 7, H. A. Syria . 1699						
sativa	. . . . . Yellow 7, H. A. Egypt . 1548						
citrina	. . . . . Pa. blue 7, H. A. S. Eur.						
cretica	. . . . . Pa. blue 7, H. A. Crete						
indica	. . . . . Pa. blue 7, H. A. E. Ind.						
NIGHTSHADE, see <i>Solanum</i> .							
NIGRITA, partially black.							
NIGRITELLA, Richard.	From <i>niger</i> , black; because of the dark colour of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A curious tuberous-rooted species, growing freely in loam and peat, and increased by divisions of the roots.						
angustifolia	. . . . . Drk. crim. 7, H. Ter. Austria . 1795						
NIPA, Thunberg.	The name of the tree in the Moluccas. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>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						
NIPHOBOLIS, Kaulfuss.	From <i>niphobolus</i> , covered with snow; the <i>indusia</i> appear as if covered with snow. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polyodiaceae</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</i> : 1. <i>Polyodium adnascens</i> . 2. <i>confuens</i> . 3. <i>lineare</i> . 4. <i>lingua</i> , <i>Acrostichum lingua</i> . 5. <i>P. pertusum</i> . 6. <i>P. rupestris</i> .						
adnascens, 1	. . . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. E. Ind. . . 1824						
albicans	. . . . . Brown 7, S. Hor. J. Ceylon . . . 1821						
confuens, 2	. . . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. N. Holl. . . 1821						
lingua, 3	. . . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. Japan . . . 1822						
linearis, 4	. . . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. Japan . . . 1817						
perfoliatus, 5	. . . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. China . . . 1821						
rupestris, 6	. . . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. N. Holl. . 1824						
sinensis	. . . . . Brown 9, S. Ev. Cr. China						
NIPPLEWORT, see <i>Lapsana</i> .							
NISSELLIA, Jacquin.	In honour of William Nissolle, a diligent French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>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.						
aculeata	. . . . . S. Ev. Cl. Rio Jan. 1824						
fruticosa	. . . . . Yellow 8, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . 1766						
glabrata	. . . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. 1823						
microptera	. . . . . White . . . 8, Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1800						
racemosa	. . . . . White . . . 8, Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1800						
retusa	. . . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. 1819						
robiniaefolia	. . . . . S. Ev. S. St. Vinc. 1824						
NITELLIA, Agardh.	From <i>niten</i> , to shine; shining plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Fresh water <i>Algae</i> ; the plants are found in pools and rivulets. The stems are composed of simple tubes. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Chara flexilis—flexilis</i> 1, <i>gracilis</i> , <i>nidifolia</i> , <i>spicata</i> , <i>translucens</i> .						
NITRUM, shining, glossy.							
NITRARIAX, Schreber.	From <i>nitrum</i> , nitre; first found by Schreber near the nitre works in Siberia. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>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</i> : 1. <i>N. cuspidata</i> .						
Scholet	. . . . . Pur. blue 6, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1788						
cuspidata, 1	. . . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. Caspian . . 1812						
sibirica	. . . . . H. De. S. Siberia						
tridentata	. . . . . H. De. S. Barbary 1820						
NITTA-TREE, see <i>Parkia</i> .							
NIVEX, covered with a pubescence resembling snow.							
NIVENTIA, R. Brown.	In honour of James Niven, an eminent collector of South African seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>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</i> : 1. <i>Protea spatulata</i> .						
crithmifolia	. . . . . Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1797						
lagopus	. . . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810						
meda	. . . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1803						
parvifolia, 1	. . . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823						
scoptrium	. . . . . Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790						
spatulata	. . . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790						
spicata	. . . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1786						
NOCIA, Cavanilles.	In honour of Dominic Nocca, a professor at Pavia. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Ornamental plants, growing in any common soil, and increased by cuttings. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Logasca helianthifolia</i> . 2. <i>L. rubra</i> . 3. <i>L. suaveolens</i> .						
latifolia	. . . . . White . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1826						
rigida, 1	. . . . . Pink . . . 8, Ev. S. Mexico . . 1825						
rubra, 2	. . . . . Red . . . 8, Ev. S. Mexico . . 1823						
suaveolens, 3	. . . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1825						
NONNISO, having a drooping position.							
NOOI, the swelled articulations of stems, the place where one joint is articulated with another.							
NONOS, having many nodi, or knots.							
NONULUS, a small, hard nodus, or knot.							
NOISETTIA, Humb., Bopp., and Kunth.	In honour of Louis Noisette, an eminent French cultivator. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceae</i> . This species grows freely in any light rich soil, and young cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Ionidium longifolium</i> , <i>Viola longifolia</i> .						
longifolia, 1	. . . . . Cream . . . S. Ev. S. Cayenne . 1824						
NOLANIA, Linn.	From <i>nola</i> , a little bell; because of the form of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>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.						
atriplicifolia	. . . . . Wh. yel. 7, H. A. Peru 1834						
grandiflora	. . . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Tr. A. Chile . . 1829						
paradoxica	. . . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Tr. A. Chile . . 1825						
prostrata	. . . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Tr. A. Peru . . . 1791						
tenella	. . . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Tr. A. Chile . . 1824						
NOLINA, Michx. After P. C. Nolin, an American botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</i> . This is a very ornamental plant, succeeding in sandy pent, and increased by offsets. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Phalangium virgatum</i> .							
georgiana, 1	. . . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Georgia . 1812						
NONATRELLIA, Aublet.	The name of one of the species in Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . A genus of ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Hamiltonia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Psychotria involucrata</i> . 2. <i>P. racemosa</i> .						
lutea	. . . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1823						
officinalis, 1	. . . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. Cayenne . 1827						
racemosa, 2	. . . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1818						
violacea	. . . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1824						
NONNE, Decandolle.	In honour of J. P. Nonne, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Borraginaceae</i> . Plants of no great beauty; they grow well in the open border, where the seed has only to be sown. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Lycopis lutea</i> . 2. <i>L. picta</i> , <i>Achusa picta</i> . 3. <i>L. vesicaria</i> . 4. <i>Achusa rosea</i> . 5. <i>A. varicolor</i> . 6. <i>L. vesicaria</i> .						
elliptica	. . . . . Yellow 6, H. A. Russia 1804						
lutescens	. . . . . Yellow 6, H. A. Livonia 1805						
lutea, 1	. . . . . Yellow 6, H. A. Crimea 1805						
obliquata	. . . . . Dark . . . 5, H. Tr. A. Barbary . 1829						
pecta, 2	. . . . . Varieg. 6, H. Tr. A. Tauria . 1800						
pulla, 3	. . . . . Dark . . . 6, H. Her. Tr. Germany . 1648						
rosea, 4	. . . . . Pink . . . 6, H. A. Crimea . . . 1823						
varicolor, 5	. . . . . Varieg. 6, H. Tr. A. Caucasus . 1820						
violacea, 6	. . . . . Purple 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. 1636						
NONNATELLIA, Aublet.	From the Guianan name of <i>N. guianensis</i> , <i>Gouerni-antegeri</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Marcegraviaceae</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	NYS
brasilensis	S. Ev. S. Brasil		
guianensis	Violet S. Ev. S. Guana		
<p>NORÖRRÄJA, Thouars. In honour of C. Noronha, a traveller in Madagascar. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Oleaceae</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>			
céruléa, 1	White S. Ev. T. Mauritius	1816	
emarginata, 2	White S. Ev. T. Madagasc.	1825	
<p>NORWAY-SPRUCE, see <i>Pinus canadensis</i>.</p>			
<p>NÖSÖC, Vauch. Meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i>. A genus of curious plants, found in lakes, and on rocks in moist situations — <i>ceruléum, cuminé, foliétum, humifusum, microscopium, Muscorum, pruniflorum, sphaericum, verrucosum, vesicarium</i>.</p>			
<p>NOFELJÄ, Ventenat. 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>Oleaceae</i>. These plants grow well in peat and loam, and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass.</p>			
ligustrina	White G. Ev. S. V. D. L.	1807	
longifolia	White G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1790	
ovata	White G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824	
punctata	White G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1826	
rigida	White G. Ev. S. V. D. L.	1821	
<p>NOTROCHLÉNÄ, 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>Polypodiaceae</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 velvum, lanuginosum</i>. 2. <i>A. Marantæ</i>. 3. <i>Pteris piloselloides</i>.</p>			
distanza	Brown G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1823	
Eckloniä	Brown S. Her. P.	1838	
lanuginosa, 1	Brown G. Her. P. Madeira	1778	
Marantæ, 2	Brown G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1820	
nivea	White S. Her. P. Mexico		
piloselloides, 3	Brown S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1822	
pinnata	Brown S. Her. P. N. Holl.		
suavata	Brown S. Her. P. Peru	1831	
tenera	Brown S. Her. P. Mendoza		
<p>NORÖRNÄS, 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>Cruciferae</i>. Hardy annuals, not worth cultivating. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Erysimum bicorne</i>. 2. <i>E. quadricorne, Nasturtium quadricorne-cunariense</i> 1, <i>hispanicum, quadricorne</i> 2.</p>			
<p>NORFLÄ, 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>Orchidaceae</i>. Pretty little plants, well worthy of a place in every collection; for culture and propagation, see <i>Burlingtonia</i>.</p>			
Barkelii	Straw S. Epi. Mexico	1837	
incarvata	Straw yel. S. Epi. Trinidad		
micrantha	Pa. grn. S. Epi. Demerara		
punctata	Yel. grn S. Epi. Trinidad	1822	
tenuis	Pa. straw S. Epi. Demerara	1836	
<p>NÖCLES, the kernel of a nut.</p>			
<p>NUCUMENTACEOUS, producing nuts.</p>			
<p>NUCULIFLUS, naked-stemmed.</p>			
<p>NUMMULARIA, round, like a piece of coin.</p>			
<p>NUPHÄN, Sibthorp. From <i>nuphar</i>, or <i>nyctofar</i>, the Arabic name of <i>Nymphaea</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Nymphaeaceae</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>			
advæna, 1	Yellow H. Aq. P. N. Amer.	1772	
Kalmiäna, 2	Yellow H. Aq. P. Canada	1807	
lutea, 3	Yellow H. Aq. P. Britain		
pinnata, 2	Yellow H. Aq. P. Scotland		
sagittifolia	Yellow H. Aq. P. N. Amer.	1824	
<p>NUTÄNS, nodding, drooping.</p>			
<p>NUTIVO, see <i>Myrticæ</i>.</p>			
<p>NUTMEO, see <i>Monodora myrticæ</i>.</p>			
<p>NUTS, seeds covered with hard shells.</p>			
<p>NUTTÄLLÄ, Dickson. In honour of Thomas Nuttall, F.L.S., professor of mineralogy at New Cambridge, [219]</p>			
		North America, an eminent botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceae</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.	
cordata	Pink	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1835
digitata	Purple	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1824
grandiflora	Pink	6, F. Her. P.	
papyracea	Red, pur.	8, H. Her. P. Louisiana	1833
pedata	Purple	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1824
<p>NUT-TREE, see <i>Corylus</i>.</p>			
<p>NYVTSJÄ, R. Brown. After Peter Nyhuts, a famous Dutch navigator. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lorantheaceae</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>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Loranthus floribundus</i>.</p>			
floribunda	Sulphur	G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1831
<p>NYCTÄNTRÉS, Linn. From <i>nyx</i>, night, and <i>antros</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>Jasminaceae</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>NYCTENISITÖN, 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>Sapotaceae</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>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Chrysophyllum splendens</i>.</p>			
ferrugineum, 1	White	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1823
<p>NYCTERITUM, see <i>Soldanum</i>.</p>			
<p>NYMPHÄÄ, Linn. From <i>nympha</i>, a water-nymph; alluding to the habitation of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Nymphaeaceae</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. ulba</i> are superior to oak galls for dyeing grey. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>stellata, var. 2. cuthlara. 3. esculenta, Castalia edulis. 4. C. mystica. 5. N. odorata minor. 6. carulea. 7. Lotus</i>.</p>			
alba	White	6, H. Aq. P. Britain	
canadensis	White	6, H. Aq. P. Canada	1820
ämplä	White	7, S. Aq. P. Jamaica	1801
blanda	White	7, S. Aq. P. Trinidad	1820
carulea, 1	Blue	7, S. Aq. P. Egypt	1792
cyanea, 2	Blue	7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind.	1809
edulis, 3	White	7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind.	
Lotus, 4	Pink	7, S. Aq. P. Egypt	1802
minor, 5	White	7, S. Aq. P. N. Amer.	1812
nivida	White	7, H. Aq. P. Siberia	1809
odorata	White	7, H. Aq. P. N. Amer.	1786
putescens	White	6, S. Aq. P. E. Ind.	1803
pygmaea	White	7, H. Aq. P. China	1805
realiformis	White	7, G. Aq. P. Carolina	1823
ruba	Red	7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind.	1803
rosea	Pink	7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind.	1803
scutifolia, 6	Blue	8, S. Aq. P. C. G. H.	1792
stellata	Blue	7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind.	1803
thermalls, 7	White	7, S. Aq. P. Hungary	1800
vericolor	Pink wht.	8, S. Aq. P. Bengal	1807
<p>NYSÄÄ, Linn. Supposed to be from the name of a water-nymph, on account of the habitat of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Santaleaceae</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. capitata</i>. 3. <i>N. denticulata, tomentosa</i>. 4. <i>N. sylvatica</i>.</p>			
hifora, 1	Green	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1759
cinclæna, 2	Green	H. De. T. N. Amer.	1804
grandicaata, 3	Green	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1735
villosa, 4	Green	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1824

O.

OAK, see *Quercus*.

OAT-GRASS, see *Avēnā*.

ON is used in the composition of Latin technicals to indicate that the thing is inverted, as *obovate* is inversely *ovate*.

OBVĀTŪS, bottle-shaped.

OBCONICAL, inversely conical.

OBCORDATELY TWO-LOBED, inversely-cordate, with the indentation very deep, so as to appear of two lobes.

OBĒSĪĀ, *Hamorh.* 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*.

deefrā Vel. str. . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795
 gemināta, 1 Purple . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795
 serrulāta, 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.

OBVATE, } inversely egg-shaped, with the broadest
OBVOID, } end uppermost.

OBVATE, when joined by a hyphen to another word, signifies a shape between the two words, thus, *obovate-spatulate*, a shape between *obovate* and *spatulate*.

OBVATE-CUNEATED, } between *obovate* and
OBVATELY-WEDGE-SHAPED, } wedge-shaped, with
 the broadest end up-
 permost.

OBSOLETE, hardly evident.

OBSOLETELY-TOOTHED, scarcely toothed.

OBTUSE-ANGLED, having blunt angles.

OBVOLVUTE, 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. *Synonymie*: 1. *O. squarrosa*.

nrbōrā Yellow S. Ev. T. C. G. H. . 1822
 utripurpurā Purple G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1814
 laevidā Yellow S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1819
 mauritiānā Yellow S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1822
 multiflorā Yellow S. Ev. S. Leone . . . 1820
 nitidā Yellow S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1815
 obtusāta, 1 Yellow S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1790

OCHNOLEUCOUS, pale yellow, ochre-coloured.

OCHNĀLĀ, *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.

laņpōpō White S. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1804
 tomentōsā White S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1816

OCHNŌSĪĀ, *Jussieu*. From *ochros*, pale; alluding to the wood. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aporynaceae*. A rather pretty shrub; for culture and propagation, see *Cerbera*. *Synonymie*: 1. *Cerbera borbonica*.

borbōnicā, 1 S. Ev. S. Bourbon . . 1823

OCHNŌSŪS, *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. *Synonymie*: 1. *Pisum Ochros*.

pallidā, 1 Yellow 7, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. .

OCHNŌSŪM, *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*.

aegyptiācum, 1 Yellow 8, H. A. Egypt . . 1787

OCTANDROUS, having eight stamens.

OCTOGYNOUS, having eight styles.

OCTOMĒRĪĀ, *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*.

gracilis Yellow S. Epl. Rio Jan. . .
 graminifolĭā Whit. yel. 5, S. Epl. W. Ind. . . 1793
 serratifolĭā White 10, S. Epl. Rio Jan. . .
 tridentatā Yellow S. Epl. Demerara . .

OCTŪMŪM, *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. fobrifugum*.

abscondens, 1 White 8, H. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1822
 album White H. A. E. Ind. . . 1816
 basiliflorū White 8, H. A. E. Ind. . . 1548
 glabrātūm, 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. Madags. . 1825
 cānūm, 5 White 7, H. A. China . . . 1822
 filamentōsum, 6 White 9, S. Ev. S. Africa . . 1802
 galissimūm White 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1751
 menholides White S. A.
 micranthūm, 7 Pa. par. . 7, H. A. S. Amer. . 1816
 minimūm White 7, H. A. Chile . . . 1573
 sanctūm, 8 Purple S. A. 1768
 sōvā White 8, S. Ev. S. Madags. . 1816
 viridē, 9 Whit. gn. 9, S. Ev. S. Africa . . 1816

americanūm, cānūm, cordifolĭum, grandiflorūm, galissimūm, menholides, micranthūm, pilosūm, sanctūm, sōvā, viridē.

ODONTARRHĒNĀ, *Meyer*. From *odons*, 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

ODONTOTŌSSŪM, *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 *Oncidium*, and the like.

conditūm Grn. her. S. Epl. Mexico . . 1837

ŌEKROKĀDĒS, *Lindley*. From *oikos*, 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. *Angreecium falcatum*. 2. *A. maculatum*.

falcātā, 1 White 4, S. Epl. China . . 1815
 maculatā, 2 Ro. wht. . 10, S. Epl. Africa . . 1819

ŌĒDŪX, *Crantz*. In honour of George Ōeder, 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.

prolifera Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1739

ŌĒKĀNRŪĒ, *Lamarck*. From *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower; odour. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, 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. crocota* is a violent

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by the Greek authors. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. Worthless plants, of easy cultivation. *Synonyme*: 1. *O. paniculata-latifolia* 1, pauciflora.

OMALANTHUS, 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

ONIME-PLANT, see Plectranthis ternatensis.

OMPHALEA, 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.

diandra . . . Apetal . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1820
densifolia . . . Apetal . . . S. Ev. T. Cuba . . . 1823
triandra . . . Apetal . . . 6, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1763

OMPHALONIUM, Gertner. From *omphalos*, a navel, and *lobos*, a pod. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. A genus of very pretty plants; for culture and propagation, see *Sehotia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Conarus africanus*. 2. *C. asiaticus, rhus Raderfjavel*.

africanum, 1 . . . Pa. red . . . S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1822
indicum, 2 . . . Pa. red . . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . .

OMPHALONIUM, see Schollia.

OMPHALODIS, Tournefort. From *omphalos*, the navel, and *oides*, 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*.

amplexifolia, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1823
linifolia, 2 . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Portugal . . . 1748
littoralis . . . White . . . 7, H. A. France . . . 1828
mysotoides . . . Brush . . . 9, F. Her. P. Russia . . . 1838
nitida, 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 . . .
verna, 6 . . . Blue . . . 3, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1033

ONCIDIUM, Swartz. Derived from *onkos*, 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. Laucanum*, 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 wool 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 wool 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 *Burkingianias*. The other kinds, as *O. papilio* and *O. altissimum*, require to be potted similarly to the genus *Stanhopea*. *Synonyme*: 1. *O. junifolium*.

altissimum . . . Yel. brn. . . 3, S. Epl. Panama . . . 1793
ampliatum . . . Yellow . . . 3, S. Epl. Panama . . . 1793
bamburum . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Epl. Brasil . . . 1818
Buneri . . . Yel. brn. . . 4, S. Epl. . . .
bromifolium . . . Yel. spot. . . 6, S. Epl. Rio Jan. . . 1830
bifolium . . . Yel. pur. . . 7, S. Epl. M. Viduo . . . 1811

carthaginensis . . . Olive . . . 5, S. Epl. Carthage . . . 1791
Cebollit, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Epl. W. Ind. . . 1825
chilatum . . . Yel. red. . . 1, S. Epl. Brazil . . . 1818
citrinum . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Epl. Trinidad . . .
confusosum . . . Straw . . . 8, S. Epl. Mexico . . .
coriferum . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Epl. Brazil . . .
crispum . . . Orange . . . 6, S. Epl. . . .
deltoideum . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Epl. Lima . . . 1836
Demoniolum . . . Yel. grn. . . 1, S. Epl. Guatemala . . . 1836
divaricatum . . . Yel. brn . . . 12, S. Epl. Brazil . . . 1826
flexuosum . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Epl. Brazil . . . 1818
Forbesii . . . Scar. yel. . . 9, S. Epl. Orzan M. . . 1837
Harronianolum . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Epl. Brazil . . .
intermedium . . . Orange . . . S. Epl. Cuba . . .
iridifolium . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Epl. Mexico . . . 1835
Lanceolum . . . Gra. pur. . . 8, S. Epl. Mexico . . .
Lemonolum . . . Yel. spot. . . 8, S. Epl. Hazannah . . . 1836
leucocellum . . . Wht. red. . . 8, S. Epl. Guatemala . . . 1835
lanatum . . . Orange . . . 6, S. Epl. Demerara . . . 1836
laridum . . . Olive . . . 3, S. Epl. Jamaica . . . 1822
guttatum . . . Yel. red . . . S. Epl. Jamaica . . .
orthorhynchium . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Epl. Mexico . . . 1826
papilio . . . Yel. pur. . . 6, S. Epl. Trinidad . . . 1823
pubes . . . Grn. red . . . 4, S. Epl. Brazil . . . 1824
pulchellum . . . Wht. spot. . . 5, S. Epl. Jamaica . . .
pulehiatum . . . Yel. brn. . . 6, S. Epl. Brazil . . . 1836
plumblum . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Epl. Brazil . . . 1824
raniferum . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Epl. Brazil . . . 1838
major . . . Yellow . . . S. Epl. Brazil . . .
reflexum . . . Yellow . . . 10, S. Epl. Mexico . . . 1836
Russellianolum . . . Pur. grn. . . S. Epl. Rio Jan. . . 1835
sanguineum . . . Stra. crim. . . S. Epl. la Guayra . . .
stramineum . . . Straw . . . S. Epl. Vera Cruz . . .
Tarlourii . . . Brown . . . S. Epl. Mexico . . . 1837
tetrapetalum . . . Yel. brn. . . S. Epl. Jamaica . . .
triquetrum . . . Wht. pur. . . 9, S. Epl. Jamaica . . . 1793
unicolor . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, S. Epl. Rio Jan. . .
variegatum . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Epl. W. Ind. . . 1824
viperinum . . . Pa. yel. . . S. Epl. Jamaica . . .

ONCORRHYNCHUS, Fischer and Meyer. Derived from *onkos*, tumour, and *rhynchus*, 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

ONION, see Allium Cepa.

ONOBROMA, 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. caeruleus*. 3. *C. cynaroides*. 4. *C. glaucus*. 5. *C. leucocaulis*.

arborescens, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1731
caeruleum, 2 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1640
cynaroides, 3 . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1820
glaucum, 4 . . . Purple . . . 7, A. Tauria . . . 1817
leucocaulum, 5 . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Greece . . . 1800

ONOBRYCHIS, Tournefort. From *onos*, an ass, and *brycho*, to gnaw; plants grateful to the ass. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. All the species of *Saintoina* 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
alba . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1804
capit-gallt . . . Flesh . . . 7, H. A. France . . . 1731
expatiata . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Grapat. . . 1818
conferta . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1817
comata, 1 . . . Red . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Caucasus . . . 1816
Crista-gallt . . . Flesh . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1710
eclinata . . . Flesh . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Calabria . . . 1831
Fontanell . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Tunis . . . 1820
glabra . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1816
gracilla . . . Pa. red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Podolia . . . 1820
mureticata . . . Pa. red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1820
Michauxii, 2 . . . Pa. red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Louisiana . . . 1820
montana . . . Purple . . . 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1817
Pallasi . . . Pa. yel. . . H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1820
pinnata . . . Wht. rad. . . H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1818
pubescentia . . . Purple . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Iberia . . . 1819
pud-antica . . . Yellow . . . H. Her. P. Egypt . . . 1816
radiata . . . Pa. yel. . . H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1818
sativa, 3 . . . Pa. pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
saxatilis, 4 . . . Li. yel. . . H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1790
supina . . . Pa. red . . . H. Her. P. Switzer . . . 1819
latifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1817

ONOCLEA, Linn. From *onos*, a vessel, and *klein*, to inclose; referring to the apparent capsules. *Linn.*

ONO ONO

24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. These plants grow well in loam and peat, or on rock-work; they are increased by dividing at the roots, or by seeds.

obtusilobata . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1812
 sessilibilis . . . Brown . B, H. Her. P. Virginia . 1799

ONONIS, 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. *Leguminosae*. 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. *Natrix*. 6. *arvensis*. 7. *reclinata*.

alba	White .	7, H.	A. Barbary .	1823
angustissima . . .	Pink .	6, F. Ev.	S. Spain .	1825
apida	Yellow .	9, H.	B. Naples .	1834
arborescens . . .	Red .	6, H. Ev.	S. Barbary .	1826
arenaria	Yellow .	7, H. Ev.	S. France .	1819
arragonensis . . .	Yellow .	7, H. De.	S. Spain .	1816
biiflora	Yel. pur.	7, H.	A. Barbary .	1818
brachycarpa	Yellow .	6, H.	A. Spain .	1823
brevisiflora	Yellow .	8, H.	A. S. Eur. .	1800
capitata	Purple .	G.	C. G. H. .	1800
cuspidata	Yellow .	8, H. Ev.	Tr. Spain .	1820
cuspidata	Yellow .	6, F. Her.	P. Algiers .	1818
Denhardtii	Yellow .	8, H.	B. Naples .	1832
difflora	Purple .	7, H.	A. Italy .	1820
emarginata	Yellow .	S. Ev.	S. Maurit. .	1825
falcata	Yellow .	7, F. Ev.	S. E. Eur. .	1820
foetida	Pink .	6, H.	A. Morocco .	1818
fruticosa	Pink .	5, H. Ev.	S. S. Eur. .	1680
microphylla, 3 . .	Pur. red .	6, H. Ev.	S. Arragon .	1817
gemmiflora	Purple .	7, H.	A. Spain .	1817
glabra	Yellow .	7, G. Her.	Tr. C. G. H. .	1824
hirta	Blue .	7, H. Her.	P. S. Eur. .	1816
hispidata	Yellow .	7, F. Ev.	S. Spain .	1799
hispidata	Yellow .	7, F. Ev.	S. Barbary .	1818
longifolia	Yellow .	7, F. Ev.	S. Tenerife .	1816
minutissima, 4 . .	Yellow .	6, F.	B. S. France .	1818
oligophylla	White .	7, H.	A. Naples .	1823
parviflora	White .	7, G.	A. C. G. H. .	1818
pedunculata	Whit. ro.	F. Ev.	S. Tenerife .	1829
pendula	Purple .	7, H.	A. S. Eur. .	1818
picata	Pur. yel.	F. Her.	P. Barbary .	1820
procurrens	Purple .	7, H. Ev.	P. Europe .	1820
rossosissima	Yellow .	7, F. Ev.	S. Sicily .	1819
rotundifolia	Pink .	5, H. Ev.	S. Pyrenees .	1570
aristata	Pink .	6, H. Ev.	S. S. Eur. .	1817
scabra	Yellow .	7, H.	A. Sicily .	1817
tribracteata	Pink .	6, H. Ev.	S. S. Eur. .	1800
tridentata	Purple .	6, H. Ev.	S. Spain .	1752
villosa	Yellow .	7, G. Her.	P. C. G. H. .	1820

alopeuroides, *allistima* 1, *antiquorum* 2, *castris* 4, *C. subaristata*, *cernua*, *Cherleri*, *Colbima*, *crispata*, *mittima*, *monophylla*, *natrix*, *orthopodioides*, *plagiosa* 5, *pubescens*, *reclinata*, *repens* spinosa 6, *S. alba*, *strigata* 7, *vaginalis*, *variegata*, *viscosa*.

ONOPORDIS, Linn. From *onos*, an ass, and *perdo*, to explode; referring to the supposed effects on the ass. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Rather interesting plants, of common cultivation.

acanthifolium . . .	Purple .	7, H.	B. Britain .	
acutifolium	White .	7, H.	B. Pyrenees .	1730
arabifolium	Purple .	7, H.	B. S. Eur. .	1696
cyanoidea	White .	6, H.	B. Caucasus .	1823
elatium	Purple .	7, H.	B. Greece .	1816
gracium	Purple .	7, H.	A. Levant .	1799
heteracanthium . .	H. B.			1656
illyricum	Purple .	7, H.	B. S. Eur. .	1640
macracanthium . .	Purple .	7, H.	A. Barbary .	1798
pyrenaeicum	White .	8, H.	B. Pyrenees .	1820
torficum	Purple .	7, H.	B. Tauria .	1829
undifolium	White .	7, H.	B. Spain .	1829
viridum	Purple .	7, H.	B. Montpel. .	1818
viscosum	Purple .	7, H.	B. S. Eur. .	1818

ONOSMA, Linn. From *onos*, an ass, and *osme*, smell; said to be grateful to the ass. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. These are extremely pretty plants when in blossom, and are well adapted for growing in 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. Synonymes: 1. *O. arcuratum*.

arcuratum	Yellow .	5, H. Her.	P. Caucasus .	1818
divoides	White .	5, H. Her.	P. S. Eur. .	1673
arenarium, 1 . . .	Yellow .	6, H. Her.	P. Hungary .	1804
gianticum	Yellow .	4, H. Her.	P. Tauria .	1818
Gmelind	Striped .	6, H. Her.	P. Altai .	1829
orientale	Yellow .	5, H. Her.	P. Levant .	1752
polyphyllum . . .	Yellow .	7, H. Her.	P. Tauria .	1829

ONO OPH

rigidum	Pa. yel.	7, H. Her.	P. Tauria .	1826
rusticatum	Yellow .	6, F. Her.	P. Iberia .	1819
sericeum	Yellow .	6, H. Her.	P. Iberia .	1752
ocotum	Yellow .	6, H. Her.	P. Russia .	1838
simplicissimum . .	Yellow .	4, H. Her.	P. Siberia .	1768
stellatum	Yellow .	4, H. Her.	P. Hungary .	1819
tauricum	Yellow .	6, H. Her.	P. Caucasus .	1801
tinctorium	Yellow .	5, H. Her.	P. Caucasus .	1826
tricusperatum . . .	Yellow .	6, H. Her.	P. Spain .	1824
trinervium	Yellow .	S. Her.	P. S. Amer. .	1824

ONOSMOMIDEM, Michaux. From *onosma*, and *oides*, like; from the similarity of the plants to those of *Onosma*. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Onosma*. Synonymes: 1. *Purshia hispida*. 2. *P. mollis*.

ONONIS, 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. *Leguminosae*. 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. *Natrix*. 6. *arvensis*. 7. *reclinata*.

OPERA-ONIS, see *Mantida saltatoria*.
 OPERCULARIA, Richard. From *operculum*, a lid; in allusion to the operculate calyx. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. 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*.
aspera White . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1790
hispida, 1 White . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1790
ocymifolia White . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . 1824
sessiliflora White . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1824

OPERCULATA, covered with a lid.
 OPERCULUM, a lid.
 OPERCULATED, covered with a lid.
 OPHIOGLOSSUM, From *ophis*, a serpent, and *glossa*, a tongue; the resemblance of the leaves. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ophioglossaceae*. 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.
bulbosum Brown . 7, F. Th. P. N. Amer. .
costatum Brown . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1820
gramineum Brown . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1820
hirsutum Brown . 6, H. Her. P. Portugal . 1816
petiolatum Brown . 3, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1820
reticulatum Brown . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1793
virgatum Brown . 5, H. Her. P. Britain .

OPHIOPOGON, Ker. From *ophis*, a snake, and *pogon*, a beard. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. An ornamental genus, thriving well in sandy loam and peat, and increased by dividing at the roots. Synonymes: 1. *Convallaria japonica*.
jahoran White . 7, F. Her. P. Japan . 1830
japonicus, 1 Ll. yel. . 6, F. Her. P. Japan . 1784
spicatus Violet . 10, F. Her. P. Nepal . 1821

OPHIOPOGON, Forskahl. From *ophis*, a snake, and *rhiza*, a root; Snake-root. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. 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.

Mungoe	White .	8, S. Ev.	S. E. Ind. .	1620
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OPHIOPOGON, Burmann. From *ophis*, a serpent, and *xylo*, wood; alluding to the tortuous root and stems. Linn. 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. This plant is rather pretty; for culture and propagation, see *Sh phanthus*.
serpenthium White . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1690

OPHIOPOGON, Gertner. From *ophis*, a snake, and *oura*, a tail. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Curious annual grasses, growing in any common garden soil. Synonymes: 1. *Rottboellia filiformis*. 2. *R. incurvata*. 3. *R. cylindrica*, *Moneria subulata*, *Lepurus cylindricus*.

OPH		OPU		ORA		ORB	
filiformis, 1	. . . . . Apetal 7	Grass, Portugal 1800		decipiens	Yellow	S. Ev. S. Mexico 1834	
incurvata, 2	. . . . . Apetal 7	Grass, Britain 1806		decumbens	Yellow	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1763	
subulata, 3	. . . . . Apetal 7	Grass, S. Eur. 1806		decumbens	Yellow	S. Ev. S. Mexico 1835	
<p>Opnāys, 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> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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.</p>							
apifera	Purple 6	H. Ter. England 1825		decumbens	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1796	
arachnites	Brown 6	H. Ter. England 1825		italica	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1835	
anaclyfera	Green 5	H. Ter. England 1825		Kleinii	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1814	
limbata	Brown 4	F. Ter. Rome 1826		lanceolata	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1796	
alrata	Grn. brn. 5	F. Ter. Gibraltar 1825		lasiacantha	White	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1825	
fulcifera	Pur. crn. 6	F. Ter. England 1825		leptocaulis	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1825	
fusca	Brown 6	H. Ter. Gibraltar 1825		leucantha	White	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1825	
lata	Yellow 4	F. Ter. Spain 1818		leucotriche	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. Germany 1814	
mucofera	Purple 5	H. Ter. England 1825		longispina, 4	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. Brazil 1829	
salomonis	Purple 5	F. Ter. Italy 1825		longissima	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1835	
septendecimifera	Yel. brn. 4	F. Ter. Barbary 1815		maxima	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1820	
minor	Yel. brn. 4	F. Ter. N. Africa 1824		media	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. N. Amer. 1827	
<p>OPHATE, having the power of opium.</p>							
<p>OPLOTHeca, 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>Amarantaceae</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>.</p>							
floridana	White 9	H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1824		microcladys	Yellow 6	H. Ev. S. N. Amer. 1814	
interrupta, 1	Green 7	S. B. W. Ind. 1753		minor	Yellow 6	H. Ev. S. N. Amer. 1814	
<p>OPORANAX, Koch. From <i>opos</i>, juice, <i>pan</i>, all, and <i>ax</i>, a remedy; the juice of the plant is supposed to cure all diseases. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umhellifera</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>.</p>							
Chironium, 1	Yellow 6	H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1640		monacantha	Yellow	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1816	
<p>OPONINX, Don. From <i>oponino</i>, autumnal; alluding to the time of flowering. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. A mere herbaceous weed, growing in meadows, &c. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Aparajit autumnalis autumnalis</i>, 1.</p>							
<p>OPONTIA, Tournefort. Some of the species are plentiful near Opus, a city of Lousis. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cactaceae</i>. This is a very interesting genus of plants, well deserving of cultivation in every collection. They require to be treated like the <i>Mammillarias</i>; and young plants may be obtained by separating the branches at the joints, and allowing them to dry for a few days before sticking them in the soil, where they soon root. <i>O. cochinchinifera</i> is valuable on account of its rearing the well-known cactus <i>cacti</i>, or cochineal insect. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Cactus arantiacinus</i>, 2. <i>C. elatior</i>, 3. <i>O. humilis</i>, 4. <i>O. glomerata</i>, 5. <i>C. Opantia</i>.</p>							
Athiense	S. Ev. S.	1835		myricantha	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1795	
alpina	S. Ev. S.	1836		nigricans	Pink 8	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1795	
ameriense	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1835		parvula	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. Chile 1825	
Amycica	S. Ev. S. Naples	1825		phylacantha	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1814	
amicicola	S. Ev. S.	1690		polycantha	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1811	
artemisiata	S. Ev. S.	1836		polycantha	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. N. Amer. 1811	
atlantica	S. Ev. S.	1827		pubescens	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1836	
aurantiaca, 1	Or. yel. 7	S. Ev. S. Chile 1818		pusilla	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1805	
brasiliana	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. Brazil 1814		ramulifera	Rose 8	S. Ev. S. Mexico 1836	
e-leucantha, 2	S. Ev. S.	1836		rosea	Rose 8	S. Ev. S. Mexico 1830	
emendabifloris	S. Ev. S.	1835		rubescens	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. Brazil 1828	
erosa	S. Ev. S.	1835		Sabini	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. 1835	
chrysotricha	S. Ev. S.	1836		Salmii	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. 1835	
cochinifera	Red 8	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1688		senilis	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. Chile 1827	
currugata	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. Mexico 1817		sericea	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1732	
curassavica	Yellow 6	S. Ev. S. Curassao 1690		spiraeoloma	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. Mexico 1836	
elongata	Yellow 6	S. Ev. S. Curassao 1690		staphylea	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. Mexico 1830	
longa	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Peru 1799		subinermis	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. 1819	
cylindrica	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Peru 1799		sulphurea	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. Chile 1827	
				tomentosa	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1820	
				triacantha	Yellow 8	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1818	
				tuberculata	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. America 1818	
				Tuna	Pa. yel. 7	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1731	
				tunicata	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. 1836	
				virgata	Yellow 7	S. Ev. S. 1806	
				vulgaris, 5	Yellow 7	F. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1596	
<p>ORACHE, see Atriplex.</p>							
<p>ORANGE-TREE, see Citrus.</p>							
<p>ORBEA, Warth. From <i>orbis</i>, an orb; the orb in the centre of the flower is large and elevated. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>. A genus of interesting plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Staphela</i>. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Staphela clypeata</i>, 2. <i>variegata</i>, 3. <i>maculosa</i>, 4. <i>mutabilis</i>, 5. <i>rugosa</i>.</p>							
angustata	Yel. str. 6	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812		angustata	Yel. str. 6	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812	
basilica	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1805		basilica	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1805	
biflora	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1806		biflora	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1806	
composita	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795		composita	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1795	
clypeata, 1	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812		clypeata, 1	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812	
curtuba, 2	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800		curtuba, 2	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800	
incolora	Yel. str. 8	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1758		incolora	Yel. str. 8	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1758	
leptocaulis	Grn. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1804		leptocaulis	Grn. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1804	
maculosa, 3	Yel. str. 8	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1804		maculosa, 3	Yel. str. 8	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1804	
narginata	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1805		narginata	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1805	
marmorata	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820		marmorata	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820	
mixta	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800		mixta	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800	
mutabilis, 4	Yel. str. 6	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1824		mutabilis, 4	Yel. str. 6	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1824	
normalis	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1821		normalis	Yel. str. 7	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1821	
orbiculata	Yel. str. 8	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1799		orbiculata	Yel. str. 8	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1799	
pleia	Yel. str. 8	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1799		pleia	Yel. str. 8	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1799	
plumiflora	Pa. yel. 8	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800		plumiflora	Pa. yel. 8	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800	
quimperensis	Yel. str. 5	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800		quimperensis	Yel. str. 5	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1800	
retusa	Yel. str. 7	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		rugosa	Pa. str. 6	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1805	

ORB	ORM	ORN	ORN
variegata	Yel. str.	B. S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1727
Woodlandiana, 5	Yel. str.	B. S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
Woodforiana	S. E. S. C. G. H.		1810
ORBITULATE, circular, or spherical.			
ORBITATELY-DEPRESSED, spherical, but depressed on the top.			
ORCHALL, see Roccella.			
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 <i>Ophrys</i>. <i>O. maculata</i>, and several others, grow best in peat soil. Synonymes: 1. <i>Orchis parviflora</i>. 2. <i>Gymnadenia angustifolia</i>. 3. <i>O. pulstrata</i>. 4. <i>O. tephrosanthos</i>. 5. <i>O. Rivini</i>. 6. <i>O. sulphurea</i>. 7. <i>O. Cyrilli</i>. 8. <i>O. Schleicheri</i>. 9. <i>Habenaria spectabilis</i>. 10. <i>O. similia</i>. 11. <i>O. tephrosanthos</i>.			
acuminata, 1	Purple	5, F. Ter. Barbary	1815
cariphora	Brown	6, H. Ter. Switzer.	1825
folio-4	Purple	5, F. Ter. Madeira	
fusca	Brown	6, H. Ter. England	
glaberrima	Green	6, H. Ter. N. Amer.	1831
globosa	Purple	6, H. Ter. Austr.	1792
hircula	Brown	6, H. Ter. England	
iberica, 2	White	6, H. Ter. Caucasus	1819
latifolia	Pink	6, H. Ter. Britain	
laviflora, 3	Purple	6, H. Ter. Europe	1820
longibracteata	Purple	5, F. Ter. Sicily	1818
longicaulis	Purple	5, F. Ter. Barbary	1815
maera, 4	Pa. pur.	5, H. Ter. Britain	
maculata	Flesh	6, H. Ter. Britain	
maculata	Purple	5, H. Ter. Britain	
marginata	Purple	5, H. Ter. Switzerl.	1825
sera, 5	Purple	5, H. Ter. Switzerl.	1825
morio	Purple	5, H. Ter. Britain	
pubes. 6	Pa. yel.	5, H. Ter. Switzerl.	1825
parviflora	Purple	4, H. Ter. Rome	1788
provincialis, 7	Pa. yel.	6, H. Ter. Switzerl.	1825
pubiflora	Purple	7, H. Ter. Italy	1825
pseudisambucina	Purple	4, H. Ter. Italy	1823
quadripunctata	Purple	4, H. Ter. Italy	1823
sarcata	Purple	4, H. Ter. Sicily	1823
sambucina, 8	Yellow	4, H. Ter. Switzerl.	1825
spectabilis, 9	Pink	6, H. Ter. N. Amer.	1801
tephrosanthos, 10	Purple	4, H. Ter. England	
undulata	Pa. pur.	12, F. Ter. Sicily	1818
undulatifolia, 11	Pa. pur.	5, H. Ter. Britain	
ustulata	Purple	5, H. Ter. England	
variegata	Pa. pur.	5, H. Ter. S. Eur.	1818
ORICE, an opening.			
ORIGANUM, Linn. From <i>oros</i>, a mountain, and <i>ganos</i>, joy; in allusion to the habitation of the plants. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Labiate. <i>Marjoram</i> 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. <i>O. dictamnus</i> is said to be tonic and stimulant. Synonymes: 1. <i>O. stoloniferum</i>. 2. <i>O. hmitte</i>. 3. <i>O. reticum</i>, <i>O. megastachyum</i>. 4. <i>O. oblongatum</i>, <i>O. virens</i>.			
egyptiacum	Pink	7, F. Ev. S. Egypt	1731
dictamnus	Pink	7, F. Ev. S. India	1551
heracleoticum	White	8, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1640
marj	Pink	6, F. Ev. S.	
normale	Blue	6, H. Her. E. Nepal	1819
oxypleum	Pink	8, F. Ev. S. Levant	1699
Tournefortii	Pink	8, F. Ev. S. Anagrus	1788
vulgare, 1	Pink	8, H. Her. P. Britain	
rose-616	White	6, H. Her. P. Britain	
himalia, 2	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Asia	1818
rumicatum, 3	White	7, H. Her. P. Mediter.	
virens, 4	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Portugal	
ONKATA, 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. <i>Caucalis grandiflora</i>. 2. <i>C. maritima</i>. 3. <i>platycarpus-grandiflora</i> 1, <i>maritima</i> 2, <i>platycarpa</i>.			
ONMOCALPUM, P. Browne. From <i>ormos</i>, a necklace, and <i>karpos</i>, 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 <i>Pectitia</i>. Synonymes: 1. <i>Helysarium senoides-granulata</i>.			
ONMOKA, Jackson. From <i>ormos</i>, a necklace; the seeds of <i>O. coccinea</i> 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 <i>Rubusidai</i>. Synonymes: 1. <i>Rubinia coccinea</i>.			
coccinea, 1	Blue	7, S. Ev. T. Guinea	1823
dasycarpa	Blue	6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1793
ORNITHIDUM, Salisbury. From <i>ornis</i>, a bird, and <i>idos</i>, 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 <i>Burlingtonia</i>.			
album	White	9, S. Epi. Trinidad	1833
coccineum	Scarlet	6, S. Epi. Martinique	1790
ORNITHOCERAPHITES, Hooker. From <i>ornis</i>, a bird, and <i>kephale</i>, 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 <i>Burlingtonia</i>.			
gladiatus	Green	S. Epi. Trinidad	1823
trichorhizus	Staw	4, S. Epi. Trinidad	1835
ORNITHOGALUM, From <i>ornis</i>, a bird, and <i>gala</i>, 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. Synonymes: 1. <i>Scilla maritima</i>.			
affineum	White	9, G. Bl. P. Chile	1821
arabicum	White	5, F. Bl. P. Egypt	1629
aureum	Yellow	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1790
barbatum	White	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1795
Bergii	White. grn.	3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1816
biflorum	White	4, G. Bl. P. Peru	1832
bifolium	White	8, G. Bl. P. Chile	1831
buchystachys	White	3, G. Bl. P. Dahuria	1821
bulbosum	White	4, H. Bl. P. Russia	1821
caudatum	Wht. grn.	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1774
chloroleucum	Grn. wht.	7, G. Bl. P. Valparaiso	1834
ciliatum	White	4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1819
coarctatum	Wht. grn.	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1804
comosum	White	7, H. Bl. P. Austria	1566
concinnum	White	5, F. Bl. P. Portugal	1757
conicum	Wht. grn.	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1823
cornulosum	Wht. 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
excavatum	White	5, H. Bl. P. Italy	1824
fimbriatum	White	2, H. Bl. P. Crema	1820
flavissimum	Yellow	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1804
fusatum	Light	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1820
gemmiferum	Grnsh. wht.	6, G. Bl. P. Lima	
hispidum	White	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1824
isidoides	White	5, F. Bl. P. California	1796
junceifolium	White	7, F. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1824
laetum	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
maculatum	White	5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1823
miniatum	Yellow	6, F. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1790
montanum	White	5, H. Bl. P. Italy	1824
marboneso	White	7, H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1810
nivatum	White	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1774
notatum	White	7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825
notans	White	6, H. Bl. P. Britain	
ovatum	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
praesum	Green	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1816
pyramidalis	White	6, H. Bl. P. Spain	1752
pyrenaeum	Green	6, G. Bl. P. England	
refractum	White	5, H. Bl. P. Hungary	1820
resolutum	White	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1795
rusticatum	White	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1795
secundum	White	4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1794
scillaides	White	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1795
Spallii, 1	White	5, F. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1829
stachyoides	Li. yel.	6, H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1771
sumveolens	White	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1826
tenellum	White	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1818
trifolium	White	4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1819
thyrsoides	Yellow	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1757
ulavescens	Yellow	6, F. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1800
virgatum	Wht. grn.	6, F. Bl. P.	1825
umbellatum	White	5, H. Bl. P. England	
umbelliform	Green	6, G. Bl. P. Gibraltar	1805
virens	White	6, G. Bl. P. Del. Roy	1823
ORNITHOLOGUM, Salisbury. From <i>ornis</i>, a bird, and <i>glossa</i>, a tongue; resembling the petals. Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Melanthaceae. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Ornithogalum</i>. Synonymes: 1. <i>Melanthium viride</i>.			
umbellatum	Green	9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825
viride, 1	Green	10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1788

ORNIΘHΘYΣ, 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*.

- comprensus . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1737
- perpusillus . . . Red wht. . 7, H. A. Britain . . .
- nodosus . . . Wht. red . 6, H. Tr. A. Britain . . .
- sativus . . . Violet . 6, H. A. Portugal . . . 1818

ORNYS, Scopoli. *Oren*, Hebrew, *oreinos*, 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 *Fraxinus*, or they may be increased by budding or grafting on the common ash. *Synonyme*: 1. *Fraxinus striata*.

- americana . . . White . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820
- europaea . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Italy . . . 1730
- floribunda . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1822
- randunifolia . . . White . 5, H. De. T. Italy . . . 1697
- striata, l . . . Whitish . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1818

ORONANCHY, Linn. From *orothos*, vetch, and *auchen*, to strangle; supposed to kill the plants on which it grows. *Linn.* 13, 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.

- caryophyllacea . . . Parasite. England . . .
- cerulea . . . Blue . 7, Parasite. Britain . . .
- elatio . . . Yellow . 8, Parasite. Britain . . .
- major . . . Brown . 6, Parasite. Britain . . .
- minor . . . Yel. wht. . 7, Parasite. Britain . . .
- ramosa . . . Br. pur. . 8, Parasite. Britain . . .
- robia . . . Red . 8, Parasite. Britain . . .

OROBYS, 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. Gueltii*.

- albös . . . White . 4, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1794
- alpestris . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1817
- americanus . . . Pa. pur. . G. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1731
- angustifolia . . . White . 4, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1766
- atropurpureus . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. Algiers . . . 1826
- aurantius . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1818
- canescens . . . Wht. blue . 5, H. Her. P. France . . . 1816
- coelestis . . . Scarlet . 4, H. Her. P. Vera Cruz . . .
- humboldtii . . . Scarlet . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .
- diversifolia . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1816
- croatica . . . Yel. red . 7, H. Her. P. . .
- Fischeri . . . Purple . 4, H. Her. Cr. Siberia . . .
- formosus . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1818
- hirsutius . . . Red . 5, H. Her. P. Thrace . . . 1822
- humilis . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Dohuria . . . 1825
- Jordanii . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Lucania . . . 1830
- lacteus, l . . . White . 4, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1820
- lappagittus . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1820
- lavhyrolides . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1755
- laxiflorus . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Caudia . . . 1820
- luteus . . . Lt. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1759
- multiflorus . . . Pa. red . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1820
- nicotri . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
- ochroleuctica . . . Yel. wht. . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1816
- paniculata . . . White . 4, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1823
- paucaiflorus . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1820
- pisiformis . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1822
- pyrenaica . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1699
- saxatilis . . . Purple . 7, H. A. S. France . . . 1820
- sevalbiflora . . . Cr. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
- tenacifolia . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Korope . . . 1810
- Thunbergii . . . Yel. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1821
- tuberosa . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
- variegata . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1821
- viridis . . . Yel. red . 4, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1759
- viridula . . . Purple . 4, H. Her. P. Germany . . .
- venosa . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820
- veranus . . . Purple . 3, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1629
- cernua . . . Flesh . 3, H. Her. P. . .
- vicidides . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1819

ORONION, Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Araceae*. A curious aquatic, of easy culture.

- aquaticum . . . Apetal . 6, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. . . 1775

ORPANI, see Telephium.

ORPINE, see Sedum Telephium.

ORTOGA, 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
- bispatica . . . Apetal . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1768

ORTHOCEPHALUS, 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 *Dia*.

- 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 liliaceus*.

- hirtellus . . . Apetal . 6, Grass. W. Ind. . . 1795
- africanus 1, bromoides 2, Burmannii, compositus, undulatifolius . . .

ORTHOSEICHUM, Hedwig. From *orthos*, straight, and *thrix*, a hair; teeth of the peristome. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musc.* An extensive genus of very minute plants, found on rocks, trunks of trees, &c. *Synonymes*: 1. *O. nudum*, *O. aviculatum*. 2. *O. aristatum*—affine, *najasis*, *pumilum*, *arabanthum*, *eripitum*, *cupulatum* 1, *diaphanum* 2, *Dromocidit*, *Hutchinsii*, *Ludwigii*, *Lylei*, *patellatum*, *rivularae*, *rupicola*, *speciosum*, *stratum*.

ORTHOSANTHUS, 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

ORYZA, 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 Macclura.

OSBECKIA, 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. *Melastoma osbeckioides*. 2. *Pteronia glomerata*. 3. *Rhexia glomerata*. 4. *Melastoma nepalensis*.

- caucasicus . . . Purple . 8, De. S. . . 1833
- chinensis, 1 . . . Purple . 7, S. Er. S. China . . . 1814
- glomerata, 2 . . . Pink . 7, S. De. S. Trinidad . . . 1818
- albiflora, 3 . . . White . 1, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1821
- nepalensis, 4 . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1821
- albiflora . . . White . 8, S. De. S. Nepal . . . 1829
- stellata . . . Pink . 7, S. Er. S. Nepal . . . 1820
- zeylanica . . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1799

OSCILLATORIA, Vauch. Plants having an oscillatory motion. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Minute plants, found on stones in rivers, ponds, &c. *Synonyme*: 1. *rupestris*—*alida*, *autumnalis*, *vaginosa*, *coarctata*, *coriaria*, *rynoides*, *decorata*, *limbata*, *limosa*, *littoralis*, *ulgrata*, *ochrolea*, *spadicea*, *spiralis*, *sphaeroides*, *subfusa*, *tennis*, *teutissima*, *torfosa*.

OSME, see Salix viminalis.

OSMERE, 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.

- bellidistria . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
- camphorata . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1791
- dentata . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820

OSMUNDIA, Linn. From *osmund*, one of the names of Thor, a Celtic deity. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Osmundaceae*. Ornamental ferns, of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1. *regalis*.

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geniculata . . .	Yellow	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1795
glabra . . .	Purple	5, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1822
glandulosa . . .	White	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1787
hirta . . .	Lilac	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1823
hirtella . . .	Red	3, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1739
incarnata . . .	Flesh	5, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1793
lacunifolia . . .	Yellow	3, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1818
levigata . . .	Purple	6, H. A.	C. G. H.	1791
lanata . . .	White	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1795
lanceifolia . . .	Yellow	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1795
laterifolia . . .	Purple	3, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1820
laxilla . . .	White	11, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1823
lepida . . .	White	5, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1795
leporina . . .	White	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1795
linearis . . .	Violet	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1793
livida . . .	Flesh	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1823
lobata . . .	Yellow	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1791
lupinifolia . . .	Yellow	9, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1823
lyrata . . .	Yellow	8, G. Bl.	P. N. Amer.	1820
macrophylla . . .	Yellow	6, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1820
macro-stylis . . .	Purple	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1812
marginata . . .	White	11, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1829
Martiana . . .	Yellow	7, S. Her.	P. Brazil	1810
mauriciana . . .	Pa. rose	9, G. Bl.	P. A. France	1819
microphylla, 3 . . .	Pa. red	G.	N. S. W.	1774
miniata . . .	Vermil.	5, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1789
monophylla . . .	Yellow	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1795
multiflora . . .	Lilac	9, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1812
nitidos . . .	White	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1819
obtusifolia . . .	White	9, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1823
opuntifolia . . .	Varieg.	9, G. Bl.	P. Brazil	1790
pectinata . . .	Yellow	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1800
pentaphylla . . .	Pink	6, F. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1816
peruviana . . .	Yellow	7, G. Her.	P. N. S. W.	1823
P-ovata . . .	Orange	6, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1823
Plumieri . . .	Yellow	8, Ev. S.	S. Amer.	1791
polyphylla . . .	Pa. pur.	5, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1795
pubescentia . . .	White	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1822
purpurata . . .	Purple	5, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1812
purpurea . . .	Purple	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1823
pusilla . . .	Pa. red	5, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1795
reclinata . . .	Pink	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1793
repens . . .	Yellow	5, G. Her.	P. C. G. H.	1795
reptatrix . . .	Flesh	11, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1793
rosea . . .	Pink	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1826
rosea, 4 . . .	Rose	3, G. Her.	P. Chile	1791
rostrata . . .	Pur. vio.	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1823
rubella . . .	Pink	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1823
rubro-lava . . .	Red yel.	6, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1790
sanguinea . . .	Yellow	11, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1791
secundifolia . . .	Lilac	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1791
sericea . . .	Yellow	5, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1690
speciosa . . .	Purple	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1658
stricta . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her.	P. N. Amer.	1821
strumosa . . .	White	12, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1795
sulphurea . . .	Pa. yel.	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1826
stylifera . . .	White	2, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1826
tenella . . .	Lilac	5, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1823
tenera . . .	Yellow	5, G. Bl.	P. Brazil	1790
tetraphylla . . .	Purple	6, G. Bl.	P. Mexico	1790
tenuifolia . . .	White	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1791
tomentosa . . .	White	5, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1825
toruosa . . .	Yellow	6, G. Bl.	P. S. Chile	1794
tricus . . .	Whit. red	11, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1790
tubiflora . . .	Pink	11, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1795
undulata . . .	Lilac	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1820
urubia, 5 . . .	White	8, G. Her.	P. Brazil	1795
viridifolia . . .	Whit. red	11, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1790
ground flort . . .	White	11, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1823
Simsii, 6 . . .	White	11, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1823
venosa . . .	Vinc. yel.	10, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1774
vesicolor . . .	Urmann	2, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	1772
violacea . . .	Violet	5, H. Bl.	P. N. Amer.	1820
virginea . . .	White	4, G. Bl.	P. C. G. H.	

OXEVE, see *Buphthalmum*.
OXEVE DABY, see *Chrysalidanthemum leucanthemum*.
OXLEYA, 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.
S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . 1823
OX-LAP, see *Prinula elatior*.
OXURUS, see *Baccharis Bacaris*.
OXURUS, see *Pteris*.
OXYSANTHUS, *Decandolle*. From *oxys*, sharp, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. An ornamental plant; for culture and propagation, see the stove species of *Gardenia*.
apicioides . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . 1789
OXYSANTHUS, *Jussieu*. From *oxys*, acid, and *baphe*,

dyer's-colour. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctagineraceae*. 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. *Allionia linearis*, *Culmenia angustifolia*. 2. *A. nyctaginea*. 3. *A. pilosa*.
agaveguttus . . . Pink . . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Spain . 1811
angustifolia, 1 . . . Purple . . . 8, H. De. Cr. Louisiana . 1812
Cervantesii . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Ev. Tr. Mexico . 1823
chilensis . . . Lilac . . . 9, H. Her. P. Chile . 1822
decumbens . . . Purple . . . 8, H. De. Cr. Missouri . 1818
expansus . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Ev. Tr. Peru . 1819
glaberrifolia . . . 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
ovatus . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Ev. Tr. Peru . 1820
pilosus, 3 . . . Purple . . . 8, H. De. Cr. Missouri . 1812
viscosus . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Her. P. Peru . 1793

OXYCOCCUS, *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. Gryococcus*.
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. G. ordens . 1760
palustris, 3 . . . Pink . . . 5, H. Ev. Britain .

OXYDIOLIS, *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*.
aboricensis . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1805
capitata . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1807
cordifolium . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1807
ellipticum . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1805
ferugineum . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
obtusifolium . . . Scarlet . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
Pultenaeae . . . Drk. or. . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
retusum . . . Orange . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823
spinosum . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1825

OXYPETALUM, *R. Brown*. From *oxys*, sharp, and *petalon*, 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.
S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . . 1823

OXYPIA, *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. .

OXYSSEMUS, *R. Brown*. From *oxys*, sharp, and *stema*, a stem; the filiola of the corona is acute. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. An ornamental plant; for culture and propagation, see *Oxyptalum*.
esulentum . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . 1816

OXYSOPUS, *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 Halteri*. 2. *O. Gmelini*. 3. *Astragalus montanus*. 4. *A. dahuricus*. 5. *A. uralensis*, *G. sordida*.
ambigua . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1817
argyrophylla . . . Purple . . . H. Her. P. . 1834
brevirostris . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 110-2
paupastria . . . Pa. yel. . 4, H. Her. P. Scotland .
cyanea . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1818

ОXY	PAC	OZO	PÆO
dealbata . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1803	
dedeaa . . . Purple	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1800	
dichoptera . . . Blue	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1815	
Fischeri . . . Blue	7, H. Her. P. Altai	1817	
fœtida, 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	
leptoptera . . . Blue	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1818	
Lamberti . . . Purple	8, H. Her. P. Missouri	1811	
leptophylla . . . Red	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1818	
longicrista, 2 . . . Purple	H. Her. P. Siberia	1820	
microphylla . . . Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1819	
montana, 3 . . . Pur. wht.	7, H. Her. P. Austria	1581	
oxyophylla . . . Pur. wht.	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1818	
perfoliata . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1818	
Pallasii . . . Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1818	
pilosa . . . Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1818	
prostrata, 4 . . . Blue wht.	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1822	
sanguinea . . . Violet	6, H. Her. P. Altai	1824	
sulphurea . . . Cream	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1820	
uncata . . . White	7, H. Her. P. Aleppo	1768	
urandensis, 5 . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1800	
verticillaris . . . Blue wht.	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1819	
vesicosa . . . White	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1817	
Оxybala, Decandolle. Supposed to be from <i>oxy</i> s, sharp,			
		and <i>oura</i> , a tail; but the application is not evident. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . An ornamental plant, having somewhat the appearance of <i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> . It grows in any common soil.	
		<i>chrysanthemoides</i> . Yellow . 7, H. A. California . 1834	
		<i>Ozostemum, Persoon</i> . From <i>ozos</i> , a branch; the filaments are branched. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . This plant is found during autumn on decayed wood— <i>auriciformis</i> .	
		<i>Ozothamnus, R. Brown</i> . From <i>ozos</i> , a branch, and <i>thamnus</i> , a shrub. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Chrysocoma cicutera</i> . 2. <i>Eupatorium ferrugineum</i> . 3. <i>E. rosmarinifolium</i> .	
		<i>cinerifolia</i> , 1 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1820	
		<i>ferruginea</i> , 2 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1822	
		<i>rosmarinifolia</i> , 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. ferox*. 4. *A. pricipis*. 5. *A. pseudo-africana*, *africana angustata*. 6. *A. pseudo-ferox*, *subferox*. 7. *A. supralævis*.

africanum, 1 . . . Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
angustifolium, 2 . . . Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1806
ferox, 3 . . . Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1759
pricipis, 4 . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
pseudo-africanum, 5 . . . Orange	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731
pseudo-pricipis, 6 . . . Orange	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
supralævis, 7 . . . Orange	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1731

PACHYNOBIS, Berkeley. From *pachne*, hoar-frost, and *kyle*, a head. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. These substances are found on decaying plants of various sorts—*acutata*, *albida*, *ferruginea*, *grisea*, *subulata*.

PACHYNEMA, R. Brown. From *pachys*, thick, and *nema*, a filament; filaments very thick. *Linn.* 19, 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.

complicitatum . . .	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	
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PACHYPODION, Ludley. From *pachys*, thick, and *podion*, 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 . . . Whit. red.	5, G. De. S. C. G. H.	1820
tuberosum, 2 . . . Whit. red.	5, G. De. S. C. G. H.	1813

PACHYPODION, Richard. From *pachys*, thick, and *podion*, 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 rch soil; they may be increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass, by the tubers of the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dolichos bulbosus*.

bulbosum, 1 . . . Purple	7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1781
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PACHYPODION, Michaux. From *pachys*, thick, and

aner, a man; in allusion to the thickness of the stem. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. 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

PADINIA, Adanson. Derivation doubtful. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A small brownish-coloured species, found in the ocean—*debatia*.

PÆNERIA, Linn. From *pæderos*, opal; in reference to the transparent berries. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchoaceæ*. 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.

fœtida . . . Purple	S. Ev. S. China	1806
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PÆNETHIA, Linn. The ancients applied this name to a species of *Acanthus*. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. 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.

Agria . . . Yellow	5, H. A. Italy	1821
Boarota . . . Blue	5, H. A. Austria	1818

PÆONIA, Linn. The physician Pæon was the first who used it in medicine. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. 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. lucinota*. 3. *P. tartarica*. 4. *P. dukurica*. 5. *P. sessiliflora*.

albiflora . . . White	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1548
amillida . . . Flesh	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	
costa, 1 . . . Whit. pink	6, H. Her. P.	
fragrans . . . Red	5, H. Her. P. China	1805
Hanoi . . . Red	5, H. Her. P. China	1808
Potsi . . . Crimson	6, H. Her. P. China	1822
Reevei . . . Pink	6, F. Her. P. China	1822
Richardsoni . . . White	6, F. Her. P. Seedl.	1833
rubescens . . . Pink	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	
albertica . . . White	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	
tartarica . . . Flesh	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	

P.EO	PAL	PAL	PAN
uniflor	Pink	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	
vestibis	White	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	
Whitely	Bluish	5, H. Her. P. China	1809
annalis, 2	Crimson	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1738
arietina	Purple	H. Her. P. Levant	
Andersoni	Rose	6, H. Her. P.	
ovoniensis	Pa. bluish	6, H. Her. P.	
Brownii	Red	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1826
corallina	Crimson	5, H. Her. P. England	
coscia	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Corsica	
cretica	White	5, H. Her. P. Crete	
decora	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Turkey	
elator	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Crimea	
Pallasii	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Crimea	
hamilis	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	
Montan	Purple	5, H. De. S. China	1789
albida-plena	White	5, H. De. S. China	
Anneslei	Pink	5, H. De. S. China	
Hankii	Purple	5, H. De. S. China	1794
carnea-plena	Flesh	5, H. De. S. China	
laeta	Rose red	5, H. De. S. Hybrid	1831
Hamel	Purple	5, H. De. S. China	1817
ppavosaeta	White	5, H. De. S. China	1789
puricea	Carmine	5, H. De. S. Hybrid	1831
Rawesii	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-semitplena	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. Europ.	1548
albicans	White	5, H. Her. P.	
anemoniflora	Pink	5, H. Her. P.	1830
Baxteri	Crimson	H. Her. P. Oxford	
blanda	White	5, H. Her. P.	
carneocens	White	5, H. Her. P.	
polypetalá	Crimson	6, H. Her. P.	
rosea	Red	5, H. Her. P.	
rubra	Red	5, H. Her. P.	
Sabat	Crimson	6, H. Her. P. Seedl.	
variegata	Crimson	6, H. Her. P.	
parviflora	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Levant	
Sanitzi	Purple	5, H. Her. P.	
peregrina	Drk. pur.	5, H. Her. P. Levant	1629
compacta	Purple	5, H. Her. P.	
Guevilli	Purple	5, H. Her. P.	
pilosa	Red	5, H. Her. P.	
Reevesiana	Crimson	5, H. Her. P. China	
Rusii	Crimson	5, H. Her. P. Sicily	
tenifolia	Red	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1765
flo-ro-plena	Red	5, H. Her. P. Russia	1831
latifolia	Crimson	6, H. Her. P.	
triflorata, 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
PEONY, see Poniá.			
PALAFOXIA. Named by Lagasca in honour of Palafox, a Spanish general. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is an ornamental species, growing about two feet high, with rather pretty white flowers; it flourishes in any common soil. <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>Slevia linearis</i> .			
linearis, 1	White	6, G. Her. P. Mexico	1821
PALATE, the month of a ringlet flower.			
PALAVIA, Curatilles. In honour of A. Palau y Verdera, once professor of botany at Madrid. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>P. prostrata</i> — <i>malvifolia</i> , <i>machatali</i> , <i>rhombofolia</i> .			
PALMACEOUS, abounding with chalky scales.			
PALMCOENIA. Named by Aublet, who does not give the meaning of the word. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . A genus of pretty shrubs, from four to six feet high; for culture and propagation, they may be referred to <i>Psychotria</i> . <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>Psychotria lineata</i> . 2. <i>P. procea</i> . 3. <i>P. rigidula</i> .			
apicata, 1	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Cayenne	1824
coeca, 2	Orange	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1823
rigida, 3	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. Cayenne	1820
PALMIFLORA, Beser. Derivation not known. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . These plants are not possessed of much beauty; for culture and propagation, see <i>Penedraunum</i> . <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>Selinum Chuberti</i> . 2. <i>S. podolicum</i> . 3. <i>S. stansum</i> .			
Chuberti, 1	Grn. vel.	7, H. Her. P. France	1791
puberula, 2	White	7, H. Her. P. Russia	1791
stans, 3	Cream	6, H. Her. P. Bosnia	1804
PALFÜRDS, Tournefort. The name of a town in Africa. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceae</i> . Very handsome plants, well fitted for shrubberies. The fruit of <i>P. aculeatus</i> 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 Judaea, 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. <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>P. australis</i> . 2. <i>Zizyphus incurvus</i> .			
aculeatus, 1	Grn. yel.	6, H. De. S. S. Eur.	1506
virgatula, 2	Grn. yel.	6, 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 <i>palmis</i> , vibration; jelly-like nature of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Minute species, found in marshy or inundated places; they consist of very small globules, supposed by some naturalists to be the ova of animalcules— <i>adnata</i> , <i>botryoides</i> , <i>crucata</i> , <i>grunosa</i> , <i>hyalina</i> , <i>livida</i> , <i>montana</i> , <i>protuberans</i> , <i>reticulata</i> , <i>rosca</i> .			
PANAYIA, Lindley. Meaning not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is described as being a beautiful little annual. The flower-heads are of the red-gold colour of <i>Elichrysum bracteatum</i> .			
fulva	Yellow	5, G. A. Swan R.	1837
PANARY, used for making bread.			
PANAX, Linn. From <i>pan</i> , all, and <i>akos</i> , a remedy; in allusion to the miraculous virtues ascribed to <i>P. quinquefolium</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Araliaceae</i> . The species thrive well in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and cuttings root readily under a hand-glass. The root of <i>P. quinquefolium</i> , or <i>Ginseng</i> 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. <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>P. cochifolia</i> . 2. <i>P. chrysocephalum</i> .			
aculeatum	Green	11, S. Her. P. China	1773
arborescens	Green	G. Ev. T. N. Zeal.	1820
attenuatum	Green	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1823
cochleatum, 1	Green	S. Ev. S. Moluccae	1820
fragrans	Green	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1816
frutescens	Green	S. Ev. S. Ternate	1300
Montana, 2	Green	S. Ev. S. Cayenne	1822
quinquefolium	Lgt. yel.	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1740
trifolium	Green	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1750
PANCRATIUM, Herbert. From <i>pan</i> , all, and <i>kratos</i> , potent; supposed medicinal virtues. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Anaryllidaceae</i> . 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 <i>P. maritimum</i> are emetic. <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>P. maricanum</i> .			
neutifolium, 1	White	6, S. Bl. P. Mexico	1824
americanum	White	6, S. Bl. P. Jamaica	1820
americanum	White	6, S. Bl. P. Guama	1790
angustatum	White	6, S. Bl. P.	
billorium	White	15, S. Bl. P. E. Ind.	1820
concoloris	White	6, H. Bl. P. Canaries	1815
coriolum	White	6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer.	1790
carolinianum	White	6, P. Bl. P. Carolina	1750
crassifolium	White	6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer.	
decoloratum	White	6, S. Bl. P. W. Ind.	1625
distichum	White	6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer.	
Dryandri	White	6, S. Bl. P.	
expansum	White	6, S. Bl. P. W. Ind.	1820
fragrans	White	5, S. Bl. P. W. Ind.	1819
guianens	White	11, S. Bl. P. Guama	1815
hilyricum	White	5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1615
lituata	White	6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer.	1733
longiflorum	White	6, S. Bl. P. E. Ind.	1810
maritimum	White	6, H. Bl. P. S. Eur.	1397
mesochium	White	6, S. Bl. P. Mexico	1792
ovatum	White	6, S. Bl. P. W. Ind.	
patuca	White	7, S. Bl. P. W. Ind.	1822
pestale	White	6, S. Bl. P. Brazil	1820
placatum	White	7, S. Bl. P. Macao	1827
rotatum	White	3, P. Bl. P. Carolina	1803

PAN		PAP		PAP		PAR	
speciosum . . .	White . . .	7, S. Bl. P. W. Ind. . .	1750	fugax . . .	Pa. carm. 6, H. . .	A. Persia . . .	1827
undaatum . . .	White . . .	6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. . .		gasepinum . . .	Scarlet . 8, H. . .	A. Africa . . .	1835
verecundum . . .	White . . .	7, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. . .	1770	luridium . . .	Red . . . 7, H. . .	A. N. Holl. . .	1825
septatum . . .	White . . .	6, S. Bl. P. Ceylon . . .	1752	hybridum . . .	Scarlet . 6, H. . .	A. England . . .	
<p>PANDANUS, Linn. From <i>pandang</i>, a word in the Malay language, signifying conspicuous. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pandauææ</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.</p>							
albus . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1818	albus . . .	White . . . 6, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
binaryllofolius . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1820	carnea . . .	Flesh . 6, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
calabrum . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. Guinea . . .	1826	cochinea . . .	Scarlet . 6, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
edulis . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. Madagas. . .	1824	maculata . . .	Varieg. 6, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
fascicularis . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1822	multiflex . . .	Varieg. 6, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
foetidus . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1818	variegata . . .	Varieg. 6, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
furcatus . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1824	Roubiâri . . .	Red . . . 6, H. . .	A. Montpel. . .	1823
hamilis . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. Maurit. . .		rubro-aurantiacum . . .	Red . . . 7, H. . .	Her. P. Daburia . . .	1822
inermis . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1818	setigerum . . .	White . . . 7, H. . .	A. S. Kor. . .	1824
integrifolius . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1823	sonneriferum . . .	White . . . 7, H. . .	A. England . . .	
latifolius . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1820	albo-plenum . . .	Varieg. 7, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
longifolius . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1829	album . . .	White . . . 7, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
marginalis . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1823	imbratum . . .	Varieg. 7, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
odoratissimus . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1771	algidum . . .	Purple . 7, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
pedunculatus . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . .	1825	rubro-plenum . . .	Varieg. 7, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
reflexus . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1818	variegatum . . .	Varieg. 7, H. . .	A. Britain . . .	
sessilis . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1820	trilobum . . .	Red . . . 6, H. . .	A. Holland . . .	1818
spiralis . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. N. S. W. . .	1805	<p>PAPAWE-TREE, see Carica Papyrifera.</p>			
ternatum . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . .	1823	<p>PAPER-MULBERRY, see Brausevicia papyracæa.</p>			
utia . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. T. Bourbon . . .		<p>PAPILIONACEOUS, butterfly-shaped flowers, as the common pea.</p>			
<p>PANDURATE, fiddle-shaped.</p>							
<p>PANICEOUS, eatable, good for bread.</p>							
<p>PANIC-GRASS, see Panicum.</p>							
<p>PANIC-GRASS, see Ehrhardt panicæ.</p>							
<p>PANICLE, a loose disposition of inflorescence, as oats.</p>							
<p>PANICLED, or PANICULATE, forming a panicle.</p>							
<p>PANICULATELY-BRANCHED, loosely branched.</p>							
<p>PANICULATELY-RACEMOSE, a panicle formed by numerous racemes.</p>							
<p>PANICUM, Linn. From <i>panicola</i>, a panicle, or panis, 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. arborescens</i> is said by Linnæus 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.</p>							
brizoides . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. E. Ind. . .	1801	antiquorum . . .	Apetal . . . 6, S. Ag. P. Egypt . . .	1803	
coloratum . . .	Apetal . . .	8, Grass. E. Ind. . .	1699	chrysan. 1 . . .	Apetal . . . 7, S. Ag. P. W. Ind. . .	1820	
fauciatum . . .	Apetal . . .	6, Grass. Jamaica . . .	1801	laxitimum . . .	Apetal . . . 7, S. Ag. P. Madagascar . . .	1822	
frumentaceum . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. E. Ind. . .	1810	odoratum, 2 . . .	Apetal . . . 7, S. Ag. P. W. Ind. . .	1819	
miliaceum . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. E. Ind. . .	1596	<p>PANABOLICAL, form of a parabola, longer than broad, tapering gradually to both ends.</p>			
muricatum . . .	Apetal . . .	6, Grass. E. Ind. . .	1805	<p>PANAGOY TEA, see Ilex paraguensis.</p>			
ovoides . . .	Apetal . . .	8, Grass. W. Ind. . .	1822	<p>PANASTRANTHUS, Don. From <i>panastrophos</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>Lobeliææ</i>. These beautiful plants are easily cultivated in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; increased by dividing at the root. <i>Synonymes: 1. Lobelia lutea. 2. L. niden-tata. 3. L. varifolia.</i></p>			
proliferum . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass. N. Amer. . .	1820	simplex, 1 . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . .	1774	
<p>allissimum, anceps, arborescens, arundinæform, asper-ryntum, attenuatum, bicolor, brevifolium, cupillare, C. minor, cartaginænsis, claudensimum, coloratum, costatum, decumbens, dichotomum, diffusum, divaricatum, flavidum, fuscum, gongyloides, hispidulum, indutum, interruptum, leve, latifolium, lævum, marginatum, missimum, niliæse, molle, nervosum, obtusum, nudissimum, palmifolium, polense, plicatum, repens, renellum, uliginosum, villosum, virgatum.</p>							
<p>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>Papaverææ</i>. <i>P. amusifera</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: 1. P. turceri. 2. P. pulcherrimum. 3. P. aurantiacum. 4. P. album.</i></p>							
alpinum, 1 . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. Austria . . .	1759	umbellata, 2 . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . .	1794	
amboinum . . .	Vermil. . .	H. A. N. Ind. . .	1813	varifolia, 3 . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . .	1812	
arenarium . . .	Red . . .	6, H. A. Caucasus . . .	1826	<p>PARDANTHUS, Ker. From <i>pardus</i>, a leopard, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower; alluding to the spotted flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Friduææ</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.</p>			
Argemone . . .	Scarlet . 6, H. . .	A. Britania . . .		clivensis . . .	Orange . 6, H. Her. P. China . . .	1759	
arsenicatum . . .	Yellow . 6, H. . .	A. America . . .	1815	nepalensis . . .	Orange . 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . .	1823	
bracteatum, 2 . . .	Red . . . 5, H. . .	Her. P. Siberia . . .	1817	<p>PAPPIRA BRAVA ROOT, see Cissampelos.</p>			
caucasicum . . .	Red . . . 6, H. . .	A. Caucasus . . .	1813	<p>PARENCHYMA, parts of plants consisting of cellular tissue only.</p>			
erectum . . .	Saffron . 5, H. . .	Her. P. Alti . . .	1829				
dulatum . . .	Scarlet . 6, H. . .	A. Britain . . .					
flore-Albo . . .	White . . . 6, H. . .	A. Thuria . . .					
floribundum . . .	Scarlet . 6, H. . .	B. Levant . . .	1815				

PAR	PAR	PAR	PAS
<p>PARIÄNÄ, <i>Aubl.</i>. Its name in Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i>. A curious under-shrub, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions.</p> <p>campestris . . . Apetal. . . S. Ev. S. Cayenne . 1803</p> <p>PARIÄTÄ, <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>Urticaceæ</i>. Mere weeds, found on old walls, stony ground, &c.; they are of no beauty, and the easiest culture. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Baccharis urticifolia</i>—<i>cretica</i>, <i>floridana</i>, <i>indica</i>, <i>juddra</i>, <i>lasiatica</i>, <i>micrantha</i>, <i>officinalis</i>, <i>pennsylvanica</i>, <i>polygonoidea</i>, <i>prostrata</i>, <i>urticifolia</i> 1.</p> <p>PARIÄTÄ, attached to the sides of the ovary.</p> <p>PARIÄTES, the sides of the ovary or capsule.</p> <p>PARNARIUM, <i>Jussieu</i>. From <i>Parinari</i>, the Guiana name of one of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Chrysobalanaceæ</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>.</p> <p>campestris, 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1824 excelsum . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. S. Leone . 1122 macrophyllum . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Leone . 1822</p> <p>PÄRÄS, <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>Melasthaceæ</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.</p> <p>polyphylla . . . Green . . . 5, H. Her. P. Nepal . 1826 excelsum . . . Green . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britan. . . verticillata . . . Green . . . 4, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1825</p> <p>PÄRIVÄ, <i>Aubl.</i>. The Guiana name of the tree. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</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>.</p> <p>grandiflora, 1 . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . 1821</p> <p>PÄRKÄÄ, <i>Hooker</i>. In honour of C. S. Parker, who first found the plant in Essequebo. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceæ</i>. This species of fern grows best in turfy loam and peat mixed; it is increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.</p> <p>pteroides . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Aq. P. Essequebo . 1825</p> <p>PÄRKÄÄ. Named by Brown in memory of the celebrated African traveller Mungo Park. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. A beautiful genus of plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Juga</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Juga biglobosa</i>, <i>P. biglobosa</i>.</p> <p>africana, 1 . . . Vermil. . 3, S. Ev. T. Africa . 1822 biglobosa . . . Vermil. . 3, S. Ev. T. S. Leone . 1122</p> <p>PÄRKÄSÄ, <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>Leguminosæ</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.</p> <p>aesclata . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1730</p> <p>PÄRSIÄ, <i>Acharius</i>. From <i>parma</i>, a kind of small shell, and <i>helio</i>, to inclose; the thallus. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, 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>algutinata</i>, <i>ambigua</i>, <i>alveolata</i>, <i>apulta</i>, <i>barroii</i>, <i>caesia</i>, <i>C. dubia</i>, <i>caperata</i>, <i>Clementina</i>, <i>columnaria</i>, <i>conspersa</i>, <i>corrugata</i>, <i>cyathella</i>, <i>diacapsa</i>, <i>diatripa</i>, <i>elina</i>, <i>evanida</i>, <i>falsu-nensis</i>, <i>glomalifera</i>, <i>hercynica</i>, <i>horreana</i>, <i>levigata</i>, <i>laevigata</i>, <i>ulivata</i>, <i>omphalodes</i>, <i>parietina</i>, <i>perforata</i>, <i>perlati</i>, <i>physodes</i>, <i>pitigra</i>, <i>pitubia</i>, <i>pulverulenta</i>, <i>recurva</i>, <i>reticulata</i>, <i>rubiginosa</i>, <i>rugosa</i>, <i>saevillii</i>, <i>scortea</i>, <i>siuobii</i>, <i>speciosa</i>, <i>stellata</i>, <i>stylata</i>, <i>sulcata</i>, <i>tibetica</i>.</p> <p>PÄRSÄSÄ, <i>Linn.</i>. From Mount Parnassus, the abode</p>	<p>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>Saxifragaceæ</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.</p> <p>assrifolia . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812 caroliniana . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1802 palustris . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britan. . . parviflora . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1820 speciosa . . . Cream . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .</p> <p>PÄRÖHETÜS, <i>Hamilton</i>. From <i>para</i>, nigh, and <i>ochetus</i>, a brook; in allusion to the habitation of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. A light rich soil will answer this pretty creeper, which is readily increased by dividing.</p> <p>communis . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Ev. Cr. Nepal . 1820</p> <p>PÄRÖNCHÜÄ, <i>Toarneyfort</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>Illecebreæ</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>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Illecebrum capitatum</i>. 2. <i>I. echinata</i>. 3. <i>I. Paronychia</i>.</p> <p>alsinifolia . . . White . . . 7, F. Her. P. Spain . 1817 bengalensis . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Bengal . 1820 brasiliana . . . White . . . 6, F. Her. P. Brazil . 1820 canariensis . . . White . . . 9, G. Her. P. Teneriffe . 1829 capitata, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . 1683 echinata, 2 . . . Greenish . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1821 hispanica, 3 . . . White . . . 7, F. Ev. Tr. Spain . 1683 italica . . . White . . . 6, F. Ev. Tr. Italy . 1821 martima . . . White . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Preenes . 1820 niva . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . 1812 polygonoifolia . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. Spain . 1816 pubescens . . . White . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Preenes . 1820 serpyllifolia . . . White . . . 7, H. De. Tr. France . 1818 tenifolia . . . White . . . 6, H. A. . 1820</p> <p>PÄRÄYÄ, <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.</p> <p>arctica . . . Purple . . . H. Her. P. Melville Is. 1820</p> <p>PÄRSLEY, see <i>Aptem</i>.</p> <p>PÄRSLEY-PIERT, see <i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>.</p> <p>PÄRSLEY-PIERT, see <i>Erica aphanta</i>.</p> <p>PÄRSNIP, see <i>Pastinaca</i>.</p> <p>PÄRSÖNSÄ, <i>R. Brown</i>. In memory of James Parsons, M.D., a Scotch botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceæ</i>. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Echites</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Echites corymbosa</i>. 2. <i>E. floribunda</i>.</p> <p>corymbosa, 1 . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1820 floribunda, 2 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica . 1820</p> <p>PÄRTE, divided, but not to the base.</p> <p>PÄRTHENSÄ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>parthenos</i>, a virgin; supposed medicinal qualities. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i>. Plants of no beauty, growing in any common soil—<i>Hyssophora</i>, <i>lucida</i>, <i>integri-folia</i>.</p> <p>PÄRSÄLÄ, <i>Ortega</i>. In honour of Dedan Pascal, M.D., a professor at Parma. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</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.</p> <p>glauca . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Chile . 1789</p> <p>PÄRSÄLEM, <i>Flugge</i>. From <i>paspalos</i>, one of the Greek names for millet. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i>. Curious species of grass, without much beauty, and of easy culture. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>P. pascensens</i>. 2. <i>P. Swartziana</i>. 3. <i>P. littoralis</i>. 4. <i>P. orbiculatum</i>. 5. <i>Digitaria pilosa</i>.</p> <p>distichum . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Jamaica . 1776 elegans . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Brazil . 1816 Kuh, 3 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . 1810 pouletatum . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Jamaica . 1782 quadrifarium . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Trinidad . 1820 serotinum . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. E. Ind. . 1778 serotinum, 5 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . 1804 stellatum . . . Apetal . . . 8, Grass. Peru . . 1794</p> <p><i>ciñatifolium</i> 1, <i>conjugatum</i>, <i>doble</i>, <i>difforme</i>, <i>dissectum</i>,</p>		

dübium, filiforme 2, *gläbrum, inaequale, lörvis, notätum, pusillum* 4, *seläcüm, tenellüm, vagiätüm, villosüm, virgätüm*.

PASQUE-FLOWER, see *Antennä pulsätilla*.

PASSERINÄ, Linn. From *passer*, a sparrow; in allusion to the beaked seeds. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelaeæ*. 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. Chamaejasme*.

<i>annua</i> , 1	White	7, H.	A. S. Eur.	1759
<i>anthylloides</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1823
<i>c-pitata</i>	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1789
<i>ciliatä</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1818
<i>empetrifolia</i>	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	Spain	1834
<i>crioides</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
<i>gliformis</i>	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1752
<i>grandiflorä</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1789
<i>hirsütä</i>	White	7, G. Ev. S.	S. Eur.	1759
<i>laxä</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1804
<i>linearifolia</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1820
<i>rigidä</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1817
<i>spicatä</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1787
<i>Stellö</i> , 2	White	6, G. Ev. S.	Siberia	1817
<i>tenuiflorä</i>	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1817
<i>Thunbergii</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1817
<i>uniflorä</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1759

PASSIFLORÄ, Linn. From *passio*, passion, and *florä*, 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. *Passifloraceæ*. 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. lamata*. 3. *P. lyrifolia*. 4. *P. patinata*. 5. *P. hirsuta*. 6. *P. hibiscifolia*. 7. *P. glabrata*. 8. *P. petiata*. 9. *P. discolor*. 10. *P. glauca*. 11. *P. punctata*.

<i>Adiantum</i>	Yellow	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Norfolk Is.	1792
<i>alata</i>	Gr. blu. red	6, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1772
<i>albo-cæruleä</i>	White	1, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Hybrid	1823
<i>albina</i>	White	3, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Mexico	1826
<i>alida</i>	White	1, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Brazil	1816
<i>Andersonii</i>	Striped	8, S. Ev. Cl.	St. Lucia	1823
<i>angulatä</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Mexico	1823
<i>angustifolia</i> , 1	White	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1773
<i>auriculatä</i>	Apetal	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Orinoco	1820
<i>biflorä</i> , 2	White	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1860
<i>bryoniaefolia</i>	Whitish	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Mexico	1823
<i>cæruleä</i>	Wht. blue	9, H. De. Cl.	Brazil	1699
<i>causatifolia</i>	Wht. blue	9, P. Ev. Cl.	Hybrid	1820
<i>Cobolivi</i>	Variet.	9, H. De. Cl.	Hybrid	1821
<i>glossophylla</i>	Blue	9, H. De. Cl.	Brazil	1816
<i>cærulea-racemosa</i>	Purple	9, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Hybrid	1820
<i>capsulifera</i>	Yel. grm.	6, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1820
<i>centifolia</i>	Yel. grm.	6, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Brazil	1820
<i>geminifolia</i>	Yel. grm.	6, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Jamaica	1820
<i>caracasana</i>	Pink	6, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Caracas	1821
<i>Cavanillesii</i>	Copper	8, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1822
<i>cephalata</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Brazil	1826
<i>chinensis</i>	Wht. blue	9, G. Ev. Cl.	China	1823
<i>ciliatä</i>	Pink	8, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Jamaica	1783
<i>conica</i>	Scarlet	9, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Gaitania	1820
<i>rucasträ</i> , 3 . . . . .	. . . . .	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Caracas	1816

<i>cuneifolia</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	7, S. Ev. Cl.	S. Amer.	1825
<i>caprea</i>	Orange	7, S. Ev. Cl.	Haboma Is.	1724
<i>digitata</i>	Blue	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Trinidad	1820
<i>edulis</i>	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1731
<i>filamentosa</i> , 4	Wht. blue	8, S. Ev. Cl.	America	1817
<i>foetidä</i> , 5	Wht. grm.	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1731
<i>gossypifolia</i> , 6	White	1, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1831
<i>gracilis</i>	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	. . . . .	1823
<i>hedeæta</i>	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1817
<i>hemicyclä</i> , 7	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	Surnam	1817
<i>heterophyllä</i>	Yellowish	8, S. Ev. Cl.	St. Domin.	1817
<i>hirsütä</i>	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1778
<i>holosericeä</i>	Wht. pur.	9, S. Ev. Cl.	Vera Cruz	1733
<i>incarnatä</i>	Pink	6, F. Ev. Cl.	S. Amer.	1629
<i>kermesinä</i>	Crimson	7, S. Ev. Cl.	. . . . .	1821
<i>laurifolia</i>	Red vio.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1690
<i>ligularis</i>	Grn. pur.	9, S. Ev. Cl.	Peru	1819
<i>ludouii</i>	Purple	8, S. Ev. Cl.	. . . . .	1838
<i>lutescens</i>	Yellow	5, S. Ev. Cl.	America	1714
<i>maculatä</i> , 8	Apetal	8, G. Ev. Cl.	N. Amer.	1820
<i>maliformis</i>	Grn. red	9, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1731
<i>Maximilianä</i> , 9	Green	6, S. Ev. Cl.	Brazil	1800
<i>Mayani</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Hybrid	1833
<i>mexicanä</i>	Whitish	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Mexico	1820
<i>minimä</i>	White	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Curacao	1690
<i>muricatä</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Brazil	1820
<i>multiflorä</i>	Grnsh.	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	St. Domin.	1731
<i>multiformis</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	8, S. Ev. Cl.	S. Amer.	1820
<i>nigelliflorä</i>	Wht. grm.	9, S. Ev. Tw.	H. Ayres	1835
<i>normalis</i>	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	Vera Cruz	1771
<i>oblongatä</i>	Apetal	7, S. Ev. Cl.	Jamaica	1816
<i>obscürä</i>	Wht. grm.	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	S. Amer.	1823
<i>onychitidä</i>	Purplish	11, S. Ev. Cl.	B. Ayres	1827
<i>pellitä</i>	Yel. grm.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	St. Domiu.	1817
<i>polmatä</i>	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Brazil	1817
<i>pätula</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	8, S. Ev. Cl.	. . . . .	1781
<i>pedatä</i>	Wht. grm.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1781
<i>peltatä</i>	Green	3, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1778
<i>perfoliatä</i>	Crimson	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Jamaica	1800
<i>phœniceä</i>	Crimson	9, S. Ev. Cl.	. . . . .	1831
<i>pluricatä</i>	Red	9, S. Ev. Cl.	Brazil	1820
<i>pubescens</i>	Grn. wht.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	S. Amer.	1820
<i>punctatä</i>	Wht. vel.	5, S. Ev. Cl.	Peru	1784
<i>quadrangularis</i>	Grn. blue	9, S. Ev. Cl.	Jamaica	1763
<i>racemosa</i>	Scarlet	6, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Brazil	1815
<i>princeps</i>	Scarlet	6, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Hybrid	1825
<i>Raddiana</i>	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Brazil	1825
<i>rotundifolia</i>	White	6, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Antilles	1779
<i>rubiä</i>	Red	6, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1831
<i>sanguineä</i>	Scarlet	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Hybrid	1820
<i>seriatä</i>	Wht. grm.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Martinique	1800
<i>sericeifolia</i>	Grn. pur.	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	S. Amer.	1731
<i>seclifera</i>	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	Hispinola	1626
<i>stipulatä</i> , 10	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Cayenne	1779
<i>suberosa</i>	Grn. yel.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1784
<i>tilifolia</i>	Gr. red. blu. 7	8, S. Ev. Cl.	Peru	1823
<i>tinifolia</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	7, S. Ev. Cl.	Cayenne	1824
<i>tuberosä</i> , 11	Grsh. wht.	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	S. Amer.	1810
<i>turmanensis</i>	Wht. gro.	7, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	Chile	1836
<i>umbitollä</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	8, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1819
<i>vesperillo</i>	White	5, 8, S. Ev. Cl.	W. Ind.	1732
<i>virifolia</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	8, S. Ev. Cl.	S. Amer.	1824

PASSION FLOWER, see *Passiflora*.

PASTINÄCÄ, Tournefort. From *pastinam*, 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 fœniculacea*. 2. *Malabaila graveolens*. 3. *Smyrnum undicaule*. 4. *Malabaila pimpinellodes*. 5. *P. napa*, *P. sylvestris*. 6. *P. dissecta*—*P. fœniculata* 1, *divaricatä, graveolens* 2, *latifolia, laevä, nudicaulis* 3, *paucifolia, pimpinellifolia* 4, *sativä* 5, *Sekälö* 6, *acucarpä, turraucifolia, umbellä*.

PATAGONÜLÄ, Linn. From the name of its native country, Patagonia. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cordia Patagonula*.

americana, 1 White 7, 8, S. Ev. S. Amer. 1732

PATELLÄNÄ, Fries. Derived from *patella*, a saucer; or from the cup. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. An extremely minute species, found on wood—*P. atratä*.

PATERNÄ, spreading, diffuse.

PATERNÖLÄ, R. Brown. In honour of Colonel William Paterson, an excellent botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tridaceæ*. 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. *Synonymes*: 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.	1824
longifolia	Blue	6, G. Her. P. N. S. W.	1824
longicauda, 1	Blue	6, G. Her. P. N. S. W.	1818
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
PATIENCE, see <i>Rumex patula</i> .			
PATRIŃA, <i>Jussieu</i> . Named in compliment to M. Patrin, a Siberian traveller. <i>Linu.</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. nudiuscula</i> . 2. <i>Valeriana sibirica</i> . 3. <i>Fedia rupestris</i> . 4. <i>P. coronata</i> . 5. <i>Valeriana ruthenica</i> . 6. <i>V. sibirica</i> .			
intermedia, 1	Yellow	6, H. B. Siberia	1820
rupestris, 2	Yellow	5, H. B. Siberia	1801
serbo-slovenica, 3	Yellow	6, H. B. Dalmatia	1817
sibirica, 4	Yellow	6, H. B. Siberia	1751
PATULOUS, slightly spreading.			
PACHYMERIS, few-flowered.			
PAULINIA, <i>Schumacher</i> . In honour of S. Paulin, professor of botany at Copenhagen. <i>Linu.</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.			
barbadosensis	Whit. grn.	S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind.	1736
bipinnata	White	8, Ev. Tw. Brazil	1816
brachy	Whit. grn.	S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind.	1813
carthaginensis	White	S. Ev. Tw. Corthab.	1813
cauliflora	White	S. Ev. Tw. Caracas	1822
Cupaniata	White	8, Ev. Tw. Trinidad	1818
curassavica	Whit. grn.	S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer.	1739
Curata	White	S. Ev. Tw. Antilles	1824
hirsuta	White	S. Ev. Tw. Trinidad	1825
meliflora	Whit. grn.	S. Ev. Tw. Brazil	1819
pinnata	Whit. grn.	S. Ev. Tw. W. Ind.	1752
pubescens	White	S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer.	1820
segregata	White	S. Ev. Tw. Guinea	1822
sphaerocarpa	White	S. Ev. Tw. Guinea	1824
tetragona	White	S. Ev. Tw. Cayenne	1825
respirans	White	S. Ev. Tw. St. Christ	1823
PAULINIA, see <i>Scarfania</i> .			
PAUPERITIOUS, poor, having a starved appearance.			
PAVETTA, <i>Linu.</i> The name of one of the species in Malabar. <i>Linu.</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> . 3. <i>Lepra punctulata</i> .			
arvensis, 1	White	6, G. Ev. S. China	1799
cafra	White	6, 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 Paiv, a Dutch botanist, once professor at Leyden. <i>Linu.</i> 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</i> . Handsome flowering shrubs or trees; increased by layers, or by grafting on the common horse chestnut. When seeds can be obtained, they should be sown in March in common soil, about an inch deep. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Aesculus discolor</i> . 2. <i>A. hybrida</i> . 3. <i>A. flavus</i> . 4. <i>Aesculus Pavia macracarpa</i> . 5. <i>P. parviflora</i> . 6. <i>Aesculus chrysa</i> . 7. <i>A. neglecta</i> . 8. <i>A. Pavia</i> . 9. <i>P. hamilis</i> .			
caesia	Red	H. De. T.	1820
discolor, 1	Red yel.	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1812
flava, 2	Yellow	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1784
macracarpa, 3	Red yel.	5, H. De. T.	1826
macrostachya, 4	White	6, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1824
neglecta, 5	Pa. vel.	5, H. De. T.	1823
nitida, 6	Scarlet	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1711
ovata	Red	H. De. S. Europe	1820
hambilis, 7	Red	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1820
laevifolia-pendula	Red	H. De. S.	
sulcata	Red	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1820
PAVONIA, <i>Caranilles</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>Linu.</i> 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Milvaceae</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. spicata</i> . 3. <i>Lebetouia Schrankii</i> . 4. <i>H. spinifera</i> . 5. <i>Urena Thyphala</i> .			
encelsada	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. St. Domingo	1816
Schrankii, 3	Scarlet	7, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1827
Tephala, 5	Whit. red	7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1824
typhaloides	Pa. red	S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1824
cancelata 1, <i>Columella</i> , <i>corymbosa</i> , <i>leptocarpa</i> , <i>odorata</i> , <i>paucafolia</i> , <i>parviflora</i> , <i>primorsis</i> , <i>racemosa</i> 2, <i>saidoides</i> , <i>spinfera</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>Linu.</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>Amgdalul</i> .			
PEAR, see <i>Pyrus</i> .			
PEARLWORT, see <i>Sagina</i> .			
PECTINARIA, <i>Haworth</i> . Derived from <i>pecten</i> , a comb. <i>Linu.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> . This species requires the same treatment as the genus <i>Stapelia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Stapelia articulata</i> .			
articulata, 1	Purple	7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
PECTINATE, or 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>Linu.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Stove annuals, of neither interest nor beauty, and the simplest culture— <i>P. caulescens</i> , <i>ciliifolia</i> , <i>humifolia</i> , <i>linifolia</i> , <i>prostrata</i> .			
PECTORAL, relating to the breast.			
PEDALIFER, <i>Linu.</i> From <i>pedalis</i> , a rudder; in reference to the dilated angles of the fruit. <i>Linu.</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.			
mixta	Whit. pur.	8, S. A. E. Ind.	1778
PEDATE; when leaves are cut in divisions, and the outer divisions again lobed, they are pedate.			
PEDATEFID, 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>Linu.</i> From <i>pediculus</i> , a louse; supposed effect on sheep eating it. <i>Linu.</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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. asplenifolia</i> .			
adscentans	Red	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
atrovirens, 1	Dk. red	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
canadensis	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1780
comata	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Italy	1775
compita	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1815
euphrasiodides	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1817
flammea	Yel. scar.	7, F. Her. P. Switzerl.	1775
fulva	Cream	7, F. Her. P. Austria	1786
gyrodactyl	Purple	7, F. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
incarnata	Pink	6, H. Her. P. Austria	1796
myrtifolia	Yellow	6, F. Her. P. Danria	1816
palustris	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Britain	
recutita	Purple	6, F. Her. P. Austria	1787
resupinata	Purple	7, F. Her. P. Siberia	1814
rusticata	Purple	6, F. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
Scopolium carolinum	Yellow	7, F. Her. P. Sweden	1793
selvatica	Pink	8, H. Her. P. Britain	
tuberosa	Yellow	6, F. Her. P. Switzerl.	1799
unicata	Yellow	7, F. Her. P. Siberia	1815
verticillata	Yellow	5, F. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
versicolor	Rose	7, F. Her. P. Austria	1790
PENNANTIA, <i>Necker</i> . From <i>pedilon</i> , a slipper, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linu.</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 canalculata</i> . 2. <i>Crepidaria carinata</i> . 3. <i>C. cancellata</i> . 4. <i>P. myrtifolia</i> , <i>Crepidaria myrtifolia</i> .			
canalculata, 1	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1820
curvata, 2	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	1817
cancellata, 3	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1820
pedifolia	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1820
subseriata	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1795
utymmalodes, 4	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1820
PEPPERCOR, flower-stalk.			
PEPERONIA, <i>Linu.</i> From <i>peperon</i> , rue; in account of the resemblance. <i>Linu.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zygoc-</i>			

PEL	PEL
<i>phyllaeæ.</i> Plants of little beauty, thriving in any light soil, and multiplied by division at the roots.	
<i>dauricum</i> White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1816	
<i>Harmala</i> White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1570	
PELARGONIUM, L'Heritier. From <i>pelargos</i> , a stork; the capsules may be fancied to resemble the head and beak of a stork. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Geraniaceæ.</i> 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. <i>Synonyms:</i> 1. <i>Geranium Grenvilleæ.</i> 2. <i>P. australe.</i> 3. <i>G. capitatum.</i> 4. <i>G. stenopetalum.</i> 5. <i>G. miniatum, album.</i> 6. <i>Phyatanthus tricolor.</i>	
<i>abrotanifolium</i> Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1791	
<i>acerifolium</i> Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1784	
<i>acutatum</i> Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1710	
<i>acuticatum</i> Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Trin. d'Ac. 1818	
<i>adulterium</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1785	
<i>affine</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>alchemilloides</i> Pink . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1693	
<i>albifolium</i> Pink vein. 5,	
<i>alternans</i> Wht. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1791	
<i>althæoides</i> White . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1724	
<i>anplissimum</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S.	
<i>anceps</i> Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1799	
<i>Androp.</i> Blush . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1802	
<i>anemone folium</i> Pink . . . 7, G.	
<i>angulosum</i> Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1721	
<i>apifolium</i> Wht. red. 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>ardens</i> Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1807	
<i>aristatum</i> Wht. red. 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>ermatum</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1789	
<i>artemisiifolium</i> White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1817	
<i>asarifolium</i> Dk. pur. 12, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1821	
<i>asperum</i> Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795	
<i>astragalifolium</i> Wht. pur. 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1793	
<i>atrum</i> Dk. brn. 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1793	
<i>auriculatum</i> Pa. red. 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1793	
<i>australe</i> Rose . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1792	
<i>balsameum</i> Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1790	
<i>Barringtonii</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1790	
<i>barbatum</i> Flesh . . . 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1790	
<i>Beaufortianum</i> Lilac . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1790	
<i>Beillardii</i> White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1790	
<i>Benthamianum</i> Scarlet . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1790	
<i>betulinum</i> Wht. red. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1759	
<i>bicolor</i> Pa. pur. wht. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1778	
<i>bladdum</i> Blush . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1801	
<i>blattarium</i> Violet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1720	
<i>bobonifolium</i> Wht. pur. 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>bullatum</i> Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1802	
<i>canariense</i> Wht. red. 11, G. B. Canaries . . . 1802	
<i>canescens</i> White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820	
<i>canon</i> Pa. pur. 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820	
<i>capitatum</i> Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1816	
<i>carinifolium</i> Pa. pur. 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1820	
<i>carinatum</i> Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820	
<i>carneum</i> Pa. pur. wht. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1723	
<i>cauculifolium</i> Pink . . . 7, G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1812	
<i>cesatophyllum</i> White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Africa . . . 1796	
<i>chamaedrifolium</i> White . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812	
<i>chibatum</i> Flesh . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1795	
<i>citridorum</i> White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>coelestium</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S.	
<i>colombinum</i> Yellow . . . 6, G. Tu. P. Hybrid . . . 1821	
<i>coluteifolium</i> Yellow . . . 6, G. Tu. P. Hybrid . . . 1821	
<i>conduplicatum</i> Pa. pur. wht. 5, G. Ev. S.	
<i>congestum</i> Lilac . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1824	
<i>conopseaum, l.</i> Dk. pink. 9, G. Tu. P. Africa . . . 1810	
<i>conopseaum</i> Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S.	
<i>cordatum</i> Pa. pur. wht. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1774	
<i>coriandrifolium</i> Wht. red. 6, G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1724	
<i>coronillifolium</i> Brown . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1795	
<i>crantophyllum</i> Pa. red. 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1791	
<i>cruciatum</i> Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Africa . . . 1796	
<i>cruciatifolium</i> Pa. red. 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1821	
<i>Corydonum</i> White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. St. Helena 1765	

PEL	PEL
<i>crassicaule</i> White . . . 7, G. Tu. P. S. Africa . . . 1766	
<i>crispum</i> Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>critonifolium</i> Wht. pur. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1790	
<i>eucllallium</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1690	
<i>gandiflorum</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1818	
<i>major</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1812	
<i>stratiflorum</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1810	
<i>cuspidatum</i> Wht. red. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	
<i>cynosbatifolium</i> Dk. red. 6, G. Ev. S.	
<i>dasycaulium</i> Wht. pur. 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795	
<i>decorum</i> Lilac . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1825	
<i>deltoidifolium</i> Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S.	
<i>denticulatum</i> Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1789	
<i>depressum</i> Cream . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812	
<i>eloiatum</i> Dk. brn. 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1795	
<i>dipetalum</i> Pa. pur. 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1795	
<i>disceps</i> G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1808	
<i>diversifolium</i> Wht. red. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1794	
<i>echinatum</i> Wht. red. 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1789	
<i>elatium</i> Wht. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795	
<i>elctum</i> White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	
<i>elegant</i> Wht. red. 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795	
<i>emissum</i> Wht. red. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795	
<i>eriosomum</i> Violet . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1794	
<i>exstipulatum</i> White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1779	
<i>filipendulifolium</i> Grn. brn. 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812	
<i>fosifolium</i> Wht. red. 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1795	
<i>flavum</i> Yel. brn. 8, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1724	
<i>floribundum</i> White . . . 4, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>fulvum</i> Yel. red. 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>formosissimum</i> Wht. red. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1759	
<i>Fothergillii</i> Scarlet . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	
<i>pubescens</i> Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1810	
<i>fractans</i> Varieg. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	
<i>fulgidum</i> Scarlet . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1783	
<i>fuscatum</i> Pa. red. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1812	
<i>gibbosum</i> Grn. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1712	
<i>glabrum</i> Wht. red. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1775	
<i>glomeratum, 2</i> White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	
<i>glutinosum</i> Pa. rose. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1777	
<i>granuliferum</i> Wht. red. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1794	
<i>gratum</i> Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S.	
<i>gravolens</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1774	
<i>graculoides, 3</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	
<i>graculoides</i> Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1731	
<i>hepatifolium</i> Rose . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1791	
<i>heptacifolium</i> Grey . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>hermannifolium</i> Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	
<i>heterogonum</i> Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. . . . 1786	
<i>heterophyllum</i> Wht. red. 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>hirsutum</i> Pink . . . 3, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1788	
<i>hirtum</i> Rose . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1798	
<i>hispidum</i> Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1794	
<i>holoserotum</i> Dk. pur. 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820	
<i>humifolium</i> Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1804	
<i>hybridum</i> Lilac . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1792	
<i>iguæscens</i> Scarlet . . . 4, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . . 1812	
<i>imbricatum</i> L. l. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>incisum</i> Wht. red. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1791	
<i>incrassatum</i> Pa. rose. 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1801	
<i>inodorum</i> Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1796	
<i>inquinum</i> Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1714	
<i>lacernum</i> Pink . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1791	
<i>laciniatum</i> Pink . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>lævigatum</i> Wht. red. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	
<i>laceolatum</i> Wht. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1775	
<i>lateripes</i> Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1787	
<i>albomarginatum</i> Pa. red. 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1787	
<i>roseum</i> Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1787	
<i>zonatum</i> Pa. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1787	
<i>lateifolium</i> Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>laxum</i> White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1821	
<i>Leadum</i> White . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1823	
<i>leptocaulium, 4</i> Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800	
<i>leucum</i> Yellow . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1820	
<i>litorale</i> Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1837	
<i>lobatum</i> Yel. brn. 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1710	
<i>longicaule</i> Pa. rose. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	
<i>longiflorum</i> Yellow . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812	
<i>longifolium</i> Pink . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812	
<i>littidum</i> Snow . . . 3, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1811	
<i>luteum</i> Yellow . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1802	
<i>maritimum</i> Blush . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1796	
<i>maritimum</i> Pa. red. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1812	
<i>maritimum, 4</i> Dk. brn. 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1790	
<i>maritimum</i> Scarlet . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	
<i>maritimum</i> Yel. brn. 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . .	
<i>monstrum</i> Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1784	
<i>multicaule</i> Pa. vlt. 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1802	
<i>multicaule</i> Dk. brn. 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1820	
<i>myrsinifolium</i> Wht. red. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1696	
<i>nerifolium</i> Varieg. 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1812	
<i>nigræsum</i> Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1777	
<i>nivium</i> White . . . 6, G. Tu. P.	
<i>obovatum</i> Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S.	
<i>obovatum, 4</i> Yellow . . . 6, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1801	
<i>obovatum</i> Yellow . . . 5, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. . . . 1783	

PEL	PEL	PEL	PEN
obtusifolium . . .	Purple . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
odoratissimum . . .	Pink . . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1724
Quatuordec . . .	Rose . . .	4. G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1812
ovatifolium . . .	Blood . . .	6. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1824
osile . . .	Purple . . .	6. G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1771
ovalifolium . . .	White . . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1820
oxidifolium . . .	Yellow . . .	6. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1801
oxypylum, 5 . . .	White . . .	8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1804
pillans . . .	Pa. yel. . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1800
pullidum . . .	Pink . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
pyllocaetum . . .	Pa. wht. . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1724
parviflorum . . .	P. r. red . .	6. G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1800
patentissimum . . .	Ll. wht. . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
patulum . . .	Pa. bid. . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
pedicellatum . . .	Grn. hrm. .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
petitum . . .	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
peniflorum . . .	Yellow . . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1800
petroselinum . . .	Blush . . .	7. G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1802
pletum . . .	Wht. red . .	4. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1800
plum . . .	Pink . . .	6. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1801
primulinum . . .	Violet . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
princeps . . .	Dk. pink . .	8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
procumbens . . .	Purple . . .	4. G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1801
pubescentum . . .	White . . .	4. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1795
pumulentum . . .	Grey lld. .	7. G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1822
pulvum . . .	Pink . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
purcatum . . .	Cream . . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1794
purpurascens . . .	Purple . . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1800
putulosum . . .	Wht. pink .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
quercifolium . . .	Purple . . .	5. G. Tu. S. C. G. H.	1774
bipinnatifidum . . .	Scarlet . . .	5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
quinatum . . .	Pa. yel. . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1792
quinelobum . . .	Red . . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
quinquevulnerum . . .	Dk. pur. . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1796
radiatum . . .	Dk. pur. . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799
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. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1791
reticulatum . . .	Pink . . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1820
rotundum . . .	Dk. crim. .	6. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1821
revolutum . . .	Purple . . .	7. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1800
rubicolum . . .	White . . .	5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1798
rietidum . . .	Whitish . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
roseum . . .	Rose . . .	4. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1792
rubens . . .	Purple . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
rubrocinetum . . .	Par. wht. .	5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1771
rugosum . . .	Pink lil. . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
ruicifolium . . .	Yellow . . .	6. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1823
rugulosum . . .	Scarlet . . .	7. G. Her. P. C. G. H.	
saniculaefolium . . .	Pa. red . . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1775
serotinum . . .	Wht. red . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
escidum . . .	Rose . . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
schizopetalum . . .	Yel. hrm. .	6. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1821
scutellatum . . .	White . . .	8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1701
semibracteatum . . .	Purple . . .	5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
senecioides . . .	White . . .	6. G. A. C. G. H.	1775
setosum . . .	Hese . . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1821
scoratum . . .	Wht. red . .	5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
spatiatum . . .	Yellow . . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1905
stac . . .	Yellow . . .	4. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1794
speciosum . . .	Purple . . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1794
spinosum . . .	Pink . . .	5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
spurtum . . .	Violet . . .	5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
staphisagroides . . .	Purple . . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1825
stenopetalum . . .	Scarlet . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
Synnotii . . .	Lilac . . .	8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1825
tahulorum . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6. G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1775
teuclium . . .	Yellow . . .	6. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1802
tenifolium . . .	Purple . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1768
tennotum . . .	Pink . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
tetractum . . .	Pink . . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1771
variegatum . . .	Pink . . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
tomentosum . . .	White . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1791
tricolor, 6 . . .	Wht. pur. .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1791
tricuspidatum . . .	Wht. pur. .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1780
tipicatum . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
triphyllum . . .	Flesh . . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1812
triste . . .	Grn. yel. . .	7. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1632
umbellatum . . .	White . . .	6. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1795
umbellulorum . . .	Blush . . .	6. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1821
umbrosum . . .	Crimson . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
uniflorum . . .	Pink . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
variegatum . . .	Wht. red . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812
verascifolium . . .	Lilac . . .	7. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1811
versifolium . . .	Pa. rose . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1811
virgiculatum . . .	White . . .	5. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1811
virentum . . .	Wht. red . .	6. G. Tu. P. C. G. H.	1811
virescentissimum . . .	Ll. wht. . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
vittatum . . .	Purple . . .	7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1721
Watsonii . . .	Purple . . .	5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
Willdenovii . . .	Wht. veiny .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
zonata . . .	Scarlet . . .	15. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1710
zuccinatum . . .	Scarlet . . .	15. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1710

crustallinum . . .	Scarlet . . .	8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1714
maritimum . . .	Scarlet . . .	8. G. Ev. S.	
PELIXIA, Poiteau. From <i>pelex</i> , a helmet. <i>Linn.</i> 20, 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
PELIOSANTHES, 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 . . .	Bro. grn. . .	4. S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .	1807
PELLICLE, a thin skin which envelopes certain seeds.			
PELLICORY, see <i>Parietaria</i> .			
PELLORY, see <i>Pyræthrum Parthenium</i> .			
PELLORY OF SPAIN, see <i>Anthémis 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.			
allacea . . .	White . . .	6. H. Her. P. Austria . . .	1601
glabifolia . . .	White . . .	6. H. A. Syria . . .	1823
PELTATE, a leaf is peltate, when the petiole is fixed in the disk instead of the margin.			
PELTATE-NERVE, used in reference to the nerves of a leaf, radiating from the centre.			
PELTIDES, <i>Acharius</i> . From <i>pelte</i> , a target, and <i>eidos</i> , resemblance; form of the shields. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . The species of this genus grow on thatch, the bark of trees, among moss, &c. <i>P. aphthosa</i> is used, boiled in milk, by the peasants in Sweden, as a cure for the aphtha, from which it takes its name— <i>P. nephthos</i> , <i>canthid</i> , <i>horizontalis</i> , <i>membranacea</i> , <i>polydactyla</i> , <i>rufoescens</i> , <i>scutula</i> , <i>spuria</i> , <i>vesica</i> .			
PENEA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of P. Pena, who, in conjunction with Lohel, published <i>Adversaria Botanica</i> in 1570. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Penaeaceae</i> . Handsome shrubs, growing in sandy peat; and young plants may be obtained from ripened cuttings, in sand, under a glass.			
fratelloua . . .	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
myrtilloides . . .	Yellow . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1767
serocella . . .	Red . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
spumosa . . .	Red . . .	6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1825
PENCILED, marked in lines, as with a pencil, or having the appearance of hair pencil, as the stigmas of numerous species of <i>Orealia</i> .			
PENDULOUS, drooping, hanging down.			
PENICILLARIA, <i>Willdenow</i> . 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, <i>Link</i> . 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. andrium</i> , <i>glabrum</i> , <i>sparsum</i> .			
PENNYFAN, <i>Beauvois</i> . 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 border. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Panicum holcoides</i> — <i>P. barbatum</i> , <i>euchroides</i> , <i>compressum</i> , <i>dichotomum</i> , <i>holcoides</i> 1, <i>upulatum</i> , <i>orientale</i> , <i>polystachyon</i> , <i>setosum</i> , <i>violatum</i> .			
PENNYWORT, soft, downy, like a feather.			
PENNY-CRESS, see <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> .			
PENNYROYAL, see <i>Methula Pulegiatum</i> .			
PENNYWORT, see <i>Hydractis</i> .			
PENTACRYPTA, <i>Lehmann</i> . From <i>pente</i> , five, and <i>krupen</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. utropurpurea</i> .			
PENTADESKIA, <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>pente</i> , five, and <i>desmia</i> ,			

PEN

PEN

a bundle; the stamens are disposed in five bundles. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Guttiferae*. 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.

butyracea 11, S. Ev. T. S. Leone . 1822

PENTAGONAL, having five angles.

PENTAGYNOUS, having five styles.

PENTANDROUS, having five stamens.

PENTAPETALOUS, having five petals.

PENTAPÉTĒS, *Linn.* One of the Greek names for Cinquefoil. From *pen*, 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Brotera ovata*.

ovata, 1 Scarlet . 7, S. B. N. Spain . 1805

phoenicea Scarlet . 7, S. Her. P. India . 1890

PENTARPHĒA, *Lindley*. From *pen*, five, and *rphis*, a spike. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceae*. A handsome West Indian plant; for culture and propagation, it may be referred to *Gesneria*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Gesneria ventricosa*.

longiflora, 1 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1823

PENTHŌRŪM, *Linn.* From *pen*, 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.

seculidies Grn. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. Virginia . 1768

PENTSTĒMŌN, *L'Heritier*. From *pen*, five, and *stemon*, a stem; 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Chelone carulea, hirsuta*. 2. *C. atropurpurea*. 3. *C. cristata*. 4. *C. erianthera*. 5. *C. bradburii*. 6. *C. angustifolia*. 7. *C. elegans*. 8. *C. rosea, angustifolia*.

acuminata Purple . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

albidum White . 7, H. Her. P. Missouri . 1823

angustifolium, 1 Lt. pur. . 8, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1811

argutum Blue . 11, H. Her. P. Columbia . 1825

atropurpureum, 2 Dk. pur. . 7, P. Her. P. Mexico . 1827

atropurpureum Cream . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

brevisiflorum Whit. pink . 8, H. Her. P. California . 1827

canpanulatum Lt. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1794

Cubæa Pa. pur. . H. Her. P. Texas . 1835

confertum Pa. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

crassifolium Blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

deustum Cream . H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

diffusum Purple . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1826

digitatum White . 8, H. Her. P. Arkansas . 1824

eriantherum, 3 Purple . 8, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1811

flaberrum, 4 Dk. pur. . 8, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1811

glaberrimum Blue . 11, H. Her. P. Columbia . 1825

glandulosum Pa. lilac . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

glabrum Pa. lilac . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

gracilis Blue . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1821

grandiflorum, 5 Purple . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811

heterophyllum Red . 7, H. Her. P. California . 1834

hirsutum Pa. pur. . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758

Königii, 6 Purple . F. Her. P. Mexico . 1825

levigatum Lilac . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1776

MacKayianum Scar. yel. . 8, H. Her. P. Ohio . 1834

Murrayianum Scarlet . 8, H. Her. P. S. Felipe . 1835

ovatum Blue . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1826

procerum Purple . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

pubescens Blue . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

pubescentum Pa. pur. . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1758

pulehiense, 7 Lilac . 7, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1827

Richardsonii Dk. pur. . 7, H. Her. P. Columbia . 1825

roseum, 8 Rose . F. Her. P. Mexico . 1825

seculeri Purple . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

speciosum Blue . 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

stictosifolium Lilac . 6, H. Her. P. California . 1824

triphyllum Pa. red . 7, H. Her. P. California . 1827

venustum Purple . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827

PENTYĀ. 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

PEP

PER

mixture of loam and peat, and ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. crenata, Tanacetum flabelliforme*.

flabelliformis, 1 . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774

PEPERŌNĪĀ, *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.

acuminata Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1812

alata Apetal . 3, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1812

amplexicaulis Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1793

amplexifolia Apetal . 3, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1823

blanda Apetal . 5, S. Her. P. Oracacas . 1802

brachyphylla Apetal . 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1818

capitata Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. G. H. . 1820

clusiaefolia Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. S. Amer. . 1817

coriacea Apetal . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1815

cuneifolia Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. Caracas . 1809

discolor Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1821

distachya Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1793

hispidula Apetal . 3, G. B. Jamaica . 1818

humilis Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1768

inaequalifolia Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. Peru . 1800

incana Apetal . 2, S. Her. P. Brazil . 1825

integerrima Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. Trinidad . 1824

magnifolia Apetal . 2, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1793

maculosa Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. St. Domin. . 1790

nummularifolia Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1818

obtusifolia Apetal . 5, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1739

ovalifolia Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. St. Vincent . 1824

pellucida Apetal . 6, S. A. S. Amer. . 1748

pereskiaefolia Apetal . 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1820

polystachya Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1775

pubescens Apetal . 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1829

pulehiense Apetal . 5, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1778

quadrifolia Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1818

reniformis Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. St. Vincent . 1824

repens Apetal . 6, S. Ev. Cr. S. Amer. . 1823

rotundifolia Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1822

rubella Apetal . 3, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1820

rubricaulis Apetal . 6, F. Her. P. . 1822

serpens Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica . 1820

stellata Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1802

subrotunda Apetal . 2, S. Her. P. . 1812

talnifolia Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. W. Ind. . 1820

tendula Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica . 1820

triacinata Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. W. Ind. . 1818

trifolia Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1802

tristachya Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. W. Ind. . 1826

PEPLĪS, *Linn.* The Greek name of *parslane*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceae*. The species of *Water Parslane* grow in any very moist soil, in which also the seeds may be sown.

alternifolia Purple . 7, H. A. Sileria . 1816

occidentalis Green . 5, S. Aq. A. Guadaloupe . 1829

Pectinā Purple . 8, H. Aq. A. Britain . 1829

PEPPER, see *Piper*.

PEPPERMINT, see *Mentha piperita*.

PEPPERMINT-TRÉE, see *Eucalyptus piperita*.

PEPPER-WINE, see *Ampelopsis bipinnata*.

PEPPERWORT, see *Lepidium*.

PERDĪTŪM, *Linn.* From *perdit*, 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Tussilago Anandria*—*P. Anandria* L. *PERRŌNĪOUS*, wandering, diffuse.

PERENNĪAL, lasting many years without perishing.

PERSĪCĪĀ, *Plumier*. Named in honour of Nicholas F. Piereck, of Aix, in Provence, a lover of botany. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceae*. Grottesque 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cactus Pereskia*. 2. *C. portulacifolia*.

aculeata, 1 White . 10, S. De. S. W. Ind. . 1696

Ble. Pa. red . 11, S. De. S. Mexico . 1827

grandifolia S. De. S. Brazil . 1811

longispina S. De. S. S. Amer. . 1803

portulacifolia, 2 White . S. De. S. W. Ind. . 1820

PERFORATŪM, full of holes.

PERGŪLANĪĀ, *Linn.* From *pergula*, trellis-work; twining plants, fit for mangers, &c. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterulaceae*. 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
minör Yel. grn. . 6, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . 1770		Barkel Yellow . 6, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1837	
odoratissima . . . Green . . 6, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . 1781		cerina Yellow . 6, S. Epi. S. Main . . 1935	
sanguinolenta . . . Grn. yel. . 7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Leone . 1822		elata White . . 7, S. Epi. Panama . . 1826	
PERIANTH , or PEDANTHIUM , 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	
PERIANTHIA , <i>Trinina</i> . From <i>perihalle</i> , to encompass. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . A worthless species of grass, growing in any common soil, and increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Aira involucreata</i> — <i>P. hispanica</i> l.		pendula Wht. spot. 9, S. Epi. Panama . . .	
PERICALLIS , <i>D. Don</i> . From <i>perikalles</i> , very pretty; radial ligule beautiful. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</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.	
tussilaginis, l. . Purple . 4, G. Her. P. Teneriffe . 1829		PERITHECIUM , perithecia , different kinds of envelopes of the reproductive organs of <i>Fungi</i> .	
PERICARP , the seed-vessel.		PERRÔMA , <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>peritome</i> , a cutting round about; base of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cappucidae</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> .	
PERICHLYNA , <i>Fries</i> . From <i>peri</i> , around, and <i>ischauo</i> , to encompass. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Very minute <i>Fungi</i> , found on the cones of <i>Pinus Abies</i> , and dead trunks of trees— <i>P. populina</i> , <i>strobilina</i> .		serrulata, l . . Purple . 7, H. A. Missouri . 1823	
PERICHRYSAL , leaves which in mosses surround the base of the stalk of the theca.		PERIWINKLE , see <i>Vincè</i> .	
PERIGONE , the calyx and corolla.		PERMANENT , or PERSISTENT , remaining, not falling off.	
PERIGYNOUS , inserted in the calyx, or in the disk which adheres to it.		PERÔTIS , <i>Aiton</i> . From <i>peros</i> , deficient; alluding to the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . An annual species of grass, succeeding in any common garden soil.	
PENŪLLĀ , <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	
frutescens 7, G. Ev. S. Nepal		PERPUSILLUS , very small.	
ocymoides White . . 7, H. A. India 1770		PERSĀA , <i>Gartner</i> . A name applied by Theophrastus to an Egyptian tree. <i>Linn.</i> 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lauraceae</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> .	
PERILOMĀ , <i>Humboldt</i> and <i>Boupland</i> . From <i>peri</i> , around, and <i>loma</i> , a fringe; in allusion to the membranaceous-winged achenia. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . For the culture and propagation of this pretty species, see <i>Prostanthera</i> .		gratis-fund, l . . Grn. yel. . 8, Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1739	
ocymoides Purple . 8, G. Ev. S. Peru		PERSIAN SUN'S-EYE , see <i>Talpa oculis salis</i> .	
PERIOLĀ , <i>Fries</i> . From <i>peri</i> , about, and <i>ionlos</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. tumentosa</i> .		PERSICĀ , <i>Tournefort</i> . So named from the Peach-tree coming originally from Persia. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</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 Persicæ Nectarium</i> . 2. <i>A. Persicæ</i> .	
PERIPLŌCĀ , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>periplōke</i> , an intertwining; alluding to the habit of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> . Handsome species, growing freely in any common soil. <i>P. gravea</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. Eux. . 1800		vulgatis, 2 Red . . . 4, H. De. T. Persia . . 1562	
grisea Brown . 7, H. De. Tw. Scyria . . 1597		alba White . . 4, H. De. S. Persia . . 1562	
lividita Grn. yel. . F. Ev. Tw. Canaries . 1779		compressa 4, H. De. T.	
moeritiana Brown . 8, Ev. Cl. Malabar . 1823		flore-pleno Red . . . 4, H. De. T. Persia . . .	
PERIPTERĀ , <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>Malvaceae</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 panicæ</i> .		fol. variegatis 4, H. De. T. Persia	
puniciflora, l Crimson . 5, S. Ev. S. N. Spain . 1814		PENSOËTIĀ , <i>Smith</i> . In honour of C. H. Persoon, a distinguished botanist, the author of Synopsis Plantarum, and other valuable botanical works. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Protocæceae</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.	
PERIPTERIC , circular, curved.		chamæpitys Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824	
PERISTERĀ , <i>Honker</i> . From <i>peristera</i> , a dove; in allusion to the dove-like appearance of the column. <i>Linn.</i> 29, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ochthobaceae</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 "el Spirito Santo," 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.			
		formiginea Yel. red. . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1823	
		hirsuta Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1810	
		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	
		molle Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1826	
		myrtaloides Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1837	
		nataus Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824	
		palulā Orange . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824	
		panicifolia Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1822	
		pruinosa Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1824	
		scitena 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	
		tenatifolia Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822	
		PERRUSARIA , <i>Acharius</i> . Derived from <i>peritusus</i> , full of holes. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. B, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . A new genus of cryptogamic plants, nearly allied to <i>Ferrucaria</i> — <i>P. leucoides</i> .	
		PERRYS , having a passage through which anything can be transmitted.	
		PESMŌTIĀ , <i>Thouais</i> . From <i>pipto</i> , peso, to fall, and	

inflorā, leporynā, leucolōnā, leucostigmā, macropūs, Marchantiā, melalōnā, melastinā, melarānthā, nidulās, ochracēā, ovulicā, pallēscēs, papillāris, pedicellatā, Persooniā, phoscolēs, piueti, plānā-umbilicatā, plumbēā, punctatā, radiculatā, Rāpōlīm, repulādū, reticulatā, rhubarbarinā, Rōsā, rufo-olivācēā, rutilās, sauinās, sclerotoidēs, scutellatā, serotinā, stercorēt, subtilis, sulphurēt, tricolor, tubā, tuberosā, varicolor, vesiculōs, villōs, vintās, virgūcā, vitellinā, vulgāris 3, V. diaphanā, Wāckit, xanthostigmā.

PHACK, 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 leuothius, obovatus*.

alpina	Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P. Austria	1759
alabarica	Pa. yel.	H. Her. P. Daburia	1829
arenaria	Cream	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1796
astragalina	Wh. blu.	7, H. Her. P. Scotland	
australis	Pa. pur.	5, H. De. Tr. S. Eur.	1779
baetica	White	5, H. Her. P. Spain	1649
canescens	Pa. rose	7, G. Her. P. Valparaiso	1831
densifolia	Red	7, H. Her. P. California	1822
exaltata		7, H. Her. P. Asia	1828
frigida	Cream	7, H. Her. P. Austria	1795
glabra	White	7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur.	1818
laponica	Purple	7, H. Her. P. N. Eur.	1816
lutea	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1827
obovoides	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Norway	1820
triangularis	Blue	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1824

PHACELIA, Juskie. 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. *Synonym*: 1. *Hydrophyllum magellanicum*.

Alden	Pink	6, H. Her. P. Peru	1824
bipinnatifida	Blue	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1824
cicutaria	Pink	6, H. Her. P. Magellan	1817
congesta	Pur. blue	6, H. A. Texas	1835
tandemifolia	Blue	6, H. A. California	1832
vinifolia	Lgt. blue	9, H. A. Texas	1834

PHACIOLYM, 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. carbonaceum, coronatum, dentatum, Laurocerasi, Pini, repandum, Rubi*.

PHACOSPHEMIX, Hamorth. 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.

peruviana	Purple	5, S. Her. P. Peru	1820
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PHALNOGAMOUS, such plants as possess visible sexual organs.

PHAIOS, 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 re-potted into heath soil, well drained at the bottom, and mingled with an abundance of finely-broken potsherd, 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 thus 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 *Iletia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Iletia Tankervillei*. 2. *B. Woodfordii*.

albiss	White	7, S. Epi. Sylhet	1836
bicolor	Brn. yel.	S. Epi. Ceylon	
grandifolia	Wh. brn.	4, S. Ter. China	1778
maculata	Grn. yel.	6, S. Ter. N-pal	1823
Wallichii	Oran. yel.	4, S. Ter. Khoosea	1837

PHALNOPHOS, 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.

ambilis	Wh. yel.	6, S. Epi. Manilla	1836
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PHALANGIUM, Decaudole. From *phalang*, 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*.

glabrum	White	7, F. Her. P. Peru	1823
Liliago	White	5, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1596
nitidum	White	5, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1596
longifolium	Green	9, G. Her. P. Lima	1829
nepalense	White	5, F. Her. P. Nepal	1824
ramosum	White	5, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1570

PHALANTIS, Linn. From *phalaros*, brilliant; having shining seeds. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Mostly uninteresting species. *P. comutata* 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.

appendiculata	Apetal.	6, Grass. Egypt	1820
canariensis	Apetal.	7, Grass. Britain	
comutata	Apetal.	6, Grass. Italy	1823

aquaticā, bulbosā, ceruleoscās, capensis, microstachya, nitidā, utridā, nodosā, parviflorā, quadrivittatā.

PHALENOCAERPUS, G. Don. From *phaleros*, white, and *karpus*, fruit; because of the colour of the fruit. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eriaceae*. This pretty little plant may be referred to *Oryzococcus* for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Gaultheria serpyllifolia, Oryzococcus hispidulus*.

serpyllifolia	White	4, H. Ev. Cr. N. Amer.	1815
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PHALLOS, Michaux. From *phallos*, signifying a wooden club. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Fetid-smelling fungi, found in woods and hedges, on hazel trunks, &c.—*P. rufum, feticidus, isomus*.

PHALOCALLIS, Herbert. Not explained by its author. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Irbaceae*. 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. *Synonym*: 1. *Capella plumbea*.

plumbea	Lead col.	7, F. Bl. P. Mexico	1837
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PHARBITES, 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. *Iponoea barbata*. 2. *I. barbigerata*. 3. *I. caeruleosca*. 4. *I. cuspidata*. 5. *I. Dillenii*. 6. *I. heterocera*. 7. *I. hispidula*. 8. *I. Nil*. 9. *I. carulea*. 9. *I. punctata*. 10. *I. scabra*. 11. *I. varia*.

barbata		9, H. Tw. A. Virginia	1729
barbigerata	Blue	9, H. Tw. A. N. Amer.	
caeruleosca	Po. blue	7, R. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1820
cuspidata	Purple	7, G. Tw. A. Peru	1732
Dillenii	Blue	6, G. Tw. A. Arabia	
hispidula	Blue	6, G. Tw. A. Mexico	1836
heterocera	Blue	9, H. Tw. A. N. Amer.	1729

PHA	PHA	PHA	PHI
<i>bravida</i> , 7	Whit. par. 8, S. Tw. A. E. Ind.	1629	
<i>Nil</i> , 8	Blue	8, G. Tw. A. America	1597
<i>punctata</i> , 9	Par. vio.	8, G. Tw. A. India	
<i>scabra</i> , 10	White	9, S. Tw. A.	1823
<i>varia</i> , 11	Blue vio.	9, S. Ev. Tw.	1816

PHARTEM, see *Besleria*.

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. 8, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceae*. 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. *Mollugo bellidifolia*.

<i>bellidifolia</i> , 1	White	7, S. A. W. Ind.	1823
<i>Cervitium</i>	White	6, H. A. Russia	1771
<i>cordifolium</i>	White	7, F. A. C. G. H.	1823
<i>dichotomum</i>	White	7, F. A. C. G. H.	1763
<i>glomeratum</i>	White	7, G. A. C. G. H.	1817
<i>Hoffmannseggianum</i>	White	7, S. Cr. A. Brazil	1829
<i>incanum</i>	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1782
<i>lineare</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
<i>Mollugo</i> , 2	White	7, S. A. E. Ind.	1752
<i>pruinosum</i>	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1819
<i>speruloides</i>	White	7, S. A. E. Ind.	1819
<i>umbellatum</i>	Brown	7, H. A. Egypt	1820

PHAROS, *Linn.* From *pharos*, a covering; the long broad leaves are used as wrappers for various articles in Jamaica. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A fine stove species, succeeding in rich loamy soil; young plants may be obtained from seed.

<i>laifolius</i>	Green	7, Grass. Jamaica	1793
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PHASCEM, *Linn.* From *phasokou*, an ancient Greek name for a moss. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musci*. 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. *P. Schreberianum*, *curvicaetum*. 2. *P. strictum*. 3. *P. multicaepulare*. 4. *P. stoloniferum*—*P. alternifolium*, *upiculatum* 1, *acillatè* 2, *bryoides*, *crassinervium*, *crispum* 3, *C. rustellatum*, *curvifolium*, *cuspidatum*, *nudicam*, *M. mûjia*, *P. minus*, *pâtes*, *M. recurvifolium*, *piriferum*, *rectum*, *serotinum* 4, *subulatum*.

PHASEOLUS, *Linn.* From *phaselus*, a little boat; fancied resemblance in the pods. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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. *P. trilobus*. 2. *P. hirtus*. 3. *Dolichos polytachyos*.

<i>acombifolius</i>	Yink	7, S. Tw. A. E. Ind.	1731
<i>angulatus</i>	Red	6, H. Tw. A. Society Is.	1820
<i>angulatus</i>	Pa. red	7, H. Tw. A. N. Amer.	1820
<i>Caracalla</i>	Lilac	6, S. De. Tw. India	1690
<i>chrysanthos</i>	Yellow	7, H. A.	
<i>compressus</i>	White	7, H. Tw. A.	
<i>deransu</i>	Whit. grn.	7, H. Tw. A. Brazil	1819
<i>gomo-pernatus</i>	Pa. vio. whit.	7, H. Tw. A.	
<i>hemiteocarpius</i>	Pa. vio.	7, H. Tw. A.	
<i>helveticus</i>	Pa. red	7, H. Tw. A. Carolina	1732
<i>heterophyllus</i>	Red	6, H. Tw. A. Mexico	1820
<i>lathyroides</i>	Scarlet	7, H. Tw. A. Jamaica	1786
<i>lunatus</i>	Green	7, S. Tw. A. R. Ind.	1779
<i>Max</i>	Green	6, H. Tw. A. Malacca	1751
<i>micropernis</i>	Drk. pur.	6, S. Tw. A. Cuba	1825
<i>multiflorus</i>	Scarlet	7, H. De. Tw. S. Amer.	1633
<i>albiflorus</i>	White	6, H. De. Tw. S. Amer.	1633
<i>Mungo</i> , 2	Yellow	6, Ik Tw. A. India	1790
<i>oblongus</i>	Pa. vin.	8, H. Tw. A.	
<i>perennis</i> , 3	Drk. pur.	7, H. De. Tw. Carolina	1824
<i>apoudeus</i>	White	6, H. Tw. A.	
<i>accher</i>	Yel. grn.	7, H. Tw. A. E. Ind.	
<i>amiercetia</i>	Red	7, S. Tw. A. W. Ind.	1781
<i>apicius</i>	Scarlet	7, S. De. Tw. Orinoco	1824
<i>aylvistris</i>	Scarlet	7, G. De. Tw. Mexico	1825
<i>toratus</i>	Violet	7, H. Tw. A. Nepal	1818
<i>tumidus</i>	White	7, H. Tw. A.	
<i>vesiculatus</i>	Grn. pur.	7, H. Tw. A. Carolina	1732
<i>violaceus</i>	Violet	7, S. Tw. A. Africa	1800
<i>vulgaris</i>	White	7, H. De. Tw. India	1537
<i>faciatus</i>	White	7, H. De. Tw. India	1597
<i>variegatus</i>	White	7, H. De. Tw. India	1597
<i>Xucarati</i>	Red	7, H. Tw. A. S. Amer.	1818

salata, *diversifolia* 1, *furunculosa*, *inamensu*, *nânus*, *radialis*, *atipularis*, *subtrilobatus*, *trilobus*.

PHAYLOSIS, *Willdenow*. From *phaylos*, contemptible, and *opsis*, appearance. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. 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. *Ethelema imbricata*.

<i>ghitiosa</i>	White	5, S. Her. P. Guinea	1824
<i>imbricata</i> , 1	White	5, S. Her. P. Mauriti.	1822
<i>longifolia</i>	White	7, S. Ev. S. S. Leone	1822

PHESANT'S EYE, see *Adonis autumnalis*.

PHIBALEM, *Ventnat*. From *phibale*, a myrtle; appearance of the species. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceae*. Ornamental species, requiring a mixture of three parts sandy peat, and one part sandy loam; cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass.

<i>abreum</i>	Golden	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
<i>clatum</i>	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. W.	1823
<i>laetivoides</i>	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
<i>lineare</i>	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1825
<i>salicifolium</i>	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1825
<i>squamulosum</i>	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824

PHELLANDRIUM, *Linn.* From *phello*, to deceive, and *aner*, a man. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. A curious little plant, growing by the sides of rivers, in muddy ditches, or pools. *Linnæus* says it will render horses paralytic, which is caused by a coleopterous insect which breeds in the stalks.

<i>aquatium</i>	White	6, H. A. Britain	
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PHILOLOS, signifying a cork.

PHILADELPHUS, *Linn.* The philadelphos of Aristotle is a tree now unknown. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Philadelphaceae*. 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. *P. gracilis*. 2. *P. nepalensis*. 3. *P. grandiflorus*.

<i>euronarius</i>	White	5, H. De. S. S. Eur.	1696
<i>floro-plenum</i>	White	5, H. De. S. S. Eur.	
<i>foliis variegatis</i>	White	5, H. De. S. S. Eur.	
<i>nânus</i>	White	5, H. De. S.	
<i>vulgaris</i>	White	5, H. De. S.	
<i>floribundus</i>	White	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
<i>Gordonianus</i>	White	7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
<i>grandiflorus</i>	White	6, H. De. S. Carolina	1811
<i>hirsutus</i> , 1	White	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1820
<i>inodorus</i>	White	6, H. De. S. Carolina	1738
<i>latifolius</i>	White	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
<i>laxus</i>	White	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1830
<i>speciosus</i>	White	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
<i>omentosus</i> , 2	White	6, H. De. S. Nepal	1822
<i>triflorus</i>	White	6, H. De. S. Himalaya	
<i>verrucosus</i> , 3	White	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
<i>Zeyheri</i>	White	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	

PHILBERTIA, *Kunth*. In honour of J. C. Philibert, author of an Elementary Treatise on Botany. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Arclepidaceae*. This interesting plant is admirably adapted to training up rafters, pillars, or trellis-work, in stoves or conservatories. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, suits it; and cuttings root readily when planted in sand or soil, under a glass, in a little heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *P. gracilis*.

<i>grandiflora</i> , 1	Yel. wht.	6, G. Ev. Tw. B. Ayres	1836
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PHYLLANTHUS, *Linn.* From *phylon*, a leaf; leafy plants. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceae*. 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. *P. virgatus*. 2. *P. ilicifolia*.

<i>angustifolia</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1597
<i>brachiatia</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1597
<i>rosmarinifolia</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1597
<i>levis</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1597
<i>laevifolia</i>	White	6, H. Ev. S.	
<i>latifolia</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1597
<i>ligustrofolia</i> , 1	White	5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1596
<i>media</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1597
<i>luxifolia</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1797
<i>obliqua</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1597
<i>oleifolia</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1597
<i>penula</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1597
<i>spinosa</i> , 2	White	6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur.	1597

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PHILOENDRON , <i>Lindley</i> . From <i>phileo</i> , to love, and <i>dendron</i> , a tree; in allusion to the habits of the plants of this genus to over-run trees in the South American forests. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Araceae</i> . This is a curious species, thriving in loam and peat, and increased by divisions of the roots.			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. <i>Synonymes</i> : <i>J. P. amena</i> . 2. <i>P. stolonifera</i> . 3. <i>P. crassifolia</i> . 4. <i>P. scabra</i> . 5. <i>P. longiflora</i> .
crassinervium , 1. Pa. red . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1835			
PHILOTHEA , <i>Rudge</i> . From <i>philos</i> , smooth, and <i>theke</i> , a sheath; smooth tube of stamens. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Rudaceae</i> . An ornamental plant, requiring the same treatment as <i>Phebalium</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Eriostemon salsoides</i> .			
australis , 1. Pa. red . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1822			
PHILOXERUS , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>philos</i> , a lover, and <i>xeros</i> , arid; the plants like an arid situation. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarantaceae</i> . Plants of little beauty; and of easy culture and propagation. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Illecebrum vermiculare</i> .			
aggregatus White . . . 3, S. Ev. Tr. Trinidad . . 1820			
brasilienis White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1790			
vermiculatus , 1 Pink . . . 8, S. Ev. Tr. S. Amer.			
PHILOXERUS , <i>Bank</i> . From <i>philos</i> , a lover, and <i>hydor</i> , water. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Phytolaccaceae</i> . 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.			
laugheosum Yellow . . . 6, G. B. China . . . 1801			
PHLEPSIS , <i>Fries</i> . From <i>phleps</i> , a vein; veiny branches. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Three rather interesting species, common in the latter part of the year on Alder trees— <i>P. merianoides</i> , <i>radlata</i> , <i>naga</i> .			
PHLEPSIS , <i>Linn.</i> Supposed to be the Greek name for <i>Typha</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . <i>P. pratense</i> 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. stoloniferum</i> .			
alpinum Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Scotland . . .			
melchii Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Scotland . . .			
pratense Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .			
maius Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .			
minus Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .			
Herbolium 1, <i>commutatum</i> , <i>echinatum</i> , <i>felinum</i> , <i>Gerardi</i> , <i>nodosum</i> .			
PHLOMIS , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>phlognos</i> , a flame; in reference to the down being used for wicks. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. samia</i> . 2. <i>P. cretica</i> . 3. <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . 4. <i>P. microphylla</i> . 5. <i>P. subvisifolia</i> . 6. <i>P. lunariafolia</i> <i>Russelliana</i> . 7. <i>P. vivipara</i> .			
agraria Harshish . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1830			
alpinum Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1802			
ambrosiifolia Crown . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Levant . . . 1596			
armeniaca Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Armenia . . . 1834			
licoloides , 1 Vel. pur. . . 6, H. Ev. S. Lybia . . . 1714			
orientalis Pa. brn. . . 6, F. Her. P. Spino . . . 1820			
ferruginea Vel. brn. . . 6, H. Ev. S. Naples . . . 1823			
cretica , 2 Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Crete . . . 1820			
foetida Yellow . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Egypt . . . 1823			
frutescens Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Spino . . . 1596			
herba-venti Red . . . 11, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1596			
italica , 3 Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Italy . . . 1661			
leucostachya Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1731			
lunaria , 4 Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Caudh . . . 1694			
lunariafolia Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1818			
lysiptoticus Yrl. brn. . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1658			
Nivoliensis Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. Levant . . . 1757			
orientalis Pa. brn. . . 7, F. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1820			
pinguis Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Armenia . . . 1820			
purpurea , 5 Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1661			
lunariafolia , 6 Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1821			
samia Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Africa . . . 1714			
toberosa Purple . . . 11, H. Th. P. Siberia . . . 1759			
viscaria , 7 Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Levant . . .			
PHLOS , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>phlos</i> , a flame; appearance of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniaceae</i> . 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			
acuminata Pa. pur. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812			
acutifolia Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825			
aristata White . . . 4, F. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1828			
atrocaulis Red . . . 9, H. Her. P. Eog. hyl. . . 1814			
canadensis Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825			
carnea Pink . . . 1, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1816			
major Flesh . . . 8, H. Her. P. Gardens . . .			
Carolina Pa. pur. . . 8, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1728			
Carolina Pa. pur. . . H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1827			
grandiflora Pa. pur. . . H. Her. P. Gardens . . .			
rosea Rose . . . 7, H. Her. P.			
disticha Red . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1813			
divaricata Lgt. blu. . . 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1746			
Drummondii Purple . . . 7, H. A. Texas . . . 1825			
elata Lilac . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1828			
excelsa Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1824			
floridana Rose . . . 4, S. Ev. P. N. Amer. . . 1834			
glaberrima Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1725			
logranianá Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . 1834			
intermedia Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .			
lambertiana Lilac . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1830			
lata White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .			
latifolia Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1812			
maculata Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1740			
nitida Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800			
nivalls White . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1820			
odorata Lilac . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .			
omniflora White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . .			
ovata Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759			
Listoniana Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1816			
paniculata Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1732			
alba White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1813			
penduliflora Ro. pur. . . 10, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823			
pitosa Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759			
umana , 1 Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1809			
procumbens Flesh . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827			
pulchella Whit. pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . 1835			
pyramidalis Flesh . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800			
alba White . . . 6, H. Her. P.			
corymbosa Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .			
penduliflora Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .			
reflexa Dk. pur. . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . .			
repens , 2 Blue pur. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1800			
crassifolia , 3 Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825			
scabra Lilac . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .			
setacea Flesh . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1786			
Shepherdii Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . 1824			
Sickmanni , 4 White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826			
speciosa Flesh . . . F. Her. P. Columbia . . . 1826			
suaveolens White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1766			
variegata White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1766			
umbellata Dk. pur. . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1769			
suffruticosa Dk. pur. . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1730			
tardiflora , 5 White . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825			
purpurea Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . 1836			
triflora Pa. lilac . . . 8, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1816			
umbellata Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759			
Vernonioides Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . 1834			
virgatula Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Virginia . . . 1812			
alba White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . 1834			
Wheeleriana Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . 1824			
PHOSNIX , <i>Linn.</i> The Greek name of the Date. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Palmeae</i> . The Date of the ancients is included in this noble genus of palms. <i>P. dactylifera</i> 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 trunks 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 scapping holes at the top, which is afterwards made into an agreeable wine. <i>P. farinifera</i> 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.			
acutis White. gm. . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1816			
dactylifera White. gm. . . Palm. Levant . . . 1587			
farinifera Wbg. gm. . . Palm. E. Ind. . . 1800			

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leönansla	Palm. S. Leone . . .	1823
paludosa	Palm. E. Ind. . . .	1820
pygmaea	Palm. Maurit. . . .	1823
reclinata	Palm. C. G. H. . . .	1792
tylvestris	Palm. E. Ind. . . .	1823

PHŒOCOMIA, Don. From *phoinos*, bloody, and *come*, hair; involucrium. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. An ornamental species, requiring the same treatment as *Elichrysium*. *Synonymie*: 1. *Elichrysium proliferum*.

prolifera, 1 Crim-son . 9, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1789

PHOLIDOTIA, Lindley. From *pholis*, a scale, and *ous*, (otos,) an ear; in allusion to the scaly ear-like bractee of the spike. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. These are very pretty plants, and of easy cultivation; by keeping them constantly moist, they will grow well with the same treatment as the *Burrlingtonias*. *Synonymie*: 1. *P. imbricata*.

articulata	Wh. yel. 4, S. Epi. Khoosa . . .	1837
imbricata	Yellowish 2, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . .	1824
pallda, 1	White . 11, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . .	1828
undulata	S. Epi. E. Ind. . . .	1826

PHOLICUS, Trinius. From *pholis*, a scale, and *oura*, a tail. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A curious species of grass, growing in any common soil, and increased by seeds, which only require sowing in the open ground. *Synonymie*: 1. *Ophiurus pennonicus*.

pennonicus, 1 Apetal . 7, Grass. Hungary . . 1804

PHOMA, Fries. From *phos*, a pustule; appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Minute and curious species of brown-coloured fungi, commonly found on dead willow and poplar leaves—*P. Duhlae*, *Hederæ*, *Populi*, *pustula*, *saligenæ*.

PHORMIUM, Thunberg. From *phormos*, a basket; use made of the plant in its native country. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. 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

PHOTINIA, Lindley. From *photoinos*, shining; in reference to the leaves. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. 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 *Pyrus*, or *Mezilium*. In Nepal, they use the bark of *P. dubia* for dyeing scarlet. *Synonymie*: 1. *Mespilus bengalensis* 2. *Crataegus glabra*.

arbutifolia	White . 7, F. Ev. T. California . 1796
dubia, 1	White . F. Ev. T. Nepal 1821
integerrima	White . F. Ev. T. Nepal 1820
serotula, 2	White . 5, F. Ev. T. China 1804

PHRAGMIDUM, Link. From *phragma*, a division, and *oidos*, similar. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Extremely minute species of black fungi. *P. gracile* is found in autumn on raspberry leaves; the others on the leaves from which they have taken their names—*P. gracile*, *Potentillæ*, *Rosæ*, *Rubi*.

PHRAGMITIS, Trinius. From *phragmos*, a hedge; forming hedges. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. This plant is very common in ditches, and is readily increased by divisions. *Synonymie*: 1. *Arundo Phragmites*.

communis, 1 Apetal . 3, H. Ag. P. Britain

PHRISMA, Linn. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lubiatae*. 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

PHRYNIA, Willdenow. From *phrynos*, a frog; plants inhabiting marshes. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marrubiacae*. Plants resembling *Calceola* in general appearance. "In China, they use the leaves for

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." —*London's Ency. of Plants*. For culture and propagation, see *Canna*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Marrubia Casupa*. 2. *M. comosa*. 3. *M. spicata*. 4. *Myrosma cannicifolia*.

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
obliquatum	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
rotundum	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. . . .	1813

PHYCELLA, Lindley. A diminutive of *phycos*, red ulkanet; colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Amaryllis cyrtanthoides*. 2. *P. ignea glauca*. 3. *A. ignea*.

biflora	Scarlet . 4, G. Bl. P. Chile	
brevituba	Scarlet . 7, G. Bl. P.	1836
corusca	Scarlet . 9, G. Bl. P. Caguaiabo	1825
cyrtanthoides, 1	Crimson . 6, G. Her. P. Chile	1824
glauca, 2	Red . 6, G. Bl. P. Valparaiso	1824
Herbertiana	Red yel. 6, G. Bl. P. Andes	1825
ignea, 3	Scarlet . 4, G. Bl. P. Chile	1824
pulehra	Red . 10, G. Bl. P. Valparaiso	

PHYLLIS, Linn. From *phyllikos*, leafy; in allusion to the abundant evergreen foliage. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceae*. Ornamental shrubs. *P. ericoides* 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. reflexa*. 2. *P. pubescens*. 3. *P. eriophora*.

acrisa	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	White . 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
Commelini	White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1800
cylindrica	Yel. grn. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1824
ericoides	White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1731
excelsa	Yel. grn. 5, G. Ev. S. 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
imbricata	White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1824
imbricaria	White . 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1801
lanceolata	White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1790
lobifolia	White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1820
nitida	White . 11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1774
eriophora, 3	White . 11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1774
papillosa	Pa. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1820
parviflora	White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1790
pinca	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 . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1815
secunda	White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1817
serotina	White . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1806
trichotoma	White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1813
villosa	White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1790

PHYLLIS, see *Southingia*.

PHYLLIS, see *Trichocéphalus*.

PHYLANTHUS, Linn. From *phyllon*, a leaf, and *anthos*, a flower; flowers produced from the edges of the leaves. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Empurbiaceae*. 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 *P. Nirari*, are

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considered deobstruent and diuretic. *P. Urinaria* is also powerfully diuretic.

calveinosa	5. S. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
centeniensis	Grn. yel. 8. S. A. Canton	1820
Conium	Green . 7. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1791
conulata	Green . 8. S. A. China	1818
fraxinifolia	8. S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1819
grandifolia	8. S. Ev. S. America	1771
gracilis	Grn. yel. 8. S. B. E. Ind.	1818
juglandifolia	Grn. yel. 8. S. Ev. S.	1818
lanceolata	Grn. yel. 8. S. Ev. S. I. Bourbon	1822
longifolia	Grn. yel. 8. S. Ev. S. I. Bourbon	1822
lucens	Grn. yel. 8. G. Ev. S. China	1820
maderapatensis	Apetal . 7. S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1783
microphylla	Grn. yel. 8. S. Ev. S. Caraccas	1817
minusoides	Green . 8. S. Ev. S. Caribbees	1817
Nitari	Green . 7. S. A. E. Ind.	1692
notata	Grn. yel. 8. S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1820
obcordata	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
polyphyllus	Green . 8. S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1805
reticulatus	8. S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1822
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
strictus	Grn. yel. 8. S. A. E. Ind.	1824
thymoides	Green . 7. S. Ev. S. China	1835
turbinata	Grn. yel. 8. S. A. K. Ind.	1819
Urinaria	Green . 8. S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1802
viridus	Green . 8. S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1802

PHYLLOIS, *Linn.* From *phylon*, a leaf; its chief recommendation. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. 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.

Nohia	Green . 6. G. Ev. S. Canaries	1699
pauciflora	6. G. Ev. S. Canaries	1699

PHYLLOCLADUS, *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
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PHYLLOIDES, a dilated petiole, with the consistence of a leaf.

PHYLLOIDIFORMIS, *Fischer.* From *phylon*, a leaf, and *lobus*, 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.

zanzibarense	S. Her. P. Zanguebar	1826
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PHYLLOIDA, *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. *Drecaena marginata*, *Lomatophyllum borbonicum*. 2. *Aloe hexapetala*, *Lomatophyllum Jacquinii*. 3. *A. mauri*. 4. *A. rufinicta*.

aloiflorum, 1	Orange . 4. S. Ev. T. Bourbon	1766
Jacquini, 2	Orange . 6. G. Ev. S.	
macranth, 3	Orange . 6. G. Ev. S. Mauriti.	1817
rufinictum, 4	Orange . 6. G. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1818

PHYMATANTHUS, see *Pelargonium*.

PHYSALIS, *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 arisata*. 2. *P. tuberosa*. 3. *P. fetidissima*. 4. *P. pubes*. 5. *Atropa frutescens*. 6. *P. parviflora*. 7. *P. dubia*. 8. *P. Luzacae*. 9. *P. Rothiana*. 10. *P. calida*. 11. *P. atriplicifolia*. 12. *P. pratinosa*. 13. *P. barbadensis*. 14. *P. flexuosa*. 15. *P. pennsylvanica*. 16. *P. Jacquini*.

Alokeugli	White . 7. H. Her. P. S. Kor.	1818
arborescens	Yellow . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1761
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, fetida 3, indica 5, Linkiana 6, micrantha, minima 7, parvispora, phindolifera 9, pratinosa, pubescens, P. pruinosa 10, somnifera, S. flexuosa 11, viscosa 12, V. Jacquinii 13.

PHYSARUM, *Perseon.* 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. atrinum, hyalinum, leucopis, metallicum, nigripes, nutans, rubiginosum, sulcatum, viride.*

PHYSEMATIUM, *Kaulfuss.* Derivation not certain. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodaceae*. Ornamental plants, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and they may be increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1. *Woodia pubescens*.

molle	Brown . 7. S. Her. P.	
pubescens, 1	Brown . 8. S. Her. P. Brazil	1820

PHYSIANTHUS, *Martius.* From *physa*, a bladder, and *anthos*, a flower; the corolla is inflated at its base. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. 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.

albescens	White . 7. S. Ev. Cl. B. Ayres	1830
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PHYSIC-NUT, see *Jatropha*.

PHYSISIA, *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. Domerara	1830
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PHYSOCALANX, *Don.* Derived from *physa*, a bladder, and *calanx*, 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. *Hycoscyamus orientalis*. 2. *H. physaloides*.

orientalis, 1	Por. blue . 4. H. Her. P. Iberia	1821
physaloides, 2	Por. vio. . 3. H. Her. P. Sibera	1777

PHYSOLOIDIS, *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.

elatum	Swm R.	1837
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PHYSOSIPHON, *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. *Stelia tubata*.

carinatus	Grange . 8. S. Epi. Mexico	1838
esparguatus	Orange . 8. S. Epi. Peru	
Loddigesii, 1	Orange . 4. S. Epi. N. Spain	1828
spiralis	Purple . S. Epi. Brazil	

PHYSOSPERMUM, *Vela.* From *physa*, n 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 *Plemospermum*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ligniticum cornubiense*. 2. *Smyrnum nudicaule*.

commutatum, 1	White . 7. H. Her. P. England	
nudicaule, 2	Green . 5. H. Her. P. Caucasus	1817

PHYSOTRISIA, *Bentham.* From *physa*, a bladder, and *steges*, a covering; alluding to the calyx. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Dracocephalum*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dracocephalum coriolum*. 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
infructuosa	Pr. pur. . 9. H. Her. P. Texas	1839
speciosa, 3	Pink . 7. H. Her. P. Siberia	1822
truncata	Pa. pink . H. Her. P. S. Felipe	1834
variegata, 4	Purple . 8. H. Her. P. Carolina	1812
virginiana, 5	Red . 8. H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1823
alba	White . 8. H. Her. P.	

PHYTOLIPIS, *Ruiz et Pavon.* From *phyton*, a plant,

and *elephas*, ivory; buttons are made from the hard alburnum of the plant. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Cycalanthaceae*. This ornamental shrub succeeds well in sandy loam and peat.

macrocarpa . . . S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1922

PHYTOMIA. *Linnæus* adopted this name from *Dioscorides*; meaning unknown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campaulaceae*. 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. *P. spicatum* is occasionally eaten as an article of food. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. strictum*, *P. virgatum*. 2. *P. cordatum*. 3. *P. brevifolium*. 4. *P. ellipticum*. 5. *P. ovatum*.

betonicifolium . . . Pa. blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1818
campanuloides . . . Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. Cxucous	1804
Sibthorpiatum		
canescens . . . Lilac . . .	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1804
Charmoli . . . Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. Pyrenes	1823
comosum . . . Blue . . .	6, H. H. Austria	1752
globulifolium . . . Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. S. France	1829
Halleri . . . Violet . . .	5, H. Her. P. S. France	1822
hemisphaericum . . . Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1752
hispidum . . . Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1825
hirsutum . . . Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1825
inæqualitum . . . Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. Austria	1820
lancostratum . . . White . . .	6, H. Her. P. Armenia	1826
limoniifolium, 1 . . .	H. Ev. S. Switzerl.	1832
Micheli . . . 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
gigantæum, 4 . . . Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. France	1817
pauciflorum . . . Blue . . .	5, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1833
puleholum . . .	H. Her. P.	1833
Schocheri, 5 . . . Blue . . .	5, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1813
scrotonerfolium . . . Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. Alps	1819
sibiricum . . . Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1817
Sieberi . . . Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. Pyrenes	1826
spicatum . . . Blue . . .	5, H. Her. P. Europe	1597

PHYTOLACCA, *Linn.* From *phyton*, a plant, and *lacca*, lac; in allusion to the crimson colour of the fruit. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Phytolaccaceae*. The stove species of this ornamental genus grow well in any rich light soil, and may be increased either from cuttings or seeds. *P. decandra* 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. icosandra*. 2. *P. heptandra*.

abyssiaca . . .	Whit. gm.	5, S. Ev. S. Africa	1775
bogotensis . . .	White . . .	S. Her. P. Bogota	1824
decandra . . .	Li. pur.	8, H. Her. P. Virginia	1815
dioca . . .	Whit. gm.	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1768
dodecandra . . .	Red . . .	5, S. Her. P. Africa	1824
icosandra . . .	White . . .	9, S. Her. P. India	1758
mexicana, 1 . . .	White . . .	7, S. Her. P. Mexico	1824
oclandra . . .	Whit. gm.	9, S. Her. P. Mexico	1732
stricta, 2 . . .	Whit. gm.	6, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1820

PIARANTHUS, *R. Brown*. From *piar*, fatness, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. A genus of plants scarcely distinguishable from *Stapelia*, to which genus it may be referred for cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Stapelia arida*. 2. *S. guianensis*. 3. *S. incarnata*. 4. *S. manmillaris*. 5. *S. parviflora*. 6. *S. pulta*.

arida, 1 . . .	Pa. yel.	8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
Guianensis, 2 . . .	Yel. brn.	6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1832
incarnata, 3 . . .	Flesh . . .	6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1793
manmillaris, 4 . . .	Brown . . .	6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
parviflora, 5 . . .	Yel. gm.	8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
pallida, 6 . . .	Drk. pur.	8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
punctata . . .	Drk. pur.	8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795

PIERARANTA, *Swartz*. From *pieros*, bitter, and *thamos*, a shrub; whole plant very nauseous. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. Shrubs of little beauty, succeeding in peat and loam; large cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

Anidæmæ . . .	Green . . .	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1793
pentandra . . .	Green . . .	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1822

PICNIDUM, *Desfontaines*. From *pieros*, bitter. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Crepis albida*. 2. *Souchus picroideæ*.

albiflora, 1 . . .	Whit. yel.	8, H. Her. P. France	1791
helicifolium . . .	Yellow . . .	8, F. Her. P. Tenerife	1829
tingianum . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. A. Barbary	1713
vulgate, 2 . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. A. Fiance	1773

PICATA, *Linn.* Derivation same as the genus *Picridium*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A genus nearly allied to, and requiring the same treatment, as *Picridium*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Crepis lap-pacea*—*P. altissima*, *1. asperrima*, *asplenoides*, *barbarorum*, *dahurica*, *hieracioides*, *hispida*, *Kantschlicæ*, *lyrata*, *nepalensis*, *pusiciflora*, *Rhagadiolus*, *rigida*, *Sprengeriana*, *strigosa*.

PICETA, painted.
PICETIA, *Decandolle*. In honour of A. Pictet, a celebrated physician. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. Ornamental plants, growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat; young cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *Aschynomene aristata*. 2. *Robinia squamata*.

aristata, 1 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, S. Ev. S. St. Domin.	1816
squamata, 2 . . .	Yellow . . .	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1824

PIERARANTA, *Roxburgh*. In honour of Mr. Pierard, of Kew. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pierardia sapida*.

dolcis, 1 . . .	Yellow . . .	S. Ev. T. Sumatra	1820
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PIGEON-PEA, see *Cajanus*.

PILÆA, *Lindley*. From *pila*, a cap; one of the divisions of the perianth. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Urticaceae*. 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.

muscosa . . .	Green . . .	5, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind.	1793
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PILEATE, having a cap or lid like the cap of a mushroom.

PILA, long stiffish hairs.

PILIFEROUS, bearing hairs.

PILONIDUS, *Toth*. Derived from *pilos*, a cap, and *boleo*, to eject. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungl.* A curious little species, of a very fugacious nature, found on dung during the summer and autumn months—*P. crystallinus*, *C. rotundus*.

PILON, covered with long soft hairs.

PILULARIA, *Linn.* From *pilula*, a pill; shape of the heads containing the reproductive organs. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Marsilicaceae*. An obscure little plant, found in damp meadows among grass, especially where they have been overflowed with water during winter.

globulifera . . .	Brown . . .	7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain	
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PILULIFERA, producing little balls.

PIMELEA, *Banks*. From *pimele*, fat. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelacæe*. 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.

arenaria . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. N. Zeal.	1827
cernua . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. Australia	1835
clavata . . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
collina . . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
crinita . . .	White . . .	8, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1837
deussæta . . .	Red . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
diosmafolia . . .	Rose . . .	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1826
drupacea . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1817
flamentosa . . .		G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1826
glabra . . .	White . . .	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
graciliflora . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Id.	1830
hendersoni . . .	Rose . . .	7, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Id.	1837
hispida . . .	Blush . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1830
humilis . . .	White . . .	9, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
hypericina . . .	White . . .	9, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Id.	1830
incana . . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
intemédia . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Id.	1825
lanata . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L.	1844
leucostoma . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L.	1823
multiflora . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1793
limicola . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1826
longiflora . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1831
nivea . . .	White . . .	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1833
pauciflora . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L.	1812
pruriaria . . .	White . . .	G. Ev. S. N. Zeal.	

PIM

PIN

PIN

PIN

röseli	Red	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1809
spiciflū	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
syvestris	Blush	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1830

PIMENTĀ, Lindley. *Pimento* is the Spanish name for Indian-pepper. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. 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*.

volgāris, 1.	White	6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1723
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PIMPERNEL, see Anagallis.

PIMPINĒLLĀ, Linn. Altered from *bipinnate*; referring to the leaves being twice pinnate. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. 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. melia*. 8. *T. peregrinum*. 9. *P. nigra*. 10. *T. Columne*. 11. *T. villosum*—*P. Anisā 1, aromāticū 2, anrā, hubonoidēs 3, crētēā 4, deprāsā 5, flāvā, in-termēdā 6, lētā, māgnā, M. dissectā 6, M. orientālī 7, peregrinā 8, rotundifolīā, Sarrifragā, S. nigrā 9, Tragium 10, villosā 11.*

PIMPEKO, covered with minute pustules, resembling pimples.

PINCKNEYĀ. Named by Michaux in honour of Mr. Pinckney, an American, now forgotten. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. 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.

pūbens	Red	6, F. Ev. T. Georgia.	1766
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PINR, see Pinus.

PINR-APPLR, see Ananīssā.

PINOUICĪLĀ, Linn. From *pinguis*, fat; in allusion to the greasiness of the leaves. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lentibulaceae*. Beautiful little plants, but difficult to keep artificially. *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.

alpīnā	White	4, H. Her. P. Germany	1794
edenālī	Yellow	4, F. Her. P. N. Amer.	1823
grandiflōrā	Blue	4, H. Her. P. Britain	
hūstānīcā	Lilac	6, H. Her. P. Britain	
lētā	Yellow	6, F. Her. P. Carolina	1816
volgāris	Violet	5, H. Her. P. Britain	

PINGUIS, fat, greasy.

PINK, see Dianthos.

PINNĀ, the leaflets of a pinnate leaf.

PINNATĀ; when a leaf is divided into numerous small leaflets, as the leaves of the ash.

PINNATILY-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.

PINNATIFIDILY-SINUATED, scalloped in a pinnatifid manner.

PIN-PILLAR, see Optūnā curassavīcā.

PINŪS, Linn. From *pinos*, a Greek word used by Theophrastus to designate a pine-tree; and some authors derive it from the Celtic *pin*, or *pyg*, a mountain or rock; alluding to the habitat of the tree. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Coniferae*. 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. Pinea*, 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 *Lowdon's Arboretum et Fructicum 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. 1. PISŪS, Linn. Derivation same as genus. *Synonymes:* 1. *P. palustris*. 2. *P. genensis*. 3. *P. oocarpa*. 4. *P. Pinaster Ascarina*. 5. *P. Lemoniāna*. 6. *P. nova-zelandica*. 7. *P. echinata*, *P. uncinata*. 8. *P. rubra*.

apūcēnsis	Apetal	H. Ev. T. Mexico	1839
austrālīs, 1	Apetal	H. Ev. T. N. Amer.	1740
austrālīs, 2	Apetal	6, H. Ev. T. Austria	1835
Banksiānā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Huds. B.	1785
brūitī	Apetal	H. Ev. T. Calabria	
californicā	Apetal	H. Ev. T. California	1829
canariēnsis	Apetal	F. Ev. T. Canaries	1815
Cembrā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Siberia	1746
helveticā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Switzerl.	1819
pygmāicā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Siberia	
sibericā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Siberia	1746
Coulteri	Apetal	3, H. Ev. T. California	1832
Devoniānā	Apetal	H. Ev. T. Mexico	1839
excelsā	Apetal	H. Ev. T. Nepal	1823
Gerardianā	Apetal	F. Ev. T. E. Ind.	
hufelandi	Apetal	6, H. Ev. T. Levant	1693
genūnsis, 2	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Geneva	1830
maritīmā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T.	
minor	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T.	
Hartwegii	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Mexico	1839
Inōs	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer.	1739
insignis	Apetal	H. Ev. T. California	1833
Lambertiānā	Apetal	H. Ev. T. N. Amer.	1827
Lariciō	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Corsica	1814
caraniēnsis	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. S. Eur.	1820
coraciānā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Corsica	1814
subtrifidā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T.	
leiphsylis	Apetal	F. Ev. T. Mexico	
Llaveānā	Apetal	H. Ev. T. Mexico	1830
longifolīā	Apetal	F. Ev. T. Nepal	1801
macrophyllā	Apetal	H. Ev. T. Mexico	1839
nilis	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer.	1739
Montezumā	Apetal	H. Ev. T. Mexico	
monticola	Apetal	H. Ev. T. California	1831
occidentālīs	Apetal	F. Ev. T. St. Domin.	
Orōte, 3	Apetal	F. Ev. T. Mexico	1838
Pallasiānā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Siberia	1820
patula	Apetal	H. Ev. T. Mexico	1820
Pinaster	Apetal	6, H. Ev. T. S. Eur.	1596
Aberdoniā, 4	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Nice	1825
chinēnsis	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. China	
fol. variegatā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Gardens	
Lemoniānā, 5	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T.	
maritīmā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T.	
Muzoniānā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. China	1824
minor	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. France	
nepalēnsis	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Nepal	1824
novā hūllandī- cā, 6	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1816
St. helenicā	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. St. Helena	1816
Pinea	Apetal	6, H. Ev. T. S. Eur.	1548

PIN	PIP
americana	5, H. Ev. T. America
cretica	5, H. Ev. T. Creta
fragilis	5, H. Ev. T. S. Eur.
ponderosa	H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1828
pseudotrobus	H. Ev. T. Mexico 1839
pumillo	5, H. Ev. T. Europe
Tischeri	5, H. Ev. T. 1832
Mughla, 7	5, H. Ev. T. Austria
nana	5, H. Ev. T. Styria
rubriflora	5, H. Ev. T.
pungens	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1804
pyrenaica	5, H. Ev. T. Pyrene 1834
resinosa, 8	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1756
rigida	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1759
Russelliana	H. Ev. T. Mexico 1839
Sabiniana	3, H. Ev. T. Calif. 1832
serotina	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1713
sinensis	F. Ev. S. China 1825
Strobila	4, H. Ev. T. E. Amer. 1705
alba	5, H. Ev. T.
brevifolia	4, H. Ev. T.
compressa	4, H. Ev. T. Floetbeck
sylvatica	5, H. Ev. T. Scotland
altica	H. Ev. T. 1836
genevensis	5, H. Ev. T. Geneva 1820
hagueensis	5, H. Ev. T. Hague 1828
horizontalis	5, H. Ev. T. Scotland
intermedia	5, H. Ev. T. Russia
monophylla	5, H. Ev. T.
rigens	5, H. Ev. T. Livonia
scariosa	5, H. Ev. T. France 1820
tortuosa	5, H. Ev. T.
uncinata	5, H. Ev. T. Scotland
vulgaris	5, H. Ev. T. Scotland
Tada	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1713
alopeuroidea	5, H. Ev. T.
Teocota	H. Ev. T. Mexico 1826
timoriensis	H. Ev. T. Timor
virabilis	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1739

PIP	PIS
acutifolium	S. Ev. S. Peru 1823
aduncum	5, E. Ev. S. Jamaica 1748
Amalago	7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1759
Belle	S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1804
colubrinum	S. Ev. S. Brazil 1820
decumanum	8, S. Ev. S. Carthago 1768
discolor	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1821
geniculatum	S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1823
glabrum	S. Ev. S. Campechy 1763
glaucescens	S. Ev. S. Peru 1822
hirtatum	S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1793
hispidum	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1793
laurifolium	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1768
longum	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1788
macrophyllum	S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1800
marginatum	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1811
medium	S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1820
nigrum	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. 1790
nitidum	5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1793
pellatum	S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1748
racemosum	S. Ev. S. Campechy 1768
reticulatum	8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1748
Siriba	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1769
tomentosum	8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1768
triacum	S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1818
tuberculatum	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1816
umbellatum	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1749

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; this 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.

PIPERITUS, hot, pingent.

PIPERWORT, see *Eriocaulon*.

PIPERANTHUS, 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*. Synonymy: 1. *Milium carutescens*. 2. *M. multiflorum, arundinaceum*. 3. *M. paradoxum, Arachne virescens*.

caerulea, 1 6, Grass. Barbary 1819
 multiflorum, 2 6, Grass. S. Eur. 1778
 paradoxum, 3 6, Grass. France 1771

PIPTOCLINAX, Don. From *pipto*, to fall, and *clainax*, a cloak; the calyx is deciduous. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Eriofloraceae. 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*.

supina, 1 Yel. wht. . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1640

PIQUERÏA, 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.

trinervia White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1798

artemisioides, ovata, pilosa.

PISCUDA, 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. Brythiria*.

cauliginea, 1 . . . Dirty w . . S. Ev. T. Carthago . . . 1690
 Krynina, 1 . . . Dirty w . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1690

PISIFORME, formed like a pea.

PISONIA, Linn. In honour of M. Pison, an eminent physician of Amsterdam. Linn. 7, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Nyctaginaceae. Stove shrubs, of not much merit.

SECT. II. ABIES, Tourn. From *abeo*, to rise; in allusion to the aspiring habit of growth of the tree, or from *epios*, a pear-tree; the cones being like its fruit; *Abies* species of most authors. Synonymy: 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*.

Abies, 1	4, H. Ev. T. N. Eur. 1548
carpatia	4, H. Ev. T. Carp. M.
Chimboraziana	5, H. Ev. S. Moira
Clara, stricta	5, H. Ev. S. Florence Cl
communis	4, H. Ev. T. N. Eur. 1548
fol. variegata	4, H. Ev. T. N. Eur.
gigantea	H. Ev. T.
monstrosa	H. Ev. S.
nigra	4, H. Ev. T.
pendula	H. Ev. T.
pygmaea	H. Ev. T.
tenuifolia	H. Ev. S.
alba, 2	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1700
nana	5, H. Ev. S.
canadensis, 3	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1736
cephalonia, 4	5, H. Ev. T. Cephalonia 1824
Douglasii, 5	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1826
taxifolia	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer.
Menziesii, 6	H. Ev. T. Californ. 1831
nigra, 7	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1700
orientalis, 8	5, H. Ev. T. Levant 1825
rubra, 9	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1755
Smithiana, 10	H. Ev. T. Kamson 1818

SECT. III. PICEA, D. Don. From *pice*, pitch; the tree producing abundance of resin—*Picea* and *Abies* species of most authors. Synonymy: 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. Pindroni*. 9. *P. Pinsapo*. 10. *P. Webbiana, Pinus spectabilis, A. Webbiana*.

ambigua, 1	H. Ev. T. N. Calif. 1831
balsamea, 2	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1696
longifolia	5, H. Ev. T.
Fraseri, 3	5, H. Ev. T. Pennsylv. 1811
grandis, 4	5, H. Ev. T. N. Calif. 1831
nobilis, 5	H. Ev. T. N. Amer. 1831
Picea, 6	5, H. Ev. T. Germany 1693
Pichta, 7	5, H. Ev. T. Siberia 1820
Pindrow, 8	5, H. Ev. T. Komoun 1837
Pinsapo, 9	H. Ev. T. Spain 1838
Webbiana, 10	H. Ev. T. Nepal 1822

PIPPIN, Linn. From *pippul*, a Bengalese name, or *pepto*, to digest. Linn. 2, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Piperaceae. 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-

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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.

<i>aculeatā</i>	Green	S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1739
<i>fragrans</i>		S. Ev. S.	1823
<i>gracilis</i>		S. Ev. T. N. Hall.	1806
<i>hirsuta</i>		S. Ev. S. Mexico	1825
<i>macrophylla</i>		S. Ev. S.	1823
<i>mexicana</i>		S. Ev. S. Mexico	1824
<i>neglecta</i>	Grn. wlt.	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1806
<i>nitida</i>		S. Ev. S. Madagasc.	1824
<i>obovata</i>		S. Ev. S.	1823
<i>obtusata</i>		S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1824
<i>obscuredata</i>		S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1821

PISTACHIA-TREE, see *Pistichid.*

PISTĀCIĀ, *Linn.* Altered from *Foustaq*, 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. Leuciscus massiliensis*. 2. *P. officinarum*. 3. *P. reticulata*.

<i>atlantica</i>	Apetal	F. De T. Barbary	1790
<i>Leuciscus</i>	Apetal	5, G. Ev. T. S. Eur.	1654
<i>angustifolia</i> , 1	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. S. Eur.	
<i>chala</i>	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. S. Eur.	
<i>Terebinthina</i>	Apetal	6, H. De T. S. Eur.	1656
<i>spherocephala</i>	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T.	
<i>vera</i> , 2	Apetal	5, H. De T. Syria	1770
<i>narbonensis</i> , 3	Apetal	4, H. De T. Narbonne	1752
<i>triflora</i>	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.

PISTILLĀLĀ, *Fries* From *pitillum*, a pestle; form of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Frangi*. The species constituting this genus are chiefly found on the decayed leaves of ferns—*P. micans*, *monocolla*, *pubecula*, *pusilla*, *quisquiliavus*.

PISONIĀTĀ, *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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Cotyledon hispanicum*.

<i>hispanicum</i> , 1	Red	6, H. B. Spain	1796
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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.

<i>americanum</i>	Purple	7, H. Her. P. S. Amer.	1800
<i>arvense</i>	Red	7, H. Cl. A. S. Eur.	
<i>elatium</i>	Dark blue	7, H. Cl. A. Iberia	1820
<i>Jamaicū</i>	White	7, H. Cl. A. Egypt	1820
<i>maritimum</i>	Purple	7, H. Her. P. England	
<i>sativa</i>	White	7, H. Cl. A. S. Eur.	
<i>hirsuta</i>	White	7, H. Cl. A.	
<i>microcephalum</i>	White	7, H. Cl. A.	
<i>quadratum</i>	White	7, H. Cl. A.	
<i>saccharatum</i>	White	7, H. Cl. A.	
<i>umbellatum</i>	Purple	7, H. Cl. A.	
<i>thobanicum</i>	White	7, H. Cl. A.	1825

PITĀIRINĀX, *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*.

<i>anthyllus</i>	White	9, S. Her. P. Brazil	1824
<i>angustifolia</i>	Scarlet	8, S. Her. P. Santa Cruz	1777
<i>bomplieifolia</i>	Scarlet	6, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1761
<i>bracteata</i>	Scarlet	4, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1799
<i>chilensis</i>	Scarlet	7, S. Her. P. Chile	1820
<i>fluminea</i>	Filago	11, S. Her. P. Rio Jan.	1825
<i>forficata</i>	Red	7, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1816
<i>humbilis</i>	Scarlet	7, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1820
<i>integrifolia</i>	Red	8, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1800
<i>intermedia</i>	Scarlet	7, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1820
<i>iridifolia</i>	Scarlet	7, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1820
<i>latifolia</i>	Scarlet	8, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1785

<i>media</i>	Scarlet	7, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1820
<i>staminea</i>	Scarlet	1, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1823
<i>suaveolens</i>	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. Brazil	1824
<i>sulphurea</i>	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.

PITH, medulla, occupying the centre of a stem or shoot.

PITTOSPORUM, *Banks*. From *pitte*, to pitch, and *sporos*, 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. hirsutum*.

<i>Anderssonii</i>	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1820
<i>angustifolium</i>	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1830
<i>bracteosatum</i>		G. Ev. S. Norfolk Is.	1837
<i>cupense</i>		5, G. Ev. S.	1820
<i>curicaeum</i>	Blue	5, G. Ev. S. Madeira	1783
<i>confertum</i>	Drawn	5, G. Ev. S. N. Zeal.	1827
<i>ferrugineum</i>	Yellow	3, G. Ev. S. Guinea	1787
<i>fulvum</i>	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1820
<i>hirtum</i> , 1	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1822
<i>ligustifolium</i>		9, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
<i>mauritanicum</i>	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. Mauritius	1825
<i>oleifolium</i>		G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
<i>revolutum</i>	Yellow	3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1795
<i>tenusifolium</i>		5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1820
<i>Tobira</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S. Japan	1804
<i>tomentatum</i>	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
<i>undulatum</i>	Whit. grn.	4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1789
<i>variegatum</i>	Whit. yel.	4, G. Ev. S. Gardens	
<i>viridifolium</i>	Green	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1806

PLACENTĀ, that part of the capsule to which the seeds are attached.

PLADĒRĀ, *Boxburgh*. 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.

<i>deussata</i>	White	8, G. B. W. Ind.	1816
<i>virgata</i>	Red	7, G. B. E. Ind.	1820

PLAGIANTHUS, *Foster*. 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.

<i>divaricata</i> , 1	Red	6, G. Ev. S. N. Zeal.	1822
<i>sidicola</i> , 2	Yelsh.	9, G. Ev. S. V. D. L.	

PLAGIOTHRYX, *Fischer and Meyer*. From *plagios*, transverse, and *thryx*, a pit; the pits at the base of the carpels are transverse, and not longitudinal. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Borragiaceae*. A hardy annual, not worth cultivating except in botanic gardens—*P. ruficulus*.

PLAGIOTHYRUM, *Sweet*. From *plagios*, transverse, and *thos*, 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*.

<i>choramaefolium</i>	Purple	3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
<i>hirsutum</i>	Purple	3, G. Ev. S. K. G's Is.	1824

PLANERĀ, *Michaux*. In honour of J. Planer, 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*.

<i>Gmelinii</i>	Brown	4, H. De T. N. Amer.	1816
<i>Richardii</i>	Brown	4, H. De T. N. Amer.	1760

PLANE TREE, see *Platanus*.

PLANK PLANT, see *Basella scolopendrii*.

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. sphacelcephala*. 2. *P. crispus*. 3. *P. rigida*. 4. *P. Cornuti*. 5. *P. Cornuti*. 6. *P. alpina*.

<i>Isophylla</i>	White	6, H. A. E. Ind.	1821
<i>Kentuckensis</i>	White	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820

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Afra, *albicans*, *alpina*, *altissima*, *amplexicaulis*, *arenaria*, *asiatica*, *Bellardi*, *brasilienis*, *bruttia*, *capensis*, *ceratophylla*, *cordata*, *coronopsis*, *crassa* 2, *crassifolia*, *cretica*, *Cynops*, *depressa*, *divaricata* 3, *elongata*, *eriotachya*, *exaltata*, *garganica*, *gentianoides*, *Gouani* 4, *graminea*, *hirsuta*, *holosericea*, *Holostemma*, *humifusa*, *hungarica*, *indecta*, *interrupta*, *Jacquini* 5, *Kamischaitica*, *Lagopoda*, *lanceolata*, *L. variegata*, *Laestingi*, *lusitanica*, *macrorhiza*, *najor*, *M. rosea*, *M. scoparia*, *maritima*, *M. variegata*, *M. vivipara*, *na-xima*, *media*, *mxicana*, *microcephala*, *missina*, *montana*, *notata*, *parviflora*, *patagonica*, *pilosia*, *Psyllium*, *pumila*, *recurvata*, *salsia*, *saxatilis*, *scorzonerifolia*, *sericea*, *serpentina*, *Serraria*, *sibirica*, *sinuata*, *sphaeroccephala* 6, *squarrosa*, *stricta*, *subulata*, *teuflorata*, *teretifolia*, *lumida*, *vaginata*, *virida*, *villosa*, *virginica*, *Wulfeni*.

PLANTAIN, see *Astma Plantago*.

PLANTAIN, see *Plantago*.

PLANTAIN TREE, see *Musa*.

PLANTANTHERA, *Richard*. From *platys*, broad, and *anthera*, an anther. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Pretty plants. For culture and propagation, see *Orchis*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Orchis bifolia*. 2. *Babenaria ciliaris*. 3. *H. cristata*. 4. *H. ditata*. 5. *H. fimbriata*. 6. *H. flava*. 7. *H. herbicola*. 8. *H. lephariglotis*. 9. *H. orbiculata*. 10. *H. hyperborea*. 11. *H. incisa*. 12. *H. psychodes*, *H. lceera*. 13. *H. gigantea*.

bifolia, 1. White . . . 6, H. Ter. Britain . . . 1796
ciliaris, 2. Yellow . . . 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1823
cristata, 3. Yellow . . . 9, H. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1806
dilatata, 4. White . . . 9, H. Ter. Canada . . . 1823
fimbriata, 5. Purple . . . 6, H. Ter. Canada . . . 1789
flava, 6. Yellow . . . 7, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1823
herbicola, 7. Green . . . 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1789
holopneusa, 8. White . . . 5, H. Ter. Canada . . . 1829
Hookeri, 9. Green . . . 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1822
hyperborea, 10. Green . . . 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1805
incisa, 11. Pa. yel. . . 6, F. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1826
psychodes, 12. Yellow . . . 6, H. Ter. N. Amer. . . 1826
Saunderi, 13. Grn. wht. . . S. Ter. E. Ind. . . 1834

PLATANUS, *Linn.* From *platys*, ample; in allusion to the spreading branches and shady foliage. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Platanaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. acerifolia*. 2. *P. cuneata*.

occidentalis Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Amer. . . 1636
orientalis Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Levant . . . 1548
acerifolia, 1 Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Levant . . .
cuneata, 2 Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Levant . . .
hispanica Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Levant . . .

PLATYCARPUM, *Humboldt*. From *platys*, broad, and *karpos*, fruit; in reference to the compressed seed-pod. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bigoniaceae*. 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.

orinocense Pa. rose . . . S. Ev. T. Orinoco . . 1813

PLATYCHELUM, *Delanoy*. From *platys*, broad, and *cheilos*, a lip; breadth of corolla. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A beautiful plant, requiring the same treatment as the *Hoveas*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Gompholobium celsianum*.

Celsianum, 1 Yellow . . . O. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820

PLATYCODON, *Decandolle*. From *platys*, broad, and *kodon*, a bell; the flowers are broad and bell-shaped. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceae*. A neat, elegant plant when in flower; it grows best in sandy loam, and may be increased by seeds or young cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1. *Campanula grandiflora*.

grandiflorum Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Dalmacia . . 1782

PLATYLOBUM, *Smith*. From *platys*, broad, and *lobus*, a pod; in reference to the broad legume. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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.

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formosum Orange . . . 7, O. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1790
Murrayanum Yel. red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1832
obtusagulum Yel. red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1832
ovatum Orange . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1792
parviflorum Orange . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1792
triangulare Orange . . . 7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1805

PLATYLOPHUS, *D. Don*. From *platys*, broad, and *lophos*, a crest; the capsule, from being much compressed at the apex, appears as if winged. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Weinmannia trifoliata*.

bifoliata, 1 G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1820

PLATYPTERIS, *Humboldt* and *Donland*. From *platys*, broad, and *pteron*, a wing; appendage to the seed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A small plant of little beauty, growing in any peaty soil, and increased by cuttings, in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Spilanthes crocatus*.

crocata, 1 Grange . . . 3, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1812

PLATYSPERMUM, *Hooker*. From *platys*, broad, and *sperna*, a seed. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Mere annual weeds, growing in any garden soil. *Synonymes*: 1. *Caulalis littoralis*. 2. *C. orientalis*. 3. *Daucus muricatus*—*P. littoralis* 1, *orientalis* 2, *O. pulcherrimum*, *muricatum* 3.

PLATYSTEMON, *Bentham*. From *platys*, broad, and *stemon*, a stamen. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. A genus of rather pretty annuals, growing freely in sandy loam.

californicus Yellow . . . 8, H. A. California . . 1833
leucocarpus Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Siberia . . . 1837

PLATYSTOMA, *Bentham*. From *platys*, broad, and *stigma*; the stigma is ovate. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. This plant somewhat resembles *Platystemon californicus*, and requires the same treatment as that plant.

lineare Yellow . . . F. Her. P. California . . 1933

PLATYSTYLIS, *Sweet*. From *platys*, broad, and *stylos*, a style; in allusion to the dilated style. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. A very handsome genus of flower-border plants. For culture and propagation see *Orobanch*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Orobanch cyanus*. 2. *O. sessilifolius*. 3. *O. stipulaceus*.

cyanea, 1 Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1823
sessilifolius, 2 Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1823
stipulacea, 3 Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .

PLECTRANTHUS, *L'Heritier*. From *plektron*, a cock's spur, and *anthos*, a flower; referring to the shape of the flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. secundus*. 2. *Ocimum molle*. 3. *O. scutellaroides*.

incanum Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. . . 1622
parviflorus Blue . . . 7, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1805
punctatus Blue . . . 3, S. A. Africa . . . 1775
ternatus Purple . . . 8, S. Her. P. Madag. . . 1821
ternifolius Blue . . . 8, G. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1820
viscosus Blue . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1826

asper, *australis*, *Cochetii*, *coloratus*, *comosus*, *cordifolius* 1, *galeatus*, *graveolens*, *mollis* 2, *rotundifolius*, *scutellaroides* 3, *secundus*, *strabiflorus*, *thymiflorus*.

PLECTRITIS, *Lindley*. From *plektron*, a cock's spur; in reference to the flower being gibbous in front. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Falerianaceae*. The seed of this plant only requires to be sown in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1. *Vaterianella congesta*.

congesta, 1 Rose . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1826
minor Rose . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1826

PLECTRONTA, *Linn.* From *plektron*, a cock's spur; tree with large spines. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. An ornamental tree; for culture and propagation, see *Chinococa*.

corymbosa Wh. gum . . . G. Kv. T. C. G. H. . . 1816

PLEKKA, *Michaux*. From *plecias*, the seven stars; disposition of the flowers. *Linn.* 9, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. A species succeeding well in peat

PODALYRĪŅĀ, Lambert. Podalyrins, in heathen mythology, was the son of Æsculapius. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ.* 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. *Synonymes:* 1. *P. biflora.* 2. *P. calyptrata.*

argenteā, 1	Whit. red.	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
Burchellii	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
buxifolia	Blue	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
caudata	Blue	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1784
concolorata	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1804
glauca	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
hirsuta	Red	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
liparioides	Flesh	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
myrtilifolia	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
oleifolia	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1801
sericea	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1778
subdiffusa	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
stracifolia, 2	Pink	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1792

PODANTHĒ, Hamorth. *Pous*, a foot, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the flowers being on long pedicels. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadæ.* For the culture and propagation of the species which form this genus, refer to *Slapelia*. *Synonymes:* 1. *Stapelia verrucosa.*

cliliata	Grn. str.	11, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
inorata	Yel. str.	8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
pulchella	Yel. str.	5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795
pulebra	Yel. str.	8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
verrucosa, 1	Yel. str.	8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
rorifolia	Yel. str.	8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1802
verrucosa, 2	Yel. str.	8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795

PODANTHŪS, Lagacæ. From *pous*, a foot, and *anthos*, a flower; stalked. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Compositæ.* An ornamental hardy shrub, succeeding well in a mixture of loam and peat, and readily increased by cuttings.

Mitiqui	Yellow	9, H. Ev. S. Chile	1824
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POD FERN, see *Ellobocarpis*.

PODĪŅĀ, Link. *Pous*, a foot, and *soma*, a body. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi.* Found on juniper leaves—*P. foliicola*.

PODĪRĪFŪS, L'Heritier. From *pous*, a foot, and *karpus*, a fruit; length of the footstalks. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Taxacæ.* 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. *Synonymes:* 1. *Thalania asplenifolia.* 2. *Taxa chinensis.* 3. *T. elongata.* 4. *T. nucifer.*

asplenifolia	Apetal	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1825
chinensis, 1	Apetal	4, G. Ev. T. China	1800
elongata, 2	Apetal	7, G. Ev. T. C. G. H.	1774
latifolia	Apetal	3, G. Ev. T. Pundus	1828
macrophyllus	Apetal	7, G. Ev. T. Chioa	1804
nerifolia	Apetal	8, G. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1820
nucifer, 3	Apetal	4, G. Ev. T. Japan	1822
spinulosus	Apetal	4, G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1820
taxifolius	Apetal	8, G. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1820
verticillatus	Apetal	4, G. Ev. T. Japan	1820
Yucca	Apetal	8, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1818

PODOLĒPIS, Labillardiere. From *pous*, a foot, and *lepis*, a scale; flower-stalk covered with scales. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ.* A mixture of loam and peat suits the species of this genus, which are easily increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes:* 1. *Scalia jaceoides.* 2. *Stylolepis gracilis.*

acuminata, 1	White	6, G. Her. P. N. S. W.	1803
aristata	White	Swan R.	1857
conferta	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. V. D. L.	1837
gracilis, 2	Pink	6, H. Her. P. N. S. W.	1825
rugata	White	7, F. Her. P. N. Holl.	1803

PODOLŪŅŪM, R. Brown. From *pous*, a foot, and *lobus*, a pod; the legume stands on a stalk within the calyx. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ.* 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. *Synonymes:* 1. *Chorozema scandens.* 2. *Podolium aquifolium.*

coriœcœm	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
heterophyllum	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
gracile, 1	Yellow	4, G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1824
humifusum	Yellow	4, G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1824
steuophyllum, 2	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822
trilobatum	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1791

PODOPHYLLŪM, Linn. Abridged from *Anapodophyllum*, a word signifying a duck's-foot: the leaves bear some resemblance to that; whence the English name Duck's-foot. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Podophyllacæ.* This plant requires a moist shady situation, and to be grown in peat soil; increased by division at the root.

petitœum	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1664
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PODOPŪŅŪS, Humboldt and Bonpland. From *pous*, a foot, and *pteria*, a wing. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonacæ.* 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.

mexicœnus		7, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1825
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PODOSPERMŪM, Decandolle. From *pous*, a foot, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ.* Pretty plants, producing flowers resembling those of *Scorzonera*; 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. *Synonymes:* 1. *Scorzonera taraxacifolia.*

angustifolium	Yellow	6, H. B. S. Eur.	1828
calceitrapifolium	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Levant	1820
cœnium		Russia	1838
coronopifolium	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Africa	1818
leucolœnum	Yellow	6, H. B. S. Eur.	1690
octangularœ	Yellow	6, H. B. S. Eur.	1818
pœnium	Yellow	6, H. A. Spain	1816
resedifolium	Yellow	6, H. B. S. Eur.	1818
taraxacifolium, 1	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Bohemia	1820

PODOSPERMŪM, the stalk on which some seeds are borne. *Pœrificæ*, celebrated by the poets.

PORT'S CASSIA, see *Oxyris*.

POŪŅĪŅĀ, Justice. From *pogon*, a beard; in allusion to the fringed lip of the flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacæ.* Tuberos-rooted plants, growing best in peat soil, and increased by offsets.

divaricata	Pink	6, H. Ter. N. Amer.	1787
ophiolepidioides	Ro. pink	6, H. Ter. N. Amer.	1816
pendula	Pink	8, H. Ter. N. Amer.	1824

POŪSTĒŅŪS, Desfontaines. From *pogon*, a beard, and *stemon*, a stamen. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiacæ.* These plants grow well in any rich light soil; young cuttings of *P. plectranthoides*, planted in the same kind of soil, root freely. *Synonymes:* 1. *Origanum indicum.* 2. *O. bengalense.*

Heyneœnum, 1	White	8, S. A. E. Ind.	
plectranthoides, 2	White	7, S. E. S. E. Ind.	

POINCIŅĀ, Decandolle. In honour of M. de Poinci, once governor of the Antilles, and a patron of botany. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ.* This genus, the *Barbudoes Flower-fence*, is truly elegant and ornamental. *P. pulcherrima* is a spiny 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.

elata	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1778
gilliesii	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Mendoza	1829
insignis	Copper	8, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1823
pulcherrima	Red yel.	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1691
regia	Crimson	8, S. Ev. T. Madag.	1820

POINSETTIŅĀ, Graham. In honour of Mr. Poinsette, who discovered the plant in Mexico in 1828. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiacæ.* 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.

pulehrrima	Urt. scar.	3, S. Ev. S. Mexico	1834
albida	White	12, S. Ev. S. Mexico	1834

POINŅĪŅĀ, Ventenat. In honour of J. L. M. Poirer, n

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<p>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>Pictelia</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Glycine punctata</i>, <i>Turpinia punctata</i>. scandens, 1 3, S. Ev. Cl. Caracae 1823</p>		<p>POLLINĀ, <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. distachyā</i> 1, <i>stritā</i> 2, <i>undatā</i> 3.</p>	
<p>POISON-HULB, see <i>Brinnigiiā toxicāriā</i>.</p>		<p>POLYANDROUS, having more than twenty stamens inserted in the receptacle.</p>	
<p>POISON-HULB, see <i>Cristinā asiaticā</i>.</p>		<p>POLYANGĀM, <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>.</p>	
<p>POISON-OAK, see <i>Rhūa Toxicodendron</i>.</p> <p>POIVRĒĀ, <i>Comucron</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>.</p>		<p>POLYBÖTRĀ, <i>Humboldt</i>. From <i>poly</i>, many, and <i>bötrys</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.</p>	
<p>Afzelii, 1 Scarlet 4, S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone 1826 barbatā, 2 White 5, S. Ev. Cl. Maranh. 1820 coccolā, 3 Scarlet 9, S. Ev. Cl. Madagas. 1818 comosā, 4 Purple 8, Ev. Cl. S. Leone 1822 decandriā, 5 White 4, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. 1826 intermediā, 6 Scarlet 4, S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone 1823</p>		<p>acuminatā S. Her. P. 1831 cervinā Brown 4, S. Her. P. Jamaica 1823 viridriā Brown 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. 1823</p>	
<p>POLANISĀ, <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 hothed 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. unguiculosa</i>. 5. <i>C. viscosa</i>. 6. <i>C. icosandra</i>.</p>		<p>POLYCĀPŌN, <i>Lagfling</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.</p>	
<p>Cheladonii, 1 Rose 6, H. A. E. Ind. 1792 dodecandriā, 2 White 6, H. A. E. Ind. 1795 gracilens, 3 Pinksh. 6, H. A. Canada unguiculosā, 4 Whi. red 6, H. A. Mexico 1823 viscosā, 5 Yellow 6, H. A. E. Ind. 1730 icosandriā, 6 Yellow 6, H. A. Ceylon 1730</p>		<p>diphylloū White 6, H. A. Spain 1821 tetraphylloū White 7, H. A. Eugland</p>	
<p>POLEMONIŪM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>potemos</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. caeruleum</i> is one of long standing. They are all of the easiest culture and propagation. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>P. burajilium</i>.</p>		<p>POLYCEPĀMŪM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>poly</i>, many, and <i>cepe</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.</p>	
<p>caeruleūm Blue 6, H. Her. P. Britain album White 6, H. Her. P. Britain nuculifolium Striped 6, H. Her. P. Britain pilosūm Blue 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. variegatūm Blue 6, H. Her. P. Britain gracile Blue 6, H. Her. P. Daburia 1818 humile Blue 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1825 lactūm White 5, H. Her. P. 1829 mexicanūm, 1 Blue 4, H. Her. P. Mexico 1817 umbellifolium Black 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1827 pulcherrimūm Blue 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1827 repens Bl. blue 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1758 Richardsonii Pa. blue 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1826 sibiricūm White 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1800 villosūm Pa. blue 8, H. Her. P. Siberia 1826</p>		<p>arvensē Apetal 7, H. A. S. Eur. 1540 malacophyllūm Apetal 7, H. A. Caucasus 1823 oppositifolium Apetal 7, H. A. Siberia 1825 recurvūm Apetal 7, H. A. France 1820 sclerocarpum Apetal 7, H. A. Tartary 1818 sibiricūm Apetal 7, H. A. Siberia 1825</p>	
<p>POLĀNTIŪS, <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 odoriferous 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 hothed 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.</p>		<p>POLYGAĀ, <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. Scutellaria</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. coriifolia</i>, 3. <i>P. grandiflora</i>, 4. <i>P. viridescens</i>, 5. <i>P. sanguinea</i>.</p>	
<p>POLĀNTIŪS, <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.</p> <p>caespitris Apetal 9, F. Her. P. C. G. H. 1730</p>		<p>amarā Blue 6, H. Her. P. Europe 1775 ambigūā Purple 6, H. A. N. Amer. 1824 attenuatā Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 caeruleā Purple 6, H. Her. P. Germany barbanticā, 1 Purple 6, Ev. S. C. G. H. 1790 brecediā Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1713 brevifoliā Red 6, H. A. N. Amer. 1824 Burmānā Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810 Chamaebolus Yellow 5, H. Ev. Tr. Austria 1658 conditoliā Purple 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1791 cruciata Red grn. 6, H. A. N. Amer. 1739 fastigiatā Red 6, H. A. N. Amer. 1824 Gardnii Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. geniculatā Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1823 graminifoliā Bl. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Carolina 1824 incarnatā Pink 6, H. A. N. Amer. 1812 intermediā Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. henceolatā Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 latifoliā, 2 Purple 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 ligularis Purple 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820 lilifoliā Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1823 littā Yellow 6, H. A. N. Amer. 1739 major Red 7, H. Her. P. Austria 1739 mimulifoliā Blue 6, H. A. N. Amer. 1707 myrtifoliā Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1818 grandiflorā, 3 Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1818</p>	

POL		POL	
nana, 4	Gr. yel.	6, 11.	A. N. Amer. 1815
Nonumbaria	Purple	6, E. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1812
oppositifolia	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1790
majör	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.
paniculata	Pa. pur.	7, S. A.	S. Amer. 1823
pauciflora	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1812
pinifolia	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1823
purpurea, 5	Purple	6, H. A.	N. Amer. 1739
rubella	Pa. red	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1828
sanguinea	Rose	8, H. A.	N. Amer. 1739
Senega	Red wht.	7, F. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1739
simplex	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1816
speciosa	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1814
tennifolia	Flesh	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.
tertifolia	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1791
tetragona	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1820
thesiodora	Blue	7, F. Ev. S.	V. Paraiso 1830
umbellata	Purple	7, S. A.	C. G. H.
verticillata	White	7, H. A.	N. Amer. 1739
vulgaria	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. *Lin. 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. Conwallaria verticillata. 3. C. Polygonatum.*

angustifolium	White	5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1824
baichotium	White	7, H. Her. P.	Switzerl. 1827
canadense	White	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1812
latifolium	White	5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1819
leptophyllum	White	6, G. Her. P.	Nepal 1802
nucuphyllum, 1	White	5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1800
multiflorum	White	6, G. Her. P.	Britain 1822
oppositifolium	White	4, G. Her. P.	Nepal 1822
polyanthemum	White	5, H. Her. P.	Caucasus 1826
pubescentum	White	5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1812
verticillatum, 2	White	5, H. Her. P.	Scotland
vulgare, 3	White	5, H. Her. P.	England
flor. pleno	Wht. grn.	6, H. Her. P.	England Gard.
minor	Wht. grn.	6, H. Her. P.	England Gard.

POLYGONUM, Linn. Derivation same as that of *Polygonatum*. *Lin. 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. Hydrophyllum*, are extremely acrid, and said to blister the skin. The seeds of *P. Fagopyrum* and *latifolium* are used as food, and according to Humboldt, the leaves of *P. lapidum* are used in South America as a substitute for tobacco. *Synonymes: 1. P. petiolatum. 2. P. elegans. 3. P. flagellare.*

acutatum	Pink	7, H. A.	1828
acrisimum	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	N. Holl. 1822
affine	Red	6, H. Her. P.	Nepal 1822
alpinum	White	7, H. Her. P.	Switzerl. 1816
amplifolium	Pink	7, H. Aq. P.	Britain 1822
innotatum	Red	7, H. Her. P.	Britain 1822
amplexicaule, 1	Red	7, H. Her. P.	India 1837
arenarium	Purple	6, H. Tr. A.	Hungary 1807
arifolium	Wht. red	6, H. Tr. A.	N. Holl. 1818
articulatum	White	7, H. A.	N. Amer. 1817
astroides	Red	7, H. B.	N. Holl. 1818
barbatum	White	7, H. De. Tr.	China 1819
bisorta	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	Britain 1822
chinensis	Wht. grn.	7, H. Tr. A.	China 1795
chinoides	Pink	8, H. Cl. A.	Canada 1800
coarctatum	Scarlet	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1819
scymosum	Pink	7, B. A.	Nepal 1827
dissectum	Red	7, G. Her. P.	N. Holl. 1822
diffusum	White	7, H. Her. Tr.	Siberia 1817
Dryandri, 2	Wht. grn.	7, H. A.	E. Ind. 1800
eflexum	Wht. grn.	6, H. Her. Tr.	Nepal 1823
ellipticum	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	Siberia 1807
emarginatum	Pink	7, H. A.	China 1806
Fagopyrum	Pink	7, H. A.	England 1818
floribundum	Red	7, H. A.	Silbera 1818
glabrum	Red	7, H. A.	E. Ind. 1810
glabrum		H. Her. P.	N. Amer.
gracile	Red	7, G. Her. P.	N. Holl. 1822
hermarioides		7, G. Ev. S.	Egypt 1827
innotatum	White	7, H. A.	N. Amer. 1817
laxum	White	6, H. Her. P.	Davuria 1800
macrophyllum	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	Nepal 1820
mitis	Red	7, H. Aq. A.	N. Amer. 1800
serotinum	Wht. grn.	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia 1790

POL		POL	
orientale	Red	8, H. A.	E. Ind. 1707
album	White	8, H. A.	E. Ind. 1781
oxy-peratum		H. Her. P.	Russia 1831
patens		7, H. Her. Tr.	Nepal 1823
patulum	White	8, H. A.	Tauria 1820
pennsylvanicum	Red	7, H. A.	N. Amer. 1800
persicarioides	Pink	7, H. A.	Mexico 1816
plebeium	Red	7, G. Her. P.	N. Holl. 1822
sagittatum	Wht. grn.	7, H. Tr. A.	N. Amer. 1750
saxifolium	Pink	6, H. Aq. A.	Caucasus 1817
senegalensis	Red	7, H. Aq. A.	Guinea 1825
serotinum	White	7, H. Her. Tr.	Siberia 1820
setosum	White	7, H. Her. P.	A. Minor 1817
tincturatum	Red	7, G. B.	China 1776
virginianum	White	8, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1840
viviparum	Wht. grn.	7, H. Her. P.	Britain

acetosum, acidulum, alpinum, arviculare, Bellardi, Convolvulus, divaricatum, dumetorum, equisetifolium, erectum, Hydrophyllum, incanum, injunctum, lapathifolium, littorale 3, maritimum, minus, nitidum, Persicaria, ramosissimum, salignum, scandens, laticricum, undulatum.

POLYIDES, Agardh. From *polyides*, multifarious; diversity of appearance. *Lin. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algae.* A very singular worm-like species of *Algae*, found in the sea during the month of November—*P. humbricoides.*

POLYMNIA, Lian. *Polymnia* was the name of one of the Muses. *Lin. 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.

abyssinica	Yellow	4, S. B.	Africa 1775
canadensis	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1768
maculata	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	Mexico 1824
Uvedalea	Yellow	9, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1850

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. *Lin. 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.*

alpestre	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	
angustifolium	Brown	5, S. Her. Cr. W.	Ind. 1820
areolatum	Brown	8, H. Her. P.	Brazil 1824
asplenifolium	Brown	7, S. Her. P.	Bartolino 1790
atenuatum	Brown	5, S. Her. Cr. N.	Holl. 1823
areolum	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
calcaratum	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	Britain 1822
Cathartum	Brown	8, H. Her. P.	Brazil 1824
concielle	Brown	6, H. Her. P.	Canada 1823
crenatum	Brown	8, S. Her. P.	Jamaica 1823
crassifolium	Brown	6, S. Her. P.	W. Ind. 1823
curvatum	Brown	5, S. Her. P.	Jamaica 1823
decumbens	Brown	6, S. Her. P.	Brazil 1818
deflexum	Brown	7, S. Her. P.	Brazil 1830
distans	Brown	7, S. Her. P.	Brazil 1820
drepanum	Brown	all S. Her. P.	Madeira
Dryopteris	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	Britain 1822
effusum	Brown	11, S. Her. P.	Jamaica 1760
fraxinifolium	Brown	8, S. Her. P.	Caraeas 1817
hastatum	Brown	7, S. Her. P.	Jamaica 1820
heterophyllum	Brown	7, S. Her. Cr.	W. Ind. 1820
heteropogonatum	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1811
lacinum	Brown	8, S. Her. Cr.	S. Amer. 1811
lactatum	Brown	7, S. Her. P.	W. Ind. 1810
lobatum	Brown	8, S. Her. P.	
lanuginosum	Brown	6, S. Her. P.	Jamaica 1820
juglandifolium	Brown	7, S. Her. P.	S. Amer. 1822
lancolatum	Brown	8, S. Her. P.	W. Ind. 1812
lutipes	Brown	10, S. Her. P.	Brazil 1819
longifolium	Brown	7, S. Her. P.	Brazil 1819
lycopodioides	Brown	7, S. Her. Cr.	W. Ind. 1793
olivaceum	Brown	8, Her. P.	S. Amer.
Orites	Brown	10, S. Her. P.	Brazil 1834
ovoides	Brown	8, Her. Cr.	S. Leone
pectinatum	Brown	7, S. Her. P.	W. Ind. 1793
Phegopteris	Brown	6, H. Her. P.	Britain

POL		POL		POL		PON	
Phyllitidis . . .	Brown	7, S.	Her. P. W. Ind.	1793	puberula . . .	Green	S. Epi. S. Leone . 1822
phyllitoides . . .	Brown	7, S.	Her. P. E. Ind.	1823	ramulosa . . .	Green	S. Epi. S. Leone . 1837
phloeoides . . .	Brown	8, S.	Her. Cr. W. Ind.	1793	reylanae . . .	Yellow	S. Epi. Ceylon .
planchoniana, 2	Brown	7, S.	Her. P. W. Ind.	1817	POLYTRICHUM, Persoon. From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>stigma</i> , a mark. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, <i>Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> Very minute species of brown Fungi, found in autumn on live sloe and bird-cherry leaves— <i>P. fulvum, rubrum.</i>		
plumula . . .	Brown	7, S.	Her. P. S. Amer.	1824	POLYTRICHUM, Kunze. From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>thrix</i> , and <i>thrixos</i> , a little division. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, <i>Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> A very small species, growing on clover-leaves, in the form of numerous black spots of unequal size— <i>P. Trifolii.</i>		
polyanthum . . .	Brown	S.	Her. P. Brazil.	1824	POLYTRICHUM, Linn. From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>thrix</i> , a hair; in allusion to the hairy calyptra. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, <i>Nat. Or. Musci.</i> 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. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>P. rubellum</i> . 2. <i>P. gracile</i> . 3. <i>P. strictum</i> . 4. <i>P. subrotundum</i> . 5. <i>P. serangulare</i> — <i>P. aloides</i> , <i>A. Dicksonii</i> , <i>A. majalis</i> , <i>alpinum</i> , <i>commune</i> , <i>C. attenuatum</i> 2, <i>C. yuccifolium</i> , <i>hercynicum</i> , <i>juniperinum</i> , <i>J. grandifolius</i> , <i>3. nidum</i> , <i>4. piliferum</i> , <i>septentrionale</i> 5, <i>undulatum</i> , <i>urnigerum</i> .		
proliferum . . .	Brown	all S.	Her. P. Madeira		POMADERRIS, Labillardiere. From <i>poma</i> , a lid, and <i>derria</i> , a skin; alluding to the membranous covering of the capsule. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, <i>Nat. Or. Rhamnaceae.</i> A beautiful early-flowering genus, very nearly akin to <i>Hillebrandia</i> , which genus see for culture and propagation. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Ceanothus cupularis</i> . 2. <i>C. globulosus</i> . 3. <i>C. spatulatus</i> . 4. <i>C. Hendersonianus</i> .		
pruinatum . . .	Brown	9, S.	Her. P. Jamaica	1793	acumbata . . .	Pa. yel.	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1816
pastulatum . . .	Brown	6, G.	Her. P. N. Zeal.	1820	andromedifolia . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
quercifolium . . .	Brown	9, S.	Her. P. E. Ind.	1824	apetala . . .	Greenish	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803
repandum . . .	Brown	8, S.	Her. P. Jamaica	1820	aspera . . .	Cream	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1825
repens . . .	Brown	5, S.	Her. Cr. W. Ind.	1810	betulina . . .	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1823
salicifolium . . .	Brown	8, S.	Her. Cr. Brazil		capularis, 1 . . .	Pa. yel.	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
saxatum . . .	Brown	7, S.	Her. P. W. Ind.	1820	discolor . . .	Whitish	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1814
Schakheri . . .	Brown	7, S.	Her. P. W. Ind.	1824	elliptica . . .	Pa. yel.	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1805
scelopendrioides	Brown	5, S.	Her. P. W. Ind.	1824	globulosa, 2 . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803
serpens . . .	Brown	S.	Her. Cr. W. Ind.	1816	intermedia . . .		4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1825
simple . . .	Brown	all S.	Her. Cr.		lanigera . . .	Pa. yel.	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1806
stagnosum . . .	Brown	5, S.	Her. P. E. Ind.	1823	ledifolia . . .	Pa. yel.	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
taeniosum . . .	Brown	8, S.	Her. Cr. S. Amer.	1815	phillyrofolia . . .	Pa. yel.	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1819
tenellum . . .	Brown	S.	Her. Cr. N. Holl.	1823	phyllicoides . . .	Pa. yel.	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1819
tetragonium . . .	Brown	6, S.	Her. P. Brazil	1827	spatulata, 3 . . .	Pa. yel.	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1826
trichomanoides . . .	Brown	8, S.	Her. P. W. Ind.	1822	Wendlandiana, 4	Pa. yel.	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1810
trifurcatum . . .	Brown	7, S.	Her. P. W. Ind.	1820	POMAX, Solander. From <i>poma</i> , an operculum; alluding to the operculum to the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, <i>Nat. Or. Cinchonaceae.</i> For the culture and propagation of this species, see <i>Opercularia</i> . <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Opercularia umbellata</i> .		
tuberosum . . .	Brown	all S.	Her. P. W. Ind.		<i>hirta</i> , 1 White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1826		
vacciniifolium . . .	Brown	5, S.	Her. Cr. W. Ind.		POMAXIA, Paedelli. In honour of S. J. de Carvalho, Marquis de Pombal, a famous Portuguese statesman. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, <i>Nat. Or. Foliaceae.</i> 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. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Ionidium Ipecacuanha</i> .		
virginianum . . .	Brown	7, H.	Her. P. N. Amer.		<i>Itaba</i> , 1 White . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1822		
vulgare . . .	Brown	7, H.	Her. P. Britain		POMELANATE, see Pancha.		
cambrieum . . .	Brown	7, H.	Her. P. Britain		POMELIFERA, Brown. After Mr. Poncelet, author of a Treatise on Wheat. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, <i>Nat. Or. Epacriaceae.</i> A very pretty plant; for culture and propagation, see <i>Epacria</i> .		
POLYPODY, see Polypodium.							
POLYPODYM, Desfontaines. From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>podon</i> , a beard. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, <i>Nat. Or. Gramineae.</i> Grasses, thriving in any common soil, and increased by seeds or divisions of the roots. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Agrostis setosa</i> . 2. <i>A. littoralis</i> .							
littoralis, 2 . . .	Apetal.	7, S.	Grass. Britain		sprengeloides 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1826		
monspeliensis . . .	Apetal.	7, S.	Grass. Britain		POND-WEED, see Potamogeton.		
POLYTRICHUM, Linn. From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>thrixos</i> , a little division. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, <i>Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> These species of Fungi are found in pastures, trunks of trees, &c. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Boletus velutinus</i> — <i>P. abietinus</i> , <i>adnatus</i> , <i>ambrosius</i> , <i>arcticus</i> , <i>betulinus</i> , <i>brunnalis</i> , <i>caesius</i> , <i>Carmichaelianus</i> , <i>castaneus</i> , <i>cinctus</i> , <i>cuticularis</i> , <i>ferugineus</i> , <i>fomentarius</i> , <i>fraxineus</i> , <i>frondosus</i> , <i>gigantibus</i> , <i>heterocallis</i> , <i>hispidus</i> , <i>1. igniarius</i> , <i>incarnatus</i> , <i>lentus</i> , <i>leptocarpus</i> , <i>luteus</i> , <i>medulla-panis</i> , <i>multus</i> , <i>cus</i> , <i>nigricans</i> , <i>pachyopus</i> , <i>P. olivaceus</i> , <i>pallescens</i> , <i>pellucidus</i> , <i>peruvianus</i> , <i>radiatus</i> , <i>reticulatus</i> , <i>Ribes</i> , <i>scoticus</i> , <i>spongiosus</i> , <i>spumans</i> , <i>squamosus</i> , <i>suaveolens</i> , <i>S. adiculus</i> , <i>amphicarpus</i> , <i>strobiliferus</i> , <i>umbrinus</i> , <i>undatus</i> , <i>varius</i> , <i>V. lateralis</i> , <i>V. nummularis</i> , <i>velutinus</i> , <i>versicolor</i> , <i>vulgaris</i> .							
POLYTRICHUM, Nuttall. From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>treron</i> , a wing. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, <i>Nat. Or. Compositae.</i> A pretty little plant, requiring the same treatment as other rather tender annuals. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Hymenopappus integrifolius</i> .							
integrifolia, 1 . . .	White	7, H.	A. Georgia	1823	POND-WEED, see Zannichellia.		
POLYTRICHUM, Greville. From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>siphon</i> , a tube; in allusion to the numerous little canals by which the coloured matter is carried through the different parts of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, <i>Nat. Or. Algae.</i> Very singular plants, found in the ocean, on the sea-shore, rocks, &c.— <i>P. Agurikhiana</i> , <i>allobroa</i> , <i>atrovirescens</i> , <i>baldii</i> , <i>Brodicii</i> , <i>byssoides</i> , <i>cochlearis</i> , <i>C. deudanti</i> , <i>C. tenuior</i> , <i>cristatus</i> , <i>divaricatus</i> , <i>chongata</i> , <i>E. deudanti</i> , <i>E. sanguinolentus</i> , <i>elongella</i> , <i>fastigiata</i> , <i>filamentosa</i> , <i>fruticulosa</i> , <i>furcillata</i> , <i>gracilis</i> , <i>marocarpus</i> , <i>nigrescens</i> , <i>N. pectinatus</i> , <i>parvifolius</i> , <i>rectus</i> , <i>Richardsonii</i> , <i>spinulosus</i> , <i>thuyoides</i> , <i>usceolatus</i> , <i>violaceus</i> , <i>V. major</i> .							
POLYTRICHUM, Swed. From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>spora</i> , a seed; many seeds in a capsule. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 3, <i>Nat. Or. Ternstroemiaceae.</i> 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 <i>Camellia Japonica</i> . <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Camellia britanica</i> .							
axillaris, 1 . . .	White	3, S.	Ev. S. E. Ind.	1818	<i>granifolia</i> , 1 8, Epi. Mexico . . 1837		
POLYTRICHUM, Hooker. From <i>poly</i> , many, and <i>stachys</i> , a spike. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, <i>Nat. Or. Orchiaceae.</i> Rather interesting plants; for culture and propagation, see <i>Hurlingtonia</i> .							
affinis . . .	White	S.	Epi. S. Leone	1838	PONODIA, Lamarck. <i>Pongium</i> is the Malabar name of <i>P. glabra</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, <i>Nat. Or. Leguminosae.</i> Handsome stove trees; for culture and propagation, see <i>Dalbergia</i> . <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Dalbergia arborea</i> , <i>Robinia media</i> . 2. <i>R. uliginosa</i> , <i>Galathea uliginosa</i> .		
grandiflora . . .	Gr. par.	9, S.	Epi. S. Leone	1837	<i>glabra</i> , 1 White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1619		
luteola . . .	Yel. gr.	7, S.	Epi. Mexico	1818	<i>grandiflora</i> , 1 White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818		

PON	POR	POR	POT
<i>Piscidia</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1818			
<i>vilginosa</i> , 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1824			
PONTEDEA, Linn. In honour of Julius Pontedera, professor of botany at Padua. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pontederaceae</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.			
<i>angustifolia</i> . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Aq. P. N. Amer. . . 1806			
<i>aurata</i> . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Aq. P. Jamaica . . 1824			
<i>coriata</i> . . . Blue . . . 7, B. Aq. P. N. Amer. . . 1830			
<i>cordata</i> . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Aq. P. N. Amer. . . 1759			
<i>crassipes</i> . . . Blue . . . 5, S. Aq. P. Guiana . . . 1825			
<i>dilatata</i> . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Aq. P. E. Ind. . . 1806			
<i>lanceolata</i> . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Aq. P. N. Amer. . . 1815			
PONTHIEVA, R. Brown. Named in honour of M. de Ponthieu, a French West Indian merchant, who sent a number of plants to Sir Joseph Banks. <i>Linn.</i> 29, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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.			
<i>glandulosa</i> . . . Green . . . 2, S. Ter. W. Ind. . . 1806			
<i>petiolata</i> . . . Brown . . . 3, S. Ter. St. Vincent . . 1822			
POPULAR, see Populus.			
POPPY, see Papaver.			
POPULUS, Tournefort. Some derive the word Populus from <i>palpallo</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. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Salicaceae</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. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>P. nivea</i> . 2. <i>P. suaveolens</i> . 3. <i>P. viminalis</i> , <i>P. longifolia</i> . 4. <i>P. macrophylla</i> . 5. <i>P. acerifolia</i> . 6. <i>P. dilatata</i> . 7. <i>P. acledaca</i> . 8. <i>P. lavigata</i> . 9. <i>P. spinosa</i> .			
<i>alba</i> , 1 . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. Brit. in . . .			
<i>angulata</i> . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. Cardina . . 1738			
<i>balsamifera</i> . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1692			
<i>fol. variegata</i> . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. . . .			
<i>intermedia</i> . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. . . .			
<i>latifolia</i> . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. . . .			
<i>suaveolens</i> , 2 . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Russia . . . 1825			
<i>viminalis</i> , 3 . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Altaï . . . 1824			
<i>betulifolia</i> . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . .			
<i>canadensis</i> . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. Canada			
<i>canadica</i> , 4 . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1772			
<i>cantonesis</i> . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. England			
<i>acerifolia</i> , 5 . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. . . .			
<i>egyptiaca</i> . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. Egypt			
<i>azembegica</i> . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. . . . 1835			
<i>belgica</i> . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. S. Eur. . . . 1835			
<i>caudicifera</i> . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. . . .			
<i>hybrida</i> . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Caucasus . . 1816			
<i>nivea</i> . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. . . .			
<i>pendula</i> . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. . . .			
<i>fastigiata</i> , 6 . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. Italy . . . 1758			
<i>formosa</i> . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. Italy . . . 1823			
<i>græca</i> . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. Arelijpel. . . 1779			
<i>grandidentata</i> . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1772			
<i>pendula</i> . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1820			
<i>heterophylla</i> . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1765			
<i>monilifera</i> , 7 . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. Canada . . . 1772			
<i>Lindleyana</i> . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Canada . . . 1772			
<i>variegata</i> . . . Apetal . . . 5, H. De. T. . . .			
<i>nigra</i> . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. Britain			
<i>schizifolia</i> . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Floetbeck . . 1834			
<i>viridis</i> . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. Britain			
<i>trifida</i> . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. Britain			
<i>hevigata</i> , 8 . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1760			
<i>pendula</i> . . . Apetal . . . 4, H. De. T. . . .			
<i>supina</i> , 9 . . . Apetal . . . 3, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1824			
<i>trifida</i> . . . Apetal . . . H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812			
PORANJA, Linn. From <i>poroso</i> , to journey; branches extending to a great distance. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulacea</i> . An ornamental plant, requiring a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by seeds.			
<i>velutibila</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1820			
PORANTHERA, Rudge. From <i>poros</i> , a pore, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</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.			
<i>ericifolia</i> . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824			
PORCUPINE, see Chactaria hystrix.			
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PORCUPINE, see Hordsum hystrix.			
PORES, apertures in the cuticle, through which transpiration takes place, or apertures in the anthers through which the pollen is ejected.			
PORINA, Acharius. From <i>porinos</i> , anything that crumbles away. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A curious species, found on the bark of trees, &c. — <i>P. pertusa</i> .			
PONLERA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Andrew de Portier, a Spanish patron of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zygophyllaceae</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.			
<i>hygrometrica</i> S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1820			
POROPHYLLUS, having porous leavy.			
PORPHYRA, Agardh. From <i>porphyra</i> , purple; the colour of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Curious purple species, found during summer on the sea-shore. <i>P. laciniata</i> is stewed, and considered a great luxury— <i>P. laciniata</i> , <i>purpurata</i> .			
PORRECTUS, stretched out, diffuse.			
PORTLANDIA, P. Brown. Named in honour of the Duchess of Portland, a great patroness of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceae</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.			
<i>coelestis</i> . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1812			
<i>grandiflora</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1775			
PORTULACAEAE, see Ceratium lusitanicus.			
PONTULACA, Linn. From <i>porto</i> , to carry, and <i>lac</i> , milk; juicy nature of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Portulacaceae</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.			
<i>foliosa</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Guinea . . . 1829			
<i>Gilliesii</i> . . . Red pk. . . G. Ev. S. Meudoza . . 1827			
<i>grandiflora</i> . . . Yel. pur. . . 6, F. Tu. P. Chile . . . 1827			
<i>lutea</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Tu. P. Chile . . . 1827			
<i>Thellusonii</i> . . . Crimson . . . 6, G. Tu. P. Meudoza . . 1839			
<i>guineensis</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Guinea . . . 1823			
<i>halmoides</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. A. Jamaica . . . 1823			
<i>involutarata</i> . . . Pink . . . 6, H. A. . . . 1820			
<i>meridiana</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. A. E. Ind. . . . 1791			
<i>meurana</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. . . . 1822			
<i>nigrescens</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. . . . 1822			
<i>parvifolia</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. A. Eurais . . . 1799			
<i>pillosa</i> . . . Pink . . . 6, S. A. S. Amer. . . 1690			
<i>pubella</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. A. Trinidad . . 1824			
<i>quadrifida</i> . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. A. E. Ind. . . . 1773			
<i>sativa</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. S. Amer. . . 1652			
<i>varosa</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. S. Amer. . . 1652			
PORTULACANTHA, Jacquin. Altered from <i>Portulaca</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Portulacaceae</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.			
<i>atra</i> G. Ev. S. Africa 1732			
POSOQUERI, Aublet. <i>Agnara posoqueri</i> is the name of <i>P. longiflora</i> among the natives of Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonacea</i> . The species are remarkably pretty when in flower; for culture and propagation, see <i>Gerardia</i> . <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Soleni gracilis</i> . 2. <i>S. longiflora</i> .			
<i>gracilis</i> , 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1825			
<i>longiflora</i> , 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1822			
POTAMOGETON, Linn. From <i>potamos</i> , a river, and <i>geton</i> , near; growing in rivers and ponds. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Fluviales</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.			
<i>neutifolium</i> . . . Gen. yel. . . 6, H. Aq. P. Britain			
<i>compressum</i> . . . Green . . . 6, H. Aq. P. Britain			
<i>crispum</i> . . . Red . . . 6, H. Aq. P. Britain			
<i>cuspidatum</i> . . . Green . . . 6, H. Aq. P. Britain			
<i>densum</i> . . . Red . . . 6, H. Aq. P. Britain			

POT	PRE	PRE	PRI
canacifolia	Apetal . 5, Epiphy.	W. Ind. . 1789	
cordata	Apetal . 4, Epiphy.	America . 1770	
coriacea	Apetal . 6, Epiphy.	Brazil . . 1824	
crassinervis	Apetal	Epiphy. S. Amer. . 1795	
crenata	Apetal . 5, Epiphy.	W. Ind. . 1823	
decursiva	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	
lancoletata	Apetal . 6, Epiphy.	Barbadoes . 1790	
Lasiata	Apetal	Epiphy. E. Ind. . 1819	
longifolia	Apetal	Epiphy. Mexico . 1829	
macrophylla	Apetal . 5, Epiphy.	W. Ind. . 1794	
microphylla	Apetal . 9, Epiphy.	Brazil . . 1829	
obtusifolia	Apetal . 5, Epiphy.	Barbadoes . 1790	
officinalis	Apetal . 6, S. Ev. Tr.	E. Ind. . 1820	
palmata	Apetal . 6, Epiphy.	S. Amer. . 1833	
Peeplesii	Apetal . 6, S. Ev. Cr.	E. Ind. . 1829	
pentaphylla	Apetal . 10, Epiphy.	Cayenne . 1803	
perfoliata	Apetal . 6, S. Ev. Cr.	E. Ind. . 1824	
pinната	Apetal . S. Ev. Cr.	E. Ind. . 1820	
reflexa	Apetal . 9, S. Her. P.	Brazil . . 1828	
repens	Apetal . 9, S. Ev. Cl.	Brazil . . 1828	
rubicens	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	White	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.			
corollata	Blue	6, S. Her. P. Chile . 1827	
corollata	Yellow	5, S. Her. P. Chile . 1822	
macranthata	Grn. wht.	5, Epiphy. S. Amer. . 1820	
pyramidalata	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. Peru . 1822	
rubricaulis	Blue-red	6, S. Her. P. Chile . 1827	
PRÆGNANS, swollen, protuberant.			
PRÆMONS, appearing as if bitten off.			
PRÆSARTE, of a green colour.			
PRÆSIVA, Linn. The Greek name for Horsehound. <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.			
albiflorum	Brown	G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1824	
ambrosioides	Brown	G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1824	
flavum	Yellow	G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1825	
fluviatile	Brown	G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1824	
pratense	Brown	F. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1823	
rugiflorum	Rufous	G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1824	
stratiflorum	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>Lobeliaeae</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	
concolor, 3	Blue	6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1819	
PRÆPONSIVA, becoming ripe before the usual time.			
PRÆPUNSA, Linn. From <i>præpunsa</i> , a stump of a tree, <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . Dwarf trees,			
growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by seeds, or cuttings.			
asperimã	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1832	
esculentã	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1824	
integerrima	White	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1821	
reticulata	White	S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1819	
PRÆNANTHES, Linn. From <i>prænos</i> , drooping, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Mostly uninteresting plants, growing in common garden soil, and increased by divisions, or seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>P. hispida</i> .			
asperã	White	4, H. Her. P. 1831	
deltoidea	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . 1825	
purpureã	Purple	8, H. Her. P. Germany . 1858	
chondrilloides, hispida, muralis, racemosa, rubicunda, tenuifolia, tuberosa 1.			
PRÆSCOTTIA, Lindley. Named in compliment to John Prescott, Esq., a learned and indefatigable English botanist, resident at St. Petersburg. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . Herbaceous plants, requiring precisely the same treatment as the <i>Ponthievas</i> .			
colours	Green	6, S. Ter. Braz 1 . . 1834	
plantaginea	Grn. wht.	6, S. Ter. Brazil . . 1822	
PRÆSILA Opiz. In honour of C. B. and I. S. Presl, of Prague; authors of "Flora Sicula," "Deliciae Pragensis," and other works. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . This species succeeds well in any moist soil, and is readily increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Mentha cervina</i> .			
cervina, 1	Pa. pur.	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1684	
PRÆSTONIA, R. Brown. After C. Preston, M.D., a correspondent of Ray. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i> . These pretty species grow well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings, thinly planted in a pot of sand, with a glass over them, root readily.			
glabrata	White	7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1828	
tomentosa	White	7, S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . 1820	
PRICKLY CROAN, see <i>Cyathodes Orycedrus</i>.			
PRIMÆLIA, Decandolle. In honour of the great Dr. Priestley. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . Elegant flowering plants, growing well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. They do not require to be watered so freely as most plants belonging to <i>Leguminosae</i> ; if they are watered too much over their leaves, it is sure to kill them; cuttings of the very young wood will strike in sand, under a glass, kept free from damp. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Borbonia axillaris</i> . 2. <i>Liparia capitata</i> . 3. <i>B. ericaefolia</i> . 4. <i>Liparia graminifolia</i> . 5. <i>L. hirsuta</i> . 6. <i>L. levisata</i> . 7. <i>L. myrtifolia</i> . 8. <i>L. sericea</i> . 9. <i>L. teres</i> . 10. <i>L. tomentosa</i> . 11. <i>L. umbellifera</i> . 12. <i>L. vestita</i> . 13. <i>L. villosa</i> .			
axillaris, 1	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1822	
capitata, 2	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812	
elliptica	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1825	
ericaefolia, 3	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812	
graminifolia, 4	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1806	
hirsuta, 5	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1792	
levisata, 6	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820	
myrtifolia, 7	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823	
sericea, 8	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1794	
teres, 9	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816	
tomentosa, 10	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812	
umbellifera, 11	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1825	
vestita, 12	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1809	
villosa, 13	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774	
PRIMOS, see <i>Primalia</i>.			
PRIMULA, Linn. From <i>primus</i> , the first; in allusion to the early flowering of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . This is an extensive genus of small, but very pretty and desirable plants. All the species of <i>Primrose</i> succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat; and increase readily by seeds, or by dividing the plants, which should be done as soon as they have flowered. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>P. grandiflora</i> . 2. <i>P. internodia</i> . 3. <i>P. norvegica</i> . 4. <i>P. calycina</i> . 5. <i>P. creuata</i> . 6. <i>P. uivalis</i> . 7. <i>P. sinensis</i> . 8. <i>P. villosa</i> . 9. <i>P. rotundifolia</i> . 10. <i>P. villosa flore-alba</i> . 11. <i>P. Iornemanniana</i> . 12. <i>P. Colmanæ</i> . 13. <i>P. acutis</i> .			
Allion	Red	4, H. Her. P. France . 1818	
altata	Red	4, H. Her. P. Alsat . . 1811	
amara	Purple	4, H. Her. P. Geneva . 1823	
auriculata	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1808	
calycantha	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1806	

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hortensis	Varieg.	4, H. Her. P. Europe	1596
integerrima	Varieg.	4, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1596
lutea	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1596
lutea-plena	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. Gardens	1823
Balsifolia	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1823
brevislylla	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. France	1818
versicolor	Yel. red	6, H. Her. P. France	1818
carolinica, 1	Purple	3, H. Her. P. Carolina	1826
ciliata	Red	4, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1700
purpurata	Drk. pur.	5, H. Her. P. Hybrid	1833
corduloides	Red	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1794
davurica, 2	Red	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1806
decebra	Pink	4, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1800
denticulata	Purple	5, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1806
dentifolia	Red	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1806
elatiifl.	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Britain	1823
edycantha	Varieg.	4, H. Her. P. Britain	gard.
flore-plena	Brn. crim.	4, H. Her. P. Britain	gard.
polyantha	Varieg.	4, H. Her. P. Britain	gard.
farinosa	Red	6, H. Her. P. Britain	1823
finnarhedei, 3	Violet	5, H. Her. P. Norway	1798
gigantea	Red	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1820
glaucescens, 4	Pink	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1826
glutinosus	Red	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1824
holveticca	Red	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1824
alba	White	6, H. Her. P.	1823
infata	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Hungary	1825
integrifolia	Pink	6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees	1792
latifolia	Red	4, H. Her. P. Pyrenees	1820
longiflora	Red	6, H. Her. P. Europe	1825
longifolia	Red	4, H. Her. P. Levant	1780
marginata, 5	Pink	4, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1777
majör	Pink	4, H. Her. P.	1823
minima	Red	4, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1819
missassinica	Red	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1818
niwata	Purple	4, H. Her. P. Siberia	1790
nivea, 6	White	4, H. Her. P. Siberia	1816
Palinur	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. Naples	1816
Pallasii	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Altai	1823
Perriniana	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Spain	1823
pedunculata	Pink	5, H. Her. P. Piedmont	1826
prenitica, 7	Pink	5, H. Her. P. China	1820
fabriana-alba	White	6, G. Her. P. Gardens	1833
fimbriata-rubra	Rose	6, G. Her. P. Gardens	1833
flore-alba	White	5, H. Her. P. China	1820
pubescens, 8	Red	4, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1800
pusilla	Purple	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1822
scotica	Red	6, H. Her. P. Scotland	1818
clurica, 9	Red	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1818
integerrima	Rose ll.	4, H. Her. P. Altai	1833
Simul, 10	White	4, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1768
stricta, 11	Pink	4, H. Her. P. Denmark	1823
suaveolens, 12	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. Italy	1824
truncata	Purple	4, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1823
venusta	Purple	4, H. Her. P. Hungary	1833
veris	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Britain	1823
rubra	Red	5, H. Her. P. Britain	gard.
verticillata	Yellow	3, G. Her. P. Egypt	1825
villosa	Purple	4, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1768
viscosa	Purple	4, H. Her. P. Piedmont	1792
vulgaria, 13	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Britain	1823
alba	White	4, H. Her. P. Britain	gard.
plena-alba	White	4, H. Her. P. Britain	gard.
plena-atropurpurea	Purple	4, H. Her. P. Britain	gard.
plena-crimea	Flesh	4, H. Her. P. Britain	gard.
plena-cuprea	Copper	4, H. Her. P. Britain	gard.
plena-rubra	Red	4, H. Her. P. Britain	gard.
plena-sulphurea	Ya. yel.	4, H. Her. P. Britain	gard.
plena-violacea	Violet	4, H. Her. P. Britain	gard.

PRINCES, chief, principal.

PRINCES' PRATINUM, see *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*.

PRINUS, *Linn.* *Prinus* is the Greek name of the Holly, which the present genus well resembles. *Linn.* C, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aquifoliaceae*. 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. caudensis*.

amblygona	White	ll. Do. S. Carolina	1812
atomaria	White	7, H. Do. S. N. Amer.	1822
curiaca	White	6, H. Do. S. N. Amer.	1820
deridatus, 1	White	6, H. Do. S. Virginia	1731
debilis	White	7, H. Do. S. N. Amer.	1736
glaber	White	7, H. Do. S. Canada	1759
legitima	White	6, H. Do. S. N. Amer.	1812
harpocretus	White	7, H. Do. S. Carolina	1811
lucida, 2	White	6, H. Do. S. N. Amer.	1778
montana	White	8, G. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1820
verticillata	White	ll. Do. S. N. Amer.	1736

PRISMATIC, formed like a prism.

PRISMATOCARPUS, *L'Heritier*. From *prisma*, a prism, and *carpus*, a fruit; four prismatic burm of the fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceae*.

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 frutescens*. 3. *C. interrupta*. 4. *C. Prismaticarpus*.

diffusus, 1	Blue	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1787
frutescens, 2	Blue	8, H. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1787
interruptus, 3	Blue	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1818
nitidus, 4	White	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1787

PRISMATOCARPUS, see *Specularia*.

PRIVA, *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*.

lappulea, 1	Blue	7, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1817
mexicana, 2	Violet	8, S. Her. P. Mexico	1720

PRIVER, see *Ligularia*.

PROCESSES, protrusions either natural or monstrous.

PROCKIA, *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*.

crucis	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1822
serrata	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Mmtserrat	1823
theiformis, 1	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Bourbon	1820

PROCKIA, *Comersona*. *Prockia* is 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.

PRONAYIA, *Hugel*. In honour of M. Pronay, a French naturalist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pitosporeaceae*. This species will be found to succeed in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand.

elegans Swan R. 1837

PROBUS, having the face downwards.

PROPENS, hanging forwards and downwards.

PROSPERINACA, *Linn.* From *prospero*, 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.

palustris	White	7, H. Aq. A. Canada	1818
peccinata	White	7, H. Aq. A. N. Amer.	1821

PROSOPIS, *Linn.* From *prosopis*, 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 cumanensis*. 2. *A. edulis*. 3. *A. fulcata*, *Mimosa pilifera*. 4. *Asteanthera aculeata*.

cumanensis, 1	Wh. grn.	S. Ev. T. Cumania	1822
domegnensis	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. T. St. Domin.	1818
dulcis, 2	Wh. grn.	S. Ev. T. N. Spain	1818
fuliflora, 3	Yellow	S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1800
spicigera	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. T. Coromandel	1812
admanthera, 4	Yel. grn.	S. Ev. T. Coromandel	1820

PROSTACHYRRA, *Labillardiere*. From *prostache*, 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.

denticulata	White	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824
incisa	White	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824
lasiandra	Par. ll.	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1806
linearis	White	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824
rhombica	White	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1823
retundifolia	White	7, G. Ev. S. V. D. l.	1824
violacea	Violet	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1820

PROSTHEMUM, *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. helveticum*.

PUBESCA, *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*.

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This is an extensive genus of magnificent evergreen 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. spectosa*.

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*.

Browniana, 1.	Blue	8, H.	A. N. S. W.	1826
grandiflora	Blue	3, H. Her.	P. Austria	1596
hyssopifolia	Lgt. blue	8, H. Her.	P. France	1731
Marryattæ	Purple	7, H. Her.	P.	
ovata	Purple	7, H.	A. America	
vulgaris	Pink	7, H. Her.	P. Britain	
elongata, 2.	Violet	7, H. Her.	P. N. Amer.	
florè-pleno	Pink	7, H. Her.	P. Britain	gard.
Inspida, 3.	Pa. pur.	7, H. Her.	P. Europe	
laciniata, 4.	White	7, H. Her.	P. Europe	
pinnatifida, 5.	Purple	7, H. Her.	P. S. Eur.	
ribra	Red	7, H. Her.	P. Britain	gard.
Webbiana	Lilac	8, H. Her.	P.	

PRUNUS, Linn. From *prunus*, its Greek name. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. All the kinds of *Prun* grow well in any common soil, and are increased by seeds or suckers, or by grafting or budding to perpetuate the particular kinds.

caudicans	White	H. De. S.	Calabria	1820
Coccinilla	White	H. De. S.	Calabria	1824
divaricata	White	4, H. De. S.	Caucasia	1820
domestica	White	4, H. De. S.	England	
armenioides	White	4, H. De. T.		
florè-pleno	White	4, H. De. T.		
fol. variegatis	White	4, H. De. T.		
myrobalauda	White	4, H. De. T.		
turmenais	White	4, H. De. T.	Turin	
insidita	White	4, H. De. T.	Britain	
florè-pleno	White	4, H. De. T.		
fr. luteo-albo	White	4, H. De. T.		
fructu-nigro	White	4, H. De. T.		
fructu-rubro	White	4, H. De. T.		
maritima	White	4, H. De. T.	N. Amer.	1800
pubescens	White	4, H. De. T.		1818
spinosa	White	4, H. De. T.	Britain	
florè-pleno	White	4, H. De. T.	Tarascou	
fol. variegatis	White	4, H. De. T.	Britain	
macrocarpa	White	4, H. De. T.	Britain	
microcarpa	White	4, H. De. T.	Britain	
ovata	White	4, H. De. T.	Britain	

PRURIENT, causing an itching sensation.

PSAMMA, Romer and Schultes. From *psamma*, sand; its place of growth. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. 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*.

arenaria, 1	Apetal	6, Grass	Britain	
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PSIDIUM, Jacquin. From *psias*, 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*.

glutinosa, 1	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S.	Maurit.	1796
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PSIDIUM, Linn. Derived from *psidium*, the Greek name of Pomegranate. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. 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. Cattleianum* has a fruit of a fine charet colour, and bears some resemblance in consistence and flavour to the strawberry. *Synonymes*: 1. *P. grandiflorum*. 2. *P. chinense*. 3. *P. guianense*. 4. *P. spidiassinum*.

aromatiflorum	White	S. Ev. S.	Guiana	1779
grandiflorum, 1	White	7, S. Ev. S.	Guiana	1800
Cattleianum, 2	White	5, S. Ev. T. S.	Amer.	1818
cordatum	White	6, S. Ev. S.	Gumhal	1811
fluviatile, 3	White	S. Ev. S.	Cayenne	
fragrans	White	6, S. Ev. S.	Guiana	1823
guineense	White	6, S. Ev. S.	Guinea	1822
latifolium	White	6, S. Ev. S.	Amer.	1800
montanum	White	S. Ev. T.	Jamaica	1779
nyctifolium	White	4, S. Ev. S.		1820
uliginosum	White	S. Ev. S.		1817
polycarpum	White	5, S. Ev. S.	Trinidad	1810
poliferum	White	6, S. Ev. S.	W. Ind.	1692
spidiastomum, 4	White	6, S. Ev. S.		1824
pyriterum	White	6, S. Ev. S.	W. Ind.	1656

PSIDIIUM, Fries. From *psidios*, a spot. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A reddish-coloured species,

acutilla	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1802
acerosa	Black	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803
acuminata	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1809
anplexicaulis	Purple	2, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1802
angustata	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1820
canaliculata	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
caecinea	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1824
compacta	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
cordata	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790
cpnaroides	Purple	8, G. Ev. T.	C. G. H.	1774
elongata	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1820
forata	Red	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1789
glaucohylla	Green	4, G. Ev. S.	C. O. H.	1816
grandiflora	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1787
marginata	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1795
hirtata	Pale	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1810
humilis	Brown	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1802
incompta	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1822
levis, 1.	Green	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1806
latifolia	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1806
caecinea	Scarlet	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1806
viridiflora	Green	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1806
lipidocarpon	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1806
leucifolia	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1798
longifolia	Pale	2, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1795
longifolia	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1793
lobata	White	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1824
macrophylla	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1824
magnifica	White	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1789
meisaleica	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1780
mellifera	Pa. yel.	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1774
alba	White	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1795
mucronifolia	White	9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803
nana	Pink	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1787
nerifolia	White	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1806
obovata, 2	Red	3, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1789
pallida	Pale	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1819
patena	Whit. pur.	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1789
pendula	White	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1808
pulehella	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1795
ciiliata	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1795
glabra	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1795
speciosa	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1795
repens	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
revoluta	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1824
scabra	Brown	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
Scelopendrium	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1802
Scylintha	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1780
speciosa	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1787
tenax	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1801
tenifolia	White	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1795
turbiflora	Pink	4, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803
umbrosa	Whit. black	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1793
villifera	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800

PROCOCCUS, Agardh. From *protos*, first, and *kokkos*, a berry. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. This species is found on rocks during summer—*P. nivalls*.

PROTONEMA, Agardh. From *protos*, first, and *nema*, a filament; in allusion to the simplicity of structure. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Singular species of *Algae*, found in caverns, on the earth, hotbeds, &c.—*P. cryptarum*, *fragarum*, *muscioides*, *Orthotrichi*, *repens*, *umbratum*, *velutinum*.

PRUNOSE, covered with glittering particles, as if fine dew had been congealed upon it.

PRUNELLA, 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. *Labiatae*. The species of

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found in masses on the surface of felled oak—*P. glava*.

PSILOTRUM, 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, L. . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1793

PSOPHAROS, 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, L. . Blue . 10, S. Tw. A. Maurit. . 1816

PSORALEA, 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. *Synonyme*s: 1. *P. linearis*. 2. *P. americana*. 3. *P. pedunculata*. 4. *P. intermedia*.

- acutella . . . Yellowish . 7, F. Her. P. . 1833
- aphylla . . . Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774
- arborescens . . . Bluish . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1790
- arcturi . . . 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
- biteminosa . . . Pa. blue . 6, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1870
- brachiatia . . . Wht. blue . 7, G. Ev. S. Rocky Mts. 1829
- bracteata . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1731
- canadensis . . . Blue . 7, F. Her. P. Carolina . 1821
- capitata . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1793
- cinerea . . . Purple . 7, H. A. N. Holl. . 1814
- corylifolia . . . Violet . 6, G. B. India . 1739
- cupidata . . . Purple . 6, F. Tu. P. Louisiana . 1811
- decumbens . . . Wht. blue . 4, G. Ev. Tr. C. G. H. 1774
- dentata, 2 . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. Madeira . 1640
- diversicata . . . 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
- incana . . . Blue . 7, F. Tu. P. Missouri . 1821
- involuta . . . Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818
- labyrinthica . . . Blue . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816
- lupinella . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1812
- macrostachya . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. California . 1833
- melilotoides . . . 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
- Onobrychia . . . Purple . 8, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1818
- orbiculata . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. California . 1835
- palestinia . . . Violet . 6, G. Her. P. Levant . 1771
- ponnata . . . Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1690
- pubescens . . . Pa. blue . 8, G. Ev. S. Lina . 1825
- repens . . . Blue . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774
- sericea, 3 . . . Violet . 6, 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
- tenusifolia . . . 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
- Internodia, 4 . . . Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820

PSYCHE, 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 Psychine*—*P. atylosa* 1.

PSYCHOTRIA, 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. . 1819
- cumanensis . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. Trinidad . 1824
- daphnoides . . . White . 5, S. 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
- marginalia . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1819
- megalospema . . . White . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1824
- myrtifolia . . . White . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1826
- parasitica . . . White . Parasitic. 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

PSYCHOTRIA, see Palticorala.

PTILEA, Linn. From *ptelea*, the Greek name of the elm, derived from *pteo*, to fly; alluding to the winged fruit. *Linn* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Xanthoxylaceae*. 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

PTERIDIUM. So named by *Thours*, from 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, L. . . . S. Ev. S. Madagascar . 1818

PTERIS, Linn. From *pteryx*, a wing; in allusion to the appearance of the leaves. *Linn* 21, 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. .
- ampull . . . 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
- atrapurpurea . . . Brown . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1770
- calomelanos . . . Brown . 9, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1820
- 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
- crenata . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. .
- denticulata . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . 1824
- discolor, 1 . . . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . 1825
- exilis . . . Brown . 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, G. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1773
- hastata . . . Brown . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1823
- heterophylla . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1820
- intramarginata . . . Brown . 9, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1826
- lactea . . . Brown . 11, S. Her. P. .
- lauginesa . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. Bourbon . 1819
- latizosa . . . Brown . 6, G. Her. P. Moreton B. 1831
- longistachya . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . 1824
- longifolia . . . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1770
- nemorata . . . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. Bourbon . 1823
- palmetta . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. Cayenne . 1821
- pedata . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. Virginia . 1820
- peruviana . . . Brown . 10, S. Her. P. Peru . 1830
- Planchetii . . . 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
- sagittatifolia . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . 1823
- serriata . . . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. India . 1770
- spinosula . . . Brown . 9, S. Her. P. . 1834
- subverticillata . . . Brown . F. Her. P. Mexico . 1831
- ternifolia . . . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. . 1831
- tremula . . . Brown . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1820
- umbrosa . . . Brown . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1823
- vespertilionis . . . Brown . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1823

PTEROPHYLLIS, Linn. From *pteron*, a wing, and *Karpous*, 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

PTE	PTE
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 <i>P. santalinus</i> yields the officinal 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.	
<i>dalbergioides</i> . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1817	
<i>dracō</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1824	
<i>indicus</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1818	
<i>marcaplām</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1811	
<i>Rohrli</i> S. Ev. T. Guinea . . . 1816	
<i>santalinoideus</i> . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. S. Leone . . . 1793	
<i>santalinus</i> . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1800	
<i>scandens</i> . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Caracae . . . 1817	

PTEROPHYLLIS, Vaillant. From *pteron*, a wing, and *phylax*, a head; in allusion to the receptacle of the flowers being villous. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacae*. *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*.

<i>dumetorum</i> , 1 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffa . . . 1820	
<i>palæstinus</i> , 2 . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Cyprus . . . 1771	
<i>papposus</i> , 3 . . . White . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1597	
<i>diandrus</i> , 4 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1823	
<i>plumosus</i> , 5 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. Spain . . . 1819	

PTEROGŌNĪM, 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. capitosum*—*P. filiforme* 1, *gracile*, *Smithii*.

PTERONCRŌN, Decandolle. From *pteron*, a wing, and *neuron*, a nerve; because of the winged placentæ. *Linn.* 16, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. 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. græcum*.

<i>carnosus</i> , 1 . . . Pale . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1824	
<i>græcum</i> , 2 . . . White . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1710	

PTERONĪA, 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.

<i>camphorata</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774	
<i>echinata</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818	
<i>fasciculata</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818	
<i>flexicaulis</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812	
<i>glomerata</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817	
<i>oppositifolia</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774	
<i>pellens</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816	
<i>scoriosa</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1815	
<i>stricta</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774	

PTEROSPĒRĪM, Schreber. From *pteron*, a wing, and *sperma*, a seed; the seeds are winged. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiæ*. 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.

<i>aceifolium</i> . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1790	
<i>canescens</i> . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1823	
<i>lancea-folium</i> . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820	
<i>platani-folium</i> . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820	
<i>semi-angulatum</i> . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820	
<i>suberifolium</i> . . . White . . . 9, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1783	

PTEROSTĒLĪA, Fischer and Meyer. From *pteron*, a wing, and *stegos*, covering; involucre winged. *Linn.* —, Or. —, Nat. Or. *Polygalæ*. This species may be grown in any common soil.

<i>drymaroides</i> . . . Green . . . H. A. California . . . 1836	
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PTERONĪLĒS, R. Brown. From *pteron*, a wing, and *stylus*, a style; in allusion to the column being winged at the top. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæ*. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Praophyllum*.

<i>acuminata</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1826	
<i>Banksii</i> . . . Yel. wht. . . 12, G. Ter. N. Zeal. . . 1827	
<i>cuciniata</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1824	
<i>clata</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ter. V. D. L. . . 1823	
<i>glaberrima</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1822	
<i>gibbosa</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1821	
<i>grandiflora</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 9, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1821	

PTE	PUL
<i>longifolia</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1823	
<i>rotata</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1823	
<i>obtusā</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1810	
<i>ophioglossā</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1826	
<i>retlexā</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1826	

PTERYGŌNĪM, Swartz. The name is probably derived from *pterygodes*, wing-like; because of the appearance of the sepals. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæ*. A genus of tuberous-rooted plants, requiring the same treatment as *Corycium*.

<i>elatium</i> 7, G. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1821	
<i>wolferi</i> 7, G. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1797	

PTIŌSTRĒPHĪM, Kunth. From *ptilon*, a feather, and *strophos*, 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.

<i>cosmopoliolum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Mexico . . . 1823	
<i>trifidum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Mexico . . . 1823	

PTIŌTĒX, Agardh. From *ptilos*, 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. tenuissima*.

PRYCNŌRIS, 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. *Seteti annoides*. 2. *Trachyspermium copticum*. 3. *S. corsicum*. 4. *S. saxifragum*, *Carum Bunus*, *Meun heterophyllum*. 5. *S. verticillatum*, *pustillum*, *P. ammodæ* 1, *copticæ* 2, *corsicæ* 3, *heterophylla* 4, *verticillata* 5.

PUBERŪLĀ, rather downy.
PUBESCENT, downy, hoary, covered with short soft hairs.

PUCCEINĀ, 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*, *Ægopodiæ*, *Anemōnæ*, *Asparagii*, *Aviculariæ*, *Betonicæ*, *Beræ*, *Calthæ*, *Campantulæ*, *caricæ*, *Centauriæ*, *Herculeæ*, *Chrysosplenii*, *Circææ*, *clandestinæ*, *Epilobii*, *Galiörum*, *Glechomittis*, *globosæ*, *glomeratæ*, *granulatis*, *Herdæcæ*, *Lychuidearum*, *Menthæ*, *Polygōni*, *Prænitæ*, *Prunodrūm*, *pulverulentæ*, *Saniculæ*, *Scorodoniæ*, *Syngenesiarum*, *tumidæ*, *Urnariæ*, *Umbelliferarum*, *Valerianidæ*, *variabilis*, *Veronicarum*, *Vincæ*, *Violæ*.

PUCCOŌ, see Sanguinariæ
PUDĪCĀ, modest, humble.

PUERĀRIĀ, 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*.

<i>tuberosa</i> , 1 . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1806	
<i>Wallichii</i> . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. Cl. Nepal . . . 1826	

PUPP-NALL, see Lycoperdōn.

PULMONĀRIĀ, Linn. So named from its supposed medical properties in diseases of the lungs. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Horaginæ*. 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*.

<i>angustifolia</i> . . . Violet . . . 4, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	
<i>oblongata</i> , 1 . . . Pink . . . 5, H. Her. P. Germany . . .	
<i>acuta</i> . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. Poland . . . 1823	
<i>grandiflora</i> . . . Pink . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . . 1819	
<i>mollis</i> . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1805	
<i>officinalis</i> . . . Pink . . . 4, H. Her. P. England . . .	
<i>alba</i> . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. England . . .	
<i>pubescens</i> . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1821	
<i>racemata</i> . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1817	
<i>tuberosa</i> . . . Pink . . . 5, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1824	

PULMONĀRIĀ, see Mertensia.

PULTENĪX, 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.

<i>argentea</i> . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	
<i>ariata</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	
<i>aspera</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	

PUL	PUS
hiloā	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1817
cāndiā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1825
caucēscē	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822
capitellātā	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823
comitā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822
cordatā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1832
crassifoliā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
cuneatā	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
daphnoidēs	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1792
dentatā	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
ecclifoliā	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
elipticā	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1810
echinā	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
feruginēā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1810
flexilī	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. Pt. Jack. . 1801
hypolampri	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
incarnatā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
incurvatā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823
juniperinā	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
linophyllā	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1799
microphyllā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1810
monardella	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1826
obcordatā	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1808
oxalidifoliā	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1826
palaeā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1789
parviflorā	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
pedunculatā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
phlyctoidēs	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1822
plumosā	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
polyfoliā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
polygloffoliā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1817
procumbens	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823
racemulō	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820
retusā	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1789
rosmarinifoliā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
scabrā	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1803
squarrosā	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1825
staphylifolēs	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
staphyllā	G. Ev. S.
stenophyllā	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1792
strictā	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1803
subumbellatā	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1831
teuifoliā	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1817
thyrsifoliā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1814
vestitā	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803
villofā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824
villosā	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1790

PULVERULENT, powdery, downy.
PULVINATE, convex and flattened, cushion-shaped.
PUMPKIN, see *Cucurbita Pepo*.

PUNCTATA, *Greville*. From *punctum*, a dot; numerous dotted fructifications. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Alge*. These plants are generally found on marine rocks.—*P. latifolia*, *plantaginifolia*, *tennisulmi*.

PUNCTATE, dotted.

PUNGEAT, pricking or stinging.
PUNICA, *Linn.* From *panicus*, 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. C. album*. 2. *P. G. plenum*.

<i>Grenatium</i>	Red	Il. H. De. S. S. Eur. . 1548
albescens	Whitish	Il. H. De. S. China
albescens fl. pleno 1	Whitish	Il. H. De. S.
flavum	Yellow	Il. H. De. S.
rubrum fl. pleno, 2	Red	Il. H. De. S. S. Eur.
nana	Red	Il. G. De. S. W. Ind. . 1723

PUNICUS, *Ped.*, or scarlet.

PURSHIUS, *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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Tigarea tridentata*.

<i>tridentatā</i> , 1	Yellow	Il. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1826
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PURSIANS, see *Portulacae*.

PURSLANE, *Thunb.*, see *Portulacae*.

PURSHIINA, *Adams*. Named in honour of Count M. Purshkin, a Russian botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. This plant requires to be cultivated in sandy loam, and is increased by offsets. *Synonymes*: 1. *Adamsia scilloides*.

<i>scilloides</i> , 1	Pu. blue	P. Il. P. Siberia	1819
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PURSIUS, weak, diminutive.

PUS	PYR
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PUSULATE, covered with glandular excrescences.
PYCNANTHEMUM, *Michx.* From *pyknos*, 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*.

<i>aristatū</i> , 1	White	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1752
<i>incanū</i>	White	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1732
<i>lanceolatū</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812
<i>linifolium</i> , 2	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1739
<i>monardella</i> , 3	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1816
<i>natum</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1824
<i>ortū</i>	White	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1829

PYCNOSTACHYS, *Hooker*. From *pyknos*, 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.

<i>coriacea</i>	Blue	8, S. A. Madagas. . 1825
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PYGMÆA, dwarf.

PYRAMIDAL, formed like a pyramid.

PYRÆTER, see *Pyræis commutis Pyræster*.

PYRENÆUM, *Fries*. From *pyrenæ*, a kernel; appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This species is found on dead wood—*P. lignatille*.

PYRENÛTA, *Acharius*. From a diminutive of *pyrenæ*, 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*, *nitida*, *tessebilla*, *umbonata*.
PYRÆTHRUM, *Smith*. From *pyr*, fire; the roots are hot to the taste. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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*.

<i>achillefolium</i>	Yellow	Il. H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1823
<i>alpinum</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1759
<i>pubescens</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1819
<i>anethifolium</i>	White	G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . 1815
<i>halsamita</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. Levant . 1779
<i>barcelinæ</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1820
<i>bipinnatum</i>	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1796
<i>boconii</i>	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Spain . 1823
<i>brevisiliatum</i>	Yellow	7, H. A. . 1818
<i>broussonetii</i>	White	7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1817
<i>caerulescens</i> , 1	Pink	8, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1804
<i>caerulescens</i> , 2	White	Il. H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1804
<i>cerastophyllum</i>	White	6, H. Her. P. Piedmont . 1819
<i>cinerariifolium</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. Dalmatia . 1326
<i>coronopifolium</i>	White	G. Ev. S. Canaries
<i>corymbosum</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. Germany . 1596
<i>crithmifolium</i>	White	G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . 1815
<i>diversifolium</i>	White	7, F. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1823
<i>elegans</i>	White	7, H. Tr. B. Mt. Hablo . 1816
<i>faucielaciniatum</i>	White	G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . 1815
<i>frutescens</i>	White	G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1699
<i>fuscatum</i>	White	7, H. A. S. Eur. . 1821
<i>grandiflorum</i>	White	G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1815
<i>halleri</i>	White	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . 1819
<i>incanum</i>	White	Il. H. Her. P. Siberia . 1831
<i>indicum</i>	Yellow	7, Il. A. E. Ind. . 1810
<i>inodorum</i>	White	Il. H. A. Britain
<i>floribus pleno</i> , 2	White	7, Il. Her. Tr. . 1825
<i>latifolium</i> , 3	White	6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . 1820
<i>leptophyllum</i>	White	Il. H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1821
<i>macrophyllum</i> , 4	White	7, Il. Her. P. Hungary . 1803
<i>mundinum</i>	White	7, Il. Her. P. France . 1816
<i>maritimum</i>	White	Il. H. Her. P. Irtuto
<i>maritimum</i>	White	7, Il. Her. P. S. Eur. . 1818
<i>multifolium</i>	Yellow	7, Il. Her. P. Siberia . 1733
<i>palustre</i>	White	6, Il. Her. P. Arcunia . 1820
<i>partheniifolium</i>	White	7, Il. Her. P. Caucasus . 1804
<i>parthenium</i>	White	7, Il. Her. P. Britain
<i>floribus pleno</i>	White	7, Il. Her. P.
<i>pariflorum</i>	White	7, Il. A. . 1820
<i>pinnatifidum</i>	White	7, Il. Her. P. . 1824
<i>præcox</i>	White	6, H. A. Caucasus . 1818
<i>ptarmicifolium</i>	White	7, Il. Her. P. Caucasus . 1803
<i>pulverulentum</i>	White	5, Il. Her. P. Caucasus . 1823
<i>roseum</i>	Pu. red	6, Il. Her. P. Caucasus . 1823
<i>sericeum</i>	White	7, Il. Her. P. Iberia . 1823
<i>serotinum</i>	White	6, Il. Her. P. Cr. N. Amer. . 1731
<i>simplexifolium</i>	White	6, S. Cr. Tr. W. Ind. . 1817
<i>speciosum</i>	White	G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1815
<i>tenifolium</i>	White	7, Il. Her. P. Caucasus . 1805
<i>tomentosum</i>	White	7, Il. Her. P. Corsica . 1818

PYR	QUA	PYX	QUA
trifurcátum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Barbary . 1820		aucupáris . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . .	
uliginosum . . . White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1816		fastigiata . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. . . .	
ΨΥΔΡΙΑ, 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, 1 . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1810		fracta lincea . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . Gard.	
convolvata, 1 . . . Grn. wht. . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1818		auriculata . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Egypt . . . 1801	
elliptica . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1818		baccata . . . Pink . . . 4, H. De. T. Siberia . . . 1784	
media . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. England . . .		Chamomæspilus . . . 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 . . .		flore-pleno . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. . . .	
uniflora . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .		fol. variegata . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. . . .	
ΨΥΔΡΙΑΨΩΝ, Herbert. Literally <i>Fire-lily</i> ; from the colour of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarylhidaceae</i> . Rather a pretty plant, growing in sandy loam, and increased by offsets. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Amarylhis peruviana</i> .		fructu variegato . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. . . .	
adreum, 1 . . . Gold eld. . . 5, G. Bl. P. Peru . . . 1833		jaspidea . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. . . .	
ΨΥΔΡΙΑΨΙ, 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> .		Pyrisæ, 4 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. . . .	
puberá . . . Grn. yel. . . F. De. S. N. Amer. . 1800		sanguinolenta . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. . . .	
ΨΥΝΕΣ, Linn. From <i>peru</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. silicifolia</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. Badnyglivriana</i> . 12. <i>Sorbus domestica</i> . 13. <i>P. hybrida</i> , <i>P. spuria ambucifolia</i> . 14. <i>Cratægus terminalis</i> . 15. <i>P. Pashia</i> . 16. <i>P. nepalensis</i> .		coronata . . . Pink . . . 5, H. De. T. Virginia . . . 1724	
acérba, 1 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1782		crenata . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1820	
americana . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Canada . . . 1782		depressa . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. . . .	
amygdaliformis, 2 White . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1810		dioca . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. . . . 1818	
angustifolia . . . Pink . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1750		edulis . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. France . . . 1816	
arbutifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1700		elæagniifolia, 5 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. Siberia . . . 1806	
intermedia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. . . .		floribunda . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. China . . . 1813	
perulata . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. . . .		grandifolia, 6 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . .	
serotina . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. . . .		intermedia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Sweden . 1785	
ΑΡΥΨΙΑ, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Antonio de la Quadra, a Spanish cultivator. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Protaceae</i> . This tree requires to be grown in peat and loam, and propagated by cuttings, in sand, under a glass.		latifolia, 7 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Denmark . 1789	
heterophylla G. Ev. T. Chile . . . 1826		lanata . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1818	
QUADRANGULAR , four-angled.		lanuginosa . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. Hungary . . .	
QUADRATE , square.		Malus . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. Britain . . .	
QUADRATA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Antonio de la Quadra, a Spanish cultivator. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Protaceae</i> . This tree requires to be grown in peat and loam, and propagated by cuttings, in sand, under a glass.		melanocarpa . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1700	
QUADRIFARIOS , arranged in four rows.		sulpubuscæno . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. . . .	
QUADRIFID , divided into four parts.		microcarpa, 9 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . .	
QUAKING-GRAPE , see <i>RIZIA</i> .		nivalis . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. Austria . . .	
QUALEX, Aublet. The name of the tree among the Guianese Indians. <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pochyaceae</i> . This tree will grow best in peat and loam, and is said to be increased by seeds.		pinnatifida, 10 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. England . . .	
violacæa . . . Violet . . . 8. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1824		arbuscula . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Germany . . .	
QUAMASHI , see <i>Settla sculentia</i> .		lanuginosa . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. England . . .	
QUAMOCIT, Tournefort. From <i>kyamos</i> , a kidney-bean, and <i>klitos</i> , dwarf; the species of this genus [263]		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 . . . 1753	
		púbens . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. . . .	
		salicifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Russia . . . 1700	
		salvifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. France . . . 1805	
		sinata . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Levant . . . 1020	
		sinensis . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. China . . .	
		Sorbus, 12 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. England . . .	
		maliformis . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. . . .	
		pyramiformis . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. . . .	
		spectabilis . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. China . . . 1780	
		spiria . . . 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 . . . 1010	
		terminalis, 14 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. England . . .	
		trilobata . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1816	
		variolosa, 15 . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1825	
		vestita, 16 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. Nepal . . . 1820	
		ΨΥΧΑΝΤΗΡΙΑ, Michaux. From <i>pyxis</i> , a box, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Dianthiaceae</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 cucifolia</i> .	
		barbulata, 1 . . . White . . . 7, F. Ev. Tr. Carolina . 1806	
		ΨΥΧΙΔΡΙΑ, box-shaped.	

Q.

QUADRANGULAR, four-angled.

QUADRATE, square.

QUADRATA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Antonio de la Quadra, a Spanish cultivator. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Protaceae*. 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-GRAPE, see *RIZIA*.

QUALEX, Aublet. The name of the tree among the Guianese Indians. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pochyaceae*. This tree will grow best in peat and loam, and is said to be increased by seeds.

violacæa . . . Violet . . . 8. Ev. T. Brazil . . . 1824

QUAMASHI, see *Settla sculentia*.

QUAMOCIT, Tournefort. From *kyamos*, a kidney-bean, and *klitos*, 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. A light rich soil suits them, and cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ipomæa coccinea*. 2. *I. digitata*. 3. *I. hastigera*. 4. *I. hederifolia*. 5. *I. longiflora*. 6. *I. triloba*. 7. *I. phœnicæa*. 8. *I. sanguinea*. 9. *I. triloba*. 10. *I. Quamoclit*.

coccinea, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 8, S. Tw. A. S. Amer. . 1718

digitata, 2 . . . Purple . . . 8, 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

longiflora, 5	White	6, S. Her. Tw. Cuba	1803
luteola, 6	Or. yel.	8, S. Tw. A. Guatemala	1759
phoenicea, 7	Crimson	8, S. Tw. A. E. Ind.	1806
sanguinea, 8	rimson	7, S. Ev. Tw. San. Cruz	1812
triloba, 9	Violet	7, S. Tw. A. S. Amer.	1752
vulgaria, 10	Scarlet	8, S. Tw. A. E. Ind.	1629
albiflora	White	8, S. Tw. A. E. Ind.	1629

QUARTZ, a kind of stone.

QUASSIA, *Linn.* Quassi, the name of a negro slave, who first used the bark as a febrifuge. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Simarubaceae*. This valuable tree thrives in loan 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.

amará	Red	6, S. Ev. T. Guiana	1790
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QUATERNARY, arranged in fours.

QUEKETTIA, *Lindley*. Named after Edwin J. Quekett, F.L.S., an excellent botanical observer, and one of our best vegetable anatomists. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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 *Pleurothallis*.

microscopica	Yellow	S. Ept.
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QUERCITRON, see *Quercus tinctoria*.

QUERCUS, *Linn.* From the Celtic *quer*, fine, and *querc*, a tree, fine tree; others derive it from the Greek word *choiros*, a pig; because those animals feed on the acorns. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Capuliferae*. 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. *Q. Suber* 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 a finely broken soil. The after culture of the oak does not require any notice here. *Synonymes*: 1. *Q. Phyllota*. 2. *Q. conglomerata*. 3. *Q. heuyspharica*. 4. *Q. uana*. 5. *Q. austriaca*. 6. *Q. Lucumbeana crispata*. 7. *Q. L. dentata*. 8. *Q. cervis dentata*. 9. *Q. L. heterophylla*. 10. *Q. L. incisa*. 11. *Q. eroniensis*. 12. *Q. Ragnal*. 13. *Q. L. suberosa*. 14. *Q. frondosa*. 15. *Q. discolor*. *Q. elongata*, *Q. triloba*. 16. *Q. humilis*, *Q. uana*. 17. *Q. lauguosa*. 18. *Q. aquatic*. 19. *Q. stellata*. 20. *Q. Banisteri*, *Q. montana*. 21. *Q. fastigiata*. 22. *Q. laciniata*. 23. *Q. pendula*. 24. *Q. purpurea*. 25. *Q. cinerea*. 26. *Q. sericea*. 27. *Q. Custanea*. 28. *Q. montana*. 29. *Q. prinoides*. 30. *Q. Michauxii*. 31. *Q. Tanzinii*. 32. *Q. Robur*. 33. *Q. pubescens*.

Egillota	Apetal	H. De. T. Levant	1731
latifolia	Apetal	H. De. T.	
pendula	Apetal	H. De. T.	
alba	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1724
pinatifolia	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1724
repanda	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	
ambigua	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1800
umbrata, 1	Apetal	H. Ev. T. Nepal	1822
apennina, 2	Apetal	5, H. De. T. S. Eur.	
apennica	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1724

QUE

maritima, 3	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	
nana, 4	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1738
austriaca	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Portugal	1835
Balloa	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Barbary	
Catesbii	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1823
Céris	Apetal	5, H. De. T. S. Eur.	1735
austriaca, 5	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Austria	1824
cana-major	Apetal	5, H. De. T. S. Eur.	
cana-minor	Apetal	5, H. De. T. S. Eur.	
crispá, 6	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Exeter	seed
dentata, 7	Apetal	H. Ev. T. Exeter	seed
fulhamensis, 8	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Fulham	
heterophylla, 9	Apetal	H. Ev. T. Exeter	seed
incisa, 10	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Exeter	seed
Lucumbeana, 11	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Exeter	seed
pendula	Apetal	5, H. De. T. S. Eur.	
Ragnal, 12	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Ragnal	
suberosa, 13	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Exeter	seed
variegata	Apetal	5, H. De. T. S. Eur.	
vulgaria, 14	Apetal	5, H. De. T. S. Eur.	1735
coccifera	Apetal	5, H. De. T. S. Eur.	1683
coccinea	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer.	1691
Cookii	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Gibraltar	1835
Esculús	Apetal	5, H. De. T. S. Eur.	1739
falcata, 15	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1763
Falkenbergensis	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Hannover	1837
Fontausi	Apetal	5, H. De. T. S. Eur.	
graminata	Apetal	6, H. Ev. T. France	1736
heterophylla	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	
hybrida-nana, 16	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Hybrid	1825
Ilex	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. S. France	1581
crispá	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. S. France	
fragifolia	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
variegata	Apetal	H. Ev. T.	
Illeifolia	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. 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.	1796
macrocarpa	Apetal	H. De. T. N. Amer.	
montana	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1800
myrtifolia	Apetal	H. Ev. T.	
oliva, 18	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1739
obusifolia, 19	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1819
oliviformis	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
fol. variegata	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Britain	Gard.
heterophylla, 22	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Britain	
Hodgsonii	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Britain	
pedicula, 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.	1739
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.	1724
sylvatica	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1723
Prinus	Apetal	6, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1730
acuminata, 27	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1822
monticola, 28	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1750
palustris	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1750
pinnata, 29	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1823
tomentosa, 30	Apetal	H. De. T. N. Amer.	1800
pseudo-coccifera	Apetal	H. Ev. T.	
pseudo-suber	Apetal	5, H. De. T. S. Eur.	1824
pyreneus, 31	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Pyrenees	1822
rubra	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Eur.	1739
sessiliflora, 32	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Britain	
pubescens, 33	Apetal	5, H. De. T. Britain	
Suber	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Spain	1531
unicolor	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	
unguiculá	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	
sinuata	Apetal	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	

QUERTIA, *Wesling*. In honour of Don J. Query Martiney, M.D., a professor of botany at Madrid. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Alstaceae*. The seed of this plant only requires sowing in the open border.

hispidula	Apetal	5, H. A. Spain	1800
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QUILLWORT, see *Isolète*.

QUINCE, see *Cydonia*.

QUISQUAÏS, *Linn.* From *quis*, who, and *qualis*, what kind; when the genus was named, it was uncertain to what class or order it belonged. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceae*. 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 *Poincra*.

QUI	RAM	QUI	RAN
glabrā	S. Ev. Cl. Java . . . 1815	France. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Meliaceae</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>QUIVISTĀ, <i>Comerson</i>. From <i>Boia de quivi</i>, the name of one of the unintroduced 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.

RACODIEM, *Link*. From *rakos*, a torn garment; in allusion to the appearance of the plants. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Funari*. This species is found in undisturbed wine cellars. *Synonymes*: 1. *Fibrillaria vituaria*—*R. cellarē*.

RADIATE, **RADIANT**, **RAYED**, a flower is said to be so when, in a cluster or head of florets, those of the circumference or ray 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.

RADICAL, belonging to, or proceeding from, the root.

RADICANT, rooting, producing roots from the stem.

RADICLE, the root of an embryo.

RADIOLA, *Gmelin*. From *radiola*, a little ray; in allusion to the capsule being rayed. Linn. 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Linacee*. A little white-flowering, insignificant plant, found in sandy places.

millegriana . . . White . . . 7 H. A. Britain

RADISH, see *Raphanūs*.

RADIX, the ray of a compound flower.

RAFNSĀ, *Thunberg*. In honour of C. G. Rafn, of Copenhagen, a botanical author. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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

trifida, 2 Yellow . . . 6, G. B. C. G. H. . . 1786

RAGGER NORIN, see *Lichnis Floescicūl.*

RAGWORT, see *Githūnā*.

RAGWORT, see *Senecio Jacobinū.*

RAJANĀTĀ, *Linn*. In honour of John Ray, an eminent English naturalist. Linn. 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Discoreaceae*. Steve climbers, of no hearty growing in peat and loam. They may be readily increased by division of the root—*R. cordatā, hastatā, quinquefoliā*.

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. formicetū, fastigiatū, F. catidārū, fraxinēū, pullinārū, polymorphū, scopulorūm*.

RAMENTA, little brown withered scales, with which the stems of some plants, especially ferns, are covered.

RAMIFICATIONS, subdivisions of roots or branches.

RAMONDIA, *Richard*. In honour of M. L. Ramond, a French botanist and traveller. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Geraneaceae*. 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*, *Chaixia Myconi*.

pyrenaeica, 1 . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1731

RAMOON-TREE, see *Trōphis*.

RAMOSE, brachy.

RAMPION, see *Phyteūmā*.

RAMPION, see *Campānūllā Rapūncūlūā*.

RAMPION, see *Cyphūā Phyteūmā*.

RAMULI, twigs, or small branches.

RANDIĀ, *Houston*. In honour of J. Rand, a London botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. This genus is nearly allied to *Gardenia*, and requires precisely the same treatment. *Synonymes*: 1. *R. acutata, obovata, Gardenia Randia*. 2. *G. multiflora*. 3. *R. longiflora*. 4. *R. obovata*. 5. *Petunga Roxburghii*.

Bowieana Pa. yel. . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1815

latifolia, 1 White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1733

longiflora, 2 White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818

macrantha, 3 Cr. col. . . 8, S. Ev. S. S. Leons . . . 1596

parviflora White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1818

pubescens, 4 White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1820

racemosa, 5 Grn. wht. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820

rotundifolia White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1820

sinensis White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1818

RANUNCULUS, *Linn*. From *rana*, a frog; many of the species are found in moist places frequented by that reptile. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. 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; if 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. *anreus, villosus*. 3. *pyrenosus*. 4. *Thonasi*. 5. *sericeus*. 6. *apifolius*. 7. *monspeliacus*. 8. *polyanthemos*. 9. *aurcus, villosus*. 10. *rigidus, circinatus*. 11. *peucedanifolius*. 12. *pyrenosus, plantaginens*. 13. *acutifolius*. 14. *muricatus, brasilianns*. 15. *Brey-*

anensis.

acutifolius White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. . . 1596

crassicaulis White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Europe . . .

hirsutis White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Europe . . .

seris Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

albiss White . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . .

multifidus, 1 Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . .

piens Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

sylvaticus Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. France . . .

alpestris White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Scotland . . .

amplexicaulis White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . . 1633

angustata Yellow . . . H. Tu. P. Naples . . . 1832

angustifolius White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Granada . . . 1822

aquaticus White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Bonaria . . . 1816

pellucidus White . . . 6, H. Aq. P. Britain . . .

arcticus Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827

asiaticus Varieg. . . 5, H. Tu. P. Levant . . . 1596

sanguinea Scarlet . . . 5, H. Tu. P. Syria . . .

tenusifolius White . . . 5, H. Tu. P. Greece . . .

auricomis Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

montanus Yellow . . . 6, H. P. N. Amer. . . 817

bracteatus Yellow . . . 5, H. Tu. P. Pyrenees . . .

flor-pleno Yellow . . . 5, H. Tu. P. . . .

ochroleucus Pa. yel. . . 5, H. Tu. P. England . . .

brevicaulis Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1827

brevifolia Yellow . . . 6, H. Tu. P. Naples . . . 1821

Breylianus, 2 Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1815

bruttus Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1823

bulbosus Yellow . . . 5, H. Tu. P. Britain . . .

bullatus Yellow . . . 5, H. Tu. P. S. Eur. . . 1640

flor-pleno Yellow . . . 6, H. Tu. P. S. Eur. . . 1640

grandiflorus Yellow . . . 5, H. Tu. P. S. Eur. . . 1640

bupleuroides Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Portugal . . . 1826

RAN		RAN		RAP		RED			
cardiophyllus	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	Canada	1829	<i>paludensis, parviflorus, purvulus, pennsylvanicus, polyanthemus, schlechtendalii, trifoliatus.</i>				
casubeticus	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1794	RAPR, see <i>Braßica Rapa.</i>				
caucasicus	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1820	RAPHANUS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>ra</i> , quickly, and <i>phainomai</i> , to appear; in allusion to the speedy germination of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>R. orbicularis</i> .				
cheerophyllus	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	Portugal		2. <i>R. chinensis</i> .				
chius	Yellow	6, H. A.	Archipel.	1827	caudatus	White pur.	7, H. A. Java	1815	
cioutarfolius	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	Siberia	1818	Laudra	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Italy	1820
cortuzafolius	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	Teneriff	1826	sativus	White pur.	5, H. A.	China	1548
crassecaulis	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Europe	1827	<i>allus 1, griseus, niger, oblongus, oliviferus 2, radicans, rotundus, vulgaris.</i>				
crenatus	White	6, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1818	rostratus	Purplish	7, H. A.	Persia	1823
cretica	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	Candia	1658	<i>maritimus, Raphanistrum, R. flore-albo, R. flore-flavo, R. purpurascens.</i>				
macrophyllus	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	Teneriff	1658	RAPHI, in seeds, the channel of vessels which connects the chalaza with the hilum; in umbelliferous plants, the line of junction, of the two halves of which their fruit is composed.				
Cymbalaria	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1824	RAPHIOLIS, <i>Lindley</i> . From <i>raphis</i> , a needle, and <i>lepis</i> , a scale; referring to the narrow subulate bractee. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Pomaceae</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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cratogeus indica</i> . 2. <i>R. indicus</i> .				
dissectus	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1818	India, 1	White	6, F. Ev. S.	China	1806
Eescholtzii	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1827	phaeostemon, 2	White	6, F. Ev. S.	China	1818
fascicularis	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.		rubra	White	6, F. Ev. S.	China	1806
Flammula	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	Britain		salsicifolia	White	6, F. Ev. S.	China	1820
filiformis	Yellow	6, H. Ev. Cr. N.	Amer.	1823	RAPISTRUM, <i>Boerhaave</i> . From <i>rapa</i> , the rape; resemblance in the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Plants of no interest; increased by division of the roots, or by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Myagrion orientale</i> . 2. <i>M. perene</i> , <i>Cakile perennis</i> . 3. <i>C. rugosa</i> , <i>M. rugosum</i> — <i>R. orientale 1, perenne 2, rugosum 3.</i>				
frigidus	Pa. yel.	5, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1827	RASPAILIA, <i>Brongniart</i> . In honour of M. Raspail, a French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Brauniaceae</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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Braunia microphylla</i> .				
fumaricifolius	Yellow	6, H. Tu. P.	Naples	1832	microphylla, 1	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1804
garrulifolius	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1827	RASPBERRY, see <i>Rubus Idaeus</i> .				
glaberrimus	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1827	RATIBIDA, <i>Rafinesque</i> . Meaning not known. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This is a very desirable genus for the flower border. For culture and propagation, see <i>Rudbeckia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Rudbeckia columnaris</i> .				
glacialis	White	7, H. Her. P.	Lapland	1775	columnaris, 1	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1811
acnitoides	White	7, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1819	puleherima	Red yel.	8, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1825
Gouan, 3	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Pyrenes	1818	RAT POISON, see <i>Chaetothal hircinaria</i> .				
gracilis	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	Archipel.	1818	RATTLESNAKE FERN, see <i>Polypodium virginicum</i> .				
graulensis	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	Wales		RATTLESNAKE ROOT, see <i>Polypodium Seneg.</i>				
flore-pleno	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	Europe		RAUWOLFIA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Leonhard Rauwolf, M.D., a botanical traveller. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i> . These plants thrive in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.				
phoenicifolius	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	Europe		CRASSICENS	Pink	8, E. V. S.	Jamaica	1750
grandiflorus	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Cappad.	1817	artifolia	White	8, S. E. V. T.	Spain	1752
gregarius, 4	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	Italy	1817	terrestris	White	5, S. E. V. W. Ind.		1823
heistericus	White	6, H. Her. P.	Britain	1820	tomentosa	White	7, S. E. V. S.	W. Ind.	1823
hirtus	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1810	RAUCOURIA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of René A. Ferchault de Raucour, a famous French entomologist. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Rauvoriaceae</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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>R. linifolia</i> , <i>Hypericum ulterifolium</i> .				
hispidus	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1810	hypericoides, 1	Purple	8, F. Ev. S.	Sovia	1800
hybridus	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	Austria	1820	verniculata	Pink	6, F. Ev. S.	Scilly	1824
hyperboreus	Yellow	5, H. De. Cr. N.	Eur.	1820	RUCIFACEAE, that part of the fructification which supports the other parts.				
ilyrius, 5	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	S. Eur.	1596	RUCCIOSA, the bays, or sinuses of lobed leaves.				
isopyroides	White	6, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1818	RUCCIOSA, prostrate, lying flat.				
lacerus	White	5, H. Her. P.	S. France	1821	RUD RAY, see <i>Labris carolinensis</i> .				
lanuginosus	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1683	RUD CRAB, see <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> .				
lappaceus	Yellow	6, G. Her. P.	N. Holl.	1822	RUD OUM-TREE, see <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> .				
lapponeus	Yellow	5, H. Ev. Cr.	Lapland	1827					
Lappa	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	Britain	1820					
mulefoliatus	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	Sicily	1820					
grandiflorus	Yellow	4, H. Tu. P.	Naples	1833					
monspeliensis	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	7, H. Her. P.	Turkey	1822					
memorosus, 8	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1810					
pauciflorus, 9	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1819					
nivifolius	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	Lapland	1775					
ovatifolius	White	6, H. Her. P.	England						
arvensis	Pa. yel.	5, H. Tu. P.	Caucasus	1822					
pallidus	Pa. yel.	6, H. Her. P.	Hybrid						
pinatobrix	White	6, H. Aq. P.	Britain						
cuspidatus, 10	Apetal	7, H. Aq. P.	Britain						
vasitellus, 11	White	6, H. Aq. P.	Britain						
paranasiifolius	White	6, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1769					
pedatis	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	Hungary	1805					
pedatifidus	Yellow	4, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1827					
Philonotis	Yellow	7, H. A.	S. Eur.	1800					
plantagineus, 12	White	5, H. Her. P.	Piedmont	1819					
plantifolius	White	6, H. Her. P.	Germany	1769					
flore-pleno, 13	White	5, H. Her. P.	A. Eur.	1500					
plebeus	Yellow	6, G. Her. P.	N. Holl.	1820					
polyphyllus	Yellow	4, H. Aq. A.	Hungary	1810					
Purshii	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1827					
pyrenicus	Yellow	4, H. Her. P.	Lapland	1810					
pyrenosus	White	5, H. Her. P.	Pyrenes	1807					
bupleurifolius	White	6, H. Her. P.	Pyrenes	1818					
recurvatus	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1827					
repeus	Yellow	7, H. De. Cr.	Britain						
flore-pleno	Yellow	8, H. Aq. P.	Britain						
ripans	Yellow	4, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1825					
rhomboides	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	Portugal	1825					
ristalis	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Austria	1759					
rotundifolius	White	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1827					
Sabini	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1827					
salsuginosus	Yellow	4, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1822					
scleratus	Yellow	5, H. A.	Britain						
scutatus	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	Hungary	1817					
Seguinii	White	6, H. Her. P.	Piedmont	1819					
sossiliflorus	Yellow	6, H. A.	N. Holl.						
Stevani	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Vallonia	1819					
Thunbergii	Yellow	6, H. Tu. P.	Austria	1710					
tomentosa	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1820					
tripartitus	White	6, H. Aq. P.	Kurapo						
triflorus	Yellow	4, H. A.	Greece	1810					
tuberculatus	Yellow	6, H. A.	Touria	1817					
tuberosus	Yellow	6, H. Tu. P.	Pyrenes	1820					
uliginosus	Yellow	6, H. A.	Teneiffa	1826					
venulosus, 14	Yellow	7, H. A.	Brazil						
Villarsii, 15	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1819					

abrotanum, affinis, arvensis, Filumula matis, F. seriatum, hiratum, Hornemannii, lactuoides, murguloides, muricatus, M. curvifolius, M. creticus, undiflorus, N. dentatus, obtusifolius, ophioglossifolius, ovalis,

RED	REN	REN	RES
RED LAC, see <i>Rhus succedanea</i> .			
RED NIGHTSHADE, see <i>Erica Halicacabá</i> .			
RED OSIER, see <i>Sáltr rábrá</i> .			
REDÓTRÉA. Named by Ventenat, in honour of P. J. Redouté, a celebrated French botanical artist. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvacee</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			
RED SAUNDERS-WOOD, see <i>Pterocarpus santaliná</i> .			
RED WATER-TREE, see <i>Erythrophléum</i> .			
RED WOOD, see <i>Ceanóthús</i> .			
RED WOOD, see <i>Rhámnus Erythroxýlon</i> .			
RED WOOD, see <i>Melhánlá Erythroxýlon</i> .			
REED, see <i>Phragmites</i> .			
REED-UPON-REED, see <i>Calamagrostis effusá</i> .			
REEVESIÁ. 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>Sterculiacee</i> . This very handsome shrub may be referred to the greenhouse species of <i>Sterculia</i> , for culture and propagation.			
thyrsoídes . . . White . . . 1, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1826			
REFRIGERANT, producing coolness.			
REHMANNIÁ, <i>Libosch</i> . Not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariacee</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.			
ehinénsis . . . Dngy . . . H. Her. P. China . . . 1835			
REICHARDIÁ, <i>Roth</i> . In honour of John James Reichard, a celebrated botanist and author. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . For the culture and propagation of this ornamental tree, see <i>Poinciana</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Cosalpinia ligulata</i> .			
hexapétalá, 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1824			
REICHENIÁ, <i>L'Heritier</i> . In honour of the Rev. Richard Relhan, author of "Flora Cantabrigien-sis." <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . For the culture of these ornamental plants, see <i>Athanasia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Athanasia genitifolia</i> . 2. <i>Leysera ericoídes</i> .			
genitifolia, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823			
lateriflora . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823			
panicola, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818			
pingens . . . Yellow . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820			
quadriflora . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774			
REIMÉXÁ, <i>Aublet</i> . Its name in Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperacee</i> . A plant of no value; it is increased by seeds or divisions— <i>R. maritima</i> .			
RENANTHERÁ, <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>Orchidacee</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 potsherds, carefully placed about the roots, so as to ensure a safe drainage; but the best way of growing it, is to plant it in sphagnum or hypnum moss, cut short and packed close about the roots, with a quantity of broken potsherds 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 then continue in perfection for a great length of time. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Acridies arachnites</i> .			
arachnites, 1 . . . Brn. pur. . . S. Epi. Japan . . . 1793			
coccinea . . . Seer. or. . . 8, S. Epi. Co. China . . . 1816			
RENEALMÁ, <i>R. Brown</i> . In honour of P. and M. L. Renealmé, the first a famous French physician, and the other a botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridacee</i> . These plants may be referred to <i>Alpinia</i> , for culture and propagation.			
grandiflora . . . White . . . 4, G. Her. P. N. Zeal. . . 1822			
paniculata . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823			
p-lchella . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823			
RENIFORM, kidney-shaped.			
RENAP, a leaf is said to be repand when its margin is undulated, and unequally dilated.			
REPLICATE, folded back.			
REPENT, creeping and rooting.			
REQUIENIÁ, <i>Decandolle</i> . In honour of M. Requier, a botanist of Avignon. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</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>Podalyria obcordata</i> .			
obcordata, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Senegal . . . 1825			
RESÉNÁ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>resedo</i> , to calm or appease; the Latus considered its application useful in external bruises. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Resedacee</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 succulent species may be increased by cuttings or seeds.			
Albá . . . Apetal . . . 7, H. B. S. Eur. . . 1596			
b-pinnatá . . . Apetal . . . 7, P. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1816			
chinensis . . . Yel. grn. . . 6, H. A. China . . . 1819			
fruticulosa . . . Apetal . . . 9, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1794			
laevigata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. B. Egypt . . . 1828			
linifolia . . . Yel. grn. . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1819			
lutea . . . Apetal . . . 7, H. B. Britain . . .			
luteola . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. A. Britain . . .			
mediterranea . . . Apetal . . . 8, H. A. Palestine . . . 1791			
myrsiphylla . . . Whit. vel. . . 7, H. B. Italy . . . 1823			
odorata . . . Apetal . . . 8, H. A. Italy . . . 1752			
Phoenicia . . . Apetal . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Egypt . . . 1752			
Phoenicia . . . Apetal . . . 8, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1824			
pruinosa . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. Her. P. Egypt . . . 1824			
remotissima . . . Apetal . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1816			
scapularia . . . Apetal . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Tenerife . . . 1815			
acromoides . . . Apetal . . . 7, H. Her. P. France . . . 1767			
undata . . . Apetal . . . 7, H. B. Spain . . . 1739			
<i>R. canescens, crispata, dipetala, glauca, saxatilis, viridescens.</i>			
RESOLVENT, having the power to dissolve.			
RESURARROW, see <i>Ononis</i> .			
RESURF, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>resur</i> , cord; used as cord at the Cape of Good Hope. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Actinacee</i> . These plants grow in any common soil, and are increased by divisions. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Calorophus elongatus</i> .			
annalis . . . Apetal . . . 5, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1824			
fastigiatá . . . Apetal . . . 5, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1824			
gracilis . . . Apetal . . . 5, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1824			
lateriflora, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1824			
paniculata . . . Apetal . . . 5, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1824			
rectorum . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1793			
tetraphylla . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. V. D. L. . . 1825			
vaginata . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1820			
virgata . . . Apetal . . . 6, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1824			

RES	RHA	RHA	RHI
RESUPINATE , lying on the back.			
RETANILLA , <i>Decandolle</i> . Its Peruvian name. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceae</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 obovata</i> .			
Ephedra, 1 . . . Green . . . F. Ev. S. Chile . . . 1823			
obovata, 2 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1822			
RETICULATA , <i>Bulliard</i> . From <i>reticulatus</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. argentea</i> , <i>minuta</i> , <i>olivacea</i> .			
RETICULATED , netted, resembling a net.			
RETRACTED , bent backwards.			
RETROGRADE , usually applied to hairs when they are bent back or down, instead of forward, or up.			
RETUSE , appearing as if bitten off at the end.			
REZIA , <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.			
reziata . . . Brown . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .			
REVOLUTE , rolled back: usually applied to the edges of leaves.			
RHABDOCHLOA , <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 seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Chloris cruciata</i> . 2. <i>Chloris poaeformis</i> , <i>Cynosuavis virgatus</i> .			
cruciata, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. W. Ind. . . 1818			
muconifolia . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1820			
virgata, 2 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. W. Ind. . . 1820			
RHAGADIOLUS , <i>Tournefort</i> . From <i>rhabdos</i> , a slit; in alluding 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>Kalpinia</i> 2, <i>stellata</i> .			
RHAGONIA , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>rhaiz</i> , a berry; its principal distinction. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cheopodiaceae</i> . Interesting plants, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat; and increasing readily by cuttings, placed under a glass.			
Biliartieri . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823			
hastata . . . Grn . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1803			
nutans . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl. . . 1820			
parabolica . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823			
RHAMNUS , <i>Linn.</i> . From the Celtic <i>rham</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. cathartica</i> is sold under the name of syrup of buckthorn; the French berries of the shops is that used for dyeing Turkey or Morocco leather yellow. The wood of <i>R. dahurica</i> is red, and is known to the Russians by the name of sandal-wood. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>R. Cassi</i> . 2. <i>R. Wiltheimianus</i> . 3. <i>R. rupestris</i> . 4. <i>R. panicula</i> . 5. <i>R. panicula</i> .			
natans . . . Grn . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1629			
angustifolia, 1 . . . Grn . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . . 1629			
baleifera . . . Grn . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . .			
fol. argentea . . . Grn . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . .			
fol. aurea . . . Grn . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . .			
fol. maculata . . . Grn . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . .			
bispicata . . . Grn . . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . .			
albifolia . . . Grn . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1770			
alpinus . . . Grn . . . 5, H. De. S. Switze. L. . . 1762			
buxifolia . . . Grn . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Numid. . . 1824			
cardiacarpa . . . Grn . . . H. Ev. S. . . 1822			
corollifida . . . Grn . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1813			
cathartica . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. S. England . . .			
hylicianus . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. T. C. G. H. . .			
estivata . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . .			
crusulata . . . Grn. yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . . 1778			
albaritica . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. S. Dauria . . . 1617			
Erythraeum . . . Yel. grn. . . 7, H. De. S. Siberia . . . 1823			
angustifolium . . . Grn . . . H. De. S. Caucasus . . .			
Frangula . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. Britan. . .			
angustifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. Britan. . .			
franguloides . . . Grn . . . 5, H. De. T. Britan. . . 1810			
glandulosa . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1785			
lybialis . . . Green . . . H. De. S. . .			
infectiosa . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1683			
integrifolia . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . . . 1822			
lanceolata . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812			
latifolia . . . Green . . . 7, H. De. S. Azores . . . 1778			
lycoides . . . Grn. yel. . . 11, H. De. S. Spain . . . 1752			
arragonensis . . . Grn. yel. . . 10, H. De. S. Arragon . . . 1752			
longifolia, 2 . . . Green . . . H. De. S. . . 1823			
microphyllus . . . Grn . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1823			
oleoides . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, H. De. S. Spain . . . 1752			
Pallasii . . . Grn . . . H. De. S. Russia . . . 1833			
primoides . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1778			
pubescens . . . Pa. yel. . . 5, H. Ev. S. France . . . 1817			
pumila, 3 . . . Grn. yel. . . 7, H. De. S. Carniola . . . 1752			
pusilla . . . Grn . . . 5, H. De. S. Naples . . . 1823			
rupestris . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1752			
savatica . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1752			
spatulifolia . . . Grn . . . H. De. S. Russia . . . 1833			
suriannensis . . . Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. S. Surinam . . . 1820			
tetragona . . . Green . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816			
Theezans . . . Green . . . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . .			
tinctorius . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. S. Hungary . . . 1820			
valentinus, 4 . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. S. Eur. . . 1816			
virgata . . . Green . . . 6, H. De. S. Nepal . . . 1820			
Wulfenii, 5 . . . Green . . . 7, H. De. S. S. Eur. . . 1758			
RHAPIS , <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			
RHAPONTICA , <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>rha</i> , rhabarb, and <i>Pontica</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 Rhapontica</i> . 2. <i>C. Rhapontica</i> .			
Pollastri, 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1818			
pulchra . . . Purple . . . H. B. Caucasus . . . 1837			
scariosa, 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1640			
lyrata . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819			
uniflora . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1796			
RHEIXIA . In honour of Henry Rheebe Van Draakenstein, author of <i>Ilortus Malabaricus</i> , in ten vols. <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.			
javonica S. Ev. T. Java . . . 1829			
RHEUM , <i>Linn.</i> . From <i>rhu</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 Rhabarb 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> .			
austale, 1 . . . Purple . . . H. Fu. P. Nepal . . . 1823			
austricum . . . White . . . 5, H. Fu. P. Austria . . . 1800			
asiaticum . . . White . . . 5, H. Fu. P. Russia . . . 1817			
compactum . . . Wht. grn. . . 5, H. Fu. P. Tartary . . . 1758			
crispum . . . White . . . 5, H. Fu. P. . . 1800			
fensetratum . . . White . . . 5, H. Fu. P. . . 1780			
hybridum . . . Wht. grn. . . 5, H. Fu. P. Asia . . . 1778			
isochlorum . . . Striped . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1827			
nitens . . . White . . . 5, H. Fu. P. Siberia . . . 1800			
polatum . . . Wht. grn. . . 6, H. Fu. P. Bucharia . . . 1763			
Rhaponticum . . . Wht. grn. . . 5, H. Fu. P. Asia . . . 1573			
Ribes . . . Wht. grn. . . 5, H. Fu. P. Levant . . . 1724			
sibiricum . . . White . . . 5, H. Fu. P. Siberia . . . 1800			
tataricum . . . Wht. grn. . . 5, H. Fu. P. Tartary . . . 1793			
undulatum . . . Wht. grn. . . 5, H. Fu. P. China . . . 1734			
RHEIXIA , <i>Linn.</i> . From <i>rheixis</i> , a rupture; from its astringent qualities, it is supposed to cure ruptures. <i>Linn.</i> 8, 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			
chilosa . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1812			
maritima . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759			
rubra . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823			
virginica . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1759			
RHINANTHUS , <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. 2, 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. Hectoroluphus</i> , <i>Hortia Trifrago</i> , <i>Trifrago rhinanthus</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				
<p>RHINOPÉTALIS, Fischer. From <i>rhin</i>, nose, <i>petalou</i>, petal; base of upper sepal. <i>Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliacee.</i> For culture and propagation, refer to the hardy species of <i>Lilium</i>.</p>							
<p>Karelini . . . Pa. pk. spt. 1, H. Tu. P. Ural. . . 1834</p>							
<p>RHINOPENDRÓN, Willdenow. From <i>rhapis</i>, a fan, and <i>dendron</i>, a tree; in allusion to the growth. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliacee.</i> This genus may be referred to the <i>Aloes</i> for culture and propagation. <i>Synonymes: 1. R. distichum, Aloe plicatilis.</i></p>							
plícátile, l.	. Red . 6. G. Ev. S. Africa	. 1723					
major	. Red . 6. G. Ev. S. Africa	. 1723					
<p>RHIPSÁLIS, Haworth. From <i>rhips</i>, a willow branch; in allusion to the flexible branches. <i>Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cactacee.</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: 1. Cactus pendula. 2. C. funalis.</i></p>							
Caesythia, l.	. Yellow . 9. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	. 1758					
cerefoliata	. . . S. Ev. T. Brazil	. 1829					
fasciculata	. . . Grsh. wht. S. Ev. S. W. Ind. la.	. 1817					
grandiflora, 2	. White . 7. S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	. 1818					
hookeriána	. . . White . 8. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	. . .					
Moseleyiánthoides	White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	. 1817					
paraciliata	. . . Yellow . S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	. 1800					
sauroliánthoides	. . . Yellow . 6. S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	. 1817					
<p>RHIZOSTOMÁ, Decandolle. From <i>rhiza</i>, a root, and <i>stemo</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>.</p>							
<p>RHIZOMA, applied to roots which spread under ground, similar to those of the Iris.</p>							
<p>RHIZOMORPHÁ, 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. divérgens, medulláris, subcorticális, subterrána.</i></p>							
<p>RHIZORHÁ, 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. Rhizophoracee.</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.</p>							
Manglé	. . . Pa. yel. . S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	. 1820					
<p>RHIZORHÖN, 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: 1. Lycoperdon gibbosum—R. álbus 1.</i></p>							
<p>RHODÁNTHE, 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 50 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-</p>							
<p>perly established, placed on some elevated situation near the glass. Seed should be obtained from the plants grown in the greenhouse.</p>							
Manglé	. . . Ro. yel. . 6, G.	A. S. River	. 1832				
<p>RHODIOLA, see Sédum.</p>							
<p>RHODODENDRÓN, 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. Ericacee.</i> The Rhododendron 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: 1. R. aromáticum. 2. R. cinnaoméum. 3. R. álbum. 4. R. Russelliánium. 5. R. Nobleanum. 6. R. afficínate. 7. R. azaleoides. 8. R. myrtifolium. 9. R. obtusum. 10. R. indicum Smithii, Azalea indica Smithii. 11. R. Smithii. 12. Rhodora canadensis.</i></p>							
álbiliflorum, 1	. . . White . 6. H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	. 1835					
álba-clerensé	. . . Crimson . 5. H. Ev. S. Eng. byk.	. . .					
anthopógon, 1	. Purple . 5. F. Ev. S. Nepal	. 1820					
arháeum	. . . Scarlet . 5. F. Ev. S. Nepal	. 1820					
cinnaoméum, 2	Purple . 6. H. Ev. S. Nepal	. 1820					
niveum, 3	. . . White . 3. H. Ev. T. Nepal	. 1817					
roséum	. . . Rose . 4. H. Ev. T. Nepal	. 1817					
sanguineum	. . . Scarlet . 4. H. Ev. T. Nepal	. 1817					
undulátum	. . . Rich p. . 4. H. Ev. S. Eng. byk.	. 1829					
venúsium	. . . Pk. spot . 3. H. Ev. S. Eng. byk.	. 1829					
barbatum	. . . . . H. Ev. S. Nepal	. 1829					
campanulátum	. . . Pa. pink . 5. H. Ev. S. Nepal	. 1825					
cameliátum	. . . Purple . 7. H. Ev. S. Kamt.	. 1802					
catwileusé	. . . Purple . 11. H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	. 1809					
Russelliánium, 4	R. ro. . . 3. H. Ev. S.	. 1829					
tigrinum	. . . Ro. spot . 3. H. Ev. S. Hybrid	. . .					
Catesbeii	. . . Purple . 5. H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	. 1810					
caucásicum	. . . Purple . 8. H. Ev. S. Caucasus	. 1803					
Noblesiánium, 5	Dp. red . 3. H. Ev. S. Hybrid	. 1832					
polcherrinum	. . . Straw . 3. H. Ev. S. Hybrid	. 1832					
strawntium	. . . Straw . 4. H. Ev. S.	. . .					
Chimacelata	. . . Dk. pur. . 5. H. Ev. S. Austria	. 1766					
chrysanthum, 6	Yellow . 6. H. Ev. S. Siberia	. 1796					
dauricum	. . . Purple . 3. H. Ev. S. Siberia	. 1780					
atrovirens	. . . Purple . 3. H. Ev. S. Siberia	. . .					
Farrósium	. . . Lilac . 3. H. Ev. S. China	. 1829					
ferrugineum	. . . Scarlet . 6. H. Ev. S. Switzerl.	. 1752					
álbum	. . . White . 6. H. Ev. S. Pyrenees	. 1830					
hybridum	. . . Pink . 7. H. Ev. S.	. . .					
hirsutum	. . . Scarlet . 6. H. Ev. S. Switzerl.	. 1656					
patricium	. . . Scarlet . 6. H. Ev. S.	. 1660					
lappaceum	. . . Crimson . 4. F. Ev. S. Lapland	. 1825					
lepidotum	. . . Rose . 4. F. Ev. S. Nepal	. 1823					
maximium	. . . Pink . 7. H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	. 1756					
álbum	. . . White . 7. H. Ev. S.	. . .					
hybridum	. . . Whit. pur. . H. Ev. S. Hybrid	. 1830					
ponticum	. . . Purple . 5. H. Ev. S. Gibraltar	. 1763					
azaleoides, 7	Pink . 7. H. Ev. S. Hybrid	. 1820					
Léwisii	. . . White . H. Ev. S. Eng. byk.	. . .					
myrtifolium, 8	Purple . 5. H. Ev. S. Gibraltar	. 1763					
obtusum, 9	Purple . 5. H. Ev. S. Armenia	. . .					
obovatum	. . . Pink . 7. H. Ev. S.	. 1820					
polcherrum, 10	Rose . 6. H. Ev. S. Eng. byk.	. 1827					
Smithii, 11	Crimson . 6. H. Ev. S. Eng. byk.	. 1826					
purpureum	. . . Pink . 7. H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	. 1786					
major	. . . Pink . 7. H. Ev. S.	. . .					
purpureum	. . . Purple . 7. H. Ev. T. N. Amer.	. . .					
Parshii	. . . White . 7. H. Ev. S. N. Jersey	. 1811					
Rhodora, 12	Pk. pur. . 5. H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	. 1767					
setosum	. . . Purple . F. Ev. S. Nepal	. 1825					
<p>RHODORHÁ, Agardh. From <i>rhodon</i>, a rose, and <i>melos</i>, a limb, colour of the fronds. <i>Linn. 24, Or.</i></p>							

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8, Nat. Or. *Algae*. These plants are found in the ocean, on the sea-shore, &c.—*R. dentata*, *lycoperidoides*, *pinastroides*, *scorpioides*, *sphærosæ*.
RHOOMBËNIA. From *rhodos*, red, and *hymena*, a membrane. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Algae*. The species of this genus, like those of the one immediately preceding, are found in the ocean, &c. *Synonymes*: 1. *Sphaerococcus bifidus*. 2. *S. ciliatus*. 3. *S. c. angustus*. 4. *S. c. jubaus*. 5. *S. c. palmatus*. 6. *S. c. spinosus*. 7. *S. cristatus*. 8. *S. lucinatus*. 9. *S. Palmæta*. 10. *S. reniformis*—*R. bifidus* 1, *ciliatus* 2, *C. angustus* 3, *C. jubaus* 4, *C. palmatus* 5, *C. spinosus* 6, *cristatus* 7, *lucinatus* 8, *Palmæta* 9, *polyædra*, *reniformis* 10, *soboleffæra*.

RHODORA, see *Rhododendron*.
RHOMB or **RHOMBOID**, like a Rhombus.
RHOMB-OVATE, } between rhomboid and egg-
RHOMBOID-OVATE, } shaped.

RHUBARB, see *Rheum*.

RHUS, *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 scrubberies; 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. Backu Amela*. 2. *R. lucida*. 3. *Laurus castanea*. 4. *R. lucida*. 5. *spicata*. 6. *oxyacanthoides*. 7. *caroliniana*, *elegans*. 8. *elongata*. 9. *theezans*. 10. *venenata*. 11. *juglandifolia*.

acuminatâ	F. Ev. S. Nepal	1820
Amelâ, 1	H. De. S. Nepal	
albatâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1324
albida	G. Ev. S. Mogadara	1816
angustifolia	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1714
aromatâ	Yellow . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1773
arundinâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1801
Burmânâ, 2	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1797
castanea, 3	G. Ev. S. Chile	1823
Cavanillesiâ, 4	G. Ev. S. Mexico	1697
chinensis	G. Ev. S. China	1800
ciliatâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
Commersoniâ	S. Ev. T. Brazil	1810
conchata	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
copallinâ	G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1603
leucanthâ	Whitsh. 8, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
Coriariâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1640
foetidâ	Pa. pur. 6, H. De. S. Eur.	1656
crenata	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
camellifolia	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
dentata, 5	Yellow. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1793
alpitata	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
diocetâ, 6	G. Ev. S. Mogodora	1825
dissectâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
elongata	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1726
ellipticâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1813
evulsa	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
fragrans	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
fraxinifolia	G. Ev. T. Nepal	1820
glabra	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1726
coarctâ, 7	H. De. S. N. Amer.	
diocetâ	H. De. S. N. Amer.	
hercynophoriditâ	G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	
glauca	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
heterophyllâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
incisa	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1789
javanica	White. 8, G. Ev. T. Java	1799
leucogata, 8	Yellow. w. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1754
lancea	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1810
lineatifolia	Cream. 8, G. Ev. S. Cuba	1818
lobata	G. Ev. S. Tenerife	1804
lobata	White. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1697
Metoponiâ	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1823
interantâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
micronotâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824
mucoâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
obliquâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1825
obscura	H. De. S. Iberia	1824
Oxyacanthoides	H. De. S. Barbary	1823
oxyacanthoides	G. Ev. S. Barbary	1824
paniculatâ	Green. 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823
pauciflora	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
penultimâ	G. Ev. S. Barbary	1816
pentaplyllâ	Yellow. F. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
pubescens	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800

pinnâllâ	Green. yel. 7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1806
pyrroides	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
radicans	G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	
microædrâ	G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	
volubilis	G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	
valgaria	H. De. Cl. N. Amer.	
rigida	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1700
rosmarinifolia	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
schiodoides	S. Ev. S. Brazil	1824
seniatalâ	G. Ev. T. Macao	1789
serrefolia	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
sinuâtâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1820
suaveolens	G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	
succedanea	G. Ev. S. China	1768
Thunbergiana	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
tomentosa	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1691
Toxicodendron	G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1640
tridactylis	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
tridentata	G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H.	1816
trijuga	G. Ev. S. Brazil	
typhina	G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1629
arborescens	G. Ev. S. H. De. T.	
frutescens	G. Ev. S. H. De. S.	
undulata, 9	Whitsh. yel. H. De. S. C. G. H.	1816
verox, 10	G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1713
verniciæra, 11	H. De. T. Nepal	1823
villosa	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1714
viridinâ	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
Zizyphina	G. Ev. S. N. Amer.	
	G. Ev. S. Sicily	1800

RHYNCHOSTA, *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 eribca*. 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
erecta, 5 Sulphur . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1820
reniformis, 10 Yellow . 7, F. De. Tw. Carolina 1806
reticulata, 11 White . 8, S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica 1779
suaveolens, 14 Yel. red . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1816

R. angustifolia, 1, *biflorâ* 2, *difformis* 4, *Federiciana*, *minima* 6, *molli* 7, *phaseoloides* 8, *precatoriâ* 9, *rhombifolia* 12, *scarabæoides* 13, *violacea* 15, *viscosa* 16.
RHYNCHOSPORA, *Vahl*. From *rhynchos*, a beak, and *spora*, a seed. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. Worthless plants, growing in bogs, &c.—*R. alba*, *comata*, *fusca*.

RHYTISIA, *Fries*. From *rhytis*, a wrinkle; appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Found upon sycamore leaves and other live plants, as some of the specific appellations imply—*R. acicularum*, *Andrômêda*, *corrugatum*, *punctatum*, *salicinum*, *Urticæ*.

RUI, the projecting vein of anything.

RIBES, *Linn.* From *Ribas*, the name of an acid plant mentioned by the Arabian physicians, which is known to be *Rhemus Ribes*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Grossulariæ*. 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*, *aurum*, *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. aurum sanguineum*. 2. *R. hybridum*. 3. *R. reclinatum*. 4. *Uvacrispa*. 5. *R. oxyacanthoides*. 6. *R. glandulosum*. 7. *R. luxiflorum*. 8. *R. malvaceum*. 9. *R. stamineum*. 10. *R. missouriense*. 11. *R. stamineum*.

acicularâ	White. 4, H. De. S. Siberia	
albiterreum	Green . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
alpinum	Green . 4, H. De. S. Britain	
folii-variogata	Green . 5, H. De. S. Britain	
pinnâllâ	Green . 4, H. De. S.	
autômum	Yellow . 5, H. De. S. Missouri	1819
præcox	Yellow . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1813
aromaticum	Yellow . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1812
villosum	Yellow . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1812
carpathicum	Green . 4, H. De. S. Carpathia	1813
corosum	White . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1827
Crematâ	Green . 4, H. De. S. Canada	1819
Dissectâ	Green. yel. 5, H. De. S. Siberia	1781
divaricatâ	Whit. red . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1826

TRIB	RIC	RIC
<i>æviolum</i> , 1 . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812		
<i>æviolum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1729		
<i>grandiflorum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .		
<i>parviflorum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .		
<i>glaciata</i> . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. De. S. Nepal . . . 1823		
<i>glaucescens</i> . . . Grn. yel. . . 4, H. De. S. Peru . . . 1820		
<i>gracile</i> . . . Grn. white . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812		
<i>grossularia</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. England . . .		
<i>Bessleriana</i> , 2 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. S. Cracow . . .		
<i>bracteata</i> . . . Grn. white . . . 4, H. De. S. . . .		
<i>macrocarpa</i> . . . Grn. white . . . 4, H. De. S. . . .		
<i>reclinata</i> , 3 . . . Grn. white . . . 4, H. De. S. Germany . . . 1701		
<i>spinulosissima</i> . . . Grn. white . . . 4, H. De. S. Britain . . .		
<i>subinermis</i> . . . Grn. white . . . 4, H. De. S. . . .		
<i>Uva-crispa</i> , 4 . . . Grn. white . . . 4, H. De. S. Britain . . .		
<i>hirtellum</i> . . . Grn. white . . . 4, H. De. S. Canada . . . 1812		
<i>hudsonianum</i> . . . White . . . H. De. S. Hud's B. . . .		
<i>inermis</i> . . . Gsh. white . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1827		
<i>irragium</i> . . . Grn. white . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1820		
<i>lacustris</i> , 5 . . . Yel. grn. . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812		
<i>macroanthum</i> . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. S. . . .		
<i>multiflorum</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. Hungary . . . 1822		
<i>nigrum</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. Britain . . .		
<i>bacca-flavida</i> . . . H. De. S. Hybrid . . .		
<i>bacca-viridis</i> . . . H. De. S. Russia . . .		
<i>fol.-variegatis</i> . . . H. De. S. Britain . . .		
<i>niveum</i> . . . White . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1826		
<i>opulifolium</i> . . . H. De. S. Russia . . .		
<i>orientale</i> . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. De. S. . . . 1824		
<i>oxycanthoides</i> . . . Grn. white . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1793		
<i>petraeum</i> . . . Red . . . 5, H. De. S. England . . .		
<i>procumbens</i> . . . Purple . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Daburia . . . 1804		
<i>prostratum</i> , 6 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. . . 1812		
<i>laxiflorum</i> , 7 . . . Grn. yel. . . 4, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. . . 1812		
<i>punctatum</i> . . . Grn. yel. . . 4, F. De. S. Chili . . . 1826		
<i>resinoidum</i> . . . Yel. grn. . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1800		
<i>rigens</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812		
<i>rubrum</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. Britain . . .		
<i>album</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. Britain . . .		
<i>caracasum</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. . . .		
<i>fol. alb.</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. . . .		
<i>fol. luteo</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. . . .		
<i>hortense</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. Britain . . .		
<i>sylvestris</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. Britain . . .		
<i>variegatum</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. Austria . . .		
<i>sanguineum</i> . . . Blood . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1826		
<i>atrobens</i> . . . Drk. red . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .		
<i>glutinoidum</i> . . . Pa. pink . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .		
<i>malvaceum</i> , 8 . . . Drk. pink . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .		
<i>saxatile</i> . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. S. Siberia . . . 1819		
<i>ætiolum</i> . . . Grn. white . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1810		
<i>speciosum</i> , 9 . . . Crimson . . . 5, H. De. S. California . . . 1829		
<i>spicatum</i> . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. S. England . . .		
<i>tenuiflorum</i> , 10 . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812		
<i>fructu-luteo</i> . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. De. S. . . .		
<i>fructu-nigro</i> . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. De. S. . . .		
<i>trifidum</i> 4, H. De. S. Quebec . . . 1823		
<i>triflorum</i> , 11 . . . Grn. white . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812		
<i>triste</i> 4, H. De. S. Siberia . . . 1820		
<i>viscosissimum</i> . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1820		

TRIB-GRASS, see *Plantago lanceolata*.

RICCIÀ, *Linn.* In honour of P. Francisco Riccio, a Florentine botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Hepaticæ*. The species belonging to this genus are found floating in ditches, &c.—*R. fluitans, glutinosa, obtusa, naltans, spirata*.

RICE, see *Oryza*.

RICHIANDEA, *Kunth.* In honour of L. C. Richard, an eminent French botanist. *Linn.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. This desirable plant thrives in any light rich soil, and is readily increased by offsets from the roots; white, on account of its frequent flowering, and large sweet-scented flowers, it is well worthy of a place in every collection. *Synonyme*: 1. *Calla aethiopica*.

ætioloides, 1 . . . White . . . 3, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1731

RICHARDSONIA, *Kunth.* In memory of Richard Richardson, an English botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This genus grows well in loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in a little heat. The white *Ipecacuanha* of the shops, is the root of *R. scabra*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Richardia scabra, Richardsonia pilosa*.

ætiata, 1 . . . White . . . 9, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1814

RICHTELIA, *R. Bronn.* In memory of Mr. Ritchie, an African traveller, who died in 1821, at Tripoli. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. A very handsome stove climber: it grows best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *Crotalaria fragrans, C. capparoides*.

fragrans, 1 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. S. Louis . . . 1795

RICHTERIA, *Linn.* From *ricinus*, a tick; resemblance

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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 . . . 1826
- inermis* . . . Purple . . . 7, F. A. India . . . 1758
- livida* . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795
- tanarilus* . . . Green . . . 8, F. A. E. Ind. . . 1810
- viridis* . . . Green . . . 8, F. A. E. Ind. . . 1802

RICOTIA, *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. aegyptiaca*.

Lunaria, 1 . . . Ll. pur. . . 6, H. A. Egypt . . . 1757

RIEDLEIA, *Ventnat.* 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. depressa*. 4. *M. supina*. 5. *M. truncata*.

- caracasana*, 1 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Caracena . . . 1817
- nodiflora* . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1800

R. borbonica, concatenata, corchorifolia, depressa, polystachia, supina, truncata, velutina.

Rigid, stiff, untractable.

RIMOSE, having a longitudinal fissure or fissures, chinky.

RINDERA, *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. levigata, 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.

RIPIDION, *Trinius.* From *ripidium*, 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. *Anthropogon Ravenna, Saccharum Ravenna, Erianthus Ravenna*. 2. *A. strictus, S. adpressum*.

- Ravennæ*, 1 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. S. Eur. . . 1816
- strictum*, 2 . . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass. Hungary . . . 1802

RIPIDIONUM, *Forster.* From *ripis*, a flexile twig, and *gonos*, a shoot. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Suitaceæ*. Ornamental climbers, thriving in loam and peat; and increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass.

- album* . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. Cl. N. Hall . . . 1820
- parviflorum* . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. Cl. N. Hall . . . 1820

RIVEA. Dedicated by Choisy, to Auguste de la Rive, a physiologist of Geneva. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. For culture, &c. see *Iponcea*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Iponcea gangetica*.

- tiliifolia*, 1 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . . 1812

RIVINIA, *Linn.* In honour of A. Q. Rivinus, a botanist of Saxony. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Phytolaccaceæ*. 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.

- brazilensis* . . . 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
- levis* . . . Pink . . . 5, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1733
- lanceolata* 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1815
- octandra* . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1752
- purpurascens* . . . Pink . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1815
- tricoloria* . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Caracena . . . 1830

RIVULARIA, *Roth.* From *rivulus*, a rivulet; place of growth. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. These plants are found in lakes, ditches, &c. *Synonyme*: 1. *Linkia dura*—*R. angulata, appplanata, atra, botryoides, enclavata, eructans, utrida, plana, plicata*.

ROSEBUDIA, *Schreber.* In honour of Laurent Rohrbog, professor of medicine at Upsal. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Connaraceæ*. An ornamental plant, grow-

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ing in loam and peat; and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.		of sandy loam and peat. They are readily increased by seed; or young cuttings will root freely 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> .	
<i>frutescens</i> White S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1823		<i>ciliata</i> Whit. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1774	
<i>Rosentrā, Decandolle.</i> In honour of M. Robert, a Corsican botanist. <i>Linu.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Composita</i> . Mere weeds, of the most common culture; seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Hypocheris pinnatifida</i> — <i>R. pinnatifida</i> 1, <i>turaxacoides</i> .		<i>decurrens</i> Blue 8, F. A. C. G. H. . . . 1787	
<i>Robiñā, Decandolle.</i> In honour of Jean Robin, a French botanist, once herbalist to Henry IV. of France. <i>Linu.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosa</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>umbigua</i> , <i>echinata</i> . 2. <i>grandiflora</i> , <i>macrophylla</i> . 3. <i>anorphafolia</i> . 4. <i>moustrua</i> . 5. <i>pendula</i> . 6. <i>proceera</i> . 7. <i>sophorifolia</i> . 8. <i>stricta</i> . 9. <i>uermis</i> .	<i>elegans</i> Purple 2, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1836		
<i>davurica</i> 5, H. De. T. Davuria . . . 1020		<i>fruticulosa</i> Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1820	
<i>dubis</i> Whit. red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>muscosa</i> Blue 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1802	
<i>guineensis</i> White S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1822		<i>squarrosa</i> White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1787	
<i>hispida</i> Pink 7, H. De. S. Carolina . . . 1743		<i>Bergii</i> 1 Blue 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1816	
<i>macrophylla</i> , 2 Red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>Röperia, A. Jassieu.</i> In honour of J. Röper, a writer on the Euphorbias of Germany. <i>Linu.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zygophyllaceae</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> .	
<i>nana</i> 6, H. De. S. Carolina		<i>aurantiaca</i> Or. yel. 8, N. Holl. . . . 1837	
<i>rosa</i> Red 7, H. De. S. N. Amer.		<i>fruticulosa</i> 1 Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1820	
<i>Peed-Acacia</i> White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . . 1640		<i>ROLANDIA, Rothloe.</i> In honour of Daniel Rolander, a pupil of Linneus, who visited Surinam. <i>Linu.</i> 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . This plant thrives in loam and peat, and is readily increased by cuttings.	
<i>amorphifolia</i> , 3 Whit. red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>argentea</i> White 7, G. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . 1714	
<i>crispa</i> White 6, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>RÖHDEA, see Tupistra.</i>	
<i>flora latosa</i> Yellow 5, H. De. T.		<i>RÖMERIA, Medicis.</i> In honour of John James Römer, M.D., professor of botany at Landshut; died 1820. <i>Linu.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Papaveraceae</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> .	
<i>inermis</i> White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>hybrida</i> 1 Purple 5, H. A. Britain 1023	
<i>latisiliqua</i> White 5, H. De. T.		<i>refracta</i> Violet 6, H. A. Tauria 1023	
<i>macrophylla</i> White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>RONDLETIA, Blume.</i> In honour of William Rondelet, M.D., a famous natural historian of Montpellier. <i>Linu.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</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.	
<i>microphylla</i> White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>americana</i> White 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . 1752	
<i>monstruosa</i> , 4 Whit. red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>hirsuta</i> Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1820	
<i>pendula</i> , 5 Pink 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>hirta</i> Pink 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1776	
<i>proceera</i> , 6 Whit. red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>levigata</i> White 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . 1790	
<i>sophorifolia</i> , 7 Whit. red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>laurifolia</i> White 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1824	
<i>spectabilis</i> White 5, H. De. T. France		<i>odorata</i> Red 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . 1836	
<i>stricta</i> , 8 Whit. red 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>paniculata</i> White 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1820	
<i>tortuosa</i> White 5, H. De. T.		<i>racemosa</i> White 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1820	
<i>umbracliferā</i> , 9 White 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.		<i>speciosa</i> Scarlet S. Ev. S. Havana . . . 1830	
<i>purpurea</i> Purple 5, K. V. T. 1810		<i>thyrsoidea</i> White 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1819	
<i>viscosa</i> Pa. pur. 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . . 1797		<i>tonnentosa</i> White 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1819	
ROCAMBOLE, see Allium Scovoprositum.		<i>ROPIA, Aublet.</i> From <i>Roupala</i> , its aboriginal name. <i>Linu.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i> . Ornamental trees, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat; and increasing by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat.	
ROCCHELLA, Decandolle. Altered from the Portuguese <i>Roccha</i> , signifying a rock; in allusion to its place of growth. <i>Linu.</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> .		<i>dentata</i> Green 6, G. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . . 1802	
RÖCHEA, Decandolle. In honour of M. de la Roche, a botanical writer. <i>Linu.</i> 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Crassulaceae</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>Globularia</i> .		<i>media</i> 5, G. Ev. T. Guiana 1823	
<i>albiflora</i> , 1 White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800		<i>sessilifolia</i> Green 6, G. Ev. T. Guiana 1803	
<i>fulcata</i> Scarlet 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1795		ROPE-GRASS, see ROSTIS.	
<i>perfoliata</i> Scarlet 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1700		RÖSA, Linu. From the Celtic <i>rhod</i> , red; in reference to the prevailing colour of the flowers. <i>Linu.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</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 Sawbridge-worth, Hertfordshire, which is not only the best as a catalogue, but as containing therein particulars worthy of the cultivator's consideration. The rose is propagated by every method capable of being applied to ligneous plants; by	
<i>albiflora</i> , 2 White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1800			
ROCKET, see FENNEL.			
ROCKET, see HYPHIS.			
ROCK-ROSE, see CISTUS.			
ROCK-WASP, see CONVULVULUS DORGENIUM.			
ROPIA, see SERTIA.			
RONDETIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Em. Rodriguez, a Spanish physician and botanist. <i>Linu.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</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>Hartlingia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Gouzea recurva</i> . 2. <i>Ptenorhallis coccinea</i> .			
<i>Barkleyi</i> Green 1, S. Epi. Brazil			
<i>crispa</i> Green 8, Epi. Brazil			
<i>luxiflora</i> Pa. grn. 8, Epi. Brazil			
<i>planifolia</i> Yellow 8, Epi. Brazil			
<i>recurva</i> , 1 Yellow 6, S. Epi. Brazil 1824			
<i>secunda</i> , 2 Red 7, S. Epi. Trinidad 1820			
ROSELLA, Linu. In honour of William Roell, professor of anatomy at Amsterdam. <i>Linu.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campanulaceae</i> . Elegant plants when in flower. The soil best adapted for them is a mixture			

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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.

Rosa canina, 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 *R. canina* 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *R. hybrida*. 2. *R. rubiginosa inodora*. 3. *R. canina casia*. 4. *R. leucantha*. 5. *R. canina dumetorum*. 6. *R. parvifolia*. 7. *R. Fraseriana*. 8. *R. odorata*. 9. *R. floribunda*. 10. *R. laxa*. 11. *R. Eclanteria*. 12. *R. platyphylla*, *R. Roxburghii*. 13. *R. scaberrima*.

acicularis	Blush	6	H. De. S.	1805
alba	White	6	H. De. S. S. Eur.	1597
alpina	Blush	6	H. De. S. S. Eur.	1683
globosa			H. De. S.	
helleborina			H. De. S.	
hispida			H. De. S.	
laevis			H. De. S.	
lagenaria			H. De. S.	
pilosula			H. De. S.	
pimpinellifolia			H. De. S.	
pyramidalis			H. De. S.	
setosa			H. De. S.	
sorbifolia			H. De. S.	
speciosa	Scarlet	6	H. De. S. Hybrid	
torbinata	Dbl. red	6	H. De. S.	
arvensis	White	7	H. De. Tr. Britain	
Andersoni	Pa. flesh	6	H. De. Tr. Britain	
Ayrshire	White	8	H. De. Tr. Scotland	
hybrida, 1	Flesh	6	H. De. Tr. Switzerl.	
Banksia	White	6	H. De. Cl. China	1807
lutes	Pa. buff	6	H. De. Cl. China	1807
Bayeri, 2	Pa. red	6	H. De. S. Britain	
brechtia	White	7	H. Ev. S. China	1795
scaberrifolia	White	7	H. Ev. S. China	
bracteosa	Pink	6	H. Ev. S. England	
Brunoni	White	6	H. De. Cl. Nepal	1822
casia, 3	Pink wht	7	H. De. S. Scotland	
canina	Pa. red	6	H. De. S. Britain	
aciphylla	Pink	6	H. De. S. Britain	
egyptiaca	Pinl	6	H. De. S. Egypt	
ambigua			H. De. S.	
boursifolia	Purple	6	H. De. S. Bourbon	
fastigata			H. De. S. France	
glaucescens			H. De. S. France	
hispida			H. De. S.	
Merattiana			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.	
pilosifolia			H. De. S.	
rubifolia			H. De. S.	
Schottiana			6, H. De. S. Poddala	
suavisifolia			H. De. S. Germany	
suroculosa	Pink	6	H. De. S. Britain	
cardinalis	Crimson	6	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1726
Cassini, 4	Red	6	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1798
centifolia	Pink	6	H. De. S. Canaan	1596
cristata	Pink	6	H. De. S. France	1833
muscosa	Whit. red	6	H. De. S.	
muscosa cristata	Whit. red	6	H. De. S.	
pomponii	Whit. red	6	H. De. S.	
plumifolia	Pink	6	H. De. S. Europe	
Salicaria	Red	6	H. De. S. Daluira	1824
Samacena	Pink	6	H. De. S. Syria	1573
Uicksoni	White	6	H. De. S. Ireland	
Doniana	Pink	6	H. De. S. Scotland	

horrida	Pink	6	H. De. S.	
dumetorum, 5	Pink	6	H. De. S. England	
felix	Red	7	H. De. S. Canaan	1596
nitens	Pa. crim.	7	H. De. S.	1822
Forsteri	Pink	6	H. De. S. Britain	
fraxinifolia	Red	6	H. De. S. Newfound.	
frutetorum	Pink	6	H. De. S. Volhynia	1818
gallica	Pink	6	H. De. S. S. Eur.	1596
arvensis	Purple		H. De. S.	
inspersa	Whit. red		H. De. S.	
incrimis	Purple		H. De. S.	
parvifolia, 6	Purple	6	H. De. S. Europe	
pumila	Red	6	H. De. S. Austria	1810
glutinosa	Pa. bluish	6	H. De. S. Candia	1821
gracilis	Pa. pink	6	H. De. S. Britain	
grandiflora	White	5	H. De. S. Siberia	1818
libanica	Blush	8	H. De. S. Ireland	
iberica	Pink	6	H. De. S. Iberia	1820
Indica	Red	all	H. Ev. S. China	1789
Blairii	Red	6	H. Ev. S. Hybrid	1830
caryophylla			H. Ev. S.	
crucata			H. Ev. S.	
Fraseriana, 7	Pink	6	H. Ev. S. Hybrid	
longifolia	Pink	6	H. Ev. S. China	
nivea	Whit. red	7	H. Ev. S. Gardens	1831
Noisetiana	Pa. red	6	H. Ev. S. Hybrid	
ochroleuca	Cream	6	H. Ev. S. China	1824
odoratissima, 8	Pa. pink	6	H. Ev. S. China	1810
pannosa	Pur. rose		H. Ev. S.	
pumila	Pink	7	H. Ev. S.	
ragia	Bk. white	7	H. De. Cl. Uat. hyb.	1827
Smithii	Yellow	6	H. Ev. S. Eng. hyb.	1829
involverata	White	7	H. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1818
involuta	Pa. red	6	H. De. S. Scotland	
Kant-chates	Red	7	H. De. S. Komtschat.	1791
Klueii, 9	Pink	7	H. De. S. Tauria	1819
Lawrenciana	Blush	all	H. Ev. S. China	1810
Lindleyi, 10	Red	7	H. De. S. N. Amer.	
lutea	Red	7	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1724
lutea, 11	Yellow	6	H. De. S. Germany	1596
siere plena	Yellow	6	H. De. S. Seedling	
Robur	Yellow	6	H. De. S. Amer. hyb.	1832
punicata	Yel. seal.	6	H. De. S. Austria	1596
subrubra	Red yel.	6	H. De. S.	
Intescens	Pa. yel.	6	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1780
macrophylla	Red		H. De. S. Gosamingtan	
majalis	Pa. red	5	H. De. S. Britain	
micrantha	Pa. red	6	H. De. S. Britain	
microcarpa	White	7	H. De. Cl. China	1822
microphylla	Blush	9	H. Ev. S. China	1820
alba	White		H. Ev. S.	
nuda	Red	6	H. De. S.	
Montezuma	Pa. red	6	H. De. S. Canaan	1818
inochata	White	8	H. De. Tr. Harbury	1596
nivea	White	7	H. De. S. Hybrid	1822
multiflora	Red	6	H. De. Cl. China	1822
Bunsauili	Pink	6	H. De. Cl. Hybrid	1821
carnea	Pink	6	H. De. Cl. China	1824
Gravellet, 12	Purple	6	H. De. Cl. China	1821
Russelliana			H. De. Cl.	
myricantha	White	5	H. De. S. France	1820
nuda	Red	7	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1807
oxyantha	Red	6	H. De. S. Siberia	1820
fiore plena	Blush	7	H. De. S. N. Amer.	
parviflora	Flesh	7	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1794
pulechilla	Red	6	H. De. S.	1824
rapa	Red	7	H. De. S. N. Amer.	
reversa	Whit. pink	6	H. De. S. Hungary	1816
robifolia	Pa. red	6	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1830
fenestrata	Flesh	7	H. De. Tr. N. Amer.	
rubiginosa	Pink	6	H. De. S. Britain	
aculeatissima			H. De. S.	
flexuosa			H. De. S.	
grandiflora			H. De. S.	
Lyoni			H. De. S.	
majör	Secm. d.		H. De. S.	
memorialis			H. De. S. France	
parvifolia	Pa. roco		H. De. S.	
pülera	Pink	6	H. De. S.	
rotundifolia			H. De. S. Germany	
spumifolia			H. De. S.	
umbellata	Pink	6	H. De. S. Germany	
Vasilentiana	White	6	H. De. S.	
rubrifolia	Red	6	H. De. S. S. Eur.	1814
hispifolia	Red	6	H. De. S.	1822
incrimis	Purple	6	H. De. S. Switzerl.	
pinatifida	Purple	6	H. De. S. Switzerl.	
Redouta	Pa. red	6	H. De. S.	
Salut	Red	6	H. De. S. Britain	
gracilis	Whit. red		H. De. S. Britain	
saguborbifolia	White	6	H. De. S.	
asruentacea	Pink	6	H. De. S. Britain	
semperflorens	Crimson	all	H. Ev. S. China	1789
semperflorens	White	6	H. Ev. Cl. S. Eur.	1829
Glor	Dr. red	6	H. De. Cl. Eng. hyb.	
leschenaultiana	Violet	6	H. Ev. Cl. Neelgerry	
Russelliana	Blush	6	H. De. Cl. Eng. hyb.	
aeplum	Pink	6	H. De. S. Britain	

R	D	RUD
<i>C. nama miris</i>	White	5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
<i>cordifolius</i>	White	6, H. De. Tr. Germany . . . 1816
<i>corvifolius</i> , 3	White	7, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>caudatus</i>	White	7, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>glandulosa</i>	White	7, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>euneifolius</i>	White	6, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. . . 1811
<i>cutans</i>	White	7, H. De. Tr. Nepal . . . 1818
<i>diversifolius</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>dometorium</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>Elegantia</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825
<i>ellipticus</i> , 4	White	5, F. De. Tr. Nepal . . . 1827
<i>fastigiatus</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>froticosus</i> , 6	Pink	8, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>concolor</i>	Pink	7, H. De. Tr. Germany . . .
<i>f. roseo plenus</i>	Rose	7, H. De. Tr. Germany . . .
<i>fol. variegata</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>	Wh. pk.	7, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>tauricus</i>	Pkish.	7, H. De. Tr. . . .
<i>fusco-ater</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Britain . . . 1816
<i>glandulosus</i>	White	7, H. De. Tr. Germany . . .
<i>hirtus</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Hungary . . . 1814
<i>hispidus</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Canada . . . 1768
<i>heridaus</i>	White	6, H. De. Tr. Germany . . . 1817
<i>idæus</i>	White	5, H. De. S. Britain . . .
<i>microphyllus</i>	White	5, H. De. S. Britain . . .
<i>jamaicensis</i>	White	G. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1822
<i>Kobleri</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>laciniatus</i>	W.L. red	8, H. De. Tr. . . .
<i>lanuginosus</i>	White	6, H. De. Tr. Siberia . . . 1820
<i>leucostachys</i>	White	6, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>Linkiana</i> , 9	White	8, H. De. Tr. Europe . . . 1821
<i>macrophyllus</i>	White	6, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>Mankii</i>	White	7, H. De. Tr. Germany . . . 1816
<i>micranthus</i> , 10	Red	7, H. De. Tr. Nepal . . . 1822
<i>moleucosus</i>	Red	7, G. Ev. Y. Indies . . . 1810
<i>nitidus</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>nutkanus</i>	White	8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1826
<i>occidentalis</i>	White	5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1696
<i>odoratus</i>	White	6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1700
<i>pallidus</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>parvifolius</i>	Pink	8, F. Ev. S. China . . . 1818
<i>pinnatus</i>	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1789
<i>picatus</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>reflexus</i>	Red	7, G. Ev. Tr. China . . . 1817
<i>rhombifolius</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .
<i>rotundus</i>	White	8, G. Ev. S. Madagas. . . 1831
<i>roseifolius</i>	White	8, G. Ev. S. Maur. . . 1811
<i>coronatus</i>	White	8, G. Ev. S. Maur. . . 1811
<i>rubricaulis</i>	White	6, H. De. Tr. Germany . . . 1818
<i>radix</i> , 11		H. De. S. Britain . . .
<i>rugosus</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1819
<i>sanctus</i>	Pink	6, B. De. Tr. Palestine . . . 1823
<i>sanguinolentus</i>	Red	6, H. De. Tr. France . . . 1824
<i>scutellus</i>	White	6, H. De. Tr. Europe . . .
<i>Schlechtendahlif</i>	White	6, H. De. Tr. Britain . . . 1823
<i>Schleicheri</i>	White	6, H. De. Tr. Germany . . . 1818
<i>setosus</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>stellatus</i>	White	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1824
<i>strigosus</i>	White	8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .
<i>suberectus</i>	White	8, H. De. S. Britain . . .
<i>tiliofolius</i>	White	6, H. De. Tr. Germany . . . 1819
<i>tomentosus</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Germany . . . 1813
<i>triflorus</i> , 13	White	8, H. De. Tr. Canada . . .
<i>ulmifolius</i>	White	8, H. De. Tr. Spain . . . 1823
<i>villosus</i>	White	8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1777

RUDBECKIA, Linn. In honour of Olaf Rudbeck, professor of botany at Upsal. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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>aspernna</i>	Red wht.	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1822
<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, B. 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>napifolia</i>	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1812
<i>ovifolia</i>	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Spain . . . 1824
<i>pinnata</i>	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1393
<i>radula</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. [275]

RUD RUM

RUPORHIZA, Willdenow. In honour of Charles Asmund Rudolph, a botanist of Jena. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. 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	8, Ev. Cl. Havannah . . . 1815
<i>rosea</i>	Red	8, Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1826

RUR, see RURA. In honour of John Ruelle, of Soissons, botanist and physician to Francis I. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. 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>bihora</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>ciliatiflora</i>	Pur. idue	9, S. Her. P. B. Ayres . . . 1838
<i>ciliata</i>	Blue	7, S. Her. P. Georgia . . . 1824
<i>clandestina</i>	Blue	7, S. Her. P. Barbadoes . . . 1728
<i>dependens</i>	Blue	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1816
<i>elegans</i>	Blue	8, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1834
<i>fulida</i>	Blue	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . .
<i>furnosa</i>	Scarlet	7, 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>laeta</i>	Pc. vio.	7, G. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1796
<i>longifolia</i>	Blue	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820
<i>macrophylla</i>	Red	8, 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>ovata</i>	Dk. blue	7, S. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1800
<i>paniculata</i>	Purple	8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1768
<i>patula</i>	Pa. vio.	8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1774
<i>pieta</i>	Blue	6, S. Ev. S. Domingo . . . 1826
<i>pobescens</i>	Dk. blue	7, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1823
<i>rubricaulis</i>	Blue	7, S. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1823
<i>salsifolia</i>	Blue	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1820
<i>strepens</i>	Pc. blue	7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1726
<i>tuberosa</i>	Blue	6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1824
<i>triflora</i>	Blue	7, S. Ta. P. Jamaica . . . 1752
<i>umbellata</i>		8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1824
<i>violacea</i>	Violet	7, S. Her. P. Guiana . . . 1820

RUFESCENT, rather rusty. **RUFOS**, reddish, orange-coloured, rusty. **RUGOSUS**, rough, coarsely wrinkled. **RUGOSITIS**, protuberances. **RUGULOSUS**, finely wrinkled.

RUIZIA, Cavanilles. In honour of Don Hipolito Ruiz, a traveller, and in conjunction with Pavon, author of "Flora Peruviana et Chilensis." *Linn.* 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. 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>lobata</i>	White	8, Ev. S. Bourbon . . . 1816
<i>variabilis</i>	White	5, S. Ev. S. Bourbon . . . 1792

RUIZIOZA, R. Bromu. In honour of J. P. Ruling, author of an essay on the Natural Orders. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. 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>caudifolia</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>pamosa</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. *Polygonaceæ*. 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. limbricatus*. 2. *sagittatus*. 3. *tuberosus*. 4. *caudatus*. 5. *cuneifolius*. 6. *tuberosus*.

<i>Acetosella</i>	Green	6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
<i>Acetosella</i>	Green	6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .
<i>acutata</i>	Green	6, H. Her. P. Canada . . .
<i>arvensis</i>	Green	7, F. Fu. P. Britain . . .
<i>alpina</i>	Green	6, H. Her. P. France . . . 1597

RUM	SAB	RUS	SAC
britannicus . . . Green . . . 6, H. Fu. P. N. Amer.		reticulatus . . . Green . . . 4, 6, Ev. Cl. C. G. H. . . . 1816	
Brownii, 1 . . . Green . . . 6, G. Tu. P. N. Hill. 1823		robustus . . . Green . . . 4, G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H. . . . 1816	
bucephalophorus . . . Green . . . 6, H. Fu. A. Italy 1823		Rush, see <i>Chondra</i> .	
frutescens . . . Green . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Tra. d'Ac. 1820		Rush, see <i>Chondrilla juncea</i> .	
grandifolius . . . 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> .	
laccatus . . . Green . . . 6, H. A. Egypt 1810		Russellia, Jacquin. In honour of Alexander Russel, M.D., F.R.S., author of a Natural History of Aleppo, 1756. <i>Linu.</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 1680		floribunda . . . Red . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico 1824	
Patentia . . . Green . . . 7, F. Fu. P. Italy 1573		juncea Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1823	
purpurea . . . Green . . . 7, F. Fu. P. Switzerland 1819		montana . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1812	
pyrenalis . . . Green . . . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees 1812		ternifolia . . . Red . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico 1818	
sagittatus . . . Green . . . 6, H. Fu. P. England		RŮTĀ, <i>Linu.</i> From the Greek <i>rate</i> , from <i>ruo</i> , to flow; probably in reference to some reputed qualities of the plants; hence the English word <i>Kue</i> . <i>Linu.</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>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>R. chalepeusis</i> .	
sarcocollis, 4 . . . Green . . . 7, G. Tu. P. C. G. H. 1824		albiflora . . . White . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Nepal 1823	
scuticus . . . Green . . . 6, H. Ev. Cr. France 1526		graveolens . . . Yel. gm. . . 8, S. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1562	
triangulata, 6 . . . Green . . . 6, H. Tu. P. 1817		angustifolia 1, bracteosa, coccinea, divaricata, macrophylla, montana, pinnata.	
tuberosa . . . Green . . . 7, H. Tu. P. Italy 1752		RŮVENĀ, Jacquin. In honour of Fred. Ruysch, M.D., who published the "Hortus Amstelodamensis," a posthumous work of John Commelin; he died 1731. <i>Linu.</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.	
vasicata . . . Green . . . 7, H. A. Africa 1656		clusiaefolia . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1823	
<i>abysynicus, acetosella, aegyptiacus, amplexicollis, aquaticus, arifolius, brasilianus, Burchelli 2, coudy-ledes, confertus, crispifolius, crispus, cristatus, dentatus, divaricatus, domesticus, fimbriatus, gigantius, glomeratus, hastulifolius, heterophyllus, Hydroclapala, intermedium, laucifolius, lewisii, longifolius, lucidus, maritimus, maritimus, montevidensis, multiflorus, Nemolapathum, nemorosus, nepalensis 3, obtusifolius, pulstris, persicarioides, polygonifolius, puber, reticulatus, rosens, satcificolius, apulatus 5, strictus, sylvestris, lingitana, ucrainicus, uncatus, venosus, verticillaris.</i>		RŮVENĀ, <i>Decandolle</i> . In honour of John Ryan, M.D., F.R.S., a correspondent of Vahl. <i>Linu.</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.	
RŮMĀ, <i>Hoffman</i> . <i>Rumia</i> , the name of the goddess who presided over suckling. <i>Linu.</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	
taurica . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Crimea 1819		RŮV, see <i>Scilla</i> .	
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.		RŮVENASS, see <i>Lolium</i> .	
RUNNUS, procumbent shoots, which root at their extremity.		RŮVIDOPHYLLUM, <i>Martius</i> . From <i>rytia</i> , a wrinkle, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; the surface of the upper side of the foliage is wrinkled. <i>Linu.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gesneriaceae</i> . An ornamental under-shrub, nearly related to <i>Gesneria</i> ; which see, for culture, &c.	
RUPESSTRIS, growing on rocks.		auriculatum . . . Yel. red. 11, S. Ev. S. Brazil 1836	
RŮPIĀ, <i>Linu.</i> In honour of H. B. Ruppini, a German botanist. <i>Linu.</i> 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Fluviales</i> . This species is found in ditches in various parts of Britain.		RŮVIPHŪLLĀ, <i>Agardh</i> . From <i>rytia</i> , a wrinkle, and <i>phleo</i> , to abound in. <i>Linu.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . A genus of sea-weeds— <i>R. complanata, lucifolia</i> .	
maritima . . . Green . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain			
RUPRENE-WORT, see <i>Herniaria</i> .			
RŮSCŪS, <i>Linu.</i> : formerly <i>Brascus</i> . From <i>beus</i> , box, and <i>kelen</i> , holly; is the Celtic for box-holly. <i>Linu.</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			
rhombifolius . . . Green . . . 3, H. Ev. S.			
andropogon . . . Grn. wht. 4, H. Ev. Cl. Canaries 1713			
byregiosum . . . Pa. yel. . . 5, H. Ev. S. Italy 1592			
byphegellum . . . Green . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Italy 1640			
trifidatus . . . Green . . . 11, Ev. S. Zante			
racemosus . . . Grn. yel. . . 4, H. Ev. S. Portugal 1713			

S.

SABĀL, *Adanson*. Not explained. *Linu.* 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. *Synonymy*: *Chamerops acutis, Corypha minor, Rhapsis acutis*.

Adansonii, 1 . . . Green . . . 7, Palm. Florida 1810	
Blackburniana . . . Green . . . Palm. Tropics	
graminifolia . . . Green . . . Palm. S. Amer. 1825	
Palmata . . . Green . . . Palm. Georgia 1825	
mbraculifera . . . Green . . . Palm. Jamaica 1825	

SABBĀTĀ, Adanson. In honour of L. Sabbat, a celebrated Italian botanist. *Linu.* 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Chironia gracilis*.

angulata . . . Purple . . . 7, H. . . N. Amer. 1826	
calycosa . . . Dk. red . . . 7, H. . . N. Amer. 1812	
chlorodonta . . . Red . . . 7, H. . . N. Amer. 1817	
gracilis, 1 . . . Rose . . . 7, H. . . N. Amer.	
paniculata . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1817	

SACCATE, having a pouch.

SACCĀRĪUM, Linu. From *Soukar*, its Arabic name. *Linu.* 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.

SAC	SAL
caudatum	Apetal . 7. Grass. W. Ind. . 1816
contractum	Apetal . 7. Grass. Trinidad . 1823
dubium	Apetal . 7. Grass. Trinidad . 1826
mexicanum	Apetal . 7. Grass. Mexico . 1820
Munja	Apetal . Grass. E. Ind. . 1805
officinarium	Apetal . Grass. India . 1597
polystachyum	Apetal . 7. Grass. Trinidad . 1823
procerrum	Apetal . Grass. E. Ind. . 1822
robustum	Apetal . Grass. China . 1822
violaceum	Apetal . 7. Grass. W. Ind. . 1824

SACCOLABIUM, Blane. From *saccus*, a bag, and *labium*, a lip; in allusion to the bagged labellum of all the species. *Liun.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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 *Vanda*. *Synonymy*: 1. *Sarcanthus guttatus*.

bitidum	Pk. yel. 12. S. Epi. Manila . 1887
calceolifera	Yel. brn. 8. S. Epi. E. Ind. . 1837
compressum	Cr. wht. S. Epi. Manila . 1837
dentatum	S. Epi. Manila . 1837
denticulatum	S. Epi. Sylhet . 1837
gemmatum	Purple 5, S. Sylhet . 1837
guttatum, l.	Red wht. 4, E. Ind. . 1820
miranthum	Orange 6, Sylhet . 1837
pallens	Lilac . Pondoooh . 1837
papillosum	Whit spot. Malabar . 1837

SACRED BEAN, see Nelambium.
SAFFRON, see Crocus sativus.
SAGE, see Salvia.

SAGINÄ, Linn. From *sagina*, fatness; in allusion to its presumed nourishing qualities for sheep. *Liun.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. Hardy annual weeds, growing in any soil. *Synonymy*: 1. *Menziesia cerastoides*. 2. *M. erecta*.

filiformis	White . 6. H. A. Pyrenees . 1824
upatella, cerastoides 1, erecta 2, maritima, procumbens, P. plena.	

SAGITTARIA, Linn. From *sagitta*, an arrow; because of the resemblance to the head of that weapon in the leaves of some species. *Liun.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Alismaceae*. 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *hasitata*.

acutifolia	White 6. S. Ag. P. America . 1816
angustifolia	White 7. S. Ag. P. Essequibo . 1827
Donnellii, l	White 7. F. Ag. P. Nepal . 1820
foecata	White 7. H. Ag. P. Carolina . 1812
granulosa	White 7. F. Ag. P. Carolina . 1812
hasitata	White 7. F. Ag. P. N. Amer. . 1818
heterophylla	White 7. F. Ag. P. N. Amer. . 1822
lanifolia	White 6. G. Ag. P. W. Ind. . 1797
latifolia	White 7. H. Ag. P. N. Amer. . 1819
fl. pleno	White 7. H. Ag. P. N. Amer. . 1812
nata	White 7. H. Ag. P. Carolina . 1812
obliqua	White 7. F. Ag. P. N. Amer. . 1820
obtusifolia	White 7. S. Ag. P. China . 1804
rigida	White 6. H. Ag. P. N. Amer. . 1806
sagittifolia	White 7. H. Ag. P. England . 1806
fl. pleno	White 7. H. Ag. P. Brit. gard. . 1806
sinensis	White 10. G. Ag. P. China . 1812

SAGITTATE, shaped like an arrow-head.

SAGO PALM, see Rhizophora flabelliformis.

SAGUS, Rumphius. From *sagu*, the Malay name of various Palms. *Liun.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. 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 *S. farinifera*. *Synonymy*: 1. *Raphia pedunculata*. 2. *Metrozylon Sagu*. 3. *R. vinifera*. 4. *Palma-Pilus*.

pedunculata, l	Palm. Madagas. . 1820
Ruiffa	Palm. Madagas. . 1820
Rumpffii, 2	Green . Palm. E. Ind. . 1800
vinifera, 3	Green . Palm. Guinea . 1820

ST. ANDREW'S CROSS, see Ascyrum Crux Andree.

ST. BAUNARY'S TRUST, see Centaurea solstitialis.

SAINTRY, see Oubrychia.

ST. JOHN'S HRAB, see Cerastium alliquil.

ST. JOHN'S WORT, see Hypericum.

ST. MARTIN'S FLOWER, see Alstramaria Flos-Martinii.

ST. PETER'S PLANT, see Symphoricarpos.

ST. PETER'S WORT, see Hypericum Ascyrum.

SALACTA, Linn. From *Salacta*, in heathen mythology,

SAL	SAL
the wife of Neptune. <i>Liun.</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>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Toussella pyriformis</i> . 2. <i>T. scandens</i> .	
pyriformis, l	Green . S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . 1825
scandens, 2	Green . S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . 1824

SALEPE, see Titea pinnatifida.

SALICORNIA, Linn. From *sal*, salt, and *cornu*, a horn. *Liun.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceae*. 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 *Salicornia*.

arabica	Apetal . 6. G. Ev. S. Arabia . 1758
frutescens	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

SALISBURYA, Smith. In honour of Richard Anthony Salisbury, a distinguished English botanist. *Liun.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Taraceae*. 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
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SALIX, Linn. From *sal*, near, and *lis*, water, Celtic; in allusion to its place of growth; or from *salire*, to leap; because of the rapidity of its growth. *Liun.* 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Salicaceae*. 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-roads. The best sorts for cultivating for hoops are *S. caprea* and *S. viminalis*. 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 *S. alba* 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." *Arb. Brit.* The leaves of *S. herbacea*, soaked in water, are employed in Iceland for tanning leather. *Synonymy*: 1. *S. violacea*. 2. *S. corulea*. 3. *S. uliginosa*. 4. *S. annularis*. 5. *S. Napoleona*. 6. *S. praeox*. 7. *S. argentea*. 8. *S. adacensoides, parvifolia*. 9. *S. incubana*. 10. *S. prostrata*. 11. *S. repens*. 12. *S. malifolia*. 13. *S. serrulata*. 14. *S. riparia*. 15. *S. arbutifolia*. 16. *S. phyllicifolia*. 17. *S. Fluggena*. 18. *S. Hoppenua*.

acuminata	Apetal . 4, H. De. T. Britain
acutifolia, l	Apetal . 4, H. De. S. Casp. Sea . 1823
alaternoides	Apetal . 4, H. De. S. Switzerland . 1824
alba	Apetal . 4, H. De. T. Britain
corulea, 2	Apetal . 5, H. De. T. Britain
albescens	Apetal . 4, H. De. S. Switzerland . 1824
ambigua	Apetal . 4, H. De. S. Britain
Amundlanä	Apetal . 5, H. De. T. Austria . 1821
omygdalina	Apetal . 4, H. De. S. Britain
Anderssoniana	Apetal . 4, H. De. S. Scotland
angustata	Apetal . 3, H. De. S. Pennsylv. . 1811
angustifolia	Apetal . 4, H. De. S. Cayman . 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. S. Switzerland . 1824
atrovirens	Apetal . 5, H. De. S. Switzerland . 1824
aurea, 3	Apetal . 4, H. De. S. England
australis	Apetal . 4, H. De. S. Switzerland . 1824
babingtonia	Apetal . 5, H. De. T. Levant . 1730
crispata, 4	Apetal . 5, H. De. T.
Napoleona, 5	Apetal . 11, H. De. T.
vulgaris	Apetal . 6, H. De. T. England

SAL	SAL	SAL	SAL
berberifolia	5, H. De. Tr.	Dauria	1824
betulifolia	5, H. De. S.	Scotland	
bicolor	4, H. De. S.	Britain	
Bonplandiana	G. De. T.	Mexico	
Borreriiana	5, H. De. S.	Scotland	
caesia	5, H. De. S.	S. Eur.	1824
caudata	4, H. De. T.	N. Amer.	1811
caucasiensis	Apetal		
chrysa	4, H. De. T.	Britain	
caninatis	4, H. De. S.	Scotland	
carpinifolia	4, H. De. S.	Germany	1824
cerasifolia	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
chrysanthos	4, H. De. S.	Norway	
cineræa	4, H. Ev. T.	Britain	
conformis	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	
conifera	6, H. De. T.	N. Amer.	1820
cordata	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1811
condifolia	Apetal		
coriacea	Apetal		
coriandris	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1825
cotinifolia	3, H. De. S.	Britain	
crassifolia	4, H. De. S.		
crispâ	3, H. De. S.		
Crownâ	4, H. De. S.	Scotland	
cydoniaefolia	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
damusæna	4, H. De. S.	Scotland	
daphnoïdes, 6	4, H. De. T.	Switzerland	1820
Davalliâna	5, H. De. S.	Scotland	
decipiens	5, H. De. T.	England	
decumbens	5, H. De. T.	Switzerland	1827
Deckenianâ	4, H. De. S.	Scotland	
discolor	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1811
Domianâ	4, H. De. S.	Scotland	
dora	4, H. De. T.		
elæagnoides	Apetal		
eligifolia	5, H. De. S.	Europe	1824
falcatâ	Apetal		
ferruginea	4, H. De. S.	Britain	1811
finmarchicâ	4, H. De. T.	Sweden	1825
firma	4, H. De. S.		
filifolia	4, H. De. S.	Lapland	1818
Friesianâ	4, H. De. S.	Britain	
Forlyiana	4, H. De. S.	England	
Forsterianâ	4, H. De. T.	Scotland	
fragilis	4, H. De. T.	Britain	
fusca	5, H. De. T.	Britain	
argentea, 7	Apetal		
factida, 8	Apetal		
incubacea, 9	5, H. De. S.	England	
prostrata, 10	5, H. De. T.	Britain	
repens	5, H. De. T.	Britain	
viridis	5, H. De. S.	Britain	
fusata	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1811
geminata	3, H. De. T.		
glauca	7, H. De. S.	Scotland	
grisea	4, H. De. S.	Pennsylv.	1820
griseovirens	4, H. De. S.	Grisons	1824
griosphylla	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
hastata	5, H. De. T.	Lapland	1790
arabifolia	5, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
malifolia, 12	Apetal		
serculata, 13	Apetal		
Hilig	5, H. De. S.	Lapland	1810
helictica	3, H. De. T.	Britain	
helvetica	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
hercynica	6, H. De. S.	Britain	
hirta	4, H. De. T.	England	
Hoffmannia	5, H. De. T.	England	
holosericea	4, H. De. S.	England	
Humboldtiana	Apetal		
humilis	4, F. De. S.	Peru	1823
incana, 14	Apetal		
incanocens	4, H. De. S.	Austria	1821
incanocens	3, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1823
Jacquinii	4, H. De. S.	Austria	1813
Katzeleanâ	4, H. De. T.	Carinth.	1823
keiskei	3, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
Lambertiana	3, H. De. S.	England	
lanata	5, H. De. S.	Scotland	
Lappontum	5, H. De. T.	Lapland	1812
latifolia	3, H. De. S.		
lauiâ	4, H. De. T.	England	
laxiflora	4, H. De. S.	Scotland	
leucophylla	Apetal		
leucophylla	5, H. De. S.	Europe	1824
leucophylla	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
leucophylla	5, H. De. S.	Lapland	1820
leucophylla	5, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1811
Lyoni	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1811
mezerianifolia	5, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
Meyeriana	4, H. De. T.	Sweden	1822
Michxianâ	4, H. De. S.		
milloniana	4, H. De. T.	Germany	
montana	5, H. De. T.	Montpellier	1825
Mullerbergiana	Apetal		
mutabilis	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1811
mutabilis	5, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
mutabilis	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1811
myricoides	5, H. De. S.	Scotland	
Nyctaginea, 15	Apetal		
nyctaginea	5, H. De. S.	Sweden	1772
nlga	5, H. De. T.	N. Amer.	1811
nigriceps	Apetal		
nitens	Apetal		
obovata	4, H. De. S.	England	
obovata	4, H. De. S.	Scotland	
obovata	5, H. De. Tr.	N. Amer.	
obtusifolia	Apetal		
oleifolia	4, H. De. S.	Lapland	1818
oleifolia	3, H. De. S.	Britain	
pallda	Apetal		
pannosa	4, H. De. T.	Switzerland	1823
patens	Apetal		
patens	5, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1811
pedicellaris	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1811
pedicellaris	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1825
pentandra	Apetal		
petiolaris	4, H. De. T.	Scotland	
petraea	4, H. De. S.	Britain	
phyllireifolia	4, H. De. S.	Scotland	
planifolia	Apetal		
polaris	H. De. S.	Lapland	1811
pomeranica	5, H. De. T.	Pomerania	1822
Pontedericâ	Apetal		
primula	5, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1821
procumbens	3, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1811
propinqua	6, H. De. Tr.	Scotland	
propinqua	H. De. S.	Britain	
protensa	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1820
pruinifolia	Apetal		
purpurea	3, H. De. S.	England	
Purshiana	5, H. De. T.	N. Amer.	
pyrenæica	5, H. De. Tr.	Pyrenees	1823
radicans, 16	Apetal		
radicans	4, H. De. Tr.	Britain	
recurvata	4, H. De. S.	Britain	1811
recurvata	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1811
reticulata	3, H. De. S.	Britain	
reticulata	5, H. De. S.	Britain	
retusa	4, H. De. Tr.	S. Eur.	1673
rigida	4, H. De. T.	N. Amer.	1811
rivularis	6, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
rosmarinifolia	4, H. De. S.	Britain	
roundata	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
rubra	4, H. De. S.	England	
rupesstris	4, H. De. Tr.	Scotland	
Russelliana	4, H. De. T.	England	
salicifolia, 17	Apetal		
Schlegeliana	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
Schradleriana	3, H. De. S.	Germany	1820
sericea	5, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1820
serpyllifolia	4, H. De. Tr.	Switzerland	1818
silesiaca	5, H. De. S.	Silesia	1816
Smithiana	4, H. De. T.	England	
sordida	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
spratata	4, H. De. S.	Germany	1818
sphaecelata	4, H. De. S.	Scotland	
stipularis	3, H. De. S.	England	
strepida	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1820
Strodtmani	6, H. De. S.	Scotland	
subalpina	5, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1820
tenifolia	4, H. De. S.	Britain	
tenifolia	5, H. De. S.	Scotland	
tetrâpla	3, H. De. S.	Scotland	
tetrasperma	F. De. T.	E. Ind.	1796
triandra	7, H. De. T.	Britain	
Huppiana, 18	Apetal		
tristis	5, H. De. T.	Austria	1820
tristis	4, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1765
ulmifolia	4, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1821
umifolia	Apetal		
umifolia	4, H. De. T.	England	
umifolia	4, H. De. S.	England	
Uva ursi	4, H. De. S.	Lapland	1811
vaccinifolia	4, H. De. S.	Scotland	
vauifusa	3, H. De. S.	Switzerland	1824
venulosa	4, H. Ev. S.	Scotland	
versicolor	5, H. De. S.	Switzerland	
Villousiana	4, H. De. T.	France	1818
vinularis	4, H. De. S.	England	
viridescens	Apetal		
viridescens	3, H. De. S.	Switzerland	
virgata	5, H. De. S.	England	
virella	Apetal		
virella	3, H. De. T.	England	
Waldsteiniana	Apetal		
Weigelia	4, H. De. S.	Alp. Tyrol	
Willdenowiana	5, H. De. S.	Britain	
Woolgariana	4, H. De. S.	England	
Wollentiana	4, H. De. S.	Carinthia	1818

S. Kalmâ, Decandolle. In honour of Prince Charles, of Salm Dyck, in Holland, an enthusiastic cultivator of plants. *Lin.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositæ. A genus of profl. very stout twines, succeeding best in a light rich soil; and readily increasing by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes:* 1. *Bidens scandens, Hopkirkia scandens.*

hirsuta, Yellow 8, S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica 1823

scandens, 1 Yellow 6, S. Ev. Tw. Vera Cruz 1820

SALPINGOSSIS, Ruiz and Pavon. From *Scilpinx*, a tube, and *glossa*, a tongue; alluding to the tongue-like style in the mouth of the corolla. *Lin.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ.* This genus of very showy plants should be in every ornamental collection. For culture, see, see *Schizanthus.* *Synonymes:* 1. *S. atropurpurea*, 2. *S. Barclayana*, 3. *S. picta*, 4. *S. straminea.*

SAL		SAL		SAL		SAM		
sinuata, 2	. Purple	8, H.	B. Chile	1824	glutinosa	. Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Germany	1769
Barclayana, 2	. Bro. vel.	7, G.	B. Eng. hrb.		Grahami	. Pur. blue	9, G. Her. P. Mexico	1829
pecta, 3	. Varieg.	5, H.	A. Chile	1820	grandiflora	. Blue	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1816
straminea, 4	. Red wht.	7, G.	A. Chile	1824	hirsuta	. Blue	5, H. A.	1801
SALIFY, see <i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>.								
SALSÖLA, Linn. From <i>salsus</i> , salt; in allusion to the saline properties of the species. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Chœnopodiaceae.</i> A genus of not much beauty. For culture and propagation, see <i>Salicornia</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Anabasis foliosa. 2. S. spicata.</i>								
brachiata	. Brown	7, H.	A. Taurica	1818	leucantha	. White	G. Her. P. Mexico	1825
crassa	. Wht. vel.	7, H.	A. Caucasus	1820	limbata	. Blue	H. Her. P. Russia	1838
foliosa, 1	. Pink	7, H.	A. Siberia	1820	Linkiana, 9	. Blue	7, H. Her. P. Levant	1823
glauca, 2	. Yellow	7, F. Ev. S.	Caucasus	1821	lusitanica	. Blue	6, H. Her. P. Spain	1819
Kali	. Flesh	7, H.	A. Britain		lyrata	. Purph.	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1728
laniflora	. Yellow	7, H.	A. Siberia	1797	mexicana	. Scarlet	6, S. Her. P. Mexico	1724
microphylla	. Red	7, H.	A. Siberia	1759	mierantha	. Blue	5, S. A. Cuba	1623
oppositifolia	. Green	7, F. Ev. S.	Siberia	1824	Mooreana	. Pa. blue	7, H. Her. P. India	
rigida	. Pink	7, H.	A. Asia	1759	nepetifolia	. Blue	7, H. A. Europe	1623
saliva	. Pink	7, H.	A. Spain	1763	nigella, 10	. Blue	7, H. A. Egypt	1780
Soda	. White	7, H.	A. S. Eur.	1683	nobilis	. Blue	6, G. Her. P. Abyssinia	1784
tamariscina	. Yellow	7, H.	A. S. Eur.	1820	nubicola	. Yellow	10, F. Her. P. Nepal	1823
Tragus	. White	7, H.	A. S. Eur.	1817	notans, 11	. Violet	7, H. Her. P. E. Eur.	1780
vermiculata	. Green	7, H.	A. Siberia	1759	occidentalis	. White	7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1824
verrucosa	. Green	7, H.	A. Siberia	1817	odorata	. White	7, G. Ev. S. Bagdad	1864
SALTATORIA, having a leaping or dancing motion.								
SALT-TREE, see <i>Huttmœdrön</i>.								
SALTWORT, see <i>Salsöla</i>.								
SALVIA, Linn. From <i>salvo</i> , to save; in allusion to the healing qualities of the sage. <i>Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Labiate.</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: 1. S. patula, pyramidata. 2. S. colorata. 3. S. polymorpha. 4. S. multifida, laciniata. 5. S. rosea. 6. S. prismatica. 7. S. buoiiana. 8. S. trichostemon. 9. S. pilantha. 10. S. atyssiina, applanata. 11. S. betonicaefolia, hastata. 12. S. lineatifolia. 13. S. hamatodes, Tenorii, variegata. 14. S. foliosa. 15. S. vulnerariaefolia, Hablitziana. 16. S. Sinsiana. 17. S. elongata, bullata. 18. S. dominica. 19. S. campestris, mollis. 20. S. agyptiaca. 21. S. nemorosa, valentina. 22. S. coarctata. 23. S. oblongata. 24. S. affinis, amplexicaulis, gigantea. 25. S. truncata, Spietnassini.</i>								
æthiops	. White	5, H.	B. Austria	1570	artifolia	. Blue	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1790
africana	. Violet	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1731	varicosefolia	. White	5, H. Her. P. Iberia	1823
amarisima	. Blue	8, G. Her. P.	Mexico	1803	variegata	. Violet	6, H. Her. P. Iberia	1823
amethystina	. Blue	8, S. Ev. S.	Columbia	1817	oblongifolia, 23	. Blue	9, H. A. Europe	1820
angustifolia	. Blue	5, G. Her. P.	Mexico	1816	versicolor	. Bl. wht.	7, H. Her. P. Spain	1822
argentea, 1	. Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Crete	1759	verticillata	. Blue	4, H. Her. P. Germany	1628
aurea, 2	. Blue	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1731	virgata, 24	. White	5, H. Her. P. Armenia	1758
aurea, 3	. Lil. yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1725	viridis, 25	. Blue	7, H. A. Italy	1759
aurifolia	. Cream	6, H. Her. P.	Austria	1776	virescens	. Violet	5, H. Her. P. Italy	1773
australis	. Cream	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1809	SALVINTZ, Gœttard. In honour of Antonio Maria Salvini, a Greek professor at Florence, <i>Linn. 23, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Salviniaeeae.</i> A hardy aquatic, growing in light loamy soil; and increasing by divisions.			
Barbieri	. Blue	4, H. Her. P.	Spain	1821	nätans	. . . . .	7, H. Ag. P. Italy	1810
bicolor	. Red wht.	6, H. Her. P.	Barbary	1793	SAMBUCUS, Linn. From <i>sambuca</i> , a musical instrument, which is supposed to have been made of elder-wood. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. 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: 1. S. nigra variegata. 2. S. aurea. 3. S. laciniata. 4. S. nigra albida. 5. S. viridis.</i>			
bracteata	. Purple	3, H. Her. P.	Russia	1821	canadensis	. White	7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1761
byzantina	. Blue	7, H. B.	Tonkey	1825	chinensis	. White	6, H. Her. P. China	1823
caesia	. Blue	7, G. Her. P.	S. Amer.	1813	Ethiops	. Wht. red	6, H. Her. P. Britain	
calycina	. Pink	8, H. Ev. S.	Greece	1823	humilis	. Wht. pk.	6, H. Her. P.	
canariensis	. Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	Canaries	1697	nigra	. White	6, H. De. S. Britain	
canadissima	. White	6, H. Her. P.	America	1620	fol. argentea, 1	. White	6, H. De. S. Britain	
caneana	. Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1697				
ceratophylla	. Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	Persia	1699				
ceratophyllodes	. Yellow	7, H. B.	Egypt	1771				
chamae-druides	. Blue	7, G. Ev. S.	Mexico	1795				
clandestina, 3	. Blue	6, H. Her. P.	Italy	1739				
multifida, 4	. Blue	4, H. Her. P.	Europe	1822				
coccinea, 5	. Scarlet	7, G. Her. P.	S. Amer.	1772				
compressa	. White	5, H. Her. P.	Kust.	1822				
confertifolia	. Red	6, S. Ev. S.	H. Jan.	1838				
crossifolia	. Blue	6, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1804				
cretica	. Violet	6, G. Ev. S.	Crete	1760				
dentata	. White	12, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1774				
desertorum	. Blue	10, G. Her. P.	Siberia	1829				
discuana	. White	7, S.	Syria	1773				
doliostachya	. Scarlet	8, G. Ev. S.	Mexico	1820				
erosa	. Blue	7, H. A.	Europe	1817				
formosa	. Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S.	Peru	1763				
Forskuhii	. 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		grandicuspis	White	S. Her. P.	
meiniata, 3	White	6, H. De. T. Britain		guineensis	Green	9, S. Her. P. Guinea	1690
leucocarpa, 4	White	6, H. De. T. Britain		leucotris	Whit. grn.	S. Her. P.	
monstrosa	White	6, H. De. T. Britain		lanuginosa		S. Her. P. E. Ind.	
pulverulenta	White	6, H. De. T. Britain		longiflora	White	7, S. Her. P. Africa	1824
rotundifolia	White	6, H. De. T. Britain		polyphylla	White	S. Her. P.	
viridescens, 5	White	6, H. De. T. Britain		plumifera	White	S. Her. P. C. G. H.	1796
pubens	White	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1812	spicata	White	S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1790
raceosus	Grn. yel.	5, H. De. S. S. Eur.	1596	stenophylla		S. Her. P.	1818
flavescens	Yel. grn.	5, H. De. S. S. Eur.	1596	zeylanica	Whit. grn.	9, S. Her. P. Ceylon	1731
purpurea	Purple	5, H. De. S. S. Eur.	1596				
<p>SAMOLUS, Linn. From <i>sam</i>, salutary, and <i>mos</i>, a pig; which, in Celtic, signifies pigs'-food. <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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Campanula porosa</i>.</p>							
<p>campanuloides, 1. 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. 1816</p>							
<p>littoralis White 6, G. Her. P. N. S. W. 1806</p>							
<p>Valeriana White 7, H. Her. P. Britain</p>							
<p>SAMPHIRE, see Crithmum.</p>							
<p>SAMPIA, Linn. The Greek name of the Birch; applied to this genus because of its resemblance. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sanydaceae</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>S. nivaliflora</i>. 2. <i>S. pubescens</i>.</p>							
<p>destruens Green S. Ev. S. Brazil 1820</p>							
<p>gibbata White 3, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1800</p>							
<p>macrophylla, 1 White S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1820</p>							
<p>nuda Green S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1793</p>							
<p>rosea, 2 Pink 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1793</p>							
<p>reticulata White 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1733</p>							
<p>villosa White 8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1820</p>							
<p>SANDAL-TREE, see Santalium.</p>							
<p>SANDAL-WOOD, see Santalum.</p>							
<p>SANDBOX-TREE, see Hura.</p>							
<p>SANDBERGIA, Cavauilles. From <i>santoor</i>, the Malay name of the tree. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Meibomia</i>. This tree thrives well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p>							
<p>Indica White S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1620</p>							
<p>SAND-WOOD, see Bretonia Annabergiana.</p>							
<p>SANDWORT, see Areadria.</p>							
<p>SANGUISARIA, 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.</p>							
<p>caudata White 3, H. Th. P. N. Amer. 1690</p>							
<p>grandiflora White 5, H. Th. P. N. Amer.</p>							
<p>SANGUISOLIA, Linn. From <i>sanguis</i>, blood, and <i>sorben</i>, to absorb; <i>S. officinalis</i> was formerly supposed to be a powerful vulnerary. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ranunculaceae</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>S. rubra</i>.</p>							
<p>Anderssonii Pink 7, H. Her. P. Siberia</p>							
<p>canadensis White 8, H. Her. P. Canada 1633</p>							
<p>carnea, 1 Red 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1823</p>							
<p>incarnata Pink 7, H. Her. P. Algeria 1810</p>							
<p>media Flesh 8, H. Her. P. Canada 1785</p>							
<p>neglecta White 7, H. Her. P. Europe 1800</p>							
<p>officinalis Purple 7, H. Her. P. Britain</p>							
<p>auriculata Pink 7, H. Her. P. Sicily</p>							
<p>tenifolia Pink 7, H. Her. P. Dahuria 1820</p>							
<p>SANICLE, see Saucilla.</p>							
<p>SANICULA, Tournefort. From <i>sano</i>, to heal; supposed healing effects of <i>Sanicula europaea</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. Mere weeds, multiplied by divisions of the roots—<i>S. canadensis</i>, <i>europaea</i>, <i>maritima</i>.</p>							
<p>SANSEVIERIA, Thunberg. In honour of M. Sansonier, 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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>S. zeylanica</i>.</p>							
<p>carnea, 1 Flesh 4, H. Her. P. China 1792</p>							
<p>esallida White S. Her. P. E. Ind.</p>							
<p>fulvoincisa White S. Her. P. Brazil 1820</p>							
<p>glauca White S. Her. P.</p>							
<p>SANTALUM, 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. Sanders-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.</p>							
<p>album Purple S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1804</p>							
<p>myrifolium Red S. Ev. S. E. Ind. 1804</p>							
<p>obtusifolium Red S. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1823</p>							
<p>SANTOLINA, Linn. From <i>santus</i>, holy, and <i>linum</i>, flax; in allusion to its medicinal qualities. <i>Linn.</i> 10, 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>.</p>							
<p>Chamaecyparissus Yellow 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1573</p>							
<p>pectinata Yellow 7, H. Ev. S. Sp. In 1822</p>							
<p>rosmarinifolia Yellow 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1693</p>							
<p>scutellata Yellow 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1570</p>							
<p>viridis Yellow 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1727</p>							
<p>SANVITALLA, Cavauilles. Unknown, probably a man's name. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. An interesting plant, requiring the same treatment as other half-hardy annuals.</p>							
<p>procumbens Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. Mexico 1798</p>							
<p>SAPIANI NUT, see Caryocarpus.</p>							
<p>SAPID, agreeable to the taste.</p>							
<p>SAPINDUS, 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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Moulinia rubiginosa</i>.</p>							
<p>arborescens S. Ev. S. Guiana 1824</p>							
<p>emarginata Wh. grn. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1822</p>							
<p>Forsythii White S. Ev. T. Granada</p>							
<p>frutescens Wh. grn. S. Ev. S. Guiana 1824</p>							
<p>Indicus Wh. grn. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1800</p>							
<p>laevifolia Wh. grn. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1820</p>							
<p>longifolia Wh. grn. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1820</p>							
<p>marginata Wh. grn. S. Ev. T. Carolina</p>							
<p>rigida Wh. grn. 8, S. Ev. T. America 1759</p>							
<p>rubiginosa, 1 Wh. grn. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1821</p>							
<p>Saponaria Wh. grn. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1697</p>							
<p>senegalensis Wh. grn. S. Ev. T. Senegal 1823</p>							
<p>SAPOTUM, Jacquin. From <i>sap</i>, Celtic, signifying fat; in allusion to the mucinous 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. acuminatum</i> is said to be poisonous. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Hipponea spinosa</i>.</p>							
<p>acuminatum Green S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1692</p>							
<p>Hippocitrus S. Ev. T. Guiana 1822</p>							
<p>Indicum S. Ev. T. S. Amer. 1820</p>							
<p>Indicum S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1818</p>							
<p>SAPONACEOUS, soapy.</p>							
<p>SAPONARIA, 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>Sileneaceae</i>. This genus contains some truly beautiful plants, well deserving of a place in every garden. <i>S. saponoides</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,</p>							

which much resembles that of soap, and is similarly efficacious in removing grease spots.

bellidifolia	Red	7, F. Her. P. Italy	1825
emspitosa	Red	7, H. Her. P. Pyrenæes	1824
calabrica	Rose	8, H. A. Calabria	1834
cerastifolia	Pink	H. A. Russia	1835
glutinosa	Pink	6, H. B. Tauria	1817
lutea	Yellow	7, F. Her. P. Switzerl.	1804
ocymoides	Pink	6, H. Her. Tr. France	1763
officinalis	Pink	7, H. Her. Cr. England	
hybrida	Pink	H. Her. P. England	
orientalis	Pink	7, H. A. Levant	1732
perfoliata	Pink	6, H. A. N. Ind.	1834
parviflora	Flesh	7, H. A. Levant	1690
vaccaria	Red	7, H. A. Germany	1596
viscosa	H. A.	H. A.	1836

SARACHA, 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. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. These plants will grow well in any common garden soil. *S. viscosa* 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

SARCANTHUS, Lindley. From *sarx*, flesh, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the fleshiness of the flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. 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 *Vandas*.

oxyphyllus		S. Epi. China	1837
paniculatus	Yel. brn.	S. Epi. China	
promerous	Green	S. Epi. E. Ind.	1824
rostratus	Oc. brn.	4, S. Epi. China	1824
succatus	Green	6, S. Epi. China	1824
tercibifolius	Grn. brn.	5, S. Epi. China	1819

SARCOCAPNOS, Decandolle. From *sarx*, flesh, and *capnos*, the Greek name for fumitory; in allusion to the fleshy leaves. *Linn.* 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. This plant thrives well in the open border or on rock-work, and is easily increased by seeds or cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1. *Famaria enneaphylla*.

enneaphylla, 1	Pa. yel.	6, H. Her. P. Spain	1714
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SARCOCARP, the most fleshy part of fruit, under the pericarp.

SARCOCAULON, Decandolle. From *sarx*, flesh, and *caulos*, a stem; fleshy stems. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceæ*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Geranium spinosum*. 2. *Mononia spinosa*.

Burmense, 1	Purple	5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800
Heritieri, 2	5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
Parviflorus	Purple	5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1827

SARCOCAPELUS, Afzelius. From *sarx*, flesh, and *kephala*, a head; in allusion to the fruit being combined into a fleshy head. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. 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
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SARCOCHILUS, R. Brown. From *sarx*, flesh, and *cheilos*, a lip; in allusion to the fleshy lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of rather interesting plants. For culture, &c., see *Burlingtonia*.

leucogon	White	4, S. Epi. N. Ind.	1821
olivaceus	Gr. grn.	5, S. Epi. N. Ind.	
parviflorus	Green	S. Epi. N. Ind.	

SARCOCECALYX, Lindley. From *sarx*, flesh, and *kokkos*, a capsule; fleshy capsules. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. 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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SARCOLOBOS, R. Brown. From *sarx*, flesh, and *lobos*, a pod; the seed-vessels are fleshy. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Ornamental twiners. For culture and propagation, see *Pergularia*.

carinata	Grn. yel.	S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1823
globosus	White	S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1823

SARCOPLUM, Thunberg. From *sarx*, flesh, and *phylon*, a leaf; alluding to the fleshy leaves. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. 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
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SARCOSTEMMA, R. Brown. From *sarx*, flesh, and *stemma*, a crown; the leaflets of the inner corona are fleshy. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Ornamental plants, requiring the same treatment as the *Cerapegias*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Asclepias viminalis*. 2. *Cynanchum viminalis*.

Swartzianum, 1	White	S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica	1820
viminalis, 2	White	7, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1731

SARMENTOS, producing runners, or trailing offsets.

SARRACENTA, Linn. In honour of Dr. Sarrasin, a French physician. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sarraceniaceæ*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. psittacina*. 2. *S. undata*.

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.	1736
variolata, 2	Yellow	6, F. Her. P. N. Amer.	1803

SARSAPILLA, see *Laurus Sarsapilla*.

SATONIA, Linn. From *Sattar*, the Arabic name for all labiate plants. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. This genus contains the well known herb Savory. For culture and propagation, see *Thymus*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Thymus Tragoriganum*. 2. *S. obovata*.

hontensis	Pink	7, Il. A. Italy	1562
montana	Purple	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1562
mitis	6, H. Ev. S. Caucasus	6, H. Ev. S. Caucasus	1636
urens	Purple	F. Ev. S. Ind. Is.	1820
rupestris	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Carahia	1708
Thyrida, 1	Purple	6, H. Ev. S. Candia	1640
virgata, 2	Purple	6, H. Ev. S. Naples	1424

SATONIA, see *Micromeria*.

SATUREIA, see *Thymus*.

SATYRIUM, Swartz. Said to be from *satyrus*, a satyr, because of its supposed aphrodisiac properties. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a genus of very pretty tuberous-rooted plants. For culture, &c., see *Corycium*.

candidum	White	9, G. Ter. C. G. H.	1836
carneum	Pink	6, G. Ter. C. G. H.	1797
chrysostachyum	Orange	G. Ter. C. G. H.	1836
corifolium	Yellow	10, G. Ter. C. G. H.	1820
cutellatum	Green	6, G. Ter. C. G. H.	1786
papposum	Ro. purp.	G. Ter. C. G. H.	1836
parviflorum	6, G. Ter. C. G. H.	6, G. Ter. C. G. H.	1789
pusillum	Purple	G. Ter. C. G. H.	1800

SAONACIA, Willdenow. From *Suanja*, the name of a Portuguese botanist known to Willdenow. *Linn.* 12, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. 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. C. C. C.	1820
nepalensis	White	6, S. Ev. S. Nepal	1824

SAONOGLOSSUM, Lindley. From *saura*, a lizard, and *glossa*, a tongue; many of the parts of the plant bear a striking resemblance to the tongue of some reptile. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This very curious species requires the same treatment as is recommended for *Neottia*.

elatum	White	4, S. Ter. Brazil	1832
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SAURCULUS, Linn. From *saura*, a lizard, and *culla*, a tail; in allusion to the appearance of the flower-spike. *Linn.* 7, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Piperaceæ*. 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
<i>cernuina</i> ,	Apetal	9, H. Aq. P. Virginia	1759
<i>chinensis</i> ,	Apetal	6, Aq. P. China	1819
<i>lucidus</i> ,	Apetal	9, H. Aq. P. China	1791
SAUCURĒĀ, 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 alpinus</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> .			
<i>olata</i> ,	Red	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1818
<i>alpina</i> , 1	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	
<i>umara</i> , 2	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1820
<i>angustifolia</i> , 3	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1816
<i>discolor</i> , 4	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1818
<i>lapathifolia</i> ,	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Europe	1816
<i>elongata</i> ,	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1820
<i>lyrata</i> ,	Red	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1827
<i>pygmaea</i> , 5	Purple	7, H. Her. P. Austria	1816
<i>pulehiella</i> ,	H. Her. P.	H. Her. P.	1835
<i>runcinata</i> ,	Red	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1819
<i>calcifolia</i> ,	Red	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1796
<i>salsa</i> , 6	Red	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1816
SAUVAGĒSĪX, 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> .			
<i>erecta</i> , 1	Pink	5, S. A. S. Amer.	1820
<i>geminiflora</i> ,	Pur. red	6, S. A. Mexico	1824
SAVIN, see Juniperus Sabina.			
SAVORY, see Satureia.			
SAVOY CABBAGE, see Brassica oleracea majör.			
SAWWORT, see Serratula.			
SAXIFRĀGĀ, 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. hervis</i> . 3. <i>S. grœnlandica</i> . 4. <i>S. palmata</i> . 5. <i>S. crenata</i> . 6. <i>S. dentata</i> . 7. <i>S. polita</i> . 8. <i>S. spheroides</i> . 9. <i>S. recta</i> . 10. <i>Megacra ribata</i> . 11. <i>S. muscoides</i> . 12. <i>S. moschata</i> . 13. <i>S. congesta</i> . 14. <i>S. moschata</i> . 15. <i>Leptarrhena polyfolia</i> . 16. <i>S. cuscutiformis</i> . 17. <i>S. dimidiata</i> . 18. <i>S. punctata</i> . 19. <i>S. servatifolia</i> .			
<i>andersoniana</i> , 1	White	5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees	1752
<i>affinis</i> , 2	White	5, H. Her. P.	
<i>aloides</i> ,	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
<i>Aizoon</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Alps	1731
<i>ajacifolia</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees	1770
<i>alutida</i> ,	White	H. Her. P.	
<i>androsacea</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Austria	1792
<i>aretioides</i> ,	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1826
<i>arguta</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1827
<i>Aspera</i> ,	Cream	H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1752
<i>biflora</i> ,	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1820
<i>bronchialis</i> ,	Cream	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1819
<i>bruyoides</i> ,	Cream	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1752
<i>bulbifera</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1819
<i>Huroniensis</i> ,	Cream	4, H. Her. P. Carniola	1826
<i>cusida</i> ,	Pa. yel.	5, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1752
<i>cuspidata</i> , 3	Cream	5, H. Her. P. Wales	
<i>cerastophylla</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Spau	1804
<i>cernua</i> ,	White	7, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>confusata</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>controversa</i> ,	White	5, H. A. S. Eur.	1824
<i>cordifolia</i> ,	Purple	4, H. Her. P. Siberia	1779
<i>Cati hodon</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur.	1508
<i>crassifolia</i> ,	Purple	4, H. Her. P. Siberia	1765
<i>crustata</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1800
<i>cuneifolia</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1753
<i>davurica</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1809
<i>decuplex</i> , 4	White	5, H. Her. P. Wales	
<i>dendrata</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>diapensoides</i> ,	White	4, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1825
<i>elegans</i> ,	White	4, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>elongata</i> ,	White	4, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>erosa</i> ,	Whit. yel.	6, H. Her. P. Pardinia	1812
<i>hirtata</i> ,	Whit. yel.	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1801
<i>esartata</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1818
<i>ferrogina</i> ,	White	4, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1827
<i>flagellata</i> ,	Yellow	6, H. Ev. Tr. Greenland	1819
<i>geranioides</i> ,	White	4, H. Her. P. Pyrenees	1770
<i>Genista</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Ireland	
<i>crenata</i> , 5	White	5, H. Her. P.	
<i>dentata</i> , 6	White	5, H. Her. P. Ireland	
<i>polita</i> , 7	White	5, H. Her. P. Ireland	
<i>granulata</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Britain	
<i>plena</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Gardens	
<i>hederacea</i> ,	White	7, H. Tr. A. Levant	1752
<i>hieracifolia</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Hungary	1709
<i>Hirculus</i> ,	Yellow	3, H. Her. P. England	
<i>hirtata</i> ,	Flesh	5, H. Her. P. Ireland	
<i>spheroides</i> , 8	Flesh	5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees	
<i>hirta</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>hybrida</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Piedmont	1810
<i>hypnoides</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Britain	
<i>angustifolia</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>muscosa</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>pulehiella</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>viscosa</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>incurvifolia</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Ireland	
<i>intacta</i> , 9	White	6, H. Her. P. Tyrol	
<i>minor</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur.	
<i>porriflora</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur.	
<i>intermedia</i> ,	White	7, H. Her. P.	
<i>irrigata</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Tauria	1808
<i>hetevicens</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Scotland	1817
<i>hervis</i> ,	White	8, H. Her. P. Caucasus	
<i>lanceolata</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Europe	1800
<i>obtusata</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Europe	1820
<i>lepiophylla</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Wales	
<i>angustifolia</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Wales	
<i>leucostemifolia</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1812
<i>ligulata</i> , 10	Whit. red	5, F. Her. P. Nepal	1821
<i>lacinata</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1821
<i>medea</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Carniola	1800
<i>moschata</i> ,	Li. yel.	5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees	1815
<i>muscoides</i> , 12	Pa. yel.	6, H. Her. P. England	1819
<i>nutata</i> ,	Li. yel.	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1779
<i>nivialis</i> , 13	White	6, H. Her. P. Britain	
<i>nudicaulis</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
<i>oppositifolia</i> ,	Purple	3, H. Her. P. Britain	
<i>paniculata</i> ,	H. Her. P.	H. Her. P.	
<i>pedatifida</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>pennsylvanica</i> ,	Grn. yel.	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1732
<i>glabra</i> ,	Grn. yel.	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1732
<i>pentandrylla</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees	1815
<i>petraea</i> ,	White	4, H. Her. P. Norway	1732
<i>platyphylla</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>pulehiella</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Germany	1818
<i>pygmaea</i> , 14	Whit. yel.	5, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>pyrolefolia</i> , 15	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1827
<i>quinquefidia</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>retusa</i> ,	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Piedmont	1826
<i>rivularis</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>rotundifolia</i> ,	Whit. red	5, H. Her. P. Austria	1595
<i>repanda</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1800
<i>arruatosa</i> ,	White	6, F. Her. P. China	1771
<i>cuscutiformis</i> , 16	White	6, F. Her. P. China	1815
<i>Schraderi</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P.	1825
<i>sedoides</i> ,	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Europe	1820
<i>semipubescentis</i> ,	Grn. yel.	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1800
<i>sibirica</i> ,	White	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1802
<i>spicata</i> ,	Spotted	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1827
<i>stellaris</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Britain	
<i>disimilis</i> , 17	White	6, H. Her. P. Scotland	
<i>Schleicheri</i> ,	White	11, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
<i>Sternbergii</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. Germany	
<i>tenella</i> ,	White	7, H. Her. P. Corinthia	1819
<i>tenera</i> ,	Cream	5, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
<i>tricuspidata</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1824
<i>tridentifolia</i> ,	White	4, H. A. Britain	
<i>tridentata</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P.	
<i>umbrosa</i> ,	Flesh	5, H. Her. P. Britain	
<i>punctata</i> , 18	White	5, H. Her. P. Ireland	
<i>serotifolia</i> , 19	White	5, H. Her. P. Ireland	
<i>virginiana</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1790
<i>viscosa</i> ,	White	5, H. Her. P.	
SAXIFRAGE, see Saxifraga.			
SAXIFRAGE, see Pimpinella Saxifraga.			
SCABIÖSĀ, Reuter. From <i>scabies</i> , the itch; the common itch 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> .			
<i>australis</i> , 1	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Styria	1820
<i>carpatia</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Pussia	1819
<i>dichotoma</i> ,	Pink	7, H. Her. P. Sicily	1804
<i>dipsacifolia</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Germany	1818
<i>pulegiacea</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Hungary	1820
<i>Salsed</i> ,	White	6, H. Her. P. Spau	1823
<i>stricta</i> , 2	Red	6, H. Her. P. Hungary	1820
SCABIÖSĀ, see Knautia.			

SCA	SCH	SCH	SCH
SCABROUS, see <i>Scabiosā</i> .			
SCABROUS, rough from little asperities, left hand; in allusion to the form of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 5, (Or. 1), Nat. Or. <i>Scrofulaceae</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. abida</i> . 3. <i>Scavola Lobelia</i> , <i>Lobelia Plumieri</i> . 4. <i>G. calendulacea</i> .			
crasifolia,	White	9, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1805
cuneiformis,	Blue	G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1824
hispidā, 1	Lilac	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1827
Konigk.	Pa. red	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
microcarpā, 2	Violet	7, G. Her. P. N. S. W.	1790
Plumieri, 3	White	B. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1724
suaveolens, 4	Blue	B. G. Her. P. N. S. W.	1793
Tacedā	White	B. S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1810
SCALE-FORMED, formed like scales.			
SCALES, any small processes, resembling minute leaves.			
SCALLION, see <i>Allium ascalonicum mājās</i> .			
SCANNUNY, see <i>Convolvulus Scaminūdi</i> .			
SCANDENT, climbing.			
SCANDIX, <i>Gartner</i> . 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>Wydia 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>fulcata</i> 1, <i>grandiflora</i> 2, <i>iberica</i> 3, <i>Pecten-Veneris</i> 4, <i>pinnatifida</i> .			
SCAPE, a stem rising from the roots and bearing nothing but the flowers.			
SCAPHYGLOTTIS, <i>Poppig</i> . 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>Orchidaceae</i> . The species of this genus are altogether destitute of beauty. For culture and propagation, see <i>Burtingtonia</i> .			
reflexā . . . . .	. . . . .	S. Epī. Demerara	1833
violacea . . . . .	. . . . .	2, S. Epī. Demerara	1837
SCABIOSE, membranous, and dry.			
SCARLET POMPONE, see <i>Lilium pompōniflūm</i> .			
SCEPTANTHES, <i>Graham</i> . From <i>skeptron</i> , a sceptre, <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Anaryllidaceae</i> . An ornamental plant, for the culture and propagation of which see <i>Zephyranthes</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Zephyranthes Drummondii</i> .			
Drummond, 1	Whit. pink 7, F. Tu. P. Texas		1835
SCIEFFERĪĀ, <i>Jacquin</i> . In honour of James Christian Scheffer, a German naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Celastraceae</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> .			
frutescens, 1	White	B. S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1793
SCHEDENONŪS, <i>Rœmer</i> . From <i>schedon</i> , near to, and <i>oros</i> , a mountain. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</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 incrimis</i> . 5. <i>Festuca liliacea</i> . 6. <i>F. nigrescens</i> . 7. <i>F. uniflora</i> . 8. <i>F. porjordanis</i> . 9. <i>F. pratensis</i> . 10. <i>F. Scheuchzeri</i> . 11. <i>F. spadicosa</i> . 12. <i>F. sylvatica</i> . 13. <i>F. tenella</i> , <i>brachypodium festucoides</i> . 14. <i>F. violacea</i> .			
decidua, 2 . . . . .	. . . . .	Apetal	6, Grass. Britain
elatior, 3 . . . . .	. . . . .	Apetal	6, Grass. Britain
liliacea, 5 . . . . .	. . . . .	Apetal	6, Grass. Britain
nigrescens, 6 . . . . .	. . . . .	Apetal	6, Grass. Switzerl.
porjordanis, 8 . . . . .	. . . . .	Apetal	6, Grass. Switzerl.
phoeniceoides . . . . .	. . . . .	Apetal	7, Grass. Switzerl.
pratensis, 9 . . . . .	. . . . .	Apetal	6, Grass. Britain
spadicosa, 11 . . . . .	. . . . .	Apetal	4, Grass. Italy
sylvatica, 12 . . . . .	. . . . .	Apetal	7, Grass. Germany
<i>calamaria</i> 1, <i>carulea</i> , <i>ens</i> , <i>inermis</i> 4, <i>uniflora</i> 5, <i>pinnatifida</i> , <i>Scheuchzeri</i> 10, <i>tenella</i> 13, <i>violacea</i> 14.			
SCHFLÄMMERĀ, <i>R. Brown</i> . In honour of C. C. Schellhammer, professor at Jena. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</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.			
multiflorā G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1824			
undulata Purple 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1824			
SCHEUCHZERTĪĀ, <i>Linn.</i> . In honour of John and James Scheuchzer, German botanists. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Juncagraceae</i> . A native species, found in marshes and spongy bogs.			
palustris . . . . .	. . . . .	Brown	6, H. Her. P. England
SCHĪNŪS, <i>Linn.</i> . 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>Anacardiaceae</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> .			
Mulle, 1 . . . . .	. . . . .	Green	7, S. Ev. S. Peru 1597
Areā . . . . .	. . . . .	Yel. gm.	7, G. Ev. S. Peru
terebinthifolia . . . . .	. . . . .	Gunsh. wht.	S. Ev. T. Brazil 1829
SCHĪSŪS, <i>Beauvois</i> . From <i>schisme</i> , a cleft; alluding to the outer palea. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . An annual species of grass, of no interest. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Festuca calycina</i> — <i>S. marginatū</i> 1.			
SCHĪSTŌSTĒĀ, From <i>schistos</i> , split, and <i>stego</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 pennatū</i> — <i>S. pennatū</i> 1.			
SCHIVRECKĪĀ, <i>Audrezejowski</i> . In honour of Andr. Schivreck, 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>Alyseum podolicum</i> .			
podolica, 1 . . . . .	. . . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Podolia 1821
SCHIZĪĀ, <i>Swartz</i> . From <i>schizo</i> , to cleave; appearance of the fan-like spikes. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Osmundaceae</i> . A genus of ornamental ferns. For culture and propagation, see <i>Davallia</i> .			
bifida . . . . .	. . . . .	Brown	6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1822
elegans . . . . .	. . . . .	Brown	6, S. Her. P. Trinidad 1819
penicillatā . . . . .	. . . . .	Brown	6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. 1816
pusilla . . . . .	. . . . .	Brown	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.
repens . . . . .	. . . . .	Brown	6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1822
SCHIZĀNDRĀ, <i>Michaux</i> . 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>Anonaceae</i> . An ornamental plant, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass.			
coccinea . . . . .	. . . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. 1806
SCHIZĀNTHŪS, <i>Ruiz and Pavon</i> . 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>Scrophulariaceae</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.			
Grobānt . . . . .	. . . . .	Varieg.	B, H. A. Chile 1831
Hookeri . . . . .	. . . . .	Ro. b.	B, H. A. Chile 1828
pinnatā . . . . .	. . . . .	Whit. pur.	B, H. A. Chile 1822
humbilis . . . . .	. . . . .	Crisson	7, H. A. Valparaiso 1831
porrigens . . . . .	. . . . .	Crisson	B, H. A. Chile 1822
retusa . . . . .	. . . . .	Varieg.	B, H. A. Chile 1831
SCHIZŌMĒTĀ, <i>D. Don</i> . 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>Araliaceae</i> . An ornamental shrub, succeeding in loam and sandy peat, and increasing by cuttings.			
ovata . . . . .	. . . . .	White	G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1825
SCHIZŌMĒMĀ, <i>Agardh</i> . From <i>schizo</i> , to divide, and <i>memis</i> , a filament. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . These plants are found upon the sea-coast, and in lakes— <i>S. Incubate</i> , <i>Smithii</i> .			
SCHIZŌPĒYĀLŌN, <i>Sims</i> . From <i>schizo</i> , to cut, and <i>petalon</i> , a petal; the petals are cut. <i>Linn.</i> 15, 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			

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<p>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.</p>			
Walkeri	White . . . 6, F. A. Chloë . . . 1822		
<p>SCHIZOPHYLLUM, Fries. From <i>schizo</i>, to cut, and <i>phyllon</i>, a leaf; in allusion to the appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Found upon the trunks of trees—<i>Commune</i>.</p>			
<p>SCHREIBERIA, Roth. In honour of Christian Schuhr, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i>. A Mexican annual of no interest—<i>S. abrotanoides</i>.</p>			
<p>SCHMIDTIA, Linn. In honour of C. C. Schmelde, a professor of botany at Erlangen. <i>Linn.</i> 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. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Ornithopis Cominia</i>. 2. <i>O. serrata</i>.</p>			
Comitia, 1	White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1778		
integrifolia	S. Ev. T. Bourbon . . . 1804		
occidentalis	S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1828		
racemosa	White . . . 5, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1829		
serrata, 2	White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1804		
<p>SCHMIDTIA, Sternberg. In honour of M. Schmidt, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i>. A small annual grass. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Coleanthus subtilis</i>.</p>			
subtilis, 1	Apetal . . . 6, Grass. Bohemia . . . 1820		
<p>SCHNËNS, Beauvois. From <i>schoinos</i>, a cord, made into cordage. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceæ</i>. Rushes, growing in bogs.</p>			
imberbis	Apetal . . . 4, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1819		
melanostachys	Apetal . . . 7, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1822		
striatus	Apetal . . . 6, Grass. W. Ind. . . 1822		
<p>macronata, nigricans.</p>			
<p>SCHOMBURGKIA, Lindley In honour of Mr. Robert H. Schomburgk, a zealous naturalist, and a traveller in British Guiana on account of the Royal Geographical Society. <i>Linn.</i> 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 hut, 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>Serium Orchidaceum</i>.</p>			
marginata	Red yel. . . 8, S. Epil. Surinam . . . 1834		
<p>SCHORTIA, Jacquin named this genus in honour of Richard Van der Schot, his companion in his travels. <i>Linn.</i> 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>Schmidelia</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Omphalobium Schotii</i>.</p>			
alata	Crimson . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816		
latifolia, 1	Pur. wht. . 6, H. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810		
apiculata	Scarlet . . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1759		
umbellata	Crimson . . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794		
tamarisifolia	Crimson . . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795		
<p>SCHREIBERIA, Vahl. In honour of Henry A. D. Schreder, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 8, 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.</p>			
cephalotes	Red . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica . . 1820		
<p>SCHREIBERIA, Willdenow. In honour of Francis Paula von Schrank, a famous German botanist, and author of many botanical works. <i>Linn.</i> 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.</p>			
aculeata	Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. Vera Cruz . . 1753		
uncinata	Red . . . 7, P. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1783		
<p>SCHREIBERIA, Martius. In honour of H. B. Schubert, a professor at Erlangen. <i>Linn.</i> 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.</p>			
graveolens	Cream . . . S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . .		
<p>SCHREIBERIA, see Taraxacum.</p>			
<p>SCHULTZIA, Martius. Named in honour of Joseph Augustus Schultes, M.D., professor of botany of Landshut; author of <i>Systema Vegetabilium</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceæ</i>. For culture and propagation, see <i>Sebea</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Sebea guianensis</i>.</p>			
Aulata, 1	Pa. red . . . S. A. Guiana . . . 1825		
<p>SCHULTZIA Sprengel. In honour of M. Schultz, an eminent German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifereæ</i>. A plant of no interest; increased by seeds in the open ground. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Sison cribratum</i>—<i>S. cribrata</i> 1.</p>			
<p>SCHWENCKIA, Linn. In honour of J. T. Schwenck, a professor of medicine at Jena. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceæ</i>. This plant grows in any light soil, and may either be increased by cuttings or seeds.</p>			
americana	Lilac . . . 3, S. B. Guiana . . . 1781		
<p>SCILLA, Linn. From <i>skylla</i>, to injure; roots poisonous. <i>Linn.</i> 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. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>S. momphylla</i> 2. <i>S. bifolia rubra</i>.</p>			
amœna	Blue . . . 3, H. Bl. P. Levant . . . 1596		
amœnula	Blue . . . 6, H. Bl. P. Russia . . . 1822		
nutans	Pink . . . 8, H. Bl. P. England . . .		
alba	White . . . 8, H. Bl. P. G. Orleans . . .		
majör	Pink . . . 8, H. Bl. P. Britain . . .		
bifolia	Blue . . . 3, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . .		
alba	White . . . 3, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . .		
rubra	Red . . . 3, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . .		
brevifolia	Pink . . . 1, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1811		
capitulata	Dark blue . 5, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1693		
alata	White . . . 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . . 1693		
carnea	Pink . . . 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . . 1693		
œruba	Pink . . . 3, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1815		
corymbosa	Pink . . . 10, H. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1793		
Capnifolia	Purple . . 6, H. Bl. P. Sicily . . . 1834		
esculenta	White . . . 6, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. . . 1811		
hyacinthoides	Blue . . . 8, F. Bl. P. Madeira . . . 1585		
indica	S. Bl. P. E. Ind. . . . 1816		
italica	Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Switzerland . . 1605		
Lillo-Hyacinthos	Blue . . . 6, H. Bl. P. Europe . . . 1597		
lusitana	Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Portugal . . . 1777		
montana	Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Mauril . . . 1819		
non-scripta	Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Britain . . .		
alba	White . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Britain . . .		
carnea	Flesh . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Britain . . .		
obtusifolia	Lilac . . . 3, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . . 1829		
odorata	Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Portugal . . . 1818		
peruviana	Dark blue . 5, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1607		
alba	White . . . 5, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . . 1607		
plumbea	Lead . . . 5, H. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1812		
præbractea	Blue . . . 6, H. Bl. P. S. Eur. . . . 1790		
præcox	Dark blue . 3, H. Bl. P. . . . 1827		
patens	Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Hungary . . . 1827		
pinnata, 1	Blue . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Spain . . . 1821		
rosea, 2	Rose . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Nundia . . . 1827		
sibirica	Blue . . . 2, H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . 1796		
umbellata	Blue . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Pyrenees . . . 1823		
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. Gardens . . .		
villosa	Lilac . . . 11, Bl. P. Tripoli . . . 1831		
<p>SCIOXIPHYLLUM, P. Browne. From <i>scioxiphus</i>, shady, and <i>phyllon</i>, a leaf; the leaves are large, and consequently afford much shade. <i>Linn.</i> 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. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Carolina insignis</i>. 2. <i>Aralia scioxiphylloides</i>. 3. <i>Actinophyllum canicium</i>. 4. <i>A. digitatum</i>.</p>			
acuminatum	Yellow . . . G. Ev. Cl. Peru . . .		
anomolum, 1	Wht. gran. . S. Ev. T. Trinidad . . . 1817		
Brownii, 2	White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1793		
muticum, 3	Pa. red . . . S. Ev. Cl. Peru . . .		
digitatum, 4	Green . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820		
pedicellatum	Purple . . . G. Ev. Cl. Peru . . .		
pentandrum	Pa. red . . . S. Ev. T. Peru . . . 1820		

SCR	SEA	SEA	SED
<p><i>adscendens</i>, <i>alticola</i>, <i>aquilifolia</i>, <i>auriculata</i>, <i>betonicifolia</i>, <i>biserrata</i>, <i>cretaea</i>, <i>filicifolia</i>, <i>frutescens</i>, <i>glabrata</i>, <i>grandidentata</i> 3, <i>hirsuta</i>, <i>hispidula</i>, <i>tanceolata</i>, <i>lucida</i>, <i>lyrata</i>, <i>marilandica</i>, <i>melissifolia</i>, <i>multifida</i>, <i>nodosa</i>, <i>peregrina</i> 4, <i>pinnatifida</i>, <i>ramosissima</i> 5, <i>vulpestris</i>, <i>Scopoli</i> 7, <i>scrofularia</i>, <i>Smithii</i>, <i>tanacetifolia</i>, <i>trifoliata</i> 8, <i>variegata</i> 8.</p> <p>SCROTIFORM, shaped like a double bag.</p> <p>SCRUBBY OAK, see <i>Lophira africana</i>.</p> <p>SCURFWEED, see <i>Synproctarpus furtivus</i>.</p> <p>SCURFY, covered with scales, resembling scurf.</p> <p>SCURFY GRASS, see <i>Cochlearia</i>.</p> <p>SCURRY, shaped like an ancient round buckler.</p> <p>SCUTELLARIA, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>scutella</i>, a little saucer; alluding to the form of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Labiate</i>. 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. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>S. nigrescens, pallida</i>. 2. <i>S. altaica</i>. 3. <i>S. Inpulinia</i>. 4. <i>S. decumbens</i>. 5. <i>S. Caroliniana, hyssopifolia</i>. 6. <i>S. ambigua</i>. 7. <i>S. rubicunda</i>.</p>		<p>SEA LAVENDER, see <i>Stachis</i>.</p> <p>SEA MATGRASS, see <i>Panicum arenaria</i>.</p> <p>SEA PARSNIP, see <i>Echinophora</i>.</p> <p>SEA RAGWORT, see <i>Cineraria maritima</i>.</p> <p>SEA ROCKET, see <i>Cakile maritima</i>.</p> <p>SEASIDE BALSAM, see <i>Crithon Elettaria</i>.</p> <p>SEASIDE GRASS, see <i>Coccoloba</i>.</p> <p>SEASIDE LAUREL, see <i>Xylophilla latifolia</i>.</p> <p>SEASIDE OAT, see <i>Uniola</i>.</p> <p>SEA WHACKGRASS, see <i>Zostera marina</i>.</p> <p>SEBÆA, <i>Solander</i>. In honour of Al. Seba, an apothecary and botanical author, of Amsterdam. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceae</i>. These elegant plants require to be raised on a hotbed, and afterwards planted out into a warm sheltered border, towards the end of May.</p>	
<p>albidula Dirty wht. 1771</p> <p>alpina, 2 Purple 1752</p> <p>lutea, 3 Yellow 1739</p> <p>sanguinea Red 1835</p> <p>variegata Pa. yel. 8, H. Her. P. Switzerl.</p> <p>altissima Drk. pur. 1824</p> <p>Coloniata Blue 1806</p> <p>commutata Purple 1653</p> <p>galeriedata Blue 7, H. Her. P. Britain</p> <p>grandiflora Red 1804</p> <p>hastifolia Purple 1793</p> <p>havanensis Blue 8, H. Her. P. Havannah</p> <p>hirta, 4 Drk. pur. 1825</p> <p>humilis Blue 6, H. Her. P. N. S. W.</p> <p>integrifolia, 5 Blue 1731</p> <p>lateriflora Blue 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.</p> <p>maecantha Blue 8, H. Her. P. Daburia</p> <p>minor Phuk 7, H. Her. P. Britain</p> <p>nerosa Blue 7, H. Her. P. Virginia</p> <p>orientalis Yellow 8, H. Her. P. Levant</p> <p>parvula, 6 Blue 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.</p> <p>peregrina, 7 Violet 8, H. Her. P. Tauria</p> <p>gibba Blue 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.</p> <p>purpurascens Blue 6, H. Her. P. W. Ind.</p> <p>scurdifolia Blue 6, H. Her. P. Siberia</p> <p>serotina Blue 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.</p> <p>Tourneforti Purple 7, H. Her. P. Persia</p> <p>verna Blue 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.</p>	<p>libens White 8, G. A. C. G. H. 1820</p> <p>lutea Yellow 7, G. A. C. G. H. 1824</p> <p>oidata Yellow 7, G. A. C. G. H. 1815</p> <p>ovata Red 8, G. A. N. S. W. 1820</p>	<p>SEBÆA, see <i>Schultesia</i>.</p> <p>SECALE, <i>Linn.</i> An ancient name, said to be derived from <i>seco</i>, to cut. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i>. 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 hardier and earlier than wheat. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>S. cereale</i>. 2. <i>Triticum orientale</i>.</p> <p>ceriale Apetal 6, Grass. Crimea</p> <p>compositum Apetal 6, Grass. Tauria</p> <p>hybernium Apetal 6, Grass. Tauria</p> <p>vernium Apetal 6, Grass. Tauria</p> <p>fragile, 1 Apetal 6, Grass. Tauria 1816</p> <p>orientale, 2 Apetal 6, Grass. Levant 1817</p>	
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rupestris, 5. *S. maximum*. 6. *S. album micranthum*.
 7. *S. herapatulum, quinquefolium*. 8. *S. cullinum*.
 9. *S. recurvatum*. 10. *S. Guettardii, Mourregalense*.
 11. *Rhodiola rosea*. 12. *S. minus*. 13. *S. annuum*.
 14. *S. sempervivoides*. 15. *S. spirale*. 16. *S. arguta*,
paucidens, triphyllum. 17. *S. portulacoides*.

acere	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Britain
almintum	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. England
almintum	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. England
Aizöns	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. S.beria 1757
albescens	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. England
albicans	White	8, H. Her. P. Europe 1794
album	White	6, H. Her. P. England
aluticum, 1	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Alisai 1831
aluticum, 2	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1769
anacampseros	Purple	7, H. Her. P. France 1806
andegavense	Yellow	7, H. A. Andeg. 1835
Anders-onii, 3	White	6, H. B. Hungary 1816
angelicum	White	7, H. Her. P. Britain
angelicum	White	7, H. Her. P. Ireland
microphyllum	White	7, H. Her. P. Britain
anopetalum, 4	Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P. S. France 1810
anranaticum	Orange	6, H. Her. P. France 1820
astratum	Purple	8, H. A. Italy 1795
Cepäa	White	7, H. A. France 1649
caerulescens	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1829
corniculum	Pa. blue	7, H. A. Africa 1822
calabryum	Whitish	7, H. A. Calabria 1835
dasycyphium	White	6, H. Her. P. England
dentatum	Purple	6, H. Her. P. 1810
Eucra	White	6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1829
Forsterianum	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Wales
glacium	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. England
hispanicum	Pa. yel.	6, H. Her. P. Spain 1732
hybridum	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1776
ibericum	Pink	7, H. Her. P. Spain
involueratum	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.
latifolium, 5	Grsh. wht.	8, H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1794
lividum	Wht. grn.	8, H. Her. P. 1816
micranthum, 6	White	6, H. Her. P. England
micranthum	Green	7, H. Her. P. Mexico 1827
neglectum	White	8, H. Her. P. Naples 1835
nidum	White	7, G. Ev. S. Madeira 1777
oblongum	White	7, H. Her. P. Britain
ochroleucum	White	7, H. Her. P. Greece 1010
oppositifolium	White	8, H. Her. P. Caucasus
pallens	White	7, H. B. S. Eur. 1816
pallidum	Pa. red	7, H. A. Caucasus 1617
pectinatum	White	7, H. Her. P. 1818
populifolium	White	8, H. Her. P. Siberia 1809
quadrifidum, 7	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Asia 1800
refectum	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. England
collinum, 8	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. 1815
recurvatum, 9	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Europe 1818
repens, 10	Red	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl. 1826
Rhod.öa, 11	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Britain
rupestris, 12	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. England
saxatile, 13	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1820
sempervivum, 14	Dp. par.	7, H. Her. P. Iberia 1825
septangulare	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1795
sexangulare, 15	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. England
sexfidum	White	7, H. A. Caucasus 1816
Sielöldii	Blue	7, H. Ev. Cr. Japan
spatulatum	White	7, H. B. Hungary 1815
sporium	White	8, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1816
stellatum	Pink	7, H. A. S. Eur. 1640
stenopetalum	Golden	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1826
subulatum	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1829
Telephium, 16	Purple	8, H. Her. P. Britain
trichoides	Purple	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1810
trifidum	White	7, H. Ev. Cr. England
ternatum, 17	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1769
verticillatum	Pink	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.
villosum	Pink	6, H. Her. P. Britain
viride	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Portugal 1774
viridescens	Grn. yel.	7, H. Her. P. 1815
vulgatum	Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Europe 1824

SEGMENT, a part of anything.
 SELÄÖ, Linn. From the Celtic *sel*, sight, and *lach*, salutary; supposed medicinal qualities. Linn. 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Selaginaceae*. A genus of very pretty plants, of easy culture; a mixture of loam, peat, and sand suits them; and cuttings root freely in sand or soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. lucida*. 2. *S. teretifolia*. 3. *S. fulvo-maculata*. 4. *S. diffusa*.

angustifolii	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1819
bracteata, 1	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812
canescens	Pa. pur.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812
corymbosa	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1829
dentata, 2	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1823
diffusa	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1807
fulviculata	Blue	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1774
Gilli	Pa. rose	3, G. Ev. S. S. Africa 1829
heterophylla	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1823
ovata	Dk. pur.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1774

polygaloides	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1807
ramulosus	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1824
rapunculoides, 3	Violet	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1824
rotundifolia	Paleo	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1816
spicata	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1824
spinea, 4	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1824
spirea	Violet	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1779

SELPHRAL, see *Pruellia*.

SELINON, *Hoffman*. From *selimon*, the Greek name for parsley; applied to this genus on account of the resemblance in the leaves. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Hardy plants, of no interest; increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Seseli pyrenaicum, Angelica laucifolia*. 2. *Imperatoria caucasia*. 3. *Thyssetium Plinii*. 4. *Angelica pyrenaica*. 5. *Seseli piunelloides*—*S. angelicastrum* 1, *carvifolium, caucasicum* 2, *latifolium, Plinii* 3, *pyrenaicum* 4, *rigidulum* 5, *scabrum, sibiricum, terebinthaceum*.

SELÖA, Humboldt and Bonpland. In honour of Mr. Sello, a German botanist. Linn. 19, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A worthless stove perennial; increased by cuttings—*S. glutinosa*.

SEMACARPUS, Linn. From *semelon*, a mark; and *karpus*, a fruit; the black, arid juice of the nut is used by the natives for marking cotton cloths. Linn. 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceae*. For the culture and propagation of this lofty growing tree, see *Anacardium*. *Synonyme*: *Anacardium longifolium, Cassiunum*.

Anacardium, 1	Grn. yel.	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1820
conefolium	Grn. yel.	S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1824

SEMI, half.

SEMINAL, belonging to the seed.

SEMPERVIVUM, Linn. From *semper vivo*, to live for ever; the tenacity of life of the Houseleek is well known Linn. 11, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceae*. 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 *S. tabuleforme* 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, *S. tectorum*, applied either by itself or mixed with cream, gives immediate relief in burns, and other external inflammations. *Synonymes*: 1. *Sedum divaricatum*. 2. *Sempervivum calyciforme*. 3. *S. lineare*. 4. *S. barbatum, ciliatum*. 5. *S. tarun*. 6. *S. grandiflorum*. 7. *S. sobotiferum*. 8. *S. villosum*.

afrikanum	Yellow	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. 1766
alizades, 1	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Madeira
arsenoidesum	Purple	H. Her. P. Italy 1699
maljus	Red	6, F. Her. P. Italy
maria	Red	6, F. Her. P. Italy
maritimum	Golden	7, G. Ev. S. Levant 1640
variegatum	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Levant 1840
maritimum, 2	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Canaries 1815
maritimum	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Canaries 1820
maritimum, 3	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Canaries 1815
bifidum	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Madeira
capitatum, 4	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Madeira 1815
canariense	White	8, G. Ev. S. Canaries 1699
ciliatum	Pa. yel.	6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe 1815
hybridum	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Hybrid 1820
hybridum, 5	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Canaries 1815
droserifolium	Flesh	7, H. A. Teneriffe 1815
flagelliforme	Reddish	7, H. Her. P. Sberia 1823
frutescens	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe 1804
glanulatum	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. Madeira 1777
glanulatum, 6	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Germany 1751
glanulatum	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Madeira 1777
hirtum, 7	Cream	6, H. Her. P. Italy 1804
micranthes	Gr. red	9, G. Her. P. Canaries
montanum	Red	6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees 1752
montanum	Pa. red	6, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1824
petatum	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe 1815
Smittii	Pa. yel.	7, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe 1815
stellatum, 8	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Madeira 1790
tabuleforme	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Madeira 1817
tectorum	Parsh.	7, H. Her. P. Britain
turbidum	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Canaries 1779
uridum	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe 1816
uviferum	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe 1829
villosum	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Canaries 1777

SENÆCII, *Comellia*. In honour of John Senne, a distinguished French physician; he died in 1779. Linn.

SEN	SEN	SEN	SER
5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pittosporaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Celastrus verticillatus</i> .			
nepalensis, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1820			
undulatus . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Bourbon . . . 1785			
SENERIÄÄ, Poir. In honour of John de Senebier of Geneva, a vegetable physiologist. <i>Linu</i> . 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Plants of no beauty. The seeds have only to be sown in the open ground. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Coronopus Ruellii</i> . 2. <i>Cochlearia nitifolia</i> . 3. <i>Coronopus didymus</i> , <i>Lepidium didymum</i> — <i>S. Coronopus</i> 1, <i>nitifolia</i> 2, <i>pinatifida</i> 3.			
SENECELLIS, Gärtner. Probably a diminutive of <i>Senecio</i> . <i>Linu</i> 19, Or. 2, <i>Compositae</i> . Interesting plants, thriving in any light, rich soil, and increasing readily by divisions. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cineraria glauca</i> . 2. <i>C. purpurata</i> .			
glauca, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1790			
purpurata, 2 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1816			
SENECIO, Linn. From <i>sener</i> , an old man; the receptacle is naked, and resembles a bald head. <i>Linu</i> . 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cineraria alpina</i> . 2. <i>S. cinerarioides</i> . 3. <i>Cucullia sarracenicca</i> . 4. <i>S. lincanus</i> . 5. <i>Cineraria cordifolia</i> . 6. <i>Cineraria cruenta</i> . 7. <i>S. aquaticus</i> . 8. <i>S. glutinosus</i> . 9. <i>S. incanus</i> . 10. <i>S. caulescens</i> . 11. <i>Cineraria alpina</i> , var. 12. <i>S. paradoxus</i> . 13. <i>S. lanceus</i> . 14. <i>Cucullia pinata</i> . 15. <i>C. peucedanifolia</i> . 16. <i>S. chrysanthemifolius</i> . 17. <i>S. graminifolius</i> . 18. <i>S. nemorosus</i> , <i>persicifolius</i> . 19. <i>S. leucanthemifolius</i> .			
andoniifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1800			
ampulnis, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1683			
ampullacea . . . Yellow . . . H. A. Texas . . . 1834			
arguta . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1827			
asper . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1774			
caalister, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. France . . . 1772			
caucaliifolia . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. A. Brazil . . . 1820			
canadensis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1820			
caerula . . . Violet . . . H. A. Ind. . . . 1740			
cinerarioides . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1826			
cordifolia, 5 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1749			
coriacea . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1728			
crassifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. S. Eur. . . . 1815			
croatica . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1805			
crucifolia, 6 . . . Purple . . . 4, G. Her. P. Teneriffe . . . 1800			
delphinifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1800			
divaricata . . . Purple . . . 7, G. B. Cidea . . . 1801			
Doria . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1570			
Doronicum . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1705			
egens . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1700			
flora alba . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1700			
plena alba . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1700			
plena ruber . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1700			
erubescens . . . Purple . . . 7, G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1771			
euamatophylla . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Ev. S. . . . 1789			
halimifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1723			
hieracifolia . . . White . . . 8, H. A. N. Amer. . . . 1690			
heliifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1731			
japonica . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. Japan . . . 1774			
lanceus . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1774			
lanuginosa . . . Yellow . . . 11, H. Her. P. . . . 1823			
leucophylla, 9 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1816			
linecta . . . Lilac . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1826			
longifolia . . . Yellow . . . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1775			
lyratifolia, 11 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Auscus . . . 1749			
microphylla . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Canutus . . . 1818			
memorialis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1785			
odorata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Holl. . . . 1823			
oponiens, 13 . . . Yellow . . . 11, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1817			
Othone, 14 . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1816			
ovata . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1823			
paludosa . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . . 1823			
persicifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1820			
peucedanifolia, 15 . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1816			
Pseudo-Clauä . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. G. Ind. . . . 1732			
pulgeria . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1816			
purpurea . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1774			
reclinata, 17 . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1774			
rigosa . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1815			
rigida . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1704			
rosmarinifolia . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1823			
sarracenicca . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1823			
scabra . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1700			
solidagifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1824			
speciosus . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Her. P. China . . . 1789			
telephifolia . . . 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			
uniflorus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur. . . . 1789			
valerianifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Europe . . . 1801			
venustus . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1774			
SEPTANTIFOLIA, ægyptiaca, aquatica, arabica, arenaria, 2, artemisiifolia, aerea, aurata, Baldeus, Balsamifera, Barrelieri, calcarea, carnioleuca 4, chrysanthemifolia, cinerariacea, coronopifolia, dentata, erratica 7, erucifolia, gigantica, glaucocæta, glauca, glomerata, hastata 8, incanus, Jacobæ, laxiflora, linifolia, livida, lycopifolia 10, lyrata, montana 12, nebrodensis, parviflora, præalta 16, rotundifolia, rufestris, sinuata, squulidus, squandus, sylvatica, tenuifolia, triflora, trilobis, verbenafolia, vernalis, verna 19, viscaria, vulgaris.			
SENSA, see Cissid laccolobata.			
SENSITIVE FEEN, see Outcledii sensibilis.			
SENSITIVE PLANT, see Mimosa sensitiva.			
SEPALA, the divisions of the calyx.			
SEPPEDSSEM, Linn. From <i>sepedon</i> , putrescence. <i>Linu</i> . 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . These species are found in autumn growing on decayed substances.— <i>S. mycophilum, roseum</i> .			
SERPA, the partitions which divide the interior parts of a fruit.			
SERPAS, Linn. From <i>septem</i> , seven; the number seven prevailing in the fructification. <i>Linu</i> 7, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Cranibuceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>S. globiflora</i> .			
espensis . . . White . . . 8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1774			
globiflora, 1 . . . White . . . 3, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1809			
umbellata . . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1800			
SERRVOLI, see Tormentilla.			
SERPULIA, Fries. From <i>septum</i> , a division. <i>Linu</i> . 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . These species appear as stains upon the leaves of the Elm, &c.— <i>S. Egopadii, Oryzachanthi, Ulmi</i> .			
SERPULIA, Linn. After an Egyptian divinity of that name. <i>Linu</i> . 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . Curious little plants, succeeding best when planted in light sandy soil, with the protection of a south wall.			
cordigera . . . Gra. brn. . . 4, F. Ter. S. Eur. . . . 1806			
lingua . . . Brown . . . 6, F. Ter. S. Eur. . . . 1786			
longipetala . . . Brown . . . 4, F. Ter. Rome . . . 1828			
SERICOUS, silky, downy.			
SERIES, a row, or layer.			
SERINGIA, Guy. In honour of Nicholas Charles Seringe, a Swiss botanist. <i>Linu</i> . 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Lasiopetalum arborescens</i> .			
polyphylla, 1 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1822			
SEROTINA, Linn. From <i>seris</i> , succory; resemblance of the plants. <i>Linu</i> . 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . These plants succeed in any common soil, and are readily increased by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Rodigia aliata</i> . 2. <i>R. commutata</i> . 3. <i>R. laxigata</i> .			
allicans . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1828			
apocynoides . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1829			
glauca . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1828			
rubescens . . . Redish . . . 7, H. A. Sicily . . . 1828			
SEUCONIA, allanti 1, commutata 2, levigata 3, areus.			
SEUSSA, Commelin. Not explained. <i>Linu</i> . 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cluchonaceae</i> . This plant succeeds best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root if planted in sand, under a glass.			
fetida . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1787			
SEURINX, Plumier. In honour of Paul Sergeant, a French friar and botanist. <i>Linu</i> . 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Sapudaceae</i> . Plants of little beauty, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat; large cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Paulinia polyphylla</i> .			
caracasana . . . Whit. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. Caracas . . . 1816			
divaricata . . . Whit. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica . . . 1824			
mexicana . . . Whit. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . . 1823			
sinuata . . . Whit. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . . 1739			
tritorata, 1 . . . Whit. grn. . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . . 1739			

SER	SER
SERMINEUS, late, or evening-flowered.	
SERPICULA, Linn. From serpo, to creep; in reference to the habit of the species. Linn. 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Onagraceae. 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
SERPATE, cut like the teeth of a saw.	
SERRATULA, Linn. From terra, a saw; the leaves are edged with cutting teeth. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae. All the species of Serratula 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. Centaurea Behen. 2. S. atata, Carduus cyanoides. 3. Cnicus centaurioides. 4. Carduus nitidus. 5. S. linearifolia. 6. Centaurea nitens. 7. Carduus cerinthoides, cerinthifolius, glaucus. 8. Carduus pannonicus, serratuloides, Cnicus pannonicus. 9. S. ambigua, Carduus polyclonus. 10. S. centurioides. 11. S. simplex.	
alata	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P.
arguta	Purple . . . 9, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1824
aspera	Purple . . . 8, H. A. Nepal 1821
Behen, 1	Yellow . . . 7, H. B. Levant 1797
caespita	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caspia 1820
centaurioides	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1804
coronata	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1733
cyanoides, 2	Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1778
cyanoides, 3	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1818
depressa	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1819
elapsa	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Russia 1831
glauca	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Dauphiny 1824
heterophylla	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary 1816
Kitabelli, 4	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1816
multiflora, 5	Purple . . . 7, H. B. Caucasus 1823
nitens, 6	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1827
nitida	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. 1739
nucidalis, 7	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary 1810
pannicola, 8	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1822
Pieris	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1820
polycloona, 9	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1820
puchellii	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Persia 1804
pinquefolia	Purple . . . 7, H. B. Hungary 1800
radiata, 10	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Nepal 1821
simplex	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria 1820
stoechadifolia	Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain
tinctoria	White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain
alba	White . . . 7, H. B. Transylv. 1818
transylvanica, 11	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1825
xeranthoides	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus 1825
SERRATURES, the teeth of a serrated leaf.	
SERRULATED, having small serratures on the margin.	
SERRURIA, Salisbury. In honour of Dr. James Serurier, professor of botany at Utrecht. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Proteaceae. A genus of very desirable greenhouse shrubs. For culture and propagation, see Protea. Synonymes: 1. S. arenaria. 2. Protea decumbens. 3. P. abrotanifolia odorata.	
abrotanifolia	Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1803
descendens	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1819
emula	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1803
arenaria	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789
artemisioides	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1786
Burmansi	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1803
ellata	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
ongestata	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
orthimifolia	Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1803
yanoides	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1806
ocypites	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
pedunculata	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810
longifolia	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810
marginata, 1	Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820
reniculata	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824
rugeliana	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1825
viridis	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789
valeriana	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1803
omerata	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823
illefolia	Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1804
nitida	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1803
ovata, 2	Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1803
ovata, 3	Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1803
brille	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789
andoneulata	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789
lyleoides	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1803
nitida	Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1803
orbiculata	White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1806
triaculata	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1818
oparita	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1809
variosa	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810
ternata	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1802
lissa	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1829

SER	SET
SERSALISIA, R. Brown. In memory of John Baptista Sersalis, a Neopolitan ecclesiastic, much praised by Fabius Columa. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Sapotaceae. This shrub thrives best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. Synonymes: 1. Sideroxylon sericum.	
sericea, 1	White . . . S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1772
SERVICIA, see PGRIS SORBUS.	
SESAMUM, Linnaeus. From sempen, the Egyptian name of one of the species. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Pedaliaceae. 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.	
Indica	Pa. par. . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1731
orientale	White . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1731
SESERANIA, Persoon. From Sesban, the Arabic name of S. acgyptiaca. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosae. 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. Eschynomene Sesban. 2. A. canabina.	
aculeata	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1690
acgyptiaca, 1	Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Egypt . . . 1680
affinis, 2	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1800
canabina	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1800
gracilis	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. 1820
microcarpa	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Louisiana . . . 1820
occidentalis	Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1816
paludosa	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1816
pleta	Yellow . . . 7, S. B. W. Ind. . . 1823
punctata	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Guinea . . . 1825
sericea	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1818
uliginosa	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . . 1818
SESUÏA, Linn. The Greek name of an umbelliferous plant. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbelliferae. The species of Meadow-saxifrage are of very little interest. A sandy or chalky soil suits them, and they are readily increased by seeds. Synonymes: 1. Bubon siculum. 2. S. Athamanta, Bubon bucharuense. 3. S. annuum. 4. B. dichotomum. 6. Athamanta Libanotis. 6. S. glaucum. 7. S. crassifolium. 8. S. proflerum. 9. B. rigidum. 10. S. tauricum—S. bocconi 1, buchtornense 2, campetate, cervariifolium, cherophylloides, coloratum 3, dichotomum 4, divaricatum, elatum, fragile, gracile, gnominifolium, Hippomadrimum, leucopercatum, Libanotis 5, Lubellianum, montanum, M. glaucum 6, Pallasii 7, peucedanifolium 8, rigidum 9, striatum, strictum, tortuosum, triteractum, varium 10.	
SESTERTIA, Arduino. In honour of M. Sesler, a physician and botanist of the eighteenth century. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineae. Uninteresting grasses. Synonymes: 1. Cynosurus ravalensis—S. creritida 1, cylindrica, disticha, elongata, nitida, tenella, tenuifolia, sphaerocphala.	
SESSILE, without stalks.	
SESTREUM, Linn. Not explained. Linn. 12, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Tetragynicae. These succulent plants require to be grown in sandy loam and peat. They increase freely by rootings, (which should be dried a little) in the same kind of soil, under a glass. They must be sparingly watered. Synonymes: 1. S. polyanthum. 2. S. sessile, S. parviflorum.	
longifolium	Red wht. 7, S. A. S. Amer. . . 1816
Portulacastrum	Orn. 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. . .
SITACONES, shaped like a bristle.	
SITUA, Beauvois. From seta, a bristle; the involucrum is bristly. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineae. These grasses are of no interest. They are nearly all annuals—S. aspera, auricoma, chroides, compressa, cylindrica, erubescens, geniculata, germinalis, glauca, helvola, intermedia, itata, macrochaeta, maritima, muricata, Pennisetum,	

SET	SIB	SIC	SID
<p><i>polystachya</i>, <i>pinnata</i>, <i>purpurascens</i>, <i>scandens</i>, <i>sericea</i>, <i>selosa</i>, <i>tenacissima</i>, <i>verticillata</i>, <i>viridis</i>, <i>Weinmanni</i>. ΣΕΤΗΛΑ, <i>Kunth</i>. In honour of S. Sethi, author of a work on culinary vegetables. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Multiplicatae</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>.</p>		<p>singular species succeeds best in peat soil and a moist situation, and is readily increased by divisions.</p>	
<p>Indica Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1824</p>		<p>europaea Yellow . 7, H. Her. Cr. England .</p>	
<p>SETIFORM, formed like bristles. SETIGEROS, bearing bristles. SETOSE, covered with bristles.</p>			
<p>SEYMERIA, <i>Pursh</i>. 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 cassioides</i>, <i>Gerardia Azelia</i>.</p>			
<p>pectinata Yellow . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . 1820 tenifolia, 1 Yellow . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . 1730</p>			
<p>SHALOT, see <i>Allium ascalonicum</i>. SHARP CEDAR, see <i>Acidia Oxycedrus</i>. SHARP CEDAR, see <i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>. SHEATH, the lower part of the leaf that surrounds the stem.</p>			
<p>SHEEP LAUREL, see <i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>. SHEEP'S SCABIOUS, see <i>Jasione</i>. SHEEP'S SONNET, see <i>Rumex Acetosella</i>. SHEPHERDIA, <i>Nuttall</i>. In honour of the late Mr. John Shepherd, curator of the Botanic Garden of Liverpool. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Eleagaceae</i>. Ornamental trees. For culture, &c., see <i>Hippophae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Hippophae argentea</i>. 2. <i>H. canadensis</i>.</p>			
<p>argentea, 1 Apetal . 4, H. De. T. Missouri . 1820 canadensis, 2 Apetal . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1759</p>			
<p>SHEPHERD'S BEARD, see <i>Arnapogon</i>. SHEPHERD'S CLECH, see <i>Verbascum Thapsus</i>. SHEPHERD'S PURSE, see <i>Capsella</i>. SHEPHERD'S PURSE, see <i>Thlaspi</i>. SHERARDIA. Named by Dilienius 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</i>, <i>maritima</i>.</p>			
<p>SHERDS, fragments of pots, employed to drain the soil supplied to potted plants.</p>			
<p>SHIRAZ, a broad table-like process in the flowers of <i>Staphelia</i>.</p>			
<p>SHIELD FERN, see <i>Aspidium</i>.</p>			
<p>SHORREVECK, see <i>Littorella</i>.</p>			
<p>SHORTLY-ACUMINATE, having a short tapering point. SHORTLY-BIFID, } slightly cleft at the apex into SHORTLY-TWO-CLEFT, } two parts.</p>			
<p>SHRUBBY TREFOIL, see <i>Pteris</i>.</p>			
<p>SHTUTZLA, <i>Choisy</i>. Named in honour of Dr. Shtuter, formerly a physician at Madras. This beautiful twiner 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>Ipomen bicolor</i>.</p>			
<p>hibern, 1 Yel. pur. . 8, S. Ev. T. W. E. Ind. . . 1812</p>			
<p>SHUTTECOCK, see <i>Periptera punctata</i>.</p>			
<p>SIBIRIADA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Robert Sibbald, professor of physics 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 polygynum</i>.</p>			
<p>erecta, 1 Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1806 polygyna, 2 Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Cappa . . . polygyna, 2 Yel. gru. . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1824 procumbens Yellow . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Bifonia . . . sibirica Yellow . 7, H. Ev. Tr. N. Amer. . 1820 helvetica Yellow . 7, H. Ev. Tr. Switzerl. . 1819</p>			
<p>SIBERIAN CRAB, see <i>Pyrus prunifolia</i>. SIBERIAN PEA-TREE, see <i>Caragana</i>.</p>			
<p>SIBIRIADA, <i>Linn.</i> 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</p>			
<p><i>Abutilon</i> 1, <i>acerifolia</i> 2, <i>acrantha</i>, <i>acuminata</i>, <i>alba</i>, <i>albida</i> 3, <i>alnifolia</i>, <i>althaeifolia</i>, <i>americana</i> 4, <i>angustifolia</i>, <i>arborescens</i> 5, <i>arguta</i>, <i>asiatica</i> 6, <i>aurata</i> 7, <i>betulinifolia</i>, <i>bracteolata</i>, <i>brasilienis</i>, <i>brevipes</i>, <i>calyxrhynchus</i>, <i>causariensis</i>, <i>carpinifolia</i>, <i>carpinoides</i>, <i>ciliata</i>, <i>compacta</i>, <i>compressa</i>, <i>confertifolia</i>, <i>contracta</i>, <i>constrictifolia</i>, <i>crispata</i> 8, <i>divora</i> 9, <i>duroasiatica</i>, <i>erosa</i>, <i>ferruginea</i> 10, <i>fiatidifolia</i> 11, <i>frutescens</i>, <i>gigantea</i> 12, <i>glabata</i> 13, <i>grandiflora</i>, <i>gracilifolia</i>, <i>Hernandioides</i> 15, <i>hirta</i> 16, <i>hämilis</i>, <i>incurvata</i>, <i>incana</i> 17, <i>indica</i> 18, <i>jamaicensis</i>, <i>jatrophoides</i>, <i>lasiostegia</i>, <i>Lechenaultoides</i> 19, <i>linifolia</i>, <i>lucida</i> 20, <i>maculata</i> 21, <i>malvaefolia</i>, <i>mauritanica</i> 22, <i>nitens</i>, <i>Millettii</i>, <i>nollifolia</i> 24, <i>nollissima</i> 25, <i>multiflora</i>, <i>Nappa</i> 26, <i>undulata</i> 27, <i>occidentalis</i>, <i>orbiculata</i> 28, <i>paniculata</i>, <i>platycaepis</i>, <i>periplocaefolia</i> 29, <i>P. caribaea</i>, <i>P. zeylanica</i>, <i>pernaltia</i> 30, <i>pilosa</i>, <i>polyantha</i> 31, <i>populifolia</i> 32, <i>pulchella</i> 33, <i>pauciflora</i> 34, <i>purpurascens</i>, <i>recta</i>, <i>reflexa</i> 35, <i>retusa</i> 36, <i>rhomboidea</i>, <i>rhombofolia</i>, <i>ricinoides</i>, <i>rosata</i>, <i>rotundifolia</i>, <i>Schrankii</i> 37, <i>semitruncata</i>, <i>Sonneratioides</i> 38, <i>spinosa</i>, <i>spiraeifolia</i>, <i>stipulata</i>, <i>sutnana</i>, <i>tilifolia</i> 39, <i>tridentata</i>, <i>trioba</i>, <i>triquetra</i>, <i>umbellata</i> 40, <i>urens</i>, <i>verruculata</i>, <i>verticillata</i>, <i>vesicaria</i> 41, <i>villosa</i>, <i>viminalis</i>, <i>virgata</i> 42, <i>virginica</i>.</p>			
<p>SIBIRIADA, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>Siberia</i>, or; 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-</p>			

SID	SIL	SIL	SIL
<p>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. fastida</i>.</p>			
angustifolia . . . Yellow	7. F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1820	ascellis	Rose . . . 7. H. Her. P. Britain . . .
canariensis . . . Yellow	7. G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1697	alba	White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Britain . . .
chamædion, 1 . . . Yellow	6. G. Ev. S. Madeira . . . 1714	faciata	Red . . . 7. H. Her. P. Scotland . . .
chamædionifolia . . . Yellow	7. F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1816	excelsa	Red . . . 7. H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1819
chrispata	7. F. Ev. S. Gibraltar . . . 1816	mas	Rose . . . 7. H. Her. P. Scotland . . .
herbata	6. F. Ev. P. S. Eur. . . . 1731	negyptiaca	Pink . . . 7. H. A. Egypt . . . 1800
ilicifolia	7. F. Ev. S. Levant	amena	White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Tartary . . . 1779
incana	7. F. Ev. S. Spain 1752	angustifolia	White . . . 7. H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1817
laetia, 2	7. F. A. Egypt 1787	apetala	Apetal. 6. H. A. 1801
leucantha	7. F. Ev. S. Spain 1823	Armeria	Pink . . . 8. H. A. England
montana	7. H. A. Austria 1752	alba	White . . . H. A.
perfoliata	7. F. Ev. S. Levant 1731	ascendens	Red . . . 6. H. A. Spain 1822
romana	7. H. A. Italy 1740	bellidifolia	Pink . . . 6. H. A. Levant 1791
scordifolia	9. H. Ev. S. France 1597	bicolor	Striped 6. H. A. France 1820
alpina, 3	7. H. Ev. S. Pyrenees . . . 1827	bupleuroides	Whit. pur. 7. H. Her. P. Persia . . . 1801
angustifolia, 4 Lt. yellow	7. H. Ev. S. Pyrenees . . . 1597	caespitosa	Pink . . . 6. H. Her. P. Cænesus . . . 1824
elongata, 5	8. F. Ev. S. Spain 1822	campanula	Grn. wht. 7. H. Her. P. Piedmont . . . 1823
seriata	8. H. Her. P. Spain 1818	cana	Red . . . 6. H. Her. P. 1824
spinosa	8. H. Her. P. Spain	canariensis	Red . . . 6. H. A. Madeira 1822
tyriaca	7. F. Ev. S. Levant 1597	caespica	Pink . . . 6. H. Her. P. Canaries . . . 1823
taurica	7. H. Ev. S. Tauria 1822	Catesbea	Pink . . . 6. H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1810
<p>SIDERODENDRON, Schreber. From <i>sideros</i>, iron, and <i>dendron</i>, a tree; in reference to the hardness of the wood. <i>Linu.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceæ</i>. A lofty-growing tree, thriving in loam, peat, and sand; cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p>			
triflorum	Pink S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1793	catholica	Grn. wht. 8. H. Her. P. Italy 1711
<p>SIDEROXYLON, Linn. From <i>sideros</i>, iron, and <i>xylon</i>, wood; because of the hardness of the wood. <i>Linu.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapotaceæ</i>. These shrubs may be referred to <i>Sersalisia</i>, for culture and propagation.</p>			
inermis	White . . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1692	cheiranthifolia	White . . . 7. H. A. S. Eur. 1821
tomentosum	Dull wht. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818	chloræfolia	Lt. yellow 8. H. Her. P. Armenia . . . 1796
<p>SIDESADDLE-FLOWER, see <i>Sarracenia</i>.</p>			
<p>SIEGESBECKIA, Linn. In honour of George Siegesbeck, M.D., a German botanist. <i>Linu.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i>. 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.</p>			
cordifolia	Yellow 8. H. A. Mexico . . . 1826	chlorantha	Grn. wht. 7. H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1732
droseroides	Yellow 8. H. A. Mexico . . . 1825	clivata	Purple 6. H. Her. Tr. Crete . . . 1804
florescens	Yellow 6. H. A. Peru . . . 1784	cinerea	White 6. H. A. N. Africa . . . 1819
iberica	White 8. H. A. Iberia . . . 1818	coarctata	Pink 6. H. A. Valencia . . . 1825
orientalis	Yellow 9. H. A. India . . . 1730	colorata	Purple 6. H. A. Morocco . . . 1819
triangularis	Yellow 8. H. A. Mexico . . . 1825	compacta	Pink 8. H. A. Caucasus . . . 1823
<p>SIEVERSIA, Willdenow. In honour of M. Sievers, a Russian botanical collector. <i>Linu.</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceæ</i>. Interesting plants, thriving in any light soil; and readily increased by seeds, or by dividing the root. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Adamsia glaucialis</i>. 2. <i>Geum Peckii</i>. 3. <i>G. triflorum</i>.</p>			
anemonoides	Yellow 7. H. Her. P. Kamtsch. . . 1820	congesta	Pink 6. H. A. Greece 1818
glaucialis, 1	Yellow 7. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1819	conoides	Purple 6. H. A. S. Eur. 1693
montana	Yellow 7. H. Her. P. Austria . . . 1597	cordifolia	Pink 6. H. Her. P. Piedmont . . . 1819
Peckii, 2	Yellow 7. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1826	corsica	Purple 6. Her. P. Corsen . . . 1820
reptans	Yellow 7. H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1597	crassifolia	Brown 7. G. B. C. G. II. . . 1774
roseæ	Yellow 6. H. Her. P. Rocky M. . . 1827	cretica	Grn. wht. 7. H. Her. B. Crete . . . 1732
triflora, 3	Yellow 7. H. Her. P. Louisiana . . 1826	cylindriflora	Red . . . 6. H. B. Levant . . . 1824
<p>SILÆUS, Besser. A name given to an umbelliferous plant by Pliny. <i>Linu.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i>. Hardy herbaceous plants, of no interest; increased by divisions or seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Sium peucedanoides</i>. 2. <i>Ligusticum longifolium</i>. 3. <i>Peucedanum Sitava</i>, <i>Cnidium Silaus</i>. 4. <i>Pastinaca rigida</i>, <i>Sium rigidum</i>. 6. <i>S. Matthiæ</i>—<i>S. carvifolia</i> 1, <i>longifolium</i> 2, <i>pratense</i> 3, <i>rigida</i> 4, <i>tenuifolia</i> 5.</p>			
hispanica	Red . . . 6. H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1821	decumbens	Red . . . 6. H. A. Spain 1123
hispidula	Cream 6. H. A. Barbary . . . 1817	depressa	White 6. H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1816
iberica	White 6. H. A. Iberia . . . 1823	discolor	Red . . . 4. H. A. Greece 1817
imbricata	White 6. H. A. N. Africa . . . 1818	distachya	Pa. pur. 6. H. A. Portugal . . . 1817
inclusa	Red . . . 6. H. A. 1817	disticha	Red . . . 6. H. A. Minora . . . 1817
infracta	White 7. H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1819	divaricata	Red . . . 6. H. A. Sicily 1818
italica	White 5. H. Italy 1759	diversifolia	Purple 6. H. A. 1824
jeuniseana	Pink 6. H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1817	effusa	Whit. yellow 7. H. Her. P. Volga . . . 1823
lacora	White 7. H. Tr. B. Caucasus . . . 1818	elata	White 6. H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1819
inciniata	Scarlet 7. H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1822	elegans	White 6. H. A. Portugal . . . 1815
lucida	Red . . . 6. H. A. Greece 1817	fabriana	White 7. F. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1731
longifolia	White 7. H. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1817	fimbriata	White 6. H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1803
longicaulis	Red . . . 6. H. A. Spain 1820	flavescens	Yellow 6. H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1809
longiflora	Whit. gn. 6. H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1818	fruticosa	Pink 6. F. Ev. S. Sicily . . . 1824
longipetala	Whit. 6. H. Her. P. Altaia . . . 1819	gallica	Pink 6. H. A. France 1693
lucida	Pink 6. H. A. Portugal . . . 1732	gemmiflora	Purple 6. H. A. 1816
maritima	White 11. H. Her. P. Ileria . . . 1821	giganta	White 6. G. B. Africa 1739
flora pleno	White 11. H. Do. Tr. England . . . 1827	glaucifolia	Red . . . 6. H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1820
Mocimiana	Purple 6. F. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1827	gracilis	White 7. H. A. 1823
multissima	Pink 8. H. Her. P. Italy 1739	graminifolia	White 6. H. Her. P. 1819
multiflora	White 7. H. B. Hungary . . . 1794	Gypsophila	White 6. H. Her. P. 1822
multifida	Red 7. H. B. Sardinia . . . 1826	hirsutissima, 2	White 6. H. A. Spain 1821
neuroflora	White 6. H. Hungary . . . 1816	hispanica	Red . . . 6. H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1819
oleceana	White 6. H. A. Nice 1820	hispidula	Cream 6. H. A. Barbary . . . 1817
noctiflora	Pink 7. H. A. England 1820	iberica	White 6. H. A. Iberia . . . 1823
nocturna	Brown 7. H. A. S. Eur. 1693	imbricata	White 6. H. A. N. Africa . . . 1818
nyctantha	Brown 7. H. A. 1815	inclusa	Red . . . 6. H. A. 1817
obtusifolia	Purple 6. H. A. 1820	infracta	White 7. H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1819

SIL	SIL	SIL	SIP
ocymoides	4, H. Her. P.	1823	
Obvevōā	Red . 7, H. A.	Aleppo . 1818	
Orchidā	Rose . 6, H. A.	Levant . 1751	
orūā	Purple . 7, S. B. C. G. H.	1775	
Ottēs	Cream . 7, H. Her. P.	England . 1820	
ovātā	White . 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1820	
parādōā	Pink . 7, H. Her. P.	Europe . 1796	
parviflorā	Grn. yel. 7, H. Her. P.	Hungary . 1817	
parvifoliā	Pink . 6, H. Her. P.	1817	
pātlā	White . 7, H. Her. P.	Barbary . 1823	
pēndōā	Red . 6, H. A.	Sicily . 1731	
perisylviācā	Red . 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1806	
perfoliatā, 3	Red . 6, H. B.	Levant . 1817	
petrāā	White . 7, H. Her. P.	Hungary . 1822	
pietā	Pink . 7, H. A.	France . 1817	
piōā	White . 8, H. Her. P.	Europe . 1730	
pinguis	Brn. red. 6, H. A.	Denmark . 1816	
polyphyllā	White . 6, H. Her. P.	Austria . 1800	
portensis	Pink . 7, H. A.	Portugal . 1759	
procrumbens	Pink . 6, H. Her. P.	Siberia . 1823	
Psammītis	Cream . 6, H. B.	1818	
Pseudō-Actōlon	Rose . 6, H. A.	N. Africa . 1820	
pubescens	Purple . 7, H. Her. P.	Corsica . 1818	
pumillā	Pink . 6, H. A.	Germany . 1823	
quadridentatā	White . 6, H. Her. P.	A. Sp. . 1823	
quadrifidā	White . 6, H. Her. P.	Vercina . 1818	
quinquevālinērā	Blood . 7, H. A.	England . 1820	
ramōā	White . 7, H. A.	Barbary . 1820	
ramosissimā	Rose . 6, H. B.	Candia . 1820	
reflexā	Purple . 6, H. Her. P.	S. Eur. . 1726	
regiā	Crimson . 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1811	
repens	Pink . 8, H. Her. P.	Siberia . 1823	
Requienii	Whi. red . 6, H. Her. P.	Corsica . 1823	
reticulatā	Rose . 7, H. A.	Barbary . 1804	
rufellā	Flesh . 5, H. A.	Portugal . 1732	
rufocinā	Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. P.	Russia . 1820	
sahnletorūm	Purple . 6, H. A.	1818	
saxatilis	Green . 6, H. Her. P.	Siberia . 1800	
Saxifragā	Flesh . 7, H. Her. P.	France . 1640	
secundiflorā	Purple . 6, H. A.	Spain . 1820	
sestoides	Grn. wht. 7, H. A.	Crete . 1804	
sericē	Pink . 7, H. A.	S. Eur. . 1801	
sibiricā	Rose . 7, H. Her. P.	Siberia . 1773	
spatulatā	Purple . 6, H. B.	Caucasus . 1823	
spogliofollā	White . 6, H. Her. P.	Armenia . 1817	
stellatā	White . 7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1656	
stellatā	Purple . 6, H. A.	Spain . 1802	
supinā	White . 7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus . 1804	
tatvilā	White . 7, H. Her. P.	Russia . 1769	
tenuifollā	Purple . 6, H. A.	Dahuria . 1820	
tenuis	Cream . 7, H. Her. P.	Siberia . 1816	
tridentatā	Pink . 5, H. A.	Barbary . 1823	
undulofollā	Red . 6, H. A.	Sardinia . 1829	
undulatā	Red . 8, G. B. C. W. H.	1775	
Vallēti	Flesh . 7, H. Her. P.	Switzerl. . 1765	
versipertūā	Rose . 7, H. A.	Britany . 1796	
virguleā	Purple . 7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1739	
viridiflorā	Grn. wht. 7, H. B.	Spain . 1739	
viscinoides	Pink . 6, H. Her. P.	Dauria . 1824	
viscidā	Whi. grn. 6, H. B.	Caroliā . 1820	
viscosā	White . 6, H. B.	Levant . 1731	
viscosissimā	6, H. A.	Nepes . 1824	
Wulgēsis	Grn. yel. 7, H. Her. P.	Volga . 1824	
Alpētā, anglicā, antirrhīnā, Bēhēn, canescens, cernuā, cernuā, clandestinā, cōnicā, C. ramosā 1, dichotomā, inapertā, indicā, micranthā, micropetālā, umbilicā, pustillā, rufepētris, Stevēt.			
SILĒA, Scopoli. Siler, withy, from <i>silio</i> to spring; alluding to the rapid growth of the plant. <i>Linn.</i> 5. Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . This species is quite worthless, and flourishes in the commonest soil. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Laserpitium trilobum</i> , <i>Siler aequilegiforme</i> — <i>S. trilobum</i> 1.			
SILICIOUS, flinty.			
SILICUS, the small short pod of Cruciferae.			
SILIQUE, the long cylindrical pod of Cruciferae.			
SILK COTTON-TREE, see Bōmbāc.			
SILKIN PUBESCENCE, a very soft kind of pubescence.			
SILK TREE, see Acicid julibrissin.			
SILENTUM, Linn. From <i>silēntion</i> , the Greek name applied to an Asclepiad plant. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>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</i> : 1. <i>Corcopsis latifolia</i> . 2. <i>S. tomentosum</i> .			
viridiflorā	Yellow . 8, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1786	
glauca, 1	Yellow . 8, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1786	
pānūm, 2	Yellow . 8, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1786	
Asteriacis, atropurpureūm, compositūm, conjunctūm, convallūm, laciniatūm, perfoliatūm, teretibulbocūm, ternatūm, trifoliatūm.			
SILVER-TREE, see Leucadendron sericeūm.			
SILVER-WEED, see Argyrēti.			
SILYBUM, Vaillant. A name applied by Greek writers to a plant now unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . These plants succeed in any common soil, and are propagated by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cnicus cernuus</i> . 2. <i>Carduus marianus</i> .			
cernuum, 1	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P.	Siberia . 1775	
Marianum, 2	Purple . 7, H. B.	Britanā . 1817	
SIMĀDĀ, Ablet. The native name of <i>S. gniemensis</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>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.			
gniemensis	White	S. Ev. S. Guinā . . 1826	
ornocensis	White	S. Ev. S. Orinoco . 1818	
SIMARUBĀ, Ablet. <i>Simarouba</i> is the Caribbean name of <i>S. officinalis</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Simarubaceae</i> . Valuable plants, on account of their medical properties. For culture and propagation, see <i>Quassia</i> . The <i>Simarouba</i> in <i>Materia Medica</i> , is the bark of the root of this tree; it is much used in curing obstinate dysenteries and diarrhœas. Fluxes, induced by warm climates, are speedily cured by this bark. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Quassia excelsa</i> . 2. <i>Quassia Simarouba</i> .			
excelsa, 1	Yel. wht.	S. Ev. T. Jamaicā . 1818	
officinalis, 2	White	S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1730	
SIMPLE, not divided.			
SINĀPIS, Tournefort. From the Celtic <i>nap</i> , a designation applied to all plants resembling the cabbage or turnip. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>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 lamillar 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.			
Albā	Yellow . 6, H. A.	Britanā . . 1829	
anplexicollis	Yellow . 7, H. A.	Algiers . . 1829	
chinensis	Yellow . 7, H. A.	China . . 1782	
frutescens	Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S.	Madeira . 1777	
nudicaulis	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P.	Spain . . 1818	
pekinensis	Yellow . 6, H. A.	China . . 1838	
Alliōnū, āpālā, arvensis, arviculātā, brassicātā, cernuā, dissectā, foliosā, geniculātā, hastatā, heterophyllā, hispida, incanā, integrifollā, juncea, Kibēr, levigātā, nigra, N. levigātā, N. torulosā, N. turgidā, N. villoā, nudicaulis, orientālis, pubescens, ramosā, retrohirsūtā, subpinnatifidā, tabricā, variegā.			
SINGLE-SEEDED CUCUMBER, see Sicōta.			
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>Glorinia</i> .			
calycetā	Red wht. . 7, S. Ev. S.	Jamaicā . . 1824	
guianā	Yel. red . 6, S. Ev. S.	Brasil . . 1827	
Helleri	Whi. grn. 6, S. Ev. S.	Rio Jan. . 1820	
velutinā	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S.	Brasil . . 1827	
villoā	Yel. grn. . 6, S. Ev. S.	Brasil . . 1827	
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.			
SIPHOCAMPYLIS, Pohl. From <i>siphon</i> , a tube, and <i>kampulos</i> , curved; in allusion to the curved tube of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lobeliaceae</i> . Very beautiful little shrubs, succeeding in a light sandy soil; and readily increased by cuttings. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Lobelia gigantea</i> . 2. <i>Lobelia surinamensis</i> .			
leonor	Red yel. . 4, R. Ev. S.	Georgiā . . 1835	
gigantēsis, 1	Yel. red	S. Ev. S. N. Granada . 1786	
surinamensis, 2	Orange . 4, S. Ev. S.	S. Amer. . 1786	
SIPHONĀ, Richard. From <i>siphon</i> , a pipe; the use made of the exudation, which constitutes Indian rubber. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>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 Cautchouc of Para is obtained from this species. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. elastica</i> , <i>Jatropha elastica</i> .			
Calchēā, 1	Yellow	S. Ev. S. Guianā . . 1823	

SIR JOSEPH BANKS' PINE, see *Araucaria imbricata*.

SISON, *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. Anonitum*, *arvensis*, *capillare*, *flexuosum*.

SISOTRĒMĀ, *Fries.* From *sisto*, to place, and *trem*, or ioric; alluding to the pores being in rows. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This species is found by the waysides—*S. confusum*.

SISYMBRIUM, *Allioni.* An old Greek name of unknown origin. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. *S. Millefolium* 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. sinapioides*, *Sinapis pyrenaica*. 2. *S. altissimum*. 3. *S. orientate*. 4. *S. Loeselii*. 5. *S. gallicum*. 6. *S. glabrum*. 7. *Erysimum officinale*. 8. *S. affine*. 9. *S. contortum*.

Millefolium . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Canaries . 1779

Acutūngulūm 1, *asperum*, *australicūm*, *brachycarpum*, *bursifolium*, *causceus*, *Colūmūm*, *C. altissimum* 2, *C. orientate* 3, *C. villosissimūm* 4, *coloratūpticūm*, *corniculatūm*, *crassifolium*, *Cummingianūm*, *eckhartbergensē*, *erysimoides*, *fūgūm*, *hirsūtūm*, *hispinūm*, *incānūm*, *Irūm*, *I. gallicūm* 5, *I. glābrūm* 6, *jūncūm*, *lucubrē*, *nūtidūm*, *obtusūngulūm*, *officinālē* 7, *panonicūm*, *pērsicūm*, *pinuatifolium*, *polycerātūm*, *pūmilitūm*, *rigidūm*, *ruiciūm*, *Sūphūm*, *strictissimūm*, *subulstūm*, *sūptūm*, *tanacetifolium*, *T. affine* 8, *T. contortūm* 9, *taraxacifolium*, *Tillieri*, *torulosūm*, *tripinnatūm*.

SISYMBRIUM, *Linn.* From *sys*, a pig, and *rychos*, snout; so called on account of swine grubbing the roots. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. A genus of very pretty plants when in flower. They succeed well in any light soil; and increase freely by seeds or offsets. *Synonymes*: 1. *Marica iridioides*. 2. *M. iridifolia*. 3. *S. bermudianum*. 4. *M. plicata*.

anceps . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1693

bermudianum . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. Bermudas . 1752

californicum . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P. Calif. . 1799

chilense . . . Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. Chile . 1826

convolvitūm . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1816

Cummingii . . . Cream . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1832

glaucophyllum . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1834

graminifolium . . . Yellow . . . 4, F. Her. P. Chile . 1825

pūmilitūm . . . Yellow . . . 10, S. Her. P. Cluile . . .

grandiflorum . . . White . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1826

hirtellum . . . White . . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1830

iridifolium, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1822

jūncūm . . . Lilac . . . 6, G. Her. P. Chile . 1832

laxum . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1818

lutescens . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. Chile . 1830

luteum . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1823

macrocephalum . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P. . .

maculatum . . . Yel. spot. . . 5, F. Her. P. Chile . 1830

micranthum . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1815

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

Nuttallii, 3 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1823

odoratissimum . . . White . . . 6, F. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1824

palmeifolium . . . 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 . 1830

striatum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1788

tenuifolium . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1816

SISUM, *Linn.* From the Celtic *sisu*, water; the habit 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*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Bunium ferulaceum*, *ferulifolium*.

Paleria . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1720

Sisarum . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. China . . 1548

Angustifolium, *ferulaceum* 1, *lanceifolium*, *lineare*, *podolicum*, *viridescens*.

SKIRRET, see *Sisum Sisarum*.

SKULLCAP, see *Scutellaria*.

SLIPPER PLANT, see *Pedicularis*.

SLIPPERWORT, see *Calceolaria*.

SLOANE, *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 spinosa*.

SMALL HUR, see *Trichostema Lappula*.

SMALL BURDOCK, see *Xanthoxylum strumaria*.

SMALL CARDAMOM, see *Anonitum Cardamomum*.

SMALL LUPINE, see *Lupinus nanus*.

SMALL MONARDIA, see *Pycnanthemum monardella*.

SMALL PALM, see *Sabal Palmetto*.

SMALL PEPPERMINT, see *Thymus Piperella*.

SMEATHMANNĀ, *Decandolle*. In honour of Smeathman, 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

SMILACINA, *Desfontaines*. From *smile*, a scraper; alluding to the roughness of the stems. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Smilacaceae*. 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 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812

elliptica . . . 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

SMILAX, *Linn.* From *smile*, a scraper; the stems are rough from prickles. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Smilacaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. mauritanica*. 2. *S. lanceolata*, *Watsoni*.

China . . . Whit. grn. . . F. Ev. Cl. China . . 1759

rubens . . . Grn. wht. . . 7, H. Ev. Cl. N. Amer. . 1812

sagittata . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. China . . 1820

Sarsaparilla . . . Whit. grn. . . 7, H. Ev. Cl. N. Amer. . 1664

Watsoni . . . Whit. grn. . . 7, H. Ev. Cl. N. Amer. . 1811

Acuminata, *alpestris*, *aspera*, *A. auriculata*, *A. mauritanica*, *1. australis*, *bona nox*, *brasilensis*, *caduca*, *canariensis*, *catulicida*, *cumanensis*, *excellsa*, *glabra*, *glauca*, *glycyphylla*, *hastata*, *H. lanceolata* 2, *havanaensis*, *herbacea*, *horrula*, *laucelata*, *latifolia*, *laurifolia*, *longifolia*, *maculata*, *nigra*, *ovalifolia*, *pedunculata*, *prostrata*, *Pseudo-China*, *phæra*, *quadrangularis*, *rotundifolia*, *symphilitica*, *tanmoids*, *virginiana*, *Walteri*, *zeylanica*.

SMITHIA, *H. Kew.* In honour of the late Sir James Edward Smith, M.D., F.R.S., and P.L.S., founder of the Linnean society, possessor of the Linnean 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

gemulifera . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. . 1810

sensitiva . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Tr. A. E. Ind. . 1785

SMOOTH, without hairs.

SMYRNUM, *Linnaeus*. From *myrrna*, 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.

apifolium . . . Pur. yel. . . 6, H. B. Caudia . . 1731

oleasterium . . . Grn. wht. . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1827

Olusatrum . . . Green . . . 5, H. B. Caudia . .

SNAIL-FLOWER, see *Phacelia Caracalla*.

SNAKE-WOOD, see *Trichosanthes*.

SNAKE-ROOT, see *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

SNAKE-ROOT, see *Ophiorhiza*.

SNAKE'S-BARK, see *Ophiorhiza*.

SNAKE'S-TONGUE, see *Ophiorhiza*.

SNAKEWOOD, see *Polygonum bistorta*.

SNAKEWOOD, see *Cecropia*.

SNAKEWOOD, see *Colubridum*.

SNAPDRAGON, see *Antirrhinum*.

SNAPDRAGON, see *Silene antirrhina*.

SNA	SOL	SOL	SGL
SNAP-TREE, see <i>Justicia hyssopifolia</i> .		aggregatum	Purple 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1821
SNEEZWORT, see <i>Achillea Ptarmica</i> .		amazonum, 1	Blue 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1800
SNOWBALL-TREE, see <i>Viburnum Opuläs.</i>		angulatum, 2	White 7, S. Ev. S. Lima 1823
SNOWBERRY, see <i>Chiococca</i> .		appendiculatum	White 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico 1823
SNOWDROP, see <i>Galanthus</i> .		arborescens	White 6, S. Ev. S. Cumana 1819
SNOWDROP, see <i>Anemone sylvestris</i> .		argentatum	6, S. Ev. S. Rio Jan. 1824
SNOWDROP-TREE, see <i>Halesia</i> .		armatum	8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1819
SNOWFLAKE, see <i>Leucjum</i> .		astroides	White 6, S. Ev. S. 1818
SOAPBERRY, see <i>Sapindus</i> .		auriculatum	Violet 8, S. Ev. S. Madagas. 1773
SOAPWORT, see <i>Saponaria</i> .		bahamense	White 6, S. Ev. S. Bahama 1732
SORBUSKÄ, <i>Bieberstein</i> . In honour of G. Sobolewski, a Russian botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . The seeds of this biennial may be sown on rock-work, in any common soil. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Crabæ macrocarpa</i> — <i>S. lithophila</i> 1.		Balbat	Blue 7, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1815
SOBOLIFEROUS, producing young plants from the roots.		betaceum	Pink 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1803
SOFT GRASS, see <i>Holcus</i> .		bombens	White 6, G. Ev. S. Mexico 1822
SÖJA, <i>Mench.</i> From <i>soja</i> , the name given to a sauce prepared from the seeds in Japan. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . The seeds of this plant may be sown in a warm sheltered situation in May, or raised with the tender annuals, and afterwards planted out. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Dolichos Soja</i> .		bonariense	White 7, G. Ev. S. B. Ayres 1727
		brasiliatum	6, S. Ev. S. Brazil 1820
		Brownii, 3	Violet 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1820
		calycinum	Blue 6, S. Her. P. Mexico 1820
		campanulatum	Blue 6, G. Her. P. N. S. W. 1836
		cestrifolium	White 6, S. Ev. S. 1823
		cinereum	8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1823
		coagilans	Purple 7, G. Ev. S. Arabia 1802
		coelestem	White 6, S. Ev. S. 1810
		Commerstoni	White 7, H. Tu. P. S. Amer. 1822
		congense	Blue 6, S. Ev. S. Guinea 1821
		coriacum	Pur. wht. 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1820
		cornutum, 4	Yellow 7, G. J. S. Mexico 1823
		corymbosum	7, S. ev. S. Peru. 1766
		crispum	Blue 6, H. Ev. T. Chile 1824
		cuspidatum	White 6, S. Fr. S. Guinea 1818
		dealbatum	Pa. lilac 6, G. Ev. S. Chile 1823
		diphylum	White 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1699
		Dulcamara	Violet 6, H. De. Cl. Britain 1818
		Alba	White 6, H. De. Cl. Britain 1818
		carnea	Flesh 6, H. De. Cl. Britain 1818
		hirsuta	Purple 6, H. De. Cl. Britain 1818
		rupicaris	Purple 6, H. De. Cl. Bohemia 1821
		variegata	Violet 6, H. De. Cl. Britain 1818
		violacea	Violet 6, H. De. Cl. Britain 1818
		elatum	White 6, S. Ev. S. 1820
		elaeagnifolium	Blue 6, F. Ev. S. Chile 1823
		eubero-am	Purple 6, H. Her. P. Chile 1833
		fastigiatum	Pa. blue 6, G. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1818
		ferrugineum	Pa. blue 7, G. Ev. S. 1816
		flavescens	Blue 6, G. Ev. S. Trinidad 1826
		Fontanesianum, 5	Yellow 8, H. A. Brazil 1813
		fragrans	Green 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil 1835
		fugax	White 6, G. Ev. S. Mexico 1816
		fuscum	Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. Amer. 1917
		glaberrimum	Violet 6, G. Ev. T. C. G. H. 1792
		glutinatum	Blue 6, S. Ev. S. 1810
		græle	6, G. Her. P. 1932
		guineense	Whitish 8, H. A. Guinea 1817
		Havanense	Blue 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1793
		Herbertianum	Pur. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 1818
		heterandrum, 6	Yellow 7, H. A. Missouri 1813
		heterodoxum	Blue 7, H. A. Mexico 1820
		heteromichium	White 6, S. Ev. S. Amer. 1824
		hirtum	White 6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad 1815
		hybridum	Pur. blue 6, S. Ev. S. Amer. 1815
		ignatum	White 7, S. Ev. S. Amer. 1714
		incanum, 8	Purple 7, S. Ev. S. Ceylon 1823
		incertum	White 7, H. A. India 1823
		miniatum, 9	White 6, H. A. S. Eur. 1823
		Indicum	Purple 7, S. Ev. S. India 1732
		jamaicense	White 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica 1818
		laciniatum	Violet 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1772
		herbaceum	Violet 7, S. Her. P. V. D. L. 1772
		lanceolatum	White 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1816
		lanceolatum	Pa. blue 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1800
		laurifolium	6, S. Ev. S. Amer. 1820
		latum	Pur. vio. 8, S. Ev. Cl. N. Spain 1823
		ligustrinum	Dp. lilac 6, F. Ev. S. Chile 1831
		linkii	White 8, S. Ev. S. 1824
		litorale	White 6, H. De. Cl. France 1819
		longiflorum, 10	Violet 7, S. Ev. S. Cayenne 1823
		lycoides	Pa. blue 5, S. Ev. S. Peru 1791
		macrocarpum	Blue 8, G. Ev. S. Peru 1759
		mammosum	Pa. blue 7, S. A. W. Ind. 1699
		marginatum	Purple 7, G. Ev. S. Africa 1775
		melanoxylum	White 6, S. Ev. S. 1821
		Melongena	Violet 6, S. A. E. Ind. 1517
		ovigerum, 11	Blue 6, G. A. Africa 1797
		fracta albo	Blue 6, G. A. Tropics 1597
		fracta flavo	Blue 6, G. A. Tropics 1597
		fracta rubro	Blue 6, G. A. Tropics 1597
		fracta violaceo	Blue 6, G. A. Tropics 1597
		osculatum, 12	Blue 8, G. A. E. Ind. 1815
		mevianum	Violet 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1825
		Milneri	White 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1762
		mölle	Purple 7, S. Ev. S. Trinidad 1817
		monanthum, 13	Blue 6, S. Her. P. N. Spain 1785
		muricatum	Violet 7, S. Ev. S. Peru 1822
		myrsinatum	Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 1822
		myrtifolium	Blue 7, G. Ev. S. 1822
		neglectum	Violet 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1834
		negrum	White 7, H. A. Britain 1824
		melanocerasum, 1	White 7, H. A. Virginin 1820
		14	7, B. H. A. 1631
		obtusifolium	7, B. H. A. 1631
neuleschianum	Pa. blue 5, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1816		
orthocentrum	White 8, H. A. Aethiop. 1597		

oliganthum . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. S.	1824
oparinum . . .	Blue . . .	6, 8, Ev. S.	1820
patulum . . .	Violet . . .	8, H. A. India	1818
pentastachyum . . .	Blue . . .	8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1808
polycanthum . . .	Red . . .	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1821
Pseudo-Capsicum . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. Madeira	1596
pubescens . . .	Purple . . .	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
pubigerum, 15 . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1813
pygmaea . . .	Blu. vio. . .	6, G. A. N. Holl.	1823
Pycnantha, 16 . . .	Purple . . .	8, S. Ev. S. Madagas.	1719
inermis . . .	Purple . . .	9, S. Ev. S. Madagas.	1789
quadriculare . . .		G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1817
quercifolium . . .	Violet . . .	6, H. Her. P. Peru	1787
racemiformum . . .	White rose . . .	6, G. H. S. Amer.	1811
racemosum . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1781
radicans . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Peru	1771
reticulatum . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1820
rigescens . . .	Violet . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823
Rosei . . .	Pa. blue . . .	G. S. Mexico . . .	
rostratum, 17 . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. A. Guiano . . .	1823
rubicinosum . . .	White . . .	6, 8, Ev. S. Mexico	1821
runcinatum . . .	Violet . . .	9, G. Her. P. Chile	1831
sanctum . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Egypt	1818
saponaceum . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. T. Chile	1825
scandens . . .		7, S. Ev. Cl. Surinam	1820
Scarfalinianum . . .	Pink . . .	8, S. Ev. Cl. Barbados	1804
simulans . . .	Bluish . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Africa	1815
sodomeum . . .	Violet . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Africa	1638
stellatum . . .	Blue . . .	6, G. Ev. S.	1805
stelligerum . . .	Pa. pur. . .	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
stramonifolium . . .	Purple . . .	7, G. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1778
subarmatum . . .	White . . .	5, S. Ev. S.	1820
subinermis . . .	Blue . . .	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1752
suffruticosum . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. Barbary	1804
tectum . . .	Yellow . . .	6, S. Ev. S. Mexico	1823
Tegeti . . .	Blue . . .	6, S. Ev. S. Guiano	1822
tomentosum . . .	Blue . . .	6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1822
trivatum . . .	Pa. blue . . .	7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1816
triquetrum . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. N. Spain	1820
triale . . .	Violet . . .	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1820
tuberosum . . .	White . . .	7, H. Tu. P. Peru	1597
Tweedianum . . .	Whit. pur. . .	6, G. Her. P. B. Ayres	1833
umbrosum . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1825
uncinellum . . .	Pink . . .	7, H. Tr. A.	
uniflorum . . .	Blue . . .	5, G. Ev. T. S. Domingo	1820
versipellis . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1749
vespertinum, 19 . . .	Blue . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Canaries	1779
violaceum . . .	Blue . . .	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1817
virgatum . . .	Violet . . .	8, G. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1820
vulabile . . .	Blue . . .	6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1823
Zuccagnianum . . .	White . . .	6, H. A.	1823

Anguria, Besseri, campichelense, carolinense, ciliatum, Ditteni, diversifolium, ferax, glaucum, hirsutum, humile, Jacquinii, judaicum, Kitchellii, nudiflorum, platinifolium, pterocaulum, pugnatum, rubrum, R. oleraceum 18, triangulare, Trougum, vernicatium, villosum, virginianum, zachocarpum.

SOLDANELLA, Linn. A diminutive of *solidus*, a shilling; in allusion to the leaves. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Primulaceae.* 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.

affinis . . .	Purple . . .	4, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	
alpina . . .	Purple . . .	4, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1656
Clusii . . .	Purple . . .	4, H. Her. P. Germany	
erectata . . .	Purple . . .	4, H. Her. P.	
minuta . . .	Blue . . .	4, F. Her. P. Switzerl.	1823
alba . . .	Bluish . . .	5, F. Her. P. Switzerl.	
montana . . .	Purple . . .	4, H. Her. P. Bohemia	1816
pauciflora . . .	Blue . . .	4, F. Her. P. Switzerl.	1820

SOLDANELLA, Logasca named this genus in honour of one of his friends. *Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae.* This plant is of common culture, and propagated by divisions or seeds.

setosa . . .	Yellow . . .	5, H. Her. P. Spain	1822
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SOLMERE-WOOD, see *Inula purpurea*.

SOLIA, Sprengel. In honour of W. Sole, author of an essay on the genus *Mentha*. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Violaceae.* 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. *Synonymy: 1. Viola colorata.*

eobicolor, 1 . . .	Green . . .	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1780
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SOLINIA, Hoffman. From *solen*, a tube; an account of the tubular nature of the fronds. *Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algae.* These plants are found in ditches and in the ocean—*S. clathrata, C. uncinata, compressa, C. crinita, intestinalis, I. maritima, Linza, L. lanceolata.*

SOLIDAGO, Linn. From *solidare*, to unite; an account of the vinery qualities of the plants. *Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositae.* An extensive genus of

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. *Synonymy: 1. S. montana, 2. S. argentea, 3. S. retrorsa, 4. Conyza rugosa.*

alpestris . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. Hungary	1816
altissima . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1686
recurvata . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1686
virginiana . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1686
ambigua . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P.	1759
angustifolia . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1815
analis . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
arenaria, 1 . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1816
arguta . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1753
aspera . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1732
asperata . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1808
axillaris . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
caesia . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1732
caubrica . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. Wales . . .	
canadensis . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1648
ciliaris . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
decurrens . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. China	1823
elata . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
eliptica . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1750
erecta . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
flexicaulis . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1725
fragrans . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
gigantea . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1758
glomerata . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820
hirta . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
hipida . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1800
humilis . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
incaea . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1749
lucida . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1680
lateriflora . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1758
latifolia . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1725
leucanthemifolia . . .		F. Her. P.	1834
lithospermifolia . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
littoralis . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. Etruria	1827
lvida . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
macrophylla . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
mexicana . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1683
montana . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. Canaries	1772
multiflora . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. Labrador	1776
neomexicana . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1759
nepalensis . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. Nepal	
novboracensis . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
nudiflora . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1820
odorata . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1689
patula . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1805
pauciflorulosa . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
petiolaris . . .	Yellow . . .	11, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1758
polifolia . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1826
pubera . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1758
puberula . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
pulverulenta, 2 . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
pyramidalis . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1790
recurvata, 3 . . .	Yellow . . .	10, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
reflexa . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1758
rigida . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1710
rugosa . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1732
scabra . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
sempervirens . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1689
serotina . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1758
simplex . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1826
speciosa . . .	Yellow . . .	10, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1817
spuria, 4 . . .	Yellow . . .	4, G. Ev. P. St. Helena	1772
squarrosa . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
stricta . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1758
ulmifolia . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1805
villosa . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1732
viminea . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1759
virens . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1800
Vulgata . . .	Yellow . . .	9, H. Her. P. Britain	
alpina . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. Her. P. Switzerland	1819
americana . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1800

SOLITARIUS, none, distinct.

SOLIVA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Salvator Soliva, a Spanish physician and botanist. *Linn. 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Compositae.* Annuals of little beauty. *S. anthemifolia* requires the treatment common to half-hardy annuals. *Synonymy: 1. Gymnostyles anthemifolia, 2. G. stolonifera.*

anthemifolia, 1 . . .	Apetal . . .	6, H. A. N. Holl.	1818
stolonifera, 2 . . .	Apetal . . .	6, H. A. Portugal	1816

SOLIVA, Lindley. In honour of Richard Horsman Soliva, a vegetable physiologist and anatomist. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Pittosporaceae.* Ornamental plants, succeeding in loam and peat; and increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymy: 1. Bihardiera fusiformis.*

angustifolia, 1 . . .	Blue . . .	7, G. Ev. Tw. V. D. L.	1823
heterophylla . . .	Blue . . .	7, G. Ev. Tw. N. Holl.	1830
lineata . . .	Dk. blue . . .	G. Ev. Cl. Swan R.	
radicifolia . . .	Blue . . .	G. Ev. Cl.	

SOL

SOLOMON'S SEAL, see *Couvallaria*.
SOLONIÄÄ, *Acharina*. 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. crocätä*, *saccätä*.

SOMNIFERUS, crusing sleep.
SÖNCHÜS, *Linn.* From *somphos*, hollow; the stems are hollow. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Composita*. 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*.

abbreviätus . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	Teneriffö	1820
acuminätus . . .	Yellow	8, H. B. N. Amer.		1812
caucasicus . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1818
chondrioloides . . .	Yellow	6, H. B.	Spain	1729
dentätus . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1832
divariätus . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.		1823
fructifösus, 1 . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	Madeira	1777
hirsutiföllus . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	Madeira	1821
lacernis . . .	Yellow	6, H. A.		1820
lucigätus . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	Madeira	1816
leucophäus . . .	Purple	7, H. B. N. Amer.		1821
lyratüs . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	Madeira	1816
maritimus . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.		1823
maritimus . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Eur.		1743
pallidus . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	Canada	1704
palmätris . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	England	
pinetiäus . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	Madeira	1777
radicätus . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	Canarias	1780
virginösus . . .	Yellow	7, H. A.	Caucasus	1821

Urbänis, äspär, oleräcüs, racentüs, röses, taraxaciföllus, tenerrimüs.

SOPHORA, *R. Brown*. Altered from *sophora*, 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*.

alopeuroides . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	Levant	
chinensis . . .	White	8, H. De. T.	China	1763
crassifölla . . .	White	8, Ev. T.	Güinea	1813
flavescens . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1785
golegoides . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1817
glauca . . .	Purple	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.		1818
havanensis . . .	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S.	Havanah	1823
japonica . . .	White	8, H. De. T.	Japan	1763
foliis variegätis . . .	White	8, H. De. T.	Japan	
pendula . . .	White	8, H. De. T.	Japan	
littonälla . . .		S. Ev. S.	Brazil	1820
macrocarpi . . .	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S.	Chile	1822
secundiföra . . .	Violet	8, Ev. S. N. Spain		1823
sericea, 1 . . .	White	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.		1820
tonnentosa . . .	White	8, Ev. T.	India	1739
velutina . . .	Pink	6, F. Ev. S.	Nepal	

SOPHONIAS, *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. *Sophoniu cernua*. 2. *Cattleya coccinea*.

cernua, 1 . . .	Red	6, S. Epi.	Rio Jan.	1827
grandiflora, 2 . . .	Red	8, Epi.	Orgau Mts.	1837
violacea . . .	Violet	2, S. Epi.		

SORGHUM, *Persoon*. From *Sorghü*, its Indian name. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Annual plants, growing in any common soil; and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Holcus nucumcus*. 2. *S. urdünit*.

avenacätum, 1 . . .	Apetal	7, Grass.	C. G. H.	1816
licolor . . .	Apetal	7, Grass.	Persia	1731
Caförum, 2 . . .	Apetal	7, Grass.	C. G. H.	1816
crabrum . . .	Apetal	7, Grass.		1810
ulgrum . . .	Apetal	7, Grass.	India	1816
vilvum . . .	Apetal	7, Grass.	Africa	1817
nurecharitum . . .	Apetal	7, Grass.	India	1794
vilgäro . . .	Apetal	7, Grass.	India	1596

Elongätum, hulepense.

SOR

SORI, the patches of fructification on the back of the fronds of ferns.

SORINDEÄ, *Thomars*. Not explained. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Burseraceae*. This shrub may be referred to *Boswellia* for culture and propagation.

madagascariensis . Purple . S. Ev. S. Madagns . 1823

SOROCERÄALUS, *R. Brown*. From *soros*, a heap, and *kephale*, 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*.

diversifölla . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1903
imberbis . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1806
imbricätä . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1794
lanatä . . .	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790
setacea . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1823
spatialoides . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1803
tenüifölla . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1802

SORREL, see *Römeh Actösä*.

SONNEL TREE, see *Andrömädä arböröä*.

SOUÄNGIÄ, *Bronquiart*. 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 arbores*. 2. *P. axillaris*. 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*.

arböröä, 1 . . .	White	G. Ev. S.	Trist. d'Acun.	1817
axillaris, 2 . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1812
buxifölla, 3 . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1759
cordatä, 4 . . .	Pur. yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1799
dioica, 5 . . .	Drk. yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1817
myrtifölla, 6 . . .	Drk. yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1816
oleifölla, 7 . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
orientalis, 8 . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.		1820
paniculatä, 9 . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1817
reclinatä, 10 . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1823
rubrä . . .	Red	12, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1827
thymifölla, 11 . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1820

SOUN GUM, see *Adansöniä digitälä*.

SOUN GUM, see *Npsal vilbärd*.

SOURSOP, see *Augäal muricälä*.

SOUTHERNWOOD, see *Artemisiä arböröä*.

SOUTH SEA TEA, see *Ilex vomitoria*.

SWERRERÄÄ, *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.

juncäa . . .	Pink	5, G. Her. P. N. S. W.		1792
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SWORTHISTIA, see *Söncchüs*.

SOX, see *Söji*.

SPADIX, a spike enveloped in a spathe.

SPANANTHE, *Jacquin*. From *spinos*, 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. paniculatä* 1.

SPANISH BROOM, see *Spürtüm juncädm*.

SPANISH CROSS, see *Lepidüm carduanlüs*.

SPANISH BLM, see *Cördä Gerachänthüs*.

SPANISH NUT, see *Äöröä Sisyrinchidüm*.

SPARÄXIS, *Ker*. From *sparaxos*, 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 *Lira*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Lira acuminatöflora*.

acuminatöflora, 1 . . .	White	6, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1825
benol . . .	Blue	3, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1796
bulbifera . . .	Violet	5, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1750
fragrans . . .	Yellow	6, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1825
grandiföra . . .	Purple	4, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1758
lilligö . . .	White	4, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1758
striatä . . .	Varieg.	4, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1750
lineatä . . .	Whit. pk.	4, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	
pendulä . . .	Del. pk.	4, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1825
stellaris . . .	Purple	4, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1826
tricolor . . .	Orange	5, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1789
vesicö-albä . . .	Pink	4, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1811
sanguineo-purpureä . . .	Red	4, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1811
violaceo-purpureä . . .	Vi. pur.	4, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1811
vesicöcolor . . .	Nat. yel.	4, G. Bl. P.	C. G. H.	1825

SPARGÄNDEM, *Linn.* From *spargnum*, a fillet; because of the riband-like leaves. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Typhaceae*. The common *Bur Reed*, found in ditches [296]

SPA	SPA	SPA	SPH
and stagnant waters: increased by seeds— <i>S. alpinum, natans, ramiflorum, simplex</i> .		SPATULATE, like a spatula, a knife having the upper end broadest.	
SPARGANOPHŌNŪS, <i>Gertner</i> . From <i>sparganum</i> , a fillet, and <i>phoros</i> , to bear; shape of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Tender annuals, not worth cultivating— <i>S. Strachinum, Vaillantii, verticillatus</i> .		SPARNWORF, see <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> .	
SPARMANNĀ, <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>Tillaceae</i> . This beautiful early flowering shrub succeeds best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass.		SPECKLINĀ, <i>Lindley</i> . Named after Rudolph Specklin, the artist who drew the woodcuts in Fuchs's <i>Historia Plantarum</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . Small plants, with dull green, purple-spotted flowers. For culture and propagation, see <i>Burlingtonia</i> .	
spiciāna White . . . 5. G. Ev. T. C. G. H. . . 1790		atropurpūrā Dk. pur. . . S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1834	
SPARROW-WORT, see <i>Passerina</i> .		calicaris Grn. pur. . . S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1836	
SPARROW-WORT, see <i>Erica Passerina</i> .		obovata Ps. yel. . . S. Epi. Brazil	
SPARSA, scattered.		oculicaris Purple . . . S. Epi. Demerara . . 1836	
SPARTĪNĀ, <i>Schreber</i> . From <i>spartina</i> , a rope made from broom. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Perennial grasses, of very easy culture; and increased by divisions and seeds.		repens Grn. par. . . S. Epi. Mexico . . . 183-	
alteriflora Apetal. . . 7. Grass. France . . . 1819		SPECULĀRĪĀ, <i>Heider</i> . From the ancient name <i>Speculum Venetia</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campulnaceae</i> . For culture and propagation refer to <i>Prismatocarpus</i> .	
convosuroides Apetal. . . 8. Grass. N. Amer. . . 1781		carpus. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Prismatocarpus fulcatus</i> .	
geniculata Apetal. . . 7. Grass. Java 1822		2. <i>P. hybridus</i> . 3. <i>P. pentagonius</i> . 4. <i>P. perforatus</i> .	
juncata Apetal. . . 7. Grass. N. Amer. . . 1781		5. <i>P. speculum</i> . 6. <i>P. hirsutus</i> .	
pastens Apetal. . . 7. Grass. N. Amer. . . 1781		biflora Blue 6. H. A. Russia 1836	
polystachya Apetal. . . 8. Grass. N. Amer. . . 1781		falcata, 1 Rose 7. H. A. Medit. . . . 1820	
pumila Apetal. . . 8. Grass. N. Amer. . . 1826		hybrida, 2 Rose 7. H. A. England	
otrieta Apetal. . . 8. Grass. Britain		pentagonia, 3 Blue 7. H. A. Levant 1636	
SPARTĪUM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>sparton</i> , cordage; use made of the plant in early a. es. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</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.		perfoliata, 4 Blue 7. H. A. N. Amer. . . 1810	
neutilfolium Yellow . . . 8. H. De. S. Turkey . . . 1836		speculum, 5 Grn. whit. . 7. H. A. Europe . . . 1596	
juncea Yellow . . . 8. H. De. S. Eur. . . . 1543		calycina Grn. 7. H. A. Iberia	
ore planū Yellow . . . 8. H. De. S. Eur. . . . 1548		libanica 7. H. A.	
odoratissimum Yellow . . 7. H. De. S. Persia . . . 1834		pubescens, 6 7. H. A. France	
SPATALĀNTHŪS, <i>Sweet</i> . From <i>spatula</i> , delicate, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . A beautiful-flowering Cape bulb, succeeding in sandy loam and peat; and increased by offsets. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Trichouema monadelphum</i> .		SPEEDWELL, see <i>Veronica</i> .	
speciosa, 1 H. B. P. C. G. H. . . 1825		SPHŪ, see <i>Triticum spelta</i> .	
SPATĀLLĀ, <i>Salisbury</i> . From <i>spatula</i> , wantonness. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i> . This genus of ornamental plants requires the same treatment as that recommended for <i>Serruria</i> .		SFERGĪLĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>spargo</i> , to scatter; because it expels its seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Illecebraceae</i> . None of these plants are worth cultivating, except in botanical gardens. They grow in any moist situation— <i>S. glabra, laricina, nodosa, pithera, sanguinula, subulata</i> .	
bracteata Purple . . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1806		SPEGULĀNĪĀ, <i>Peruvou</i> . Altered from <i>Spergula</i> , which see for explanation. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> . Worthless plants, undeserving of the culturist's care— <i>S. arvensis, pallida, pentandra</i> .	
caudata Purple . . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812		SPEGULĀSTRĪUM, <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>Alsinaceae</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> .	
incana Purple . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1789		lanuginosum, 1 Whit. per. 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1821	
mollis Purple . . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1826		SPERMĀCŌCĒ, <i>Dillenius</i> . From <i>sperma</i> , a seed, and <i>akoke</i> , a point; in allusion to the capsule being crowned by the calycine points. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . The species of <i>Spermacoce</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. levis</i> . 2. <i>S. strigosa</i> .	
nivea Purple . . . 6. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1806		glabra White . . . 7. H. A. N. Amer. . . 1823	
profunda Purple . . . 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800		laevifolia White . . . 7. H. A. W. Ind. . . 1818	
ramulosa Purple . . . 8. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787		Roburghii, 1 White . . . 7. S. B. E. Ind. . . 1818	
Thunbergii Purple . . . 5. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1806		rubra, 2 Red 10. S. A. Mexico . . . 1797	
SPATHA, a broad sheathing leaf, enclosing flowers arranged on a spadix.		tenuis Pink 7. H. A. W. Ind. . . 1792	
SPATHĪLĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>spathe</i> , a palm-tree; similarity of habit. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Amyridaceae</i> . This tree succeeds best in a mixture of loam and peat; and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.		Ascēdens, <i>Aspera, cornifolia, diodora, Fischeri, hirta, hispida, laevis, latifolia, limifolia, mucronata, radicans, scabra, stylata, suffruticosa, villosa</i> .	
simplex Red S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . 1778		SPERMODERMIS, the outer covering of a seed.	
SPATHŌNĒĀ, <i>Beauvois</i> . From <i>spathe</i> , a spatula, in reference to the form of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Bignoniaceae</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. spathacea</i> . 4. <i>B. quadrilocularis</i> . 5. <i>B. uncuta</i> .		SPERMŌNĒĀ, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>sperma</i> , a seed, and <i>ancho</i> , to swell; the dispersed seeds. <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. clavata</i> .	
erythronia Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Trinidad . . 1824		SPHACĒLĀTE, withered, or dead.	
fraxinifolia, 1 S. Ev. Cl. Caracas . . 1822		SPIACĒLLĒ, <i>Bentham</i> . From <i>sphakelos</i> , sage; similarity. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</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> .	
levis Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1825		campulata Pa. blue . . 7. G. Ev. S. Chilo . . . 1795	
longiflora, 2 Red . . . S. Rv. T. E. Ind. . . . 1810		Lindleyi, 1 Violet . . . 7. G. Ev. S. Chilo . . . 1825	
pentandra Yelsh. . . 5, 8. Ev. T. India		SPIACĒLLĀRĪĀ, <i>Lyngbye</i> . From <i>sphakelos</i> , gangrene:	
Rhœdii, 3 Cream . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1794			
Roxburghii, 4 Pink . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 182-			
uncta, 5 Yellow . . S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . . . 1804			
SPATHŪLĀ, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>spathula</i> , a spreading knife; so named from the burn 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. flويدa</i> .			
SPATULA, a spatulate-shaped process.			

SPH	SPH	SPH	SPH
appearance of the truncate extremities of the fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . These species are found in the ocean, on the sea-shore, &c.— <i>S. cirrhosa</i> , <i>C. patentissima</i> , <i>dilatata</i> , <i>Mertensii</i> , <i>plumosa</i> , <i>racemosa</i> , <i>radicans</i> , <i>scoprii</i> .			
SPHERALICEA , <i>St. Hilaire</i> . From <i>sphaira</i> , a globe, and <i>ateca</i> , marsh-mallow. The carpels are disposed in a round head. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceae</i> . Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see the greenhouse species of <i>Malva</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Malva abutiloides</i> . 2. <i>M. angustifolia</i> . 3. <i>M. caroliniana</i> , <i>Modiola enroliana</i> . 4. <i>M. decumbens</i> , <i>Modiola decumbens</i> . 5. <i>M. elegans</i> . 6. <i>M. obtusiloba</i> . 7. <i>M. prostrata</i> , <i>Modiola prostrata</i> . 8. <i>M. umbellata</i> .			
abutiloides, 1 . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Bahamas . . 1725	angustifolia, 2 . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1780	enroliana, 3 . . Dk. red . . 8, 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
SPHERANTHUS , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>sphaira</i> , a globe, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; alluding to the globular heads of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Stove plants, not worth growing— <i>S. africanus</i> , <i>hirsutus</i> , <i>indicus</i> .			
SPHERIA , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>sphaira</i> , a globe; their shape. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . 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.— <i>S. aceruola</i> , <i>acuminata</i> , <i>actia</i> , <i>Aegopodia</i> , <i>affinis</i> , <i>alutacea</i> , <i>ambigua</i> , <i>Angelica</i> , <i>anserina</i> , <i>aquifolia</i> , <i>aquila</i> , <i>arbuticola</i> , <i>arbuticra</i> , <i>arundinacea</i> , <i>asperula</i> , <i>atropurpurea</i> , <i>atroviridis</i> , <i>Avellana</i> , <i>aurantia</i> , <i>atropa</i> , <i>Berberidis</i> , <i>biformis</i> , <i>liferosa</i> , <i>bombardula</i> , <i>holryosa</i> , <i>Brassicae</i> , <i>brunnecola</i> , <i>bulbilla</i> , <i>byssidicola</i> , <i>caltra</i> , <i>causentis</i> , <i>capitata</i> , <i>carpopaphila</i> , <i>ceratoprepura</i> , <i>centhocarpa</i> , <i>centhosporococcina</i> , <i>cinnabarinata</i> , <i>cirrhosa</i> , <i>citrina</i> , <i>clypeata</i> , <i>coactata</i> , <i>cohaerens</i> , <i>convallia</i> , <i>couplanella</i> , <i>concentrica</i> , <i>convergens</i> , <i>cornicola</i> , <i>corniculata</i> , <i>coronata</i> , <i>Coryli</i> , <i>crinalis</i> , <i>culmifraga</i> , <i>cupularis</i> , <i>curvirostrata</i> , <i>Dematium</i> , <i>delesiis</i> , <i>Dianthi</i> , <i>digitata</i> , <i>diotica</i> , <i>disciformis</i> , <i>discoloris</i> , <i>dilatata</i> , <i>dolobila</i> , <i>dubidula</i> , <i>duplex</i> , <i>elliptica</i> , <i>elongata</i> , <i>Empetri</i> , <i>enteroleuca</i> , <i>fulvipes</i> , <i>entomorrhiza</i> , <i>excipuliformis</i> , <i>favacea</i> , <i>feruginea</i> , <i>fibrosa</i> , <i>filicina</i> , <i>finbriata</i> , <i>finellii</i> , <i>flavovirens</i> , <i>fragiformis</i> , <i>frondicola</i> , <i>fuliginosa</i> , <i>furfuracea</i> , <i>fusca</i> , <i>gelatinosa</i> , <i>gabonina</i> , <i>gracilis</i> , <i>grammula</i> , <i>gyrosa</i> , <i>Hedera</i> , <i>hedericola</i> , <i>herbarium</i> , <i>hirsuta</i> , <i>hispida</i> , <i>Hookeri</i> , <i>hypodermica</i> , <i>hypoxylon</i> , <i>hysteria</i> , <i>Hicis</i> , <i>immutata</i> , <i>inquanata</i> , <i>inquinata</i> , <i>irregularis</i> , <i>juglandis</i> , <i>Junci</i> , <i>Kerria</i> , <i>Laburni</i> , <i>lala</i> , <i>leptanthes</i> , <i>leucostoma</i> , <i>ligularis</i> , <i>livida</i> , <i>livida</i> , <i>longistoma</i> , <i>Lonicerae</i> , <i>maculiformis</i> , <i>nulorum</i> , <i>nummiformis</i> , <i>nutropurpurea</i> , <i>nicotroscopica</i> , <i>milliaria</i> , <i>millipediata</i> , <i>milliaria</i> , <i>moriformis</i> , <i>multiformis</i> , <i>myricetum</i> , <i>nebulosa</i> , <i>nidulata</i> , <i>nigrella</i> , <i>nitida</i> , <i>noctua</i> , <i>nummularia</i> , <i>obtusata</i> , <i>obovata</i> , <i>ocellata</i> , <i>ochracea</i> , <i>ophioglossoides</i> , <i>ostrintha</i> , <i>ovata</i> , <i>pellita</i> , <i>petiolorum</i> , <i>Pezizae</i> , <i>pilifera</i> , <i>pilosata</i> , <i>Pinastri</i> , <i>Pisi</i> , <i>Platisci</i> , <i>polymorpha</i> , <i>ponififormis</i> , <i>populina</i> , <i>profunda</i> , <i>pruinosa</i> , <i>Prunastri</i> , <i>pulchella</i> , <i>pulveracea</i> , <i>puleis</i> , <i>pyrata</i> , <i>punctata</i> , <i>punctulata</i> , <i>punctiformis</i> , <i>quaternata</i> , <i>querula</i> , <i>Racodilum</i> , <i>rambosa</i> , <i>rectifera</i> , <i>relicta</i> , <i>Ribis</i> , <i>rosella</i> , <i>rosellata</i> , <i>rubella</i> , <i>rubiginosa</i> , <i>rubris</i> , <i>racif</i> , <i>solicella</i> , <i>solitica</i> , <i>sanguinolenta</i> , <i>S. cicatricata</i> , <i>scirpicola</i> , <i>scrophulariae</i> , <i>semi-immersa</i> , <i>sepicola</i> , <i>serpens</i> , <i>setacea</i> , <i>Sphæri</i> , <i>Sorbi</i> , <i>sortaria</i> , <i>spermoidea</i> , <i>sphaerocarpoides</i> , <i>spinosa</i> , <i>stellulata</i> , <i>stilbosomata</i> , <i>strigiformis</i> , <i>strigosa</i> , <i>strabellata</i> , <i>styginea</i> , <i>succenturiata</i> , <i>Taleoli</i> , <i>Tamariscina</i> , <i>Taraxaci</i> , <i>Tiliae</i> , <i>Trifolii</i> , <i>tristis</i> , <i>ulmiformis</i> , <i>ulmi</i> , <i>umbrata</i> , <i>undulata</i> , <i>Yuccae</i> , <i>Yuccae</i> , <i>verruciformis</i> , <i>verrucosa</i> , <i>vibrantilla</i> , <i>Yuccae</i> .			
SPHERIOIDES , <i>Tode</i> From <i>sphaira</i> , a globe, and <i>oides</i> , to evert; the plant becomes elastic and emits a spherical sporangium. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found in autumn, on dead wood, shavings, sawdust, &c.— <i>S. stellata</i> .			
SPHEROCARPUS , <i>Michaux</i> . From <i>sphaira</i> , a globe, and <i>carpus</i> , a fruit; the seed-vessel is globular. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Hepaticae</i> . This species is found during winter, in damp places— <i>S. trochastris</i> .			
SPHEROCARPUS , <i>Agardh</i> . From <i>sphaira</i> , a globe, and <i>carpus</i> , fruit; the theca is round. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . The species of <i>Sphaerococcus</i> are found in the ocean, and on the sea-shore. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Chondria pusilla</i> — <i>S. aricularis</i> , <i>Brodiaei</i> , <i>curtiligulata</i> , <i>conferioides</i> , <i>C. albidis</i> , <i>C. geniculata</i> , <i>C. procerissima</i> , <i>cornata</i> , <i>C. clavata</i> 1, <i>C. clavifera</i> , <i>C. necidiosa</i> , <i>C. pinnatis</i> , <i>C. pulchella</i> , <i>coronopifolia</i> , <i>crispata</i> , <i>gigartina</i> , <i>Griffithiae</i> , <i>lichenoides</i> , <i>mamillulosa</i> , <i>membranifolia</i> , <i>norvegica</i> , <i>piculata</i> , <i>purpurascens</i> , <i>raëns</i> , <i>Todei</i> .			
SPHEROCOLATA , <i>Smith</i> . From <i>sphaira</i> , a sphere, and <i>lobos</i> , a pod; the pods are spherical. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . These plants succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat; and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. minus</i> .			
medium . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . . 1803	vimineum, 1 . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . . 1802		
SPHEROSOMA , <i>Fries</i> . From <i>sphaira</i> , a sphere, and <i>soma</i> , gelatine; in allusion to the mucous receptacle in which the spores are inclosed. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found on dead wood— <i>S. lepharisformis</i> , <i>subulatum</i> .			
SPHEROSPORUM , <i>Persoon</i> . From <i>sphaira</i> , a globe, and <i>spore</i> , to bear; form of fructification. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . A very elegant genus of <i>Lichens</i> , easily known by its branched smooth habit. The species are found on rocks— <i>S. compressum</i> , <i>coralloides</i> , <i>fragile</i> .			
SPHEROSPORA , <i>Decandolle</i> . From <i>sphaira</i> , a sphere, and <i>spora</i> , a bladder; the pods are spherical and bladder. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Colacea caspica</i> , <i>Phaca salsa</i> .			
sibirica, 1 . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1818			
SPHEROSTEMMA , <i>Blume</i> . From <i>sphaira</i> , a globe, and <i>stema</i> , a stem; the filaments of the stamens are condensed into a fleshy solid mass, the anthers only being at liberty, and nesting in a number of little excavations of the mass. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. <i>Anonaceae</i> . This interesting plant succeeds well in a mixture of sandy peat and loam; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.			
prostratum . . Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Nepal . . 1829			
SPHEROSTOMA , <i>Fischer and Meyer</i> . From <i>sphaira</i> , a globe, and <i>stigma</i> , a stigma. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceae</i> . Same cultivation as for <i>Enothera</i> .			
Chamissoana . . Yellow . . 8, H. A. Russia . . 1837			
latum . . . Yellow . . 8, H. B. Russia . . 1836			
nainoides . . Yellow . . 8, H. A. Russia . . 1837			
SPHEROSOMA , <i>Linn.</i> A name used by Pliny for some kind of moss. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . The species belonging to this genus are found in logs at all seasons. The leaves are nerveless, and of a singularly whitish colour. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. capillatum</i> . 2. <i>S. latifolium</i> — <i>S. acutifolium</i> 1, <i>capillatum</i> , <i>obtusifolium</i> , <i>O. vulgare</i> 2, <i>O. glutinosum</i> , <i>O. nitens</i> , <i>squarrosum</i> .			
SPHEROSPISME , <i>Jack</i> . From <i>sphen</i> , a wedge, and <i>spisme</i> , a fascicle; in allusion to the fascicles of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ferbenaceae</i> . This species succeeds in sandy loam; and is increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.			
pentandra S. Ev. Cl. Ind. . . 1823			
SPHEROSPORA , <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>sphen</i> , a wedge, and <i>spora</i> , a lymule; in allusion to the wedge-shaped stigmas. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Ursinum feniculaeae</i> , <i>Arctolis feniculaeae</i> . 2. <i>Arctolis leucanthemoides</i> .			
albatrifolia . . Yellow . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1780			
anthemoides . . Yellow . . 9, H. A. C. G. H. . . 1774			
cathartifolia . . Yellow . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1768			
dentata . . . Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787			
feniculaeae, 1 . . Yellow . . 8, O. A. C. G. H. . . 1825			
leucanthemoides, 2 . . Yellow . . 6, O. A. C. G. H. . . 1825			
obovata . . . Yellow . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1774			
pilifera . . . Yellow . . 12, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821			

SPH

scariosa	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
speciosa	Yellow	7, H. A. S. Amer.	1839

SPHENOTOMA, *R. Brown*. From *sphenoos*, to cleave, and *tome*, a section; in allusion to the deeply divided limb of the corolla. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceae*. Ornamental shrubs. For culture and propagation, see *Epacris*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dracophyllum capitatum*. 2. *D. gracile*.

capitatum, 1	White	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1830
gracile, 2	White	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823

SPHERICAL, found like a sphere.

SPHERULES, minute spheres, or globules.

SPICATE, having a spike.

SPICKNEL, see *Athamantia*.

SPIDER OPHRYS, see *Ophrys aranifera*.

SPIDERWORT, see *Tradescantia*.

SPIELMÄNNÄ, Medicus. In honour of R. S. Spielmann, professor of medicine and botany at Strasburg. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. This species will thrive in any light rich soil; and young plants are easily obtained from cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass.

africana	White	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1710
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SPIGELIÄ, Linn. In honour of Adrian Spigelius, professor of anatomy and surgery at Padua; and a botanical author; died 1625. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Spigeliaceae*. 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 *S. marilandica* are used in North America as a vermifuge, and if administered in large doses, it acts as a powerful cathartic.

anthelmia	Red	7, S. A. S. Amer.	1759
marilandica	Scarlet	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1694

SPIKE, a long rachis of sessile flowers.

SPIKELETS, in grasses, are collections of florets.

SPIKE RUSH, see *Eleocharis*.

SPILANTHES, Jacquin. From *spilos*, a spot, and *anthos*, a flower, in allusion to the original species having yellow flowers and a brown disk. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Worthless plants, requiring the treatment commonly given to stone annuals. *Synonymes*: 1. *Acnella lanceolata*—*S. Acnella*, *alba*, *brasilienis*, *debilis*, *exasperata*, *oleracea*, *Pseud-Acnella* 1, *uliginosa*.

SPILOEÄ, Fries. From *spilos*, a spot; *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. This plant grows upon apples, whence its specific name—*S. pomi*.

SPILOMÄ, Acharius. *Spiloma*, a spot; appearance of the fructification. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. The species of *Spiloma* are generally found on the bark of trees and decaying wood—*S. auratum*, *decolorans*, *dispersum*, *melanopyum*, *microclonum*, *microscopicum*, *murale*, *punctatum*, *tuberculatum*, *lucidatum*, *T. concolor*, *T. detritum*, *T. dubium*, *T. marginatum*, *T. microstigmä*, *T. rosaceum*, *variolosum*, *versicolor*.

SPINACH, see *Spinaciä*.

SPINACIÄ, Linn. From *spina*, a prickle, in allusion to the prickly processes of the fruit. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceae*. Valuable herbs, of the commonest culture, and well known by the English name *Spinach*.

oleracea	Green	6, H. A.	1568
glabra	Green	6, H. A.	
spinosa	Green	6, H. A.	

SPINULE-TREE, see *Eubonymus*.

SPINES, indurated and pointed branches or processes, which do not fall off from the part that bears them.

SPINOSE, furnished with spines.

SPIRÄÄ, Linn. From *spiraos*, to become spiral; in allusion to the flexile branches being suitable for twisting into garlands. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. An extensive genus of very handsome plants, when in flower. The shrubby kinds are well adapted for planting in ornamental shrubberies; and are increased by layers, or cuttings of the young wood. The herbaceous species look well in the flower border; and are easily increased by dividing the plants at the roots. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. hypericifolia acuta*. 2. *S. media*. 3. *S. oblongifolia*. 4. *S. sroria*. 5. *S. Besseriuna*. 6. *S. Umbria denudata*. 7. *S. altaiensis*. 8. *S. hypericifolia cre-*

SPI

nata. 9. <i>S. carpinifolia</i> . 10. <i>S. salicifolia alba</i> . 11. <i>S. hypericifolia sarranica</i> . 12. <i>S. grandiflora</i> . 13. <i>S. triloba</i> . 14. <i>S. hypericifolia uralsensis</i> . <i>S. crenata</i> .

acutifolia, 1	White	4, H. De. S. Siberia	1817
alpina	White	7, H. De. S. Siberia	1806
argentea	White	7, H. De. S. Nepal	
bracteata	White	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1827
Aruncus	White	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1633
americaea	White	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
barbata	White	6, H. Her. P. Nepal	1835
bella	Red	7, H. De. S. Nepal	1820
betulifolia	Pink	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1812
cana	White	4, H. De. S. Hungary	1825
capitata	White	6, H. De. S. Columbia	1827
ceanothifolia	White	6, H. De. S.	1823
chamaedrifolia	White	6, H. De. S. Siberia	1789
meisa	White	6, H. De. S. Germany	
media, 2	White	6, H. De. S. Canada	
oblongifolia, 3	White	6, H. De. S. Hungary	1816
subracemosa	White	6, H. De. S.	
vulgäris	White	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
conefolia	White	7, H. De. S. India	
denudata, 6	White	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	
digitata	Red	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1823
Flüppelähä	White	4, H. Tu. P. Europe	
minor	White	8, H. Tu. P. Europe	
multiflora	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
Flukenetia	White	4, H. De. S. Canada	
japonica	Red	H. Her. P. Japan	1836
laevigata, 7	Red	5, H. De. S. Siberia	1774
lanceolata	White	H. De. S. Mauritius	
laeviflora	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
tomentella	White	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
palmata	Red	7, H. Her. P. China	1823
pickovienis	White	6, H. De. S. Podolia	1807
salicifolia	White	7, H. De. S. Britain	
alpestris	White	7, H. De. S. Russia	1820
caneä	Flesh	7, H. De. S. Britain	
grandiflora	Pink	7, H. Her. P. Kantsch.	1827
latifolia, 9	White	7, H. De. S. Europe	
pamulatä, 10	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
sarranica, 11	White	4, H. De. S. Podolia	1819
sorbifolia	White	8, H. De. S. Siberia	1759
alpina, 12	White	6, H. De. S. Siberia	1817
thalictroides	White	6, H. De. S. Dalmia	1806
tobolska	White	6, H. De. S. Russia	1823
tomentosa	White	8, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1736
trilobata, 13	White	5, H. De. S. Altai	1801
Ulmäria	White	8, H. Her. P. Britain	
multiflora	White	8, H. Her. P. Britain	
serotina	White	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
ulmifolia	White	6, H. Her. P. Canada	1790
phyllantha	White	6, H. De. S.	
uralsensis, 14	White	4, H. Her. P. Uralia	1817
vacciniifolia	White	7, H. Her. P. India	1820

SPIRAL, twisted like a screw.

SPIRALÆS, Dou. From *spira*, a spire, and *lepis*, a scale; scales twisted. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see *Gnaphalium*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Gnaphalium declinatum*. 2. *G. glomeratum*. 3. *G. modestum*. 4. *G. squarrosum*.

declinata, 1	Brown	4, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1787
glomerata, 2	Pur. gm.	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1774
modesta, 3	Red	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1826
squarrosa, 4	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816

SPIRÄNTIÄ, St. Hilaire. From *spira*, a spire, and *antha*, an anther; the anthers are spiral shaped. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Terpanthus jamaicensis*.

brasiliana, 1	Whit. red	S. Ev. S. Brazil	1823
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SPIRÄNTIÄS, Richard. From *spira*, a spire, and *antha*, a flower; in allusion to the spiral manner in which the flowers are arranged. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. The species of *Spiranthes* (*Lady's Traces*) require the same treatment as the *Neoties*.

SPL	SQU	SQU	STA
bracteosa	Whit. yel. . . 5, S. Ter. St. Cather. . . 1835		
diversifolia	Grn. whit. . . 8, G. Ter. Valparaiso . . 1833		
grandiflora	Green 9, F. Ter. N. Amer.		
SPLACHNUM , Linn. From <i>aplachnum</i> , one of the Greek names for moss. Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Musci. These plants are chiefly found growing on mountains. Synonymes: 1. <i>Turmericium</i> 2. <i>S. fastigiatum</i> 3. <i>S. ovatum</i> 4. <i>Grimmia splachnoides</i> — <i>S. anpulficatum</i> 1, <i>angustatum</i> , <i>ovoidatum</i> , <i>M. majus</i> 2, <i>M. minus</i> , <i>spharicicum</i> 3, <i>tenue</i> 4, <i>vasculosum</i> , <i>V. rugosum</i> .			
SPLENOSTEM , see <i>Asplenium</i> .			
SPONDIA , Linn. The Greek name for a kind of plum; the fruit resembles a plum. Linn. 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Spondiaceae</i> . The species of <i>Spondias</i> succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The fruit of some of the species is eatable. Synonymes: 1. <i>S. Myrobalanus</i> . 2. <i>S. Mombin</i> .			
lutea, 1	Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1739		
purpurea, 2	Whit. grn. . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1817		
SPONGE-TREE , see <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> .			
SPORENDONEMA , Desmazieres. From <i>sporos</i> , a seed, <i>endon</i> , within, and <i>nema</i> , a thread. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Minute species; the first is found on cheese, the last on flies— <i>S. casti</i> , <i>niacae</i> .			
SPONDIOSMUM , Link. From <i>sporos</i> , a spore, and <i>deimo</i> , a skin. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . A minute plant, found on some species of <i>Thelphora</i> — <i>S. atrium</i> .			
SPORONOPSIS , R. Brown. From <i>sporos</i> , a seed, and <i>ballo</i> , to cast forth; its seeds are loose and easily scattered. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . Annual grasses, of simple culture in any common soil, and propagated by seeds. Synonymes: 1. <i>Agrostis diandra</i> . 2. <i>A. purpurascens</i> .			
glandulosa, 1	Apetal . . . 8, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1820		
elongatissima	Apetal . . . 8, Grass. N. Holl. . . 1820		
indica	Apetal . . . 9, Grass. India . . . 1773		
purpurascens, 2	Apetal . . . 8, Grass. W. Ind. . . 1806		
tenacissimum	Apetal . . . 8, Grass. E. Ind. . . 1801		
SPORONOPSIS , Agarich. From <i>sporos</i> , seed, and <i>chonos</i> , wool; because of its reproductive organs being tufted with hair. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Marine plants— <i>S. aculeata</i> , <i>Cabrera</i> , <i>ligulata</i> , <i>pedunculata</i> , <i>rhizoides</i> , <i>R. major</i> , <i>villanosa</i> , <i>viridis</i> .			
SPOROCYBIUM , Fries. From <i>sporos</i> , a seed, and <i>kube</i> , a head. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found on the decaying stems of plants— <i>S. byssoides</i> , <i>Calicioides</i> .			
SPORORHIZUM , Link. From <i>spora</i> , a spore, and <i>rhiza</i> , a hair; alluding to the filamentous spores. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Very minute species, found in various situations, chiefly on decaying substances— <i>S. aureum</i> , <i>hastatum</i> , <i>fenestratum</i> , <i>luteobrunneum</i> , <i>macrosporum</i> , <i>minutum</i> , <i>stercorarium</i> , <i>aphoranthum</i> , <i>tenacissimum</i> .			
SPORULES , in cryptogamic plants, those parts which are analogous to the seeds of other plants.			
SPURGEONIA , Smith. In honour of Christian Conrad Sprengel, of Brandenburg, who published, in 1793, an ingenious work on the manner in which insects promote the impregnation of plants. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Epicurideae</i> . This very elegant little shrub requires the same treatment as is recommended for <i>Epicaris</i> .			
incarnata	Flesh . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1793		
SPRING GRASS , see <i>Anthoxanthum</i> .			
SPURARIA , Persoon. From <i>spuma</i> , froth; appearance of the species. Linn. 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . This plant is found in autumn on grass, rotten wood, &c.— <i>S. mucilaginosa</i> .			
SPURIOUS , frothy.			
SPURS , long processes, like horns, produced by various parts of a flower.			
SPURGE , see <i>Ruphradia</i> .			
SPURGE LAUREL , see <i>Daphne Lauricola</i> .			
SPURIOUS , counterfeit.			
SPURIOUS VIOLET , see <i>Erythron</i> .			
SPURRIEY , see <i>Spergula</i> .			
SQUALIDUS , moist, husbony.			
SQUAMARIA , renny, covered with scales.			
SQUAMARIA , Hooker. From <i>squama</i> , a scale; the thallus is scaly. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . These plants are found on rocks, stones, and trees— <i>S. miniata</i> , <i>Muscorum</i> , <i>tribicula</i> .			
SQUAMIFORMIS , } formed like scales.			
SQUAMOSUS , }			
SQUARE PARSLEY , see <i>Mentha Buntula</i> .			
SQUARESSE , spreading rigidly at right angles, or in a yet greater degree.			
SQUASH , see <i>Cucurbita Melopepo</i> .			
SQUILLA , see <i>Scilla</i> .			
SQUINANCY , an inflammation in the throat.			
SQUIRTOUS CUCUMBER , see <i>Momordica Elaterrima</i> .			
STAALIA , Dahl. In honour of Martin Staaf, a correspondent of Linnaeus. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bruniaceae</i> . Elegant little shrubs, succeeding best in a sandy peat soil; cuttings of the young wood will root readily in sand, under a glass. Synonymes: 1. <i>Brunia ciliata</i> . 2. <i>B. glutinosa</i> . 3. <i>B. radiata</i> , <i>Phytica radiata</i> .			
ciliata, 1	White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812		
glutinosa, 2	White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1793		
radiata, 3	White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787		
STACHYLIDIUM , Fries. From <i>stachys</i> , a spike, and <i>eidos</i> , similar; in allusion to the manner in which the spores are fixed on the filaments. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found on dead wood— <i>S. bicolor</i> , <i>terrestre</i> .			
STACHYS , Linn. From <i>stachys</i> , a spike; mode of flowering. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . A genus of rather weedy-looking plants, hardly worth cultivating for ornament. They all succeed in common garden soil. The greenhouse species require to be treated as other greenhouse plants. The perennial kinds are easily increased by dividing the root in spring or autumn. The seeds of the annual kinds should be sown in spring, in the open border. Synonymes: 1. <i>S. cretica</i> , <i>intermedia</i> , <i>orientalis</i> , <i>sibirica</i> . 2. <i>S. tenuifolia</i> . 3. <i>S. diffusa</i> , <i>iberica</i> , <i>scordifolia</i> . 4. <i>S. arvensis</i> , <i>hispida</i> . 5. <i>S. latifolia</i> . 6. <i>Hysopus asiaticus</i> . 7. <i>S. biennis</i> , <i>hispanica</i> , <i>polystachya</i> . 8. <i>S. phlomisoides</i> . 9. <i>Amblyon inflata</i> . 10. <i>S. salicifolia</i> . 11. <i>Sideritis decumbens</i> . 12. <i>Sideritis calycantha</i> . 13. <i>Stachys ambigua</i> . 14. <i>S. Balbisii</i> . 15. <i>Sideritis linearifolia</i> .			
aethiopsa	Purple . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1770		
angustifolia, 2	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1823		
arabica	Violet . . . 7, H. A. Arabia . . . 1819		
arvensis, 3	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1804		
betonicifolia	Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Rochelle . . . 1812		
coelestis	Scarlet . . . 7, G. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1788		
debilis	Pa. vio. . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1825		
Feniculata, 6	Blue . . . 5, H. B. N. Amer. . . 1824		
fruticulosa	Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Caucasus . . 1818		
glaucescens	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1826		
glutinosa	Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Candia . . . 1729		
heraclea, 8	Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1822		
hirsuta	Red F. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1829		
hirta	Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1725		
inflata, 9	Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Africa . . . 1832		
italica, 10	Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1820		
Lamarekii, 11	Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820		
lobata	Striped . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. beria . . . 1782		
lanudulefolia, 12	Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Caucasus . . 1820		
maritima	Pa. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1714		
obliqua	Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1816		
Palestina	Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Syria . . . 1820		
pauciflora	Yelsh. . . G. Ev. S. Egypt . . . 1834		
pubescens, 14	Yelsh. . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1816		
reeta	Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1683		
rugosa	Pa. yel. . . 7, G. Ev. S. P. G. H. . . 1774		
scordifolia	Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Morocco . . 1813		
serotina	Lilac . . . 8, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1830		
sectifera	Red bm. . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1837		
stenophylla, 15	Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1823		
Albicallis, alpina 1, <i>A. intermedia</i> , <i>annua</i> , <i>arvensis</i> , <i>aspera</i> 4, <i>circinata</i> 5, <i>cordata</i> , <i>C. alba</i> , <i>decumbens</i> , <i>germinata</i> 7, <i>G. pulchra</i> , <i>grandiflora</i> , <i>hysopifolia</i> , <i>multiflora</i> , <i>nepetifolia</i> , <i>palustris</i> , <i>P. alba</i> , <i>P. alghrida</i> 13, <i>P. variegata</i> , <i>spinosa</i> , <i>syriatica</i> .			
STACHYDAPHNE , Vahl. From <i>stachys</i> , a spike, and <i>torphena</i> , dense; manner of flowering. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . The species of <i>Stachydaphne</i> thrive in a light rich mould. The shrubby kinds are increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. The annuals and biennials require to be treated as other stove annuals and biennials. <i>S. mutabilis</i> is a handsome, ever-flowering shrub, the leaves of which have been imported from South America for the purpose of adulterating tea.			
angustifolia	Blue . . . 7, G. R. S. Amer. . . 1829		
esquensoides	Blue . . . 5, 8, G. Ev. S. Cayenne . . 1823		
horatissima	Blue . . . 8, H. P. Brazil . . . 1829		
indica	White . . . 8, S. A. Ceylon . . . 1732		

STA	STA
jamaicensis . . . Blue . . . 7, S.	B. W. Ind. . . 1714
mutabilis . . . Orange . . . 6, S.	E. S. S. Amer. . . 1801
orbicula . . . Violet . . . 7, S.	A. Panama . . 1699
prismatica . . . 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. *Stackhouseaceae*. Ornamental plants, of common culture.

linariifolia	O. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823
monogyna	H. Her. P. V. D. L. . . 1835

STADMANNIA, Lamarck. In honour of M. Stadmann, a German botanical traveller. *Linn.* 8, 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.

australis	Whitish . . . G. Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823
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STÄHELINIA, 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *Pteronia Chamæpeuce*.

arborescens	Purple . . . 8, F. Ev. S. Candia . . 1739
Chamæpeuce, 1	Purple . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Candia . . 1640
dabia	Purple . . . 6, H. De. S. S. Ear. . . 1640

STAFF-TREE, see *Celastris*.

STALAGMIS, Murray. From *stalagnos*, a running out; the trees exude a yellow resinous juice when cut. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Guttiferæ*. 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 gomme, and used for the same purposes by painters. *Synonymy*: 1. *Xanthochymus edulis*. 2. *X. guineensis*. 3. *X. luteus*. 4. *X. macrophyllus*. 5. *X. ovalifolius*. 6. *X. purpureus*. 7. *X. tinctorius*.

aculis, 1	Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820
guineensis, 2	Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . 1824
Intesa, 3	Yellow . . . S. Ev. T.
macrophyllus, 4	Yellow . . . S. Ev. T.
ovalifolius, 5	Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Ceylon . . 1820
purpureus, 6	S. Ev. T.
tinctorius, 7	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. Deroniensis* 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; 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,

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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.

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. Oulu . . .
Lindleyi	Ben. red . . 8, S. Epi. Mexico . .
maculosa	Blue grn. . 8, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1839
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. *Cruciferae*. A pretty little plant, succeeding well in the open border in vegetable mould; and increased by divisions of the root or by seeds. *Synonymy*: 1. *Cleome pinnata*.

pinnatifida, 1	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Louisiana . 1816
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STAPELIA, NAMED BY LINNÆUS after Boderus Stapel, a physician of Amsterdam, and commentator on Theophrastus. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteriacæ*. An extensive genus of plants, well worth 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. *Synonymy*: 1. *S. deflexa*. 2. *S. grandiflora*.

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
Asterium	Vindt . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795
confusus	Brown . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795
conata	Pa. yel. . 9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1819
conchata	Green . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1798
fastuosa	Yel. grn. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823
flavicomata	Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810
glandulifera	Yellsh. . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. .
glanduliflora	Brown . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795
Gordoni	Yel. brn. . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795
grandiflora	Dk. pur. . 10, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1795
hamata	Bld. red . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820

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hirsutā	. . . Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1710	macrophyllā	. . . White	5, G. Her. P. Canaries	1824
atrā	. . . Dk. pur.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1710	minūtā	. . . Red	6, H. Her. P. Mediter.	1658
hirtellā	. . . Brown	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800	monopetālā	. . . Purple	7, G. Ev. S. Sicily	1731
hispidā	. . . Green	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824	micronatā	. . . Red	7, F. Her. P. Barbary	1784
juvencūlā	. . . Brn. pur.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		nānā	. . . Blue	7, H. Her. P. Britain	
laetigā	. . . Brown	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1800	oleifoliā	. . . Red	7, H. Her. P. Italy	1688
laetidā	. . . Purple	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812	ovalifoliā	. . . White	7, G. Her. P. Canaries	1816
Massonī	. . . .	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		pectinatā	. . . Blue	9, F. Her. P. Canaries	1780
multiflorā	. . . Vio. red	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1817	prinosā	. . . White	7, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1823
opiflorā	. . . Brown	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1805	puberulā	. . . Violet	5, G. Her. P. Graciosa	1830
pāhūlā	. . . Orange	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1797	pubescens	. . . Red	7, F. Her. P. S. Eur.	1824
piliferā	. . . Dk. pur.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1730	purpuratā	. . . Purple	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1800
pulvinatā	. . . Dk. vio.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1745	reticulatā	. . . Blue	7, H. Her. P. England	
rososā	. . . Dk. pur.	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795	scabrā	. . . Blue	6, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1788
reflexā, 1	. . . Orn. pur.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		Scopulā	. . . Blue	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1796
rifā	. . . Brown	9, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795	sinuatā	. . . Pur. vel.	8, F. Her. P. Levant	1629
scorpiā	. . . Dk. pur.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1797	spatulatā	. . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. Barbary	1804
spectabilis, 2	. . . Dk. pur.	12, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1802	speciosā	. . . White	7, F. Her. P. Russia	1776
stellaris	. . . .	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		spiciatā, 2	. . . White	7, H. A. Caucasus	1819
				suffruticosā	. . . Blue	7, F. Ev. S. Siberia	1799
				tataricā	. . . Pink	6, H. Her. P. Russia	1731
				tetragonā	. . . Red	7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1820
				Thouinī	. . . Blue	8, H. Her. P. N. Africa	1700
				umifidā	. . . Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1818
				virgatā	. . . Blue	7, H. Her. P. Spain	
				Willdenowianā, 3	. . . Violet	7, H. Her. P. France	1800

STARPUYLĀ, Linn. Abridged from *Staphyloedron*, its ancient name, from *staphyle*, a bunch, and *dendron*, a tree; the flowers and fruit are disposed in clusters. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Staphyleaceae*. 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.

occidentālis . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1824
pinatā . . . White . . . 6, H. De. S. England . . .
trifoliā . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1640

STAR APPLE, see Chrysophyllum.
STAR FISH, see Stapeliū Asteriās.
STARKEĀ, Willdenow. In honour of the Rev. M. Starke, of Gros Tschirna, in Silesia, a cryptogamic botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Coniopsis*. A stove herbaceous perennial, growing in any light rich soil, and increased by divisions. *Synonyme:* 1. *Amelus umbellatus—S. umbellatā.*

STAR or BÉGONIA, see Ornithogalum.
STAR OF THE EARTH, see Plantāgō Coronopās.
STARRY, in the manner of a star, radiating.
STAR THISTLE, see Centaureā calcitrapā.
STARWORT, see Aster.
STARȚĪCĀ, Linn. From *statiso*, to stop; in allusion to the powerful astringency of some of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Plumbaginaceae*. The species of *Statis*, 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 *S. caroliniana* is one of the most powerful astringents known. *Synonymes:* 1. *Taxanthema australis.* 2. *Statis lyrata.* 3. *S. spatulata.*

acerosā . . . Pa. pink . . . 6, F. Her. P. Amrat . . . 1829
egyptiacā . . . White . . . 5, F. Her. P. Egypt . . . 1823
alātā . . . Pur. yel. . . 7, F. Her. P. . . 1806
alidā . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820
arborēā . . . Blue . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Teneriff . . . 1829
articulatā . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. France . . . 1826
atred . . . Golden . . . H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1832
auriculatā . . . Blue . . . 7, F. Her. P. Galicia . . . 1817
auriculifoliā . . . Red . . . 7, F. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1701
avicularis, 1 6, H. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1823
bellidifoliā . . . Pa. blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Greece . . . 1810
binerosā . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. England . . .
carolinianā . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1820
caspicā . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Casp. Sea . . .
cinerēā . . . Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1810
conspicūā . . . Pink . . . 7, F. Her. P. Russia . . . 1804
comitā . . . Blue . . . 6, F. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1752
Coriariā . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1820
eupatiā . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820
dichotomā . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1810
Echinū . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1813
echinoidē . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, G. H. S. Kur. . . 1782
elatā . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820
emarginatā . . . Purple . . . 5, F. Her. P. Gibraltar . . .
ferulicēā . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1796
flexuosā . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1791
floxosā . . . Pur. wht. . . 7, F. Her. P. Graciosa . . . 1830
Gambularifoliā . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1822
Gomphitā . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1795
gracilē . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1810
graminifoliā . . . Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1831
graminiflora 6, K. V. S. . . 1831
hirsuticā K. Her. P. Teneriff . . . 1829
hirsuticā . . . Pink . . . 7, F. Her. P. Egypt . . . 1823
hirsuticā . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1791
lanceolātā . . . Blue . . . 7, F. Her. P. England . . .

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STĒŅĀ, Lindley. From *stenos*, narrow; in allusion to the form of the pollen-masses. *Linn.* 29, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Grchidaceae*. This is rather a pretty species, requiring to be treated the same as the species of *Maxillaria*.

pallidā Yellow . 8, S. Epi. Demerara . 1837

STĒNOCĀRĒPUS, R. Brown. From *stenos*, narrow, and *karpos*, fruit. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Protaceae*. An equal mixture of sandy loam and peat suits this plant, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass.

saligōus Green . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1819

STĒNOCĀIŪS, R. Brown. From *stenos*, narrow, and *cheilos*, a lip, in allusion to the narrow lip of the flower. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myoporaceae*. 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. . 1803

incōmūs Grn. pur. . . .

longifoliās Scarlet . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1825

maculātās Scarlet . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820

viscōsās Yellow . 10, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824

STĒNOPĒTALOUS, narrow petaled.

STĒPĀNĀĀ, 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*.

ciemōidēs 1 S. Ev. S. Caracacas . 1823

STĒRĒCĪĀ, Linn. From *Sterculius*, a God, derived from *atercus*; 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. acuminatā* 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 aptēlā*. 3. *S. crinita*. 4. *S. batānglas*. 5. *S. pubescens*.

acērifoliā S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . 1824

acuminātā White S. Ev. T. Guinea . 1795

angustifoliā S. Ev. T. Nenal . 1823

Balānglās Purplish . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1787

cochinēā S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1817

colorātā Scarlet S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1818

diversifoliā, 1 S. Ev. T. N. Holl. . 1824

fastidiā Brn. red S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1820

grandiflorā S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1820

gutūtiā S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1825

Helicteres, 2 Yel. pur. . . . S. Ev. S. Carthage . 1820

Helic, 3 Green S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . 1793

lobellā, 4 Pn. buff. . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1787

platanifoliā Green . 7, S. Ev. T. China . 1757

pubescens White S. Ev. T. Guinea . 1793

trascandēns, 5 Red brn. . 5, S. De. T. S. Leone . 1793

grēns Yellow S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1793

villozā S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1805

STĒRĒPOCĀIŪS, Schreber. From *atercus*, rigid, and *caulom*, a stem, firm branching fronds. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. This is the first of its tribe found clothing the lava of volcanoes—*S. botryodēsm*, *Cerētūs*, *paschālē*.

STĒRĒGŅĀ, Decandolle. From *stigma*, a furk; 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 tenellous*. 2. *C. torulosus*.

tomentōsū, 1 Yellow . 6, H. B. Astracan . 1823

torulōsū, 2 Yellow . 6, H. B. Iberia . 1823

STĒRĒS, harren.

STĒRĒNKĀIĀ, 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

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treatment, in any rich garden soil; and are increased by offsets.

Clusānā Pa. yel. . 8, H. Bl. P. Constant. .

colchiciflorā Yellow . 8, H. Bl. P. Hungary . 1816

exiguā 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

STĒRNUTORY, possessing qualities which provoke sneezing.

STĒRĒNĪĀ, Adanson. In honour of Christian Stephen, Councillor of the University of Moscow, and author of a paper on some new plants from Caucasus, published in the *Linnaean 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. atysoidēs*, *cheiranthoidēs*.

STĒVĪĀ, Cavanilles. In honour of Peter James Esteve, M.D., professor of botany at Valencia. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. 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

brevilamellatā Rose 7, S. Her. P. Tucuman . 1836

collōsā Red 6, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1826

Eupatoriā Pink 6, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1798

fasciculatā White 9, G. Her. P. Mexico . 183-

fastigiātā White 8, F. Her. P. N. Spain . 1826

hyssopifoliā Pink 8, H. Her. P. Mexico .

incanescens, 1 White 8, F. Her. P. N. Spain . 1827

ivafoliā White 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1816

lanceolatā Purple 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1822

lobellā Pink 8, G. Her. P. N. Spain . 1824

microphyllā Bush 9, G. Her. P. Mexico . 1828

monardefoliā Violet 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1826

nepetefoliā White 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1824

ovātā White 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1874

paniculatā White 8, F. Her. P. N. Spain . 1724

pilosā Pink 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1820

pubescens Purple 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1823

purpurā Purple 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1812

rhombifoliā White 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1827

schlicifoliā Pink 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1803

salvifoliā White 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1827

seriatā Flesh 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1799

susopilans White 8, F. Her. P. N. Spain . 1823

subpubescens Pink 8, G. Her. P. N. Spain . 1820

ternatifoliā White 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1821

tomentosā Violet 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1824

trifida White 8, F. Her. P. N. Spain . 1827

violacēā Violet 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1829

viscōsā Purple 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1821

STĒRĒVĪĀĀ, Cavanilles. In honour of John Stewart, Marquis of Bute, once a distinguished patron of botany. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Tenstemoniaceae*. This beautiful species deserves a place in every collection of ornamental shrubs. For culture and propagation, see *Malachodendron*. *Synonyme*: 1. *S. Malachodendron*.

virgolatē, 1 White 7, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1743

STĒTĀ, 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. pulvinacea* possesses the same qualities as the Irevland moss of the shops—*S. aurātā*, *ciliatā*, *crocatā*, *fuliginōsā*, *limbatā*, *macrophyllā*, *pulmonacēā*, *scrobiculatā*, *sylvaticā*.

STĒTĪS, 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. abietinū*, *longū*, *pallidū*, *radiatū*, *scrobiculatū*, *sphaerulitē*, *versicolōrē*.

STĒVĪĀĀ, Mikua. Named after some unknown botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A fine showy plant, requiring the same treatment as the shrubby species of *Baccharis*.

leucoginā White G. De. S. . 1830

STĒGŅĀ, the female organ of a flower.

STĒGŅĀPIVĪTĀTĪŅ, Jusieu. From *stigma*, a stigma, and *phyllon*, a leaf; *stigma* lollaceous. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Mulpighiaceae*. These handsome plants produce their fine yellow flowers, from three to five together, in an umbel. For culture and propagation, see *Banisteria*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Banisteria auriculatā*.

aristatū Yellow . 7, S. Her. Tw. Brazil . 1832

auriculatū, 1 Yellow . 8, S. Her. Tw. Brazil . 1820

STI	STO	STO	STR
STIGMATESE, when the stigma is long, lateral, or on one side of the style.		STOLONIFEROUS, bearing runners which root at the joints.	
STRIGONĒMĀ, <i>Agardā</i> . From <i>stigon</i> , dotted, and <i>nema</i> , a filament, alluding to the regular annular dots of the filaments. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Small dark green tufts, found on rocks— <i>S. atrovirens</i> , <i>panniforme</i> .		STOMACHIC, agreeable to the stomach.	
STRIĻĀOŠ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>stylus</i> , a style; probably alluding to its length. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Stilaginaceæ</i> . Ornamental trees, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.		STONECROP, see <i>Sedum</i>	
BĀNĪŅĀ Apetal. 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1757		STONE PINE, see <i>Pinus Pinēd.</i>	
diāndrā Apetal. S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1800		STORAX, see <i>Stryix</i> .	
STILNOSPĒRĀĻ, <i>Persoon</i> . From <i>stilbo</i> , to shine, and <i>spora</i> , a sporule; the naked sporules are imbedded in a black substance, flowing from dead trunks and branches of trees— <i>S. betulnā, hibernalnā, prugnā.</i>		STORĀK'S HILL, see <i>Pelargōnium</i> .	
STILBĒM, <i>Tode</i> . From <i>stilbos</i> , shining; the species are found upon old rotten wood, and are at first watery and gelatinous, but become opaque as they ripen. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> — <i>S. anōnalm, bicolor, citrinum, erythrocephalum, nigrum, pellucidum, piliforme, tonnenblum, vulgare.</i>		STRANGURY, a disease produced on plants by tight ligatures.	
STILLINGĪĀ, <i>Gardener</i> . In honour of Dr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, an eminent English botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> . The species of <i>Stillingia</i> should be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>S. sebifera</i> 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.		STRANVĒSĪĀ. 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. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceæ</i> . This species is better known under the name of <i>Crataegus glauca</i> ; 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. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Crataegus glauca</i> .	
populnēd S. Ev. T. Ceylon 1823		STRAUPOW, see <i>Corrigiōd.</i>	
sebifērā Yellow S. Ev. S. China 1703		STRATA, layers, beds	
ligustriņā, sylvālicā.		STRATIGĒTĒS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>stratos</i> , an army; in allusion to its long sword-like leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Hydrocharaceæ</i> . An ornamental aquatic, increasing so fast in the ponds where it is planted as to become almost a troublesome weed.	
STIMULATING, exciting, see <i>Ballōd.</i>		stlōdes White 6, H. Aq. P. England	
STINKING MORMOUND, see <i>Ballōd.</i>		STINAVĀDĪM, <i>Jussieu</i> . From <i>Tesjiera Samstravadi</i> , the Malabar name of one of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceæ</i> . Fine ornamental trees. For culture and propagation, see <i>Barringtonia</i> . <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Barringtonia acutangula, Eugenia acutangula. 2. B. racemosa, E. racemosa.</i>	
STIPĀ, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>stipes</i> , a silky or feathery substance. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineæ</i> . A genus of beautiful grasses; they are increased by divisions. <i>S. pennata</i> is grown in the flower-garden for the sake of its beautifully frathered beards, which, Gerarde says, the ladies used to wear as feathers.		acutangulum, 1 . . . Purple S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1822	
capillatā Apetal. 7, Grass, Europe 1815		racemosum, 2 . . . White S. Ev. T. W. Ind. 1822	
confertā Apetal. 7, Grass 1819		rubrum Red S. Ev. T. E. Ind. 1822	
gigantēd Apetal. 7, Grass, Spain 1823		STRAWBERRY, see <i>Fragōrīd.</i>	
humilī Apetal. 7, Grass, S. Amer. 1802		STRAWBERRY BLITE, see <i>Blitum</i> .	
juncēd Apetal. 7, Grass, France 1772		STRAWBERRY TREE, see <i>Arbutūs</i> .	
petiolatā Apetal. 7, Grass, Britain 1772		STREAKS, little furrowed lines.	
silicēd Apetal. 7, Grass, Siberia 1777		STREĪTZĪĀ. Named by Aiton in honour of the Queen of George III., from the house of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Musaceæ</i> . 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.	
tonacissimā Apetal. 7, Grass, Spain 1817		angustifoliā . . . Yellow 5, S. Her. P. C. G. H. 1778	
aristellā, bicolor, Lagasca, tortilis.		angustā White 3, S. Her. P. C. G. H. 1791	
CRISTE, the stalk of a fern leaf, or of the head of a fungus.		fatiōsā Yellow 2, S. Her. P. C. G. H. 1745	
SRIPITATE, furnished with a stipe.		humilis Yellow 5, S. Her. P. C. G. H.	
SRIPULES, small scales at the base of the petioles.		juncēd Yellow 5, S. Her. P. C. G. H.	
STRIPULWORT, see <i>Plantācō holostēum</i> .		ovātā Yellow 3, S. Her. P. C. G. H. 1777	
STRIPULWORT, see <i>Stellārīd.</i>		parvifoliā Yellow 6, S. Her. P. C. G. H. 1796	
STROBĪĀ, <i>Thunberg</i> . In honour of Dr. Stolons, of Lund, one of Linnæus' first patrons. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Any light rich soil suits this interesting plant, and young cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass.		regiōd Yellow 4, S. Her. P. C. G. H. 1773	
pivoātā Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1812		STREPANTHĒĀĻ, <i>Sweet</i> . From <i>streptos</i> , twisted, and <i>authera</i> , an anther. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceæ</i> . Very pretty bulbs when in flower. A mixture of loam and peat suits them best; and young plants are obtained by offsets.	
Stroek, see <i>Mithiōd.</i>		cōpōd Copper 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. 1825	
Stroņē, <i>Lycoser</i> . From <i>stilbas</i> , a bed of leaves; the original plant was so used. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Interesting plants, succeeding best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Scirpium ulococcoides</i> .		elegāns Whit. blue 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. 1827	
sthiōpēt R. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1759		STREPANTHŪS, <i>Nuttall</i> . From <i>streptos</i> , twisted, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; twisted claws of petals. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifereæ</i> . 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.	
chrōmōd R. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1764		Iryachoides . . . Purple 9, H. A. Texas 1834	
chrōmōd R. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1810		obtusifoliū Rose 6, H. A. Arkansas 1833	
refosā, 1 R. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1816		STREPTĪRĀ, <i>Rochburgh</i> . From <i>streptos</i> , twisted; in allusion to the spiral tube of the corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Feraceæ</i> . A pretty plant, of very easy culture, and propagated by cuttings. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Priva leptostachya, Tortula aspera.</i>	
StroeklĀ, <i>L'Heritier</i> . In honour of Jonathan Stokes, M.D., the condutor of Withering, in his arrangement of British Plants. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . 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.		āsporām, 1 Violet 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. 799	
eylōd Blue 8, G. Her. P. Carolina 1766		STREPTOCĀPŪS, <i>Lindley</i> . From <i>streptos</i> , twisted, and <i>carpos</i> , a fruit; the capsule is spirally twisted. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cyrtandraceæ</i> . A very pretty plant, succeeding in any rich soil or vege-	
STOLONA, runners, which root at the joints.		[304]	

STR	STR	STR	STY
table mould; and readily increased by division. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Didymocarpus Rexii</i> .		<i>Polypodiaceae</i> . An ornamental genus of Ferns, of common culture. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Omaida Struthiopteris</i> .	
Rexii Blue . . . 6, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1824		germanica, 1 . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1760	
STREPTOPŌS, Michaux. From <i>streptos</i> , twisted, and <i>pous</i> , a foot; in allusion to the twisted flower-stalks <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . Interesting plants, of common culture in any light soil; and multiplied by seeds or divisions.		pennsylvanica . . . Brown . 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812	
amplexifolius . . . White . . 5, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1752		STRECHNOS, Linn. The Greek name of the <i>Solanum</i> .	
distortus Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1753		<i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i> . 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.	
lauginoosa Yel. grn. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1812		<i>S. cuburina</i> is given as an anthelmintic in intermitting fevers. The seeds of <i>S. Nux-vomica</i> are well known by the latter name, as possessing a dangerous narcotic property, which depends upon the presence of a peculiar principle called <i>Strychnia</i> . 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 <i>S. putatorum</i> 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.	
roseus Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1806		axillaris White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1824	
simplex 6, G. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1822		colubrina S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1820	
STRIA, small streaks.		madagascariensis . . . S. Ev. T. Madagas. . . 1823	
STRIATA, <i>Greville</i> . From <i>stria</i> , a groove, the plant is marked with grooves. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Found in the ocean— <i>S. attenuata</i> .		Nux-vomica Grn. wht. . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1788	
STRIATES, having streaks.		potatorum White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1794	
STRICT, upright, straight.		spinosa White . . . S. Ev. T. Madagas. . . 1818	
STRICTA, little upright unequal, stiff hairs, swelled at their bases.		STROBILANTHES, <i>Blume</i> . From <i>strobilos</i> , the cone of a pine, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; the inflorescence in the bud state resembles the cone of a pine. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceae</i> . This beautiful stove plant is 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 <i>Ruellia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ruellia Sabiniانا</i> .	
STRILOSE, covered with strigae.		Sabiniana, 1 . . . Blue pur. . 3, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1826	
STROBILANTHES, <i>Blume</i> . From <i>strobilos</i> , the cone of a pine, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; the inflorescence in the bud state resembles the cone of a pine. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceae</i> . This beautiful stove plant is 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 <i>Ruellia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Ruellia Sabiniانا</i> .		STROBILA, a fir cone, the fruit of the Magnolia, or a fructiferous organ of a similar form.	
Sabiniana, 1 . . . Blue pur. . 3, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1826		STROPHANTHOS, <i>Desvaux</i> . From <i>strophos</i> , a twisted thong, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; the segments of the corolla are long, narrow, and twisted. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. divergeua</i> . 2. <i>Echites caudata</i> .	
STROBILA, a fir cone, the fruit of the Magnolia, or a fructiferous organ of a similar form.		Chinensis, 1 . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. China . . 1816	
STROPHANTHOS, <i>Desvaux</i> . From <i>strophos</i> , a twisted thong, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; the segments of the corolla are long, narrow, and twisted. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. divergeua</i> . 2. <i>Echites caudata</i> .		dichotoma, 2 . . . Rosey . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816	
Chinensis, 1 . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. China . . 1816		narmentosus . . . Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . 1824	
dichotoma, 2 . . . Rosey . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1816		STRUHIOLA, a round protuberance at the base of some seeds.	
narmentosus . . . Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . 1824		STRUMA, a wen, or protuberance.	
STRUHIOLA, a round protuberance at the base of some seeds.		STRUMARIA, <i>Jacquin</i> . From <i>struma</i> , a tubercle; in allusion to the base of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . Interesting plants, succeeding well in sandy loam; and increased by offsets.	
STRUMA, a wen, or protuberance.		angustifolia . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795	
STRUMARIA, <i>Jacquin</i> . From <i>struma</i> , a tubercle; in allusion to the base of the calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . Interesting plants, succeeding well in sandy loam; and increased by offsets.		crispi Pink . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790	
angustifolia . . . Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795		filifolia White . 11, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774	
crispi Pink . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1790		gemmata Pa. yel. . 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1812	
filifolia White . 11, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774		lingue-folia . . . White . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1812	
gemmata Pa. yel. . 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1812		rubella Pink . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795	
lingue-folia . . . White . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1812		spiralis Pink . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774	
rubella Pink . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795		stellata Pink . . 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1794	
spiralis Pink . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1774		strucata White . 4, G. H. P. C. G. H. . . 1795	
stellata Pink . . 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1794		undulata White . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1820	
strucata White . 4, G. H. P. C. G. H. . . 1795		STRUTHIOLA, <i>Linn</i> . From <i>strouthion</i> , a little sparrow; resemblance of the seeds to a beak. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Thymelaceae</i> . A very pretty Cape genus, thriving best in sandy peat; and young cuttings root with facility in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>S. stricta</i> .	
undulata White . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1820		angustifolia . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816	
STRUTHIOLA, <i>Linn</i> . From <i>strouthion</i> , a little sparrow; resemblance of the seeds to a beak. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Thymelaceae</i> . A very pretty Cape genus, thriving best in sandy peat; and young cuttings root with facility in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>S. stricta</i> .		aristata White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1779	
angustifolia . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816		glabra Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820	
aristata White . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1779		umbriata Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794	
glabra Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820		uncana White . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817	
umbriata Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1794		uni-perfoli . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1753	
uncana White . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817		variegata Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1819	
uni-perfoli . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1753		variegata Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1819	
variegata Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1819		viridiflora Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823	
variegata Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1819		vucana Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817	
viridiflora Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823		ovata White . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1792	
vucana Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1817		pubescens . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790	
ovata White . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1792		pteris Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820	
pubescens . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1790		sermentosa . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1799	
pteris Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820		virgata Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1779	
sermentosa . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1799		STRUTHIOPTERIS, <i>Willdenow</i> . From <i>strouthion</i> , an ostrich, and <i>pterus</i> , a fern; the fronds bear a resemblance to feathers. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or.	
virgata Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1779			
STRUTHIOPTERIS, <i>Willdenow</i> . From <i>strouthion</i> , an ostrich, and <i>pterus</i> , a fern; the fronds bear a resemblance to feathers. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or.			

STY	SUC	SUD	SWE
crispifolia	White	6, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1824
frutescens	Violet	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1836
glabra, 1	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
STYRELIÄ, Smith. From <i>staphelos</i> , hard; in allusion to the habit of the plants. <i>Lin.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Epuridaceæ</i> . 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.			
ascendens	Green	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822
epacioides	Crimson	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
læta	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
STYRAC, having the power to staunch blood.			
STYRÄX, Linn. A mere alteration of <i>Assthirak</i> , the Arabic name of <i>S. officinale</i> . <i>Lin.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ebenaceæ</i> . The species of <i>Styrax</i> 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. <i>S. officinale</i> 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. <i>Synonymæ</i> : 1. <i>S. glabrum</i> .			
grandifolium	White	7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1765
laevigatum, 1	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 <i>sub-umbellate</i> , somewhat umbellate, <i>sub-rotund</i> , somewhat round or roundish, &c.			
SUBALATE , with a narrow wing, or margin.			
SUBEROSUS , corky.			
SUBULARIA, Linn. From <i>subula</i> , an awl; shape of the leaves <i>Lin.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . 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.			
aquatica	White	7, H. Aq. A. Britain	
SUBULATE , awl-shaped, tapering to a point.			
SUCCEDANEUS , taking the place of another.			
SUCCISA, Vaillant. From <i>succius</i> , lopped; appearance of the roots. <i>Lin.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Dipsuceæ</i> . Plants of no great beauty, and of very common culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Cephalaria albescens</i> . 2. <i>C. alpina</i> . 3. <i>C. attenuata</i> . 4. <i>C. coriacea</i> , <i>Lepicephalus leucantha</i> . 5. <i>C. corniculata</i> . 6. <i>C. crotacea</i> . 7. <i>Scabiosa glabrata</i> . 8. <i>Scabiosa decurrens</i> , <i>Cephalaria greca</i> . 9. <i>C. levigata</i> , <i>Succisa centaurioides</i> . 10. <i>C. leucantha</i> . 11. <i>C. leucantha</i> , <i>Lepicephalus leucantha</i> . 12. <i>Scabiosa succisa</i> . 13. <i>Cephalaria rigida</i> . 14. <i>C. scabra</i> . 15. <i>C. syriaca</i> . 16. <i>C. tatarica</i> . 17. <i>C. transylvanica</i> . 18. <i>C. uralsensis</i> .			
albescens, 1	White	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1804
alpina, 2	White	6, H. Her. P. Switzerland	1570
antiochæ, 3	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
carthagenæ, 4	Striped	6, H. Her. P. Tauria	1819
corniculata, 5	Striped	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1801
cretænsis, 6	Striped	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1818
glabrata, 7	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Austria	1819
græca, 8	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Sicily	1819
laevigata, 9	Striped	7, H. Her. P. Hungary	1805
leucantha, 10	White	9, H. Her. P. France	1739
leucanthemum, 11	White	9, H. Her. P. France	1820
praenæsis, 12	Violet	6, 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	Li. yel.	7, H. A. Russia	1759
transylvanica, 17	Lilac	7, H. A. Transyl.	1699
uralsensis, 18	Yellow	7, H. A. Siberia	1789
SUCCORY, see Cichoriiflora.			
SUCCOWIA, Medicus. In honour of Professor Snekow, a botanist of Heidelberg. <i>Lin.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . A light soil suits this plant. The seed has only to be sown in the open border, or on rock-work.			
balanica	Yellow	6, H. A. Miorea	1711
SUCCULENT , fleshy, filled with juice.			
SUDORIFIC , having the power of producing perspiration.			
SUFFRUTICOSE , somewhat shrubby.			
SUGAR CANE, see Saccharum.			
SULCATE , furrowed, channelled.			
SULPHURWORT, see Peucedanum.			
SUMACH, see Rhus.			
SUMMER CYPRESS, see Kochia scoparia.			
SUNDEW, see Drosera.			
SUN-FERN, see Polygodium Phegopteris.			
SUNFLOWER, see Helianthus.			
SUNFLOWER, see Actinotus Helianth.			
SUN ROSE, see Helianthemum.			
SUPERIOR , this appellation is given to anything that is above the ovarium.			
SUPINE , lying with the face upwards.			
SUPPLE JAKE, see Serjania triterculata.			
SURCLE, young shoots.			
SWERLENÄNDIA, R Brown. In honour of James Sutherland, one of the first superintendants of the Royal Botanical Garden at Edinburgh. <i>Lin.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . This species is very showy when in flower; it succeeds best in loam and peat; and is readily increased by seeds, or young cuttings. <i>Synonymæ</i> : 1. <i>Colutea frutescens</i> .			
frutescens, 1	Scarlet	6, F. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1633
SUTURE , the line formed by the cohesion of two parts.			
SWALLOW NUT, see Caryocarp.			
SWAINSONIA, Sillbury. 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. <i>Lin.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . 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. <i>Synonymæ</i> : 1. <i>Colutea galegifolia</i> .			
coronillifolia	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1802
galegifolia, 1	Red	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1800
albiflora	White	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1826
lesseriaefolia	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
SWALLOW-WORT, see Asclepias.			
SWALLOW, see Thapsia Asclepias.			
SWAMP LOCUST-TREE, see Gleditsia monosperma.			
SWAMP-POST, see Quercus lyrata.			
SWÄNTZIA, Willemon. In honour of Olof Swartz, M.D., a long time resident in the West Indies, and author of "Flora Indis Occidentalis." <i>Lin.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . 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.			
grandiflora	Yellow	S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1821
plumata	Yelsh.	S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1817
simplicifolia	Pa. yel.	S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1818
SWEDISH BEAM TREE, see Pitys intermedia.			
SWEDISH TURNIP, see Erdsicel campestris; var. rutabaga.			
SWEET BAY, see Laurus nobilis.			
SWEET BRIAR, see Rosa rubiginosa.			
SWEET CALABASH, see Passiflora maliformis.			
SWEET FLAG, see Acorus Calamus.			
SWEET GALE, see Myrica Gale.			
SWEET GUM, see Liquidambar styraciflua.			
SWERTIÄ, Decandolle. In honour of Robert Sweet, F.L.S., author of numerous well known botanical works. <i>Lin.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Galega filiformis</i> . 2. <i>Glycyne liguosa</i> . 3. <i>Galega longifolia</i> .			
filiformis, 1	Purple	7, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer.	1820
liguosa, 2	Purple	S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer.	1824
longifolia, 3	Purple	S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer.	1818
SWEET MAJORAM, see Origanium Majorana.			
SWEET SAUBIN, see Achillea ageratum.			
SIAH KUT PEA, see Lathyrus odoratus.			
SWEET POTATO, see (Supplement) Batatas.			
SWEETSPOT, see Annona squamosa.			
SWEET SULTAN, see Ceaularæa moschata.			
SWEET WILLIAM, see Dianthus barbatus.			
SWEET WILLIAM, see Silene Arvensis.			
SWERTIÄ, Linn. In honour of Immanuel Swert, a famous cultivator of bulbs and flowers, in Holland. <i>Lin.</i>			

SWI	SYM	
5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianacæ</i> . These plants prefer a marshy or peat soil; and are increased by seeds. <i>S. perennis</i> , though a perennial, may likewise be increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>S. corniculata</i> .		
corniculata . . . Pa. grn. . . 8, H. . . A. Siberia . . . 1817		
Michauxiána, 1. Grn. yel. . . 7, H. . . B. N. Amer. . . 1824		
perennis . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Aq. P. England . . .		
SWIETENIA, Linn. In honour of Gerard Van Swieten, a Dutch botanist, and author. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cedraceæ</i> . 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 <i>S. Mahagoni</i> .		
febrifuga Whit. yel. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1796		
Malágoni Red yel. . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1734		
SWINE'S SUCCORY, see <i>Hysseris</i> .		
SWORD Fern, see <i>Xiphopteris</i> .		
SWORD GRASS, see <i>Aliné segetáls</i> .		
SWORD GRASS, see <i>Melilotus segetáls</i> .		
SYAGRUS, Martius. The first who wrote the history of the Trojan war in verse. Linn. 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Palmeacæ</i> . This Palm succeeds in sandy loam and a moist heat; it is multiplied by seeds.		
coccolós Palm. Brazil . . . 1824		
SYCAMORE, see <i>Acér Pseudó-Plátáns</i> .		
SYMPHIANTRA, A. Decandolle. From <i>symphio</i> , to grow together, and <i>aner</i> , an anther; the anthers are connate. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campanulacæ</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Campanula</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Campanula pendula</i> .		
pendula, 1 Cream . . . 7, H. B. Caucasus . . 1823		
SYMPHORICÁRPUS, Dillenius. From <i>symphoreo</i> , to accumulate, and <i>karpos</i> , fruit; in allusion to its clustered bunches of fruit. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Caprifoliacæ</i> . The species of St. Peter's Wort are handsome dwarf shrubs, suitable for the fronts of ornamental shrubberies. They are readily increased by cuttings, planted in autumn or spring, or by suckers, which they throw up in abundance. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Symphoria montana</i> . 2. <i>S. racemosa</i> . 3. <i>Lonicera Symphoricarpos</i> , <i>Symphoria glomerata</i> . 4. <i>Symphoria glomerata fol. variegata</i> .		
montána, 1 Pink . . . 8, H. De. S. Mexico . . 1829		
racemósa, 2 Pink . . . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1817		
vulgáris, 3 White . . . 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1731		
fol. variegáta, 4 Pink . . . 8, H. De. S.		
SYMPHYTUM, Linn. From <i>symphyo</i> , to make unite, and <i>phyton</i> , a plant; in reference to the healing qualities of the plant. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>boraginacæ</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>S. bohemicum</i> . 2. <i>S. bullatum</i> .		
bohérrimúm . . . Red blue . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1799		
hybrídum Red blue . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1825		
caucásiacum . . . Azure . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1829		
cordáttum Cream . . . 6, H. Her. P. Transylv. . . 1813		
officinále White . . . 6, H. Tu. P. Britán . . 1810		
bohémicúm, 1 . . . Crimson . . 5, H. Tu. P. Bohemia . . 1810		
pátens Blue . . . 6, H. Tu. P. Britán . .		
orientále White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Turkey . . 1752		
pregnátum White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Podúlia . . 1816		
tauríacum White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Tauris . . 1806		
bullátum, 2 . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . 1818		
tuberósum Yellow . . . 7, H. Tu. P. Scotland . .		

SYMPIEZIA, Lichtenstein. From *sympiezo*, to press; in reference to the stamens, which adhere to the tube of the corolla. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhicnacæ*. A pretty little plant, thriving in turfy peat and sand; and readily increased by young cuttings,

SYM	SYZ	
placed in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Bæria bracteata</i> .		
capitelláta, 1 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812		
SYMPLOCÁRPUS, Salisbury. From <i>symploke</i> , connexion, and <i>karpos</i> , fruit. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aracææ</i> . 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 phthysical coughs. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Pothos fatidus</i> , <i>Dracontium fatidim</i> .		
fatídus, 1 Apetal . . . 5, H. Aq. P. N. Amer. . . 1735		
SYMPLOCOS, Linn. From <i>symploke</i> , a connexion; the stamens are united at the base. Linn. 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Fibnacæ</i> . 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.		
cocinéa Rose . . . 8, Ev. T. Mexico . . 1825		
sinica White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . 1822		
tinctoria Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Carolina . . 1790		
SYNCESIA, Taylor. Derivation unknown to us. Linn. 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i> . This species is found on rocks, dry shores, &c.— <i>S. albida</i> .		
SYNDRÉLLA, Gærtner. From <i>syndrella</i> , a little bench, in allusion to the naked receptacle. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A stove annual, neither interesting nor beautiful. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Verbesina nodiflora</i> — <i>S. nodiflora</i> 1.		
SYNGENESIOUS, belonging to the 19th class in the sexual system.		
SYNNETIA, Sweet. In honour of W. Synnet, who collected many plants at the Cape. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridacææ</i> . Pretty bulbous plants, requiring the same treatment as the species of <i>Ixia</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Ixia bicolor</i> , <i>Sparaxis bicolor</i> , <i>Gladiolus bicolor</i> . 2. <i>Gladiolus guttatus</i> .		
bicolor, 1 Iren. yel. . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1796		
guttatá, 2 Iren. yel. . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1823		
variegatá Varieg. . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825		
SYNTHETICAL, combining, a term used in an opposite sense to analytical.		
SYPHILITIC, of or belonging to Syphilis.		
SYRIAN RUE, see <i>Pegánum Hírnábi</i> .		
SYRINGA, Linn. From <i>syria</i> , a pipe; the branches are long and straight, and are filled with <i>medulla</i> ; hence the old name of the Lilac, pipe-tree. The English name of the genus is from <i>lilac</i> or <i>liag</i> , the Persian word for the flower. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Oleacææ</i> . The species of Lilac are well known elegant shrubs; readily increased by layers, or by suckers from the roots. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>S. chinensis</i> .		
Josikéa Dp. E. . 6, H. De. S. Germany . . 1833		
persica Purple . . 5, H. De. S. Persia . . 1640		
alba White . . 5, H. De. S. Persia . .		
laciniatá Purple . . 5, H. De. S. Persia . .		
calvifolia 5, H. De. S.		
zothomagensis, 1 . . Purple . . 6, H. De. S. Hybrid . . 1795		
saugéana Red . . 6, H. De. S.		
vulgáris Blue . . 5, H. De. S. Persia . . 1597		
alba White . . 5, H. De. S. Persia . .		
alba plená White . . 5, H. De. S.		
corolá Blue . . 5, H. De. S.		
rúbra Red . . 5, H. De. S.		
rúbra majór . . . Red . . 5, H. De. S.		
violacá Purple . . 5, H. De. S. Persia . .		
SYRINGA, see <i>Philadelphæa</i> .		
SZYGYIUM, Gærtner. From <i>szygyos</i> , coupled; in allusion to the manner in which the branches and leaves are united by pairs. Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtacææ</i> . Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see <i>Myrica</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Calyptanthes crypophyllifolia</i> . 2. <i>C. Jambolana</i> . 3. <i>Eugenia zeylanica</i> .		
caryophyllifolia, 1 White . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1822		
Jambolána, 2 White . . 8, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1796		
zeylanica, 3 White . . 6, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . 1798		

T.

TABERNÆMONTANÆ, 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*.

alba, 1	White	5, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1780
amygdalifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Amer.	1780
arcuata	Cream	S. Ev. T. Peru	1824
citrifolia	Yellow	S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1784
coronata	White	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1770
florè plênâ, 2	White	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1770
ertapâ	White	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1818
cymôâ, 3	White	S. Ev. S. Carthag.	1820
densiflora	White	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1824
discolor	Cream	4, S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1822
grandiflora	White	S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1823
gratissimâ	White	6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1824
laurifolia	Yellow	5, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1768
odoratâ, 4	Yellow	10, S. Ev. S. Cayenne	1793
paniculataefolia	Cream	S. Ev. T. Mauritius	1819
undulata	Orange	S. Ev. T. Trinidad	1824

TACCÆ, Forster. The Malay name of the species. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Taccacæ*. 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 facula resembling arrow-root.

Aspêâ	Brown	7, S. Bl. P. E. Ind.	1816
ginecista	Brown	7, S. Bl. P. E. Ind.	1823
integrefolia	Purple	6, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1810
lavie	Brown	7, S. Bl. P. E. Ind.	1820
phaliferâ	Brown	7, S. Bl. P. Maurit.	1826
pinatifida	Purple	S. Bl. P. E. Ind.	1793

TACUÏX, 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*.

cordifolia, 1	Yellow	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1816
longifolia, 2	Yellow	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1793
Swartzii, 3	Yellow	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1793

TACUÏXÏX, 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.

bijêâ	Yellow	S. Rv. T. Brazil	1822
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TACSONÏX, Jussieu. From *Tacco*, the name of one of the species in Peru. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Passifloracæ*. Shady plants, with the habit of *Passiflora*, and requiring the same culture as that genus. *Synonymes*: 1. *Passiflora pedunculata*.

pedunculata, 1		S. Rv. Cl. Peru	1815
plumetiépâ	Pa. rose	9, S. Ev. Cl. Chile	1828

TÆNIDUS, ribbon-like.

TÆNITIS, Swartz. From *tainâ*, a fillet; alluding to the long, narrow frond. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Interesting Ferns, succeeding in sandy loam and peat; and increased by division at

the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pteris angustifolia*. 2. *P. lanceolata*.

angustifolia, 1	Brown	7, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica	1816
graminifolia	Brown	7, S. Ev. Cr. Trinidad	1820
lanceolata, 2	Brown	8, S. Ev. Cr. W. Ind.	1818

TAGÈTÈS, 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.

angustifolia	Yellow	8, H.	A. Mexico 1826
caracasana	Yellow	8, H.	A. Caraccas 1819
clandestina	Yellow	7, H.	A. Mexico 1823
corymbosa	Yellow	8, H.	A. Mexico 1825
lutea	Yellow	8, H.	A. Mexico 1825
oreca	Yellow	7, H.	A. Mexico 1596
filifolia	Yellow	8, H.	A. Mexico 1826
florida	Yellow	8, F. Her.	P. Mexico 1827
glandulifera	Yellow	10, H.	A. Mexico 1826
glandulosa	Yellow	9, H.	A. S. Amer. 1819
lucida	Yellow	8, G. Her.	P. S. Amer. 1798
merantha	Yellow	8, H.	A. Mexico 1822
minuta	Pa. yel.	8, H.	A. Chile 1728
patula	Yellow	8, H.	A. Mexico 1573
subvillosa	Yellow	9, H.	A. Mexico 1823
tenifolia	Yellow	8, H.	A. Peru 1797

TALIS, the long feathery or hairy terminations of certain fruits.

TALAUÏA, *Jussieu*. 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 *Maguolia 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. *Maguolia odoratissima*. 2. *M. pumila*.

Candolli, 1	Striped	4, S. Ev. S. Java	1827
Plumier, 2	White	S. Ev. S. Antilles	1829
pumila, 2	Cream	all S. Ev. S. Java	1786

TALIÈRÏX, Martius. Its aboriginal name. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Paludacæ*. An ornamental, lofty-growing tree, requiring to be grown in turfy loam and sand; increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Corypha Taliera*.

bengalensis, 1		Palm. E. Ind.	1823
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TALINDUM, *Adanson*. Supposed to be from *thalia*, a green branch; durable verdure. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacacæ*. 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. frutescens*. 3. *Portulaca racemosa*.

Andrewsii, 1	Pink	8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1800
crassifolium	Red	8, S. Ev. S.	1800
nubiliform, 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
teschiform	Pink	8, G. Her. P. N. Amer.	1823
triangulata, 3	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1739

TALISÏX, Aublet. Derived from *Toulich*, its name in Guiana. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindacæ*. 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.

guianensis	Rose	S. Ev. S. Guiana	1824
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TALLOW-TREE, see *Stillingia schj[er]perdi*.

TAMARIND-TREE, see *Tamarindus*.

TAMARINDUS, *Linn.* *Tamar*, in Arabic, is the name

TAM of the date, and *Indus*, Indian; *Indian-date*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. 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.

India	Yellow	6	S. Ev. T. India	1833
occidentalis	Yel-h.	2	S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1833

TAMARISK, see *Tamarix*.
TAMARIX, *Linn.* So named on account of the plants growing on the banks of the Tamaris, now Tambro, on the borders of the Pyrenees. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Tunariaceae*. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. articulata*.

dioica			S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1823
gallica	Flesh	7	H. De. S. England	
orientalis	Pink		S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	

TAMONIA, *Aubl.* Tamone is its name in Guiana. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. 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. malica*.

curassavica	Blue	7	S. B. W. Ind.	1823
malica	Blue	7	S. B. Guiana	1820

TAMUS, *Linn.* A name applied by Columella to a plant resembling a vine. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Dioscoreaceae*. Hairy twining plants, of no interest, succeeding in common garden soil; division of the roots—*T. communis*, *crucifera*.

TANACETUM, *Linn.* Said to be altered from *Athanasia*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. 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*.

angustatum	Yellow	7	H. Her. P. Levant	1820
crispum	Yellow	7	H. Her. P.	
glaberrimum	Yellow	9	H. A. Russia	1838
grandiflorum	Yellow	5	G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1820
incurvatum		6	H. Her. P. Aitai	1831
nirophyllum	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, boreale, caucasicum, linifolium, orientale, sibiricum, suffruticosum, vestitum.

TANAGINIA, *Spart.* From *tanaces*, lung; stems elongated. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceae*. This species is described as an ornamental, lofty-growing tree. For culture and propagation, see *Bignonia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Crescentia pinnata*, *Triplinnaria africana*.

pinnatum	Red		S. Ev. T. Mozamb.	1823
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TANGUINIA, *Du Petit Thouars*. From *Tanghin*, the Madagascar name of *T. veneniflora*, the seed of which is the ordeal nut of that island. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. These remarkable plants may be referred to *Tabernanthe* for culture and propagation. *T. veneniflora* 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 *Dou's Dictionary of Gard.* and

TAN *Bot.*, vol. 4, p. 98, 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 Tannanarivo scarcely any class of the inhabitants escaped. On the 9th of May, 1830, in compliance with the sovereign's mandate, a notable administration of *Tanghin* 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 grinnings 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	White	6	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1818
Mandias	White	8	S. Ev. T. Singapore	1800
Odollam	White	8	S. Ev. T. India	1756
veneniflora	Pink	5	S. Ev. T. Madagas.	1826

TANGIER PEA, see *Lathyrus tingitanus*.
TANNA, see *Euphorbia tanuensis*.
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. *Compositae*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in light rich soil; and readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass.

camphorata	Purple	6	G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1690
eliptica			G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816

TANE, see *Erythraea*.

TARGIONI, *Miceli*. In honour of John Anthony Targioni, a Florentine botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Hepaticae*. This species is found growing in broad patches, in wet places—*T. hypophylla*.

TARTAROUS, consisting of tartar.

TAUSCHERIA, *Fischer*. In honour of Ignat. Frederick Tauscher, Professor of Botany at Prague, author of several botanical works. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. 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

TAVERNIERIA, *Decadolle*. In honour of J. B. Tavernier, a traveller in the Levant. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. For culture and propagation, see *Dicerum*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hedysarum lappaceum*. 2. *H. nummularifolium*.

lappaceum	Yellow	7	G. Ev. Tr. Arabia	1820
nummularia	Rose	6	G. Ev. S. Levant	1826

TAXODIUM, *Richard*. From *taxus*, the yew, and *eidos*, like; trees resembling the yew. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Coniferae*. 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 copensis*. 2. *S. disticha*. 3. *S. d. pendula*. 4. *T. sinense pedunculatum*. 5. *T. sinense*.

TAX	TEE	TEL	TEP
expansis, 1 Apetal 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		ibetis, 1 White 5, H. A. Britain	
distichum, 2 Apetal 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. 1640		lepidium, 2 White 2, H. A. S. Eur. 1824	
exclusum Apetal 5, H. De. T.		TELEKIÄ, Baumgarten. Not explained. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Composite. This plant succeeds well in common garden soil; and is readily increased by division of the roots. Synonyme: 1. <i>Bupthalmum cordifolium</i> .	
nütans, 3 Apetal 5, H. De. T.		speciosa, 1 Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Hungary 1739	
pätens Apetal 5, H. De. T.		TELEPHIUM. Linnæus named this genus after <i>Telephus</i> , son of Hercules by Auge, and according to some, king of Mysia. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Illeebaceæ</i> . A hardy herbaceous plant, not worth cultivating— <i>T. Imperati</i> .	
pendulum, 4 Apetal 5, H. De. T.		TELLIÄ, R. Brown. An anagram of <i>Mitella</i> ; separated from it. Linn. 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Saxifragaceæ</i> . A very handsome plant. For culture and propagation, see <i>Mitella</i> .	
sinense, 5 Apetal 5, H. De. T.		grandiflora Pink 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1826	
TAXUS, Linn. From <i>taxon</i> , a bow; being formerly used in making them; or from <i>taxis</i> , arrangement; the leaves are arranged on the branches like the teeth of a comb. Yew is supposed to be from the Celtic word <i>iw</i> , signifying verdure; alluding to the yew being an evergreen. Linn. 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. <i>Taxaceæ</i> . 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. <i>T. fastigiata</i> , <i>T. hibernica</i> , <i>T. baccata hibernica</i> .		TELOPÄ, R. Brown. From <i>Telopus</i> , 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. <i>Proteaceæ</i> . 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 dry, 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 <i>Waratah</i> succeeds well in an airy part of the greenhouse, but in winter, it subsists better in a cool, airy part of the stove.	
baccata Apetal 2, H. Ev. T. Britain		speciosissima Scarlet 6, G. Ev. T. N. S. W. 1789	
erecta Apetal H. Ev. T. Seeding		TEMPLETÖNÄ, R. Brown. In honour of Mr. John Templeton, of Orange Grove, near Belfast, an excellent botanist. Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Interesting plants, thriving well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and increased by young cuttings, in sand, under a glass.	
fastigiata, 1 Apetal 4, H. Ev. T. Ireland 1780		glauca Red 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1818	
fructu-luteo Apetal 4, H. Ev. T. Ireland		retusa Red 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1803	
procumbens Apetal 2, H. Ev. S. Europe		TENAX, tough, adhesive.	
variegata Apetal 2, H. Ev. T. Europe		TENDRUS, the curling, twining organs by which some plants lay hold of others.	
canadensis Apetal 2, H. Ev. T. Canada 1800		TENDRÄ, see <i>Bupleurium</i> .	
Harringtonia Apetal 5, H. De. F. Penang 1837		TEPHROSIA, Persoon. From <i>tephros</i> , ash-coloured; in allusion to the colour of the foliage of some of the species. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . The species of <i>Tephrosia</i> 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 <i>T. toxicaria</i> , 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."— <i>Don's Gard. and Bot.</i> , vol. 2, p. 229. Synonymes: 1. <i>Galega biflora</i> . 2. <i>Robinia candida</i> . 3. <i>G. caribæa</i> . 4. <i>G. grandiflora</i> . 5. <i>G. heterophylla</i> . 6. <i>G. mucronata</i> . 7. <i>G. ochroleuca</i> . 8. <i>G. pallens</i> . 9. <i>G. piscatoria</i> . 10. <i>Indigofera stricta</i> . 11. <i>Robinia suberosa</i> . 12. <i>Galega virginica</i> .	
Makoya Apetal 5, H. De. T. Japan 1833		apollinea Blue 7, S. Ev. S. Egypt 1816	
nucifera Apetal G. Ev. T. China 1820		biflora, 1 Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 1816	
TEAK WOOD, see <i>Tectonia</i> .		candida, 2 Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 1816	
TABEL, see <i>Dipsacis</i> .		capitata Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1825	
TREATED, having protuberances which resemble the teats of animals.		capitata Red 7, S. Her. P. Oudrybe 1823	
TEA-TREE, see <i>Thëä</i> .		caribæa, 3 Red wht. 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1796	
TECÖMÄ, Jussieu. From <i>Tecomarochitl</i> , the Mexican name of the species. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Bignoniaceæ</i> . A genus of very elegant plants, well worth cultivating. <i>T. radicans</i> is peculiarly adapted for ornamenting a wall, or front of a house. The other kinds require the same treatment as the species of <i>Bignonia</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Bignonia Purpurea</i> . 2. <i>B. capensis</i> . 3. <i>B. grandiflora chinensis</i> , <i>Incarvillea grandiflora</i> . 4. <i>B. pentaphylla</i> . 5. <i>B. radicans</i> . 6. <i>B. stans</i> . 7. <i>T. incisa</i> .			
australis, 1 Orange 6, F. Ev. Cl. N. S. W. 1793		chinensis, 2 Orange 8, F. Ev. Cl. C. G. H. 1823	
capensis, 2 Orange 8, F. Ev. Cl. C. G. H. 1823		digitata Yellow S. Ev. T. S. Amer. 1818	
digitata Yellow S. Ev. T. S. Amer. 1818		diversifolia Yellow F. De. Cl. N. Holl. 1830	
diversifolia Yellow F. De. Cl. N. Holl. 1830		grandiflora, 3 Grange 7, G. De. Cl. China 1800	
grandiflora, 3 Grange 7, G. De. Cl. China 1800		jasminoides Pink 8, G. Ev. Cl. N. S. W.	
jasminoides Pink 8, G. Ev. Cl. N. S. W.		neonandala Blush 4, G. K. V. Cl. N. Holl. 1815	
neonandala Blush 4, G. K. V. Cl. N. Holl. 1815		mollis Yellow G. De. S. Mexico 1824	
mollis Yellow G. De. S. Mexico 1824		pentaphylla, 4 Orange 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	
pentaphylla, 4 Orange 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.		radicans, 5 Orange 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. 1640	
radicans, 5 Orange 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. 1640		major Orange 7, F. De. Cl. N. Amer. 1640	
major Orange 7, F. De. Cl. N. Amer. 1640		minor Scarlet 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. 1640	
minor Scarlet 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. 1640		roseifolia Yellow S. Ev. S. Peru	
roseifolia Yellow S. Ev. S. Peru		sambucifolia Yellow S. K. V. S. Peru 1824	
sambucifolia Yellow S. K. V. S. Peru 1824		sorbifolia Yellow S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	
sorbifolia Yellow S. Ev. S. S. Amer.		sphondiliä Yellow S. Ev. S. Brazil 1820	
sphondiliä Yellow S. Ev. S. Brazil 1820		stans, 6 Yellow 8, S. K. V. S. Amer. 1730	
stans, 6 Yellow 8, S. K. V. S. Amer. 1730		lucida, 7 Yellow 8, S. K. V. S. Amer. 1820	
lucida, 7 Yellow 8, S. K. V. S. Amer. 1820		TECÖNÄ, Linn. From its name in Malabar, <i>Tekka</i> . Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceæ</i> . 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.	
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TECÖNÄ, Linn. From its name in Malabar, <i>Tekka</i> . Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceæ</i> . 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.		candida, 2 Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 1816	
TECÖNÄ, Linn. From its name in Malabar, <i>Tekka</i> . Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceæ</i> . 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.		capitata Purple 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1825	
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TECÖNÄ, Linn. From its name in Malabar, <i>Tekka</i> . Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceæ</i> . 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.		caribæa, 3 Red wht. 6, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. 1796	
TECÖNÄ, Linn. From its name in Malabar, <i>Tekka</i> . Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceæ</i> . 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.		chinensis, 2 Orange 8, F. Ev. Cl. C. G. H. 1823	
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TECÖNÄ, Linn. From its name in Malabar, <i>Tekka</i> . Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceæ</i> . 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.		jasminoides Pink 8, G. Ev. Cl. N. S. W.	
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TECÖNÄ, Linn. From its name in Malabar, <i>Tekka</i> . Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceæ</i> . 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.		mollis Yellow G. De. S. Mexico 1824	
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TECÖNÄ, Linn. From its name in Malabar, <i>Tekka</i> . Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceæ</i> . 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.		lucida, 7 Yellow 8, S. K. V. S. Amer. 1820	
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TER	TET	TET	TET
Heyneana . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822			
hyparogrea, 5 . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1825			
lanceifolia . . . Yel. . . 7, S. Ev. S. . . 1820			
linearis . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1823			
litoralis . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. Tr. W. Ind. . . 1824			
litoralis, 1 . . Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820			
muerniana, 6 . . Pale . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823			
ocelroleuca, 7 . . Cream . . . 8, Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1799			
pellens, 8 . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1787			
pentaphylla . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818			
pisicataria, 9 . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. India . . . 1778			
purpurea . . . Purple . . . 8, Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1768			
sericea . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800			
stricta, 10 . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818			
subsericea, 11 . . Rose . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1791			
toxicaria . . . Pa. red . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1779			
villosa . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1779			
virginiana, 12 . . Pink . . . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1765			
TERMINUS, P. Browne. From <i>terminus</i> , soft; in reference to the pods and leaves of the species being soft. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Abrus</i> .			
uncinatus . . . Red . . . S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica . . 1822			
volubilis . . . Red . . . S. Ev. Tw. Jamaica . . 1824			
TERRIBINTHATE , consisting of turpentine.			
TERRIS , round and long, like a taper.			
TERMINATE , three-paired.			
TERMINAL , ending, bounding.			
TERMINATA, Linn. The leaves are in bunches at the ends of the branches; hence the name, from <i>terminus</i> , end. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Combretaceae</i> . Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see <i>Bucida</i> . The fruit and bark of several of the species are astringent and tonic. The fruit and galls of <i>T. Chebula</i> are highly valued by dyers, creating, when mixed with alum, a durable yellow. The bark and leaves of <i>T. Catappa</i> yield a black pigment, with which Indian ink is made. A milky juice is said to flow from <i>T. angustifolia</i> , which, when dried, is fragrant, and resembling Benzoin is used as a kind of incense in the churches in the Mauritius. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>T. Benzoin</i> . 2. <i>T. subcordata</i> . 3. <i>T. madagascariensis</i> , <i>Myrobalanus Fatræa</i> .			
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. K. Ind. . . 1823			
Catappa . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1778			
subcordata, 2 . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1816			
Chehula . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1796			
citrina . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. K. Ind. . . 1823			
disticha . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1824			
Fairchâ, 3 . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Madagac. . . 1825			
gangetica . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820			
latifolia . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . . 1800			
mauritanica . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1824			
moleccana . . . Wht. grn. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1804			
procera . . . 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.			
TERNSTRÖMIA, Mutis. In honour of Ternström, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, who died at Palicandre, in 1745. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ternströmiaceae</i> . Interesting plants, succeeding in damp and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.			
brevipila . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1818			
brunneolaris . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1816			
punctata . . . Yelsh. . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1820			
venosa . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1824			
TESTATE , variegated by squares, chequered.			
TESTA , the skin or integument of a seed.			
TESTACEOUS , light brown.			
TESTUDINATA, Satisbury. From <i>testudo</i> , a tortoise; resemblance of the outside roots. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Dioscoreaceae</i> . 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 diichous, there is no chance of obtaining seeds in this country, unless specimens of both sexes should happen to flower at the same time. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Tamus leptocliis</i> .			
elephantipes, 1 . . Yellow . . 7, G. De. Cl. C. G. H. . . 1774			
montana . . . Yellow . . 7, G. De. Cl. C. G. H. . . 1816			
TERANUS , lorlejaw.			
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TETRACERX, Linn. From <i>tetrax</i> , four-fold, and <i>keras</i> , a horn; the two capsules are recurved like as many horns. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. <i>Dilleniaceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Dillenia scandens</i> .			
albifolia . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . . . 1793			
obovata 2, S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . . . 1822			
potatoria S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone . . . 1822			
volubilis, 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1818			
TETRACOTOMOS , a stem that ramifies in fours.			
TETRADÏUM, Loureiro. From <i>tetradion</i> , quaternary; parts of flowers and fruit in fours. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Comaraceae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Brucea</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Brucea trichotoma</i> .			
trichotomum, 1 S. Ev. T. Cochinchina 1820			
TETRAGONAL , having four angles.			
TETRAGONIA, Linn. From <i>tetra</i> , four, and <i>gonia</i> , an angle; in allusion to the fruit being four-angled. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Tetragoniaceae</i> . Plants not well cultivating, except in general collections. <i>T. expansa</i> has been used as a substitute for spinach. <i>T. crystallina</i> , <i>decumbens</i> , <i>clinata</i> , <i>expansa</i> , <i>fruticosa</i> , <i>herbacea</i> , <i>linearis</i> , <i>obovata</i> , <i>spirata</i> , <i>Tetrapteris</i> .			
TETRAGONOTRÏS, Scopoli. The legumes are furnished with four wings or angles; whence the name, from <i>tetra</i> , four, <i>gonia</i> , an angle, and <i>lobos</i> , a pod. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Lotus conjugolatus</i> , <i>biflorus</i> . 2. <i>L. conjugatus</i> . 3. <i>L. Tetragonolobus</i> . 4. <i>L. siliculosus</i> .			
biflorus, 1 . . . Yellow . . 7, H. Tr. A. Barbary . . 1818			
conjugatus, 2 . . Purple . . 7, H. Tr. A. Montpellier . . 1759			
maritimus . . . Yellow . . 8, H. De. Tr. Europe . . 1683			
purpureus, 3 . . . Dk. pur. . 7, H. Dr. A. Sicily . . . 1769			
siliculosus, 4 . . . Yellow . . 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1683			
TETRAGONOTRÏCÆ, Dillwyn. From <i>tetragonos</i> , quadrangular, and <i>triche</i> , case; the four-angled grains. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . An interesting plant, growing well in any rich, light soil; and increased by divisions or seeds.			
helianthoides . . . Yellow . . 8, H. Her. P. Virg'n. . . 1726			
TETRAGYNOS , having four styles.			
TETRANRÏRÏUM , see <i>Ciffææ</i> .			
TETRANRÏRÏUM , see <i>Faradæa</i> .			
TETRANRÏRÏUM , having four stamens.			
TETRANTHERA, Jacquin. From <i>tetra</i> , four, and <i>anther</i> , an anther. <i>Linn.</i> 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lauraceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Litsea citrifolia</i> . 2. <i>L. Cernutesii</i> . 3. <i>L. glucescens</i> . 4. <i>L. chinensis</i> . 5. <i>T. involucrata</i> . 6. <i>L. zeylanica</i> .			
apetala, 1 . . . Orn. yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Ind. . . 1824			
Cernutesii, 2 S. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1823			
dealbata . . . Yel. grn. . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825			
feruginea 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824			
glucescens, 3 . . . Yel. grn. . 5, S. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1825			
laurifolia, 4 . . . Green . . . 5, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1822			
sebifera, 5 . . . Yel. grn. . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820			
trinervis, 6 . . . Yel. grn. . 5, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1821			
TETRANTHUS, Swartz. From <i>tetra</i> , four, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A pretty plant, thriving in sandy loam; and readily increased by division.			
litoralis . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. Cr. W. Ind. . . 1820			
TETRAPETITES, Wallich. Not explained. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This is an interesting and highly fragrant species. For culture and propagation, see <i>Calygine</i> .			
fragrans White . . . S. Ep. E. Ind. . . 1836			
TETRAPETALOUS , having four petals.			
TETRAPIHIS, Hedwig. From <i>tetra</i> , four; in allusion to the teeth of the peristome being in fours. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Musci</i> . Broad tufts, found on dry banks. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>T. ovata</i> , <i>Grimmia Bronniana</i> — <i>T. Bronniana</i> 1, <i>pellucidula</i> .			
TETRAPOGON, Desfontaines. From <i>tetra</i> , four, and			

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popon, a beard. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2. Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*.
A curious hardy annual species of common culture.
villosoa *Apetal.* 7. *Grass*. *Barbary* 1818

TETRAPEMÄ, *Turcz.* From *tetra*, four, and *peana*, 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-jolium*.

TETRAPÉTERS, *Cavanilles*. From *tetra*, four, and *pteron*, a wing; the carpels are each four-winged. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceae*. Interesting plants, seldom seen in blossom. For culture and propagation, see *Malpighia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Triopteris buxifolia*. 2. *T. citrifolia*.

hirsifolia, 1 Yellow S. Ev. S. St. Domin. 1822
citrifolia, 2 Yellow S. Ev. S. Cayenne 1818

TETRAQUEOUS, having four angles or sides.

TETRASEPALOUS, having four sepals.

TETRATHÉCA, *Smith*. From *tetra*, four, and *theka*, a cell; alluding to the anthers being four-celled. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Trenandraceae*. 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. Kv. S. N. Holl. 1820
glandulosa Purple 7. G. Kv. S. V. D. L. 1822
juncata Purple 7. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1803
pilosa Purple 7. G. Ev. S. V. D. L. 1823
rubrides Purple 7. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1825
thymifolia Purple 7. G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1824

TETRUCÉUS, *Linn.* Named after *Teucer*, 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. orchidivm*. 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. Kr. S. Spain 1818
Arctium, 1 Yellow 7. F. Ev. S. Candia 1823
asiaticum Pink 8. F. Ev. S. 1777
botanicum Liliac. 7. G. Ev. S. Madeira 1775
hicolor, 2 Yel. red. 7. F. Her. P. Chile 1826
Botrys Red 8. H. A. S. Eur. 1633
brevifolium Pink 6. H. Kr. 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 1824
caeruleum Purple 7. F. Ev. S. Crete 1824
cubense Purple 5. S. B. 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
hysantheum Purple 9. H. Her. P. Persia 1763
infundum Red 9. S. Her. P. Jamaica 1771
leucogatum G. Her. P. 1832
Laxmannii Variag. 7. H. Her. P. Siberia 1800
lobatum Purple 8. H. Kr. S. Eur. 1730
lasiacanthum Blue 8. H. Her. P. Portugal 1822
Mard Pa. pur. 8. F. Ev. S. Spain 1640
maslinense Purple H. Her. P. France 1731
montanum, 4 White F. Kr. S. S. Eur. 1710
multiflorum Lil. red. 8. H. Her. P. Spain 1731
niessolanum Purple 7. F. Her. P. Spain 1752
orientale Blue 7. H. Ev. S. Levant 1752
Pollum Pale 8. H. Ev. S. S. Eur. 1562
angustifolium, 5 Purple 7. F. Ev. S. Spain 1731
hævescens, 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-Scorodonta Yellow 7. H. Her. P. N. Africa 1811
panicum Purple 7. F. Ev. S. Spain 1816
pyrenopitum Purple 7. H. Her. P. Spain 1816
pyreneicum Pa. wht. 6. H. Her. P. Pyrenees 1731
regium Purple 7. F. Ev. S. Spain 1639
reunipitum Pa. yel. 7. H. A. Barbary 1801
saxatile Pa. yel. 7. H. Ev. Tr. Valencia 1820
serotidites Purple 6. H. Her. P. England 1816
Scorodonta Yellow 7. H. Her. P. Candia 1822
Scorodonta Yellow 8. H. Her. P. Candia 1822
spinosum White 5. D. A. Spain 1648
sulphureum Purple F. Ev. S. Minorca 1816

thymifolium Reddish 8. H. Ev. S. Spain 1816
trifidum Purple 7. G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1791
virgineum Blue H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1768

THALAMUS, that part of the flower which rises from below the ovarium, and sometimes supports the outer envelopes as well as the stamens in all the *Thalamifloræ*.

THALIA, *Linn.* In honour of *J. Thalius*, a German physician, died in 1588. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marantaceae*. Interesting plants, thriving well in a light, 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. Ag. P. S. Carolina 1791
geniata 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. *Ranunculaceae*. 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. corpiellum*. 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*.

acutifolium Pa. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Siberia 1820
alpinum Wht. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Britain 1820
anemonoides, 1 4. H. Tw. P. N. Amer. 1768
floræ plenæ 4. H. Tw. P. N. Amer. 1763
angustifolium Pa. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Germany 1793
appendiculatum H. Her. P. Russia 1832
aquilegifolium Lil. pur. 6. H. Her. P. Austria 1731
atropurpureum Dk. pur. 6. H. Her. P. Austria 1731
formosum Purple 6. H. Her. P. Eur. 1800
calabricum Yellow 7. H. Her. P. Sicily 1800
cazolinianum, 2 White 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1818
Chelidoni Purplish 6. H. Her. P. Nepal 1823
cineretum 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. 1800
contortum White 6. H. Her. P. Siberia 1796
Coralli, 4 Wht. yel. 5. H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1806
revolutum, 5 Lt. yel. 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1806
crenatum Yellow 7. H. Her. P. Europe 1800
enapifolium Pur. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Siberia 1823
dianicum Lil. yel. 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1759
divaricatum Yelsh. 6. H. Her. P. Europe 1819
diversifidum Yellow 6. H. Her. P. Siberia 1819
elatium Lil. yel. 8. H. Her. P. Hungary 1794
ambiguum, 6 Pa. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Switzerland 1819
esaltatum H. Her. P. Siberia 1832
davum Orange 6. H. Her. P. Britain 1810
vaginatum, 7 Yellow 6. H. Her. P. Siberia 1810
flexuosum Yellow 6. H. Her. P. Germany 1820
fictitium, 8 Wht. yel. 6. H. Her. P. France 1640
foliosum Pur. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Nepal 1819
glutinosum Yellow 6. H. Her. P. Alsace 1816
glaucescens Grn. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Russia 1810
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 1789
medium, 11 Grn. yel. 7. H. Her. P. Hungary 1789
mexicanum Green 8. H. Her. P. Mexico 1826
microcarpum H. Her. P. Russia 1832
minna Pa. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Britain 1810
nigricans Grn. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Austria 1798
nitidum, 12 Grn. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Switzerland 1819
oligospermum Pur. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Siberia 1820
petaloidum Wht. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Dauria 1799
polygamum Wht. pur. 6. H. Her. P. Pennsylvania 1818
pubescens Pa. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Switzerland 1819
purpurascens Lil. pur. 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1699
raunaculum Pa. yel. 6. H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1696
repens H. Her. P. Russia 1832
rosarinifolium 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
Schwartzgert Yellow 6. H. Her. P. 1816
silvricum Lil. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Siberia 1775
simplex Lil. yel. 5. D. Her. P. Sweden 1778
squerosum Yellow 6. H. Her. P. Siberia 1806
stipuleatum Wht. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Europe 1820
trigynum Grn. yel. 6. H. Her. P. Dauria 1818
tuberatum White 6. H. Tw. P. Spain 1713

THALUS, that part which bears the fructification in *Lichens*.

THAMNIFOLIUM, *Link.* From *thamus*, a twig; the appearance of the plant when under the microscope.

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Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. A minute plant, found on putrid substances—*T. elegans*.

THAMNOCHORTUS, *Bergius*. From *thamos*, a shrub, and *chortos*, 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 dichotoma*.

dichotoma, 1 . . . *Apeal* . . . 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 gum-niferum*. 2. *L. thapsoides*.

asclerium . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . .
foetida . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1596
garçanica . . . Li. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. Barbary . . . 1693
gummifera, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1810
Laserpitii, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Eur. . . 1826
Silphium 7, H. Her. P. Africa . . . 1824
villosa Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Eur. . . 1710

THAPSIA, *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 actiifolium*. 2. *Thapsia trifoliata*.

actiifolium, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Canada . . . 1810
barbinode, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Philadel. . . 1700

THEA, *Linn.* Derived from *Tea*, the Chinese name for tea. *Linn.* 16, Or. 3, 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 enervating 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 *Koyle'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
bufoia 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.

THECAPHORÆ, an elongated receptacle, which bears one ovary only, but not the petals, nor stamens.

THEZAN TEA, see *Rhâmnia Thezans*.

THELEPHOS, *Tode*. From *thela*, a nipple, and *bulo*, 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 *thela*, a nipple, and *phoro*, 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. acervata*, *Avellânæ*, *biennis*, *lysooides*, *calcaea*, *carbomaria*, *curyophyllæ*, *cineræ*, *comelides*, *corticis*, *corrigæ*, *duroëtiæ*, *elegans*, *epilermæ*, *fraxinæ*, *fusca*, *gigantæ*, *granulosa*, *hepatica*, *hiratæ*, *incarnatæ*, *incrustatæ*, *inhydratæ*, *laciniatæ*, *lactæ*, *lactætes*, *Lunæ* *cæras*, *lybidi*, *miniatæ*, *uiddæ*, *ochraceæ*, *ochroleucæ*, *Padi*, *panosæ*, *purpureæ*, *puteantæ*, *querinæ*, *radialæ*, *R. rimosæ*, *rosæ*, *rubiginosæ*, *Sumbaci*, *sanguinolentæ*, *sinuata*, *spadicæ*, *tuberculatæ*, *terrestris*, *Tille*, *viscosæ*

THELEPHORA, *Acharius*. From *thela*, a nipple, and *trema*, arifice; 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*, *hypnæticum*, *lepadinum*, *melaleucum*, *varicarioides*, *V. agrædium*.

THELEPHORA, 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. cynocrâmbe*.

THELYMITRA, *Forster*, who named the genus, is said to have derived it from *thelys*, 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 *Diana*.

angustifolia . . . Blue . . . 4, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1825
carnæa Flesh . . . 5, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1820
Forskiæ 5, G. Ter. N. Zeal. . . 1824
ixoides Blue . . . 5, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1810
longifolia 5, G. Ter. V. D. L. . . 1824
mediæ Blue . . . 5, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1820
pauciflorâ Blue . . . 5, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1820
venosâ Blue . . . 4, G. Ter. N. Holl. . . 1826

THELOBADIA, *Kunth* named this genus in honour of his friend, L. J. Thénard, 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*.

floribunda . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . . . 1823

THEOBROMA, *Linn.* From *theos*, 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
Cacao Brown . . . S. Ev. T. S. Amer. . . 1739
guianensis . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Guiana . . . 1803

THEOPHASTA, *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. Bred 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

THEOPHASTA, *R. Brown*. From *thermos*, a lupine, and *opsis*, resemblance; because of the resemblance of the species to lupines. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. The species of *Theophasia* 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*, *Siphora alpina*, 2. *S. subacæa*, *T. rhombifolia*. 3. *T. Lupinoides*, *P. lupinoides*.

coronata, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Altiæ . . . 1820
fulvæ, 2 Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1811
laucolata, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1779

THESTIUM, *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. amplicante* succeeds well in loam and peat, and is readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. humifussum*.

alpinum, 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1814
amplexicaule . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1797
ebuctatatum . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1814
intermedium . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1818
limphyllum . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. England . . .
montanum White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1817

THESTIUM, *Correa de Serra*. Within the tropics *T. populnea* is usually planted about churches; whence the name from *thespiosis*, divine. *Linn.* 10, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Maltaceae*. Ornamental trees, succeeding well in sandy loam; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hibiscus populnea*.

grammitica Sczlet . . . S. Ev. T. Pt. Hico . . . 1827
populnea, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. R. Ind. . . 1770
gundulopensis S. Ev. T. Guad. . .

THI	THU	THU	THY
<p>THIBAUDIA, Pavon. In honour of Thiebaut de Bernead, secretary of the Linnæan Society of Paris, and a botanical writer. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Vaccinaceæ</i>. 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. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Agapetes setigera</i>. 2. <i>A. variegata</i>.</p>			
macrophylla	White	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	
setigera, 1	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Khoossea . 1837	
vaccinifera		S. Ev. S. Khoossea . 1837	
variegata, 2	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Khoossea . 1837	
<p>THISTLE, see Cärdaüs.</p>			
<p>THLASSI, Dillcuis. From <i>thlao</i>, to compress; the seed-vessels are compressed. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i>. Not worth cultivating; increased by seed—<i>T. alliaceum, alpestre, arvense, ceratocarpum, collinum, latifolium, montanum, persiciforme, umbellatum.</i></p>			
<p>THOMASIA, Gay. In memory of Peter and Abraham Thomas, collectors of Swiss plants in the time of Haller. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceæ</i>. 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. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Lasiopetalum purpureum</i>. 2. <i>L. triphyllum</i>.</p>			
dumosa	White	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1826	
foliosa	Apetal	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823	
purpurea, 1	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803	
quercifolia	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803	
solanifera	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1803	
triphylia, 2	Apetal	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824	
<p>THORN APPLE, see Datära.</p>			
<p>THORON WAX, see Bupleurum rotundifolium.</p>			
<p>THOUINIA, Poiteau. In honour of André Thouin, a distinguished professor of Agriculture in the Jardin des Plantes of Paris; died in 1820. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapindaceæ</i>. 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.</p>			
pinata	White	S. Ev. S. N. Spain . 1823	
<p>THUNBERG, long hairs like threads.</p>			
<p>THUNF, see Stellé.</p>			
<p>THURIA, Linn. From <i>thrinax</i>, a fan; form of the leaves. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Palmetaceæ</i>. This species succeeds in turfy loam, and is increased by seeds.</p>			
parviflora	Whit. grn.	Palm. Jamaica . . . 1778	
<p>THURSCIA, Roth. From <i>thrigkos</i>, battlement; the seed crown of the marginal forets. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i>. Uninteresting plants, succeeding in common garden soil; and increased by seeds. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Hyscrist hispida</i>. 2. <i>Apargia tuberosa, Leonodon tuberosus, Thuringia pruinosa—T. hirta, hispida, maroccina, tuberosa</i>.</p>			
<p>TUNOAT, the orifice of a flower.</p>			
<p>TUNOATWORT, see Campanula Cervicaria.</p>			
<p>TUNOATWORT, see Campanula Trachelium.</p>			
<p>TUNOATWORT, see Trachelium.</p>			
<p>TURYLLIS, Linn. A name given by the Greeks to <i>Verbascum</i>, which is derived from <i>thrauo</i>, to break; however, the present plant has nothing to do with the plant of the Greeks, except in having yellow flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Malpigiaceæ</i>. This plant succeeds in a mixture of loam and peat; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.</p>			
brachystachya	Yellow	8, S. Ev. Cl. Rio Jan. . 1823	
<p>TURIA, Linn. From <i>thyron</i>, a sacrifice; the resin of the Eastern variety is used instead of incense at sacrifices. Why it is called <i>Arbor vite</i> 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. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. <i>Coniferae</i>. In Britain the species of <i>Arbor vite</i> can only be considered as ornamental, low shrubs or trees, well deserving of being cultivated, especially <i>T. pendula</i>; 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</p>			
<p>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 <i>T. pendula</i>, are propagated by cuttings. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>T. pyramidalis</i>. 2. <i>T. tatarica</i>.</p>			
articulata	Apetal	3, F. Ev. T. Barbary . 1815	
austrialis	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. S. Eur. . 1820	
cupressoides	Apetal	6, H. Ev. T. C. G. H. . 1799	
nepalensis	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	6, H. Ev. T. Tartary . 1820	
pendula	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Tartary . 1828	
plicata	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. Noutka S. . 1796	
<p>THUNBERGIA, Linn. In honour of Charles P. Thunberg, F.R.S., a celebrated traveller and botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceæ</i>. 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.</p>			
alata	Yellow	6, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1823	
alba	White	5, S. Ev. Cl. Madagas. .	
angulata		5, S. Ev. Cl. Madagas. . 1823	
aurantiaca	Orange	8, G. Her. P. C. G. H. .	
capensis	Yellow	6, S. Ev. Cl. Nepal . . 1824	
eucinea	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. Cl. Trinidad . 1823	
cordata	White	7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1820	
stigmatica	White	6, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1796	
grandiflora	Blue	6, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . 1820	
Hawtayneana	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. Cl. Nepal . . 1826	
<p>THYMRA, Linn. <i>Thymra</i> is the Greek name of a sweet scented herb. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. 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. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>T. verticillata</i>.</p>			
spicata, 1	Pa. par.	6, F. Ev. 3. Levant . . 1699	
<p>THYME, see Thymus.</p>			
<p>THYMUS, Linn. From <i>thumos</i>, courage, strength, the smell of thyme being reviving; or from <i>thuo</i>, to perfume, being formerly used for incense in the temples. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i>. 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. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>T. acicularis, moraticinus, Zygis</i>. 2. <i>T. creticus, marinosci, Satureia capitata</i>. 3. <i>Thymra ciliata</i>. 4. <i>Thymus Muschattianns</i>. 5. <i>T. caryota</i>. 6. <i>T. citrifolius</i>. 7. <i>T. lanuginosus</i>. 8. <i>T. moultanus, nummularius</i>. 9. <i>T. collinus</i>.</p>			
angustifolius, 1	Purple	8, H. Ev. Tr. S. Eur. . 1771	
anethum	Purple	7, H. Ev. Tr. Alpes . . 1820	
capitata, 2	Purple	6, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1830	
cephalotes	Purple	7, F. Ev. S. Portugal . 1759	
ciliatus, 3	Violet	7, F. Ev. S. N. Afric. . 1824	
coriacea	Blue su.	11, Her. P. Corsica . . 1831	
crucifera	Purple	7, H. Ev. S. Hungary . 1802	
eburnata	Purple	8, H. Ev. S. 1816	
eucalypta	Purple	7, H. Ev. S. Spain . . 1806	
fruticulosa	Purple	7, H. Ev. S. Sicily . . 1839	
glaberrimus	Purple	7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1823	
hirsutus	Purple	7, H. Ev. S. Spain . . 1821	
hincoides	Purple	7, H. Ev. S. N. Afric. . 1823	
juncea, 4	Purple	7, H. Ev. Tr. Crimea . 1817	
lypallia	Purple	7, F. Ev. S. Spain . . 1810	
Serpillium, 5	Purple	7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain .	
Albus	White	7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain .	
varians, 6	Purple	7, H. Ev. Tr.	
lanuginosus, 7	Purple	7, H. Ev. Tr. Hungary . 1806	
montanus, 8	Striped	6, H. Ev. Tr. Hungary .	
variegatus	Purple	7, H. Ev. Tr. Britain .	
vilgatus, 9	Purple	7, H. Ev. Tr. Tartaria . 1820	
splendens	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 .	
<p>THYSSUS, see Ziziphora.</p>			
<p>THYSSUS, see Satureia.</p>			

TOD	TOR	TOR	TRA
aculeatā, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1790	angustifoliā, 2 . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Mauri. . . 1824		
TODALĀ, see Vepri.			
TÖNĒĀ, Swartz. In honour of Henry Julius Tode, of Mecklenburg, an able and experienced mycologist. <i>Linn</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Osmundaceae</i> . Interesting Ferns, growing freely in loam and peat; and increased by division or seeds. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Osmunda barbara</i> .			
africānā, 1 . . . Brown . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1805	austrālī, . . . Brown . . . all, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1831		
TORIĒLDĪĀ, Hudson named this genus in compliment to his friend Mr. Tofield. <i>Linn</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</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>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>T. palustris</i> .			
alpīnā, 1 . . . Green . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Eur. . .	glānā, 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825		
palāstris . . . Green . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britum . . .	pubescens . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1790		
stenopetālā . . . Green . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1820			
TÖLĒĪS, Adnson. Meaning not known. <i>Linn</i> 49, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A genus of very pretty annuals, well suited for ornamenting flower borders, where the seeds may be sown in spring. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Crepis barbata</i> . 2. <i>C. coronopifolia</i> .			
aldisimā . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Piedmont . . . 1823	barbatā, 1 . . . Yel. par. . . 6, H. A. France . . . 1620		
coronopifoliā, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1777	umbellatā . . . Yel. pur. . . H. A. Genoa . . . 1820		
virgatā . . . Yellow . . . H. A. S. Eur. . . 1800			
TOMENTOSUM, covered with dense white down.			
TOMENTUM, dense, close, white hairs, or down.			
TOMIC, bracing, corroborative.			
TOMQUIN BEAN, see Dupterix.			
TONSĒLĀ, see Salicā.			
TOOTHACHE-FER, see Xanthoxylum.			
TOOTHED, divided, so as to resemble teeth.			
TOOTHLETED, furnished with little teeth.			
TOOTHWORT, see Lathræd.			
TOPICAL, local, confined to some particular place.			
TORDYLĪUM, Tournefort. An ancient Greek name, of unknown meaning. <i>Linn</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . Uninteresting annuals. The seeds should be sown in the open border.— <i>T. Insulanicum, maritimum, peregrinum, sili</i> siliū, <i>eyriacūm</i> .			
TORĒNĀ, Linn. In honour of Olof Torén, a Swedish clergyman, who discovered <i>T. asiaticā</i> , and other plants in China. <i>Linn</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Herpestis</i> .			
scabrā . . . Pa. blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Moreton B. . . 1830	asiaticā, cordifoliā.		
TORĒNĀ, see Vandellā.			
TÖNĒLĪS, Sprengel. Not explained. <i>Linn</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . The seed of these plants may be sown in the open garden. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Cucullis Anthracis</i> . 2. <i>C. arvensis, helvetica</i> . 3. <i>Scandv Trichosperma</i> — <i>T. anthracis</i> 1, <i>infestā</i> 2, <i>neglectā, nodosā, trichosperma</i> 3, <i>tuberculatā</i> .			
TORMENTILĀ, Linn. From <i>tormentum</i> , pain; alluding to its supposed efficacy in tooth-ache, as well as to its being supposed to cure diseases of the bowels. <i>Linn</i> 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceae</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>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>T. officinalis</i> . 2. <i>Potentilla humifusa</i> — <i>T. erectā</i> 1, <i>humifusā</i> 2, <i>reptans</i> .			
TOROSK, nevem, alternately elevated and depressed.			
TÖRĒDĪĀ, Hedwig. From <i>torqueo</i> , to twist; in allusion to the singular manner in which the teeth of the peristome are twisted together. <i>Linn</i> 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Muscī</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>Synonymy</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, macronulata</i> — <i>T. brevicostis, convolutā, cuneifoliā, cylindricā</i> 1, <i>erectis</i> 2, <i>fallāx</i> 3, <i>F. brevicostis, involutā, gracilis, G. stridis, murālis, M. brevipillā, revolutā</i> 4, <i>rigidā, univālis, R. levispillā, stellatā, subulatā, S. obtusā, tortuosā, unguiculatā</i> 5.	TÖRÜĀ, Persoon. A diminutive of <i>torus</i> , a twisted cord; appearance of the filaments. <i>Linn</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found upon dead stems of plants— <i>T. cylindricā, Eriophori, herbārūm, monticolēs, ovalispora</i> .
TORULOS, slightly torose.			
TORUS, the same as Thalamus			
TOUCH-ME-NOT, see Impatiens.			
TOURNEFORTĪĀ, Linn. 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</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ehreticaceae</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>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Argusia montana, Messerschmidia Argusia, T. Argusia</i> .			
angustifoliā . . . Whit. grn. . . 8, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1820	arctatā . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822	bicolor . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1812	cyanosā . . . Dull wht. . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1777
fatidissimā . . . Dull wht. . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1739	fruticosā . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1800	heliotropioidēs . . . Pa. h. . . 5, S. Ev. S. B. Ayres . . . 1829	laetifoliā . . . Yel wht. . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . .
mutabilis . . . Green wht. . . 7, G. Ev. S. Java . . . 1820	scabrā . . . Whit. red. . . 8, S. Ev. S. Domingo . . . 1700	sibiricā, 1 . . . White . . . 8, F. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1780	suffruticosā . . . White . . . 6, S. S. Jamaica . . . 1759
TOURRĒTĪĀ, Dombey. In honour of Marc Antoine Louis Claret de la Tourrette, a friend of Rousseau, author of some botanical works. <i>Linn</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Bignoniaceae</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>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Dombeya lappacea</i> .			
lappacā, 1 . . . Ru. grn. . . 7, H. Cl. A. Pera . . . 1788			
TOWER MUSTARD, see Turritis.			
TOWER MUSTARD, see Arabis Turritā.			
TRACHĒLĪUM, Linn. From <i>tractos</i> , the neck; from its supposed efficacy in diseases of the <i>Trachen</i> ; hence the English name of the genus, <i>Throatwort</i> . <i>Linn</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Campanulaceae</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.			
<i>cæruleūm</i> . . . Blue . . . 3, H. Her. P. Italy . . . 1640			
TRACHYSMĒNĒ, Rudge. From <i>trachys</i> , rough, and <i>hymen</i> , a membrane; channels of the fruit. <i>Linn</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</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. cerulea</i> is raised from seed, sown on a gentle hotbed; and afterwards treated like other greenhouse plants. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Diliscus cæruleus</i> .			
albiddā . . . Br. cream . . . G. A. N. Holl. . . 1836	ceruleā, 1 . . . Blue . . . 7, G. A. N. Holl. . . 1827	gigantēā S. Ev. S.	incisā G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1819
lanceolatā . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1829	linearis . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824		
TRACHYSPERMUM, Link. From <i>trachys</i> , rough, and <i>sperma</i> , a seed; in reference to the mucronated fruit. <i>Linn</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . An uninteresting plant, of very simple culture, and increased by seeds. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Bunium rigens, Cunium rigens</i> — <i>T. rigens</i> 1.			
TRACHYTRĒLLĀ, DeCandolle. From <i>trachytes</i> , roughness; because the leaves, which have a very rough surface, are used for polishing wood, and also metal. <i>Linn</i> 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Dilleniaceae</i> . This species succeeds well in a mixture of peat and loam, and ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass.			
actā . . . White . . . G. Ev. Ch. China . . . 1829			

TRA	TRA	TRA	TRI
TRANSCANTIA, Linn. In honour of John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Commelinaceae</i> . Interesting plants, succeeding well in any rich, light soil; and readily increased by division. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>T. multiflora</i> .			
caricifolia	Blue	8, H. Her. P. Texas	1835
congesta	Blue	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1826
curatifolia	Blue	6, S. Ev. Cr. Jamaica	1819
crassifolia	Blue	8, F. Her. P. Mexico	1796
crassula	White	7, S. Her. P. Brazil	1825
discolor	Blue	6, S. Her. P. Brazil	1763
diretica	Blue	6, S. Her. P. Brazil	1825
divaricata	Blue	6, S. Her. P. Trinidad	1818
erecta	Blue	7, H. A. Mexico	1794
fusata	Blue	9, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1820
geniculata	Blue	7, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1783
iride-cens	Purple	6, G. Her. P. Mexico	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, 1	Blue	6, S. Ev. Tr. Trinidad	1824
pubescens	Blue	7, G. Ev. Tr. Mexico	1825
rosea	Pink	6, H. Her. P. Carolina	1802
speciosa	Blue	7, S. Her. P. Mexico	1825
spirata	Purple	S. Her. P. Mexico	
subaspera	Purple	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1812
triviriana	Blue	7, S. Tu. P. E. Ind.	1817
undata	Blue	6, S. Her. P. Trinidad	1819
virginica	Blue	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1629
alba	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1629
caerulea-alba	Blue wht.	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1629
plana	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
TRAILIA, Plumier. In honour of Jerome Bock, generally called Tragus, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . Chiefly stove annuals, and uninteresting— <i>T. cannabina</i> , <i>cor sulcata</i> , <i>infesta</i> , <i>involuta</i> , <i>Mercurialis</i> , <i>pedunculata</i> , <i>tréna</i> , <i>urticifolia</i> , <i>volubilis</i> .			
TRAIUM, see Pimpinella.			
TRAGOPOGON, Linn. From <i>tragos</i> , a goat, and <i>pogon</i> , a beard; in allusion to the long silky beard of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Ornamental plants, succeeding in common garden soil. <i>T. porrifolius</i> is the <i>Salsify</i> of gardens; it is sown and treated in the same manner as carrots; the flavour of the root is mild and sweetish. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>T. purviflorus</i> . 2. <i>T. lutescens</i> . 3. <i>T. ruber</i> .			
angustifolia, 1	Purple	7, H. B. Italy	1823
campestris	Yellow	6, H. B. Podolia	1819
cana	Yellow	7, H. B. Hungary	1824
coccifolia	Purple	6, H. B. Italy	1739
dubius, 2	Pa. yel.	5, H. B. Podolia	1818
floccosus	Yellow	5, H. B. Hungary	1816
majus	Yellow	5, H. B. Austria	1788
mutabile	Pale	5, H. B. Siberia	1816
orientalis	Yellow	6, H. B. Levant	1797
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	Whit. yel.	5, H. B. Crimea	1790
villosus	Pur. yel.	5, H. B. Spain	1794
TRAGOPOGON, Bieberstein. From <i>tragos</i> , a goat, and <i>pyros</i> , wheat. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Polygonaceae</i> . Ornamental dwarf shrubs, thriving in a mixture of peat and sandy loam; and increased by layers in spring. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Polygonum crispulum</i> , <i>caucasicum</i> . 2. <i>P. frutescens</i> . 3. <i>P. polygamum</i> , <i>parvifolium</i> .			
buxifolium, 1	White	7, H. De. S. Siberia	1800
leucolatum, 2	Pink	7, H. De. S. Siberia	1773
polygamum, 3	Pink	7, H. De. S. Carolina	1810
TRANVERSELY-FLEXUOSE , waved in a cross direction.			
TRAP, Linn. Abridged from <i>calceitrapa</i> , the Latin name of an instrument called <i>caltrop</i> , 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. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceae</i> . 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 <i>T. hispidosa</i> 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
hispidosa	White	7, S. Aq. A. E. Ind.	1822
natan	Whit. pur.	7, H. Aq. A. Europe	1781
quadrispinosa	White	7, S. Aq. A. E. Ind.	1823
TRAPEZIFORM , shaped like a trapezium.			
TRAVELLER'S JOY, see <i>Clematis Vitalba</i> .			
TRAVELLER'S JOY, see <i>Clematis Flornia</i> .			
TREACLE MUSTARD, see <i>Clypeol</i> .			
TREE CRAWDINE, see <i>Bocconia frutescens</i> .			
TREE MALLOW, see <i>Lavatera arborea</i> .			
TREE OF SADNESS, see <i>Nyctanthes arbor trisilis</i> .			
TREE ONION, see <i>Allium proferium</i> .			
TREE SORREL, see <i>Rumex Lunaria</i> .			
TREPOLL, see <i>Trifolium</i> .			
TREMBLING AMERICAN-TREE, see <i>Populus tremula</i> .			
TREMELLA, Dillenius. From <i>tremo</i> , to tremble; in allusion to the gelatinous texture of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi. Found growing on fallen branches of trees— <i>T. albida</i> , <i>hipparctica</i> , <i>cerebrata</i> , <i>clavariaeformis</i> , <i>clavata</i> , <i>fimbriata</i> , <i>foliacea</i> , <i>F. violacea</i> , <i>intumescens</i> , <i>mesenterica</i> , <i>sarcoides</i> .			
TRENTPOHLLIA, Agardh. In honour of M. Trentepohl, an obscure German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Found on rocks, on the sea-coast— <i>T. anrea</i> , <i>A. illicicola</i> , <i>pulchella</i> , <i>P. chalybea</i> , <i>purpurea</i> .			
TREVRANTIA, Willdenow. In honour of Lud. Christ. Treviranus, M.D., professor of botany in the university of Bonn. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Geneceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>Cyrtia pulchella</i> . <i>T. coccinea</i> .			
pulchella, 1	Scarlet	8, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1773
TREVÖL, Hooker. <i>Trevo</i> , the name of a Spanish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceae</i> . Interesting plants, thriving in sandy loam and peat; and increased by young cuttings, in sand, under a glass.			
quinquevialis	White	6, G. Ev. S. Chile	1827
trivialis	Grn. yel.	G. Ev. S. Chile	1823
TREWIA, Linn. In honour of C. J. Trew, of Nuremberg, a botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. <i>Trewiaceae</i> . This species succeeds well in sandy loam and peat; and is readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat. <i>Synonymy</i> : 1. <i>T. macrophylla</i> .			
nudiflora, 1		S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1796
TRIANDRUM , having three stamens.			
TRIANTHEMA, Linn. From <i>treis</i> , three, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; flowers usually disposed in threes. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Portulacaceae</i> . Plants of little interest. Any common garden soil suits them; seeds.			
decaudra	Green	7, S. A. E. Ind.	1824
monogyna	Pur. grn.	7, S. A. Jamaica	1820
pentandra		7, G. Ev. Tr. Arabia	1820
subcordata	Green	7, S. Ev. Tr. E. Ind.	1816
TRIAS, Lindley. From <i>trias</i> , growing in threes; the floral envelopes are so arranged. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . Small plants, growing best when treated as the <i>Burlingtonia</i> .			
oblonga	Grn. yel.	S. Epi. E. Ind.	1837
racemosa	Grn. yel.	S. Epi. E. Ind.	1837
TRIANTHIA, see Balbophyllum.			
TRIANTHUS, Linn. From <i>treis</i> , three, and <i>ballo</i> , to project; each carpel is armed with three, and sometimes four prickly points. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Zygophyllaceae</i> . 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. <i>T. cistoides</i> succeeds best in a mixture of loam and peat, and may either be increased by cuttings or seeds.			
albus	White	6, S. A. Guinea	1826
cistoides	Yellow	7, S. Ev. Tr. S. Amer.	1752
hamiltonius	Yellow	6, G. Tr. A. E. Ind.	1822
littoralis		7, S. Ev. Tr. N. Holl.	1821
maximus	Yellow	6, S. Tr. A. Jamaica	1729
subinermis	Yellow	6, G. Tr. A. Thibet	1820
terrestris	Yellow	6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur.	1596
trijugatus	Yellow	6, G. Tr. A. Georgia	1819

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TRICHĀTĀ, 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* L.

TRICHĀ, 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* J., *vitens*, *ovata*, *reticulata*.

TRICHĪLĀ, 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	White	6, S. Ev. T. Havanna	1794
hirta	Grn. wht.	6, S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1800
odorata	Grn. wht.	6, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1801
spondioides	Whitish	6, S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1800

TRICHOCENTRŌN, Poppig. From *thrix*, a hair, and *centrou*, a spur or centre; to what it refers we are not informed. *Linn.* 20, 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 *Burlingtonizæ*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Acididium fuscum*.

fuscum	Grn. wht.	7, S. Epl. Mexico	1835
isidifolium	Yellow	9, S. Epl. Deuzerara	183-

TRICHOCERHĀLŪS, Brougniart. From *thrix*, hair, and *kerphale*, a head; in allusion to the hairy heads of flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. For culture, &c., refer to *Phytica*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Phytica ramosissima*. 2. *P. spicata*. 3. *P. stipularis*.

ramosissima	White	G. Ev. S. St. Helena	1810
stipularis	White	11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1774
stipularis	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1786

TRICHOCHEĀ, Trinius. From *thrix*, a hair, and *chou*, 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	Apetal	7, Grass. N. Amer.	1819
longibeta	Apetal	7, Grass. N. Amer.	1820
mexicana	Apetal	8, Grass. Mexico	1780
microsperma	Apetal	7, Grass. Mexico	1820
subulifera	Apetal	7, Grass. N. Amer.	1819

TRICHOCHEĀS, Persoon. From *thrix*, a hair, and *klados*, a branch; the branches are clothed with stellate hairs. *Linn.* 22, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Humuleæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Trevou*. *erinitis* . . . Green . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823

TRICHOCHEĀ, Persoon. From *thrix*, a hair, and *jerma*, a skin; downy covering. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Powdery masses, found upon dead branches—*T. viride*.

TRICHOCHEĀ, R. Brown. From *thrix*, a hair, and *desvos*, 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*, *zeylanicum*.

TRICHOCHEĀ, 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*, *causatum*, *dehinculeus*, *diffractum*, *elegans*, *flavescens*, *hybridum*, *laxiflorum*, *neglectum*, *rubrum*, *rufipetale*, *actæcum*.

TRICHOCHEĀ, Schrader. From *thrix*, a hair, and *chlaina*, a cassock. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A pretty grass, succeeding in loam and peat; and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Saccharinum Teneriffe*, *Panicum Teneriffe*.

microantha	Apetal	6, Grass. Teneriffe	1825
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TRICHOMĀSĒS, Linn. From *thrix*, a hair, and *manus*, 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Hymenophyllum alatum*.

brevisetum	Brown	5, H. Her. P. Britan.	
membranaceum	Brown	5, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1820

TRICHOCHEĀ, 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. *Licia caelestina*. 2. *T. cruciatum*. 3. *Licia purpurascens*. 4. *I. quadrangula*. 5. *I. ramiflora*.

Bulboedium	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
caelestinum	Blue	3, G. Bl. P. Carolina	1818
Coltanis	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	Rose	5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1758
pubescent	Red	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1808
purpurascens	Purple	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825
quadrangulum	Purple	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825
ramiflorum	Purple	5, H. Bl. P. Naples	1830
recurvum	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

TRICHOCHEĀLŪM, Lindley. From *thrix*, a hair; and *petalou*, 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	Grnsh.	7, F. Her. P. Chile	1828
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TRICHOPHŌRŪM, Richard. From *thrix*, a hair, and *phoro*, 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 ?

TRICHOPHĀLĀ, Lindley. From *thrix*, a hair, and *pilion*, 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 *Marshalliæ*.

tortilis	Wh. red	1, S. Epl. Mexico	1835
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TRICHOSANTHŪS, 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	White	5, F. Tr. A. China	1735
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colubrina, 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. *Labiateæ*. The seeds of *Trichostema* should be sown in the open border.

dichotomum	Blue	6, H. A. N. Amer.	1759
lineatum	Blue	7, H. A. N. Amer.	1759

TRICHOSTŌMŪM, Hedwig. From *thrix*, a hair, and *stoma*, the mouth; the divisions of the mouth of the thera are very fine. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musc.* Dark green tufts, found on mountains. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dicraeum aciculare*. 2. *T. ericoides*. 3. *D. ellipticum*. 4. *D. patens, obtusum*. 5. *D. polyphyllum, cirrhatum*—*T. aciculare* 1, *caulescens* 2, *ellipticum* 3, *fasciculare, heterostichum, leucoglossum, microdracpa, patens* 4, *polyphyllum* 5.

TRICHORHĪCŪM, Linn. From *thrix*, a hair, and *theca*, a seed-cuse; the therae are intermixed among a mass of hair like filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat.

TRI	TRI
Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found upon decayed wood— <i>T. heterosporum</i> , <i>rosæum</i> .	
TRICOTOMOUS, divided into threees.	
TRICOCOUS, a fruit of three one-seeded cells, as that of <i>Euphorbia</i> .	
TRICORÆNE, <i>R. Brown</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	
scabra White . . . 6, 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 curvulencens</i> .	
quinquefidâ, 1. Apetl . . . 6, Grass. N. Amer. . . 1820	
TRIDAX, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>tridaknos</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>Balbisia elongata</i> — <i>T. procmbensis</i> 1.	
TRIDENTATE, having three teeth.	
TRIDENTÆ, <i>Hamorth</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 Brd. pur. . . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	
gemmiflora, 1. Dk. pur. . . 10, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1795	
paniculata Gr. br. pur. . . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1805	
mesochata, 2 Brd. pur. . . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	
Simsii, 3 Dk. pur. . . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1800	
stylis Dk. pur. . . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810	
vetula Dk. pur. . . 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1793	
TRIENTALIS, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>triens</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.	
ameiolenâ White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1816	
europæa White . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	
TRIPARIOS, arranged in three rows.	
TRIPID, divided into three.	
TRIPOLIOLATE, having three leaflets.	
TRIPOLIUM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>tres</i> , three, and <i>folium</i> , a leaf; all the species of the genus have trifoliate leaves. The French call it <i>trèfle</i> ; and the English <i>trefoil</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>Lucernæ</i> has been recommended as superior to clover, and <i>smithian</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. coarctum</i> . 7. <i>T. cotinum</i> . 8. <i>T. obtusum</i> . 9. <i>T. aristatum</i> . 10. <i>Lupinaster pentaphyllum</i> . 11. <i>T. allens</i> . 12. <i>T. irregulare</i> . 13. <i>Lupinaster macrocephalum</i> . 14. <i>T. strictum</i> . 15. <i>T. campestris</i> . 16. <i>Lupinaster oblongifolium</i> . 17. <i>T. squarrosum</i> . 18. <i>T. pratense</i> . 19. <i>T. recurvum</i> .	
agrarium Yellow . . . 6, H. . . A. Europæ . . 1815	
anatum, 1 Flesh . . . 6, H. Her. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1820	
albifidum Cream . . . 7, H. . . A. . . 1796	
alexandrinum Pa. yel. . . 6, H. . . A. Egypt . . 1798	
alpestris Dk. pur. . . 7, H. Her. P. Europæ . . 1789	
alpinum Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europæ . . 1775	
angustatum Red . . . 7, H. . . A. Hungary . . 1803	
angustifolium Pa. rose . . 7, H. . . A. S. Eur. . . 1640	

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anomalum White . . . 7, H. De. Tr.	
armeniaceum Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Armenia . . 1830	
armenicum Cream . . . 8, H. Her. P. Armenia . . 1820	
balium Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . .	
Baccatum Pa. pur. . . 6, H. . . A. Spain . . 1620	
bracteatum Purple . . . 6, H. . . B. Morocco . . 1804	
caeruleocens Brn. red . . 7, H. . . A. Siberia . . 1827	
capitulosum Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1815	
canescens Cream . . . 5, H. Her. P. Capadoc. . . 1803	
ceruuum Pa. pur. . . 6, H. . . A. Spain . . 1820	
Cherleri White . . . 5, H. . . A. S. Eur. . . 1750	
clinetum Pa. yel. . . 6, H. . . A. . . 1820	
clandestinum Pa. yel. . . 6, H. . . A. Spain . . 1826	
clypeatum Pa. yel. . . 7, H. . . A. Levant . . 1711	
commum White . . . 6, H. Her. P. America . . 1793	
congestum Wh. red . . 6, H. Tr. A. S. Eur. . . 1816	
conicum Cream . . . 7, H. . . A. . . 1816	
constantinopolit- itanum Yellow . . . 6, H. . . A. Turkey . . 1820	
Cussonii Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1826	
deceplens 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	
erianthum Pa. red . . 6, H. . . A. . . 1818	
extimifidum Purple . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Dalmatia . . 1820	
albiflorum White . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Altai . . .	
expansum Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1820	
fucatum Yellow . . . 6, H. . . A. Californ. . . 1824	
gemellum Yellow . . . 6, H. . . A. Spain . . 1818	
globosum Purple . . . 7, H. . . A. Levant . . 1713	
Gussouii Whittish . . . H. . . A. . . 1825	
hirtum, 3 Purple . . . 7, H. . . A. Barbary . . 1817	
pictum, 4 Purple . . . 7, H. . . A. . . 1800	
lybriatum Purple . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Europe . . 1777	
incarnatum Flesh . . . 7, H. . . A. Italy . . . 1393	
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	
Kitaiselianum, 6. Pa. pur. . . 7, H. . . A. Hungary . . 1818	
Logaseanum, 7 Pa. yel. . . 7, H. . . A. Spain . . 1818	
Lagopis Red . . . 7, H. . . A. Spain . . 1827	
lappaceum Pa. red . . 7, H. . . A. Montpel. . . 1787	
lasiocephalum Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1823	
latinum Wh. red . . 6, H. Her. P. Italy . . .	
leucanthum, 8 White . . . 6, H. . . A. Tauria . . 1820	
ligulatum, 9 Wh. red . . 6, H. . . A. Spain . . 1818	
Lupinaster, 10 Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1711	
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 . .	
megacephalum, 13 Yel. wh. . . H. Her. P. M.-souri . .	
Michellianum Wh. grn. . . 7, H. . . A. Italy . . . 1815	
micanthum Yellow . . . 6, H. . . A. Cyrene . . 1816	
microphyllum Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Scandina. . . 1819	
montanum White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1793	
noricum Cream . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carinthia . . 1821	
obscurum Pa. red . . 6, H. . . A. Italy . . . 1824	
ochroleucum Sulphur . . 5, H. Her. P. England . . 1814	
olympicum Cream . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1827	
pallescens Pa. yel. . . 7, H. De. Tr. Carinthia . . 1804	
pallidum White . . . 6, H. . . A. Hungary . . 1803	
pannonicum Wh. yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . 1752	
parisicum Yellow . . . 6, H. . . A. France . .	
parviflorum, 14 White . . . 6, H. . . A. Hungary . . 1820	
peninsularicum Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1811	
phleoides Wh. pur . . 6, H. . . A. Spain . . 1810	
phyodes 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 . . 1816	
purpureum Purple . . . 6, H. . . A. France . . 1816	
rebianum Purple . . . 7, H. . . A. Virginia . . 1724	
repas White . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Britain . .	
pentaphyllum White . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Britain . .	
rubrum Dk. red . . H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1633	
ropestris White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Naples . . 1820	
saxatile Pa. wh. . . H. Tr. Switzerl. . . 1816	
scabrum White . . . 5, H. . . A. Italy . . . 1800	
Sebastianum Pa. yel. . . 7, H. . . A. Italy . . . 1800	
spadiceum 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. Her. P. Spain . . 1640	
staveanum, 17 Pa. yel. . . 7, H. . . A. Pannonia . . 1817	
stellatum Pa. rose . . 7, H. Tr. A. Rhund . .	
strictum White . . . 7, H. . . A. S. Eur. . . 1005	
suaveolens Purple . . . 7, H. . . A. Italy . . . 1820	
subterranæum Purple . . . 7, H. . . A. England . .	
supinum Pa. pur. . . 6, H. . . A. S. Eur. . . 1816	
syriacum Purple . . . 6, H. . . A. France . .	
teuiflorum Pa. red . . 7, H. . . A. Italy . . . 1823	
tenifolium Purple . . . 6, H. . . A. Italy . . . 1826	
tomentosum Purple . . . 6, H. . . A. S. Eur. . . 1640	
trichlocephalum Cream . . . 6, H. Her. P. Courasno . . 1827	
uniflorum Blue . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Italy . . . 1000	
Stenbergianum White . . . 6, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . 1822	

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vaginatum, 18	Pa. yel.	H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1819
vesiculatum, 19	Red	G. H. A. Hungary	1805
Wormskoldiut, 1	Purple	G. H. A.	1830

arvensis, *A. gracile* 2, *cyathifolium*, *filiforme*, *finbri-*
ditum, *fragiferum*, *glomeratum*, *resupinatum*, *spun-*
ditum, *striatum*, *suffocatum*, *tridentatum*.

TRILOBATUS, *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. bulbosus* is increased by offsets, all the other species by division.

Barrelliert	Green	7, H. Her. P. Italy	1820
bulbosum	Purple	10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1806
decipiens	Green	7, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1820
elatum	Green	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1818
maritimum	Green	6, H. Her. P. Britain	1811
palustris	Green	7, H. Her. P. Britain	1811
Dicksonii	Green	7, H. Her. P. England	1820

TRIANGULUM, 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. Foenugracum* are used in fomentations, for softening, maturing, and dispersing tumours. Synonymes: 1. *Melilotus procumbens*. 2. *M. caruleus*. 3. *Trigonella flexuosa*. 4. *Trifolium ornithopodioides*. 5. *Trigonella media*. 6. *M. hamosa, uncinata*.

ægyptiaca	Yellow	7, H. Tr. A. Egypt	1818
Besseriaca	Blue	7, H. A. Podolia	1810
carulea	Blue	7, H. A. Switzerl.	1562
caeruleata	Yellow	6, H. A. S. Eur.	1597
esculenta	Yellow	7, S. A. E. Ind.	1815
Foenugracum	Yellow	7, H. A. Tiflis	1818
Foenugracum	White	7, H. A. Montpel.	1597
hybrida	Yellow	7, H. De. Tr. France	1806
litoralis	Yellow	7, H. A. Sicily	1816
monspeliaca	Yellow	6, H. Tr. A. Montpel.	1710
ornithopodioides	Red	H. Tr. A. Britain	1710
ornithopodioides	Yellow	H. A. Russia	1818
playcarpis	Yellow	7, H. A. Siberia	1741
pinatifida	Yellow	7, H. Tr. A. Spain	1801
polyseriata	Yellow	4, H. A. S. Eur.	1759
prostrata	White	7, H. Tr. A. S. France	1818
ruthenica	Yellow	6, H. De. Tr. Siberia	1759
uncinata	Yellow	7, H. A. Tauria	1798

calliceras, *cancelata*, *flexuosa*, *gladiata*, *hamosa*, *spinosata*, *strata*, *tenuis*.

TRIGONUM, *Aubl.* 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 *Trewia*.

mollis	Yelsh. wht.	S. Ev. S. Brazil	1823
villosum	Yel. red	S. Ev. S. Cayenne	1820

TRIGONUM, *Lindley*. From *trigona*, a triangle, and *oides*, 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.

acuminatum	Straw col.	S. Epi. Demerara	1834
acutum		S. Epi. Demerara	
Egertonianum	Pa. brn.	S. Epi. Demerara	
obtusum	Orange	G. S. Epi. Demerara	1834

TRIGONUM, *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 *Verbascum*. Synonyme: 1. *Verbascum Osbeckia*.

nimbosifida, 1	Pursh. vio.	7, H. A. Spain	1752
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TRIOXUS, having three styles.

TULIFOLIUM, *Linn.* From *tulifolium*, 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. rhomboidem*. 2. *T. pendulum*. 3. *T. pictum*. 4. *T. erythrocarpum*. 5. *T. erectum* var. 6. *T. pusillum*.

Catesbii	Red	5, H. Tu. P. Carolina	1820
circulatum	White	4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer.	1759
discolor	Green	5, H. Tu. P. Georgia	1821
erectum, 1	Brown	4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer.	1799
album	White	4, H. Tu. P. N. Amer.	1700
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
seasile	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.

TRINIA, *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. Hoffmannii* 1, *Kitaibel* 2, *vulgaris* 3.

TRIODIA, *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. declinans*.

TRIOPREA, *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
sericea	Yellow	S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer.	1823

TRIOSTEMUM, *Linn.* From *treis*, three, and *osteon*, 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.

TRIPHASIA, *Loureiro*. From *triphasis*, triple; the calyx is three-toothed, and there are three petals. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantiacae*. 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*.

trifolia, 1	White	6, G. Ev. S. China	1798
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TRIPINNATE, thrice pinnate.

TRIPLEX, *Linn.* From *triplex*, triple; the parts of fructification are disposed in threes. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Trewia*.

americana	Pa. yel.	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1824
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TRIPLEX-NERVEN, throwing out three side nerves a little above the base.

TRIPLEXUM, *Linn.* From *tribo*, 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*.

TRIPLEXUM, Ruiz and Pavon. From *treis*, three, and *pilon*, a feather; on account of the three divisions of the papus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A genus of very pretty annuals. The seeds must be raised on a hebed in spring, and planted out in the open border about the end of May.

coriifolium	White	7, H. A. Chile	1824
spinosum	Blue	7, H. A. Chile	1827

TRIPURUS, having three sides or angles.

TRISACTUM, cut into three parts.

TRISTRUM, *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. *Arcia planiculmis, alpina*. 2. *A. flavescens*. 3. *A. pubescens*. 4. *A. striata*—*T. viroliëns, Alpeccuris, alpestris, alpinum 1, argenteum, brevifolium, carpaticum, condensatum, distichophyllum, flavescens 2, Laestlingianum, micranthum, neglectum, parviflorum, pennsylvanicum, pilosum, pubescens 3, rigidum, striatum 4, tenè.*

TRISTÄÄ, R. Brown. In honour of M. Tristan, a French botanist. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. 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	8, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1825
depressa	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1820
macrophylla	White	6, G. Ev. T. Moreton B.	1800
myrsinifolia	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1818
nerifolia	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824
persicifolia	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824

TRISTEÖS, 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. *Gramineæ*. Growing in common soil; seeds.

glutinosa	Apetal	6, Grass.	1822
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TRITELÄÄ, Lindley. From *treis*, three, and *telios*, complete; in allusion to the perfect ternary arrangement of its parts. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. 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
læva	De. blue	7, F. Bl. P. Californ.	1832
uniflora	Blue	7, F. Bl. P. B. Ayres	1836

TRITICUM, Linn. From *tritum*, rubbed; in allusion to its being originally rubbed down to make it eatable. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. This is undoubtedly the most important genus of the order *Gramineæ*, 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. Baehkirea	1820
æstrium	Apetal	7, Grass. Austria	1820
Bauhini	Apetal	7, Grass. Spain	1821
Cervallus	Apetal	6, Grass.	1821
Cienfuegos	Apetal	7, Grass. Spain	1821
cochleare	Apetal	7, Grass. Spain	1820
compactum	Apetal	7, Grass. Austria	1819
compositum	Apetal	7, Grass. Egypt	1799
dicoëcum	Apetal	6, Grass.	1820
ëbium	Apetal	6, Grass.	1820
ërifium	Apetal	6, Grass.	1820
dorian, 2	Apetal	7, Grass. S. Eur.	1820
festuosum	Apetal	7, Grass. Spain	1820
Gærtneriënum	Apetal	7, Grass. Spain	1824
herciforme	Apetal	7, Grass. Austria	1819
lychnium	Apetal	6, Grass.	1820
Linnæënum	Apetal	7, Grass. Spain	1820
monococëum	Apetal	6, Grass.	1824
platystichium	Apetal	7, Grass. Spain	1821
politicum	Apetal	7, Grass.	1822
sibiricum	Apetal	6, Grass. Siberia	1801
sicëum	Apetal	6, Grass. Sicily	1825
Späta, 3	Apetal	6, Grass.	1820
tricoëcum	Apetal	6, Grass.	1820
tergulinum	Apetal	6, Grass.	1820
versuosum	Apetal	6, Grass. Egypt	1820
villosum, 4	Apetal	6, Grass. S. Eur.	1790

campstræ, cælicum 1, hispanicum, squarrosam.

TRITONÄÄ, Ker. From *treis*, three, and *tonno* to cut; in allusion to the three sharp edges of the ends of the leaves. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. 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.

Burrielii	Yel. red	11, Her. P. C. G. H.	1816
mëdia	Orange	4, F. Her. P. C. G. H.	1789
pomila	Orange	9, F. Her. P. C. G. H.	1774
Uvëria	Orange	8, F. Her. P. C. G. H.	1797

TRITONËÄ, Fer. From *triton*, a weathercock; in

allusion to the variable direction of the stamens in the various species. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tridaceæ*. Very handsome plants when in flower. They require the same treatment as the genus *Ixia* and other similar genera.

anigoranthëfarä	Yellow	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825
capensis	White	9, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1811
concolor	Yellow	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1811
erocäta	Orange	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1758
erispä	Flesh	4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1787
deüstä	Fulvid	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1774
fenesträtä	Yellow	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1801
fava	Yellow	2, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1780
fucätä	Red yel.	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1813
linëdä	Variëg.	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1774
longiflora	White	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1774
ministä	Fulvid	8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1795
odorätä	Yellow	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1829
pällidä	White	8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1806
peetinätä	Yellow	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825
refractä	Yellow	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1815
rocheusia	Yellow	8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1811
rö-ëä	Yök	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1783
securigërä	Brown	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1774
squäldä	Rufous	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1774
stridä	Blue	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825
temoiflora	Yellow	4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1811
viridis	Green	7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1788
xanthoplä	Red yel.	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1825

TRITURATUM, reduced to powder by pounding.

TRITUMËTTÄ, Linn. In honour of John Baptist Tritumfetti, an Italian botanist and author. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. Uninteresting plants, chiefly under shrubs, growing in common garden soil; cuttings and seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *T. mucrophylla*—*T. althæoides 1, angulata, atrëä, glanuliflora, grandiflora, huancënsis, heterophylla, Läppilä, micropetala, oblongata, pilosa, rhomboidëä, rotundiflora, semitillobä, suborbiculatä, trichoidëä, trilobuliflora.*

TRIXIS, P. Brownæ. From *trixos*, triple, on account of its triangular capsule, with three cells. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Interesting plants, of common culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Perdicium brasiliense*. 2. *Leuceria seucioides*.

aureolata, 1	White	3, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1827
senecioides, 2	White	3, H. A. Clidë	1821

TRIZEXËS, Lindley. From *treis*, three, and *zeuris*, a union; in allusion to the cohesion of the three sepals. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A small plant, of no beauty. It succeeds best if fastened to a piece of wood.

falcäta	Green	3, S. Epi. W. Ind.	1820
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TROCHISCANFUS, Koch. From *trochiskos*, a small wheel, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbellifereæ*. A hardy herbaceous plant, of no beauty. *Synonyme*: 1. *Ligusticum nodiflorum*—*T. nodiflora*.

TROCHILATE, twisted like a pulley.

TROCHOCARPÄ, 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. *Euphorbiaceæ*. An extremely handsome shrub. For culture and propagation, see *Euparis*.

laurina	Yellow	6, G. Bl. P. N. Holl.	1820
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TRODÄÄS, Linn. From *trot*, or *trolin*, 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. *Juncaceæ*. Pretty hardy plants, thriving best in a light moist soil, and increasing by division or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *T. laxus*. 2. *T. ranunculoides*.

americänts, 1	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1805
ne-äticus	De. or.	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1750
canësiëcus	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Canëssa	1817
europiëcus	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Britain	1817
albüs	Whitish	6, H. Her. P. Bütan	1817
hëmilis	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Austria	1800
naphthaliflora	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Eborë	1817
patälus, 2	Orange	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1800

TRODORICÄÄ, Humorth. From *trochos*, feat, and *thria*, a hair; in reference to the cilia of the corolla being tremulous. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Andropogoneæ*. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Stapelia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Stapelia fuscata*. 2. *S. obliqua*. 3. *S. rotunda*.

fasciatä, 1	Brn. pur.	7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1814
ghuëä	Red pur.	7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1799

TRO	TUB	TUB	TUP
obliqua, 2	Dull yel. 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1805	
pruinosa	Drk. brn. 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1795	
revoluta, 3	Purple 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790	
<p>Tropaeolum, Linn. From <i>tropaion</i>, a trophy; the leaves resemble a buckler, and the flowers an empty helmet. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tropaeaceae</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>T. peruvianum</i>.</p>			
adacnem. 1	Yellow 8, G. Ev. Cl. N. Granada 1810		
brachyceras	Yellow F. Tu. P. Chile	1830	
hybridum	Orange 7, G. Ev. Tr. Peru		
Jarrátia	Sear. yel. 6, G. Ev. Cl. Santiago	1836	
majus	Or. yel. 7, H. Tw. A. Peru	1686	
atrosanguineum Dk. red	8, H. Tw. A. Peru		
flöre pleno	Or. yel. 8, G. Ev. Tw. Peru	1686	
mitis	Or. yel. 8, H. Tr. A. Peru	1596	
flöre pleno	Or. yel. G. Ev. Tr. Peru	1596	
penaphyllum	Or. yel. 8, F. Ev. Tw. M. Video	1824	
planatum	Yellow 6, G. Ev. Cl. Peru		
polyphyllum	Or. yel. 6, G. Ev. Cl. Chile	1827	
tricoloratum	Or. pur. 7, F. Ev. Cl. Valparaiso 1828		
tuberosum	Yel. red. 9, F. Tu. P. Peru	1836	
<p>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.</p>			
americaná	Green . 4, S. Ev. T. W. Ind.	1789	
asperá	Green . S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1802	
<p>Trochilium, Don. From <i>trochilon</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>T. marginatum</i>.</p>			
euspdatum, 1	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. Louisiana	1824	
gibbum	Yellow 5, H. Her. P. Missouri	1811	
<p>TRIE DODDER, see <i>Cuscuta Epithymum</i>.</p>			
<p>TRIE PARLEY, see <i>Aplium Petroselinum</i>.</p>			
<p>TRIE SERVICE, see <i>Pegrus Sörbus</i>.</p>			
<p>TRUFFLE, see <i>Tuber</i>.</p>			
<p>TRUMPET-FLOWER, see <i>Bignoniá</i>.</p>			
<p>TRUNCATUS, blunt, as if cut off.</p>			
<p>TRYMÄLUM, 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>.</p>			
odoratissimum	White . 2, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1837	
<p>TUBE-FLOWER, see <i>Cleodendron Siphonanthusa</i>.</p>			
<p>TUBE OF CALYX, the tube formed by the cohesion of the sepals.</p>			
<p>TUBE OF STAMENS, the tube formed by the cohesion of the filaments in monadelphous flowers.</p>			
<p>TUBUM, Michxer. 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 rituals 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 reported to have a stimulating aphrodisiac quality, which perhaps renders it more popular than its flavour, which is trifling. <i>Landon's Encyclop. of Plants</i>—<i>T. albium, cibarium</i>.</p>			
<p>TUBERCULÄRTÄ, Tode. From <i>tuberculum</i>, a pimple;</p>			
<p>warted appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. Found upon dead branches. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Clavaria coccinea</i>—<i>T. albidá, confluens, discoidá, granulata, nigricans, vulgaris</i> 1.</p>			
<p>TUBERCULATUS, covered with knots or tubercles.</p>			
<p>TUBEROSE, see <i>Polygonus tuberosa</i>.</p>			
<p>TUBEROUS, bearing fleshy, solid, roundish, or longish root-like underground stems, as the potato.</p>			
<p>TULÄÖRTÄ, 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.</p>			
affinis	Brown . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1820	
alliacea	Brown . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1774	
cephacea	Brown . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1795	
Ludwigianá	Green . 10, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1838	
violacea	Purple . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.		
<p>TULIP, see <i>Tulipa</i>.</p>			
<p>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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>T. acuminata</i>.</p>			
alutá	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Altsi		
Biebersteiniana	Yel. pur. 6, H. Bl. P. Siberia	1820	
bifida	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Russia	1805	
Bonarotiana	Varieg. . 4, H. Bl. P. Italy	1827	
Celsiana	Yellow . 6, H. Bl. P. Levant		
Cusiana	Whit. pur. 7, H. Bl. P. Sicily	1636	
cornuta, 1	Striped . 5, H. Bl. P. Levant	1816	
Generiana	Striped . 4, H. Bl. P. Levant	1577	
laciniata	Varieg. . 4, H. Bl. P. Levant	1603	
lutea	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Levant	1603	
plena	Varieg. . 4, H. Bl. P. Levant	1603	
Sarscolær	Varieg. . 4, H. Bl. P. Levant	1603	
malcolena	Red yel. 5, H. Bl. P. Italy	1827	
variegata	Varieg. . 5, H. Bl. P. Italy	1827	
media	Sear. wht. 5, H. Bl. P.	1828	
montana	Scarlet . 7, H. Bl. P. Persia	1826	
occlus-solis	Red blue . 4, H. Bl. P. Italy	1816	
persica	Sear. blk. . 4, H. Bl. P. Persia	1826	
patens	Whit. grey . 4, H. Bl. P. Siberia	1826	
præcox	Scarlet . 4, H. Bl. P. Italy	1825	
pulexscens	Red . . 4, H. Bl. P.	1824	
repens	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Russia	1819	
sanatilis	Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. Crete	1827	
scabriscarpa	Red yel. 4, H. Bl. P. Italy	18 7	
stellata	White . 4, H. Bl. P. Cumana	1827	
strangulata . . . . .	. . . . . 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.		
<p>TULIP-TREE, see <i>Liriodendron</i>.</p>			
<p>TULOSOMA, 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. drumæle</i>.</p>			
<p>TUMM, swelling.</p>			
<p>TUMIE, a coat, or seed cover.</p>			
<p>TUPA, D. Don. <i>Tupa</i> is the name of <i>T. Feuilleti</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>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Lobelia arguta</i>. 2. <i>L. Tupai</i>. 3. <i>L. polyphylla</i>. 4. <i>L. purpurata</i>. 5. <i>L. gigantea</i>, <i>L. salicifolia</i>.</p>			
arguta, 1	Yellow . 9, F. Her. P. Chile	1824	
blanda	Pink . . 5, Her. P. Chile		
Feuillet, 2	Scarlet . 9, F. Her. P. Chile	1824	
polyphylla, 3	Purple . 9, F. Her. P. Valparaiso	1832	
purpurata, 4	Purple . 8, F. Her. P. Valparaiso	1825	
salicifolia, 5	Red . . 10, F. Her. P. Valparaiso		
<p>TUPISRAX, Ker. A diminutive of <i>typis</i>, a mallet; in allusion to the peculiar form of the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Acroceae</i>. These plants succeed well in sandy loam and peat, and are readily increased by dividing the root. <i>Synonymy</i>: 1. <i>Rohdea Japonica</i>.</p>			
japonica, 1	Apetal . 2, H. Her. P. Japan	1763	
autans	Livid . . 8, Her. P. E. Ind.	1822	
squalida	Livid . . 8, Her. P. Amboyna	1820	

TUR	ULL	TUT	ULM
TURPINATE , having the figure of a top.			
TURGENIA , <i>Huffmann</i> . From <i>turgere</i> , to swell: the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . An uninteresting plant; seeds. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Caucalis latifolia</i> — <i>T. latifolia</i> 1.			
TURON , swollen, puffed.			
TURGOSIA , see <i>Crassula</i> .			
TURNERIC , see <i>Curcuma</i> .			
TURNERA , <i>Linnaeus</i> dedicated this genus to the memory of <i>William Turner</i> , Prebendary of York, Canon of Windsor, &c., author of a "New Herbal," 1551, to l., he died in 1568. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Turneraceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Piriqueta racemosa</i> . 2. <i>T. elegans</i> .			
brasilensis . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1810	costoides . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. America . . . 1774	cuneiformis . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1821	guianensis . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. A. Guiana . . . 1823
littia . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. A. Brazil . . . 1818	Pumila . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Jamaica . . . 1796	racemosa, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Sibirica . . . 1789	zupstris . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1824
trionifolia, 2 . . . Pa. yel. . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1812	ulmifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. B. Jamaica . . . 1733	angustifolia . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1733	
TURNSOLE , see <i>Heliotropium</i> .			
TURPENTINE , see <i>Silybium terebinthaceum</i> .			
TURPENTINE-TREE , see <i>Pistacia Terebinthos</i> .			
TURPINIA , <i>Ventnat</i> . In honour of Mr. Turpin, a distinguished French botanical artist and naturalist. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Staphyloceae</i> . 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. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Staphylea occidentalis</i> 2. <i>Dalrymplea pomifera</i> .			
occidentalis, 1 . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1824	pomifera, 2 . . . Yelsh. wht. S. Ev. T. Sylhet . . . 1820		
TURRA , <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Geo. Turra, once professor of Botany at Padua, and author of several botanical works; died in 1607. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Meliaceae</i> . These plants succeed well in loam, peat, and sand, and are easily increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.			
pinata . . . Pink . . . 4, S. Ev. T. Solhet . . . 1828	rigida . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Maurit. . . 1816	viridis . . . White . . . S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1820	
TURRIS , <i>Dillenius</i> . 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>Tower-mustard</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . Hardy annuals, not worth growing— <i>T. glabra</i> , <i>G. ramosa</i> , <i>Grähni</i> , <i>mollis</i> , <i>peltata</i> , <i>saluzuginosa</i> , <i>stricta</i> .			
TUSSILAGO , <i>Tournefort</i> . From <i>tussis</i> , a cough; for curing which the flowers have been employed. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Some of the species are very pretty. They succeed well in common soil, and are readily increased by division. <i>T. Faxfara</i> is a demulcent bitter, and has been used to soothe irritations in the air passages; hence its reputation as a pectoral medicine. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>T. bohémica</i> . 2. <i>T. paradoxa</i> . 3. <i>T. lobata</i> . 4. <i>T. tomentosa</i> .			

U.

ULEX, *Linn.* Said to be taken from the Celtic *uc*, a point; in allusion to the prickly branches. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. The double variety of *U. Europa* is a very elegant plant, and is increased by young cuttings, under a hand-glass; the other kinds are increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *U. hibernica*.

europaea . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Britain . . .	flora plena . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Britain . . .	pauca . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Britain . . .	provincialis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. E. Eur. . . 1823
stricta, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 10, H. Ev. S. Ireland . . .			

ULMUS, *Persoon*. In honour of Antonio Ulloa, a Spanish naturalist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceae*. This species succeeds well in decayed wood,

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alba White . . . 3, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1693	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	levigata, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Bohemia . . . 1816
nivea, 2 White . . . 4, B. Her. P. Switzerl. . . 1713	palustris, 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. . .
spartea, 4 White . . . 4, H. Her. P. Germany . . . 1790			

Petasites, *P. hybrida*, *ylvestris*.

UTSUN, see *Androsænum*.

TWAERLADE, see *Listera*.

TWEDDIA, *Hooker*. In compliment to Mr. James Tweedie, 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
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TYLOPHORA, *R. Brown*. From *tylos*, a swelling, and *phoros*, to bear; alluding to the ventricose pollen masses. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Hoya*.

barbata S. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. . . 1822	exilis Pa. pur. . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Sylhet . . . 1823	granulifera S. Ev. Tw. N. S. W. . . 1822
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TYMPANIS, *Tode*. From *tympanon*, a drum; the resemblance of the young veal. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Found upon dead alder branches—*T. alnea*, *conspersa*, *fraxini*.

TYPHA, *Linn.* From *typhos*, a marsh; habitat of the species. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Typhaceae*. The pollen of *Typha* is inflammable like that of *Lycopodium*, and is used as a substitute for it.

angustifolia Brown . . . 6, Grass. Britain . . .	latifolia Brown . . . 7, Grass. Britain . . .	miulna Brown . . . 7, Grass. Switzerl. . . 1822	minor Brown . . . 7, Grass. England . . .
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TYPHULA, *Fries*. A diminutive of *Typha*, to which the heads bear a miniature resemblance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Found on rotten wood and dead leaves—*T. erythrospora*, *filiformis*, *gracilis*, *Phacotricha*, *tenax*.

TYRONTIA, *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. *Synonyme*: 1. *Impatiens nantua*.

nantua, 1 Various . . . S. Eng. A. E. Ind. . . 1810

or vegetable mould; and is increased by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1. *Imuulla parasitica*.

parasitica, 1 Red . . . Parasite. Persa . . . 1824
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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. hamilis*, *microphylla*, *purvifolia*, *pumila*. 4. *U. planifolia*. 5. *U. armeniaca*. 6. *U. viscosa*. 7. *U. ciliata*. 8. *U. pendula*. 9. *U. americana*, *montana vegela*. 10. *U. scabra*. 11. *U. crispus*.

Y 2

U.L.O.	UMB	UMB	URC
alata	Brown	4, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1820
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. variegatis	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
campestris	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
acutifolia	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
alba	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
betulefolia	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
chinensis, 1	Brown	4, H. De. T. China	
concazevolia	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
crubicensis, 2	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
cucullata	Brown	4, H. De. T.	
fol. areola	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
fol. variegatis	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
latifolia	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
nana	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
parvifolia, 3	Brown	4, H. De. T. Siberia	1822
planifolia, 4	Brown	4, H. De. T.	
sarriensis, 5	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
stricta	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
tortuosa	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
viminifolia	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
viridis	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
viscosa, 6	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
vulgata	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
carpinifolia	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
eflusa, 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	
vulgata	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
integritifolia	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.	
ceremonialis	Brown	4, H. De. T.	
crispata, 11	Brown	4, H. De. T. N. Amer.	
festigata	Brown	4, H. De. T. Exeter	1826
major	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
minor	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
negra	Brown	4, H. De. T. Ireland	
pendula	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
rugosa	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
vulgata	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	
creta	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
fol. variegatis	Brown	4, H. De. T. Britain	
latifolia	Brown	4, H. De. T. Hertford	
vulgata	Brown	4, H. De. T. Holland	
UJOSPERRUM, see <i>Kruidr.</i>			
UVA, <i>Linn.</i> From the Celtic <i>ul</i> , water; place of growth. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alce.</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, crispata, furfuracea, Lactuca, latifolia.</i>			
UMBRELLATE , having the flowers arranged in round flat heads, with the peduncles originating from a common centre.			
UMBRELLATE , 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 placenta.			
UMBILICUS, Decadente. From <i>umbilicus</i> , the navel; the concave leaves of some species. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae.</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>Colydon lutea.</i> 2. <i>C. Umbilicus.</i> 3. <i>C. serotina.</i> 4. <i>C. spinosa, Sedum spinosum, Semper vivum cuspidatum.</i>			
eternis, 1	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. England	
penduliflora, 2	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Britain	
serotina, 3	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1732
spinosa, 4	White	6, F. Her. P. Siberia	1790
UMBONATE , 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.			
UNCERTA, Schreber. From <i>uncus</i> , a hook; the old petioles are converted into hooked spines. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cucuronaceae.</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
sessiliflorus	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>Cyperaceae.</i> Plants resembling sedge; increased by division. <i>Synonyme:</i> 1. <i>Carex uncinata—U. jamaicensis</i> 1, <i>phleoides.</i>			
UNCTUOSUS , 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.			
UNOUS , the taper base of anything.			
UNILAIATE , 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>Gramineae.</i> Hardy perennial species, succeeding in common soil; seeds. They are found chiefly upon the sea-coast; they take the name, <i>Seaside Oat—U. distichophylla, latifolia, paniculata, spicata.</i>			
UNISEXUAL , of one sex.			
UNIONA, Linn. From <i>uno</i> , to unite; stamens united with germens. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Anonaceae.</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. Guinea	1820
aromatica	Brown	S. Ev. S. Guinea	1824
esculenta	Brown	S. Ev. Cl. Madras	1818
fasciculata	Brown	S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1823
fuscata	Brown	S. Ev. S. Guinea	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. S. Caledon	1825
odorata	Brown	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1804
URANTIA, Schreber. From <i>ouraius</i> , sublime; stateliness of the tree. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Musiceae.</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>Ravenala madagascariensis.</i>			
speciosa, 1	Red	S. Her. P. Madagasc.	
URARIA, Desvaux. From <i>oura</i> , a tail; the bracts. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae.</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>Helyarum crinitum.</i> 2. <i>H. lagopodium.</i> 3. <i>H. lagopodioides.</i> 4. <i>H. arboreum.</i> 5. <i>H. pictum.</i>			
comosa	Purple	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1818
crinita, 1	Pink	7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	
lagopodiata, 2	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. Brazil	1824
lagopodioides, 3	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. China	1720
Lagopus, 4	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. Nepal	1824
picta, 5	Purple	7, S. Ev. S. Guinea	1788
URCEOLAN , of, or belonging to, or having an <i>urceolus</i> .			
URCEOLATA, Acharis. From <i>urceolus</i> , a little pitcher, alluding to the form of the shields. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenea.</i> Found on stones and bricks. <i>U. cinerea</i> and <i>U. arapuis</i> are used in dyeing— <i>U. Achardi, U. cyathospora, calcidivora, U. Hymenium, virens, Gagei, globosa, rufescens, scruposa.</i>			
URCEOLATE , pitcher-shaped.			
URCEOLINA, Reichenbach. From <i>urceolus</i> , a small cup			

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 microphylla . . . Green . . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1793 moroides . . . Green . . . 6, Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1823 photophylla . . . Green . . . 6, Ev. T. N. Holl. . . 1830 scapata . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1819	
URCULUS , the filaments joined into a pitcher-shaped body constitute the ureculus of the stamens, or the name may be applied to any part of a similar form.		<i>æstivus</i> , <i>angustifolius</i> , <i>arborescens</i> , <i>arvensis</i> , <i>bacciferus</i> , <i>baleaticus</i> , <i>canadensis</i> , <i>capitellatus</i> , <i>caracasensis</i> , <i>caravellensis</i> , <i>chamaedryoides</i> , <i>ciliatus</i> , <i>convexus</i> , <i>crassifolius</i> , <i>depressus</i> , <i>diffractus</i> , <i>diversifolius</i> , <i>Douglasii</i> , <i>elongatus</i> , <i>gracilis</i> , <i>grandifolius</i> , <i>horrifolius</i> , <i>involutus</i> , <i>macrostachyus</i> , <i>membranaceus</i> , <i>ureæ</i> , <i>nudicollis</i> , <i>nummularifolius</i> , <i>Purshianus</i> , <i>pentandrus</i> , <i>pitulifolius</i> , <i>pulchellus</i> , <i>pumilus</i> , <i>reticulatus</i> , <i>rufus</i> , <i>rugosus</i> , <i>scabrillus</i> , <i>ureus</i> .	
UREDO , <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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Æriliina Cardini</i> — <i>U. acidiiformis</i> , <i>Alchemillæ</i> , <i>anthyllidis</i> , <i>appendiculosa</i> , <i>Armeriæ</i> , <i>Betæ</i> , <i>bræfrons</i> , <i>Campandulæ</i> , <i>candida</i> , <i>Caryophyllacearum</i> , <i>Cerastii</i> , <i>Cichoracearum</i> , <i>coryllensis</i> , <i>crustacea</i> , <i>effusa</i> , <i>Epistobii</i> , <i>Equisetii</i> , <i>Fabæ</i> , <i>fuliginosa</i> , <i>Ficariæ</i> , <i>Geranii</i> , <i>gyroisii</i> , <i>Helioscopii</i> , <i>Heraclii</i> , <i>Hypericorum</i> , <i>intrausii</i> , <i>Irisis</i> , <i>Labiatarum</i> , <i>linearis</i> , <i>Lini</i> , <i>oblongata</i> , <i>olivacea</i> , <i>ovoides</i> , <i>parallelæ</i> , <i>Pelustis</i> , <i>Polygonorum</i> , <i>Populini</i> , <i>Potentillæ</i> , <i>Pulsatillæ</i> , <i>Primulæ</i> , <i>psudulati</i> , <i>Pyrolæ</i> , <i>Quercus</i> , <i>Rhinantharum</i> , <i>Rosæ</i> , <i>rubrorum</i> , <i>rupestris</i> , <i>Salsicis</i> , <i>Saxifragarum</i> , <i>Sisyltarum</i> , <i>Senecionis</i> , <i>Stachidis</i> , <i>suavifloræ</i> 1, <i>Tussilaginis</i> , <i>Umbellatarum</i> , <i>utriculorum</i> , <i>Vacciniorum</i> , <i>Vincæ</i> , <i>vittellinæ</i> .		<i>Urvilææ</i> , <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>Sapindaceæ</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.	
URÆA , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>uren</i> , its name in Malabar. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Melvaeeæ</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. heterophylla</i> , <i>lobata</i> , <i>nullifida</i> , <i>muricata</i> , <i>repanda</i> , <i>reticulata</i> , <i>scabriscapula</i> 1, <i>Sieberti</i> , <i>sinuata</i> , <i>speciosa</i> , <i>subtriloba</i> , <i>Swartzii</i> 2, <i>trichopsis</i> .		ferruginea . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . . 1823 ulmacea . . . White . . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1824	
UROPTERIS , <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>Liliaceæ</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>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Scilla serotina</i> .		intermedia . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Ag. P. Britain . . . imota . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ag. P. Britain . . . vulgatis . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ag. P. Britain . . .	
URTICA , <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>Urticaceæ</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.		<i>Uvulariæ</i> , <i>Linn.</i> From <i>uva</i> , a cluster of grapes; resembling in the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Anonaceæ</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.	
URTICA , <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>Urticaceæ</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.		<i>Gartneii</i> . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1820 <i>lutea</i> . . . Green, yel. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1829 <i>tomentosa</i> . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1822 <i>velutina</i> . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1823 <i>villosa</i> . . . Brown . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1831 <i>zeylanica</i> . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. Tw. Ceylon . . . 1794	
URTICA , <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>Urticaceæ</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.		<i>Uvulariæ</i> , <i>Linn.</i> The plants were formerly used in diseases of the <i>nuda</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i> . A light sandy soil suits these plants best, and they are readily increased by division at the root.	
URTICA , <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>Urticaceæ</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.		<i>flava</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1810 <i>grandiflora</i> . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1802 <i>laciniata</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1710 <i>perfoliata</i> . . . Pa. yel. . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1710 <i>puberula</i> . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1824 <i>sessilifolia</i> . . . 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. *Vaccinaceæ*. 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 half 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*, *aucupium*, *disomorphum*. 5. *V. virginum angust-*

folium. 6. *V. fuscatum, formosum*. 7. *V. virgatum*.
8. *V. Airtellum, frondosum*. 9. *V. glaucum*. 10. *V.*
venustum. 11. *V. nudicaerule*. 12. *V. tenellum*. 13.
V. purpuriflorum. 14. *V. album, elevatum*.

albiflorum . . .	White . . .	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1833
angustifolium, 1	Pa. yel. . .	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1776
arborescens, 2 . .	Whit. red . .	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1765
buxifolium, 3 . . .	White . . .	5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	
canadense . . .	Whit. red . .	5, H. De. S. Canada	1825
caracasense . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. Caracae	1825
corymbosum . . .	White . . .	5, H. De. S. Huds. Bay	1823
crispifolium, 4 . .	White . . .	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1765
angustifolium, 5	White . . .	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1767
fuscatum, 6 . . .	Whit. pink . .	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1770
virgatum, 7 . . .	Whit. red . .	4, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1767
crispifolium . . .	White . . .	6, H. De. S. Carolina	1774
dumosum, 8 . . .	White . . .	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1774
humile . . .	White . . .	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1774
elongatum . . .	White . . .	7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1812
frondosum, 8 . . .	Whit. grn. . .	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1761
venustum, 10 . .	Pink . . .	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1770
galeatum . . .	White . . .	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1806
glabrum . . .	Pink . . .	7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1812
grandiflorum . . .	White . . .	7, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1812
humiflorum . . .	White . . .	H. Ev. Tr. N. Amer.	1827
ligustrinum . . .	Purple . . .	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	
meridionale . . .	Red wht. . .	4, S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1778
minutiflorum . . .	White . . .	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1812
Myrsinites . . .	Purple . . .	5, H. De. S. Carolina	
lanceolatum . . .	Purple . . .	5, H. De. S. Florida	
nbtosum . . .	Purple . . .	5, H. De. S. Carolina	
myrtifolium . . .	White . . .	6, F. Ev. Tr. Carolina	1812
myrtifoloides . . .	Pink . . .	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1776
Myrtillus . . .	Pink . . .	5, H. De. S. Britain	
baecis 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
pedifolium, 11 . .	Pa. grn. . .	7, H. De. S. Madeira	1777
pillidum . . .	White . . .	H. De. S. N. Amer.	1774
peninsularicum, 12	Whit. bh. . .	6, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1772
resinosum . . .	Pur. grn. . .	5, H. De. S. N. Amer.	1792
rutaceus, 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	
aliquantum . . .	Flesh . . .	4, H. De. S. Britain	
Vitis lida . . .	Pink . . .	5, H. De. S. Britain	

VALLANTHA, Decandolle. In honour of Sebastian Vail-
lant, an eminent French botanist and author in the
early part of the last century. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1,
Nat. Or. *Stellate*, or *Galiaceae*. 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. Bauhinii*. 4. *G. pedemontanum*.
5. *V. glabra, Galium verum*.

chersonesensis . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. De. Tr. China	1817
cruciatá, 2 . . .	Yellow . . .	5, H. De. Tr. Britain	
humiflora . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. De. Tr. A. Minor	1816
pedemontana, 4 . .	Grn. yel. . .	7, H. A. Hungary	1799
verna, 5 . . .	Yellow . . .	5, H. De. Tr. Switzerl.	1819

articulata 1, *filiformis, glabrá* 3, *hispida, maralis*.

VALLERIANA, see Valeriana.

VALLERIANA, 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. *Valerianaeeae*. 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 anti-
spasmodic. It is very frequently prescribed with
success in hysterical cases. In habitual costiveness,
it is an excellent medicine. The unpleasant flavour
of *Valerian* is best counteracted by a small addition
of lime. *Synonymes*: 1. *S. heterophylla*. 2. *V.*
Carduinae.

allivirefolia . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. Caneana	1826
arsifolia . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. Crete	1824
capensis . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. C. G. H. I.	1816
cedra . . .	White . . .	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1791
dintca . . .	Flesh . . .	6, H. Her. P. Britain	
elongata . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. Her. P. Austria	1812
globularifolia, 1 . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. Pyreneae	
internodiata . . .	White . . .	6, H. Her. P. Pyreneae	1818
montana . . .	Lgt. red . .	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1748
officinalis . . .	Flesh . . .	6, H. Her. P. Britain	
Pha . . .	White . . .	11, H. Her. P. Germany	1597

pyrenaea . . .	Pink . . .	8, H. Her. P. Scolland	
Saliunca . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. France	1824
sambucifolia . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. Germany	1819
saxatilis . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. Austria	1740
sisymbriifolia, 2 . .	Red . . .	6, H. B. S. Eur.	1824
supina . . .	Whit. red . .	7, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1822
tripertis . . .	White . . .	6, H. Her. P. Switzerl.	1752
tuberosa . . .	Lgt. red . .	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1629

VALERIANELLA, Mench. From a diminutive of *Valeria-*
na, which see. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Valeriana-*
naeeae. 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 *Lamb's-lettuce*. *Synonymes*: 1. *V.*
dasycaarpa, dentata. 2. *V. tridentata*.

campulata . . .	H. A. S. Eur.	
echinata . . .	Pink . . .	7, H. A. S. Eur.
olitória . . .	Blue . . .	4, H. A. Britain

auriculá, carinátá, coronátá, discoides, eriocarpa,
excispa, mixta, Morisonii 1, *platylobá, pinnátá* 2,
radiátá, uncinátá, vesicaria.

VALLARTA, Brong. From *Vallo*, to inclose; used for
fences in Java. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*.
This species grows well in sandy loam and peat,
and is increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass,
in heat. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pergularia glabra*.

pergolana, 1 . . .	White . . .	S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind.	1818
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VALLÉSIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of F. Vallesio,
physician to Philip II. of Spain. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1,
Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. For culture and propagation,
see *Vallaris*.

eynibullá . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. N. Spain	1821
lichionia . . .	White . . .	5, S. Ev. S. Peru	1822

VALLISNERIA, Micheli. In honour of Antonio Vallis-
neri, an Italian botanist. *Linn.* 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or.
Hydrocharaceae. This aquatic plant requires to be
grown in a large pot or tub of water, in the con-
servatory or greenhouse; it should be planted
deeply in the water, since it grows at the bottom
of ditches in its native country.

spiralis . . .	Brown . . .	7, G. Aq. P. S. Eur.	1818
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VALLÖTTA, Herbert. In honour of Pierre Vailot, a
French botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryliti-*
duceae. For culture and propagation, see *Anaryllis*.
Synonymes: 1. *Amaryllis purpurea*.

purpurea, 1 . . .	Scarlet . . .	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1774
minor . . .	Scarlet . . .	5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1774

VALVATE, opening like a valve.

VALVIFORM, shaped as a valve.

VALVES, the divisions of the capsule.

VALVULAR, consisting of valves.

VALVULAR-DISSEMINERS, partitions in the centre of
the valves.

VANDA, R. Brown. *Vandá* is the Sanscrit name of
the original species of this genus. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1,
Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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 suffi-
cient to recommend them to all lovers of orchida-
ceous plants, besides their being in general such
admirably free flowerers. Some of the species of
Saccolabium and *Sarcanthus* produce from thirty to
one hundred spikes of flowers each; indeed, we
know from the best authority, that there are single
plants of *Saccolabium guttatum*, 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, how-
ever, exceptions to this rule; as, for instance,
some of the stronger and more robust growing
kinds, such as *Vanda Roxburghii*, and *V. multiflora*.
These should be grown in wide shallow pots, care-
fully filled with cut sphagnum moss, and notched
broken small. We would recommend oak branches
for those intended to be grown upon wood. They

VAN	VAS	VAS	VER
<p>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.</p>			
<p>cruciatá . . . Red . . . 8, S. Epi. China . . . 1819 lamellatá . . . Pa. yel. . . 8, S. Epi. Manilla . . . 1837 multiflorá . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Epi. China . . . 1800 Roxburghii . . . Wht. pur. . . 7, S. Epi. China . . . 1810 tesellatá . . . Wht. pur. . . 7, S. Epi. China . . . 1816 unicolor . . . Ch. brn. . . S. Epi. teres . . . Red yel. . . 3, S. Epi. Sihat . . . 1828</p>	<p>VASCULAR, composed of tubes or vessels. VAUCANTHES, see <i>Graminanthés</i>. VAUCHERIA, Decandolle. In honour of the Rev. M. Vaucher of Geneva, a botanical author. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algæ</i>. Found in ditches, &c.—<i>V. dichotoma</i>, <i>D. submarina</i>, <i>Dillwynii</i>, <i>geminata</i>, <i>multicaulis</i>, <i>racemosa</i>, <i>radicata</i>, <i>terrestris</i>. VAULTED, formed like a vault. VEINLESS, without veins. VELÉZIA, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of C. Velez, a physician and botanist at Madrid. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Sileneæ</i>. The seeds may be sown in any light soil. vigida . . . Wht. pur. 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1693</p>		
<p>VANDÉLLIÄ, <i>Linn.</i> In honour of Dominico Vandelli, professor of botany at Lisbon. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i>. These plants require the same treatment as other tender annuals. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Horvemannia ovata</i>, <i>Thibannia ovata</i>. 2. <i>H. viscosa</i>, <i>T. viscosa</i>. 3. <i>Torenia diffusa</i>. crustacea, 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, S. A. India . . . 1816 diffusa . . . White . . . 7, S. A. Santa Cruz 1824 hibida, 2 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. India . . . 1823 Roxburghii, 3 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. A. Coroman . . . 1818</p>			
<p>VANGUÉRIÄ, <i>Comnelin</i>. Altered from <i>Vaa-Vanguer</i>, the name of <i>V. edulis</i> in Madagascar. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchanaceæ</i>. 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 <i>V. edulis</i>, as the name implies, is succulent and eatable. edulis . . . Green . . . S. Ev. S. India . . . 1809 spinosa . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Madaga. . . 1816 velutina . . . Lgt. grn. . . 5, S. Ev. S. Madagas. . . 1829</p>			
<p>VANILLÄ, <i>Plumier</i>. An alteration of <i>Vayulla</i>, which is a diminutive of <i>Vaina</i>, a Spanish word signifying a sheath; in reference to the cylindrical pod being like the sheath of a knife. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Vanillaceæ</i>. 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. aromatica . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. S. Eur. . . 1739 lecolor . . . Dull red . . . S. Epi. Guiana . . . planiifolia . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. W. Ind. . . 1800</p>			
<p>VANICOSE, swollen here and there. VANILLÄRÄ, <i>Persoon</i>. From <i>vanilla</i>, measles; the shields of these plants resemble the eruptive spots of the measles. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lichenes</i>. Crustaceous plants, found on rocks, walls, and the bark of trees—<i>V. amara</i>, <i>A. discoides</i>, <i>chlorothecis</i>, <i>cinerea</i>, <i>convoluta</i>, <i>C. asperilla</i>, <i>constellata</i>, <i>decolorata</i>, <i>globulifera</i>, <i>griseo-stræna</i>, <i>livida</i>, <i>L. arenaria</i>, <i>multiflucta</i>, <i>M. levigata</i>, <i>polythecia</i>, <i>terricola</i>, <i>tortu</i>, <i>velata</i>. VANIGÖNÄ, see <i>Cordia</i>. VASCÖ, <i>Decandolle</i>. In honour of Vasco de Gama, the celebrated Portuguese circumnavigator. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. 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. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Rafania amplicaulis</i>, <i>Crotalaria amplicaulis</i>. 2. <i>Borbonia perfoliata</i>, <i>C. amplicaulis</i>. amplicaulis, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810 perfoliata, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1812</p>			
<p>VÄLLÄ, <i>Decandolle</i>. From <i>velar</i>, the Celtic name of the Cress. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i>. 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. Pseudo-cytisus . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1759</p>			
<p>VELÉZIA, <i>Smith</i>. In honour of Major Velley, a gentleman who paid much attention to marine <i>Algae</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Goodeniaceæ</i>. 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. lyrata . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1819 paradoxa . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1824 spatulata . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1825</p>			
<p>VELTHEIMIA, <i>Gleditsch</i>. In honour of F. A. Veltheim, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceæ</i>. The species of <i>Veltheimia</i> 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. glauca . . . Flesh . . . 3, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1781 rubeocincta pur. } pura . . . Red pur. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1834 intermedia . . . Flesh . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1800 viridifolia . . . Flesh wht. 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1768</p>			
<p>VELVETY, covered with down resembling velvet. VENTRICOSE, inflated. VENUS'S COMB, see <i>Scandæra Plecten-Veneris</i>. VENUS'S FLYTRAP, see <i>Dionæa muscipula</i>. VENUS'S HAIR, see <i>Adiantum Capillus-Veneris</i>. VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS, see <i>Specularia speculans</i>. VENUS'S NAVELWORT, see <i>Omphalodes</i>. VERPINS, <i>Comnelin</i>. From <i>verpa</i>, a briar or bramble. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceæ</i>. For culture and propagation, see <i>Toddalia</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Toddalia paniculata</i>. obovata . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Maurit. . . 1824</p>			
<p>VENÄRNÖM, <i>Linn.</i> From <i>vere</i>, truly, and <i>ater</i>, black; in allusion to the colour of the root. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceæ</i>. 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 <i>Veratrum</i> are owing to a peculiar alkaline principle, called <i>Veratrin</i>, 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. <i>V. viride</i> is an acrid, emetic, and powerful stimulant. Followed by sedative effects." <i>Lindley's Nat. Syst. of Bot., 2d Ed. p. 343.</i> albom . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europæ . . . 1548 angustifolium . . . Green . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823 lobellianum . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1818 nigrum . . . Dk. pur. . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1596 parviflorum . . . Green . . . 6, H. Her. P. Carolina . . . 1809 viride . . . Green . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1742</p>			
<p>VERÄSCÖM, <i>Linn.</i> Said to be from <i>barbascom</i>, bearded; in allusion to the bearded filaments. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i>. The species of <i>Verbascom</i> 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</p>			

VER	VER	VER	VER
grow freely in any soil, and are readily increased by seeds; some of the perennial kinds by divisions of the root. <i>Synonymy: l. V. ferrugineum.</i>			
Alopecúria . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. France . . .	1820
acutifólium . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Naples . . .	1821
astráste . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. S. Eur. . .	1815
astráricum . . . Yellow	7, H.	Her. P. Austria .	1818
Bostáti . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. France . . .	1824
benicefólium . . . Yellow	7, H.	Her. P. Armenia .	1825
Blottária . . . Pink	7, H.	B. Britain . . .	1820
blossorádes . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. France . . .	1805
Buerhávi . . . Pale	7, H.	A. S. Eur. . .	1731
candis-simá . . . Pa. vel.	5, H.	B. Naples . . .	1823
Cháxi . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. France . . .	1821
collinú . . . Yellow	7, H.	Her. P. Germany .	1820
compactum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Tauria . . .	1820
condensátum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Austria . . .	1820
causifólium . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Portugal . . .	1818
cáppium . . . Brown	7, H.	Her. P. Caucasus .	1798
cuspidátum . . . Yellow	5, H.	B. Vienna . . .	1817
ferrugineum . . . Brown	7, H.	B. S. Eur. . .	1823
florescens . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Hungary . . .	1805
formosum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Britain . . .	1818
glabrum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Europe . . .	1805
gla-plúdeus . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Caucasus . . .	1825
gossypifóli . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Caucasus . . .	1820
granifólium . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Europe . . .	1820
hemerhódáde . . . Whit. par.	7, G.	B. Madeira . . .	1777
indicum . . . Yellow	7, H.	H. Nepal . . .	1825
lanátum . . . Yellow	7, H.	Her. P. Italy . . .	1825
leptotáchyum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. S. France . . .	1825
longifólium . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Naples . . .	1824
lychnis . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Britain . . .	1819
lyratum . . . Yellow	6, H.	B. Spain . . .	1820
macranthum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Portugal . . .	1820
majale . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Montpel. . .	1817
montanum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. France . . .	1819
micranthum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Greece . . .	1814
memorosum . . . Yellow	6, H.	B. Austria . . .	1820
nigrum . . . Yellow	7, H.	Her. P. England .	1820
niveum . . . Yellow	5, H.	H. Naples . . .	1823
orientale . . . Yellow	7, H.	Her. P. Caucasus .	1821
ovalifólium . . . Orange	7, H.	Her. P. Caucasus .	1804
ovatum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Spain . . .	1824
pluencium . . . Yellow	7, H.	Her. P. S. Eur. . .	1798
plumoides . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. S. Eur. . .	1739
pinatifólium . . . Yellow	7, G.	B. Archipel. . .	1788
pulverulatum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. England . . .	1820
pusillum . . . Brown	7, H.	Her. P. S. Eur. . .	1820
pyramidalum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Caucasus . . .	1804
ramifolium . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. S. Eur. . .	1824
rasnassatum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. France . . .	1821
repandum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Europe . . .	1813
rotundifólium . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Italy . . .	1823
rugulosum . . . Yel. red	7, H.	B. Hungary . . .	1817
sinuatum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. S. Eur. . .	1819
speciosum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Austria . . .	1813
spectabile . . . Yel. pur.	7, H.	B. Tauria . . .	1820
spinosum . . . Purple	7, F.	Ev. S. Crete . . .	1824
Steveni . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Siberia . . .	1821
thapsiforme . . . Gra. yel.	7, H.	B. Europe . . .	1817
thapsoides . . . Yellow	7, H.	Her. P. Portugal .	1819
Thiopsis . . . Yellow	7, H.	B.	
elongatum . . . Yellow	7, H.	B. Europe . . .	1813
triste . . . Yel. red	7, H.	Her. P. S. Eur. . .	1788
umbellatum . . . Yellow	7, H.	Her. P. S. Eur. . .	1819
versifolium . . . Purple	7, H.	H. Bohemia . . .	1823
virgatum . . . Yellow	8, H.	B. Britain . . .	1823
VERBÉNA, Linn. Said to be from its Celtic name, <i>Ferfren</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceæ</i> . This is a genus of extremely beautiful and ornamental plants while in flower, either when grown in pots in the greenhouse, or when planted out in the flower-garden; and they will all succeed well in the open ground during the summer months. The flowers of <i>V. tenerioides</i> have a delightful jasmine-like odour. They all succeed well in a light loamy soil, with careful drainage when kept in pots. The herbaceous perennial kinds increase rapidly by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass; the greenhouse kinds in a little heat. The annuals and biennials should be raised on a gentle hot-bed. <i>Synonymy: l. V. Melindres. 2. V. Drummondii. 3. V. erioides.</i>			
nátá . . . Rose	8, F.	Her. P. M. Viden .	1828
arabiana . . . Pksh. par.	7, G.	Her. P. Mexico . .	1836
amniata . . . Purple	6, G.	Her. P.	1836
Auhliá . . . Purple	6, F.	H. N. Amer. . . .	1771
Drummondii . . . Lilac	7, H.	Her. P. Texas . . .	1824
burhá . . . Pink	6, F.	Her. P. Mexico . .	1826
heratensia . . . Pink	7, H.	B. Mexico . . .	1824
condensans . . . Blue	7, H.	A. Mexico . . .	1824
clausenifóliá, l. Scarlet	6, F.	Her. P. B. Ayres .	1827
elégans . . . Blue	7, F.	Her. P. N. Amer. .	1818
elégans . . . Blue	7, H.	B. Mexico . . .	1826
glaberrima . . . Pale	7, G.	Her. P.	1832
litpidá . . . Purple	7, H.	A. Peru	1816
incisa . . . Red	8, G.	Her. P. Panama . .	1833
inermifolia . . . Purple	7, F.	Her. P. Hybrid . . .	1828
Lamberti . . . Purple	7, H.	Her. P. S. Amer. . .	
radia . . . Pink	7, H.	Her. P. Carolina . .	
lasiostachys . . . Purple	6, H.	B. Californ. . . .	1826
litoides . . . Cineraceous	6, H.	A. S. Amer.	1832
multifida, 3 . . . Blue	7, H.	A. Peru	1818
Sabini . . . Purplish	7, G.	Her. P. Chile . . .	1834
officinál-venosa . . . Bluish	8, H.	Her. P. Oxford . . .	1837
pinatifida . . . Purple	7, H.	B. N. Amer.	1810
polystachya . . . Red	7, H.	Her. P. Mexico . . .	1829
pulchella . . . Purple	7, F.	B. B. Ayres	1827
corolla-albida . . . Whitish	7, G.	Her. P.	1834
radiosa . . . Lilac	7, G.	Her. P. Chile . . .	1832
regia . . . Violet	7, H.	Her. P. B. Ayres . .	1833
scabra . . . Red	7, H.	Her. P. Mexico . . .	1835
serotia . . . Purple	7, P.	Her. P. N. Carol. . .	1824
sulphurea . . . Sulphur	7, G.	Her. P. Chile . . .	1832
tenerrimas . . . Purplish	7, G.	Her. P. M. Viden .	1837
trifida . . . Purple	8, H.	A. Mexico	1819
Tweediana . . . Scarlet	8, F.	Her. P. Braz. l. . . .	1834
venosa . . . Rose	7, F.	Her. P. B. Ayres . .	1830
vernicifolia . . . Blue	7, H.	A. Mexico	1825
<i>angustifolia, bonariensis, caroliniana, hastata, officinalis, paniculata, prostrata, spuria, stricta, supina, uctifolia.</i>			
VERASSINÁ, Linn. A name of the same meaning as <i>Verbena</i> <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . These plants succeed well in any light rich soil, and are increased by division of the root, or by seeds. <i>Synonymy: l. Gullinsoega discolor. 2. Siegesbeckia lucinata. 3. S. occidentalis.</i>			
alata . . . Orange	8, G.	Her. P. S. Amer. . .	1699
atrolucifolia, l . . . Yellow	8, G.	Ev. S.	1823
Hoswallia . . . Yellow	7, G.	A. E. Ind.	1818
heli-anthoides . . . Yellow	8, H.	Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1827
laciniosa, 2 . . . Yellow	6, H.	Her. P. Carolina . .	1821
pinatifida . . . Yellow	8, G.	Her. P. Mexico . . .	1823
salsifolia . . . Yellow	7, G.	Her. P. Mexico . . .	1825
virginica . . . White	8, H.	Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1812
<i>calendulicæ, dichotoma, frutescens, giganta, sativa, serrata, Siegesbeckia 3.</i>			
VERMUCULAR , having the appearance of a worm.			
VERMUCULÁRIA, Tode. From <i>vermiculus</i> , a little worm; the arrangement of the seeds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found upon dead ivy leaves— <i>V. trichilia</i> .			
VERMUCULAR , that which expels worms.			
VERMUCULAR , native.			
VERNAL , spring.			
VERÓNIA, Schreber. In honour of William Vernon, a botanical traveller in North America. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . 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.			
acutifolia . . . Pa. pur.	12, G.	Ev. S. S. Amer. . .	
altissima . . . Pa. pur.	10, H.	Her. P. Ohio	1820
angustifolia . . . Purple	10, H.	Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1817
noveboracensis . . . Purple	11, S.	Ev. S. Jamaica . . .	1733
novboracensis . . . Lilac	8, S.	Ev. S. B. H. . . .	
flexuosa . . . Purple	9, S.	Her. P. Br. zil . . .	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
noveboracensis . . . Purple	8, H.	Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1710
odoratissima . . . Purple	10, S.	Ev. S. Caracæ . . .	1817
pendulata . . . Purple	10, H.	Her. P.	1825
pratensis . . . Purple	10, H.	Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1732
scaberima . . . Purple	10, H.	Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1824
sericea . . . Pa. pur.	12, S.	Her. P. Brazil	1823
VERÓNIA, Linn. The derivation of the word is not known. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> . 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. <i>Synonymy: l. V. polymorpha. 2. V. laurifolia. 3. V. pulchra. 4. V. incarnata. 5. V. canariensis. 6. V. barrelieri. 7. V. angustifolia. 8. V. acuta, ambigua, rigens. 9. V. grossa. 10. V. falcata. 11. V. corymbosa. 12. V. hirsuta. 13. V. unguiculata. 14. V. Hostii. 15. V. pilocarpa. 16. V. circosida.</i>			

VER	VER	VER	VER
abrotanifolia . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1830	
aciniifolia . . .	Lgt. blue . 5, H. A. S. Eur.	1748	
acutiflora . . .	Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . .	1821	
Allionii . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Ev. Cr. S. Eur. . . .	1740	
alpina . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. De. T. Europe . . .		
heterophylla . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Europe . . .		
integrifolia . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Siberia . . .	1814	
obtusifolia . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. De. T. Scotland . . .		
pumila . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. De. T. Piedmont . . .	1819	
rotundifolia . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. De. T. Europe . . .	1816	
amena . . .	Red . . . 5, H. A. Iberia	1824	
Anagallis . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Britain . . .		
aphylla . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Italy	1775	
arguta . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1812	
australis . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1812	
ametrica, 1 . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Austria . . .	1743	
szuezi . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P.	1821	
Beechbanga . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Aq. P. Britain . . .		
bellidiflores . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Switzerl. . . .	1775	
biloba . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. A. Iberia	1819	
brachyphylla . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P.	1822	
brevifolia . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P.	1822	
Buxbaumii . . .	White . . . 6, H. A. S. Eur.	1800	
callistachya . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Podolia . . .	1829	
caroliniana . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Aq. P. Carolina . . .	1821	
caucasicola . . .	Pa. red . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . .	1816	
latifolia . . .	Pa. red . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . .	1820	
Chixii . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1825	
Chamaedrys . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .		
lamifolia, 2 . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P.	1825	
variegata . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Gardens . . .		
Clelia . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary . . .	1822	
complicata . . .	Blue . . . 9, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1812	
confusa . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P.	1819	
crassifolia . . .	Violet . 5, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1822	
crenulata . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1814	
cretica . . .	Blue . . . 5, F. Her. P. Crete	1819	
crucata . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hungary . . .	1822	
crispata . . .	White . 4, H. Tr. A. S. Eur.	1821	
eynularia . . .	Blue . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Fallk. Is. . . .	1776	
decussata . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1816	
dentata . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . .	1823	
diapauperata . . .	Blue . . . 5, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . .	1823	
dianthifolia, 3 . . .	Lilac . . 7, H. Her. P. V. D. L. . . .	1835	
diosmeifolia . . .	Blue . . . 4, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . .	1825	
dilatans . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1808	
elatior . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. France . . .	1822	
elegans, 4 . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1813	
exaltata . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Levant . . .	1780	
filiformis . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Hungary . . .	1805	
fallosa . . .	White		
formosa . . .	Flesh . . 7, H. Ev. S. Scotland . . .		
fruticulosa . . .	Pa. blue . 5, H. Her. P. Levant . . .	1748	
gentianifolia, 5 . . .	Violet . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . .	1748	
gentianoides . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1804	
glabra . . .	White . 8, H. Her. P.		
alba . . .	Blue . . . 5, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . .	1829	
gracilis . . .	White . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1828	
grandis . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. England . . .		
lybrida, 6 . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Russia . . .	1759	
incana . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1729	
inca . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Austria . . .	1748	
Jaquineti . . .	Lgt. blue . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . .	1802	
labiata . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1780	
laciniata . . .	White . 5, H. Her. P. Austria . . .	1748	
latifolia . . .	White . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1817	
leucantha . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1817	
linariifolia, 7 . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1822	
longibracteata . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P.	1817	
latifolia . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P.	1824	
longiflora . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1781	
longifolia . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P.	1823	
albrechtiana, 8 . . .	White . 8, H. Her. P.		
albida . . .	Flesh . 8, H. Her. P.		
incanata . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Crimea . . .	1821	
latifolia, 9 . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Sweden . . .	1570	
maritima . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Gardens . . .		
variegata . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. A. Caucasus . . .	1824	
maxima . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Germany . . .	1804	
media . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P.	1820	
melanoclea . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P.	1828	
melissifolia . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Austria . . .	1823	
mesothifolia . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P.	1834	
Michaëli . . .	White . 5, H. Her. P. Portugal . . .	1819	
micrantha . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . .	1822	
microphylla . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . .		
montana . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Savia	1825	
Mulleriana . . .	Lgt. blue . 6, H. De. Tr. Siberia . . .	1748	
multiflora . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1787	
neglecta . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1817	
nitens . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P.	1820	
falcatula, 10 . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1817	
nitida . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Pyrenees . . .	1820	
nummularia . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Ev. Cr. Britain . . .		
officinalis . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1819	
orchidea . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Levant . . .	1748	
orientalis . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Tauria . . .	1821	
pallda . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Russia . . .	1797	
paniculata . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Russia . . .	1797	
parnularia . . .	Red . . . 7, H. Aq. P. Austria . . .	1824	
parviflora . . .	Blue . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Zealand . . .	1823	
pedunculata . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Italy	1813	
pedunculata . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . .	1826	
pergrina . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. A. N. Eur.	1830	
perfoliata . . .	Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . .	1815	
pestifolia . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P.	1823	
petraea . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . .	1821	
pileosa . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Bohemia . . .	1819	
pinata . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1776	
pinatifida . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P.	1817	
piebata . . .	Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . .	1820	
plicata . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Bohemia . . .	1817	
polytachya, 11 . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P.	1817	
Pomè . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . .	1822	
proclata . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P.	1817	
præcox . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1775	
prostrata . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Germany . . .	1774	
satureiifolia . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. De. Tr. S. Eur. . . .		
pulchella . . .	White . 7, H. A.	1819	
repens . . .	White . 9, H. Ev. Cr. Europe . . .	1829	
rigens . . .	Blue . . . 7, H. A.	1823	
ruficella . . .	Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. Russia . . .	1821	
saxatilis . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Scotland . . .		
Schmidti . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Bohemia . . .	1820	
scutellata . . .	Flesh . 5, H. Aq. P. Britain . . .		
serpyllifolia . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Britain . . .	1822	
humifusa . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Europe . . .		
neglecta . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Europe . . .		
nummularia . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Europe . . .		
quaternata . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Europe . . .		
tenella . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. De. Tr. Europe . . .		
setigera, 12 . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. Scotland . . .		
sperosa . . .	F. Ev. S. V. D. L.	1835	
spicata . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. England . . .		
spuria, 13 . . .	Lgt. blue . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1731	
Stephaniana . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Persia . . .	1821	
stolonifera . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. De. Tr.		
strobilata . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Siberia . . .	1828	
tenella . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Her. P. France . . .	1820	
tenuifolia . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . . .	1821	
Teufelium . . .	Lgt. blue . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . . .	1596	
Ticinensis, 14 . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Ticin . . .	1819	
Tournefortii . . .	Blue . . . 5, H. Ev. Cr. France . . .	1824	
trichocarpis, 15 . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . .	1820	
urticifolia, 16 . . .	Pink . . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . .	1776	
villosa . . .	Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . .	1824	
Wormskjoldii . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Greenland . . .	1819	
agrestis, A. opaca, A. versicolor, arvensis, digitata, hederifolia, polluta, triphylla, vernalis.			

VĚRPA, Phartz. An old Roman name, synonymous with *Shallus*. *Lin.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Found upon the ground—*V. cœnata*, *digitata*.

VERRUCARIA, Persoon. From *verruca*, a wart; on account of the verrucose nature of the shields. *Lin.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lichenes*. Found upon rocks, and the bark of trees—*V. aequalis*, *alphanæa*, *biformis*, *ceuthocarpa*, *circumscripta*, *cucumini*, *conferta*, *dermatodes*, *Dufoureyi*, *epidernidis*, *epigæi*, *epipolæi*, *erysibidi*, *fissæ*, *gemmata*, *gemmifera*, *Harrimani*, *Hookeri*, *immersa*, *irrigua*, *levata*, *leucophaea*, *L. amphiboli*, *littoralis*, *locus*, *maura*, *mollis*, *murilis*, *alveolata*, *alveola*, *periphæria*, *plumbæ*, *polysticta*, *punctiformis*, *rhynchoti*, *rubicinosa*, *râdis*, *Schradleri*, *stigmatalis*, *striatula*, *S. avetella*, *submersa*, *trachonula*, *umbrosa*.

VERSATILE, swinging lightly on a stalk, so as to be continually changing direction.

VERTEX, the uppermost point.

VERTICAL, perpendicular.

VERTICILLATE, disposed in a whorl.

VERTILINEAR, having straight lines.

VERVAIN, see *Verbena*.

VEVICARIA, Læuræck. From *vesica*, a bladder or blister; in allusion to the inflated pods. *Lin.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. These plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work. They are of the earliest culture and propagation. Synonyms: 1. *Alyssum arcticum*. 2. *A. creticum*. 3. *A. Vesicaria*. 4. *A. Utricularia*.

arctica, 1 . . . Yellow . 8, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . . 1828
arenosa, 2 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . . 1826
cretica, 3 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. Crete 1719
gracilis . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. Texas 1834
granulifera . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. Texas 1835
Louisianæna . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Louisiana . . . 1825
reticulata, 4 . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . . 1760
sinuata . . . Lgt. yel. . 5, H. H. Spain 1595
utriculata, 5 . . . Yellow . 5, H. Ev. S. Levant 1730

VEVICIAE, hollow excrescences, like bladders.

VĚSTVA, Willdenow. In honour of Dr Vest, of Clagenfurt. *Lin.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cetraceae*. An interesting shrub. For culture and propaga-

VET	VIC	VIC	VIE
tion, see <i>Cestrum</i> . Synonyme: 1. <i>Cantua ligustrifolia</i> .			
lycioides, 1 . . . Yellow . 6, G. De. S. Chile . . . 1815			
VETCHI, see <i>Vicia</i> .			
VETCHI, see <i>Astragalus Cléer</i> .			
VETCHINGO, see <i>Lathyrus Aphedæ</i> .			
VEXILUM, standard, the upper petal of a pea flower.			
VIBONGIA, <i>Ortega</i> . In honour of Eric Viborg, a Danish botanist. <i>Linn. 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ</i> . Pretty plants. For culture, &c., see <i>Loddigesia</i> . Synonyme: 1. <i>Crotalaria floribunda, obcordata</i> .			
cheordata, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810			
sericea . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1810			
VIRISSËÄ, <i>Fries</i> . From <i>vibro</i> , to vibrate. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi</i> . This species is found on the branches and trunks of trees lying in water— <i>V. truncorum</i> .			
VIRURNUM, <i>Linn</i> . Said to be from <i>vies</i> , to tie; because of the pliability of some of the branches. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Caprifoliaceæ</i> . The species of <i>Virburnum</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> .			
acerifolium . . . White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1736			
caucasioides . . . White . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1761			
cotinifolium . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Himal. Mts. 1830			
clavricorn . . . Yelsh. wht. 6, H. De. S. Dauria . 1785			
denticatum . . . White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1763			
edule . . . White . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1812			
Lantana . . . White . 5, H. De. S. Britain . . .			
foliis variegatis . White . 5, H. De. S. Britain . . .			
grandifolium . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Britain . . .			
lantanolides . . . White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1736			
levigatum . . . White . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1724			
Leucog . . . White . 7, H. De. S. Spain . . . 1761			
melle . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Amer. . 1812			
monogynum . . . F. Ev. S. Java . . .			
nitidum . . . White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1758			
uddum . . . 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			
punicifolium . . . White . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1812			
odoratissimum . . . White . 5, F. De. S. Ciliada . 1818			
Opulus . . . White . 7, H. De. S. Britain . . .			
ful. variegatis . . . White . 6, H. De. S. Britain . . .			
nandin . . . White . 7, H. De. S. Britain . . .			
sterile, 2 . . . White . 7, H. De. S. Britain . . .			
orientale . . . White . 5, H. De. S. Caucasus . 1827			
Oxycedrus . . . White . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. .			
subintegerrimum . . . White . 7, H. De. S. Columbia .			
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			
rigosum . . . White . 5, F. Ev. S. Caucasus . 1797			
rhomboides . . . White . 8, Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1826			
Tinus . . . White . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. . 1596			
hirtum, 3 . . . White . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. .			
lucidum . . . White . 8, H. Ev. S. Algiers . . .			
variegatum . . . White . 8, H. Ev. S. . . .			
vigatum, 4 . . . White . 8, H. Ev. S. Italy . . .			
strictum, 5 . . . White . 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. .			
variegatum . . . White . 8, H. Ev. S. S. Eur. .			
tomentosum . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. Japan . . .			
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. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosæ</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 seeds 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. vannutha</i> . 5. <i>V. crucea</i> . 6. <i>V. parviflora</i> . 7. <i>Ervum albicorne</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			
alutina . . . Pa. blue . 8, H. De. Cl. Barbary . 1820			
americana . . . White . 6, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . 1808			
amena . . . Purple . 6, H. De. Cl. Siberia . . . 1818			
amblytropis . . . Purple . 5, H. Cl. A. France . . . 1815			
angustifolia, 1 . . . Red . . . 5, B. Cl. A. Britain . . .			
argentea . . . Pink . 6, H. Her. P. Pyreosæ . 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			
Bithynica, 3 . . . Blue . 7, H. Cl. A. Algiers . 1801			
calcarata, 4 . . . Red blue . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . . . 1798			
canescens . . . Blue . 7, H. Cl. A. Barbary . 1808			
capensis . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1802			
caroliniana, 5 . . . White . 6, H. De. Cl. Carolina . 1820			
causubica . . . Lgt. blue . 7, H. De. Cl. Germany . 1711			
consentiana . . . Blue . 6, H. Cl. A. Italy . . . 1818			
cordata . . . Purple . 5, H. Cl. A. Germany . 1816			
Cræca . . . Violet . 7, H. De. Cl. Britain . . .			
horibus albis . . . White . 7, H. De. Cl. Britain . . .			
horibus rubris . . . Red . 7, H. De. Cl. Britain . . .			
dentata . . . Violaceous . 7, H. De. Cl. Siberia . . . 1819			
diaberrima, 6 . . . White . 7, H. Cl. A. France . . . 1820			
duhá . . . 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			
intermedia . . . Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. Europe . 1818			
levigata . . . Pa. yel. 5, H. De. Cl. England . 1820			
lithyroides, 7 . . . Purple . 6, H. Cl. A. Britain . . . 1810			
leucopasta, 8 . . . Purple . 6, H. Cl. A. Europe . 1810			
longifolia . . . Cream . 7, H. Cl. A. Syria . . 1818			
latea . . . Yellow . 7, H. Cl. A. Britain . . .			
megalosperma . . . Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. Tauria . . 1798			
Michauxii . . . White . 7, H. Cl. A. . . . 1803			
monadelphæ . . . Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. B. N. Amer. . 1820			
multicaulis . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Russia . 1832			
Muscata . . . Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. Europe . 1818			
narbonensis . . . Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. France . . 1597			
Nisoliæna, 9 . . . Dk. pur. 7, H. Cl. A. Levant . 1773			
ochroleuca . . . Pa. yel. 7, H. De. Cl. Italy . . 1835			
onobrychioides . . . Purple . 6, H. Cl. P. S. Eur. . 1759			
panonicæ . . . White . 6, H. Cl. A. Hungary . 1638			
pellucida . . . Purple . 7, G. De. Cl. C. G. H. . 1773			
peregrina . . . Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. . 1779			
peruensis . . . Purple . 6, H. De. Cl. S. Eur. . . .			
pliosa . . . Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. Tauria . . 1818			
pinpinoideis . . . Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. Rome . . . 1632			
psiformis . . . Cream . 7, H. De. Cl. A. Europe . 1739			
platycarpa . . . Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. France . . 1723			
polyphylla . . . Pa. pur. 7, H. De. Cl. Algiers . 1816			
polyperma . . . Purple . 6, H. Cl. A. . . . 1833			
Pseudo-cræca, 10 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Cl. A. S. Eur. . . 1820			
punctata . . . Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. Switzerl. . 1819			
pyrenæica . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. Pyreosæ . 1818			
sativa . . . Purple . 5, H. Cl. A. Britain . . .			
memoralis . . . Purple . 5, H. Cl. A. Britain . . .			
segetalis . . . Violet . 5, H. Cl. A. Britain . . .			
septima . . . Violet . 5, H. Cl. A. Britain . . .			
serotina . . . Purple . 6, H. Cl. A. Hungary . 1723			
sordida . . . Yellow . 6, H. Cl. A. Hungary . 1802			
stricta . . . Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. Tauria . . 1823			
svyaticæ . . . Wht. blue . 7, H. De. Cl. Britain . . 1816			
syriaca . . . Violet . 6, H. Cl. A. Syria . . . 1816			
tenuifolia . . . Violet . 6, H. De. Cl. Germany . 1799			
Thouletii . . . Purple . 6, H. Cl. A. Europe . 1800			
tricolor . . . Pur. yel. 7, H. Cl. A. Italy . . 1818			
tritiora . . . Purple . 7, H. Cl. A. Italy . . . 1820			
tumescens . . . 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			
Vicussex, <i>Laroche</i> . In honour of M. Vieuxseux, a physician of Geneva. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Iridaceæ</i> . Ornamental plants when in flower, and requiring precisely the same treatment as the genus <i>Homeria</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Morua tricuspis Intea</i> . 2. <i>Iris pavonia</i> . 3. <i>M. lridia</i> . 4. <i>M. pavonia</i> . <i>Iris pavonia</i> . 5. <i>M. tenuis</i> . 6. <i>Iris tricuspis</i> , <i>Morua 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> .			
Bellendæ, 1 . . . Yellow . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1803			
finch . . . Purple . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825			
glaucoptis, 2 . . . Red brn. 6, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1776			
hatis, 3 . . . Crisum . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1817			
pavonia, 4 . . . Red blue . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1790			
spiralis . . . White . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1824			
tenis, 5 . . . Purple . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1807			
tricuspis, 6 . . . Green . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1776			

VIG	VIO	VIO	VIO
tripetaloides, 7	Violet	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1802
unguiculata, 8	Varieg.	6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1802
villosa, 9	Purple	7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1789
VIGNA, Savr. In memory of Dominic Vigni, a commentator on Theophrastus. <i>Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosae.</i> The seeds of this species may be sown in a warm sheltered situation in the open ground. <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>Dolichos luteolus.</i>			
glabra, 1	Yellow	7, H. Tr. A. N. Amer.	1685
VIGIERIA, Kunth. In honour of L. G. A. Viguier, a botanist of Montpellier. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Compositae.</i> Interesting plants, succeeding well in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass. <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>Helianthus deatus.</i>			
dentata, 1	Yellow	5, S. Her. P. Mexico	1826
helioboloides	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. Cuba	1825
VILLARSIA, Ventenat. Named in honour of D. Villars, a famous French botanist. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Gentianaceae.</i> 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 <i>V. geminata</i> , 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. <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>Menyanthes indica.</i> 2. <i>V. cordata.</i> 3. <i>M. nymphoides.</i>			
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	1824
otata	Orange	6, G. Aq. P. C. G. H.	1786
parvas-folia	Yellow	8, G. Aq. P. N. S. W.	1825
reniformis	Yellow	7, G. Aq. P. N. Holl.	1820
sarmentosa	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.			
VILMORINA, Decandolle. In compliment to M. Vilmorin, a famous French cultivator, and Member of the Agricultural Society of Paris. <i>Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosae.</i> For culture and propagation, see <i>Clitoria</i> . <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>Clitoria multiflora.</i>			
multiflora, 1	Purple	8, Ev. S. W. Ind.	1826
VIMINANTIA, Smith. From <i>vimen</i> , a twig; the appearance of the species is that of a bundle of twigs, being destitute of leaves. <i>Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Leguminosae.</i> For culture and propagation, see <i>Jacksonia</i> .			
denudata	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1780
lateriflora	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
VINCIA, Linn. Probably from <i>vinculum</i> , a band; in allusion to the suitability of the shoots for making bands. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Apocynaceae.</i> 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. <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>V. media flore pleno.</i> 2. <i>V. media.</i>			
hebraea	Pur. blue	6, H. Ev. Tr. Hungary	1816
major	Pur. blue	8, H. Ev. Tr. England	1820
flore pleno, 1	Blue	8, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens	1820
intermedia, 2	Blue	8, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens	1820
variegata	Blue	7, H. Ev. Tr. England	1820
minor	Blue	8, H. Ev. Tr. Britain	1820
flore albo	White	7, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens	1820
flore pleno	Violet	5, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens	1820
flore panicoe	Red	8, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens	1820
ful. argentea	Violet	7, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens	1820
ful. aurea	Violet	5, H. Ev. Tr. Gardens	1820
VINCIA, see Catharanthus.			
VINE BOWER, see Clematis Viticella.			
VINE LEEK, see Allium unguiculatum.			
VIOLE, Linn. Latin name of the flowers. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Violaceae.</i> 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-			

VIO	VIO	VIO	VIO
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, <i>V. odorata pallido-plena</i> , may be made to flower throughout the winter and early spring, by placing it in a stove or warm pit. <i>V. canina</i> is said to be a famous agent in removing cutaneous diseases. <i>Synonymy:</i> 1. <i>V. sororia.</i> 2. <i>V. Pallasii, chrysantha</i> 3. <i>V. Allioni.</i> 4. <i>V. lanceolata.</i> 5. <i>V. Patricii nepulensis, primulifolia.</i> 6. <i>V. multifida.</i> 7. <i>V. deatata.</i> 8. <i>V. sibirica.</i> 9. <i>V. odorata.</i> 10. <i>V. stagnina.</i> 11. <i>V. Horneumaniana.</i> 12. <i>V. primulifolia.</i> 13. <i>V. prunellifolia.</i> 14. <i>V. digitata.</i> 15. <i>V. ranunculifolia.</i> 16. <i>V. ericetorum.</i> 17. <i>V. lanceifolia.</i> 18. <i>V. littoralis.</i> 19. <i>V. Broussonetiana.</i> 20. <i>V. saratilis.</i> 21. <i>V. arvensis.</i> 22. <i>V. Kitaieliana.</i> 23. <i>V. calcarata.</i>			
affinis, 1	Blue	4, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1802
allegheensis	Blue	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1824
alpina	Purple	6, H. Ev. Cr. Austria	1823
altata, 2	Dic. pur. 5, H. Her. P. Sberia	1806	
purpurea	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Sberia	1811
ambigua	Bluish	5, H. Her. P. Hungary	1823
andana	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Scotland	1823
arborescens	Pa. blue	6, G. Ev. S. Spain	1779
arenaria, 3	Blue	6, H. Her. P. France	1823
astatifolia	Blue	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820
aspera	Pur. yell. 5, H. Her. P. Nepal	1824	
attenuata, 4	White	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1759
bannatica	Yel. pur. 8, H. A. Germany	1820	
betonicifolia	Blue	8, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1820
bicolor	White	5, H. A. N. Amer.	1818
bifida	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Alp. Eur.	1752
blanda	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1802
caespitosa, 5	White	3, F. Her. P. Nepal	1825
calcarata	Lgt. blue 5, H. Her. P. Switzerland	1752	
campanulata	Purple	4, H. Her. P. Tauris	1824
canadensis	White	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1783
discolor	Blue wht. 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1783	
canina	Blue	5, H. De. Tr. Britain	1820
alba	White	5, H. De. Cr. Gardens	1820
rubra	Red	5, H. De. Cr. Gardens	1820
ceaula	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Mt. Cenis	1750
clandestina	Brown	4, H. Her. P. Pemsusy,	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. N. Amer.	1820
dubia	Pa. blue	4, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820
declinata	Pa. blue	6, H. Her. P. Pannonia	1818
decumbens	Pa. blue	6, F. Her. P. C. G. H.	1818
digitata	Pa. blue	6, H. Her. P. Virginia	1820
dissecta, 6	Violet	5, H. Her. P. Altman Mts.	1820
emarginata, 7	Blue	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820
epipsila	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Livonia	1822
eriscarpa	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1823
flabellifolia	Blue	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1823
flavocincta	Yel. blue 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820	
glauca	Pa. blue	5, H. Her. P. Poland	1822
Gmeliniana, 8	Blue	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1820
gracilis	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Greece	1817
grandiflora	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Switzerland	1823
hastata	Yellaw	5, H. Her. P. Carolina	1823
hirsuta	Blue	5, H. Her. P. Bohemia	1820
hirs	Greyish	5, H. Her. P. England	1820
humilis	White	5, F. Her. P. Mexico	1824
japonica, 9	Blue	5, H. Ev. Cr. Japan	1812
Knockii	Pa. red	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1820
lactea, 10	Crimson	6, H. Her. P. England	1820
lanceolata	White	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1759
lungdorfii	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Sberia	1823
lutea	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.	1603	
strata, 11	Cream	5, H. Her. P. England	1819
neglecta	Pur. blue 5, H. Her. P. China	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	Yelaw	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1832
olorata	Purple	6, H. Ev. Tr. Britain	1820
alba	White	4, H. Ev. Tr. Britain	1820
albo-plena	White	4, H. Ev. Tr. Britain	1820
caerulea	Blue	4, H. Ev. Tr. Britain	1820
caeruleo-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
arceda	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Tauris	1818
urata, 12	Pur. blue 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1753	
pulchra	Purple	5, F. Ev. S. Eur.	1836
pulsaria	Yellow	6, H. De. Tr. Nepal	1824
pulvata	Blue	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1759
variegata	Pur. wht. 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820	
pulsaria	Blue	5, H. Her. P. Britain	1820

VIO	VIS	VIS	VOE
peninsylvānā	Dark blue	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
populinācā	Blue	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1800
Patrinii, 13	Pa. blue	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1822
pedātā	Blue	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1759
flabellatā, 14	Lgt. pur.	5, H. Her. P. Georgia	
ranunculifoliā, 15	Whitish	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1818
pedatifoliā	Blue	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1826
peninsylvānā	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1772
persicifoliā	Cream	6, H. Her. P. Germany	1817
pinūtā	Violet	6, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	
præmorsā	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Columbia	1828
primulifoliā	Pa. blue	6, H. Her. P. Carolina	1783
prostratā	Cream	6, H. Do. Tr. Tenerife	1824
pubescens	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1772
pūmflā	Pa. blue	5, H. Her. P. France	1818
erictotūm, 16	Blue	5, H. Her. P. Germany	1828
lancifolā, 17	Blue	5, H. Her. P. Germany	
litoralis, 18	Blue	6, H. Her. P. Baltic	
pygmæā	Pur. blue	8, G. Her. P. Peru	1822
pyrenæicā	Hue	5, H. Her. P. Pyrenees	1817
rādicans	Blue	6, H. Ev. Cr. Carolina	1823
rotundogonā	Blue	7, H. Her. P. France	1781
rotundifoliā	Pa. yellow	5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1800
Ruppis, 19	Blue	5, H. Her. P. Italy	1822
sagittatā	Whit. blue	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1775
sermentosā	Blue	6, H. Ev. Cr. Caucasus	1824
Schmidtdianā	Blue	5, H. Her. P. Austria	1821
Selkirkii	Blue	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1822
striatā	Striped	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1772
suavis	Pa. blue	6, H. Ev. Cr. Ukrainas	1823
sudeticā, 20	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Germany	1805
sylye-tris	Blue	5, H. Her. P. Hungary	1826
tricolor	Yel. pur.	8, H. Her. P. Britain	
arvensis, 21	Yel. pur.	6, H. A. Britain	
elegans	Vespa sum	B. Altai	1832
hirtā, 21	Pa. blue	6, H. Her. P. Pennonia	1824
tripartitā	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1823
uliginosā	Purple	4, H. Her. P. Carinthia	1823
uniflorā	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1774
valderiā	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Mt. Cenis	1759
variegatā	Pa. vio.	5, H. Her. P. Dalmatia	1817
Villarsianā, 23	Hue	6, H. Her. P. Vallisia	1826
Zöysii	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Carinthia	
VIOLEACEOUS, violet-coloured.			
VIOLET, see Vitell.			
VIOLET THLASPI, see <i>Chlypebll</i> Ion Thlāspi.			
VIOLEA, see <i>Clematis</i> Florūd.			
VIPER'S BUNGLOSS, see <i>Echidn.</i>			
VIPINA'S GRASS, see <i>Scourzōrēd.</i>			
VIRENS, green, flourishing.			
VIRIDESCENS, greenish.			
VIRGILIA, Lamarek dedicated this genus to the poet Virgil, whose Georgics contain many things interesting to botanists. Linn 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</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>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Robinia capensis</i>. 2. <i>Saphora sylvatica</i>.			
nūrā	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. Abyssinia	1777
expansā	Pur. wht.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1767
hirtā	Pa. yel.	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1790
luteā	Yellow	7, H. De. F. N. Amer.	1812
robinoides, 1	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818
sylvaticā, 2	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
VIRGINIAN CEREUS, see <i>Ampelopsis</i> <i>hederacēd.</i>			
VIRGINIAN CEREUS, see <i>Acutid.</i>			
VIRGINIAN POKER, see <i>Physalis</i> <i>dentatūd.</i>			
VIRGIN'S FLOWER, see <i>Clematis</i> <i>Viticellā.</i>			
VITATUS, stout, strong, vigorous.			
VITIOSUS, rank, poisonous.			
VITICOLA, Reohler. From <i>vicus</i>, hillside; in allusion to the glutinous stems of the species. Linn 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Sileneæ</i>. For culture and propagation, see <i>Lychnis</i>.			
grællis	Yellow	6, H. A. Texas	1834
grandiflorū	Yellow	7, H. A. Texas	1835
VISCOSUS, clammy, like bird-lime.			
VISCOSA, <i>Tinucufert</i>. From <i>viscus</i>, bird-lime; on account of the sticky nature of the berries. Linn 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Lauruliferæ</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.			
albā	Green	5, Parasite England	
VISMIA, <i>Vandellii</i>. In honour of M. de Visme, a Lisbon merchant. Linn 18, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Hypericæcæ</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>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Hypericum guianense</i>.			
brasilienis	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1824
glabā	R-l	7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1824
guianensis, 1	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S. Guiana	1824
VISNEŪ, Linn. Origin unknown. Linn 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			
Mocanera White G. Ev. S. Canaries 1815			
VITEX, Linn. From <i>vicio</i>, to bind; in allusion to the flexible branches. Linn 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenacæ</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>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>V. Negundo</i>. 2. <i>Wallrothia leucocylon</i>. 3. <i>V. rotundifolia</i>.			
Agnus-Castus	Whit. blue	H. Do. S. Sicily	1570
latifolia	Whit. blue	9, H. De. S. Sicily	1570
alata	Purple	9, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1820
albidissima	Purple	S. Ev. S. Ceylon	1802
arvensis	Purple	S. Ev. T.	
biolor	Purple	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1810
incisa, 1	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. China	1758
Leucocylon, 2	Purple	S. Ev. S. Ceylon	1793
Negundo	Purple	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1812
ovata, 3	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. China	1796
iriflora	Purple	S. Ev. S. Ceylon	1819
triflora	Purple	S. Ev. S. E. Ind.	1759
umbrosa	Purple	S. Ev. T. Jamaica	1823
VITIS, Linn. From the Celtic <i>gnid</i>, signifying the best of trees. Wine is derived from the Celtic word <i>gwin</i>. Linn 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Vitacæ</i>. A very valuable genus of plants. <i>V. vitifera</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>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>V. vulpina</i>. 2. <i>V. indica</i>. 3. <i>V. astivalis sinuata</i>. 4. <i>V. laciniosa</i>.			
vestivalis, 1	Green	H. De. Cl. N. Amer.	1656
caudicosa, 2	Green	F. De. Cl. W. Ind.	1800
conifolia	Green	H. De. Cl. N. Amer.	1806
dentata		H. De. Cl.	1820
glabrata		S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1810
indica	Green	S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1692
Laciniosa	Green	H. De. Cl. N. Amer.	1656
hæcis albis	Green	H. De. Cl. N. Amer.	1805
Parisi		H. De. Cl. Nepal	1820
riparia		5, H. De. Cl. N. Amer.	1806
rotundifolia	Green	H. De. Cl. N. Amer.	1812
sinuata, 3	Green	H. De. Cl. N. Amer.	1806
viriflora	Green	6, H. De. Cl. Various	
apifolia, 4	Green	6, H. De. Cl.	1643
fol. mediis	Green	6, H. De. Cl. Seedling	
fol. subscissatis	Green	6, H. De. Cl. Seedling	
VITICOLA, Smith. From <i>vitta</i>, a riband; shape of narrow fronds. Linn 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodicæ</i>. Interesting species of Fern, succeeding in loam and peat, and increased by division or seeds.			
graminifolia	Brown	7, S. Her. P. Brazil	1820
lineata	Brown	8, S. Her. P. America	1793
VIVIPAROUS, bearing young plants in the place of flowers and seed.			
VOANDZIA, Thonars. <i>Voandzia</i> is the name of the plant in Madagascar. Linn 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i>. For culture and propagation, see <i>Arachis</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Glycine subterranea</i>.			
subterranea, 1	Yellow	7, S. Cr. A. Africa	1823
VOLKAMERIA, Linn. In honour of J. G. Volkamer, a German botanist. Linn 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenacæ</i>. Interesting plants, succeeding well in sandy loam and peat, and increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat.			
aculeata	White	8, S. Ev. S. W. Ind.	1739
japonica	Purple	G. Ev. T. Japan	1826

VOM-NUT, see *Strgchōns Nār-vōmicā*.
VOUĀRĀ, Aublet. *Vouapa* is the name of the species in Guiana. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This plant succeeds in sandy loam and a little peat, and is increased by ripened cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat.

bifolia Violet . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1823

VÖRRĀ, Aublet. From *Voyra*, the name of a species in Guiana. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. This species may be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; seeds.

rosea Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. Guiana . . . 1822
VULNERARY, useful in the cure of wounds.
VULVIFORM, like a cleft, with projecting edges.

W.

WACHENDÖRFĪĀ, Linn. In honour of J. E. Wachendorf, a Dutch botanist. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hemodoraceae*. 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*.

brevifolia Purple . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795
 Breyniana 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1825
 graminea Yellow . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1823
 Hibbertia, 1 Yellow . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1823
 hirsuta Violet . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1837
 paniculata Yellow . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1700
 tenella Yellow . . . 4, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1816
 thyrsiflora Yellow . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1759

WALLENBERGĪĀ, Schrader. In honour of George Wallenberg, M.D., author of "Flora Lapponica," &c. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceae*. 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*.

capensis, 1 Blue . . . 7, H. A. . . 1819
 grandiflora, 2 Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1782
 lobeloides, 3 Pa. red . . . 7, H. A. Madeira . . . 1777
 repens Whisk. . . 7, H. Ev. Cr. . . 1830

WALDSTEINĪĀ, Willdenow. In honour of Count Francis von Waldstein, a German botanist and author. Linn. 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. This plant thrives in any common garden soil, and is readily increased by division or seeds.

goides Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . . 1804

WALKĒRĀ, Schreber. In honour of Richard Walker, D.D., founder of the Cambridge Botanic Garden. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ochnaceae*. 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 CRASS, see *Arabiā*.
WALL FLOWER, see *Cheranthōs*.
WALL FLOWER, see *Brassicā Cheranthōs*.
WALLĒNĪĀ, 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. *Poleaceae*. 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

WALLRÖTHĪĀ, Sprengel. In honour of F. Wallroth, M.D., a German botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Unhellferā*. Worthless, hardy, herbaceous plants; seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ligusticum splendens*, *W. splendens*. 2. *Ranunculus alpinum*, *L. alpinum*—*W. tenuifolia* 1, *tuberata* 2.

WALL RUB, see *Asplenium Rubā muraria*.
WALLSĒNĪĀ, Roxburgh. Altered into *Wallaris*, its Telinga name. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Walkerā*.

robusta S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . . 1827

WALNUT, see *Juglāns*.
WALTERĪĀ, Linn. In honour of A. F. Walther, professor of medicine at Leipsic. Linn. 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. Uninteresting stove shrubs, of simple culture. *W. americana*, being biennial, is increased by seeds; the other species by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1. *W. levis*—*W. americana*, *elliptica*, *glabra* 1, *ludica*, *microphylla*.
WAMPER-TREE, see *Cookia*.
WANGENHEIMĪĀ, Mouch. In honour of F. A. J. Wangenheim, a German botanist. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A worthless, hardy, annual grass. *Synonyme*: 1. *Dinebra limu*—*W. Lind* 1.

WARRATAH, see *Camellia japonica* var.
WARRATAH, see *Telopēā*.
WART CRESS, see *Senebiērā*.
WARTED, covered with wart-like protuberances.
WARTWORT, see *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

WATER CALTROPS, see *Trapa*.
WATER CHICKWEED, see *Montia fontana*.
WATER-CRESS, see *Nasturtium officinale*.
WATER DOCK, see *Ranunculus Hydrolapathum*.
WATER DROPWORT, see *Echinthe*.
WATER GERMANDER, see *Taurinum Scordium*.
WATER HEMLOCK, see *Phellandrium*.
WATER HOREHOUND, see *Lycopus*.
WATER LEAF, see *Hydrophyllum*.
WATER LEMON, see *Paspalum laurifolia*.
WATER LILY, see *Nymphaea*.
WATER MELON, see *Cucumis Citrullus* var.
WATER MILFOIL, see *Myriophyllum*.

WATER PAPER, see *Stium*.
WATER PEPPER, see *Polypodium nitidum*.
WATER PEPPER, see *Elatium Hydrocotyle*.
WATER PLANTAIN, see *Alisma Plantago*.
WATER PUSLIANG, see *Peplis*.
WATER REED, see *Arundo*.
WATER SOLDIER, see *Stratiotē*.
WATER STARWORT, see *Callitriche*.
WATER VINE, see *Tetracera potatortia*.
WATER VIOLET, see *Hottēnā*.

WATSONĪĀ, Ker. In honour of W. Watson, a celebrated London apothecary. Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tridaceae*. All the species of this genus are very handsome when in flower. For culture and propagation, see *Wachendorfia*.

altrāides 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
 rompota Purple . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1821
 taligida Red . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795
 lucifolia Lake . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1754
 leucifolia Flesh . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1795
 marginata Pink . . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .
 minor Pink . . . 8, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1812
 Neriana Flesh . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1750
 plantaginifolia 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 wbt. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .
 variegata Varieg. . . 7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .
 spicata Pink . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1791
 strictiflora Red . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . .

WATTED, having processes, like the wattles of a cock.
WAWY, undulated.

WAXYING TREE, see *Fibrium Lantana*.

WEBERĪĀ, see *Copia*.

WEBERĪĀ, Jacquin. In honour of George Wolfgang Wedel, a German botanist. Linn. 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Uninteresting plants, of very easy culture and propagation.

acapulcensis Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. Acapulco . . . 1826
 aurea Yellow . . . 9, F. Th. P. Mexico . . . 1829
 longicaulis Yellow . . . 6, H. Cr. A. E. Ind. . .

WEI

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carnea . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. De. Cr. W. Ind. . . 1820
helianthoides . . . Yellow . . . 11, H. A. Guaieta . . . 1827
hispid . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. N. Spain . . . 1819
radiosa . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1820

WEINMÄNNÄ, Linn. In honour of John William Weinmann, apothecary at Ratisbon, author of "Phytanthoza Iconographica." *Linn.* 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cunonitaceae*. 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. *W. pinnata*. 2. *Acrophyllum venosum*.

australis G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1836
elliptica White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1824
glabra, 1 White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1815
hirta White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1820
ovata White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1824
venosa, 2 Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1836

WENISÄ, Helmig. 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. *Grimmia acuta*. 2. *Brium calcareum*. 3. *Grimmia cirrhata*. 4. *G. controversa*. 5. *G. crispata*. 6. *G. recurvirostra*. 7. *G. lauceolata*. 8. *G. nigrita*. 9. *G. nuda*. 10. *G. psillata*. 11. *G. recurvata*. 12. *G. Starkeana*. 13. *Funaria Templetoni*. 14. *G. trichodes*. 15. *G. verticillata*—*W. acuta* 1, *affinis*, *calcare* 2, *cirrhata* 3, *controversa* 4, *crispata* 5, *curvirostra* 6, *elongata*, *lauceolata* 7, *latifolia*, *nigrita* 8, *nuda* 9, *psillata* 10, *recurvata* 11, *Starkiana* 12, *strida*, *S. major*, *S. minor*, *Templetoni* 13, *tenuirostris*, *trichodes* 14, *verticillata* 15.

WELSH ONION, see Allium fistulosum.
WENDELNÖJA, Barthling. In honour of Henry Ludovig Wendland, Curator of the botanic garden at Hanover. *Linn.* 6, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Cinebonaceae*. 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. *Rondeletia paniculata*. 2. *Cocculus carolinus*.

paniculata, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. Malay Is. . . 1820
populifolia, 2 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. Tw. Florida . . . 1759

WERNERÄJA, Knuth. 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. *Synonymes*: 1. *Doronicum peruvianum*.

rigida 2, G. Her. P. Quito . . . 1828

WESTRINÖJA, Smith. In honour of J. P. Westring, physician to the king of Sweden. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. 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
Dampiera White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803
eremifolia . . . Pa. blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1823
glabra White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824
longifolia White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823
rigida White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1823
rosamariniformis . . . Pa. blue . . . 7, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1791
rubrifolia Pa. blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820
triphylia Pa. blue . . . 9, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1823

WIKAT, see Triticum.
WHIRLING PLANT, see Desmodium gyrans.
WHITE BEAN-TREE, see Piptis Arida.
WHITE CIDAR, see Cupressus thyoides.
WHITE CLOVER, see Trifolium repens.
WHITE FUMUS, see Agrastis alba.
WHITE SPURGE, see Pinus alba.
WHITE THUR, see Melaleuca Leucadendron.
WHITE VINE, see Clematis vitalba.
WHITE WOOD, see Petrolatum.
WHITLOW GRASS, see Lepidium Draba.
WHOLE SCHMUS, see Isoplepis holoschmusa.
WHORLS, leaves arranged in a regular circumference round a stem.
WHORTLE BERRY, see Vaccinium.
WINDOW-WALL, see Cuscuta.
WIGANDÄ. Named by Kunth in honour of John Wigand, a bishop of Pomerania. *Linn.* 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hydroceae*. "It well grown, and formed into a bush, feathered to the surface of the ground, this plant must have a very beautiful appearance

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 so 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.

caracasana . . . Lilac . . . S. De. S. Caracaea . . 1836
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WILD BASIL, see Clinopodium.
WILD BRET, see Staticé Limnatum.
WILD BLITE, see Amarantus Blitum.
WILD BROUSS, see Lycopsis.
WILD CHAMOMILE, see Matricaria chamomilla.
WILD CLOVE-TREE, see Myrcia acris.
WILD CUMIN, see Lagochilium cuminoides.
WILD LIQUONICE, see Abrus.
WILD OAT, see Arena fatua.
WILD OLIVE, see Rhus Cotina.
WILD OLIVE, see Diplazé Thymelæa.
WILD PURSLANE, see Euphorbia Pepsis.
WILD RADISH, see Raphanistrum Raphanistrum.
WILD ROSEMARY, see Andromeda polifolia, var.
WILD SERVICE, see Piptis terminalis.
WILD TAMARIND, see Colatium.
WILD TANSY, see Potentilla anserina.
WILD TRINE, see Thymus Serpyllium.
WILD VINE, see Vitis Labrusca.
WILDENÖVIA, Thanberg. 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.

striata Apetal . . . 6, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1818
teres Apetal . . . 6, Grass. C. G. H. . . 1790

WILDMETÄJA, Necker. In honour of P. R. Willemet, author of *Herbarium Mauritium*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceae*. A pretty shrub, succeeding in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ceanothus africanus*.

africana, 1 . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1712

WILLOW, see Salix.

WILLOW, see Lythrum salicaria.

WILLOW HERB, see Epilobium

WILLUGHBYÄ, Roxburgh. In honour of Francis Willughby, F.R.S., a friend and pupil of Ray. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. This shrub succeeds well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and is increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. The fruit, as the name implies, is eatable.

edulis Pa. pink . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1818

WIND FLOWER, see Gentiana Pneumonanthe.

WINE PALM, see Manihotia saccharifera.

WIND, in Botany, signifies a membranous border, wherewith many seeds are supported in the air, when floating from place to place.

WIND, the side petals of a pea-flower.

WINGED PEA, see Tetragonolobus purpureus.

WINTER ACONITE, see Eranthus.

WINTER BERRY, see Prinos.

WINTER CHERRY, see Physalis.

WINTER CHERRY, see Cardiospermum Hallicacabum.

WINTER CRESS, see Barbarea.

WINTER GRASS, see Vitis cordifolia.

WINTER GREEN, see Pyrola.

WINTER GREEN, see Trientalis.

WINTER SWEEET, see Origantum heracleoticum.

WISHER'S BANANA-TREE, see Musa sapientum.

WISTÄRÄ, Nutall. 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. *Glycine sinensis*, H. *Consequana*. 2. *G. frutescens*, W. *speciosa*, *Aplos frutescens*.

sinensis, 1 Bluish pur. 5, H. De. Cl. China . . . 1818
frutescens, 2 Bluish pur. 7, H. De. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1794

WIT	XAN
WITCH HAZEL , see <i>Hamamelis</i> .	
WITHERINGIA, L'Heritier . In honour of William Withering, M.D., author of a "Botanical Arrangement of the Vegetables of Great Britain." Birmingham, 1776. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. 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.	
<i>crassifolia</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1706	
<i>peruviana</i> . . . White . . . 6, G. Her. P. Peru . . . 1822	
<i>phyllantha</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. A. Peru . . . 1822	
<i>pinnatifida</i> . . . Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. Peru . . . 1822	
<i>purpurea</i> . . . Pale pur. . . 7, G. Tu. P. Chile . . . 1829	
<i>solanacea</i> . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1742	
<i>stramonifolia</i> . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1823	

WITRY, see *Laserpitium Siler*.

WITSÉNIA, Linn. In honour of M. Witsen, a Dutch patron of Botany. *Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Iridaceae*. Ornamental plants, succeeding best in a sandy peat soil, and increased by offsets from the roots, or by seeds.

<i>corymbosa</i> . . . Pur. blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1803	
<i>maurii</i> . . . Yel. blue . . . 12, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1790	
<i>ramosa</i> . . . Pur. blue . . . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1819	

WOAN, see *Isatis*.

WOLF'S-BANE, see *Aconitum lupulinum*.

WOODBINE, see *Caprifoliatum Pericyclimenum*.

WOODBINE, see *Polygonatum Convolvulus*.

WOOD EVERLASTING PEA, see *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

WOODROOF, see *Asperula*.

WOOD SAGE, see *Teucrium Scorodanthum*.

WOODSIA, R. Brown. In honour of Joseph Woods, a British botanist. *Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae*. Ferns, growing best in peat and loam mixed, and increased by division, or by seeds.

<i>hyperborea</i> . . . Brown . . . 7, H. Her. P. Scotland . . .	
<i>livensii</i> . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . . .	
<i>peruviana</i> . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	

WOOD SORREL, see *Oxalis*.

WOODWARDIA, Smith. In honour of Thomas Jenkinson Woodward, an English botanist. *Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Woodsia*. Synonymes: 1. *W. onocleoides*, *Osmunda caroliniana*. 2. *Blechnum virginicum*.

WOR	XAN
<i>angustifolia</i> , 1 . . . Brown . . . 8, H. Her. Cr. N. Amer. . . 1812	
<i>radicans</i> . . . Brown . . . 7, G. Her. P. Madeira . . . 1779	
<i>virginea</i> , 2 . . . Brown . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1724	

WORM GRASS, see *Spigella*.

WORMIA, Rothboll. In honour of Olaus Wormius, M.D., a famous Danish philosopher and naturalist. *Linn. 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Dilleniaceae*. This is a very elegant stove plant. For culture and propagation, see *Dillenia*. Synonymes: 1. *Dillenia dentata*.

<i>dentata</i> , 1 . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. T. Ceylon . . . 1818	
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WORMWOOD, see *Artemisia*.

WOUNDOO, see *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

WRACK GRASS, see *Alter*.

WRIGHTIA, R. Brown. After the late William Wright, M.D., F.R.S., L. and E., F.L.S., a Scotch physician and botanist, resident in Jamaica. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Apocynaceae*. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see *Strophanthus*. Synonymes: 1. *Nerium antidysentericum*. 2. *N. coccineum*.

<i>antidysenterica</i> , 1 White . . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1778	
<i>coccinea</i> , 2 . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1822	
<i>pubescens</i> . . . Grn. yel. . . 8, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1829	
<i>tinctoria</i> . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . 1812	

WULPÉNIA, Jacquin. In honour of the Rev. Francis Xavier Wulfen, a botanical author. *Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Scrophulariaceae*. 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.

<i>carinthiaca</i> . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Carinthia . . . 1817	
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WURMBEX, Thunberg. In honour of F. Van Wurmbe, Secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Batavia. *Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Melanthaceae*. Pretty plants when in flower. They grow well in sandy peat, mixed with a little loam, and are readily increased by offsets. Synonymes: 1. *Melanthium monopetalum*. 2. *M. spicatum*.

<i>campanulata</i> , 1 . . . White . . . 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1819	
<i>linguliflora</i> . . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1738	
<i>pumila</i> . . . White . . . 5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1800	
<i>purpurea</i> , 2 . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1738	

WYCH ELM, see *Ulmus montana*.

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.

<i>canadense</i> . . . Green . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1760	
<i>catharticum</i> . . . Green . . . 7, H. A. S. Amer. . . 1824	
<i>macrocarpum</i> . . . Green . . . 7, H. A. France . . . 1817	

XANTHICUM, orientalis, spinulosum, Strumarium.

XANTHOCYCLUS, see *Statagmites*.

XANTHORIUM, 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.

<i>apifolia</i> . . . Pur. grn. . . 2, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1766	
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XANTHORRHIZÆ, 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. Synonymes: 1. *X. punctata*.

<i>australis</i> . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	
<i>borealis</i> . . . White . . . 4, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1801	
<i>hastata</i> . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1803	
<i>humilis</i> , 1 . . . White . . . G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1825	
<i>media</i> . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1803	
<i>mitis</i> . . . White . . . 4, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1804	

XANTHORRIZÆ, Decandolle. From *xanthos*, yellow, in allusion to the yellow down with which some species belonging to this genus are clothed. *Linn. 6, 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.

<i>rotundifolia</i> . . . Whit. red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Pt. Jackson 1836	
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XANTHOCYCLUS, Linn. From *xanthos*, yellow, and *cyclus*, wood; the roots are yellow. *Linn. 22, 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. Avicennae* 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. *Pigara Bdrungu*. 2. *F. Piperita*. 3. *F. Pterota*. 4. *F. tragodes*.

<i>acuminatum</i> . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1818	
<i>armatum</i> . . . S. Ev. S. K. Ind. . . 1816	
<i>aromaticum</i> . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1824	
<i>Avicennae</i> . . . G. Ev. S. China . . . 1823	
<i>Badrungu</i> , 1 . . . White . . . 3, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . . 1825	
<i>clava Hærbilz</i> . . . Grn. wht. . . G. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1731	
<i>enarratum</i> . . . Grn. wht. . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1730	
<i>fraxineum</i> . . . Grn. wht. . . 3, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1753	
<i>mitis</i> . . . Yellowish . . . H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1818	
<i>nitidum</i> . . . Grn. wht. . . S. Ev. S. China . . . 1823	
<i>Piperitum</i> , 2 . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1773	
<i>Pterota</i> , 3 . . . White . . . 8, S. Ev. T. Jamaica . . . 1793	

XER	YUC	XIP	YUC
tragodes, 4	White . . . S. Ev. S. St. Domin. 1759	albūm	White . . . S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1787
trickipam	Grn. wht. 7. H. De. S. N. Amer. . 1806	ceruleūm	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
insertum	Purple . 7. H. A. S. Eur. . . 1620	serrulata, 2	Brown . 6. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1823
orientale	White . 7. H. A. Levant . . 1713	XYLOMELUM, 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>Protaceae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Hakea</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Hakea pyriformis</i> .	
XEROPHYLLUM, Michx. 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>Melantheae</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>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>X. setifolium</i> , <i>Helonias asphodeloides</i> . 2. <i>H. graminea</i> . 3. <i>Veratrum Sabaditti</i> , <i>Vellozia squamata</i> . 4. <i>Helonias tenax</i> .			
asphodeloides, 1	White . 5. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1765	pyriformis, 1	G. Ev. T. N. S. W. . 1789
gramineum, 2	White . 5. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812	XYLOPHYLLOX, 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>Enphorbiaceae</i> . Ornamental shrubs, growing about three feet high. For culture and propagation, see <i>Phyllanthus</i> . <i>Synonyms</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> .	
Sabaditti, 3	White . 7. H. Her. P. Vera Cruz . 1830	angustifolia, 1	Yel. red . 7. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1789
tenax, 4	White . 5. H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1811	elongata, 1	Yel. red . 8. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1820
XEROPS, 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>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Lomaria longifolia</i> .			
arenaria, 1	Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1820	falcata, 2	Yel. red . 7. S. Ev. S. Bahama Is. . 1699
dentifolia, 2	Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1825	latifolia, 3	Yel. red . 8. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1793
oculata, 3	Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824	linearis, 4	Yel. red . 8. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1819
glifolia, 4	Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824	longifolia, 5	Yel. red . 8. S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1816
flexifolia, 5	Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824	media, 6	Yel. red . 8. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1825
gracilis, 6	Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1823	montana, 7	Yel. red . 8. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1819
hystrix, 7	Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824	obovata, 8	Yel. red . 8. S. Ev. S. Siberia . . 1806
laxa, 8	Wht. grn. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1823	ramiflora, 9	Yel. red . 8. S. Ev. S. Siberia . . 1785
longifolia, 1	Grn. wht. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1796	speciosa, 6	Yel. red . 9. S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1818
montana, 2	Grn. wht. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824	XYLOPIA, Linn. Abridged from <i>xylopicron</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 hogs-heads, 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.	
meronata, 3	Grn. wht. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824	frutescens	S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1823
rigida, 4	Grn. wht. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1791	glabra	S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1820
XEROPSIS, 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>Synonyms</i> : 1. <i>Coreopsis heterophylla</i> . 2. <i>Sinisa scifolia</i> .			
Cavanillesi, 1	Yellow . 8. H. B. Mexico . . 1820	maricata	S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1779
condita, 2	Yellow . 8. G. Her. P. Mexico . . 1825	XERUS, Linn. From <i>xerus</i> , acute; the leaves terminate in points. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ayridaceae</i> . Curious rush-like plants. For culture and propagation, see <i>Xerotes</i> .	
encolades, 3	Yellow . 8. G. Her. P. Mexico . . 1785	altissima	Yellow . 9. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1826
caudata, 4	Yellow . 8. H. A. Mexico . . 1824	americana	Blue . 8. H. Her. P. Guiana . . 1825
heterophylla	Yellow . 7. H. A. Mexico . . 1827	bracteata	Yellow . 7. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1825
XIMENIA, Linn. In honour of Francis Ximenes, a Spanish monk, who wrote a work upon medicinal plants. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Oleaceae</i> . A mixture of loam and peat suits these plants, and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. The drupes of <i>X. americana</i> have a sweet, aromatic taste, but are a little rough to the palate. They are eaten in Senegal; the flowers are very sweet.			
americanā	Grash. yel. S. Ev. T. W. Ind. . 1759	brevisolia	Yellow . 7. H. Her. P. Carolina . 1812
inermis	White . 8. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1810	gracilis	Yellow . 7. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1821
XIPHIUM, Loefling. From <i>xiphos</i> , a sword; the leaves are sword shaped. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hermodactylaceae</i> . An equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand, suits these species, and they are readily increased by division of the root.			
inermis	White . 8. Ev. T. Jamaica . 1810	juncosa	Yellow . 7. G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1822
Y.			
YAM, see Dioscorea.			
YARROW, see Achillea millefolium.			
YELLOW BIRD'S NEST, see Mniotropa.			
YELLOW CHRISTOPH, see Quercus Cristata.			
YELLOW DEAD NETTLE, see Galeobdolon luteum.			
YELLOW HATTE, see Rhinanthus.			
YELLOW HOBT, see Xanthorhiza.			
YELLOW SULFUR, see Centaurea cyaniflora.			
YELLOW WERTHAGE, see Lithogras Aphaca.			
YELLOW-WORT, see Chlora.			
YEW-TREE, see Taxus.			
YUCCA, Linn. The name of the plant in Peru. <i>Linn.</i>			
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Y.			
6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . The species are mostly evergreen shrubs, with the habit of palm-trees. They are all of great beauty, and are, on that account, highly deserving of culture in every collection of plants. A light rich soil suits the whole of them, and they are all increased by suckers from the root. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Y. gloriosa</i> .			
neminiata	White . 8. H. Ev. S. . 1800		
oleifolium	S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823		
ululata	White . 8. G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1626		
pendula	Wht. grn. 8. H. De. T.		
variegata	Wht. grn. 8. G. Ev. S.		

ZAC	ZEP	ZEN	ZCN		
angustifolia	Whit. grn. 7, H. Ev. S. Missouri	1811	fol. variegatis	Whit. grn. 7, H. Ev. S.	1829
arcuata	Whit. grn. 7, H. Ev. S.	1817	gracilis	Whit. grn. 7, S. Her. P. Mexico	1808
concolor	Whit. grn. 8, H. Her. P.	1816	obliqua	Whit. grn. H. Her. P.	1838
cuspidata	Whit. grn. 6, Ev. S.	1818	majör	Whit. grn. H. Her. P.	1818
crenolata	Whit. grn. H. Ev. S.	1818	puberula	Whit. grn. 8, H. Her. P.	1794
dracöna	Whit. grn. 8, G. Ev. S. Amer.	1732	recurva	Whit. grn. 8, H. Ev. S. Georgia	1816
filamentosa	Whit. grn. 9, H. Her. P. Virginia	1675	rufa-elicta	Whit. grn. 7, H. Her. P.	1808
variegata	Whit. grn. 9, H. Ev. S.		serrulata	Whit. grn. 6, Ev. S. Carolina	1817
fiacida	Whit. grn. H. Her. P.	1816	stricta	Whit. grn. 7, H. Ev. S. Carolina	1817
glaucescens	Whit. grn. 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.	1819	superba, l	Whit. grn. 8, G. Ev. S.	
gloriosa	Whit. grn. 7, H. Ev. S. America	1596	tenuifolia	Whit. grn. H. Ev. S. Malta	1817

Z.

ZACINTHA, *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 Zacintina*—*Z. verrucosâ*.

ZALŪCĀ, see *Culimûs Zaluccæ*.

ZALUZĀNĀ, *Persoon*. In honour of Zaluzianski, a Polish botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A frame herbaceous plant, not very growing. *Synonymy*: 1. *Acnella trilobata*—*Z. trilobâ* l.

ZĀMĪĀ, *Linu*. From *zamia*, loss; alluding to the sterile appearance of the male fructification. *Linn.* 22, 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.

angustifolia	Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. C. G. H.	
cæffrâ	Apetal . S. Her. P. C. G. H.	
evadifolia	Apetal . G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1775
cyclus	Apetal . G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1775
débilis	Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1777
furfurascâ	Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1691
horrida	Apetal . S. Her. P. C. G. H.	1809
integrifolia	Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1769
lanuginosa	Apetal . G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1812
latifolia	Apetal . S. Her. P.	
longifolia	Apetal . G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1818
media	Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	
prunifera	Apetal . S. Her. P.	
pumila	Apetal . S. Her. P. C. G. H.	1812
plangens	Apetal . S. Her. P. C. G. H.	1775
pyramis	Apetal . 5, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	
repindâ	Apetal . S. Her. P.	
spinosa	Apetal . S. Her. P.	
spiralis	Apetal . 7, G. Her. P. N. S. W.	1796
tenûs	Apetal . S. Her. P. Bahama I.	
tridentata	Apetal . G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1814

ZANNICHELLĀ, *Linu*. In honour of John Jerome Zannichelli, a Venetian botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fluviales*. A hardy aquatic annual, found in ditches—*Z. palustris*.

ZAPPĀNĀ, *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 strobilifolia*—*Z. nodiflora* l, *N. rosâ*, *strobilifolia* 2.

ZĀS, *Linu*. 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.

Caragûs	Apetal . 6, Grass. Chile	1894
Mâys	Apetal . 6, Grass. America	1592

ZEBIA PLANT, see *Culithæa zebina*.

ZEPHYRĀNTĪS, *Herbert*. From *zephyros*, west wind, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Anaryllidaceæ*. Very pretty plants when in flower. Their culture, &c., is the same as that recommended for *Anaryllis*. *Synonymy*: 1. *Anaryllis Atunasco*. 2. *A. candida*. 3. *A. tubispatha*.

Atomacô, l	White . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1829
caniflô, 2	White . 9, H. Her. P. Peru	1822
carinata	Pink . 5, F. Bl. P. Mexico	1824
chloroleucâ	P. grn. 7, H. Bl. P.	
Drummondii	Whit. pink 7, G. Bl. P. Texas	1835
mesochlô	Whit. grn. 6, F. Bl. P. Bayes	1825
rosâ	Red . 5, F. Bl. P. Havannah	1823

Spoofforthiana	Rose . 4, G. Bl. P. Hybrid	1833
strata	White . 4, F. Bl. P. Mexico	1824
tubispatha, 3	White . 5, S. Bl. P. S. Amer.	1824
verecandâ	P. red . 4, F. Bl. P. Mexico	1824

ZEXMĀNĪĀ, *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.

tagetiflô	Yellow . 9, F. Her. P. Mexico	1829
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ZICHĀ, *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 *Kennedyæ*, and requiring precisely the same treatment as that genus.

Molly	G. Ev. Tw. Swan R.	1837
tricolor	Red yel. pur. G. Ev. Tw. Swan R.	1837

ZIERŪ, *Smith*. In honour of Mr. John Zier, an industrious Polish botanist, who assisted John 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*.

hirsutâ	White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	
hievigatâ	White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822
lanceolatâ, l	White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1808
macrophyllâ	White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1820
microphyllâ	White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822
obcordâ	White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
octandra	Green . 4, G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1825
paniculorâ	White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822
pilosâ	White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1822
revolutâ	White . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824

ZIETĒNĀ, see *Stachys*.

ZIOADĒNĀ, *Michaux*. From *zygnuo*, 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. *Helonia bracteata*. 2. *H. glaberrima*.

bracteata, 1	Cream . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
commutata, 2	Cream . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
elegans	White . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820
glaberrima	Cream . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1811
glanchâ	Green . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	

ZIOGĀNĪĀ, see *Törtula*.

ZIGZAG, a stem is zigzag when it bends from side to side.

ZILĀ, *Forskahl*. The name of an Egyptian plant. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Cruciferae*. Interesting plants, growing best in a light rich soil, and readily increased by cuttings.

macrocarpa	F. Ev. S. Egypt	1820
Myriophila	Lilae . F. Ev. S. Egypt	1822

ZINZĪBĀ, *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.

capitatum	Yellow . 2, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1825
Cassimûr	Whit. yel. 2, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1807
caryandatum	White . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1821
elatum	Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1820

ZIN	ZIZ	ZYG
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heulstüm . . .	Pink . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .	1823
Mögä . . .	Pink . . . 5, G. Her. P. Japan . . .	1796
officinäté . . .	Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .	1695
pandurátum . . .	Pink . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .	1812
purpuréum . . .	Purple . . . 9, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .	1796
robéum . . .	Ita. yel. . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .	1822
robéum . . .	Itel. . . 10, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .	1822
squarrosüm . . .	Pink . . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .	1822
Zürämbet . . .	Yel. gn. . . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .	1699

ZINIA, Linn. In honour of John Godfrey Zinn, professor of botany at Gottingen. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. 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*.

angustifoliä . . .	Red . . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . .	1824
elegans, 1 . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . .	1796
coccinälé . . .	Scarlet . . . 8, H. A. Mexico . . .	1829
radiä albis . . .	White . . . 8, H. A. Hybrid . . .	1832
lobifidiä . . .	Scarlet . . . 6, H. A. S. Amer. . .	1818
multiflorä . . .	Red . . . 9, H. A. N. Amer. . .	1779
punciflorä . . .	Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Peru . . .	1753
revolutä . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . .	1817
toniflorä . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . .	1799
verticillatä . . .	Red . . . 7, H. A. Mexico . . .	1789

ZIZANIA, 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*.

aquaticä . . .	Green . . . 8, H. Aq. A. N. Amer. . .	1790
hiñtans . . .	Green . . . 7, H. Aq. A. N. Amer. . .	1824
millicæ . . .	Green . . . 7, H. Aq. A. Carolina . . .	1816

ZIZIA, Koch. In honour of J. B. Zizi, a German hotanist. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbellifere*. 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. *Smyrniun anreum*. 2. *S. cordatum*, *S. trifoliatum*. 3. *S. integerrimum*.

anreä, 1 . . .	Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1699
cordatä, 2 . . .	Yellow . . . 4, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1597
integratä, 3 . . .	Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1758

ZIZIPHOÏA, Linn. Said to be from *zizi* of the Indians, and *phorea*, to bear. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatæ*. 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. Puschkinii*.

acinetidés . . .	Red . . . 7, H. De. Tr. Siberia . . .	1786
capitatä . . .	Red . . . 7, H. A. Svia . . .	1752
cinopodoidés . . .	Pink . . . 6, P. Ev. S. Siberia . . .	1821
canescéns, 1 . . .	Red . . . 7, F. Ev. S. . .	1803
mediä, 2 . . .	Red . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Caucasus . . .	1822
dasyanthä, 3 . . .	Red . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Siberia . . .	1803
hispidatä . . .	Red . . . 6, H. A. Spau . . .	1754
tuuridä . . .	Red pur. . . 6, H. A. Taurin . . .	1814
tonilör . . .	Purplish . . . 6, H. A. Levant . . .	1752

ZIZYPHUS, 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 w.c. 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*

Jujuba. 2. *R. Lotus*. 3. *Z. bubalina*. 4. *Z. sororia*. 5. *Rhamnus Zizyphus*.

albëns . . .	Grn. yel. . . G. Ev. S. China . . .	1822
Caracëntä . . .	Grn. yel. . . 5, S. Ev. S. Mysore . . .	1823
flexuosä . . .	Yelsh. . . H. De. S. Nepäl . . .	1820
incürvä . . .	Grn. yel. . . H. De. T. Nepäl . . .	1822
Jujübä, 1 . . .	Pur. grn. . . 4, G. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1759
Lotüs, 2 . . .	Grn. yel. . . F. Ev. S. Africa . . .	1731
micronatä, 3 . . .	Yel. grn. . . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1810
Nepädä . . .	Yellowish . . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . .	1816
nitidä . . .	Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. China . . .	1822
(Euclyptä . . .	Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . .	1818
sinënsis . . .	White . . . 5, F. Ev. S. China . . .	1818
spinä-Christi . . .	Grn. yel. . . 8, H. Ev. S. Egypt . . .	1811
inermis . . .	Grey . . . 8, H. Ev. S. . .	1821
trioctidä, 4 . . .	Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1821
volgäris, 5 . . .	Pur. grn. . . 8, H. De. S. Eur. . .	1640
Xylopyrüs . . .	Grn. yel. . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .	1824

ZÖÖZÄ, Linn. In honour of J. Zoega, author of a "Flora Islandica." Linn. 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A worthless hardy annual—*Z. Lepidifera*.

ZONARIA, Agardh. From *zona*, a girdle; transverse lines. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algæ*. Marine plants—*Z. atomariä*, *dichotomä*, *D. intricatä*, *multifidä*, *parvoniä*.

ZONATE, having a dark belt in the shape of a horse-shoe.

ZONES, stripes or belts.

ZÖNNÄ, 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 *Myriadenia*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Z. diphylla*. 2. *Hedysarum tetraphyllum*. 3. *Z. diphylla ciliata*. 4. *Anonymus bracteata*, *Hedysarum tetraphyllum*.

angustifoliä, 1 . . .	Purple . . . 7, S. A. India . . .	1733
capénsä, 2 . . .	Yellow . . . 7, G. Hor. P. C. G. H. . .	1824
dicrocarpä . . .	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. N. Holl. . .	1820
glochidiatä . . .	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Guiana . . .	1823
reticulatä, 3 . . .	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. W. Ind. . .	1800
tetraphyllä, 4 . . .	Yellow . . . 7, G. Her. P. Carolina . . .	1824
zeylonënsis . . .	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Ceylon . . .	1825

ZOSTERÄ, Linn. From *zoster*, a riband; the leaves. Linn. 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fluviales*. This pretty aquatic is found in ditches.

martä . . .	Apetal . . . 8, H. Aq. P. Britain . . .	
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ZOZIMÄ, Hoffman. In honour of A. N. and Z. Zozima, distinguished editors of the Greek classics. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbellifere*. A mere weed. *Synonyme*: 1. *Heracleum absinthifolium*—*Z. absinthifol*.

ZYONËÄÄ, Agardh. From *zygos*, a yoke, and *nema*, a filament; filaments joined together in pairs. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algæ*. The species of this genus are found in rivulets, ditches, &c.—*Z. bicolor*, *cruciatüm*, *C. brevis-articulatüm*, *C. longi-articulatüm*, *curvätüm*, *decimätüm*, *decussatüm*, *epigäntüm*, *nitidüm*, *pectinatüm*, *punctatüm*, *quintidüm*.

ZYGODONTÄ, Hooker. From *zygos*, a yoke, and *odontis*, a tooth, the teeth are yoked together in pairs. Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Musc.* A pale-green species of moss, found on the trunks of trees. *Synonyme*: 1. *Mnium conoidëum*—*Z. conoidätüm*.

ZYGOPETÄLÖM, Hooker. From *zygos*, a yoke, and *petala*, 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*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Z. crinitüm*, *Enophria crinita*.

coalecätö . . .	Whit. pur. . . 8, S. Epi. Demerara . . .	
Mechävil . . .	Grn. ll. . . 3, S. Epi. Brazil . . .	1825
crinitidüm, 1 . . .	Whit. grn. . . 8, Epi. Brazil . . .	1829
maxilläris . . .	Ben. grn. . . 8, S. Epi. S. Amer. . .	1829
Murrayänidä . . .	Grn. wht. . . 7, S. Epi. Brazil . . .	1837
rostratidüm . . .	Whit. brn. . . 8, S. Epi. Demerara . . .	1827
stenochilidüm . . .	Whit. yel. . . 8, S. Epi. Brazil . . .	1828

ZYGOPHYLLÖM, Linn. From *zygos*, a yoke, and *phyllon*, a leaf; the leaves are 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.			
<i>albūm</i> White	10, S. Ev. S.	Canaries	1779
<i>coelestis</i> Scarlet	G. Ev. S.	Egypt	1823
<i>cordifolium</i> Orange	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1774
<i>fœtidūm</i> Gr. yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790
<i>insuavē</i> Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1790
<i>maculatūm</i> Yellow	10, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1782
<i>microphyllūm</i> Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1816
<i>Morgsāā</i> Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1782
<i>prostrātūm</i> Yellow	7, G. Ev. Tr.	C. G. H.	1810
<i>sessilifolium</i> Yellow	7, S. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1713
<i>simpex</i> Yellow	7, F. A.	St. Jago	1825
<i>spatulatum</i> Yellow	6, S. Her. P.	C. Verd. I.	1824
<i>spinosum</i> Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1830

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

BOTANICAL DICTIONARY.

SINCE the publication of THE BOTANICAL DICTIONARY in 1840, many plants which were in this country previous to that period, but had not been brought into notice, have been described or figured. Hybrids, many of a superior character, have originated in various gardens in different parts of the country. Some British species have been newly discovered, and the introductions from almost every part of the world have been extensive and satisfactory, many of which have constituted entirely new genera. All those which have hitherto been made known are now brought together in the form of a Supplement.

ABE	ACA	ACA	ACH
<p>A ABELIA, <i>Brown</i>. Named in honour of Dr. C. Abel, physician to the Embassy to China under Lord Amherst. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Caprifoliaceae</i>. Pretty flowering shrubs, desirable as greenhouse plants or for turning into the flower borders during summer. They merely require the ordinary treatment of greenhouse plants, and are easily increased by cuttings.</p>			
rufestris	Rose white 9, Gr. Ev. S. China	1844	
triflora	Pa. red. G. E. S. E. Ind.		
uniflora	G. E. S. China		
<p>AAIES. See <i>Pinus</i>.</p>			
Khátrow	Apetal 5, H. E. T. Nepal		
<p>ABUTILON, <i>Moench</i>. Ancient name of a plant analogous to the marsh-mallow. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceae</i>. Greenhouse shrubs of the easiest culture, and of considerable beauty. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Sida vitifolia</i>.</p>			
pæoniiflorum	Rose I. G. E. S. Brazil	1845	
rubinerve	Straw G. E. S. Rio	1845	
stratum	Orange G. E. S. Brazil	1837	
venosum	Oran. red. G. E. S.		
vitifolium, 1	White H. E. S. Chili	1837	
<p>See <i>Sida</i>.</p>			
<p>ACACIA.</p>			
stringens	Yellow G. E. S. N. S. W.	1823	
cultrata	Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl.	1820	
cultroformis	Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl.	1844	
cuneata	Yellow G. E. S. Swan R.	1837	
cyanoophylla	Yellow G. E. S. Swan R.	1833	
dentifera	Yellow G. E. S. Swan R.	1839	
diptera			
srioptera	Yellow G. E. S. Swan R.	1840	
delibrata	Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl.	1820	
depiciens	Yellow G. E. S. V. D. L.	1819	
holosericea	Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl.	1820	
humifusa	Yellow G. E. T. N. Holl.	1820	
keresina	Purple S. De. S.		
Lawsoni			
leptocarpa	Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl.	1821	
ligulata	Yellow G. E. S. N. S. W.	1818	
micata	Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl.	1845	
neurocarpa	Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl.	1820	
personoides			
platyptera	Orange G. E. S. Swan R.	1840	
<p>palchella Yellow G. E. S.</p>			
<p>Riceana Yellow G. De. S. V. D. L. 1835</p>			
<p>rotundifolia Yellow G. E. S. Swan R. 1840</p>			
<p>sericeata Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl. 1820</p>			
<p>Simsii Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl. 1819</p>			
<p>spectabilis Yellow G. E. S. N. S. W. 1837</p>			
<p>squamata Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl. 1836</p>			
<p>stenophylla Yellow G. E. S. N. S. W. 1818</p>			
<p>umbellata Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl. 1819</p>			
<p>urophylla Pa. yel. G. E. S. Swan R. 1836</p>			
<p>viminatis Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl. 1820</p>			
<p>yomeiflorais Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl. 1818</p>			
<p>xylocarpa Yellow G. E. S. N. Holl. 1820</p>			
<p>ACANTHOPHYTUM. <i>Synonyme</i>: <i>A. javense</i>.</p>			
<p>javanicum Cr. rose S. Epi. Java 1844</p>			
<p>ACANTHOSPERMUM. <i>Akanthos</i>, a spine, and <i>sperma</i>, a seed. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>.—<i>Xanthoxyla</i>.</p>			
<p>ACANTHOSTYCHIS. From <i>acanthos</i>, a spine, and <i>stachys</i>, a spike. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bromeliaceae</i>. Plants easily cultivated in the stove, with a soil composed of equal parts of sand, decayed wood, and rotten leaves. They are propagated by suckers struck in a hotbed. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>Hohenbergia strobilifera</i>.</p>			
<p>atrobilacea Red yel. G. S. Her. P. Brazil 1840</p>			
<p>ACÆNA.</p>			
<p>elongata Green S. P. Ev. S. Mexico 1827</p>			
<p>spandens Green G. E. S. 1839</p>			
<p>sericea Green G. Her. P. Port Desire 1824</p>			
<p>ÆCER.</p>			
<p>caampetre</p>			
<p> <i>nastricum</i> Orn. yel. G. H. De. T. Austria 1812</p>			
<p> <i>hebecarpum</i> Grn. yel. G. H. De. T. Britain</p>			
<p> <i>lucigatum</i> Grn. yel. G. H. De. T.</p>			
<p> <i>nannum</i> Grn. yel. G. H. De. T.</p>			
<p>ACHILLEA. <i>Synonyme</i>: 1. <i>A. amurena</i>.</p>			
<p>Millefolium</p>			
<p> <i>variegata</i>, 1 White S. H. Her. P. Gardens</p>			
<p> <i>vernicalcatis</i> Yellow G. H. Her. P. Russia 1835</p>			
<p>ACHIMÈNES, <i>P. Browne</i>. A word of unknown meaning. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gesneriaceae</i>. The above name was originally given to two species by Dr.</p>			

ACH	ACR	ACT	ÆON
<p>Patrick Browne in his History of Jamaica, one of which has been long known in our gardens as <i>Trevirana coccinea</i>, or <i>Cyrtilla putchella</i>; the original name has been restored by De Candolle in his <i>Prodromus</i>. The recent acquisitions to this elegant and free flowering genus, rank amongst the most beautiful of our conservatory plants. For cultivation see <i>Trevirana</i>: they are propagated by cuttings, or by the imbricated buds which they produce underground and on the stems. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Trevirana coccinea</i>, <i>Cyrtilla putchella</i>.</p>			
argi rostrigera . . .	Wh. rose 6, H. Her. P. N. Grenada		
atrusanguinea . . .	Crimson 8, S. Her. P.		
fornosa . . .	Rose . . . 9, S. Her. P.		
grandiflora . . .	Pa. crim. 10, G. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1842		
hirsuta . . .	Rose . . . 9, S. Her. P. Guatemala 1843		
Liebmanni . . .	Pa. crim. 7, S. Her. P.		
longiflora . . .	Violet 8, G. Her. P. Guatemala 1841		
multiflora . . .	Lilac 10, S. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1843		
pätens . . .	Violet 6, S. Her. P. Mexicm 1846		
pedunculata . . .	Scar. yel. 6, S. Her. P. Guatemala 1840		
picta . . .	Scar. yel. 6, S. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1844		
rosea . . .	Pink . . . 6, S. Her. P. Guatemala 1841		
coccinea, . . .	Scarlet 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1778		
ACHYROCLINE. From <i>achuron</i> , chaff, and <i>kline</i> , a bed of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : <i>Gnaphalium alatum</i> — <i>alatum</i> .			
ACHYROPSAPPUS, De Cand. <i>Achuron</i> , chaff, and <i>pappus</i> , down. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A plant of little beauty, growing in common light soil.			
selckuhroides . . .	Yellow 7, Har. An. Mexico . . . 1830		
ACIANTHÆRA, Scheid. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . "A small Epiphyte resembling a <i>Pleurothallis</i> ."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i>			
punctata . . .	Greenish . . . S. Epl. Brazil . . . 1843		
ACINËTA, Lindley. From <i>akmeta</i> , immoveable—lip jointless. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . This genus is nearly allied to <i>Peristeria</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Peristeria Barkeri</i> . 2. <i>P. Humboldtii</i> , <i>Bot. Reg.</i> ; <i>Angulou superba</i> , <i>Lindl.</i>			
Barkeri, 1 . . .	Yellow 6, S. Epl. Mexican . . . 1843		
Humboldtii, 2 . . .	Par. bro. 8, S. Epl. S. America. 1843		
ACCANTHÆRA, Don. See <i>Cestrum</i> .			
ACONITUM.			
autumnale . . .	Lilac whi. 11, H. Her. P. N. China . . . 1846		
ochanthum . . .	Yellow 8, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1834		
ovatum . . .	Purp. grn. 6, H. Her. P. Cashuere . . . 1839		
ACONTIAS, Sm. See <i>Arum</i> and <i>Caladium</i> .			
ACROMONTUM alternatum.			
ACRIGESUS, Blume. From <i>akros</i> , summit, and <i>opsis</i> , eye. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . "Pretty little Epiphytes, with the habits of <i>Sarcanthus patulus</i> ."— <i>Bot. Reg.</i>			
densiflora . . .	Green rose . . . S. Epl. Borneo . . . 1845		
picta . . .	Wh. gr. pur. S. Epl. Bantam . . . 1843		
ACRONYCHIA, Porster. From <i>akron</i> , tuft or summit, and <i>onche</i> , a claw, on account of the original species having an incurved point at the top of the petals. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceæ</i> . A tall handsome shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers of an exquisite odour, resembling orange blossoms, combined with the aromatic warmth of ginger. Ordinary greenhouse treatment suits it; and it may be propagated by cuttings in sand, under a bell-glass.			
Cunninghami . . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. Mureton Bay 1838		
ACROPHYLUM, Benth. From <i>akros</i> , summit, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf, in allusion to the leaves growing at the apex of the branches, above the whorls of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cunouaceæ</i> . Very handsome greenhouse plants, flowering profusely during the spring months: of easy culture, and readily increased by cuttings of the half-ripened wood. <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Acrophyllum</i> (<i>Weinmannia</i>) <i>renoum</i> .			
verticillatum . . .	Red. yel. 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1836		
ACROPTERIS, Smith. Derived from <i>akros</i> , a point, and <i>pteria</i> , a fern. See <i>Asplenium</i> .			
ACROPSILON. From <i>akros</i> , a point, and <i>psilon</i> , a feather. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . See <i>Centureia</i> and <i>Serratula</i> .			
ACROSTICHUM.			
asplenifolium . . .	Red. yel. 7, S. Her. P. Huzil . . . 1833		
cristatum . . .	Yel. bin. 9, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .		
fuliforme . . .	Bro. yel. 7, S. Her. P. Malacca . . .		
juglandifolium . . .	Yel. brn. 8, S. Her. P. Surinam . . . 1832		
latifolium . . .	Yel. blue . . . S. Her. P. Jamaica . . .		
nicotianifolium . . .	Brown 10, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .		
pileosifolides . . .	Br. yel. 7, S. Her. P. E. Indies . . . 1822		
scopolendrum . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. E. Indies . . .		
ACTINËTUS.			
leucocephalus . . .	White . . . Swam R. . . 1837		
ANAMIA.			
versicolor . . .	Blue . . . 8, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1844		
ABENARIUM. From <i>aden</i> , a gland. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> . See <i>Arrenaria</i> .			
ANENCALYMMA, Martius. From <i>aden</i> , a gland, and <i>calymma</i> , a covering; because the leaves, bracts, and calyces are beset with conspicuous pateriform glands. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Bignoniaceæ</i> . Cultivation similar to the stove species of <i>Bignonia</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : <i>Bignonia comosa</i> .			
ennomum . . .	Yellow 10, S. Ev. Twi. Brazil . . . 1841		
ANOSTEMMA. From <i>alen</i> , a gland, and <i>stemma</i> , a crown. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Annual weeds growing in common soil— <i>rugosum</i> . See <i>Larenta</i> .			
ADENOSTYLES. From <i>aden</i> , a gland, and <i>stylos</i> , a style. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>A. leucophylla</i> , <i>A. caudatissima</i> , <i>A. albidia</i> , <i>A. petasitis</i> , <i>A. glabra</i> , <i>A. viridis</i> , <i>A. hybrida</i> . See <i>Caalia</i> .			
ADHATHËA. A Malabar name. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceæ</i> . See <i>Justicia</i> .			
ADIANTUM.			
æthiopicum . . .	Brown 9, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1838		
Brazilense . . .	S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1844		
cordatum . . .	Br. yel. 8, S. Her. P. Mendanao . . .		
concinnum . . .	Brown 6, S. Her. P. N. Holl. . .		
denticulatum . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1825		
labellifolium . . .	Brown 9, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . .		
havæcens . . .	Yellow 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .		
foliosum . . .	Brown 8, G. Her. P.		
Foveatum . . .	Brown 5, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .		
lucidum . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . .		
Moritzianum . . .	Brown 9, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1838		
obliquum . . .	Brown 4, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1826		
pentadactylon . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1824		
reticulatum . . .	S. Her. P. Norfolk I. . . 1845		
striatum . . .	Brown 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1822		
triangulatum . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . . 1824		
ÆCHMËA, Ruiz. and Pavon. From <i>aichme</i> , a point, in allusion to the rigid points on the calyces. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bromelaceæ</i> . Very showy plants, thriving in a compost of rich fibrous loam and leaf-mould, and increased by suckers.			
discolor . . .	Scar. pur. 6, S. Her. P. . . 1844		
falgens . . .	Scar. blue 9, S. Her. P. Cayenne . . . 1842		
Merisii . . .	Grn. red 3, S. Her. P. Demerara . . . 1820		
suaveolens . . .	Pink 4, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1818		
ÆCIDIUM, Ari. Behénis, cancellatum, Euphorbia, Gerani, Orobi, quadrifidum, Soldanelle, Valeriana-cærum.			
ÆCICEBAS. From <i>aix</i> , <i>aigos</i> , a goat, and <i>keros</i> , a horn. Fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrsinaceæ</i> . The cultivation is easy; the soil most suitable is a mixture of loam, peat-mould, and sand; and cuttings of the half-ripe wood, root in sand under a glass, in a little heat.			
fragrans . . .	White . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824		
ÆGIPHILIA.			
grandiflora . . .	Yellow 11, S. Ev. S. Havana . . .		
ÆCOMARITHIUM. From <i>aix</i> , <i>aigos</i> , and <i>marathron</i> , fennel. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifereæ</i> . Curious plants, of the easiest culture and propagation. <i>Synonymes</i> : <i>Cuchrys Sieda</i> , <i>Hymenanthrum Scutellum</i> , <i>Hyp. crispum</i> — <i>crispum</i> , <i>pterochlozum</i> .			
ÆGOCERATA, Benth. From <i>aix</i> , a goat, and <i>chloa</i> , a green herb; alluding to the fetid smell of some of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniaceæ</i> . For culture and propagation refer to the genus <i>Gilan</i> .			
atractioides . . .	Blue . . . 6, Har. An. California . . . 1833		
caulifolia . . .	Blue . . . 6, Har. An. California . . . 1833		
eryngioides . . .	Whi. blue 6, Har. An. Chili . . . 1833		
intermedia . . .	Blue . . . 6, Har. An. California . . . 1833		
pubescens . . .	Blue . . . 6, Har. An. California . . . 1833		
ÆONIUM, Webb. One of the synonymes added by Dioscorides to <i>Scorpiurus arborum</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Crossulaceæ</i> . Found growing on bare rocks, and require similar treatment to <i>Mesembryanthemum</i> .			
pratense . . .	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1834		
Youngianum . . .	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . . 1843		

ERI	AGA	AGA	ALO
ÆRIDES. <i>Synonyme: 1. A. Brookii.</i>			
crispum, 1	Wh. rose . 5, S. Epi. E. Ind.	1810	
maculosum	Pur. spt. . 5, S. Epi. Bombay	1844	
quinquevulnera	Pink . . . 6, S. Epi. Philippines. 1838		
tesellatum	Whi. pur. . 6, S. Epi. E. Ind.	1838	
virens	Pur. whi. . 4, S. Epi. Java	1843	
ÆSCHINANTHUS. <i>Synonyms: 1. Æ. radicans, Trichosporum radicans.</i>			
atrosanguineus	Dark red . 7, S. Epi.		
Boschianus	Scarlet . 7, S. Epi. Java	1843	
Horsfieldii	Pa. scar. . 8, S. Epi. Java	1844	
Lobbianus	Scarlet . 6, S. Epi. Java	1845	
longiflorus	Scarlet . 6, S. Epi.		
maculatus	Scarlet . 8, S. Epi. India	1839	
miniatus, 1	Scarlet . 6, S. Epi. Java	1845	
Paxtonii	Scarlet . 4, S. Epi. Kiuosea	1839	
pulcherrimus	Scarlet . 7, S. Epi. Java	1845	
purpurascens	Pur. yel. . 3, S. Epi. Java	1845	
radicans	Red . . . 8, S. Epi. Sumatra	1845	
ranunculiformis	Scarlet . 6, S. Epi. Kiuosea	1837	
zebrinus	Scarlet . 6, S. Epi. Java		
ÆSCULUS.			
Hippocastanum			
flöre pleno	White . 5, H. De. T. Gardens		
fol. argenteis	White . 5, H. De. T. Gardens		
ÆTHIOPHIZA. From <i>aithio</i> , to scorch, and <i>rhiza</i> , root; appearance. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . See <i>Leontodon</i> .			
ÆTHERIA. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . <i>Synonyms: 1. Goodyera occulta, Platylepis goodyeryoides.</i>			
occulta, 1	Whi. grn. 10, S. Ter. Or. Mauritius	1838	
ÆZELLA. <i>De Candolle.</i> Named in honour of Dr. A. Azeilius. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . A pretty stove plant growing freely in sandy heath-mould and leaf-mould, and propagates by cuttings planted in sand under a glass in heat.			
Æférica	Crimson . 6, S. Ev. T. Sierra Leone 1821		
AGANISIA. <i>Lindley.</i> From <i>agnos</i> , quiet, or desirable; in allusion to the pretty neat appearance of the plants. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . In speaking of the cultivation, Dr. Lindley observes: "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 receive the same treatment as the rest of this tribe." <i>Bot. Reg.</i>			
pulchella	Cre. col. . 6, S. Epi. Demerara	1838	
AGANOSMA. <i>Don.</i> <i>Aganæ</i> , mild, and <i>osme</i> , small. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceæ</i> . See <i>Echites</i> .			
AGAPANTHUS.			
umbellatus			
maximus	Blue . . . 4, G. Tu. P. C. G. H.		
AGARICUS — <i>ndipssus, areolatus, atomatus, balanus, bifrons, blavus, bolaris, bulbosus, calyptriformis, campophyllus, candidellus, ceruleus, cerustus, cornutus, chionæus, constictus, corragis, cyaneus, cyphelloformis, drevolanus, delphicus, d. rubrus, elatus, erubescens, erythrobus, excelsum, funicæli, fibrillosus, floccatus, fuliginosus, fumosus, hematocephalus, Hookeri, hypophyllus, limpidus, lachryans, lunulatus, luteus, lacteus, leucis, lividus, livido-ochraceus, loricatus, mammosus, marit., mastoides, medius, miniatus, mitis, nigrescens, pachyphyllus, pauciporus, peli-anthæus, phyllanthus, polyretus, pulch., radicosus, raydonatus, reticulatus, reticulatus, Rabi, rufo-carosus, speciosus, sphagnicola, stipitatus, solitarius, s. gramineus, striatulus, striatus, traversatus, treckisporus, uadatus, varicosus, validus, velleianus.</i>			
AGARISTA. <i>Don.</i> Daughter of <i>Cithænes</i> , a mythological name. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceæ</i> . See <i>Androsæda</i> .			
AGATHOPSIS. <i>Choisy</i> <i>Agathos</i> , pleasant, and <i>thesis</i> , a woman. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Selaginæ</i> . For culture, &c., refer to <i>Selago</i> .			
parvifolia	White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1818	
AGATHOSTEMUM. <i>Macq.</i> From <i>agathos</i> , pleasant, and <i>phyton</i> , a plant. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Cheapodiaceæ</i> . See <i>Clenopodium</i> .			
[3]			
AGAVE.			
elegans			S. Her. P.
glaucescens			G. Her. P. Mexico
polycanthoides			G. Her. P. Mexico
pulcherrima			G. Her. P. Mexico
AGENORA. <i>Don.</i> <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . See <i>Seriola</i> .			
AGLAIÆ. <i>De Candolle.</i> <i>Aglaiæ</i> , one of the Graces. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aurantiferae</i> . An interesting Chinese plant, requiring to be grown in a mixture of rich loam, rotten dung, and heath-mould, and propagated freely by cuttings of the half-ripened wood.			
odorata	Striped . 2, S. Ev. S. China	1810	
AGLAOMORPHA. <i>Schott.</i> <i>Aglæos</i> , beautiful, and <i>morpha</i> , form. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodineæ</i> . An elegant stove fern requiring the same treatment as <i>Polypodium</i> . <i>Synonyme: Psygium elegans.</i>			
Meyeriana	Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. Is. of Luzon		
AGLAONEMA. <i>Sm.</i> <i>Aglæos</i> , beautiful, and <i>anemos</i> , a grove. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Aracæ</i> . See <i>Arum</i> .			
AGONIOPTERIS. <i>Presl.</i> <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodineæ</i> . <i>Synonyme: 1. Acrostichum subdiaphanum.</i>			
subdiaphana	Bro. yel. . 4, S. Her. P. India		
AGROSTEMMA.			
succisa	Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. Sweden	1824	
AGROSTIS.			
elegans	Apetal. . 6, Grass. Russia	1834	
AGROSTOPHYLLUM. <i>Blume.</i> From <i>agrostis</i> , grass, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; plant, grass-like. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> .			
Khasyanum			S. Epi. E. Ind.
AIROPSIS.			
pulchella	Apetal. . . 3, Grass.	1831	
AJUGA.			
reptans			
variegata	Blue . . . 4, H. De. Cr. Britain		
AKERIA. <i>Decaisne.</i> From a name one of the species bears in the gardens of Japan. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Lardiabalaceæ</i> . See <i>Rajania</i> , for culture, &c. <i>Synonyme: 1. Rajania quinta.</i>			
quinata, 1	Lilac pink 3, G. Ev. Twi. Chusan	1845	
ALEURITES.			
cordata	Apetal. . . S. Ev. Tr. Japan	1818	
ALFREDIA. <i>De Cand.</i> <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . See <i>Silphium</i> .			
ALLAMANDA. <i>Synonyme: 1. Nerium tinctorium.</i>			
grandiflora	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil	1844	
verticillata	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.	1812	
ALLANTODIA.			
strigosa	Brown . all, S. Her. P. Madeira		
ALLIUM.			
ceruleum	Blue . . . 6, H. Bl. P. Russia	1840	
pulchrum	Yellow . 6, H. Bl. P. S. Europe		
ALLOPLECTUS. <i>De Cand.</i> From <i>allos</i> , diverse, and <i>plecten</i> , to plait or fold. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gesneriaceæ</i> . A genus of interesting plants, requiring similar treatment to <i>Generia</i> and <i>Glazina</i> . <i>Synonyms: 1. A. Schottii, A. sparsiflorus, Besteria bicolor, B. dichrous, Hypocyrtia discolor.</i>			
dichrous	Pur. yel. . . S. Ev. S. Brazil	1845	
repens	Yel. blo. . 2, S. Ev. Cl. St. Martha	1845	
ALNUS.			
barbata	Apetal. . 3, H. De. S. Russia	1838	
pyramidalis	Apetal. . . H. De. T. Mexico		
obcordata	Apetal. . 3, H. De. S. Russia	1838	
rugosa	Apetal. . 3, H. De. T. N. America		
Siberica	Apetal. . . H. De. T. Siberia	1820	
ALOCASIA. <i>Smith.</i> A slight alteration of <i>Colocasia</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Aracæ</i> .			
occulata	Green . 5, S. Ev. S. China	1816	
ALÖNA. <i>Lindley.</i> Pinaive name, <i>Nolana</i> —letters transposed; from <i>nolu</i> , a little bell. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Nolanaeæ</i> . Fine shrubby plants allied to <i>Nolana</i> , bearing large sky blue flowers. Ordinary greenhouse treatment is only required; and <i>A. caelestis</i> will probably become a valuable plant for bedding out in the lower garden.			
baccata	Yellow . . G. Ev. S. Coquimbo		

caelestis	Blue	G. Ev. S. Chili	1843
carnea	Blue	G. Ev. S. Coquimbo	
plandulosa	Blue	G. Ev. S. Valparaiso	
longifolia	Blue	G. Ev. S. Coquimbo	
obtusa	Blue	7. G. Ev. S. Coquimbo	
revolata	Blue	G. Ev. S. Peru	
rostrata	Blue	7. G. Ev. S. Coquimbo	
tomentosa	White	G. Ev. S. Valparaiso	

ALSTNE.

laricifolia	H. Her. P. Siberia	1834
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ALSTREMERIA.

Barclayana	Orange	7. F. Tub. P.	
Berteroana	Pa. pink	7. F. Tub. P. Chili	
bicolor	Gran. spot	9. S. Tub. P. Chili	1826
chilensis	Pink	7. F. Tub. P. Chili	1834
chorellensis		7. F. Tu. P. Peru	1843
Errenkaulii	Wh. spot	8. F. Tu. P. Hybrid	1835
lineatiflora	Pink	7. G. Tu. P. Peru	1842
magnifica			
memorosa	Red yel.	9. F. Tu. P. Organ Mt.	1840
psittacina			

ALTERNANTHERA.

denticulata	White	7. G. Her. P. N. S. W.	1822
filiformis	White	7. E. Ind.	
nodiflora	White	5. G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1826

ALYSSUM.

micranthum orientale	Yellow	8. H. Ev. P. Russia	1836
variegatum	Yellow	4. H. Ev. P. Gardens	
procumbens	Yellow	H. Ev. P.	

AMARANTHUS, *Munch*. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceae*. See *Ortygoides*.

AMARANTHUS. See *Hippocastrium*.

Banksiana	Pink	10. G. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1840
japonica	Yellow	7. G. Bl. P. Japan	
pestifera			
hybrida	Red. grn.	4. S. Bl. P. Hybrid	
Slateriana	Red	3. S. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1844

AMBERBADA, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. *Spectabilis*. See *Centaurea*.

AMELIORIS, *Raf.* *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. See *Fritillaria*.

AMBROSINA, *Ambrosia*, roots fit for food. *Linn.* 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Araceae*. A hardy herbaceous plant requiring the same treatment as *Aruna*.

Basil Grn. pur. 5, H. Her. P. S. Europe 1823

AMBLANCHIEA.

florida	White	5. H. De. T. N. Amer.	1826
parvifolia	White	5. H. De. S.	
ovata		N. Amer.	
semi-integrifolia	White	5. H. De. T. N. Amer.	
subcordata	White	5. H. De. T. N. Amer.	

AMANTHUM, *Gray*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melan-thaceae*. See *Helonia*.

AMMOCHARIS, *Ha.* *Amos*, sand, and *chairo*, to delight. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amryllidaceae*. See *Brunsvigia*.

AMMOBENDRON, *Fischer*. *Amos*, sand, and *dendron*, a tree; situation. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pabaceae*. *Synonyme*: *Sophora argentea*.

Sieverii Purple 6, H. Ev. S. Siberia 1837

AMMOGRTON, *De Candolle*. *Amos*, sand, and *grton*, near; situation. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*.

scorzonerifolium Yellow 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1834

AMMORPHIA, *Kg.* *Amos*, sand, and *philon*, to love. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. See *Aruna* and *Puccana*.

AMORBA, *R. C.* *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Meliaceae*. A shrub requiring to be potted in rich light soil, and easily propagates by cuttings planted in sand under a glass in heat.

caullata Yellow 8. Ev. S. E. Indies 1824

AMORPHA, *Synonyme*: 1. *A. Lewisii*.

fruticosa			
muasatifolia	Purple	6. H. De. S. Carolina	1812
sericea	Blue	6. H. De. S. Carolina	

AMPPELOCEMOS, *Kth.* *Ampelos*, a vine, and *desmos*, a bore. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. See *Aruna*.

AMPPELOCYCLOS, *Des.* *Ampelos*, a vine, and *cyclus*, a chamber. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceae*. See *Joliffia*.

AMRINKIA, *Lehman*. Named after M. Amsinek. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. 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 scarcely worthy of cultivation, except in botanical gardens, or where a collection rather than a selection is grown. *A. angustifolia*, *A. lycopsioides*.

AMYGDALUS, *Synonyme*: *Prunus prostrata*.

Cochinchinensis	Pink	3. H. De. T. Cochin China 1825
pedunculata	Red	4. H. De. T. 1833
prostrata, 1	Pink	5. H. De. T. Crete 1802

ANACFCLUS PYRETHRUM. See *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

ANACTOCHILUS.

S. Epi. E. Indies 1846

ANAGALLIS.

alterniflora	Yel. pink	4. S. Her. P. Rio Jan.	1839
monili			
phaenicea	Scarlet	5. G. Her. P. Morocco	1803

ANANDRIA, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. See *Perdicium*.

ANAXETON, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. *Arborescens*. See *Gnaphalium*.

ANCHUSA.

petiolata Purple 9. G. Her. P. Nepal 1840

ANCISTRUM, *Kth.* *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. *Sanguisorba ovalifolium, argentum, adscandens, laevigatum, lucidum, magellanicum*.

ANDROEDA, *Synonyme*: 1. *Pernettya angustifolia*. *phillyreaefolia*, 1 White 3. G. Ev. S. West Florida 1844

ANDROSACE.

lanuginosa Ro. yel. 8. H. Her. P. Himalaya 1842

ANDROGRAPHIS, *N. V. E.* *Auer*, a man, and *grapho*, to write. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. See *Justicia*.

ANEILEMA.

erispata Blue G. Her. P. N. Holl. 1822

ANEMIA.

hirta	Bro. yel.	S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1824
longifolia	Brown	8. S. Her. P. Brasil	1831
Raddiana		See <i>A. hexocosa</i> .	
radicans	Bro. yel.	5. S. Her. P. Brasil	1831
tenella		S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1843

ANEMODICTYON, *Smith*. *Aneimon*, naked, and *diktyon*, a net. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Osmundaceae*. See *Anemia*.

ANEMONE.

Govaniana		H. Her. P. Nepal	1844
houtsensis			
minuta	Red	5. H. Tu. P. Gardens	
japonica	Rose	6. H. Tu. P. Japan	1844
longicaupa			
uontana	Purple	6. H. Her. P. Switzerland 1830	
memorosa			
cerulea	lgt. blue	5. H. Tu. P. Gardens	
obtusifolia	White	6. H. Her. P. Himalaya	1844
pulsatilla			
albida	Whitish	4. H. Her. P. Germany	1834
rubra	Red. pur.	5. H. Her. P. Germany	1834
rivularis	White	6. H. Her. P. N. India	1840
virginiana			
grandiflora	White	6. H. Her. P. Gardens	

ANGELOTTA.

cornigera	Purple	8. S. An. Brasil	1839
floribunda			
Gardneri	Wh. pur.	5. S. Her. P. Pernambuco 1838	
grandiflora		S. Her. P.	
minuta			
speciosa	Blue pur.	8. S. Her. P. Brazil	1839

ANGIOPTERIS, *Hoffm.* *Aggion*, a vessel, and *pteron*, a wing. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Danaceae*.

evecta Bra. yel. 4. S. Her. P. Is. of Luzon

ANGRACUM, *Synonyms*: 1. *Epidenrum funale*, *Liodarum funale*, *Aceobolus funalis*.

apiculatum	White	8. Epi. S. Leone	1844
armenicum	Apricot	8. Epi. S. Leone	1838
ashanti	Cinnamon	6. S. Epi. Ashantee	1843
bilobum	White	9. S. Epi. Capo Coast	1841
brevisfolium	White	8. Epi. Brasil	1840
caubacena	Grn. wht.	9. S. Epi. India	
glabrifolium	White	8. Epi. I. of Bourbon	
funale, 1	Grn. wht.	10. S. Epi. W. Ind.	1844
glabrifolium	White	8. Epi. Mauritius	1838
herbacum	White	5. S. Epi. Mauritius	1834
orthotrichum	White	8. Epi. Brasil	1840
pellucidum	White	11. S. Epi. S. Leone	1842

ARE	ARU	ASA	ASP
ARETIUM, Spitzberger. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Poly-podiaceae</i> . See <i>Acrostichum</i> . <i>citrifolium</i> . . . Br. yel. . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .		should be watered liberally, and are readily increased by division. <i>bambusifolia</i> . . . Purple . . . 1, S. Epi. Nepal . . . 1839 <i>chinensis</i> 5, S. Epi. China . . . 1844 <i>denata</i> Ro. violet . 3, S. Epi. Singapore . 1840	
ARGYREIA, Synonymes: 1. <i>Ipomoea capito</i> . 2. <i>Ipomoea Malabarica</i> . <i>capitata</i> , 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. Twi. E. Ind. . . 1823 <i>festiva</i> White . . . 7, S. Ev. Twi. India . . . 1838 <i>Malabarica</i> . . . Cream . . . 7, S. Ev. Twi. E. Ind. . . 1823		ASAGREIA, Lindley. In compliment to Dr. Asa Gray, the author of a Treatise upon North American <i>Melanthaceae</i> . Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceae</i> . A plant of but little beauty. The culture and propagation is similar to that of <i>Tigridia</i> . <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Helonias officinalis</i> . 2. <i>Veratrum officinale</i> . <i>officinalis</i> White . . . 9, F. Bl. P. Vera Cruz . . 1837	
ARIPRISIA, Graham. From <i>oron</i> , <i>Arum</i> , and <i>opsis</i> , sight; from the likeness to <i>Arum</i> in habit, &c. Linn. Nat. Or. <i>Aracea</i> . A very curious plant, discovered by J. S. Law, Esq., in Bombay. It grows freely in light sandy soil, and may be readily propagated by suckers and division. <i>pellata</i> Purple . . . 8, S. Her. P. Bombay . . 1845		ASCLEPIAS. <i>vestita</i> Yelsh. glabr. 10, G. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1844 ASCODOLUS—ciliatus, glaber, trifolii, vinosus. ASPARAGUS. <i>caspius</i> Grn. wht. . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1821 <i>grandiflorus</i> . . . White . . . 7, G. Her. Cl. Teneriffe . 1828 <i>lanceus</i> White . . . 5, G. Her. Cl. C. G. H. . 1811 <i>laricius</i> White . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1816 <i>lucidus</i> Green . . . 5, G. Her. Cl. Macao . . . 1824 <i>nivenianus</i> . . . Wht. par. 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1811 <i>tenuifolius</i> . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Hungary . . <i>tetragonus</i> . . . White . . . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1822 <i>tricornatus</i> . . . Grn. yel. . 6, G. Her. Cl. <i>umbellatus</i> . . . Grn. wht. . 6, G. Her. P. Caucasus . 1816	
ARISTOLOCHIA. <i>edlata</i> Pur. yel. . . G. Ev. Tu. B. Ayres . . <i>clivosa</i> Pur. grn. . 9, S. Ev. Tu. N. Patagon. 1836 <i>gigantica</i> . . . Yel. bro. . 7, S. Ev. Tw. Brazil . . . <i>Gigas</i> Wht. bro. . 6, S. Ev. Tw. Guatemala 1842 <i>hyperborea</i> . . . Purple . . 5, S. De. T. W. India . . . 1836 <i>ornithocephala</i> . Pur. bro. 10, S. Ev. Tu. Brazil . . . 1838		ASPERGILLUS—oreus, candidus, mollis, roseus. ASPEROGCCUS, Lamour. From <i>asper</i> , rough, and <i>kokkos</i> , seed; the seeds have a rough surface. Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alge</i> . This species is found on rocks. <i>A. compressus</i> . ASPERULA. <i>incana</i> Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1823 <i>scutellaris</i> H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1838 <i>trichodes</i> White . . . 6, H. A. Persia . . . 1838 <i>tyrsica</i> White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1829	
ARMENIACA, Synonymes: <i>A. pedunculata</i> . <i>vulgatis</i> <i>flore pleno</i> , 1 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. <i>fol. variegatis</i> . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T.		ASPIDIUM. <i>incana</i> Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Crete . . . 1823 <i>scutellaris</i> H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1838 <i>trichodes</i> White . . . 6, H. A. Persia . . . 1838 <i>tyrsica</i> White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1829	
ARMERIA, Synonymes: <i>A. scabra</i> . <i>hybrida</i> Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . <i>maderensis</i> , 1 . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. Madeira . . . <i>Popeana</i> Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . . <i>vulgatis</i> <i>alba</i> White . . . 9, H. Her. P. Gardens . . . <i>coccinea</i> Red . . . 9, H. Her. P. Gardens . . .		ASPUDELUS. <i>asiaticus</i> White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Levant . . . 1824 <i>capillaris</i> Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. S. Europe . 1812 <i>microcarpus</i> H. Bl. P. Dalmatia . 1831	
ARMORACIA, Pliny. The horse-radish. Linn. 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . See <i>Cochlearia</i> . ARNOSESIA, DeCandolle. Derivation unknown. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . <i>Passila</i> . See <i>Hyosieris</i> . ARONICUM, DeCandolle. Derivation unknown. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . <i>altatum</i> Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1783 See <i>Arnicia</i> .		ASPIDISTRA. <i>elator</i> Brown . 10, S. Her. P. Japan . . . 1835 <i>variegata</i> Brown . 10, S. Her. P. Japan . . . 1835	
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AST	BAC	ASY	BAL
ambrosium. See <i>Allantodia umbrosa</i> .			
vittaeforme . . . Br. yel. . . S. Her. P. I. of Luzon			
ASTELIA, R. Brown. From <i>a</i> , without, and <i>stelechos</i> , R stem. <i>Linn.</i> Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . A curious plant, with the flowers of which we are unacquainted. It thrives in the greenhouse in a light loamy soil, and produces abundance of off-sets; these, if detached and plauted either in sawdust or very porous earth, with a slight bottom heat, will soon produce roots.			
Banksii	N. Zealand . 1837		
ASTËR.			
cabulicus White	H. Her. P. India 1843		
besarabicus Purple	9, H. Her. P. Russia 1834		
ASTERACANTHA. From <i>aster</i> , a star, and <i>akantha</i> , R spine. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceae</i> . "This is a handsome herbaceous greenhouse plant, seeds of which were sent to the Horticultural Society by Mr. McCulloch, one of the gardeners to His Highness the Pacha of Egypt. If care is taken to reduce the vigour of the 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. Synonymes: Barteria longifolia.</i>			
longifolia Yellow	7, G. Her. P. Egypt 1781		
ASTEROCAPHALUS.			
bannaticus			
albus White	7, H. Her. P. Gardens		
ASTEROLYON, Link. <i>Aster</i> , a star, and <i>lyon</i> , flax. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Primulaceae</i> . See <i>Lysimachia</i> .			
ASTEROMA reticulatum.			
ASTEROTHRIX, De Candoile. From <i>aster</i> , a star, and <i>thrix</i> , hair. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . See <i>Aparia</i> .			
ASTEROYCHYON, Lindley. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Malvaceae</i> .— <i>Sidioides</i> . See <i>Plagianthus sidioides</i> .			
ASTILBE rivalaris.			
ASTRAGALUS.			
calyciflorus	8, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1819		
dasyanthus	6, H. Her. P. Hungary . 1819		
hymenocarpus Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Russia 1835		
hypoglottis			
albus White	6, H. De. Tr. Gardens 1832		
lactiflorus Striped	6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1832		
macrocephalus Yellow	6, H. De. Tr. Caucasus . 1831		
Schanginianus	H. Her. P. Siberia 1832		
strobiliferus			
syriacus	H. De. Tr. Armenia . 1831		
ASTYRIA, Lindley. From <i>a</i> , privative, and <i>steiras</i> , sterile; in allusion to the want of sterile stamens. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Butteriacae</i> . A rather interesting stove plant, with fine broad heart-shaped leaves, and close clusters of pink flowers. For culture, refer to <i>Ruizia</i> .			
rosea Pink	5, S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1843		

B.

BABIANA.

bicolor Blue wht. 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1843
picata
multiplex Purple 6, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1834

BABINGTONIA, Lindley. In compliment to Charles Babington, Esq., of St. John's College, Cambridge, a skilful botanist. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*, sect. *Leptospermeae*. A very pretty greenhouse shrub, flowering during autumn and winter. It thrives in a mixture of rich brown loam, peat, and leaf-mould; and half-ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a hand-glass, in heat. *Synonymes: Boccia camphorosma.*

camphorosma Pinkish	G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1841
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BACKHOUSEIA, Hooker. In compliment to Mr. James Backhouse, by whose travels in Australia and South Africa many interesting plants have been added to collections in this country. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. According to Mr. Backhouse, the species grows to a tree sixteen feet high, with slender branches, furnished with smooth, ovate, acuminate leaves. The white flowers are borne in corymbs,

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ASYSTASIA, Endl. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. Indian plants requiring stove heat, and light soil, with treatment like the various species of *Ruellia*. *Synonymes: Ruellia coronandeliana, R. secunda, R. intrusa, R. obliqua, Justicia guayanaica.*

coronandeliana Purple	9, S. Ev. S. India 1845
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ATELÆNORA. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceae*. A pretty shrubby plant requiring a compost of loam and peat, and propagated by cuttings.

incana Slate	G. Ev. S. Swan R.
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ATHAMANTA stricta.

ATHYRIUM, Roth. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. For culture, &c., refer to *Asplenium*. *Synonymes: 1. Allantodia spectabilis, Asplenium spectabile, 2. Allantodia incisa, Asplenium incisum, 3. Aspidium filix-femina, var. irriguum.*

incisum Yellow	7, S. Her. P. E. Ind.
irriguum	6, H. Her. P. Britain

ATRAGÈNE.

macropetala	H. De. Cl. Russia 1831
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ATRÔPA.

acuminata Dull yel.	6, H. Her. P. Himalayas . 1845
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AVENA latifolia.

AZALÆA indica—Amaranthina, alba magniflora, alba plena, alba Smithii, alba striata, alba superba, alba triflora, Albertii, Apollo, Arnamica, Aurora, Aubertii, barbata, bella, Broughtoni, candidissima maxima, carlambrata, carminata, Cleopatra, Coccinea superba, cyrea violacea, Devonensis, Diana, distincta, Egertonia, elata, elegans, excellens, eximia, exquisita, fasciatus, fulgens, Gledstanesii excelsa, gloria Smithii, grandiflora maculata, Hebe, Hendersonii, Herctii, impressa, Jenkinsii, Jennerii, Lami, lateritia, glaucina, macrantha rubra, macrantha superba, magniflora, Minerva, mirabilis, multiflora, mundula, optima, obtusa, pharicea alba, precipua, prestantissima, Rausonii, Reddingii, Reine des Belges, refulgens, rosea, Rouleaux, rubra plena, semiduplex superba, Smithii purpurea, speciosa speciosissima, splendens, Standishii, tricolor, triumphans, ventricosa, Vesta, Victoria, violacea elegans, vivicans, Wellingtonii, Williamsii, Woodsii.

nudiflora Cartonii Purple	6, H. De. S. Hybrid
eximia Crimson	6, H. De. S. Hybrid 1839
Goweriana Purple	6, H. De. S. Hybrid
rufa Red	6, H. De. S. Hybrid
obtusa Red	3, G. Ev. S. China 1844
ovata Pink	G. Ev. S. China 1844
pontica	
ardens Red	5, H. De. S. Hybrid
caudata White	5, H. De. S. Hybrid 1834
cononaria Yellow	6, H. De. S. Holland 1832
Leclitire Or. wht.	6, H. De. S. Hybrid
Ludovicæ Or. rose	6, H. De. S. Hybrid
squamata Rose crim. 3, G. De. S. China 1844	

and are often produced on very small plants, soon after being struck from cuttings.—*Bot. Mag.*

myrifolia White	6, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. 1844
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BACTRINIUM, Kunze. From *bactron*, a staff, and *oides*, resemblance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Found on the horizontal surface of old stumps.—*B. atroretens.*

BEOMYCES—microcephalus, placophyllus.

BÆRIA, Fischer and Meyer. In honour of Professor Baer, of the University of Dorpat. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*.

chrysothoma Yellow	5, H. A. California . 1835
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BANIA, De Candoile. Derivation not explained. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A plant of easy culture in the open borders.

trollifolia Yellow	6, H. Her. P. New Spain . 1828
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BALANTRES, De Candoile. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceae*. Ornamental plants of easy culture in a mixture of loam and heath-mould; and cuttings strike root readily if planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

Ægyptica White	S. Kr. S. Africa 1822
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BAL	BAT	BEA	BES
BALSAMINA.			
mastersiana . . . Purple . . . 7, S. A.	Klosses Hills 1837		
rosea Rose . . . 7, G. A.	Himalayas . 1839		
BANGIA—ciliaris, lacustris, latevirens.			
BANISTERIA.			
chrysophylla S. Cl. S.			
dichotoma Yellow . . . 6, S. Cl. S. S. Amer.	1814		
emarginata Yellow . . . 6, S. Cl. S. W. Ind.	1826		
sinuatifolia Yellow . . . 8, S. Cl. S. Guiana . . .	1824		
tiliaefolia Purple . . . 8, S. Cl. S. Java . . .	1820		
BANKSIA.			
cyliindrostachya G. Ev. S. N. S. W.			
Hugelii Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1837		
Pleiifolia Scarlet . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1837		
Menziesii Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1837		
BAPTISIA.			
auriculata Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1812		
confusa Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1812		
versicolor Li. pur. . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1824		
BARBACENTA.			
gracilis Red . . . 3, G. Her. P. Brazil . . .			
squamata Yel. crim. 3, G. Her. P. Brazil . . .	1841		
BARBAREA—arcuata, orthoceros.			
BARBERIA, Knowles and Westcott. In honour of G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . These plants are surpassed by few for the beauty of their flowers, even amongst the numerous splendid examples which belong to their Order; they thrive best suspended in shallow baskets made of wood, and filled with turfy peat and sphagnum moss, mixed with some broken sticks to keep the whole light and open, that water may percolate freely, and he placed in an airy situation in the Orchid-house.			
elegans Ll. pink . . . S. Epi. Mexico . . .	1836		
Lindleyana Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Costa Rica . . .	1842		
Skinneri Lilac . . . 7, S. Epi. Guatemala . . .	1843		
spectabilis Lilac . . . 7, S. Epi. Guatemala . . .	1843		
BARKHAUSTA, DeCandolle. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Uninteresting plants, growing in any common garden soil, and merely requiring to be sown where they are to stand. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Crepis alpina</i> . 2. <i>Crepis foliata</i> . 3. <i>Crepis setosa</i> . 4. <i>Crepis cernua</i> . 5. <i>Crepis taurinensis</i> — <i>B. albida, alpina 1, bellidifolia, foliata 2, Candollei, graccolens, glandulosa, macrophylla, Marschallii, nana, purpurea, rubra, scariosa, setosa 3, Suffreniana 4, turczacifolia 5.</i>			
BARNABESIA, Linn. fts. Named after Michael Barnadez, a Spanish botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Curious spiny bushes, requiring warm greenhouse treatment. They should be grown in peat, loam, and sand, in equal proportions. Water must be sparingly applied in winter. Propagation is easily effected by seeds or cuttings.			
rosea Deep r. 12, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1840		
BARRINGTONIA.			
racemosa Red . . . S. Ev. S. Malacca Isles			
BARTLINGIA, G. Don. In honour of C. Bartling, who, with Wendland, wrote an ingenious dissertation on <i>Diosma</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhauaceae</i> . See <i>Cryptandra</i> .			
BATATAS, Choisy. According to Rumphius, a Malayan, and to Neriemburg, a Mexican, ward. <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, should be kept dry when in a torpid state. Light rich soil suits them best; and half-ripened cuttings root readily under a hand-glass in moderate heat. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Ipomoea bignonioides</i> . 2. <i>I. boureiensis</i> . 3. <i>I. Caranillesii</i> . 4. <i>I. Batatas</i> . 5. <i>I. glaucifolia</i> . 6. <i>I. heterophylla</i> . 7. <i>I. Jalapa, Convolvulus Jalapa, C. macrorhizus</i> . 8. <i>Ipomoea crispusperna, I. gossypifolia, I. instansii</i> . 9. <i>I. pentaphylla</i> . 10. <i>I. seucyfalensis</i> . 11. <i>I. ternata</i> . 12. <i>I. serena</i> . 13. <i>I. Willdorchii</i> .			
bataca Pr. vio. . . G. De. Tw. Demiana . . .	1839		
bignonioides, 1 Drk. pur. . . 7, S. Do. Tw. Cayenne . . .	1824		
boureiensis, 2 Purple . . . 8, Do. Tw. Buceos A. . .	1839		
Caranillesii, 3 Wht. red . . 8, Do. Tw. . . .	1815		
edulis, 4 Wht. pur. . . 8, Do. Tw. E. Ind. . .	1797		
glaucifolia, 5 Purplish . . 6, S. Do. Tw. Mexico . . .	1732		
heterophylla, 6 Pa. pur. . . 9, S. Do. Tw. Cuba . . .	1817		
Jalapa, 7 Rose . . . 8, S. Do. Tw. Mexico . . .	1845		
maculata, 8 Purple . . . 8, S. Do. Tw. Mexico . . .	1739		
paniculata, 9 White . . . 6, S. Do. Tw. E. Ind. . .	1739		
pentaphylla, 9 White . . . 7, S. Do. Tw. Guinea . . .	1823		
Senegalensis, 10 White . . . 7, S. Do. Tw. Guinea . . .	1823		
terinata, 11 White . . . 7, S. Do. Tw. Brazil . . .	1824		
serena, 12 Purple . . . 7, S. Do. Tw. Mauritius . . .	1820		
Willdenovii, 13 Purple . . . 7, S. Do. Tw. . . .	1819		
BEATONIA, Herbert. Named in honour of Mr. Beaton, a celebrated gardener, and contributor to many horticultural publications. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . For culture, see <i>Tigridia</i> . <i>Synonymes:</i> <i>Tigridia violacea</i> .			
atrata Drk. pur. . . 8, G. Bl. P. Mexico . . .	1843		
curvata G. Bl. P. Comalapan . . .	1843		
purpurea Purple . . . G. Bl. P.			
BECIUM, Lindley. An ancient name for the Sage. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae</i> . A beautiful flowering hardy shrub, which may be increased by seeds or cuttings like the various species of <i>Salvia</i> .			
bicolor Wht. lil. 10, H. De. S. Abyssinia . . .	1842		
BEDFORDIA, DeCandolle. In honour of the Duke of Bedford, a great promoter of Botany. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . For culture and propagation refer to <i>Cacalia</i> .			
salicina Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. V. D. L.	1820		
BEPARIA. See Bejaria.			
BEGONIA. Synonymes: 1. <i>rubra</i> . 2. <i>floribunda, parvifolia, and senepiflores</i> . 3. <i>pendula and repens</i> . 4. <i>acida, pauciflora, and pettata</i> . 5. <i>odorata</i> .			
acerifolia Whitish . . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1829		
albo-coccinea Scar. wlt. . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .	1844		
aptera White . . . 7, S. Her. P.			
Barkeri White . . . 1, G. Her. P. Mexico . . .	1837		
castaneaefolia Pink . . . 2, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1838		
coccinea, 1 Scarlet . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1842		
crassicaulis Wht. pk. 2, S. Ev. S. Guatemala 1842			
digitata White . . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .			
Dregei, 2 White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1833		
fagifolia, 3 White . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1830		
fucofolia Scarlet . . . 12, S. Ev. S. N. Genada 1844			
hydrocotylifolia Pink . . . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . .	1843		
ineana White . . . 4, S. Her. P. Mexico . . .	1838		
laurina Pink . . . 7, S. Her. P.			
manicata Pa. pink . 4, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .			
Meyeri White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1833		
muricata White . . . 9, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .			
parvifolia White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . .	1836		
petiifolia, 4 White . . . S. Her. P.	1816		
paniculata, 4 Wht. bluish 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .	1830		
ramentacea Blush . . . S. Ev. S.			
rubra Pink . . . 4, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .			
rupesris White . . . 2, S. Her. P.			
Sellowii White . . . 9, S. Her. P.			
sinuata, 5 White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1836		
stigmaea White . . . S. Her. P.			
vitifolia White . . . 4, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .			
zebrina Pink . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . .			
BELLEVALIA.			
syriaca Ovan. bl. . . 5, H. Bl. P. Syria . . .	1844		
BELLIS.			
integrifolia Wht. pk. . . 7, H. A. Texas . . .	1801		
BELLIUM.			
intermedium White . . . 8, H. Her. P.			
BELONIA, Carmichael. From <i>belone</i> , a needle; in allusion to the acicular filaments. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alga</i> . Found on decaying; marine <i>Alga</i> .— <i>B. torulosa</i> .			
BENZONIA. See Laurus.			
BERBERIS. Synonymes: <i>Mahonia nervosa, M. glaucuca.</i>			
atimantia Yellow . . . 6, H. S. Chili . . .			
conrta Yellow . . . 6, H. S. Nepal . . .	1841		
coralubana Yellow . . . 6, H. S. N. Amer. . . .	1820		
floribunda Yellow . . . 6, H. De. S. Nepal . . .			
Fortoni Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. China . . .	1846		
mits Yellow . . . H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . .	1834		
nervosa, 1 Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . .	1840		
pellida Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . .	1844		
trifida Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . .	1839		
umbellata Yellow . . . 6, H. De. S. Nepal . . .	1842		
vulgäris Yellow . . . H. Ev. S. Peru . . .	1836		
delcis Yellow . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Austria . . .			
BESSERA, Schultz. Named in honour of Dr. Besser, Professor of Botany at Brody, and author of an Enumeration of the Plants of Volhynia, <i>Pedologia, &c.</i> <i>Linn.</i> 19, 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 dry and cool when the leaves wither and fall off, until next season. They are propagated by cilsets. <i>Synonymes:</i> <i>Pharum fistulosum</i> .			
elegans Scarlet . . . 9, G. Bl. P. Mexico . . .			
Hoberti, 1 Pur. wht. . . 9, G. Bl. P. Mexico . . .	1846		

BET	BLU	BOE	BOS
BETCKĀ, De Caudolle. In honour of M. Betcke, who has described many species of <i>Valerianella</i> . <i>Linna.</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.			
mājur	Rose	8, H. A. California	1836
samolifolia	Rose	7, H. A. Chili	1835
BETONĪCA.			
serotina	Red	8, H. Her. P. Austria	1832
BETŪLA. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Betula urticifolia</i> . 2. <i>B. laciniata</i> . 3. <i>B. pendula</i> .			
alba.			
foliis variegatis	Apetal.	5, H. De. T.	
pontica	Apetal.	5, H. De. T. Turkey	
pubescens	Apetal.	5, H. De. T. Germany	1812
urticifolia, 1	Apetal.	5, H. De. T.	
Bhojpatra	Apetal.	5, H. De. T. Himalayas	1840
glandulosa	Apetal.	5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	1816
gracilis	Apetal.	H. De. T. N. Amer.	1834
mollis	Apetal.	H. De. T. E. Ind.	1840
pallascens	Apetal.	H. De. S.	
papyracea			
fusca	Apetal.	5, H. De. T. Carolina	
platyphylla	Apetal.	6, H. De. T. Carolina	
triloculada	Apetal.	6, H. De. T. Carolina	
populifolia			
laciniata, 2	Apetal.	7, H. De. T.	
pendula, 3	Apetal.	7, H. De. T.	
Scopolii	Apetal.	H. De. S.	
BIĀRUM, Smith. From <i>bis</i> , twice, and <i>aron</i> , the Arum. <i>Linna.</i> 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Araceae</i> . Hardy border flowers, growing in common garden soil, and propagated by division.			
gramineum	Purple	4, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1834
tenuifolium	Dk. pur.	4, H. Her. P. S. Eur.	1570
BĪDENS.			
arguta	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Mexico	1825
erectata	Yellow	8, H. B.	1829
serotata		8, H. B.	1829
BIDWILLIA, Herbert. <i>Linna.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i> . For culture, &c., refer to <i>Lilium</i> .			
glaucescens	White	5, H. Bl. P. Australia	1843
BIEBERSTEINIĀ, De Caudolle. In honour of Marschall Von Bieberstein, a celebrated writer on the Russian Flora. <i>Linna.</i> 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Zygophyllaceae</i> . For culture refer to <i>Zygophyllum</i> .			
odora	Yellow	5, F. Her. P. Altaia	1837
BIFRENARIĀ. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Maxillaria aureo-fulva</i> . 2. <i>M. raccosa</i> . 3. <i>M. citellina</i> .			
aureo-fulva, 1	Orange	S. Epi. Rio Jan.	1843
indocora	Brash. grn. 4	S. Epi. Rio Jan.	1839
longiconis	Or. brn.	S. Epi. Demerara	
raccosa, 2	Pale straw	S. Epi. Rio Jan.	1843
vitelliflora, 3	Yellow	S. Epi. Rio Jan.	1843
BIGNONIĀ.			
adenophylla		S. Ev. T. E. Ind.	1832
Caniling	Cream	G. Ev. Cl. Carolina	
speciosa	Pink	5, S. Ev. Cl. Uruguay	1838
Tweediana	Yellow	6, G. De. Cl. Buenos A.	1838
BILLARDIĀRA.			
daphnoides	Yel. pur.	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1840
BISCUTĒLLA—longifolia.			
BLANDPORDIĀ.			
Backhousei		G. Her. P. V. D. L.	
Cunninghamii	Red. yel.	G. Her. P. N. Holl.	
intermedia	Yellow	G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1841
marginata	Copper	7, G. Her. P. Australia	1842
BLACKBURNIĀ, De Caudolle. <i>Linna.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i> . A greenhouse shrub requiring to be potted in equal parts of sandy loam and peat, and is increased by cuttings and layers. <i>Synonymes:</i> <i>Ptelea pinnata</i>			
pinnata	White	5, G. Ev. S. Norfolk Is.	1829
BLĒCHNUM.			
angustifolium	Brown	7, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	
Corcovadense	Brown	7, S. Her. P. Brazil	1837
hirsutum	Brown	7, S. Her. P. Chili	1841
intermedium	Brown	7, S. Her. P. Brazil	1841
triangulare	Brown	7, S. Her. P. Mexico	1841
trifoliatum	Brown	7, S. Her. P. Brazil	1841
BLĒTIĀ.			
costeulata	Purple	S. Ter. Or. Peru	1844
Parkinsonii	Rose	1, S. Ter. Or. Mexico	1840
secunda	Grn. crim.	S. Ter. Or. Mexico	1840
BLUMĒĀ. See <i>Coryza</i> .			
[9]			
BOERHAAVIĀ.			
mutabilis		10, S. P. N. Holl.	1821
BOISDUVALĀ, Spach. <i>Linna.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Onagraceae</i> . See <i>Enothera</i> .			
BOLBOPHĪLLUM.			
adenopetalum	Yellowish	1, S. Epi. Singapore	1842
apiferum	Dark red	5, S. Epi. Gambia	1835
arabicum	Yellow	4, S. Epi. India	1840
calamarium	Yellow	3, S. Epi. Singapore	1844
Cheiri	Grn. brn.	3, S. Epi. Manila	1844
clavatum	Crimson	4, S. Epi. Mauritius	1837
clandestinum	Straw	1, S. Epi. Singapore	1838
cylindricum	Brown	3, S. Epi. India	1837
erectum		4, S. Epi. Mauritius	1834
flavidum	Yellow	3, S. Epi. S. Leone	1840
fusca	Chocul.	4, S. Epi. S. Leone	1837
imbricatum	Purple	3, S. Epi. S. Leone	1845
limbatum	Purple	2, S. Epi. Singapore	1840
Lebbii	Yel. brown	3, S. Epi. Java	1845
mesanthum	Lemon	3, S. Epi. S. Leone	1844
miserum		4, S. Epi. India	1838
occultum		2, S. Epi. S. Leone	
pileatum	Yellow	3, S. Epi. Singapore	1844
radiatum	Br. yel.	3, S. Epi. India	1836
sordidum	Olive brn.	3, S. Epi. Guatemala	1840
vaginatum	Brown	3, S. Epi. Singapore	1840
BOLDĀ. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Prunus fragrans</i> , <i>Ruizia fragrans</i> .			
fragrans, 1	Whit. or.	5, G. Ev. S. Chili	1844
BOLEYS—calopus, laticinus.			
BOMAREĀ, Herbert. This is a genus divided from <i>Alstrœmeria</i> . <i>Linna.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Alstrœmeria</i> . <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Alstrœmeria acutifolia</i> . 2. <i>A. acutifolia</i> , var. <i>punctata</i> . 3. <i>A. edulis</i> . 4. <i>A. hirtella</i> . 5. <i>A. Salsilla</i> .			
acutifolia, 1	Red. yel.	9, F. De. Tw. Mexico	
punctata, 2	Spotted	9, F. De. Tw. Mexico	1829
edulis, 3	Red	7, S. De. Tw. Trinidad	1820
hirtella, 4	Red. yel.	7, H. De. Tw. Mexico	1824
Macleana			
Salsilla, 5	Grn. crim.	6, S. De. Tw. S. Amer.	1806
simplex	Pink	6, G. De. Cl. Cusco	1838
subglobosa			1842
Torneisiana			1842
uncifolia		Peru	1842
variabilis		Peru	1842
BONGARDĀ, Meyer. In honour of H. G. Bongard, a distinguished Russian botanist. <i>Linna.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Berberacea</i> . See <i>Leontice</i> .			
BONPLANDIĀ, Cavan. In honour of Aimé Bonpland, the companion of Humboldt in S. America, and a distinguished botanist. <i>Linna.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniaceae</i> . See <i>Caldasia</i> .			
BORONIĀ. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>B. anemonefolia</i> . 2. <i>B. ledifolia</i> .			
anethifolia		G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1841
dichotoma	Rose	10, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1841
fulcifolia		G. Ev. S. Moreton B. 1841	
Frazeri, 1	Red	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
latifolia, 2	Red	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
mollis		G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1841
ovata	Crimson	5, G. Ev. S. Sazan R.	1844
triphylia	Pink	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1840
BORRICHĀ, De Caudolle. <i>Linna.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . See <i>Dionœda</i> .			
BORFĀ. <i>Linna.</i> 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> .			
distichophylla	Grn. wht. 7, H. Ev. S. N. Amer.		1812
scorpioides	Grn. wht. 7, H. Ev. S.		
BOSSEIĀ, Ventenat. In honour of M. Bossieu Lamartinière, a French botanist, who accompanied the unfortunate La Peyrouse round the world. <i>Linna.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Fabaceae</i> . The species are neat, elegant plants when in flower, and will thrive best in a mixture of turf, loam, peat, and sand; but care should be taken that the pots are well drained, as nothing injures them sooner than too much water. Cuttings of the half-ripened wood will strike if planted in a pot of sand under a glass. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Bossia rufa</i> . 2. <i>B. lanceolata</i> , <i>Platylobium lanceolatum</i> , P. ovalum. 3. <i>Bossia lenticularis</i> . 4. <i>Platylobium scolopendrium</i> .			
buxifolia	Yellow	5, G. Ev. Tr. N. Holl.	1824
cineræa	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L.	1802
cordifolia	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1820
disticha	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1840
ensata, 1	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824

BOT		BRA		BRA		BUL	
ericaepa	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	K. G. S.	1837	BAASSIA. <i>Synonyme: 1. Miltonia Clovesii, Orlonto-glossum Clovesii.</i>		
foliosa	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	N. Holl.	1824	angusta	Yellow	10, S. Epi. Brazil
heterophylla, 2	Yellow	9, G. Ev. S.	N. S. W.	1792	aristata	Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi. Guatemala
lenticularis	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	N. Holl.	1823	hidens	Yel. yel.	5, S. Epi. Brazil
linneensis	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	N. Holl.	1824	brachiata	Grnsh. yel.	9, S. Epi. Guatemala
linophylla	Orange	8, G. Ev. S.	N. Holl.	1803	Clovesia, 1	Brn. yel.	6, S. Epi. Brazil
microphylla	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	N. S. W.	1803	cochleata	Grn. brn.	4, S. Epi. Demerara
ovata	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S.	N. S. W.	1792	guttata	Grn. yel.	8, S. Epi. Guatemala
paucifolia	Yel. brn.	9, G. Ev. S.	Swan R.	1841	Lanceana		
prostrata	Yellow	8, G. Ev. Tr.	N. S. W.	1803	viridifolia	Green	3, S. Epi. Demerara
rhombifolia, 3	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	N. Holl.	1820	Lawrenciana	Yel. brn.	4, S. Epi. Brazil
rotundifolia	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	N. Holl.	1824	pumila	Yel. pur.	8, E. Ind.
rufa	Orange	8, G. Ev. S.	N. Holl.	1803	Peruviana	Yel. grn.	4, S. Epi.
Scopolendrium, 4	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	N. S. W.	1792	verrucosa	Grn. yel.	3, S. Epi. Guatemala
tenaculalis	Yellow	4, G. Ev. Tr.	Y. D. L.	1835	Wrayae	Yel. grn.	8, Epi. Guatemala
virgata	Yel. red.	6, G. Ev. S.	Swan R.	1842			
BOTRYADENIA, Fischer and Meyer. From botrys, a cluster, and aden, a gland. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Composite.</i> A plant easily cultivated in the open borders in common soil, and increased by division of the roots.							
Gmelin		H. Her. P.	Russia	1836	BRASSICA chinensis.		
BOTRYTIS—cana, cinerea, crustosa, grisea, lateritia, rera, vulgaris.							
BOUCELOSIA, Brown. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Asclepiadaceae.</i> See <i>Curatulla</i> .							
BOUARDIA.							
angustifolia	Red	9, S. Ev. S.	Mexico	1838	BRASSICA La Llave. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliacea.</i> W. B. Booth, whom Dr. Lindley quotes in describing the 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 bulbous plant."		
flava	Yellow	9, S. Ev. S.	Mexico	1844	<i>geminiiflora</i> . . . Red . . . 7, G. Bl. P. Mexico . . . 1841		
splendens	Scarlet	9, G. Ev. S.	Mexico	1834	BREWERIA, Don. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Convolvulaceae.</i> <i>Synonyme: 1. Iponoea semidigyna.</i> For culture, &c., see <i>Iponoea</i> .		
BOVISTA plumbea.							
BRACHYOME, Cass. From brachys, short, and kome, hair. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Composite.</i> <i>B. iberidifolia</i> is a beautiful little annual, whose flowers vary from dark purple to lilac, and white; it flowers freely in the open border, but is impatient of wet towards autumn, when, if it is taken up and removed to the greenhouse, it will continue to produce its pretty blossoms during the early winter months. It should be sown as a half-hardy annual in light soil, covering the seeds very slightly. <i>Synonyme: 1. Pyrethrum diversifolium.</i>							
diversifolia, 1	White	5, G. Ev. S.	Australia	1824	<i>Roxburghii</i> . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1826		
iberidifolia	Purple	5, F.	A. Swan R.	1840	BRIDGESIA—spicata.		
BRACHYLOSTEMUM, Schultes. From brachys, short, and elytron, a wing. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineae.</i> <i>Synonymes: 1. Muhlenbergia erecta, Dilepgram aristatum—B. aristatum.</i>							
BRACHYLOTTIS, Forster. From brachys, short, and glottis, a tongue. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Composite.</i> A plant of easy culture in light soil, and propagated by cuttings.							
repanda		B, F. Ev. S.	N. Zealand	1834	<i>palustris</i> . . . White . . . 5, S. Epi. Singapore . . . 1843		
BRACHYPODIUM—maximum, mexicanum.							
BRACHYRAPHIS, DeCandolle. From brachys, short, and raphis, branches. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Composite.</i> See <i>Lactuca tuberosa</i> .							
BRACHYRAPHIS, DeCandolle. From brachys, short, and raphis, a beak or snout. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Composite.</i> A greenhouse plant, easy of cultivation, merely requiring to be grown in light soil, and increased by division and seeds.							
albicaulis	Purple	6, F. Her. P.	C. G. H.		BRIMUS—Schraderi, Willdenowii.		
BRACHYRIS, DeCandolle. From brachys, short. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Composite.</i> <i>Synonyme: 1. Solidago Sorotheca.</i> For culture, &c., refer to <i>Solidago</i> .							
Euthaifae	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	Missouri	1827	BRONGNIARTIA.		
BRACHYSEMA.							
bracteata	Crimson	4, G. Ev. S.	Swan R.	1843	<i>sericea</i> . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1843		
hybrida	Crim. croc.	3, G. Ev. S.	Hybrid		BRONIMUM.		
platyptera	Crimson	4, G. Ev. S.	Swan R.	1844	<i>microcarpum</i> . . . Apetal. . . S. Ev. S. . . 1838		
villosa	Crimson	3, G. Ev. S.	Swan R.		BROUGHTONIA.		
BRACHYSTAPHYLIUM, DeCandolle. From brachys, short, and staphylin, a crown. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Composite.</i> See <i>Pyrethrum</i> .							
BRANDEA, Martius. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nrt. Or. Amarantaceae.</i> <i>Synonymes: 1. Achyranthus capituliflora.</i> (See <i>Achyranthus</i>). <i>B. puberula</i> 1, villosa.							
BRASAVOLA.							
cuspidata	White	3, S. Epi.	Trinidad	1839	<i>sura</i> . . . Yel. red. . . 3, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1836		
Dugibayna	Grn. wht.	7, S. Epi.	Honduras	1834	BROUSONETIA.		
glauca	Yellow	3, S. Epi.	Vera Cruz	1837	<i>papyrifera</i> . . .		
grandiflora	White	3, S. Epi.	Honduras	1839	<i>tracto albo</i> . . . Apetal. . . 8, H. Da. T.		
Martiana	White	3, S. Epi.	Honduras	1839	BROWNIA.		
retlan	Wht. grn.	8, S. Epi.	Maracaybo		<i>ariza</i> . . . Red . . . S. Ev. S. Bogota . . . 1843		
venosa	White	3, S. Epi.	Honduras	1839	BRUGANSIA.		
BULBOSTYLIS, DeCandolle. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nrt. Or. Composite.</i> <i>Synonyme: 1. Kupatorium squarrosum, 2. E. veronicifolium.</i>							
BULLIARDA, DeCandolle. <i>Linn. 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or.</i>							

BUP	CAL	BUR	CAL
<i>Crassulacea</i> . Annual weeds, not worth cultivation. — <i>B. Fallantii, aquatic.</i>		BURAKIA, De Candolle. So named by him in honour of John Mark Burriel, who published, in 1758, the Journey of Venegas into California. <i>Lin.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . "It is a hardy annual, flowering in the summer months, and recommending itself by its copious yellow blossoms."— <i>Bot. Mag.</i>	
BUPHANE, Her. <i>Lin.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . See <i>Brusavigia</i> .		gracilis . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. California . 1834	
BUPLECAUM.		BURTONIA.	
aristatum . . . Blush . 6, H. Her. P. Britain .		brunifolides . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1044	
coriaceum . . . Striped . 8, H. Her. P. Gibraltar . 1784		BUXUS.	
mulincervé . . . Yellowish . H. Her. P. Allié .		sempervirens . . . Yel. grn. . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain .	
protractum . . . Yellowish . H. Tw. A. Portugal . 1824		argentea . . . Yel. grn. . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain .	
scorzoneraefolium Yel. st. . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . 1818		aurea . . . Yel. grn. . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain .	
		myrifolia . . . Yel. grn. . 5, H. Ev. S.	
		variegata . . . Yel. grn. . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain	
BUALINGTONIA.			
maculata . . . Yel. red . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1837			
venusta . . . White . . 3, S. Epi. Brazil . .			
BURMANNIA, L. <i>Lin.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Juncaceae</i> . Tropical weeds, not deserving cultivation.— <i>B. biflora, distachya.</i>			

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CABOMBA, De Candolle. Derivation not known. <i>Lin.</i> 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Nymphaeaceae</i> . A stove aquatic, requiring the same treatment as <i>Nymphaea</i> . Synonyme: <i>Neetris peltata</i> .		CALANTHE.	
aquatica . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ag. P. Carolina . . 1823		australis S. Ter. Or. N. S. W. . . 1823	
CABAËRA. So named after an obscure Spanish botanist. <i>Lin.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Graminaceae</i> . A tropical grass, growing in common soil.		brevispinu . . . Rose wht. 8, S. Ter. Or. Nepal . . 1838	
chrysophlephis . Green . . 6, S. Grass. S. America . 1822		cureuligodea . . Orange . 10, S. Ter. Or. Malacca . 1844	
CACOUËIA, De Candolle. A vernacular name. <i>Lin.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Combretaceae</i> . For culture and propagation refer to <i>Combretum</i> . Synonyme: <i>Schaubaea coccinea</i> .		flavescens . . . Whit. blue 4, S. Ter. Or. E. Indies . 1833	
coccinea . . . Scarlet . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . .		Masia . . . Vio. pur. 6, S. Ter. Or. E. Indies . 1833	
CÆNOPTÉAIS.		ochracea . . . Pa. yel. . 4, S. Ter. Or. Japan . . 1836	
rhizophylla . . . Brown . 12, S. Her. P. W. Ind. .		plantaginæ . . . Idiac . . 2, S. Ter. Or. Nepal . . 1839	
myriophylla . . . Brown . . 6, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1827		sylvatica . . . White . 5, S. Ter. Or. Madagascar 1823	
thalictroides . . . Brown . 9, S. Her. P. Jamaica .		versicolor . . . Whit. blue 8, S. Ter. Or. Mauritius . 1836	
		CALCEOLARIA.	
CAIOPHORA, Presl. From <i>Kaio</i> , to burn or sing, and <i>phoras</i> , a bear's. <i>Lin.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Loasaceae</i> . For culture, &c. see <i>Loasa</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Loasa Herbertii</i> . 2. <i>L. lateritia</i> . 3. <i>L. Pentlandica</i> .		alba White . 6, G. Ev. S. Chili . . 1844	
Herbertii, 1 . . . Orange . 6, H. A. Hybrid . .		amplexicaulis . . Yellow . 6, G. Her. P. Peru . . 1845	
lateritia, 2 . . . Red. it. . 5, H. Cl. A. Thunmann . 1836		foribunda . . . Pa. yel. . 9, G. Ev. S. Quito . . 1843	
Pentlandica, 3 . Orange . . 5, H. A. Peru . . 1841		Standishii . . . Brown yel. 6, G. Her. P. Hybrid . 1841	
CALADENIA.		CALDECLUYA, G. Don. Named after Alexander Caldecleugh, F.R.S., &c., who collected and sent home many dried plants from Chili. <i>Lin.</i> 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Canoniaceae</i> . For culture see <i>Weinmannia</i> . Synonyme: <i>Weinmannia paniculata</i> .	
clavigera 6, G. Tu. P. N. S. W. . .		paniculata . . . White . . 6, G. Ev. S. Australia . 1831	
denticulata . . . Yellow . 6, G. Tu. P. Swan R. .		CALEANA.	
dilatata 6, G. Tu. P. N. S. W. . .		nigra Dark . . . 6, H. Or. Swan R. .	
elongata Yellow . 5, G. Tu. P. Swan R. .		CALECTASIA, Brown. <i>Lin.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Juncaceae</i> . Discovered by Mr. Brown, in South-western Australia. This elegant flowering rush is easy of cultivation, as a greenhouse plant; it requires to be potted in sandy loam, and to stand in a shady situation. Synonyme: 1. <i>Huttia elegans</i>	
geminata Purple . 5, G. Tu. P. Swan R. .		cyanæa Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. Australia . 1840	
gracilis 6, G. Tu. P. Australia . 1826		CALECTE.	
hiria Yellow . 5, G. Tu. P. Swan R. .		pinnatifida . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1816	
hixioides Yellow . 5, G. Tu. P. Swan R. .		CALENDULA.	
longicauda . . . Yellow . 6, G. Tu. P. Swan R. .		asterias Yellow . 8, H. A. N. Europe . 1838	
marginata . . . Purple . 5, G. Tu. P. Swan R. .		CALËYA. See <i>Calæna</i> .	
mollis Yellow . 6, G. Tu. P. Swan R. .		CALYCIUM, acyginosum, carulæscens, sphaerocephalum, crustatum, stigmoellum, marginatum.	
Patersoni 6, G. Tu. P. N. S. W. . .		CALIPHURIA, Herbert. Derivation unknown. <i>Lin.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . These plants "are evidently akin to <i>Euryclades</i> of Ambuoya and Australia, forming a link between <i>Kuryclades</i> and <i>Gryflia</i> ." For culture, &c., refer to <i>Amaryllis</i> .	
pilifera Purple . 9, G. Tu. P. Swan R. .		Hartwegiana . . Yellow . 8, S. Bl. P. N. Grenada . 1843	
repens Purple . 8, G. Tu. P. Swan R. .		Herbertiana S. Bl. P. .	
unguiculata . . Yellow . 8, G. Tu. P. Swan R. .		CALIMÉRIS, De Candolle. From <i>kalas</i> , pretty, and <i>meras</i> , a part. <i>Lin.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . See <i>Astu</i> . Synonyme: <i>Aster Cassiaradicus</i> .	
CALADIUM.		caesitablen . . . Purple . 9, H. Her. P. Russia . . 1834	
aculeatum . . . White . . S. Cl. S. Surinam . 1822		CALLÆNDRA, Bentham. From <i>kalas</i> , beautiful, and <i>aner andros</i> , stamens, in allusion to the length and beautiful colour of the stamens. <i>Lin.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Elegant shrubs, related to <i>Mimosa</i> , easily cultivated in light rich soil, are propagated by cuttings, planted in sand and plunged in a gentle heat. Synonyme: 1. <i>Luya Harrisii</i> .	
petiolatum . . . White . 6, S. Tu. P. Fernando Po 1832		Harrisii, 1 . . . Rose . . . S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1845	
		"weevil" Near. erim. S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1845	
CALAIS, De Candolle. The name of a mythological person, who bore scales on his back. <i>Lin.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A hardy annual, growing in common garden soil.		CALLIOPSIS. Synonyme: <i>Corollia diversifolia</i> .	
Lindleyi Yellow . 5, H. A. N. Amer. . 1833		Drummondii . . Yel. pur. . 9, H. A. Texas . . 1831	
CALAMINA, Romer. <i>Lin.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Graminaceae</i> . Synonyme: 1. <i>Apluda Matuca</i> .		thurleræ	
gigantia Green . . 7, S. Grass. I. of Luzon . 1822		atropurpurea . . Dark pur. . 6, H. A. .	
mutica Green . . 7, S. Grass. E. Ind. . . 1816			
CALANBRINIA.			
Andrewsii Rose . . 8, G. De. S. W. Ind. . 1812			
caulescens Rose . . 8, H. A. Mexico . 1827			
compressa Rose . . 8, H. A. Chili . . 1826			
glauca Rose . . 8, G. A. Chili . . 1827			
Loekharti Rose . 6, G. De. S. Trinidad . 1825			
monandra Red . . 8, H. A. Chili . . 1837			
nifida Red . . 8, G. A. Chili . . 1837			
phacoserperna . . Rose . 8, G. B. Peru . . 1827			
procumbens Red . . 8, H. A. S. America 1837			
umbellata Rose . . 7, H. A. Peru . . 1836			

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<p>CALLIPÉRTIS, De Canolle. From <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>perle</i> a beakler. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceae</i>. A barely annual, of no beauty, growing in any common soil. <i>C. cucullaria</i>.</p> <p>CALLIPÉRTIS, Bory. From <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>peris</i>, a fern—beauty of fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. Stove ferns, requiring similar treatment to <i>Polypodium</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Anisogramium Scoporense</i>. 2. <i>Diplazium Malabaricum</i>. 3. <i>Asplenium ambiguum</i>, <i>Digrammaria ambigua</i>, <i>Diplazium pubescens</i>. 4. <i>Diplazium acutum</i>.</p> <p>alismafolia . . . Brown yel. 8, S. Her. P. Is. of Luzon elegant . . . Brown yel. 7, S. Her. P. malabarica, 2 . . . S. Her. P. angulata, 3 . . . Brown yel. 4, S. Her. P. Is. of Leyte prolifera . . . Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . spinulosa . . . Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Java . . . vitifolmis . . . Brown yel. 7, S. Her. P. Samar . . . Walllichii . . . Brown . . . 4, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .</p>		<p><i>chouneca</i> (Veg. Kingdom) <i>Rubiaceae</i>. For culture, &c. refer to <i>Mussenda</i>.</p> <p>condidissimum . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Cuba . . . 1830</p>	
<p>CALLISTÉCHYS. lungifolia . . . Red yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1839</p>		<p>CALYOTÓMA, Link. From <i>kalyx</i>, a calyx, und <i>tame</i>, a cutting. The calyx, when fallen, has the appearance of having been cut off. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: <i>Cytisus spinosus</i>, <i>Genista spinosa</i>, <i>Spartium spinosum</i>. See <i>Cytisus</i>.</p> <p>CALYSTEGIA. Catesbiana . . . Rose . . . 7, H. Ev. Tw. Carolina . . 1816 hederacea . . . Rose . . . 6, F. Her. Tr. Nepal . . . 1826 pubescens . . . Rose . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. China . . . 1844 reniformis . . . Pink . . . 6, F. Her. P. N. S. W. . . 1822</p>	
<p>CALLISTÉTRUS, De Candolle. See <i>Callistemma</i>.</p> <p>CALLITRACHIA, Herbert. From <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>psyche</i>, a butterfly—beauty of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i>. A new genus of bulbous plants, requiring the same treatment as <i>Pancratium</i>.</p> <p>eucrosioides . . . 3, S. Bl. P. Mexico . . . 1842</p>		<p>CALYTHAIX. angulata . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1842 aurea . . . Hrt. vel. . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . brerisita . . . Pa. lilac . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1843 glutinosa . . . Yel. pur. . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . saphirina . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1843 variabilis . . . Lilac . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1842 virgata . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Australia . . 1823</p>	
<p>CALLISTÉTRUS, De Candolle. See <i>Callistemma</i>.</p> <p>CALLITRACHIA, Herbert. From <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>thama</i>, a thing to be admired. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i>. Bulbous plants, discovered in Peru, by Mr. M'Lean; they require the same treatment as <i>Amaryllis</i>.</p> <p>angustifolium . . . Green . . . 5, G. Bl. P. Peru . . . 1839 spaholatum . . . Green . . . 5, S. Bl. P. Truxillo . . . viridiflorum . . . Green . . . 5, G. Bl. P. Peru . . . 1839</p>		<p>CAMAARIDYUM, Lindley. <i>Komara</i>, an arched roof; tip of stigma, vaulted. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. See <i>Cymbidium ochroleucum</i>.</p> <p>CAMARÓTIS, Lindley. Named in allusion to the chambered lip. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. The species of this desirable genus may be successfully cultivated in a warm and humid stove, placed on a sound rough block of wood, with the bases of its lower roots protected by moss. Spading must be duly attended to.</p> <p>brasilienis . . . White . . . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1838 obtus . . . Rose . . . 4, S. Epi. Indis . . . 1844 purpurea . . . Purple . . . 5, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1837</p>	
<p>COLLOMIA, Don. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniaceae</i>. See <i>Collomia</i>.</p> <p>gilliodes . . . Red . . . 6, H. A. California . . 1833 glutinosa . . . Red . . . 6, H. A. California . . 1833 gracilis . . . Rose . . . 5, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1827</p>		<p>CAMELINA. laxa . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Caucasus . . 1837</p>	
<p>CALLUNA. See <i>Erica</i>.</p> <p>CALONYCTION, Choisy. The circumstance of the flowers opening at night has suggested the derivation of the generic name, from <i>kalos</i>, beautiful, and <i>nyx</i>, night. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceae</i>. Plants once regarded as species of <i>Ipomœa</i> and <i>Convolvulus</i>, constitute this genus.</p> <p>pseudomuricatum . Purple . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1827</p>		<p>CAMELLIA. japonica . . . Red white . . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . 1839 Beaute Supreme Pale rose . 3, G. Ev. S. Hybrid elata . . . Hrt. crim. . . 5, G. Ev. S. Epomenis . . . Deep red . . 5, G. Ev. S. Seedling Halleyi . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Knightii . . . Scarlet . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Seedling Lowii . . . Crimson . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Mártha . . . Blush strip. . 5, G. Ev. S. Seedling Preslil rosea . . . Rose . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . 1839 Susanna . . . Whi. & str. . 5, G. Ev. S. Seedling Jubilee . . . Rose . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Seedling Wallisiana . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Seedling . .</p>	
<p>CALOSTÉMA. corallina . . . Flesh . . . G. Bl. P. Australia . . 1837 Cunninghami . . . 6, G. Bl. P. Mureton B.</p>		<p>CAMELLIA. japonica . . . Red white . . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . 1839</p>	
<p>CALÓTHRIX, Beckleyana, cespitosa, hypnoides, inter-rupta, Mear, rufescens.</p> <p>CALOSCÓRDUM, Herbert. From <i>kalos</i>, pretty, and <i>scordum</i>, garlic. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Liliaceae</i>. A genus of bulbous plants, nearly allied to <i>Allium</i>, and requiring the same treatment as the ornamental species of that genus.</p> <p>nerineiflorum . . . Ra. pur. . . G. Bl. P. Cmsan . . . 1843</p>		<p>CAMPANULA. Caroliniana . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. glomerata . . . alba elata . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid exoniaca elata . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid flore pleno . . . Pa. purple . 6, H. Her. P. Gardens purpurea . . . Lilac . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid pallida . . . Pa. yellow. 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid graminis . . . Blue . . . 7, F. Her. P. Natalia . . 1842 latifolia . . . Macrantha . . . Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1834 Medium . . . purpurea . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Germany nobilis . . . Pa. purple. 5, H. Her. P. China . . 1844 rhomboides . . . rúbea . . . Reddish lil. 7, H. Her. P. Switzerland rotundifolia . . . flore pleno . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Gardens Sylvatica . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. Nepal . . 1840 Temoti . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Naples . . nitidifolia . . . flore pleno . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Germany . .</p>	
<p>CALPÉCRUM, Don. From <i>calpis</i>, an herb, and <i>karpos</i>, fruit, alluding to the shape of fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apurynaceae</i>. <i>C. Roxburghii</i>. See <i>Cerbera frutescens</i>. The plants in this genus are said to be species of <i>Kopsin</i>.</p> <p>CALPURNIA, Meyer. Name of a Roman Lady. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i>. See <i>Vigilia</i>.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
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<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
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<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
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<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
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<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
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<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
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<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ferax . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. glauces . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. limburus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. longifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. ovatus . . . Brown . . . 7, H. De. S. variegatus . . . Howu . . . 7, H. De. S.</p>		<p>CAMPTEPIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i>. <i>Synonymes</i>: 1. <i>Pteris baurita</i>.</p> <p>baurita, 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . 1824 nemoralis. See <i>Pteris nemora is</i>.</p>	
<p>CALYXANTHUS. foridus . . . asplenifolius . . . Brown . . . 7, H.</p>			

CAN	CAS
CANNA.	
glauca	Yel. red. . 8, S. Her. P. Jamaica 1834
orientalis maculata	Scar. yel. . 8, S. Her. P. E. Ind. 1570
CANSCÖRA, Don. From <i>Kansjan-cora</i> , the Malabar name of one of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceae</i> . A genus of annuals of no merit. For culture, &c., see <i>Exacum</i> .	
CANIHARÉLLUS, Lævis.	
CAPRIFOLIUM. <i>Synonyme: C. balearicum.</i>	
implexum	tesa . 8, S. Ev. Tw. Minorca . 1824
sempervirens	Youngli Scar. yel. 6, H. Ev. Tw. Hybrid. .
CAPSICUM.	
carulescens	Purple . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1827
grossum bifidum	White . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1759
havanense	White . . 5, S. Ev. S. Havannah. 1826
minimum	White . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1728
tomatiforme	Whitish . . S. B.
CARAGANA.	
angustifolia	Yellow . 5, H. De. S. Odessa . .
latifolia	Yellow . 5, H. De. S.
jubata	Pink . 4, H. De. S. Siberia . 1796
monzolica	Yellow . 4, H. De. S. Tartary . 1826
pygmaea	
arenaria	Yellow . 5, H. Fv. S.
Redovskii	
praecox	Yellow . 4, H. Fv. S.
trifida	Grnsht. yel. H. De. S. Tartary .
CARAPICHËA, Aubl. <i>Carapiche</i> is the Caribean name of one of the species. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cinchonaceae</i> . Stove shrubs of moderate dimensions, bearing white but not showy flowers, growing in a mixture of white sandy loam and heath mould, and propagated by cuttings planted in pots of sand. See <i>Cephaelis</i> .	
CAREX, frigida, nigra.	
CARMONA, Cav. Named in honour of Carmona, a painter and companion of Lœbing. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ehretiacae</i> (Veg. King.). <i>Cordiaceae</i> (Don). Rather interesting shrubs. See <i>Ehretia</i> .	
CARPESEIUM.	
pubescens	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. . 1838
torulosum	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1823
Wulfenianum	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1829
CASSENERA, Kauff. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Poly-podiaceae</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Pteris argentea.</i> 2. <i>Pteris auriculata.</i> 3. <i>Chilanthites cuneata.</i> 4. <i>Pteris farinosa.</i> 5. <i>Pteris huxtablea.</i> 6. <i>Pteris intramarginatis.</i> 7. <i>P. pedata.</i> 8. <i>Cheilanthes pteroides.</i>	
argentea, 1	Brown . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1816
auriculata, 2	Brown . 7, S. Her. P.
cuneata, 3	Brown . 7, S. Her. P.
farinosa, 4	Brown . 5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon 1840
huxtablea, 5	Brown . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1823
intramarginatis, 6	Brown . 9, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1826
pedata, 7	Brown . H. Her. P. Virginia . 1820
pinната	Brown . 6, S. Her. P.
pteroides, 8	Brown . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1775
triphyllo	Brown . 7, S. Her. P. . 1821
vespertilionis	Brown . 6, S. Her. P. N. Hall. . 1823
CASSIA, Esenbeck. Derivation not known. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Ferbenaceae</i> . A stove shrub, of some beauty, growing in a mixture of sandy loam and heath mould, and propagated by cuttings planted in sand, placed in a little heat.	
integrifolia	Blue . . 3, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1841
CASSIA.	
arborescens	Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. N. Spain . 1818
Browniana	Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1823
chryso-tricha	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1823
esculenta	Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1823
exigua	Yellow . 6, S. A. Bengal. . 1820
Flindersii	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1820
hispida	Yellow . 6, S. A. Gayenne . 1820
Houstoniana	Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1817
latifolia	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . 1826
montana	Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1822
oxydentata	Yellow . 4, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1820
obtusifolia	Yellow . 7, S. A. Jamaica . 1782
Plumieri. See <i>Pteris</i> .	
presumbens	Yellow . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1806
pulehiella	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Zanzibar . 1825
Ruuphiiana	Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1822
sericea	Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1731
sonastrana	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Sonatra . 1823
Tagera	Yellow . 7, S. B. E. Ind. . 1803

CAS	CAT
toroides	Pa. yel. . 7, S. A. E. Ind. . 1812
uniflora	Red . . 6, S. S. Brazil . . 1824
venustula	Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Cunnana . 1825
CASSINIA.	
deniculata	Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. Australia . 1826
speciosa	G. Her. P. N. S. W. .
CASSIÖPE, name of the wife of Cepheus. For culture, &c., see <i>Andromeda</i> .	
CASTANEA.	
vesca	
cochleata	Green . . 6, H. De. T.
glauca	Green . . 6, H. De. T.
CASTILLËJA.	
serrata	Blue . . 6, S. Ev. S. . 1829
CATACHËTUM. See <i>Catasetum</i> .	
CATASËTUM. <i>Synonymes: 1. Myanthus barbatus.</i> 2. <i>Myanthus proboscideus.</i> 3. <i>Myanthus callosus.</i> 4. <i>Myanthus cornutus.</i> 5. <i>Myanthus deltoideus.</i> 6. <i>Monacanthus discolor.</i> 7. <i>Myanthus lanciferus.</i> 8. <i>Monacanthus longifolius.</i> 9. <i>Monacanthus rasotilbus.</i> 10. <i>Myanthus saccatus.</i> 11. <i>Myanthus spinosus.</i>	
abruptum	Grn. yel. . 9, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1841
barbatus, 1	Br. gr. wht. 5, S. Epi. Demerara . 1836
proboscideum, 2	Brn. grn. . 5, S. Epi. Sertao . 1830
callosus, 3	Brn. yel. . 6, S. Epi. La Guyara . 1840
grandiflorum	Gr. br. pur. 12, S. Epi. Columbia . 1845
citrinum	Pa. yel. . 8, S. Epi.
cornutum, 4	Grn. pur. . 3, S. Epi. Demarara . 1840
deltoidum, 5	Grn. spot. . 3, S. Epi. Demerara . 1842
discolor, 6	Purple . . 5, S. Epi. Demerara . 1842
Bushmian	Yel. grn. . 8, S. Epi. Demerara .
fimbriatum	Grn. wht. . 8, S. Epi. Brazil . 1837
viridiflorum	Green . . 3, S. Epi. Demerara .
fuliginosum	Grn. pur. . 5, S. Epi. Mexico . 1839
globiflorum	Olive brn. . 6, S. Epi. Brazil . 1840
integerrimum	Yellow . 6, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1839
laminatum	Pur. spot. . 4, S. Epi. Mexico . 1844
eburneum	Wht. grn. . 4, S. Epi. Mexico . 1839
laniferum, 7	Pur. grn. . 3, S. Epi. Brazil . 1839
longifolium, 8	Orange . . 15, S. Epi. Demerara . 1837
Nivo	Grn. pur. . 6, S. Epi. Mexico . 1843
obscuro	Yellow . . S. Epi. Brazil . 1844
paniceps	Grn. yel. . S. Epi. Span. Main . 1840
roseo-album, 9	Wht. red. . 4, S. Epi. Para . . 1836
Russellianum	Green . . 7, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1838
saccatum, 10	Yel. spot. . 3, S. Epi. Demerara . 1840
serratum	Grn. yel. . 9, S. Epi. Panama . 1844
spinosum, 11	Grn. brn. . 8, Epi. Brazil . 1840
tabulare	S. Epi. Grenada . 1844
tridentatum	
atropurpureum	Dark pur. . 8, S. Epi. Demerara .
aurum	Yellow . 8, S. Epi. Demerara .
macrocarpum	Yel. pur. . 5, S. Epi. Brazil .
viridiflorum	Green . . 5, S. Epi. Demerara .
Trilla	Grn. brn. . 9, S. Epi. S. Amer. . 1840
viridiflorum	Yel. grn. . 6, S. Epi. S. Amer. . 1841
Waileri	Green . . 9, S. Epi. Hinduras . 1840
CÄTIA, Forsk. The name of this genus is said to be of Arabian origin. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Celastraceae</i> . A shrub about three feet high, a native of the East Indies. Its flowers are green and without fragrance. It grows freely in a mixture of heath mould and light loam, and may be propagated by cuttings.	
paniculata	Wht. grn. . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1841
CATHARANTHUS. <i>Synonyme: Vinca rosea fol. variegatis.</i>	
roseus	
fol. variegatis	Red wht. . 8, S. Ev. S. Gardens .
CATHARTOPÄRUS, Persoon. From <i>kathairo</i> , to purge, and <i>karpus</i> , fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosaeae</i> . Stove plants, requiring the same treatment as the species of <i>Cassia</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Cassia grandis, C. Brazilianna, C. mollis.</i> 2. <i>C. Roxburghii.</i>	
complicatus	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Sierra L. . 1822
feruginus	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1826
Fistula	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1731
gandia	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1822
javanicus	Pa. red . 6, S. Ev. S. Java . 1779
marginatus	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1823
indicus	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1824
rhamnifolius	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1820
trifolius	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . 1824
CATLYËA.	
Acaulne	Purple . . 7, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1839
Arenbergii	Lilac . . 7, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1842
bellifera	Purple . . 4, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1846
caudata	White . . 8, Epi. Brazil . . 1838

CER	CHA	CHA	CHI
horizontalis . . .	G. Ev. S. Chili . . .	1828	
latifrons . . .	White . 9, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . .	1830	
longifolius . . .	S. Ev. S. Mexico . . .	1838	
Malilloi . . .	Red . 6, S. Ev. Tr. Hybrid . . .		
monoclonos . . .	Ro. whit. . 6, S. Ev. S. Caribees . . .	1823	
oxyptelalis . . .	Red . 5, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . .	1827	
paniculatus . . .	Whit. red . S. Ev. S. S. Domingo . . .	1835	
ramulosus . . .	S. Ev. S. . . .	1835	
rhombeus . . .	S. Ev. S. . . .	1835	
speciosissimus . . .			
lateratus . . .	Red . 8, S. Ev. S. Eng. Hyb. . .	1831	
splendius . . .	Scarlet . 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . .	1831	
tetracantha . . .	Rose . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . .		
tucatus . . .	S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1832	
tephrocactus . . .	S. Ev. S. Chili . . .	1825	
CEROPEGIA.			
oculata . . .	Spotted . 9, S. Ev. Tw. Bombay . . .	1842	
torulosa . . .	Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Tw. C. G. H. . .	1820	
vincaefolia . . .	Pur. whit. 9, S. Ev. Tw. E. Ind. . .	1837	
CESTRUM.			
aurantiacum . . .	Orange . . . S. Ev. S. Guatemala . . .	1842	
exaltipulum . . .	Green . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . .	1824	
hirsutum . . .	Pa. yel. . 5, S. Ev. S. . . .	1823	
multiflorum . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . .	1825	
paniculatum . . .	Grn. yel. . G. Ev. S. Caracac . . .	1819	
roseum . . .	Rose . . . G. Ev. S. Mexico . . .	1829	
thyrsoideum . . .	Pa. yel. . 5, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . .	1826	
viridiflorum . . .	Grash. . 10, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	1843	
CETARACH, Willd. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae. See Scotopendrium.			
CHABRÆA, De Candolle. Named in compliment to Dominicus Chaubrey, of Geneva, author of a work entitled, "Omnium Striptium Scitographia," 1666. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae. This plant thrives in any good soil, and is readily increased by seeds. Synonymes: <i>Luceria runcinata</i>, <i>Pedicular roseum</i>, <i>Lastorhiza rosca</i>.			
runcinata . . .	White . 6, H. Her. P. Chili . . .	1844	
CHENOSTOMA, Bentham. From <i>chamo</i>, to gape, and <i>stoma</i>, a mouth, referring to the wide throat of the corolla. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Scrophulariaceae. Pretty dwarf half-hardy plants, suitable for decorating the flower-garden, &c. in summer. They flourish under the treatment ordinarily bestowed upon plants of their class. Synonymes: 1. <i>Manulea cordata</i>, 2. <i>M. fruticosa</i>, 3. <i>Manulea hispida</i>, <i>M. oppositifolia</i>, 4. <i>M. linifolia</i>, 5. <i>M. villosa</i>.			
cordata, 1 . . .	White . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . .	1816	
cordata, 2 . . .	White . 6, G. A. C. G. H. . .	1794	
linifolia, 3 . . .	White . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . .	1816	
linifolia, 4 . . .	White . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . .	1820	
polyantha . . .	Lil. yel. . 6, G. Her. P. S. Africa . . .	1844	
villosa, 5 . . .	White . 6, G. A. C. G. H. . .	1783	
CHETOCAPNA, Herbert. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Amaryllidaceae. Greenhouse herbaceous plants, requiring the same treatment as <i>Blandfordia</i>.			
geminaflora . . .	Red . . . S. Her. P. Mexico . . .	1838	
CHETOSYCHIA, De Candolle. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Paronychiaceae. See <i>Mecebrum</i>.			
CHLÉTOPHORA, Bertheleya longera.			
CHAMÆFISTULA, De Coubille. From <i>chama</i>, false, and <i>fistula</i>, a pipe; shape of seed pods. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Leguminaceae. See <i>Cassia</i>.			
gigantia . . .	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . .	1825	
melanocarpa . . .	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . .	1825	
CHAMÆLAFIUM, De Candolle. From <i>chamai</i>, dwarf, and <i>lachis</i>, a poplar. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Myrtaceae. For culture, &c. refer to <i>Myrtus</i>.			
clilatum . . .	White . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Hall. . .	1825	
CHAMÆRION, Tournefort. From <i>chamai</i>, dwarf, and <i>rion</i>, the olcander. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Onagraceae. For culture, see <i>Epidium</i>.			
americanum . . .	Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .	1825	
CHAMÆPEECE, De Candolle. From <i>chamai</i>, dwarf, and <i>peake</i>, a pine; resemblance. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae. Plants of little interest, growing in common soil, and increased by division and seeds. Synonymes: 1. <i>Carduus afro</i>, 2. <i>Carduus Cusumbi</i>, 3. <i>C. gaudichaudii</i>, 4. <i>Stachelinu chamæpece</i>, 5. <i>Cnicus afro</i>, <i>Cirsium niveum</i>, 6. <i>Carduus stellatus</i>, <i>Cirsium stellatum</i>, 7. <i>Cnicus strictus</i>.			
afro, 1 . . .	Purple . 6, F. B. Barbary . . .	1802	
Caribonæ, 2 . . .	Purple . 6, F. B. S. Eur. . . .	1714	
evansibiles . . .	Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Crete . . .	1824	
Dischantia . . .	Purple . 6, F. B. Barbary . . .	1809	
edinocephala . . .	White . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . .	1823	
gnaphalodes, 3 . . .	Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. Calabria . . .		
[15]			
horrida . . .	White . 6, H. Her. P. Spain . . .	1825	
mutica, 4 . . .	Red . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Candia . . .	1641	
nivea, 5 . . .	Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Sicily . . .	1828	
stellata, 6 . . .	Purple . 6, H. A. Italy . . .	1665	
stricta, 7 . . .	Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Naples . . .	1820	
CHAMÆRUDOS, Don. From <i>chamai</i>, dwarf, and <i>rhodon</i>, a rose; appearance of plants. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Rosaceae. Interesting dwarf plants, difficult to preserve through the winter, as they are liable to damp off. They require sandy loam and heath mould, and are increased by seeds. Synonymes: 1. <i>Sibbaldia grandiflora</i>.			
grandiflorus . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . .	1828	
polygnus . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1824	
CHAMÆSCIADIUM, Don. From <i>chamai</i>, dwarf, and <i>skiadion</i>, an umbel; plants smaller. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Apiaceae (Veg. King.), <i>Umbelliferae</i>, <i>Don. Synonymes: Bunium acule</i>, <i>C. flavescens</i>.			
CHABA, Hedevigi, gracilis.			
CHARDINIA, D. Don. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositae. See <i>Xeranthenum</i>.			
CHARIÆIS, See <i>Kaulfussia</i>.			
CHASCONIUM, Mey. Derived from <i>chasko</i>, to gape; in allusion to the gaping calyx. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Verbenaceae. A half shrubby greenhouse plant, thriving in loam and heath mould, but requires good drainage. It is easily propagated by cuttings planted in pots of sand, and placed in a little heat.			
cuneifolium . . .	White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1821	
CHEILANTHES.			
Dicksonioides . . .	Brown . 8, S. Her. P. . . .		
farinosa . . .	Bru. yel. . S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . . .		
macrophylla . . .	Brown . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . .		
micromera . . .			Mexico . . .
micropterus . . .	Brown . 9, S. Her. P. . . .	1838	
radicata . . .	Brown . 9, S. Her. P. . . .		
rufa . . .	Rdsh. bru. S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . .		
rufescens . . .	Brown . 9, S. Her. P. . . .	1838	
sinuosa . . .	Brown . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . . .		
suaveolens . . .	Brown . 8, G. Her. P. Madeira . . .	1770	
tenuifolia . . .	Brown . 9, S. Her. P. Ceylon . . .		
viscosa . . .			Mexico . . . 1041
CHEIRANTHUS.			
capitatus . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Columbia . . .	1826	
cheire . . .			
hemantius var. . .	Blood . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . .		Gard.
riegatus . . .			
purpureus . . .	Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . .		Gard.
purp. variegatus . . .	Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. S. Eur. . .		Gard.
CHEIROSTYLIS, Lindley. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae. "This interesting, but inconspicuous plant, was obtained by Messrs. Loddiges, from Ceylon." In general aspect it is like a minute <i>Godycea</i>, but differs from that genus in several particulars.			
parvifolia . . .	White . . . S. Epi. Ceylon . . .	1837	
CHEILDONIUM.			
najus . . .			
flor. pleno . . .	Yellow . 9, H. Her. P. Gardens . . .		
CHELONE.			
barbata . . .			
major . . .	Oran. scar. 7, H. Her. P. Gardens . . .		
Mexicana . . .	Scarlet . 6, H. Her. P. Mexico . . .	1042	
speciosa . . .	Pa. red . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . .		
CHLÉTOPHYLLUM, De Coubille. <i>Chitos</i>, very numerous, <i>phyllum</i>, a leaf. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositae. Plants with but little beauty, growing in light loam and heath mould, and propagated by division and seeds.			
globosum . . .	Yellow . 8, G. Her. P. Mexico . . .	1829	
CHLÉPSIS, D. Don. From <i>cheilos</i>, a lip, and <i>opsis</i>, resemblance; calyx with a lip. Linn. 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Bignoniaceae. For culture, &c. refer to <i>Bignonia</i>. Synonymes: <i>Bignonia lacustris</i>, <i>Chilopsis Saligna</i>.			
linearis . . .	Rose . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . .	1825	
CHLONANTHUS.			
virgatus . . .			
angustifolia . . .	White . . . 6, H. De. Tr. N. Amer. . .		
latifolia . . .	White . . . 6, H. De. Tr. Carolina . . .		
CHIRITA, Buchanana. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Cyclantheaceae. Beautiful little greenhouse plants, bearing large lilac barge-like flowers. The treatment and propagation recommended for <i>Gloxinia</i> suits them.			

CHI	CIB	CIC	CLE
sinensis . . . Lilac . . . G. Her. P. China . . . 1843			
zeylanica . . . Purple . . . G. Ev. S. Ceylon . . .			
CHIRONIA.			
floribunda . . . Rose . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1842			
CHLAMYDOPHYLLA, Don. From <i>chlamys</i> , a coat, <i>phoreo</i> , to bear. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Annuals of no particular beauty, growing in any common soil.			
tridentata . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Egypt . . . 1836			
CHLŌBA.			
serotina . . . Yellow . . . 11, H. A. Europ. . . . 1832			
CHLORĀ, Lindley. From <i>chloros</i> , green, in allusion to the hue of the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . <i>Synonyme</i> : 1. <i>Chrysantha</i> .			
longibracteata . . . Whit. yel. 9, S. Epi. Chili . . . 1837			
viridescens, 1 . . . Grash. yel. 5, G. Ter. Orch. Chili . . . 1844			
CHLORANTHUS.			
elator . . . Green . . . 7, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1820			
erectus . . . Green . . . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . . 1809			
CHONDRIA, angusta, osmunda.			
CHONDROSIUM, Kunth. From <i>chondros</i> , a lump; mode of plant's growth. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Actinochloa procumbens</i> , <i>Atheropogon procumbens</i> . 2. <i>Actinochloa prostrata</i> , <i>Bonteloua prostrata</i> , <i>Chondrosium procumbens</i> , 1. <i>prostratum</i> , 2. <i>tenue</i> .			
CHONENOPHYLLA, Dun. From <i>chone</i> , a funnel, and <i>morpha</i> , form; shape of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i> . For culture, &c. see <i>Echites</i> .			
pubescens . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1822			
CHORETIS, Herbert. From <i>choretes</i> , rustic. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</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. W. Herbert. <i>C. glauca</i> is a native of Mexico, whence it was imported by Geo. Barker, Esq., of Springfield, near Birmingham."			
glauca . . . White . . . 8, S. Bl. P. Mexic. . . . 1837			
CHORISMA, D. Don. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . <i>Synonymes</i> : <i>Prenanthes repens</i> , <i>Chorisia repens</i> .			
repens . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1823			
CHOROZEMA.			
angustifolia . . . Yel. red . . . 2, G. Ev. Cl. Australia . . . 1830			
Dicksonii . . . Scar. yel. . . 7, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . . 1836			
Hugelii . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . .			
macrophylla . . . Red . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1825			
platyloboides . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1825			
scandens . . . Yellow . . . 3, G. Ev. S. Australia . . . 1824			
spectabilis . . . Or. red . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1840			
spartuloides . . . Yel. brn. . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . .			
varia . . . Or. red . . . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . . 1839			
CHROOLEPIS, Arnottii, mesometas.			
CHRYSÆIS, Synonyme : 1. <i>Eschscholtzia fumanifolia</i> , <i>fumanifolia</i> , 1 . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Tu. P. Mexico . . . 1827			
CHRYSOPHYSIS, Don. From <i>chryso</i> , gold, and <i>opsis</i> , a face; yellow flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . For culture, &c. see <i>Lautia</i> .			
trichophylla . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1827			
CHRYSORRHŌE, Lindley. From <i>chryso</i> , gold, colour of flowers, and <i>rheo</i> , to flow. For culture, &c. see <i>Myrtle</i> .			
nitens . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . .			
seriata . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . . 1841			
CHRYQUILĀGA, De Candolle. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . For culture, see <i>Baccharis</i> .			
insignis . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . . 1824			
CHYMOCARPUS, D. Don. From <i>chymos</i> , juice, and <i>carpos</i> , a seed-vessel, fruit <i>juicy</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Tropaeolaceae</i> . See <i>Tropaeolum</i> .			
CHYSIS, Lindley. From <i>chysis</i> , melting; on account of the pollen masses being as it were fused together. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . The species of this genus succeed best when grown on wood, as recommended for <i>Fanda</i> .			
auria . . . Yel. crim. . . S. Epi. Venezuela . . .			
bracteocens . . . Whit. yel . . . 3, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1840			
livida . . . Yel. ap. t. . . S. Epi. Mexico . . .			
CHLOETUM, Synonymes : 1. <i>Aspidium Barometz</i> ,			
<i>Chiotium glaucescens</i> , <i>C. glaucum</i> , <i>Polypodium Barometz</i> , <i>Nephrodium Barometz</i> .			
Barometz . . . Bro. yel. . . 5, S. Her. P. China . . . 1824			
Billardieri . . . Brown . . . 4, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . . 1824			
Schleddei . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1846			
CICENDIA, Adanson. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceae</i> . See <i>Exacum</i> and <i>Microcale</i> .			
CICES.			
punctatum . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. . . . 1830			
songaricum . . . Blue . . . 7, H. A. Persia . . . 1828			
CICONIUM, Sweet. From <i>ciconia</i> , a stork; same meaning as <i>Pelargonium</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Geraniaceae</i> . See <i>Pelargonium</i> .			
CINERARIA, Synonyme : 1. <i>Senecio racemosus</i> .			
auriculata, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Her. P. . . . 1831			
Webberiana . . . Dp. blue . . . 3, G. Her. P. Hybrid . . . 1841			
CIRRHŌA, Synonyme : 1. <i>C. fusco-lutea</i> .			
albo viridis . . . Whit. grn. . . 6, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1838			
atropurpurea . . . Dark. pur. . . 4, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1838			
pallida . . . Pale . . . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1837			
pleta . . . Brn. pur. . . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1830			
rubro-purpurea . . . Red. pur. . . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1838			
Russelliana . . . Grn. red . . . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1837			
sacata, 1 . . . Yel. grn. . . 8, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1834			
sqæuens . . . Pale . . . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1836			
CIRRHOPETĀLUM, Synonymes : 1. <i>Ephippium ciliatum</i> , 2. <i>E. capitatum</i> , 3. <i>E. compressum</i> , 4. <i>E. elongatum</i> .			
antenniferum . . . Brown . . . S. Epi. Philippines . . . 1843			
auratum . . . Yel. crim. . . 3, S. Epi. Manila . . . 1840			
Blumei 8, S. Epi. Java 1843			
candelabrum . . . Straw pur. . . 7, S. Epi. Manila . . . 1840			
capitatum, 2 . . . Pur. yel. . . S. Epi. Java . . . 1843			
chinense . . . Pur. yel. . . S. Epi. China . . . 1840			
compressum, 3 . . . S. Epi. Java . . . 1843			
Cumingii . . . Ruby col. . . 5, S. Epi. Philippines . . . 1839			
elongatum, 4 . . . S. Epi. Java . . . 1843			
fimbriatum . . . Grn. pur. . . 4, S. Epi. Bombay . . . 1838			
maculatum . . . Pale grn. . . 5, S. Epi. India . . . 1841			
Maureri . . . Brn. yel. . . 4, S. Epi. Ceylon . . . 1839			
maxillare . . . S. Epi. Philippines . . . 1843			
Medusæ . . . Spot. pink . . . 5, S. Epi. Singapore . . . 1839			
nötans . . . Pale straw . . . 5, S. Epi. Manila . . . 1838			
pietatum . . . Pur. red . . . 3, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . . 1838			
Roxburghii . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . . 1843			
umbellatum . . . Grn. brn. . . 4, S. Epi. India . . . 1838			
vagatum . . . Pa. yel. . . S. Epi. Singapore . . . 1843			
Wallichii . . . Brown . . . 3, S. Epi. Nepal . . . 1837			
CINSTUM.			
Gmelini . . . Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1836			
mexicanum . . . White . . . 9, G. H. Mexico . . . 1837			
rhizocephalum . . . Pa. yel. . . H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1836			
CISTUS.			
hispanicus . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. Ev. S. Portugal . . . 1830			
malvifolius 6, H. Ev. S. . . .			
erectisculus . . . White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. . . .			
ochroleucus . . . Yelsh. . . 6, H. Ev. S. . . .			
CITRUS.			
deliciosa . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. T. China . . .			
CLADOCHEÛTA, De Candolle. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Plants of easy culture, growing in loam and sandy heath mould, and increased by division of the roots and seeds.			
eandissima . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1819			
CLADĒTA.			
elegans			
flote-pleno . . . Pa. rose . . . 9, H. A. Gardens . . . 1827			
rhuboidea . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . . 1823			
CLAVARIA, grisea, rosea.			
CLAVĒNA, De Candolle. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . Of easy culture in light loam and sandy heath mould, and increased by seeds.			
cannienensis . . . Purple . . . 7, F. B. Canaries . . . 1827			
squarrosa . . . White . . . 7, F. B. Madeira . . . 1827			
CLAYTONIA.			
californica H. Her. P. California . . .			
CLERISOSTOMA.			
decoloratum . . . Yellow . . . 9, S. Epi. Manila . . . 1843			
discolor . . . Yellow . . . 3, S. Epi. India . . . 1843			
decipiens . . . Ochre . . . 5, S. Epi. Ceylon . . . 1840			
indifolium . . . Yel. red . . . 3, S. Epi. Singapore . . . 1840			
maculatum . . . Yel. pink . . . 3, S. Epi. Ceylon . . . 1839			
microanthum . . . Pink . . . S. Epi. . . .			
spectum . . . Red. yel. . . 5, S. Epi. Borneo . . . 1846			
CLEMĀTIS, Synonymes : 1. <i>C. cespitosa</i> , <i>C. flammula</i> ,			

CLE	COD	CEC	COM
2. <i>C. bicolor</i> . 3. <i>C. anemoneiflora</i> . 4. <i>C. Hendersoni</i> . 5. <i>C. tenuifolia</i> , <i>C. lusitanica</i> .			
caerulea grandiflora Purple . 6, H. De. Cl. Japan . . . 1841			
Flammöja			
caespitosa, 1	White . 9, H. De. Cl.		
rubella	Reddish 9, H. De. Cl.		
florida			
Sieboldii, 2	Par. grn. 6, H. De. Cl. Japan . . . 1836		
bicolor	Wh. pur. H. De. Cl.		
gracescens	Y. 8, F. De. Cl. Chinese Tar. 1845		
livaxsepala	Green . 4, G. De. Cl. N. Zealand . 1844		
integrifolia			
latifolia	Purple . 7, H. Her. P.		
lathyrifolia	White . 7, H. Her. P.		
montana grandiflora, 3	White . 5, H. De. Cl.		
nepalensis, 4	5, H. Ev. Cl. Nepal . . . 1835		
vittifolia	Blue . 8, H. Her. P. China . . . 1845		
vitifolia			
tenuifolia, 5	Crimson 8, G. Ev. Cl.		
CLEOME.			
dendroides	Purple . 6, Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1828		
drosierifolia	Yel. vio. . 5, G. Ev. S. Egypt . . . 1837		
flava	Yellow . 6, H. A. Australia . 1825		
lutea	Yellow . H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1850		
micrantha	White . 6, S. Ev. S.		
trivernia	Yellow . H. A. Arabia . . . 1837		
CLEORODENDRUM.			
caeruleum	Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Ind.		
cordatum	White . 7, S. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1826		
dentatum	White . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1826		
fallax	Scarlet . 9, S. Ev. S.		
glandulosum	Scarlet . 9, S. Ev. S.		
Hugelii	Crimson . 8, Ev. Cl. S. Leone . 1842		
japonicum	White . 7, S. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1823		
Kempferi	Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1843		
laurifolium	Scarlet . 8, Ev. S. E. Ind.		
nerifolium	White . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . . . 1824		
pubescens	White . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . . 1824		
scandens	White . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . . . 1822		
situidum	White . 2, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . 1845		
splendens	Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. Tu. Mexico . . 1840		
CLÉTHRA.			
mexicana	White . H. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1840		
quercifolia	White . 6, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1840		
CLIANthus. <i>Synonyme: 1. Streblorhiza speciosa.</i>			
carneus, 1	Flesh . 5, F. Ev. S. Philippines. 1840		
CLITANTHES, Herbert. From <i>klitas</i> , a mountainous declivity, and <i>onthos</i> , a flower. A new genus of <i>Amoryllidaceæ</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amoryllidaceæ</i> .			
humilis		Cordilleras .	
lutea			
Macleania			
CLITORIA.			
Berteriána	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Cl. S. Domingo . 1824		
erecta		S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . . 1822	
fulgens	Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . . 1840		
ternata major	Blue . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Sydney . . . 1844		
caerulea	Blue . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Ind.		
alba	White . 5, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind.		
CLOWESIA, Lindley. Named after the Rev. J. Clowes, of Broughton Hall, near Manchester, a zealous and successful cultivator of <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> .			
rosea	Wh. pluk. . S. Epi. Brazil		
CNICUS. See <i>Centaurium</i> .			
CNIDOSCOPUS, Pohl. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceæ</i> . For culture, &c. see <i>Orchid.</i>			
Margravii	White . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1823		
stunulosum	White . 5, F. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1812		
viridifolium	White . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1823		
COBÆA.			
macrostema	Grn. yel. 10, G. Ev. Cl. Guayaquil . 1839		
stipularis	Yellow 10, F. Ev. Cl. Mexico . 1839		
COBURGA. <i>Synonyme: 1. Clitanthus humilis.</i>			
coccinea	Scarlet . 3, F. Bl. P. Cordilleras 1839		
humilis, 1	Orange . 3, F. Bl. P. Cordilleras 1841		
mutata	Vermilion . 4, G. Bl. P. Peru . . . 1842		
trichroma	Scar. wht. grn. 6, F. Bl. P. Andes . . 1837		
versicolor	Red wht. grn. 6, F. Bl. P. Lina . . . 1840		
CONOPSEIS, Wallich. From <i>konon</i> , a br-II, and <i>opsis</i> , resemblance, in reference to the shape of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . A mixture of sand and loam will suit this plant, and propagation may be effected by cuttings and seeds.			
lorida	Grn. pur. . H. A. India . . . 1837		
COELIA.			
macrostachya	Red . . . 2, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1840		
CELOGÈNE.			
coronaria	Yellowish . S. Epi. Khosea H. . 1837		
Cumingii	Cr. wht. yel. 6, S. Epi. Singapore . 1840		
decora	White . 3, S. Epi. India . . . 1837		
flavida	Yellow . 4, S. Epi. India . . . 1834		
fuliginosa	Crean. brn. 6, S. Epi. Khosea H. . 1837		
fuscescens	Grnsh. yel. . S. Epi.		
intermedia		S. Epi. E. Ind. 1840	
nigrescens	Blackish . 3, S. Epi. India . . . 1838		
ociracea	Wh. yel. . 4, S. Epi. E. Ind. . . 1844		
plantaginea	Pa. yel. . S. Epi. Singapore . 1840		
præcox	Purple . 10, S. Epi. Nepal . . . 1845		
punctulata	Yellow . 10, S. Epi. Nepal . . . 1822		
speciosa	Bro. tawny 9, S. Epi. Java . . . 1845		
testacea	Brown . 5, S. Epi. Singapore . 1842		
trinervis	Wh. yel. . 2, S. Epi. Singapore		
COLAX, Lindley. From <i>colox</i> , a parasite. A division of <i>Maritima</i> , requiring the same treatment. <i>Synonymes: 1. Maxillaria jugosus.</i> 2. <i>M. placanthera.</i> 3. <i>M. viridis.</i>			
jugosus, 1	Crean. crims. . S. Epi. Brazil		
placanthus, 2	Green S. Epi. Brazil		
viridis, 3	Green S. Epi. Brazil		
COLCHICUM.			
autumnale			
atropurpureum	Dk. pur. . 9, H. Bl. P. Brit. Gardens		
purpureo striatum Pur. str.	9, H. Bl. P. Brit. Gardens		
striatum pleno	Lil. stri. . 9, H. Bl. P. Brit. Gardens		
COLËA, Bajer. In honour of General Sir G. Lowry Cole, governor of the Mauritius. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Lignoniaceæ div. Crescentinae</i> . A noble looking stove plant, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers from the old wood. It thrives in a mixture of loam and peat, and is increased by cuttings.			
floribanda	Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. Madagascar 1839		
COLEORHIZA.			
pulchrum	Rose . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		
tenusifolium	Rose . . . 3, G. Ev. S.		
COLLEA, De Coudolle. See <i>Chrysothellum, C. speciosa, trinervis.</i>			
COLLIANTIA, Herbert. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amoryllidaceæ</i> . "It is much to be lamented that seeds of the <i>Collantia</i> , as well as numerous species of spleudid <i>Bonareae</i> have not been gathered by collectors, and remitted to Europe. Most of them would live out of doors in England, with a little covering in winter of sawdust, leaves, or ashes, and probably in the South of Europe, would require no care, except, perhaps, watering in dry summers. I wish that I could excite some of our wealthy cultivators to turn their thoughts to the acquisition of these plants, and their numerous kindred, which are profusely scattered over the slopes of the Andes, and waste their beauties in the woods, as yet unnoticed by any European traveller." <i>Herbert on Bulbous Plants.</i> 1837.			
Andinamaricana	Red. grn. . 4, G. Her. P. Peru . . . 1845		
dulcis	Pa. cr. grn. 8, G. Her. P. Peru . . . 1845		
COLLEMA, ceranoides, dermatianum, fragile, limosum, microphyllum, synalissum, tunciforme, turgidum.			
COLLOMIA.			
gillioides	Pink . . . 8, H. A. California . . . 1833		
glutinosa	Red . . . 9, H. A. California . . . 1833		
gracilis	Rose . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . . . 1827		
COLOBACHNE, Rømer. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Graminaceæ, C. virginata.</i> See <i>Alopecurus</i> .			
COLCASIA, Linn. 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Arneeæ</i> . Requiring the same treatment as <i>Onidium</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Arum Colcasia.</i> 2. <i>Catalidum odoratum.</i>			
antiquorum, 1	Brown . 6, G. Her. P. Levant . . . 1551		
esculenta	Grn. pur. . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1730		
odorata, 2	Grn. brn. 5, S. Ev. S. K. Ind. . . . 1810		
COLUMNÆA. <i>Synonymes: 1. C. grandiflora, Nematanthus Guilleminianus.</i>			
aureo-utrens	Or. red . 9, S. Ev. Tw. Columbia . 1843		
crassifolia	Rose . . . 14, S. Ev. S. 1827		
hispidia	Scarlet . 9, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1829		
Selvediana	Orange . 8, S. Ev. Tw. Mexico . 1840		
splendens, 1	Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1843		
zebrinus	Pa. yel. . 8, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1843		
COMAROSTAPHYLIS, Endl. From <i>komaros</i> , the Arbutus, and <i>staphylis</i> , a bunch of grapes. <i>Linn.</i> 8,			

COM	CON	CON	CCT
Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</i> . A pretty half bardy plant resembling an <i>Arbutus</i> . It may be raised from seeds, or be budded upon the <i>Arbutus</i> .			
arbutoides . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Guatemala . 1842			
polifolia . . . Crimson . 5, G. Ev. S. Guatemala . 1840			
COMARUM.			
palustre . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Brit. Gardens			
variegatum . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Brit. Gardens			
COMBRÆTUM. Synonyme: 1. <i>C. macrophyllum</i> .			
formosum . . . Yel. red . 3, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . . 1824			
latifolium, 1 . . . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. Cl. E. Ind. . . 1844			
laxum . . . White . 3, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . . 1822			
micranthum . . . Scarlet . 3, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . 1826			
Pinecænum . . . Pur. red . 5, S. Ev. Cl. S. Leone . . 1845			
COMMELYNA— <i>claudestina, oreliolutes</i> .			
COMMIDENDRUM, De <i>Candolle</i> . From <i>kommi</i> , gum, and <i>dendron</i> , a tree. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . See <i>Conyza</i> .			
COMMIPHORA, <i>Jacquin</i> . From <i>kommi</i> , gum, and <i>phero</i> , to bear. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> .			
madagascariensis . . . Madagascar 1820			
COMPABETTIA.			
falcata . . . Rose . . . 5, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1836			
rosea . . . Rose . . . 5, S. Epi. Spanish Main 1843			
CONDAMINEA, De <i>Candolle</i> . Named after De la Coudamine, the celebrated navigator. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceæ</i> . Stove shrubs, requiring to be grown in a mixture of light sandy loam and heath mould, and may be increased by cuttings.			
tinctoria . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1820			
CONFERRA— <i>arenosa, gracilis, nuda, purpurascens</i> .			
CONOCLINUM, De <i>Candolle</i> . From <i>konos</i> , a cone, and <i>klino</i> , a bed; flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . For culture, &c., refer to <i>Eupatorium</i> . Synonymes: <i>Eupatorium celestinum</i> .			
celestinum . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. Virginia . . .			
CONOPHYNGIA, <i>Don</i> . From <i>konos</i> , a cone, and <i>phoryng</i> , the throat; in reference to the way the anthers in combination protrude from the throat. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceæ</i> . See <i>Plumieria</i> .			
CONOSTEGIA, De <i>Candolle</i> . From <i>konos</i> , a cone, and <i>stego</i> , a covering; calyx. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceæ</i> . For culture, &c., refer to <i>Melastoma</i> .			
Balbisiana . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1825			
procera . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . . 1822			
microcæna . . . White . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1823			
CONOSTRAPHUM, <i>Lindley</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Eparridaeæ</i> . For culture, &c., refer to <i>Stenanthaera</i> .			
pendulum . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .			
CONOSTYLIS.			
aurea . . . Yellow . . . G. Her. P. Swan R. . .			
juncea . . . Pa. yel. . 9, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1838			
dealbata . . . G. Her. P. Swan R. . .			
setosa . . . Yellow . 9, F. Her. P. Swan R. . . 1843			
bracteata . . . Yellow . 9, G. Her. P. Swan R. . . 1843			
carolina . . . Yellow . 9, G. Her. P. Swan R. . . 1843			
CONOTHAMNUS, <i>Lindley</i> . <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceæ</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Calothamnus</i> .			
eriosarpus . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .			
interalis . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .			
trivirens . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1840			
CONRADIA, <i>Martins</i> . After Conrad Gesner, an able botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. <i>Gesneraceæ</i> . See <i>Pentarrhena longiflora</i> , <i>Linningia calyctea</i> , and <i>Pentarrhena scabra</i> .			
CONVOLVULUS.			
Alecofolius . . . Yel. pur. . 6, G. Her. Cl. C. G. H. . . 1823			
aquatilis . . . White . 6, H. A. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1812			
Forskælii . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. Egypt . . . 1837			
geniculatus . . . Red . . . 7, G. A. Cl. Australia . . . 1826			
humericæus . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Tauria . . . 1824			
intermedius . . . Pa. rose . 6, H. Her. P. S. Eur. . . 1825			
italicus . . . Rose . . . 6, H. Her. Cl. S. Africa . . . 1841			
lanatus . . . White . 6, G. Ev. Cl. Levant . . . 1820			
meconifolius . . . Blue yel. . 7, H. A. Portugal . . . 1827			
Meconifolius . . . White . 7, H. Her. Cl. Persia . . . 1824			
Mutabilis . . . Pa. rose . 6, H. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1822			
multifidus . . . White . 6, G. Ev. Cl. S. Africa . . . 1841			
ocellatus . . . Whit. pur. . 7, S. Her. Cl. S. Africa . . . 1844			
opulens . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Persia . . . 1824			
platycarpus . . . Lilac . . . 6, F. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1827			
strictus . . . Rose . . . 6, H. A. Egypt . . . 1822			
tenellus . . . White . 6, H. A. Cl. N. Amer. . . 1812			
truncatus . . . Lilac . . . 6, G. Her. Cl. Levant . . .			
terrestris . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. Alton . . . 1820			
umbellatus . . . Whit. red . 6, H. A. S. Eur. . . 1816			
varicarpus . . . White . 6, G. A. Cl. . .			
CONYZA.			
chilensis . . . White or. . 7, S. Bl. P. Texas . . . 1835			
H. A. Chili . . . 1828			
COOPERIA. Synonymes: 1. <i>Zephyranthis Drummondii</i> , <i>Sceptranthus Drummondii</i> .			
pedunculata . . . White or. . 7, S. Bl. P. Texas . . . 1835			
COPRINUS— <i>Hendersoni, macrocephalus, macrorhizus</i> .			
COPRŌSMA, De <i>Candolle</i> . From <i>copros</i> , excrement, and <i>osme</i> , smell; the species have a foetid smell. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceæ</i> . A genus of easy culture, requiring to be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and heath mould, and propagated by cuttings planted in sand, and placed in a little heat.			
hirtella . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1837			
CORALUS. Synonymes: 1. <i>Corylus Lambertii</i> . 2. <i>C. Sativa alba</i> , <i>C. alba</i> . 3. <i>C. intermedia</i> .			
Avellana . . .			
Lamberti, 1 . . . Apetal. . 3, H. De. S.			
purpurea . . . Apetal. . 3, H. De. S.			
tenuis . . . Apetal. . 3, H. De. S.			
tubulosa, alba, 2 . . . Apetal. . 3, H. De. S. S. Eur. . .			
Colurna . . .			
intermedia . . . Apetal. . 3, H. De. S. Hybrid . . .			
CORSULARIA. See <i>Narcissus</i> .			
tenuifolia . . . Yellow . . . G. Bl. P.			
COADYLINE. Synonyme: <i>Terminalia angustifolia</i> , <i>Sunseviera fruticosæ</i> .			
australis . . . C. Ev. S. Norfolk I. . . 1837			
parviflora . . . White . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1828			
Rumphii . . . S. Ev. S.			
COEETHROSTYLIS, <i>Endl</i> . From <i>coethron</i> , a broom, in allusion to the singularly hairy style. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sterculiaceæ</i> . A very curious greenhouse shrub. It has been found to thrive best in rough peat, with one fourth silver sand, and treated similarly to Cape heaths. It is propagated by cuttings without difficulty.			
bracteata . . . Pink . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1844			
CORNUS. Synonymes: 1. <i>Cornus stricta asperifolia</i> <i>C. asperifolia</i> . 2. <i>C. Oblongifolia</i> .			
alba . . .			
sibirica . . . White . 3, H. De. S. Siberia . . . 1824			
grandis . . . Green . . . F. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1838			
sericea . . .			
asperifolia, 1 . . . White . . . H. De. S. Carolina . .			
oblongifolia, 2 . . . White . . . H. De. S. N. Amer. . .			
CORREA— <i>alba delicata, ferruginea, pallida; pulchella bicolor, Hurrisii, longiflora, turgha; Speciosa, Gre-villii, plecta, rubescens</i> .			
CORVISARTIA.			
indica . . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. India . . . 1842			
COXYANTHES.			
lentiginosa . . . Yellow . . 5, S. Epi. Guiana . . . 1837			
maculata . . .			
Parkeri . . . Yel. pur. . 6, S. Epi. Demerara . . 1839			
macrostachya . . . Or. yel. bru. . S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1843			
speciosa . . .			
alba . . . White . . 6, S. Epi. Demerara . . 1840			
Feilingii . . . Yel. br. . 5, S. Epi. S. Amer. . . 1845			
COXYALIS.			
flavula . . . Yellow . . . H. Her. P.			
CORYNELLA, De <i>Candolle</i> . From <i>koryne</i> , a club, in reference to the shape of the style. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Fabuceæ</i> (Veget. Kingdom), <i>Leguminosæ</i> . Interesting shrubs, requiring the same treatment as <i>Cassia</i> .			
polyanthum . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . . 1834			
CORYNURUM— <i>macrosporum</i> .			
COSMEA. See <i>Ridens</i> .			
diversifolia . . . Pink . . . 8, F. Tu. P. Mexico . . . 1835			
COTONEASTER.			
luxiflora . . . White . 4, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . . 1824			
denticulata . . . White . . . H. Ev. T. Mexico . . . 1826			
emarginata . . . White . 4, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . .			
laxiflora . . .			
multiflora . . . White . 5, H. De. S. Nepal . . .			
multiflora . . . White . 5, H. Ev. S. Alton . . . 1837			
COTULA.			
filifolia . . . Yellow . 8, G. A. C. G. H. . . 1831			
pustilla . . .			

COT	CRI	CRO	CRY
COTLEDON. <i>Synonymes: 1. Umbilicus Lievenii.</i> 2. <i>U. semperivivum.</i> Lievenii, 1. Bed . . . 5, F. Her. P. Altai . . . 1832 semperivivum, 2. F. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1836		rigidum White . . . 6, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. . . . 1810 variable roseum Red . . . 4, G. Bl. P. Hybrid 1843 zeylanicum longistylum Pa. red . . . 7, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. . . . 1806	
COUROUPITA, De Candolle. Linn. 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Lecythidaceae.</i> See <i>Lecythis bracteata.</i>			
COURSETIA, De Candolle. Named after Dumont de Courset, a botanical author. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae.</i> Plants requiring the same treatment as <i>Aschynomene.</i> <i>Synonymes: 1. Orobolus tomentosus, Lathyrus fruticosus, Vicia fruticosa.</i> 2. <i>Aschynomene virgata.</i>			
tomentosus, 1. Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1824 virgata, 2. Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . . 1820			
COUSINIA, Meyer. In honour of Cousin, a French botanist. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae.</i>			
cordiformis Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1804 crenatifida White . . . H. B. Canusius . . . Hohenackeri Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1836 lystris Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1838 macrocephala Pa. yel . . . H. B. Caucasus . . . 1823 tenella Purple . . . H. A. America . . . 1837 volgensis Purple . . . H. Her. P. Volga . . . 1804			
CRANIOLOBE, Don. Derived from <i>kraneion</i> , a helmet, and <i>tenno</i> , to cut. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiate.</i> See <i>Anisomeles.</i>			
CRATÆGUS. <i>Synonymes: 1. Cratægus apiifolia.</i> 2. <i>Mespilus Constantinopolitana.</i> 3. <i>Cratægus macrantha.</i> 4. <i>C. subvillosa.</i> 5. <i>C. orientalis.</i> 6. <i>C. sibirica.</i> <i>C. monogyna.</i> 7. <i>C. edulis.</i> 8. <i>C. stricta.</i> 9. <i>C. virgatana.</i>			
apiifolia minor, 1. White . . . 5, H. De. S. cæcinea neapolitana, 2. 5, H. Ev. T. Naples . . . macrantha, 3. White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . . 1819 minor White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . . subvillosa, 4. White . . . H. De. T. . . . 1832 succulenta H. De. T. Germany . . . orientalis sanguinea, 5. White . . . 5, H. De. T. Crimea . . . 1810 oxycantha petala Apetal. . . 5, H. De. T. capitata White . . . 5, H. De. T. Celsiana White . . . 5, H. De. T. flexuosa White . . . 5, H. De. T. fol. argenteis White . . . 5, H. De. T. fol. auratis White . . . 5, H. De. T. leucodora White . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . lucida White . . . 5, H. De. T. pendula White . . . 5, H. De. T. Hybrid . . . purpurea Purple . . . 5, H. De. T. Herb. hybrid quercifolia White . . . 6, H. De. T. Eng. . . . 1834 regina White . . . 5, H. De. T. Scotland . . . sibirica, 6. White . . . 5, H. De. T. Siberia . . . transylvanica White . . . 5, H. De. T. Transylvania punctata brevispina White . . . 5, H. Ev. T. N. Amer. . . . nigra, 7. White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . . nigra striata, 8. White . . . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . . virginica, 9. White . . . 6, H. De. S. Virginia . . . 1812			
CRATERIUM—mutabile, pyriforme.			
CREMOCYPHELE, De Candolle. From <i>kremos</i> , to suspend, and <i>kephale</i> , a head. Linn. 9, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae.</i> See <i>Senecio.</i>			
CREMOLOBIS, De Candolle. From <i>kremos</i> , to suspend, and <i>lobos</i> , a pod; in allusion to the siliques hanging from the axis. Linn. 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae, Brassicaceae.</i> (Veg. King.) An annual species suited for rock work, growing freely in any light soil.			
chilensis Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Chili . . . 1820			
CRÆPIS—multicaulis, panicata.			
CRIBRARIA—infermedia.			
CRISTUM.			
australe White . . . 6, S. Bl. P. Australia . . . 1838 australe White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. Australia . . . 1791 bostrychna White . . . S. Bl. P. E. Ind. . . . 1840 erubescens cyanitum Pa. red . . . 6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. . . . 1820 glabrum album White . . . 6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. . . . 1820 glabrum rubrum Red wht. . . 6, S. Bl. P. Maranhon . . . 1823 ocelliforme White . . . 6, S. Bl. P. Span. Main . . . 1820 rubrituberosum Red . . . 6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. . . . Forsteri Red wht. . . 7, S. Bl. P. Delagoa B. . . 1824 Lindleyanum Red pur. . . 6, S. Bl. P. Maranhon . . . 1824 longicaule Whit pur. . . 8, Bl. P. Mexico . . . maximum Red wht. . . 6, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. . . . pelianthum Whit pur. . . 7, S. Bl. P. S. Africa . . . 1792 spectabile White . . . 7, S. Bl. P. S. Leone . . . pratense White . . . 6, S. Bl. P. E. Ind. . . . 1816			
CRUCIARIA—albida, elegans, elliptica, Grahami, lanceolata, Leschenaultii, montana, mysoënsis, nana, nummularia, parviflora, platycarpa, Purshii, sagittalis, spatuloides, trichotoma, undulata, virgularis.			
CRUCIANELLA.			
aspera Green yel. 7, H. Her. P. Iberia . . . 1837 chlorostachya Green yel. 7, H. Her. P. Persia . . . 1837 exasperata Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Persia . . . 1837 glauca Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Persia . . . 1837 hispida Purple . . . 6, S. Her. P. Vera Cruz . . . hospitata Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Persia . . . 1837 sinuata Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Russia . . . 1838			
CRUDIA, De Candolle. Said to be named after "Crudy," who communicated the first specimen of the tree to Schreber. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae.</i> For culture, &c., see <i>Cassia.</i>			
aromatica Green . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1828 epicata White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Guinea . . . 1825			
CRUPINA, Cass. Derivation unknown. Linn. 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae.</i> See <i>Centaurea.</i>			
CRUSA, De Candolle. In honour of G. Cruse, M.D., who wrote on the Cape Rubiceous plants. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceae.</i> <i>Cinchona</i> hidden of Veg. King. See <i>Speruaceae.</i>			
CRYPTADENTA, Meisn. From <i>kryptos</i> , hidden. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Thymelæaceae.</i> See <i>Passerina.</i>			
CRYPTANTHIA.			
acutifolia White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1837 unguis White . . . 1, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1843			
CRYPTANTHIA, Don. From <i>kryptos</i> , hidden, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; flowers inconspicuous. Linn. 5,			

CRY	CYC	CYC	CYR
Or. 1, Nat. Or. Boraginaceæ. Hardy annuals, growing freely in common soil.			
glomerata	Wht. blue 6, H.	A. Chili	1836
micocarpa	Blue	A. Chili	1836
CRYPTOCORYNE, Fischer. From <i>kryptos</i> , hidden, and <i>koryne</i> , a club; shape of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Araceæ</i> . A stove perennial, of easy culture, growing in rich loam, and requiring abundance of water whilst in a growing state, but to be kept nearly dry when in a state of rest. <i>Synonyme: Ambrosia ciliata.</i> See <i>Arum</i> .			
ciliata	Grn. pur.	S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1824
CRYPTOGRAMMA, Brown. From <i>kryptos</i> , hidden, and <i>gramme</i> , writing. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceæ</i> . <i>Synonyme: Allosorus acrostichoides.</i> See <i>Allosorus</i> .			
acrostichoides	Pa. yel.	H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1827
CRYPTOPHRAGMUM, Esenbeck. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Annathaceæ</i> . See <i>Justicia veuista</i> .			
CRYPTOXANUS, Scheide. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ovchidaceæ</i> .			
scriptus	Grn. red.	S. Epi. Brazil	1841
CULCASTA, Beauv. Derivation unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Araceæ</i> . <i>Synonyme: Denhamia scandens</i> .			
scandens	White	S. Ev. G. Guinea	1822
CUPUËA.			
cordata	Scarlet	S. Ev. S. Peru	1842
miniata	Par. crim. 6, S. Ev. S.		
platyocentra	Scar. wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	Mexico	1845
thyoides	Bluish	H. A. S.	1836
spicata	Rose	H. A. Peru	1819
strigillosa . . . . .	. . . . .	7, The Andes	
CUPRESSUS.			
Coulteri	Apetal.	5, H. De. S. Mexico	1838
expansa	Apetal.	H. Ev. S.	1834
flaccida	Apetal.	G. Ev. S. Mexico	
thyoides			
fid. variegatis	Apetal.	5, H. Ev. T. Ireland	1831
thurifera	Apetal.	H. Ev. S. Mexico	1856
CURCUMA.			
amarillina	Red yel.	4, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1822
Roseoatna	Red yel.	5, S. Her. P. E. Ind.	1837
CYANANTHUS, Wallch. From <i>kyanos</i> , blue, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polemoniaceæ</i> . "A delicate hardy little herbaceous plant, with small fleshy roots, like those of some species of <i>Campanula</i> . It grows best in a mixture of sandy heath mould and leaf mould, with plenty of moisture during the growing season, but should afterwards be kept rather dry and allowed to rest." It increases freely by cuttings.			
lobatus	Par. blue 8, H. Her. P.	Chinese Tar. 1844	
CYANOTILANUS, Eudlicher. From <i>kyanos</i> , blue, and <i>tilanus</i> , a shrub; flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceæ</i> . New Holland plants, requiring to be grown in an airy situation in the greenhouse, in a mixture of sandy loam and heath mould; and cuttings strike freely in sand, under a glass in a gentle heat, not too moist.			
ramosus	Blue	G. Ev. S. Swan R.	
tenuis	Blue	G. Ev. S. Swan R.	
CYATHÆA.			
dentibata		S. Ev. S. N. Zealand	
elegans		Jamaica	1843
integra	Brn. yel.	S. Ev. S. I. of Turon	
medullifera	Brn. yel.	G. Ev. S. N. Zealand	
petiolata	Brn. yel.	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	
CYCLAMEN.			
liturale	Rose	3, H. Her. P. Como	1813
persicum			
illicium	Idiac	3, G. Tu. P.	
panceticum	Wht. lil.	3, G. Tu. P.	
CYCLOPSIS, Bentham. From <i>kyklos</i> , a circle, and <i>gyne</i> , a stigma. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . A profuse flowering Swan River plant, whose blooms are highly beautiful. It is worthy of a place in every collection.			
caneens	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	
CYCLAPTEIS, J. Smith. From <i>kyklos</i> , a circle, and <i>peltis</i> , a buckler. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceæ</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Aspidium semicordatum, 2. Lasrea semicordata</i>			
semicordata	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. W. Ind.	1822
CYCLOSIA, See <i>Mormodes pardina</i>.			
CYCNÖCHES.			
chlorochilum	Yesh.	6, S. Epi. Demerara	1838
Commingsii	Wht. yel.	6, S. Epi. Singapore	
Luddigesii			
leucochilum	Yel. br. wht. 6, S. Epi.	Guiana	
mesulatum	Yel. brn. pur. 6, S. Epi.	Mexico	1839
pentadactylon	Yel. brn.	3, S. Epi. Brazil	1841
stelliferum	Grn. brn.	5, S. Epi. Oaxaca	1843
ventricosum			
Egertonianum	Pur. grn. pk. 6, S. Epi.	Guatemala	1840
vidue	Green	8, S. Epi. Oaxaca	1843
CYDONIA.			
japonica			
carnea	Flesh co.	3, H. De. S.	
f. semi-pleno	Red	8, H. De. S.	
CYMATOC, Spreng. Derivation unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melanthaceæ</i> . See <i>Lichtensteinia larigata</i> .			
CYMBELLA, Agardh. From <i>kymba</i> , a boat, in reference to the shape of the pustules. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Algae</i> . Small yellowish plants, inhabiting marshy places. <i>C. Cymbiformis, hyalina, minar.</i>			
CYMBIDIUM.			
gigantum	Gr. yel. red 10, S. Epi.	Khosea H. 1839	
bicolor	Brn. crim.	4, S. Epi. Ceylon	1837
chloranthum	Yel. crim.	5, S. Epi. Nepal	1840
Devonianum	Crea. crim.	3, S. Epi. Khosea H. 1837	
dijunum		S. Epi. Bahamah	
elegans	Yellow	5, S. Epi. Nepal	1840
ensifolium striatum	Pa. brn.	6, S. Epi. E. Ind.	
multiflorum	Dark brn.	3, S. Epi. E. Ind.	1837
Masterati	Olive grn.	5, S. Epi. E. Ind.	1839
pendulum	Wht. yel. red 8, S. Epi.	E. Ind.	1841
brevitabre	Yel. red wht. 6, S. Epi.	Nepal	1838
pubescens	Grn. red yel. 6, S. Epi.	Singapore	1840
suave	Pur. yel.	4, S. Kpi. Singapore	1838
tripetrum	Grn. brn.	5, S. Epi. Australia	1828
	White	7, S. Epi. Jamaica	1790
CYNOGLOSSUM.			
ancho-abdes	Blue	5, H. Her. P. Cashmere	1840
excelsiflorum	Wht. blue 8, H. B.	India	1837
diffusum	White	7, H. B. India	1820
divaricatum	Purple	6, H. B. Siberia	1837
glochidiatum	Blue	6, G. R. India	1837
lanccolatum	Wht. blue 7, H. A.	Africa	1806
lateriflorum	Purple	6, H. B. Europe	1836
longiflorum	Pur. red	6, H. Her. P. Italy	1839
tomentosum	Violet	5, H. Her. P. India	1823
virgineum	Blue wht. 6, H. Her.	P. N. Amer.	1812
CYNTHIA, D. Don. A title of Dianna. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . <i>Synonymes: Hyoseris amplexicaulis, Troxinum virginicum, Cynthia virginica.</i>			
amplexicaulis	Golden yel. 7, H. Her.	P. N. Amer.	1790
CYPËLLA.			
plumbæ	Blue	G. Bl. P. Mexico	1836
CYPRÆUS.			
pygmaeus	Apetal.	9, S. Gross. E. Ind.	1829
CYPHELLA, Fries. From <i>kypheila</i> , a cup. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Pungi</i> . This species is found on decayed grass. <i>C. cuticulosa.</i>			
CYPRONEMA, Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> . "A remarkable new genus, of which a live specimen in flower has been sent to Spioforth, by Mr. Loddiges, imported as he states from Valparaiso, being the first eryanthiform 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.			
Luddigesianum	Grn. stri.	S. Bl. P.	
CYPRIPEDIUM.			
barbatum	Ro. brn.	4, S. Ter. Or. Malacca	1838
guttatum	Yellow	4, H. Ter. Or. Siberia	1829
insipidum	Yellow	6, S. Ter. Or. Mexico	1844
spectabile			
intermedium	Wht. par. 6, H. Ter.	Or. N. Amer.	
Allou	White	6, H. Ter. Or. N. Amer.	1827
ventricosum	Bl. pur.	4, H. Ter. Or. Siberia	1829
CYRTOBIAS, Bennet. From <i>kurtos</i> , curved, and <i>keras</i> , a horn; in allusion to the curved state of the horn of the segments of the crown. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Asclepiadaceæ</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Hoya</i> . <i>Synonymes: Hoya covinca</i>			
redunum	Cream	8, S. Ev. Tw. Mailla	1830

CYR	DAV	CYS	DEN
CYRTOCHILUM.		glutiniferum . . . Yellow . . . S. Epi. S. Amer.	
filipes . . . Red. yel. . . 3, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1838		Wilmorèi . . . Yellsh. red 6, S. Epi. Venezuela	
giaminiifolium . . . S. Epi.		CYSTANTHIE, Graham. From <i>kystis</i> , a bladder, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in allusion to the bladder-like form of the flower-buds. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Epariidaeae</i> . A shrub of no great beauty, thriving in sandy loam, and propagated by half-ripened cuttings in sand under a glass.	
maculatum . . . Yel. pur. . . 3, S. Epi. Mexico . . .		sprengeloides . . . Yel. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . 1836	
parviflorum . . . Wh. yel. pur. 2, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1839		CYSTOPTERIS, Bernh. From <i>kystis</i> , a bladder, and <i>pteron</i> , a wing. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> Synonymes: 1. <i>Aspidium alpinum</i> . 2. <i>A. bulbiferum</i> . 3. <i>A. dentatum</i> . 4. <i>A. fragile</i> . 5. <i>A. regium</i> . 6. <i>A. atomarium</i> . <i>C. alpina</i> 1, <i>bulbifera</i> 2, <i>dentata</i> 3, <i>fragilis</i> 4, <i>junarioides</i> , <i>regia</i> 5, <i>tenuis</i> 6.	
Russellianum . . . Spotted . . . 3, S. Epi. Guatemala .		CYTINUS—Hypocistis.	
stellatum . . . Cream pink 3, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1839		CYTISOPORA—carphosperma, fugax, orbicularis, rubescens.	
CYRTOGONIUM, Smith. From <i>kyrtos</i> , curved, and <i>gonu</i> , a knee; creeping stems. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Zerostichum diversifolium</i> . 2. <i>A. repandum</i> .		CYTISUS. Synonyme: <i>Cytisus Laburnum incisum</i> .	
crustatum . . . Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Java . . .		æolitus . . .	
crispatum . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .		florè pleno . . . White . . . 5, H. De. S. England . .	
diversifolium, 1 . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .		fol. variegatis . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. De. S. Gardens . .	
dageliferum . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. E. Ind. . . 1825		alpinus . . .	
laeuifolium . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. I. of Leyte . .		odoratus . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. De. T. Hybrid . .	
punctulatum . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. Java . . .		pendulus . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. De. T. Gardens . .	
repandum, 2 . . . Brn. yel. . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .		laburnum . . .	
scandens . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .		filipes . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Teneriffe . 1838	
serotifolium . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .		fol. variegatis . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. De. T.	
sinuosum . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . .		fragrans . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. De. T. Gardens . .	
sobereficatum . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .		perditus . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. De. T.	
vires . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. Java . . .		quercifolius 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. De. T.	
CYATOLIPS, De Candolle. From <i>kyrtos</i> , curved, and <i>lepis</i> , a scale. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . See <i>Anacyclus</i> . <i>C. alexandrinus</i> .		uralensis . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. De. S. Russia . . 1832	
CYRTOMIUM, Presl. Derivation unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove ferns, requiring the same treatment as <i>Aspidium</i> Synonymes: 1. <i>Aspidium caryotoidem</i> . 2. <i>A. falcatum</i> .		Welshii . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. De. T. Dublinita . 1843	
caryotoidem, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .		macrophyllus . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. De. T. Portugal . 1816	
falcatum, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1839		præcox . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. De. T.	
CYRTOPLEBIUM, R. Brown. From <i>kyrtos</i> , curved, and <i>plebis</i> , a vein. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . See <i>Polypodium</i> . <i>C. angustifolium, decurrens, nitidum</i> .		rhodopæus . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. De. T.	
CYRTOPODIUM.		serotinus . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. De. T. Hungary . 1826	
cristatum . . . S. Epi.		sordidus . . . Yel. pur. . . 5, H. De. T.	

D.

DABOECIA. See *Menziesia*.

DACRYMICES—*violaceus*.

DACTYLUM, Nees. From *daktylos*, a finger. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Found on the moulder- ing stems of herbaceous plants. *D. pyriferum*.

DEADLIA—*Bulliardi*.

DAHLIA.
 Berkeley . . . Blush . . . 8, H. Tu. P. Mexico . . 1838
 excelsa . . .
 anemoneiflora . . . Light . . . 9, G. De. S. Mexico . . 1830
 glabrisa . . . Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. Mexico . . 1838
 scapigera . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Mexico . . 1837

DAPHNE.

Aucklandii . . . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . .
 Cneorum . . .
 fol. variegatis . . . Grn. yel. . . 5, H. Ev. S.
 Fortunei . . . Lilac . . . 2, G. De. S. China . . 1844
 indica . . .
 rubra . . . Pur. pink . . . G. Ev. S. China . .
 japonica . . . Pink . . . 3, G. Ev. S. Japan . . 1840
 lutetiana . . . F. Ev. S. Hybrid . .
 pontica . . .
 fol. variegatis . . . Pink . . . 3, H. Ev. S. Pontus . .
 viridiflora . . . Green . . . 11, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1820

DARËA. See *Asplenium*.

DASYSTEMON, De Candolle. From *dusus*, thick, and *stemon*, a stain. In allusion to the thick filaments. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Crossulaceae*. For culture, &c., see annual species of *Crasula*.

calycinum . . . White . . . 6, H. A. Australia . 1823

DATÛRA. Synonyme: 1, *Bryggmansia suaveolens*.

comigera . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1844
 Gardneri, 1 . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1733

DAUBENTONIA.

Tripeilana . . . Senr. or. . 4, G. De. S. Buenos A. . 1840

DAUBENYA.

folva . . . Yellow . . . S. El. P. Africa . . 1836

DACCUS—*scilus*.

DAVALLIA.

ulata . . . Brn. yel. . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Ind. . .
 fumaroides . . . Brn. yel. . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Ind. . 1828
 pentaphylla . . . Brn. yel. . . 4, H. Her. P. Singapore .

retusa . . . Brn. yel. . . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon
 solida . . . Brn. yel. . . 7, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon 1844
 tenuifolia . . . Brn. yel. . . 7, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon

DAVIESIA.

angulata . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. Swan R. .
 genistoides . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1825
 longifolia . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1840
 paniculata . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. .
 polyphylla . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1842
 pungens . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Australia . 1825
 quadrilatera . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1843
 ramulosa . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1842

DELESSERIA—*gnelina, lacervata, uncinata*.

DELPHINIUM.

albiflorum . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Armenia . 1823
 crassicaule . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1822
 decorum . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Russia . . 1836
 discolor . . . Bl. white . . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1834
 divaricatum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. Persia . . 1836
 elegans Harlowi . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid
 grandiflorum . . .
 chinense . . . Blue . . . H. Her. P. China . . 1816
 Halimii . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. England . .
 rubrum . . . Red pink . . 4, H. Her. P.
 gracile . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . 1824
 muscicatum . . . Dk. blue . 8, H. Her. P. Switzerland . 1831
 pallidum . . . Pale blue . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1822
 sinense . . .
 Her. pleno . . . Dp blue . 6, H. Her. P. China . .
 ucrainum . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1818

DENDROBIUM. Synonyme: *Desmatrichum criniferum*.

neerosum . . . Yel. pk. . . S. Epi. Singapore . 1849
 aciculate . . . Yel. pk. . . S. Epi. Singapore . 1840
 acuminatifolium . . . Greenish . . S. Epi. Manila . . 1840
 aduncum . . . Pink . . . S. Epi. Manila . . 1842
 affine . . . S. Epi. T. mor . . 1843
 aggregatum majus . . White . . . 4, S. Epi. India . . 1825
 alpestre . . . White . . . S. Epi. Himalayas . 1840
 amumum . . . Whit. yel. . 6, S. Epi. Nepal . . 1843
 anomum . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Epi. Philippines . 1840
 aquatum . . . Greenish . 11, S. Epi. Bombay . . 1842
 aureum . . .
 pallidum . . . Pale yel. . 3, S. Epi. Ceylon . . 1826
 auriferum . . . Yellow . . . S. Epi. China . . 1843

DEN

barbatum	Buff	S. Epi.	Bombay	1833
bicusmeratum	Yel. pur.	8, S. Epi.	Khoo-vea	1837
biflorum		S. Epi.	Soc. I-lands	1844
biflorum		S. Epi.	N. Guinea	1844
breviflorum		6, S. Epi.	E. Indies	1837
Cambriidgeum	Yellow	S. Epi.	Khoo-vea	1837
calcaratum	Green	S. Epi.	Sing-pore	1840
calceolus	Yellow	S. Epi.	India	1838
criniferum, l	Yellow	S. Epi.	Ceylon	1843
causalicatum	White	3, S. Epi.	N. Holl.	1836
crumenatum				
vulcaedorum	White	4, S. Epi.	Java	1838
chlerops	Buff	S. Epi.	Bombay	1842
chrysotaxum	Yellow	3, S. Epi.	India	1845
complanatum		S. Epi.	Australia	1828
compressum	Yellow	S. Epi.	Ceylon	1842
crassulifolium		S. Epi.	Australia	1839
crispatum	White	S. Epi.	E. Indies	1838
cueculatum	Pl. straw	S. Epi.	India	1835
cucumerinum	Whit. pak	S. Epi.	N. Holl.	1841
Cunninghami	White	S. Epi.	N. Zealand	1843
Cuspidatum	White	S. Epi.	Savoy	1844
Devonianum	W. yel. pak.	5, S. Epi.	E. Indies	1837
desulfuratum				
pallidum	Pale yel.	S. Epi.	India	1837
discolor	Yel. brn.	10, S. Epi.	Java	1838
Egertonia	Pink yel.	S. Epi.	Saharanpoor	1844
elongatum	Yel. red	S. Epi.	N. Holl.	1835
erosum		S. Epi.	Java	1844
excisum	White	S. Epi.	Singapore	1840
fimbriatum				
oculatum	Oran. brn.	S. Epi.	Nepal	1844
flavescescens	Yellow	S. Epi.	Java	1844
gemellum	Yelsh. grn.	S. Epi.	Singapore	1840
glumaceum	Green	S. Epi.	Philippines	1838
Griffithianum	Yellow	3, S. Epi.	E. Indies	1838
Hasseltii	Purple	S. Epi.	Java	1844
herbaceum	Greenish	S. Epi.	India	1844
Heyneanum	Whit. gr.	3, S. Epi.	Bombay	1833
blanckum		S. Epi.	Bombay	1834
hymenophyllum		S. Epi.	Java	1844
macrostachyum	Pale yel.	S. Epi.	Ceylon	1844
intermedium		S. Epi.	India	1837
juncum	Green	5, S. Epi.	Singapore	1841
Kingianum	Pk. spot	2, S. Epi.	N. Holl.	1843
Kuhlii	Pale pur.	S. Epi.	Java	1844
latifolium	Green	S. Epi.	Manilla	1840
longicellum	Straw pur.	S. Epi.	Singapore	1840
macrochilum	Pink	S. Epi.	India	1839
macrophyllum	Rose	S. Epi.	Manilla	1839
nascantium	Purple	7, S. Epi.	Philippines	1839
mesochlorum	Lilac	S. Epi.	Manilla	1842
microbilbon	White	6, S. Epi.	India	1846
minutum	White	3, S. Epi.	N. Holl.	1844
miserum	White	3, S. Epi.	Philippines	1837
mutabile	Ruse	4, S. Epi.	Java	1844
nobile Wallichii	Pur. c. wh.	3, S. Epi.	E. Indies	1840
nidum	Pale pur.	6, S. Epi.	Java	1844
oculatum	Yel. pur.	6, S. Epi.	Khoo-vea	1837
buxtoni	Oran. brn.	4, S. Epi.	Khoo-vea	1837
Pierardii	P. rose yel.	6, S. Epi.	Singapore	1830
latifolium	Yellowish	5, S. Epi.	India	1835
majus	Whitish	4, S. Epi.	India	1830
planifolium	Whit. pur.	6, S. Epi.	Manilla	1840
plicatella	Yel. red	4, S. Epi.	Manilla	1837
pugnantium		S. Epi.	Moolmaysne	1844
pugioniforme	Yellow	8, S. Epi.	N. Holl.	1844
pulchellum				
purpureum	Purple	3, S. Epi.	Ragnhosa	1834
purpuratum	Purple	4, S. Epi.	Singapore	1842
revolutum	Straw	4, S. Epi.	Singapore	1829
rhombum	Pale yel.	8, S. Epi.	Manilla	1829
Ruckeri	Yellow	2, S. Epi.	Philippines	1843
rugosum	Pale yel.	4, S. Epi.	Java	1844
salacense	Yellow	5, S. Epi.	Java	1844
sanguiolentum	Buff violet	3, S. Epi.	Ceylon	1842
schrenkianum	White	6, S. Epi.	N. Holl.	1845
scopa	Whitish	7, S. Epi.	Philippines	1837
secundum pallidum	Pale pur.	7, S. Epi.	Sumatra	1840
Taurinum	Yel. pur.	10, S. Epi.	Philippines	1837
teres	Whit. Or.	1, S. Epi.	Singapore	1837
tetragonum	Yel. grn.	5, S. Epi.	Marston Bay	1838
torilis	Whit. blac	8, Epi.	K. Indies	1844
tridentatum		S. Epi.		
undulatum	Yel. brn.	3, S. Epi.	Manilla	1838
vulgatum	Straw pur.	S. Epi.	Singapore	1840
veitchianum	Yel. wh. cr.	S. Epi.	Java	1846

DENDROCHILUM. A genus of Orchilaceous plants, possessing little interest to the grower.

abbreviatum	Grn. wht.	8, S. Epi.	Java	1840
Biliforme	Grn. yel.	5, S. Epi.	Manilla	1838
glumaceum	Pale grn.	8, S. Epi.	Manilla	1838
latifolium	Green	8, S. Epi.	Manilla	1842
longifolium	Grn. wht.	5, S. Epi.	Singapore	1840

DEN

DEN

DENTARIA.

dasyloba H. Her. P. Russia 1838

DERRIS, De Candolle. From *derris*, a skin, in reference to the thinness of the pods. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminacea*. Pretty greenhouse climbing shrubs, growing freely in light soil, and cuttings of the ripe wood strike freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

trifoliata White 5, G. Cl. P. China 1826

DESVAUXIA, R. Brown. In honour of N. Desvaux, a French botanist. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Desvauxiaceae*. A plant of easy culture, merely requiring to be sown in light soil, and treated as other common stove annuals.

Billardieri Green 6, S. A. N. Holl. 1823

DETARIUM, De Candolle. From *detar*, the name of the tree in Senegal. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminacea*. For culture, &c., see *Copaifera*.

Senegalense Green 5, S. Ev. S. Senegal 1822

DEUTZIA.

canelescens White G. De S.

corymbosa White H. Ev. S. Himalayas

staminea White 4, H. De S. Himalayas 1841

DRYEUXIA, Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminacea*. Weeds of simple culture. *Synonymes:* 1. *Calamagrostis stricta*. 2. *C. purpurascens*. 3. *Agrostis arundinacea*. *Acutiflora, amula, Billardieri, confinis, Hostii, Langsdorffii, lapponica, montana, neglecta 1, purpurascens 2, sylvatica 3.*

DIACALPE, Blume. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. Stove Ferns.

aspidioides Yellow 7, S. Her. P. Java

DIALISSA, Lindley. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchilaceae*.

polchella Yellow 1, S. Ter. Orch. Tolima

DIANTHUS.

barbatum

 flore pleno Wht. rose 7, H. Her. P. Gardens

biflorum Red 6, H. Her. P. Greece

brevius Red 6, H. Her. P. Java

Cyri Red 6, H. Her. P. Natolia 1843

diutius Red 6, H. Her. P. Hungary 1820

dubius Wht. rose 5, H. Her. P.

 elegans Red 6, H. Her. P. Levant 1825

Henderonianum Crimson 7, H. Her. P. Gardens

juniperinum Red 7, F. Her. P. Greece 1825

multipunctatum Spotted 6, H. Her. P. Levant 1825

ocroleucum Yellow 6, H. Her. P. Levant 1821

Penrynae Purple 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid

repens Red 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1825

umbellatum Red 7, H. Her. P.

velutium Red 5, H. A. P. Calabria 1837

DIASTEMA, Benth. A Gesneriaceous genus of plants. The generic name is probably given in allusion to the genus being intermediate betwixt *Achimenes* and *Gesneria*. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriacea*. For culture, &c., see *Gesneria*.

ocroleuca White 8, S. Her. P. N. Grenada 1844

DIATOMA—auritum, brachygonum.

DIBELMA, J. Smith. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. Stove Ferns.

sumarone S. Her. P. E. Indies

DICHÆA.

glauca Wht. yel. S. Epi. Oaxaca 1844

ocroleuca Yellow 4, S. Epi. Demarara 1839

DICHORIZANDRIA.

ovalifolia Purple 6, S. Her. P.

DICHRORHIZALA. See *Grægia*.

DICHRONOMA. See *Schenus*.

DICKSONIA.

antarctica Brown 9, S. Her. P. N. Holl. 1824

divallides Brown 9, S. Her. P. N. Holl.

rhizophora Brown 8, Her. P. Brasil

schubleri Brown 8, Her. P.

sumarone Brn. yel. S. Her. P. N. Zealand

DICTYANTUM—flagellare.

DICTYOTA.

hicolor Yel. blk. 8, S. Epi. Demarara 1834

discolor Orange 8, S. Epi. Demarara 1838

triflora Yel. spot 8, S. Epi. Trinidad 1835

DICTYOLISSUM, J. Smith. From *diktyn*, a net, and

DIC	DIO	DIO	DIS
<i>glossa</i> , a tongue; fronds. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceæ. Synonymy: <i>Aerostichum crinitum</i> .			
crinitum . . .	Brown . . .	7, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .	1793
ΔΙΚΤΥΜΙΑ, J. Smith. From <i>diktyon</i> , a net; fronds. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceæ.			
atenuata . . .	G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . .		1828
ΔΙΚΤΥΟΤΕΡΑΣ, Presl. From <i>diktyon</i> , a net, and <i>pteras</i> , a fern; fronds. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceæ. Stove Ferns.			
atenuata . . .	Yellow . . .	6, S. Her. P. Australia . . .	
maculata . . .	Brn. yel. . .	6, S. Her. P. Mauritius . . .	1824
macrodonata . . .	Brn. yel. . .	5, S. Her. P. Australia . . .	1840
pteroides . . .	Yellow . . .	6, S. Her. P. Australia . . .	1842
ΔΙΔΕΡΑΜΑ, Persoon. From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>derma</i> , skin, in allusion to the double peridium. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi. Found on bark, moss, dead oak leaves, &c. <i>D. Carmichaelianum</i> , <i>cyanescens</i> , <i>deplanatum</i> , <i>niveum</i> , <i>spumarioides</i> , <i>umbilicatum</i> .			
DIDYMIUM—lobatum, pertusum, serpula.			
DIDYMOCARPUS. In reference to the twin capsules, from <i>didymos</i> , twin, and <i>karpos</i> , fruit. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gesneriaceæ. A genus of pretty plants, requiring a mild stove or warm greenhouse. They should be potted in rather light soil, consisting of heath mould and leaf mould, and increased by division.			
crinitum . . .	Whit. yel. . .	6, S. Her. P. Pulo Pen. . .	1845
DIDYMOCHLÆNA, Desvaux. From <i>didymos</i> , double, and <i>chlaina</i> , a cloak; indusium. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceæ. A very pretty fern, requiring the same treatment as other stove plants of its class. Synonymy: <i>Aspidium truncatum</i> , <i>Didymochlæna sinuosa</i> .			
pulcherrima . . .	Brown . . .	7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .	
truncatula, 1 . . .	Brown . . .	6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .	1838
DIDYMODON—brachydontius, capillaceus, ithyphyllus, crispulus, cylindricus.			
DIETENBACHIA. See <i>Caladium</i> .			
DIGITALIS. Synonymy: 1. <i>D. hybrida</i> . 2. <i>D. micrantha</i> . <i>D. hybrida purpurascens</i>			
Campbelliana, 1 . . .	Bl. vel. . .	7, H. Her. P. England . . .	
hybrida . . .	Pk. whit. . .	7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . .	
lutea . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. Her. P. S. Europe . . .	1836
fulcata . . .	Yel. red . . .	6, H. Her. P. S. Europe . . .	
nerosa . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. . . .	
purpurea . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. . . .	
superba, 2 . . .	Pk. pur. . .	7, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . .	1842
sibirica . . .	Yel. red . . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1826
viridiflora . . .	Green . . .	7, H. Her. P. Levant . . .	1827
DIGRAPHIS. From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>grapho</i> , to write. Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineæ. Uninteresting species of grass. <i>Acundatum americana</i> .			
DILIVARIA, Juss. See <i>Acanthus thicifolius</i> .			
DILLWYNIA.			
clavata . . .	Yel. brn. . .	5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . .	1839
glycimifolia . . .	Or. rose . . .	4, G. Ev. S. N. Holland . . .	1830
pingens . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Australia . . .	1825
speciosa . . .	Or. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. Australia . . .	1838
DIMACRIA, Sweet. From <i>dis</i> , double, and <i>makros</i> , long. Linn. 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Geraniaceæ. See <i>Geranium</i> and <i>Pelargonium</i> . Synonymy: 1. <i>Geranium heterophyllum</i> . 2. <i>Geranium apifolium</i> . 3. <i>Geranium barbatum undulatum</i> . 4. <i>Pelargonium ciliatum</i> . 5. <i>Geranium pinnatum</i> . 6. <i>Geranium barbatifolium</i> . 7. <i>P. ricciofolium</i> . 8. <i>Geranium barbatum minus</i> . 9. <i>Geranium barbatum</i> . 10. <i>G. tenellum</i> — <i>Andrewsii</i> 1, <i>apifolia</i> 2, <i>affinis</i> , <i>aristata</i> 3, <i>auriculata</i> 4, <i>astragalifolia</i> , <i>barbata</i> , <i>carnea</i> , <i>coronilifolia</i> , <i>depressa</i> , <i>elegantis</i> , <i>foliolosa</i> 5, <i>fulgens</i> , <i>floribunda</i> , <i>fusifolia</i> , <i>heracleifolia</i> 6, <i>laucantata</i> , <i>longiflora</i> , <i>longifolia</i> , <i>linearis</i> , <i>oxalidifolia</i> , <i>pinnata</i> 7, <i>punctata</i> , <i>radiata</i> , <i>reflexa</i> , <i>revoluta</i> , <i>rumicifolia</i> , <i>recurvata</i> 8, <i>setigera</i> 9, <i>Sauiliana</i> , <i>spathulata</i> , <i>tenella</i> 10, <i>virginica</i> .			
hipurita . . .	Yellow . . .	5, G. Her. P. . . .	
imbrata . . .	Bluish . . .	5, G. Her. P. . . .	
sulphurea . . .	Yellow . . .	5, G. Her. P. . . .	
DIMORPHOTRICA. See <i>Calendula</i> .			
DINEMA.			
palencense . . .	Straw col. . .	S. Epl. Guatemala . . .	
DION, Lindley. <i>Dis</i> , two, and <i>oon</i> , an egg, each seale bearing two ovules. Linn. 22, Or. 11, Nat. Or. Cyceadaceæ. A fine new Mexican genus; the plant introduced to this country, and presented to the Horti-			

cultural Society, has a simple stem, like that of a <i>Zamia</i> , but buried in wool; bearing deep and light green pinnated leaves. A cone which accompanied the plant, consisted of woolly rigid two-lobed scales, collected into a cone the size of a child's bead, bearing on each lobe a single nut about as large as a chestnut.			
edule	S. Ev. S. Mexico . . .		1844
DIOSPYRÆOS.			
sapota	S. Ev. S. Philippines . . .		1843
DIPLADENIA, De Caudolle. From <i>diploos</i> , double, and <i>aden</i> , a gland; in allusion to the two tubercles which are found at the base of the ovary. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Apocynaceæ. M. Alphonse De Caudolle, in his monograph upon this order, has separated these from the well-known Linnæan genus <i>Echites</i> . They are stove twiners, which seem to thrive best in rough beath mould, mixed with silver sand; whilst growing in summer, copious waterings do them no injury, but in winter without caution in this respect, they are apt to damp off. They are propagated by cuttings of the ripened wool. Synonymy: 1. <i>Echites crassinoda</i> . 2. <i>Echites splendens</i> .			
crassinoda, 1 . . .	Red . . .	9, S. Ev. Tw. R. Janeiro . . .	1841
splendens, 2 . . .	Rose wht . . .	7, S. Ev. Tw. Organ Mts . . .	1843
DIPLAZIUM. Synonymy: 1. <i>Asplenium decussatum</i> . 2. <i>A. frondosum</i> . 3. <i>A. porrectum</i> . 4. <i>A. ambiguum</i> . 5. <i>A. striatum</i> . 6. <i>A. thelypteroides</i> .			
acuminatum . . .	Brown . . .	S. Her. P. Brazil . . .	
affine . . .	Brn. yel. . .	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . . .	
auriculatum . . .	Brown . . .	9, S. Her. P. S. America . . .	1820
barbadense . . .	Brown . . .	3, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .	1822
brevisolium . . .	Brown . . .	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . . .	
caudatum . . .	Brown . . .	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . . .	
coarctatum . . .	Brown . . .	S. Her. P. Brazil . . .	1841
decussatum, 1 . . .	Brown . . .	6, S. Her. P. E. Indies . . .	
deflexum . . .	Brown . . .	S. Her. P. Malacca . . .	
ebenium . . .	Brn. yel. . .	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . . .	
extensum . . .	Brown . . .	S. Her. P. Malacca . . .	
frondosum, 2 . . .	Brown . . .	8, S. Her. P. E. Indies . . .	
integrifolium . . .	Brown . . .	6, S. Her. P. Java . . .	
porrectum, 3 . . .	Brn. yel. . .	S. Her. P. Malacca . . .	
Schulzei, 4 . . .	Brown . . .	S. Her. P. Malacca . . .	
striatum, 5 . . .	Brown . . .	8, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .	1793
Shepherdii . . .	Brown . . .	8, Her. P. Brazil . . .	1822
thelypteroides, 6 . . .	Brown . . .	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . .	1823
undulosum . . .	Brown . . .	6, S. Her. P. . . .	
DIPLOCHINUS. See <i>Diplomeris</i> .			
DIPLOCHITA, De Caudolle. From <i>diploos</i> , double, and <i>chiton</i> , a coat of mail. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Melastomaceæ. For culture, refer to <i>Melastoma</i> . Synonymy: 1. <i>Melastoma Fothergilla</i> . 2. <i>Melastoma Tanouca</i> .			
Fothergilla, 1 . . .	White . . .	5, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . . .	1815
macrophylla . . .	Rose . . .	5, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . .	1820
Swartziana, 2 . . .	Rose . . .	4, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . .	1816
DIPLOCLÆNA, Desfontaines. From <i>diploos</i> , double, and <i>laena</i> , a cloak; in allusion to the double involucre. Linn. 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Rutaceæ.			
angustifolia . . .	Yel. cr. . .	5, O. Ev. S. Swan R. . . .	
grandifolia . . .	Yel. cr. . .	5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . .	
Dampieri . . .	Yel. cr. . .	4, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . .	1837
DIPLOMERIS, D. Don. From <i>diploos</i> , double, and <i>meris</i> , a part. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ. A genus of pretty orchidaceous plants, requiring the same treatment as <i>Cypripedium</i> . Synonymy: 1. <i>Diplochilus hirsutus</i> . 2. <i>Diplochilus longifolius</i> .			
hirsuta, 1 . . .	Purple . . .	S. Ter. Or. India . . .	
pulchella, 2 . . .	Purple . . .	G. Ter. Or. Nepal . . .	
DIPLONEMA. Don. See <i>Royena</i> .			
DIPLOPELTI, Endlicher. From <i>diploos</i> , double, and <i>pelte</i> , a buckler; the double fruit. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Sapindaceæ. This plant will probably require a similar treatment to Cape plants, such as <i>Hebenstrelias</i> , striking freely from cuttings of the young wood, and will bear to be planted in the open border during the summer season.			
Hugelii	Rose wht . . .	7, G. Her. P. Swann B. . . .	1837
DIPLOSORA, De Caudolle. See <i>Canthium</i> .			
DIPLOSTEGIUM, De Caudolle. See <i>Osebeckia</i> .			
DIPLOSTEGIUM, De Caudolle. See <i>Aster</i> .			
DIPYRACÆTUM, See <i>Ruellia</i> .			
DISCARIA, G. Don. From <i>diskos</i> , a disk; disk broad. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Kthnaceæ. A plant of easy			

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culture, requiring a mixture of light loam and beach mould, and may be increased by cuttings of the half-ripened wood, planted in sand and placed in heat.

australis . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holland 1824

DISSYMA, Labillard. From *dis*, double, and *sema*, a crown. *Linna.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Passifloraceae*, a genus nearly allied to *Passiflora*. It is easily cultivated in a pot with wire trellis, and is remarkable for the flowers being nearly white in the bud, and, on first expanding, gradually assuming a yellow or tawny tint, and finally becoming a brick red. It may be treated as *Passiflora*.

aurantia . . . Wht. Red 7, G. Ev. Cl. Australia .

DISSOCÆTUS, Lindley. From *dis*, two, *isos*, equal, and *cactus*. *Linna.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceae*. This was formerly referred to *Cereus*, from which family it may, however, be readily known by the number of sepals being constantly twice 2, and that of the petals the same. It was introduced by George Ure Skinner, Esq., in 1839, to Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P. It forms a graceful bush, from two to three feet high, but will, no doubt, attain a much larger size if trained against a trellis, and sufficient room allowed for it to spread; the flowers are of a deep pink colour; only one flower is produced at the extremity of each branch, but they open in succession for a considerable time, and are succeeded by beautiful little blood-coloured berries, scarcely so large as the common sloe. A turfy loam, mixed with sharp sand and leaf mould, suits it best; when the plant is growing a moist atmosphere is most suitable, but in winter it should be kept dry, with plenty of light. It may be increased by cuttings or seeds.

biformis . . . Pink . . . S. Ev. S. Honduras . 1839

DISTAPTEUS, De Candolle. See *Elephantopus*.

DIURIS.

corymbosa . . . Purple . 8, G. Ter. Or. Swan R. .

Drummondii . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ter. Or. Swan R. .

filifolia . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ter. Or. Swan R. .

laxiflora . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ter. Or. Swan R. .

porifolia . . . Purple . 7, G. Ter. Or. Swan R. .

DONONÆA.

ceratocarpa G. Ev. S. K. G. Suid 1837

DOODIA, Synonymes: 1. *D. maxima*, 2. *Woodwardia virginica*.

blechnoides, 1. . . Brown . 8, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1835

Kunthiana . . . Brown . . . G. Her. P. .

lanulata . . . Yellow . G. Her. P. N. Zealand 1834

virginica, 2 . . . Brown . 8, G. Her. P. Virginia . 1774

DORÆMA, D. Don. From *dorema*, a gift or benefit. *Linna.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. This is the gum ammoniac plant. "It grows principally on the plains between Yudecaust and Kumisha, in the province of Irak, without cultivation. The gum is so abundant that, upon the slightest puncture being made, it instantly oozes forth, even at the ends of the leaves." It will grow freely in ordinary garden soil, and is propagated by seeds.

ammoniacum . . . Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. S. Persia . 1831

DORONICUM.

rodifolium . . . Yellow . 11 Her. P. Russia . . 1838

dentatum . . . Yellow . 5, 11. Her. P. . 1825

macrophyllum . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . . 1828

DORYOPTERIS, J. Smith. From *dorus*, a spear, and *pteria*, a fern. *Linna.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. *Synonymes:* 1. *Pteris collina*, 2. *Pteris hostata*, 3. *P. palmata*, 4. *P. sagittata*.

collina, 1 . . . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. Brazil .

collifolia . . . P. yel. br. 8 Her. P. .

basata, 2 . . . P. yel. br. 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1823

palmata, 3 . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. Cateceua . 1821

sagittifolia, 4 . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. .

Wallichii . . . Yel. brn. 8, Her. P. E. Indies .

DOTHINÆA—Pamogo, Heraclei, Potentilla, P. reptans,

P. verna, Ranunculi.

DRÆNA.

aspera . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . .

obovata . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. Alai . . 1837

grandiflora . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. Alai . . 1832

stylata H. Her. P. . 1832

tridentata . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. Russia . . 1838

DRACÆNA

marginata . . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. Madagascar. 1816

salicifolia S. Ev. T. .

DRACOCERHÄLUM.

integrifolium . . . Blue . 7, H. Ev. S. Siberia . . 1827

mexicanum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Mexico . . 1832

pinnatum . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1832

DRACŒPIS, De Candolle. From *drakon*, a dragon, and *opsis*, appearance. Florets singular. *Linna.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Grows freely in common garden soil, and is increased by seeds and division. *Synonymes:* *Rudbeckia amplexicaulis*, *R. amplexifolia*, *R. perforiata*.

amplexicaulis . Yellow . 7, H. A. Louisiana . 1793

DRACUNCŒLUS, Townefort. See *Arum*.

DRYMAÏA, De Candolle. From *drymos*, a forest. Situation of plants. *Linna.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceae*. Plants of but little beauty, growing freely in any light soil; are increased by seeds and division.

cordata . . . White . 7, H. A. W. Indies . 1844

gracilis . . . White . 6, H. A. Mexico . . 1828

palustris . . . White . 6, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1830

villosa . . . White . 6, F. Her. P. Mexico . . 1837

DRÛAS.

decapetala . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1839

ocipetala H. Her. P. .

minor . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .

DRYMOGLOSSUM, Presl. From *drymos*, a forest, and *glossum*, a tongue; fronds. *Linna.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. *Synonyme:* 1. *Niphobolus cur-nosus*. For culture, &c., see *Polypodium*.

carinatum, 1 . . . Brn. yel. . . S. Her. P. Australia .

lanceolatum . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. India . . 1843

piloselloides . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. E. Indies . 1828

spathulatum . . . Yellow . . . S. Her. P. E. Indies .

DAYMONIA.

punctata . . . Yel. Vio. . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Guatemala . 1843

DAYNAAIA, Bory. Derivation unknown. *Linna.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. *Synonymes:* 1. *Polypodium albidum-squamatum*, *P. cuspidatum*; 2. *P. scandens*, 3. *P. juglandifolium*, 4. *Anaxetum crassifolium*, 5. *P. cuspidiflorum*, 6. *P. diversifolium*, 7. *Hemionitis plantaginea*, *Polypodium membranaceum*, 8. *Microsorium irregulare*, *Polypodium irioides*, *P. polycephalum*, 9. *P. cuspidatum*, 10. *P. longiflorum*, 11. *P. neglectum*, 12. *P. palmatum*, 13. *P. cespitosum*, *P. scandens*, *P. pustulatum*, 14. *P. quercifolium*, 15. *P. rupestre*, 16. *Pleopeltis nuda*, 17. *Polypodium phymatodes*.

albido-squamata, 1 . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon .

Bilanieri, 2 . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1824

capitatum . . . Yellow . 4, S. Her. P. India . . 1841

capitellata, 3 . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. S. America . 1822

coriacea . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. India . . 1840

coronata . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies .

crassifolia, 4 . . . Brown . 4, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1823

cuspidiflora, 5 . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon .

diversifolia, 6 . . . Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. Australia .

obovata . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon .

glauca . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon .

hemionitoides, 7 . . . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. E. Indies . 1843

Bansheili . . . Yellow . . . S. Her. P. Java . .

Betonghyler S. Her. P. Bengal . 1841

irioides, 8 . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. E. Indies . 1824

leiorhiza, 9 . . . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. E. Indies .

lunarioides . . . Brn. yel. . S. Her. P. I. of Luzon .

longiflorum, 10 . . . Brn. yel. . 8, Her. P. I. of Luzon .

longipes . . . Brn. yel. . S. Her. P. E. Indies . 1823

longistoma . . . Brn. yel. . S. Her. P. I. of Luzon .

buiformis . . . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. E. Indies .

neglecta, 11 . . . Brn. yel. . S. Her. P. I. of Luzon .

normalis . . . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. Nepal .

palmata, 12 . . . Brn. yel. . 8, Her. P. I. of Luzon .

plantaginea . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. E. Indies . 1842

propinqua . . . Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. E. Indies .

pustulata, 13 . . . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. Manila . 1840

quercifolia, 14 . . . Brn. yel. . 3, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . 1824

rotunda . . . Brn. yel. . S. Her. P. I. of Luzon .

rupicola, 15 . . . Brn. yel. . S. Her. P. I. of Luzon .

sesquipedalia, 16 . . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. Nepal .

speciosum . . . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. .

stenophylla . . . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. Java . .

subulata . . . Brn. yel. . S. Her. P. I. of Luzon .

tenuiflora . . . Brn. yel. . 8, Her. P. Mindanao .

umbellata . . . Brn. yel. . 8, Her. P. I. of Luzon .

vulgaris, 17 . . . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1816

Wallichii . . . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. E. Indies .

ELI	EPI	EPI	EPI
ELICHRYSUM. <i>Synonyme: Gnaphalium arenarium.</i>			
affine, l	Pa. vel. 8, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.		
marginatum	Blish	H. Her. P. Sw-n R.	1837
scorpioides	Yellow	G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1838
EMILIA, Cass. See Caecilia.			
EMPIETRUM.			
nigrum			
scoticum	Apetal. 5, H. Ev. S. Scotland		
EMPUSA, Lindley. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae. Synonyme: Malaxis lancifolia.			
paradoxa	Yellow 9, S. Epi. Nepal		1839
ENANTHOCARPUS.			
lyratos	Yel. pur. 7, H. A. Alexandria		1836
ENCEPHALARTOS, Lchm. See Zamia.			
ENDOCARPON—eploeum, latericeps, macrocarpon, psaromoides, pulchellum, rufo-virescens, rugosum, sorediatum, sulphureum.			
ENDOPTERA, De Caudolle. From endon, within, and pteron, a wing. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae. Synonymes: 1. Crepis aspera, Barkhousia muricata. 2. Crepis Dioscoridis, Crepis patula. E. Aspera 1, Dioscoridis 2.			
ENHYDRA, De Caudolle. See Meyera sessilis.			
ENSLÉNIA, G. Don. Named in honour of Aloysius Enslén, an excellent Botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Asclepiadaceae. Grows in common light soil.			
albida	White 7, H. Her. Cl. Virginia		1828
ENTEROMORPHA, Link. From enteron, entrail, and morphe, form; appearance of plants. Linn. 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Fungi. Found in pools and oceans. E. cornucopiae, Linkiana.			
EPACRIS.			
autumnalis	Crim. wt. 10, G. Ev. S. Hybrid		
cucinea	Scarlet 4, G. Ev. S. Seeding		
Craigii	White 3, G. Ev. S. Hybrid		
dubia	White 4, G. Ev. S.		
impresna			
parviflora	Red 9, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.		1836
miniata	Whit. var. 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.		1841
EPIDENDRUM. Synonymes: 1. E. marginatum, 2. E. bastulare.			
aculeare	Burp. wht. 5, S. Epi. Bahamas		1840
adnascens	Yel. wht. 5, S. Epi. Guatemala		1835
adenocaulon	Pa. violet	S. Epi. Mexico	
agrostiforme	Grn. brn. 12, S. Epi. Rio Janeiro		1839
alatum	Grn. yel.	S. Epi. Mexico	1838
alouifolium	Grn. wht. 3, S. Epi. E. Indies		1835
anceps	S. Epi. E. Indies		1822
aquaticum	Green	S. Epi. Brazil	
atubscula	Chocolate	S. Epi. Mexico	1840
articulatum	Grn. pur. 7, S. Epi. Mexico		1838
atenuiflorum	Grn. brn. 5, S. Epi. Mexico		1837
auritum	Pa. grn. 5, S. Epi. Guatemala		1843
auripurpureum	Yel. pur. 7, S. Epi. Hispaniola		
avicularia	Pa. grn. 5, S. Epi. Brazil		1840
bacillata	Grn. wht. 3, S. Epi. Mexico		1841
bidentatum	Pa. wht. 4, S. Epi. Brazil		1836
bifidum	Brn. oran.	S. Epi. Guatemala	
bisectum	S. Epi. La Guayra		
Blepharistes	S. Epi. Sier. Nevada		
brachycephalum	Yel. brn.	S. Epi. Andes	
brachyphyllum		S. Epi. Guayaquil	1840
bracteolatum	Whit. pur.	S. Epi. Mexico	1839
bracteosa	Whit. rose	S. Epi. Peru	
caespitosum	Brn. yel. 9, S. Epi. Guatemala		1834
calochilum	Brn. yel.	S. Epi. Mexico	1836
Candollei	Yellow	S. Epi. Brazil	
canadense	White	S. Epi. Spain. Main.	1843
carinata	Grn. yel. 9, S. Epi. Mexico		1838
capitatum	White	S. Epi. N. Grenada	
chilare			
cuneularium	Crimson	S. Epi. Peruahuico	1837
latifolium		S. Epi. Trinidad	1840
minus		S. Epi. Trinidad	1836
Clowarii	Yel. wht.	S. Epi. Guatemala	1835
cochleatum			
latifolium	S. Epi. Xalapaa		1828
psidium	S. Epi. Honduras		1840
strictum	S. Epi. Trinidad		
collare	White	S. Epi. Guatimula	1843
cordatum	Yellow	S. Epi. Peru	
curiarense	Whit. spot	S. Epi. Demerara	
cutatum		S. Epi. Mexico	
crispatum	White 5, S. Epi. Mexico		1839
cutubense	Yel. pur. 6, S. Epi. Cuba		1842
densiflorum	Grn. brn.	S. Epi. Mexico	1836
dicaeatum	Pink	S. Epi. Cuba	
diflorum	Whit. rose	S. Epi. Brazil	1843
dilatatum	Cinnamon	S. Epi. Guatemala	1843
dipos	Brn. yel. 6, S. Epi. Brazil		1842
discolor		S. Epi. Mexico	
durum	Yellow	S. Epi. Guiana	
elongatum			
pellidum		S. Epi. Brazil	1839
ensatum		S. Epi. Mexico	
equitans	Chocolate	S. Epi. Mexico	1836
erubescens	Rose	S. Epi. Mexico	1847
foetatum	Yellow	S. Epi. Oaxaca	1838
ferugineum	Brn. grn. 5, S. Epi. Guatemala		1835
filicoides		S. Epi. Brazil	
fimbriatum	Whit. viol.	S. Epi. Peru	
flavidum	Yellow	S. Epi. Pamplona	
flavum	Yellow	S. Epi. Brazil	
flexuosum	Whit. grn.	S. Epi. Demerara	1836
fragrans			
cinnaomomeum	White 9, S. Epi. Jamaica		1836
frigidum	Pa. rose 8, S. Epi. Sier. Nevada		
Fusckianum	Brown	S. Epi. Mexico	
galeatum			
giganteum	Brown 6, S. Epi. W. Indies		1799
glabratum	Green 6, S. Epi. W. Indies		1799
glumaceum	White	S. Epi. Brazil	1843
glutinosum	Grn. par.	S. Epi. Rio Janeiro	1839
Grahami	Yel. grn. 3, S. Epi. Mexico		
gramineum		S. Epi. Peru	
graciliflorum		S. Epi. Mexico	
graniticum	Grn. wht. 6, S. Epi. Guiana		1840
Hannoti	Rose 8, S. Epi. Mexico		1843
Hartwegii		S. Epi. Peru	
hasatum	Purple	S. Epi. Bolanos	1840
Havanense		S. Epi. Havana	1836
heriacum		S. Epi. Brazil	1837
homophyllum	Rose	S. Epi. Demerara	
imbricatum		S. Epi. Brazil	
incumbens	Grn. par. 3, S. Epi. Mexico		1838
inversum	Whit. grn. 3, S. Epi. Mexico		1840
inobisum	Yel. grn. 6, S. Epi. Guiana		1847
incurvatum	Grn. par.	S. Epi. Guatemala	1840
islandicum	White	S. Epi. Mexico	
lanellatum	Pink	S. Epi. Honduras	
lanceifolium	Pa. yel. 3, S. Epi. Mexico		1839
latilatum	Green 3, S. Epi. Brazil		1840
laciniosum	Yel. grn. 3, S. Epi. Guatemala		1837
ledifolium	Yellow	S. Epi. Mexico	
leucinosum	Yel. grn. 3, S. Epi. Demerara		1837
leucocaulum	Yel. grn. 3, S. Epi. Caracas		1840
lignosum	Grn. par.	S. Epi. Mexico	
ligulatum	Brn. yel. 4, S. Epi. Mexico		
lincolni	Pur. brn. 8, S. Epi. Guatemala		1842
linifolium	Rose	S. Epi. Peru	
linifera		S. Epi. Peru	
Linkianum	Yel. wht. 3, S. Epi. Mexico		1840
longibarb		S. Epi. Guiana	1839
longicorne	White	S. Epi. Nepal	
longipetalum	Pa. rose	S. Epi. Mexico	
macrochilum			
album	Whit. rose 5, S. Epi. S. America		1824
iosum	Rose 5, S. Epi. Guatemala		1842
microstachyum	Grn. yel.	S. Epi. Ceylon	
Michauxianum	Yel. wht. 3, S. Epi. Mexico		1840
microchilum		S. Epi. Mexico	
microphyllum	Purple 3, S. Epi. Demerara		1839
miserrum	Grn. brn. 3, S. Epi. Oaxaca		1840
monophyllum	White	S. Epi. Demerara	
musciflorum		S. Epi. Demerara	1836
naucum	Whit. yel. 2, S. Epi. Oaxaca		1845
nemorale	Purple 6, S. Epi. Mexico		1840
nocturnum			
angustifolium		S. Epi. W. Indies	1835
psidium		S. Epi. Essequiba	1835
orchidiflorum		S. Epi. India	
oregale	Yellow	S. Epi. St. Bogota	
ovatum	Urn. wht. 4, S. Epi. Mexico		1835
ovatum	Whit. cr. 6, S. Epi. Havana		1840
oxyptalum	Yellow 4, S. Epi. Cuba		
pellidiflorum	Yel. wht. 3, S. Epi. St. Vincent		1837
Parkinsonianum	Grn. yel.	S. Epi. Mexico	
parviflorum		S. Epi. Peru	
parvilabrum		S. Epi. Peru	
phaeocephalum	Cr. pur. gr. 6, S. Epi. Cuba		1840
pipitum		S. Epi. Duito	1846
placitum	Crimson 1, S. Epi. Cuba		1846
polyanthum	Salmon 5, S. Epi. Guatemala		1841
polytachyum	Yellow 6, S. Epi. Peru		1840
prostratum	Brown	S. Epi. Mexico	
pteracanthum	Rose yel. 5, S. Epi. Guayra		1840
Pumilum	Pink	S. Epi. Celestia	
punctatum	Dotted	S. Epi. W. Indies	
purum	Pa. grn. 5, S. Epi. Caracas		1842
pyriforme	Red yel. 1, S. Epi. Cuba		
rufulum	Grn. pur.	S. Epi. Mexico	1835
raibacum	Or. yel. 10, S. Epi. Mexico		1839
ramosum	Green 4, S. Epi. Dominica		1828
reuterum	Grn. brn. 5, S. Epi. Mexico		1839
recurvatum	Rose	S. Epi. Columbia	

EPI	ERE	ERE	ERI
refractum . . .	Dark red . . .	5, S. Epi. Caracaea . . .	
rubro-cinctum . . .	Yel. brn. . .	3, S. Epi. Brasilis . . .	1836
rotundum . . .	Brn. yel. . .	5, S. Epi. Rio . . .	1842
rusticatum . . .	Yellow . . .	S. Epi. Peru . . .	
scaxatile . . .	Red pur. . .	S. Epi. Guayana . . .	
scabrum . . .		S. Epi. Peru . . .	
scriptum . . .	Yel. pur. . .	S. Epi. Jago . . .	
scoparium . . .	Grn. pur. . .	S. Epi. Mexico . . .	
scutella . . .	Grn. yel. . .	S. Epi. Guayana . . .	
seriatum . . .	Whit. grn. . .	5, S. Epi. Mexico . . .	1837
serpens	Violet . . .	S. Epi. Peru . . .	
sessiliflorum . . .	Brn. wht. . .	5, S. Epi. Demerara . . .	1836
squallidum . . .	Wh. brn. . .	6, S. Epi. Mexico . . .	1840
Stamoniolum 2 . . .	Yel. red . . .	3, S. Epi. Guatemala . . .	1836
stenopetalum . . .		3, S. Epi. Demerara . . .	1836
striatum . . .	Wht. red . . .	5, S. Epi. Mexico . . .	1838
subaquilinum . . .	Dull brn. . .	S. Epi. Mexico . . .	
subulatifolium . . .	Yellow . . .	S. Epi. Mexico . . .	
tampense . . .		S. Epi. Brazil . . .	
tenuiflorum . . .		S. Epi. Brazil . . .	1836
vesulatum . . .			
fuscum . . .	Brown . . .	S. Epi. Mexico . . .	1839
tigrinum . . .	Yel. red . . .	S. Epi. Merida . . .	
tolimense . . .	Yellow . . .	S. Epi. Toluca . . .	
torquatum . . .		S. Epi. Peru . . .	
tridens . . .	Wht. grn. . .	4, S. Epi. Demerara . . .	1836
trinitatis . . .	Grn. yel. . .	5, S. Epi. Trinidad . . .	1839
tripunctatum . . .	Yel. grn. . .	S. Epi. Brazil . . .	1839
venosum . . .	Wht. vio. . .	S. Epi. Mexico . . .	
Vincentinum . . .		S. Epi. St. Vincent . . .	1840
virgatum . . .	Grn. brn. . .	4, S. Epi. Oaxaca . . .	1839
virido-purpureum . . .	Pur. grn. . .	3, S. Epi. Jamaica . . .	1837
viticolum . . .	Grn. wht. . .	4, S. Epi. Mexico . . .	1838
vittatum . . .	Or. yel. . .	9, S. Epi. Mexico . . .	1840
major . . .	Or. yel. . .	9, S. Epi. Oaxaca . . .	1841
viviparum . . .	White . . .	1, S. Epi. Guayana . . .	1838
volvula . . .		S. Epi. Peru . . .	
xylostachyum . . .	Green . . .	S. Epi. N. Grenada . . .	
EPILOBIUM.			
canescens . . .	Rose . . .	6, H. Her. P. . .	1826
cylindricum . . .	Rose . . .	6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . .	1827
hypericifolium . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. Europe . . .	1837
minutum . . .	White . . .	3, H. Her. P. Russia . . .	1838
nutans . . .	Blush . . .	6, H. Her. P. Bohemia . . .	1827
EPIMEDIUM. Synonyme: E. grandiflorum.			
macranthum, 1 . . .	Wht. vio. . .	4, F. Her. P. Japan . . .	1836
Muschianum . . .	White . . .	3, H. Her. P. Japan . . .	1836
EPIFACTIS.			
ovalis . . .	Purple . . .	6, H. Ter. Or. Britain . . .	
EPIPHORA, Lindley. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidacea. An epiphyte from South Africa with fragrant bright yellow flowers, streaked with red; it approaches very near the genus <i>Polystachya</i> .			
pubescens . . .	Brn. yel. . .	5, S. Epi. Delagoa Bay . . .	1838
EPIPHYLUM.			
Ruckerii . . .	Crimson . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	
Ruesellianum . . .	Rose . . .	5, S. Ev. S. Orgeu Mts. . .	1838
speciosum . . .			
Jenkinsonii . . .	Crimson . . .	5, S. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	
lateriflorum . . .	Red . . .	6, S. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	
truncatum . . .			
violaceum . . .	Violet red . . .	6, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . .	1843
EPISCIA, Martius. Besteria.			
EPISTEPHIUM, Humboldt and Kunth. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidacea. A genus of very singular terrestrial Orchids.			
sessiliflorum . . .	Purple . . .	2, S. Her. Or. Sta. Martha . . .	
EPITHECIA, Knowles and Westcott. From <i>epitheke</i> , an appendage; in allusion to the shape of the flowers. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidacea.			
glabra . . .	Grn. pur. . .	6, S. Epi. Mexico . . .	
limbata . . .	Yel. brn. . .	3, S. Epi. R. Polochic . . .	1842
ERANTHEMUM.			
acanthophorum . . .	Lilac . . .	7, S. Ev. S. China . . .	1822
albiflorum . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. S. . .	
barlerioides . . .	Blue . . .	3, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . .	1824
montanum . . .	Lil. pur. . .	3, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . . .	1843
racemosum . . .	Blush . . .	3, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . .	1826
ERMESIA, Lindley. Linn. 18, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Myrtaceae. Synonyme: <i>Metrosideros pauciflora</i>. For culture, &c., see <i>Melaleuca</i> .			
erichfolia . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .	
emulata . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .	1841
pilosa . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .	1842
EREMIA, G. Don. From <i>eremos</i> , solitary; seeds solitary in their cells. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</i> . For culture, see <i>Erica</i> .			
Totta . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1810

ERE	ERE	ERI	
ERMOSTACHYS, Bunge. From <i>eremos</i> , solitary or deserted, and <i>stachys</i> , a spike; in allusion to the species being inhabitants of waste places, and the flowers growing in spikes. Linn. 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Lamiaceae</i> (Veg. King.). Hardy herbaceous plants, possessing no particular claim to attention. For culture, &c., see <i>Phlomis</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Phlomis laciniata</i> . 2. <i>Moluccella tuberosa</i> .			
laciniata, 1 . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . .	1731
moluccelliflora . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1836
tuberosa, 2 . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1736
ERIA.			
acutifolia . . .	Wht. vio. . .	S. Epi. India . . .	1837
armenica . . .	Orange . . .	S. Epi. Philippines . . .	1837
hibitor . . .	White . . .	S. Epi. Ceylon . . .	1836
bipunctata . . .	Yel. wht. . .	S. Epi. Khaseen Hls. . .	1837
bracteescens . . .	Sione col. . .	S. Epi. Singapore . . .	1842
carinata . . .	White . . .	5, S. Epi. Java . . .	1838
cochleata . . .	Wht. crim. . .	S. Epi. Manila . . .	1839
convallarioides . . .	White . . .	8, S. Epi. E. Indies . . .	1839
denticulata . . .	White . . .	9, S. Epi. Singapore . . .	1839
Dillwynii . . .	White . . .	3, S. Epi. Philippines . . .	1843
farinosa . . .	White . . .	5, S. Epi. Ceylon . . .	1837
ferruginea . . .	Pink gin. . .	3, S. Epi. E. Indies . . .	1837
floribunda . . .	Pink . . .	S. Epi. Cape Col. . .	1842
longilabris . . .	White . . .	S. Epi. Panny . . .	1838
muermata . . .	Wht. pink . . .	S. Epi. Singapore . . .	1840
multiflora . . .	White . . .	S. Epi. Java . . .	
nutans . . .	Wht. yel. . .	S. Epi. Singapore . . .	1848
obesa . . .	White . . .	S. Epi. Singapore . . .	
ovata . . .	Crim. wht. . .	S. Epi. Singapore . . .	
pauciflora . . .	Green yel. . .	S. Epi. Singapore . . .	1840
planicaulis . . .	Cream . . .	S. Epi. E. Indies . . .	1838
polytra . . .	White . . .	10, S. Epi. Manila . . .	1840
profusa . . .	Green . . .	11, S. Epi. Ceylon . . .	1839
pulchella . . .	Yellow . . .	S. Epi. India . . .	1840
vitta . . .	Red. brn. . .	S. Epi. India . . .	1842
velutina . . .	Yellow . . .	S. Epi. Singapore . . .	1840
ERICA.			
czbarca . . .	White . . .	4, F. Ev. S. S. Europe . . .	
uniflora . . .			
aristata . . .			
Neillii . . .	Pink wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	1841
azaleoides . . .	Lilac . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1798
Barclayana . . .	Crimson . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	1843
Batemaniiana . . .		G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	
Caledonia . . .	Rose . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1816
campophylla . . .	Lilac . . .	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1802
Cavendishiana . . .	Yellow . . .	5, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	
cinerea . . .			
pallida . . .	Pala pur. . .	8, H. Ev. S. Britain . . .	
Congestana . . .	Red . . .	7, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	
crasifolia . . .	Lilac . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1826
deciptens . . .	Flesh . . .	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1822
dichromata . . .	Yel. pink . . .	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1800
distans . . .	Violet . . .	11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1822
droseroides . . .	Purple . . .	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1788
ericeophala . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1816
exposita . . .	Red . . .	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1820
gemmifera . . .	Orange . . .	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1820
glumiflora . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	
herbacea . . .	Flesh . . .	5, H. Ev. S. Europe . . .	1763
hispidiflora . . .	Purple . . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1790
intermedia . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	
Jacksonia . . .		6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	
laricina . . .	Pink . . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1824
leptocarpa . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1824
Mackiana . . .	Purple . . .	7, H. Ev. S. Ireland . . .	
Maenbiiana . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	
minuteiflora . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1822
molliaris . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1803
Murrayana . . .	Crimson . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	
muscosoides . . .	Lilac . . .	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1800
nivida . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1820
oblata . . .	Red wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1796
oblonga . . .	Red . . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	
peltata . . .	Grn. pur. . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1804
pilularis . . .	White . . .	11, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1820
rubrosepala . . .	Red wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1825
Salisburyana . . .	Rose . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1815
transparens . . .			
bilata . . .	Carmine . . .	2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1843
vasiflora . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . .	
ventricosa . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1822
Walkeriana . . .	Red . . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1804
Zeyheri . . .	Lilac . . .	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . .	1824
ERICACKA, G. Don. Meaning unknown. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianeae</i> . See <i>Gentiana</i> .			
ERIGERON. Synonymes: 1. <i>Carya ultica</i>, E. ciliatus.			
2. <i>Aster pulchellus</i> . 3. <i>Stranvitz speciosa</i> .			
elongatum, 1 . . .	Lilac . . .	7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . .	1823
fedatum . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. . . A. Malta . . .	1609
maximum . . .	Purple . . .	7, F. Her. P. Mexico . . .	1839
pulehellum, 2 . . .	Purple . . .	4, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . .	1819
pubulum . . .	White . . .	3, H. Her. P. Dahuria . . .	1819

flowers at the tops of the branches. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Conaraceae*. For culture, &c., see *Conarus*.
longifolia . . . Purple . . . S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1826

EURYTHALIA, G. Don. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Genlianaceae*. See *Genliana*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Genliana conferta*, 2. *Genliana Gebleri*, 3. *Genliana uliginosa*, 4. *Genliana uniflora*.
conferta, 1 . . . Blue . . . 3, H. B. Altai . . 1827
Gebleri, 2 . . . Blue . . . 3, H. B. Altai . . 1827
uliginosa, 3 . . . Blue . . . 3, H. B. Germany . 1827
uniflora, 4 . . . Violet . . . 7, H. B. Carp. Mts. . 1829

EUSTONIA. *Synonymes*: 1. *Lisianthus exaltatus*, *L. glaucifolius*, *Chlora exaltata*, *Eustonia silenifolium*, 2. *Lisianthus Russellianus*.
exaltatus . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Her. P. Mexico . 1804
Russellianum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. B. Texas . . 1835

EUTERPE.
montana . . . Yellow . . . S. Palm. Grenada . . 1815

EUTRAPHES.
macrophylla . . . Yel. brn. . . G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1839

EUTROCHA. *Synonymes*: 1. *Phacelia parviflora*, 2. *E. multiflora*.
Menziesii . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. California . 1826
parviflora, 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1826
viscidula, 2 . . . Brn. rose . 7, H. A. California . 1834

EVELYNA, Popp. and Emil. In honour of the great Evelyn, our first and best writer on forest trees. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A genus of very desirable Orchids, some of which are terrestrial, but the greater part are epiphytes. The

general Orchid-house will afford suitable accommodation in cultivating the genus.
bracteolens . . . Red . . . 7, S. Epi. Merida . .
espitata . . . White . . . 8, S. Ter. Or. Sier. Neva .
columbária . . . Whit. pur. 6, S. Ter. Or. Sier. Neva .
ensata . . . Canine . 8, S. Ter. Or. Sier. Neva .
Evaeana . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ter. Or. Truxillo .
furfuracea . . . Scarlet . 6, S. Epi. Merida . .
hermesina . . . Brt. ear. . 1, S. Epi. Mariquita .
lupulina . . . Rose . . . 8, S. Ter. Or. Sier. Neva .

EVOLVULUS.
cæruleus . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1845
lanceolatus . . . Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1818
purpureo-cæruleus Purp. blue 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1845

EXCIPÜLA—strigosa.
EXOGENIUM, Choisy. From *exo*, external; exerted stamens. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceae*. The *Synonymes* of the species of this genus sufficiently indicate its mode of culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Convolvulus Jalapa*, *Ipomæa Jalapa*, *Ipomæa Purga*, *Ipomæa Schiedana*, 2. *Ipomæa filiformis*, 3. *Ipomæa repanda*.
filiforme, 2 . . . Purple . 10, S. Ev. Tw. W. Indies . 1823
Purga, 1 . . . Rose pur. 9, S. Ev. Tw. Vera Cruz . 1838
repandum, 3 . . . Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. Tw. W. Indies . 1793

EYSENDAEDIA, Kunth. In honour of Charles William Eysenhardt, M.D., a professor in the University of Konigsberg, in Prussia. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ* (*Fabaceæ*, Veg. King.). This shrub will thrive in a mixture of loam and peat, and young cuttings will strike root in sand, under a bell-glass, in heat.
auripholodes . . . Pa. yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1837

F.

FABIANA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Francisco Fabiano, of Valencia in Spain, a promoter of botany. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. The soil adapted to this pretty little shrub is peat and sand, and it may be multiplied by cuttings or seed, in the same manner as *Cape-leaths*.
imbricata . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Chili . . 1840

FABRICA, Hooker. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: *Aspidium proliferum*.
proliera, 1 . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1840

FAGOPYRUM, Tournefort. From *phago*, to eat, and *peron*, a pear; seed eatable. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. A genus very nearly allied to *Polygonum*, to which genus refer for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: *Polygonum acutum*, *P. cynosuum*.
cynosuum, 1 . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. Nepal . . 1827

FAGUS.
americana . . . Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. .
castaneifolia . . . Apetal. . 6, H. De. T. N. Amer. .
hybrida . . . Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. Hybrid . .
Complanatifolia . . . Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. .
Cunninghamii . . . Apetal. . F. Ev. S. N. Zealand 1843
ferroginea
estoliniana . . . Apetal. . H. De. T. Carolina .
purpurea . . . Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Germany .
stylifera
crisitata . . . Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. Gardens .
cuprea . . . Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. Gardens .
fol. argenteis . . . Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. Gardens .
fol. aureis . . . Apetal. . 6, H. De. T. Gardens .
pendula . . . Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. Gardens .

FEDIA.
gilbosa 5, H. A. . 1834
graciliflora . . . Pink . . . 7, H. A. Algiers . .

FELICIA, De Caudolle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Chiefly greenhouse plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, of easy culture, for which see *Aster*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Aster villosus*, 2. *A. angustifolius*, 3. *A. reflexus*, 4. *A. tenellus*, *A. drutatus*, *Kawysyua ciliata*.
angustifolia, 1 . . . Lelac . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1812
gilbosa, 2 . . . Blue . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1804
erharta . . . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1820
reflexa, 3 . . . Red wht. 2, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1759
tenella, 4 . . . Violet . . 6, H. A. C. G. H. . 1769

FENZLIA, Benthani. In honour of Dr. Fenzl, author of a Monograph of *Asinaceæ*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Poltronaceæ*. For culture and propagation, refer to *Leptosiphon*.
dianthiflora . . . Pur. yel. . 6, H. A. California . 1833

FERNANDESIA.
longifolia . . . Yellow . . 7, S. Epi. Merida . .
lunifera 8, Epi. Brazil . .
robusta . . . Yellow . . 5, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1841

FERONIA, De Camille. From *Feronia*, the Goddess of the forests; in allusion to the situation where this fruit-bearing tree grows. It is a native of the woods of Coromandel. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantiaceæ*. A fruit-bearing genus, thriving in a mixture of rich loam and heath mould, and increased by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.
elephantina . . . Blush . . 4, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1804

FERÜLA.
ammoniacum . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Persia . . 1831
nudicaulis . . . Yellow . 1, H. Her. P. Sicily . . 1825
paniciflora . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Persia . . 1830
sanguinea . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1827
thysaniflora . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Candia . . 1823

seseloides.

FESTUCA—brachyphylla, bracteata, flabellata, geniculata, picta, viripuca.

FIMBRIARIA, Juss. From *fimbria*, a fringe; leaves much fringed. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. A desirable shrub, thriving in a mixture of loam, heath mould, and sand, and increased by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.
elegans . . . Yellow . . S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . 1842

FISCHERIA, G. Don. In honour of F. E. L. Fischer, M.D., Director of Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Hygia*.
scabundus . . . Gin. yel. . 5, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . 1826

FLORÆSTINA, Cass. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Sterea callosa*, 2. *S. pedata*.
callosa, 1 . . . White . 6, H. A. Arkansas . 1894
pedata, 2 . . . White . 7, G. A. Mexico . . 1803

FURNICULUM, De Caudolle. See *Anethum luteum*.

FOR	GAL	FRU	GAM
<p>FORSYTHIA, Caul. Named after Mr Forsyth, the celebrated gardener and writer on Horticulture. <i>Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Oleacea</i> (Veg. King). A genus of ornamental deciduous, nearly hardy shrubs. Its members thrive in common garden soil, and readily increase by cuttings or layers.</p> <p>suspensa . . . Yellow . . . O. De. S. Japan . . . viridissima . . . Yellow . . . 2, H. De. S. China . . . 1845</p>		<p>FRUSTULIA, Agardh. From <i>frustula</i>, fragments. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Algæ.</i> These species are found in fresh water. <i>F. fasciata, Lucc.</i></p> <p>FUCHSIA.</p> <p>alpestris . . . Crimson . . . 8, O. De. S. Organ Mts. 1842 cordifolia . . . Orange . . . 8, G. De. S. Mexico . . . 1840 coimbyflora . . . Scarlet . . . 8, G. De. S. Peru . . . 1840 cylindracea . . . Scarlet . . . 8, F. De. S. Demerara . . . 1837 dentifolia . . . Crimson . . . 8, G. De. S. Brazil . . . integrifolia . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1841 macrantha . . . Red . . . 4, G. De. S. Peru . . . 1845 radicans . . . Orange . . . 10, F. De. S. Brazil . . . 1827 serratifolia . . . Sear. grn. . . 6, G. De. S. Peru . . . 1844 simplicicaulis . . . Crimson . . . 9, G. De. S. Brazil . . . splendens . . . Sear. grn. . . 8, G. De. S. Totontopac. 1832 tetradactyla . . . Rose . . . 7, G. De. S. Guatemala. 1842 triphylla . . . Crimson . . . 9, G. De. S. Pichincha. 1842</p>	
<p>FORTUNÆA, Lindley. In compliment to Mr. Fortune, a collector for the Horticultural Society, by whom he was sent to China. <i>Linn. 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Juglandaceæ.</i> An empty cone of this singular plant was received some years ago from Canton by Lord Auckland, then Governor-General of India, and it was at that time supposed to belong to some unknown conifer. It was rediscovered by Mr. Fortune, who sent home seeds, which vegetated.</p> <p>chinensis . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. China . . . 1844</p>		<p>GARDEN HYBRIDS.—Light-coloured flowers.—<i>Acantha, Alice Maud, Alicia, Bell's Queen, Candidissima, Cassandra, Chandlerii, Cleopatra, Conspicua arborea, Coronet, Countess Cornwallis, Decora, Delicata, Dr. Jephson, Duchess of Sutherland, Helena, Lady Julia, Leucantha, Mrs. Lane, Napoleon, Norfolk Hero, Nymph, Prima Donna, Queen of Beauties, Rose-alba, Sanguinea, Sanspareil, Smith's Queen Victoria, Sir H. Pottinger, Sylph, Tricolor, Venusta, Venus Victorie, Veta, Zelica.</i>—Dark-coloured flowers.—<i>Admiral, Atlas, Attraction, Bridegroom, Brockmanni, Brewsteri, Colossus, Corallina, Conductor, Countess Tyrconnel, Defiance, Eclipse, Klegans, Erecto-elegans, Eximia, Exoniensis, Expansa, Formosa-elegans, Gem, Gigantea, Globosa superba, Globosa Devonica, Iveryana, Keutish Bride, Keutish Hero, Lady Walsingham, Lanei, Lindleyana, Louis, Magnet, Magnifica, Magnifera, Majestica, Paragan, President, Queen of Beauties, Recurva, Reflexa, Riccartoni, Robusta, Standishii, Stanwelliana, Splendida, Willmoreana, Youellii, Youell's Queen Victoria.</i></p>	
<p>FRAGILLARIA—aurea, confervoidea, diatomoides. FRANCSCÆA. <i>Synonyme: Praxinus villosa.</i></p> <p>scumiflora . . . Purple . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Rio Janeiro angusta . . . Purple . . . 4, S. Ev. S. hydrangeiformis . . . Purple . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1840 latifolia . . . Purple . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Rio Janeiro 1840 lobatifolia . . . Purple . . . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Indies . . . 1840 Pookiana . . . Blue wht. 4, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1840</p>		<p>FUGOSIA, Cavailles. In honour of Bernard Cienfuegos, a Spanish botanist of the sixteenth century. <i>Linn. 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. Malvaceæ.</i> Pretty flowering shrubs, resembling Turneras, propagated easily by cuttings, and requiring the temperature of the stove, or a warm greenhouse.</p> <p>hakeifolia . . . Line red . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1846 heterophylla . . . Yel. red . . . 8, S. Ev. S. St. Martha 1845</p>	
<p>FRANCEURIA, De Candolle. See <i>Inula</i>. FRAXINUS. <i>Synonyme: Fraxinus nana.</i></p> <p>americana . . . latifolia . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. aurea . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. T. curvidens . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. T. Carolina . . . 1811 excelsior . . . aurea pendula . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. T. Britain . . . Kincairnie . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. T. Kincairney heterophylla . . . variegata . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. T. Ireland . . . 1836 juglandifolia . . . subintegerrima . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. laciniata . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . mexicana . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. T. Mexico . . . 1825 monströsa . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . . polytomifolia, l . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. T. N. Amer. . . 1812 pubescens . . . longifolia . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1812 quadriangulata . . . nerosa . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. tamariscifolia . . . Green . . . 4, H. De. T. Britain . . . versicolor . . . Green . . . 5, H. De. T. Britain . . .</p>		<p>FUNKIA.</p> <p>laucifolia . . . fol. variegatis . . . Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. Gaidens . . . undulata . . . Lilac . . . 8, F. Her. P. Japan . . . 1834 variegata . . . Lilac . . . 8, F. Her. P. Japan . . . 1834</p>	
<p>FRYLINIA, G. Don. See <i>Capraria</i>. FRITILLARIA.</p> <p>imperialis . . . aurantiaca . . . Oran. red . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Gardens . . . flava plena . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Gardens . . . Kotschyana . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Mt. Ebling 1844 nigra plena . . . Red . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Gardeus . . . arandens . . . Yellow . . . 4, H. Bl. P. Siberia . . . 1827 variegata . . . Red . . . 5, H. Bl. P. Gardens . . .</p>		<p>FURCRAEA.</p> <p>longæva . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1833</p>	
<p>FRYGATA, Dr. Candolle. In honour of M. Frolow, a Russian botanist. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Compositæ.</i> <i>Synonyme: Sauesarva Frolowia.</i></p> <p>lyrata, l . . . Sulphur . . . 9, H. Her. P. Altai . . . 1834</p>		<p>FUSARIUM—roseum. FUSIFORMIUM, Link. From <i>fusus</i>, a spindle, and <i>sporus</i>, a seed; referring to the fusiform spores. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> Found on onions, decayed cucumbers, &c. <i>F. atrovirens, aurantiacum, Buxi.</i></p>	

G.

<p>GAIHNA, R. Brown. In honour of H. Gahn, a Swedish botanist. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Gramineæ.</i> <i>G. proceræ.</i></p>		<p>a stamen; the crest of the anther is helmet-shaped. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ.</i> Curious and rather handsome plants. For culture, &c., see <i>Peristeria</i>.</p>	
<p>GAILLARDIA.</p> <p>coronata . . . Red br. . . 7, G. Her. P.</p>		<p>Baueri . . . Pink . . . 8, S. Epi. Guyana . . . 1840 cristata . . . Purple . . . 5, S. Epi. Cayenne . . . 1814 Devonida . . . Pink wht. 5, S. Epi. S. America . . . 1840</p>	
<p>GALACTIA.</p> <p>eubœnsis . . . Rose . . . 7, S. Her. Cl. Cuba . . . 1826</p>		<p>GALKORBÖLON. luteum variegatum . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Britala</p>	
<p>GALANTHUS.</p> <p>robustus . . . Green . . . 2, H. Bl. P. Levant . . .</p>		<p>GALYPS—Arcturium, Barrelieri, capillipes, pallescens, rugosum.</p>	
<p>GALATELLA, Dr. Candolle. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositæ.</i> See <i>Aster</i>. Derivation unknown.</p>		<p>GALPHIMIA.</p> <p>glandulosa . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1824</p>	
<p>GALXAN, G. Don. From <i>gala</i>, milk; in reference to the white flowers. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Galacineæ.</i> See <i>Blanfordia</i>.</p>		<p>GAMOLEPIS, De Candolle. From <i>gamos</i>, joined, and <i>lepis</i>, b scale. <i>Linn. 19 Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositæ.</i> See <i>Othound</i>.</p>	
<p>GALEANDRA, Lindley. From <i>galea</i>, a helmet, and <i>andr</i>,</p>		<p>[30]</p>	

GAR	GEN	GEN	GIT
GARDENIA. Synonyme: Randia longistyla.			
Devoniána	White	9, S. Ev. S. Sier. Leone	1843
florida Fortuosiána	White	5, 8 Ev. S. China	1844
longistyla, 1	White	6, 8 Ev. S. Sier. Leone	1846
mollifera	White	8 Ev. S. Sier. Leone	1843
Sherburniána	White red	6, 8, 11 S. Sier. Leone	1842
Stanleyána	White	4, S. Ev. S. Sier. Leone	1843
GARDOQUÍA.			
multiflora	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. Chili	1837
GARRŪYA.			
laurifolia	White	5, H. Ev. S. Mexico	1839
GARŪGA.			
madagascariénsis	Yellow	5, S. Ev. S. Madagascar	1824
GASTROCHILUS.			
Jenkinsonii	Or. crim.	6, S. Her. P. E. Indies	1841
longiflorus	Yel. red	7, S. Her. P. E. Indies	1843
GASTROLOBĪUM.			
acutum	Red vel.	3, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1842
calceolum	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1841
cordatum	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1841
obovatum	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1841
oxyloboides	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1840
spathulatum	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1840
spinosum	Yellow	3, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1840
triflorum	Yellow	G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1845
villosum	Orange	5, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1845
GAULTHERĪA.			
cordata	White	5, G. Ev. S. Japan	
GAČRA.			
sicuta	Bluish	7, H. B. N. Amer.	1826
GAYA, Kunth. After M. Gay, a distinguished French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Mutracea.</i> See <i>Sida.</i>			
GAYLUSSACĪA, Humboldt and Bonpland. Named after M. Gay Lussac, the eminent French chemist and philosopher. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Vaccinaeae.</i> A very pretty hardy greenhouse shrub, thriving in a mixture of sandy peat and leaf-mould. It may be raised from seeds or layers, as <i>Vaccinium</i> ; the same temperature as for Cape Heath suits it. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Andromeda coccinea.</i> 2. <i>Vaccinium brasiliense.</i>			
pseudo-vaccinifera	Red	5, H. Ev. S. Brazil	1844
GEASTRUM—Bryantii, striatum, striatum minus.			
GEBLERA, Fischer and Meyer. In honour of Geblér, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Aphorhizaeae.</i>			
suffruticosa		H. De. S. Russia	1835
GEISSOMERĪA. Synonyme: Ruellia fulgida.			
fulgida, 1	Scarlet	8, S. Ev. S. W. Indies	1804
GEISSORHĪZA.			
erecta	Yel. blue	5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1824
humilis	Yel. rose	5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1822
GELATINE, Herbert. From <i>kelas</i> , the latter season; continues in flower until late. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae.</i> A hardy herbaceous plant, growing freely in common soil in the open borders, and increased by division of the roots.			
azurá	Blue	4, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1838
GENDARŪSSA, Nees. An alteration of the Indian name. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceae.</i> See <i>Justicia.</i>			
GENETĪLLIS, De Candoile. Meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae.</i> For culture, see <i>Myrtus.</i>			
diosmoides	White	4, G. Ev. S. Australia	1827
GENIUSVŪRUM, Wallich. Meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiatae.</i> For culture, see <i>Oryzium.</i> <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Oryzium prostratum.</i> 2. <i>Plectranthus coloratus.</i>			
prostratum, 1	Pa. blue	6, 8, A. E. Indies	1812
atrobiliterum, 2	Blue	6, 8, Ev. S. Nepal	1804
GENĪSTA. Synonyme: Spartium interruptum.			
germanica			
inermis	Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Germany	
agittalis			
minor	Yellow	5, H. Ev. Tr.	
spachiana	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Canaries	
tinctoria			
flor. pleno	Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Gardeny	
hirsuta	Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. Britain	
GENIŪA. Synonyme: Paeunonathe pseudo-paeunonathe.			
asclepiadea			
major	Blus	7, H. Her. P.	
schrodeica	Cream	7, H. Her. P.	
Gehleri		H. Hs. P. Russia	1832
plebeia	Dark blue	7, H. Her. P. Germany	1834
GENIŪONĀTHE, 1			
flor. albo	Whit. grn.	8, H. H. r. P. Germany	1834
septemfida cau-	Blue	8, H. Her. P. Caucasus	
casica			
verna			
flor. albo	White	5, H. Her. Tr. Gardens	
GENTIANĒLLA. See Gentiana.			
GEOFFRŪYA.			
Bredemeyeri	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Caracae	1824
GEOGLŪSSUM—difforme, glutinosum.			
GERANIUM.			
affine	Blus	6, H. Her. P. Altaí	1822
asphodeloides	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Levant	1828
erianthum	Purple	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1839
leucostomum	Rose	7, H. A. N. Amer.	1817
inexicatum	Pa. purple	F. Her. P. Mexico	1832
pallens	Pale	6, H. A. Ibera	1827
rubiflorum	Pink	7, H. Her. P. Himalayas	1839
GERARDĪA.			
pedicularia	Yellow	6, H. B. N. Amer.	1826
GESNĒRA.			
Arnoldi	Scarlet	7, S. Ter. P. Brazil	1841
bibractea	Scarlet	8, S. Ter. P.	1835
bulbosa			
linterita	Red	6, S. Ter. P. Brazil	1844
caracensis	Scarlet	6, S. Ter. P. Caracae	1843
cochlearis	Red	6, S. Her. P. Organ Mts.	1837
cordata	Red	10, S. Her. P.	
discolor	Red yel.	9, S. Ter. P. S. Amer.	1843
elliptica			
lutea	Yellow	5, S. Her. P. Brazil	1844
Gerardi	Red	7, S. Ter. P. Brazil	1841
Gerardiána, 1	Red yel.	9, S. Ter. P. S. Amer.	1843
Houkensis	Red yel.	5, S. Her. P. Brazil	1845
latifolia	Scarlet	8, S. Ter. P. Caracae	1839
lungifolia	Crimson	9, S. Her. P. Guatemala	1840
macrobliza	Scarlet	8, S. Ter. P.	1835
maculata	Purple	8, S. Ter. P. Hybrid	1840
marginata	Scarlet	8, S. Ter. P.	
Merklii	Scarlet	8, S. Ter. P. Organ Mts.	1840
mollis	Scarlet	4, S. Her. P. Caracae	1839
oblongata	Crimson	4, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1840
polyantha	Red	8, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1840
reflexa	Scarlet	5, S. Her. P. Valparaiso	1837
scoptrium	Scarlet	7, S. Ev. P. Brazil	1836
ignea	Red yel.	9, S. Ev. P. Brazil	1835
Schiediana	Scarlet	7, S. Her. P. Mexico	1841
stricta	Scarlet	7, S. Her. P. Brazil	1835
Suttoni			
alba	White	7, S. Her. P. Brazil	1840
vestita	Orange	7, S. Her. P. Bogota	1842
zebrina	Scar. yel. 10	S. Her. P. Brazil	1840
GRĪM.			
chilense			
atosanguineum	Dk. bla.	11, Her. P. Gardens	
nivale			
album	White	6, H. Her. P. Gardens	
GILĪA.			
arenata	Blue	6, H. A. California	1833
capitata			
coroll. alba	White	6, H. A. Gardens	1829
crassifolia	Yellowish	6, H. A. California	1832
humiflora	White	6, H. A. California	1833
phacelodes	White	6, H. A. California	1833
pusilla		6, H. A. Chili	1833
teuiflora	Rose vin.	6, H. A. California	1833
GILIBERTĪA, De Candoile. Named after J. E. Gilbert, a German botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Araliaceae.</i> This shrub grows freely in a mixture of sand, heath-mould, and light loam, and is easily propagated by cuttings, planted in sand under a glass, and placed in a gentle heat. <i>Synonyme: Gastonia palmata.</i>			
palmata	White	3, S. Ev. S. E. Indies	1818
GILLENĪA.			
trifoliata			
major	Red wht.	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
GILHĪO. See Lychnis.			

GLA	GOM	GOM	GON
GLADIOLUS.			
aequinoctialis	4, G. Bl. P. Sier. Leone . 1842	aristatum Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1837
caucasicus	G. Bl. P. Caucasus . 1842	barbigerum Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1829
communis		Drummondii Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1839
albus White	6, H. Bl. P. S. Europe . . 1842	Hendersom Yellow	8, G. Ev. S. Australia . 1840
crispiflorus	7, G. Bl. P.	splendens Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Australia . 1843
delicatulus	7, F. Bl. P. Hybrid	lenae Yellow	3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1838
festivus Pa. rose	7, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1844	versicolor Red yel.	3, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1838
fragrans	7, G. Bl. P. Hybrid	caulibus purpur. Red	3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1838
Gandensis		GOMPHONEMA—amullaceum.	
superbus Crimson	7, F. Bl. P. Hybrid 1843	GOMPHRENA.	
Haylockianus	7, F. Bl. P. Hybrid	callosa	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1829
insignis	7, F. Bl. P. Hybrid	crinis Flesh	S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1829
Mitchamensis	7, F. Bl. P. Hybrid	nigriflora Rose	6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1827
orientalis	7, F. Bl. P. Hybrid	pulehella Rose	7, G. A. Monte Vid. 1844
oppositiflorus	7, F. Bl. P. Hybrid	villosa Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Monte Vid. 1826
puberulus	7, F. Bl. P. Madagascar . 1842		
propinquus	7, F. Bl. P. Eug. Hybrid . 1843	GONGORA.	
ramosus	7, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1838	atropurpurea	
rigidus	7, F. Bl. P. Hybrid	majör Purple	5, S. Epi. Demerara . 1834
splendens	7, F. Bl. P. Hybrid 1843	pieta Yel. pur.	5, S. Epi. Demerara . 1836
Sporfobianus	7, F. Bl. P. Hybrid	butonia Variegated . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . 1841	
		leucochila Pur. white . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . 1840	
		majör Pur. white . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . 1837	
		filix	
		vitellina Yellow	5, S. Epi. Mexico . 1841
		Gylectiaria	S. Epi. Mexico
		maculata	
		alba White	5, S. Epi. Guiana . . 1836
		aurantia Orange	5, S. Epi. Guiana . 1842
		candida White	5, S. Epi. Guiana . 1843
		citrina Yellow	5, S. Epi. Guiana . 1837
		fulgens	S. Epi. Guiana . 1837
		fusca	S. Epi. Guiana . 1836
		gracilis	S. Epi. Guiana . 1839
		grisea	S. Epi. Demerara . 1835
		lutæa	S. Epi. Guiana . 1835
		nigita	S. Epi. Demerara . 1837
		sanguinea	S. Epi. Demerara . 1836
		quadrata	S. Epi. Guiana . 1837
		tricolor	S. Epi.
		quinquevneris Yel. pur. . 5, S. Epi. Peru	
		truncata Red yel.	4, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1842
		GONOCARPUS.	
		scaber White	6, H. A. China 1826
		leucoides White	6, H. A. N. S. W. . 1826
		GONOPHEBIUM, Presl. From gonu, an angle, and	
		phleps, a vein; veins of fronds angled. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceæ. Stove and green-	
		house ferns. Synonymes: 1. Polypodium attenuatum, 2. P. dissimile, 3. P. longifolium, 4. P. nervifolium, 5. P. pectinatum, 6. Acrostichum lepidopteris, Poly-	
		podium brevissimum.	
		filix-punctatum, 1 Bra. yel . 6, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1840	
		argutum Brown	6, S. Her. P. Nepal . . 1843
		attenuatum, 1 Yellow	6, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . 1823
		Castellina	S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1841
		disimile, 2 Yellow	6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1820
		hurpedes	S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1841
		incanum	S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1840
		lutes	S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1839
		menisefolium, 3	S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1810
		neutellum, 4 Brown	6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1837
		pectinatum, 5 Yellow	7, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1793
		rhizoides	S. Her. P.
		sepulchrum, 6	S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1841
		ravinifolium	S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1841
		GONOPTERIS, Presl. From gonu, an angle, and	
		pteria, a fern; fronds. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceæ. Stove and greenhouse fern. Synonymes: 1. Polypodium asperum, 2. P. proliferum, 3. P. viviparum, 4. Mnasicum proliferum.	
		aspera, 1 Brn. yel.	7, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon
		asplenoides	Brn. yel.
		costata	Bin. yel.
		crinita	S. Her. P. E. Indies
		fraxinifolia, 2	S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1835
		megalodes	S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1841
		negandrea	S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1843
		penigera	Brn. yel.
		polifera, 3	Brn. yel.
		rubida	Brn. yel.
		trigonata	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon
		muphylla	Brn. yel.
		GONOLOBUS.	
		hispidus Black	7, H. Ev. Ter. Brazil . . 1837
		GONOSPERMUM, DeCandolle. From gonu, an angle, and	
		asperum, a seed; seeds angular. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositæ. Plants of easy growth in light soil. Synonymes: Tamnetum canariense.	
		elegans Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1816
		multiflorum Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Canaries . . 1819
		GONOTANTHUS, Schott. From gonu, an angle, and	

GOO	GRE	GRE	GRI	GYR
<i>anthos</i> , a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Araceae</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Richardia</i> .				
samentosus . . . Yellow . . . G. Her. P. India . . . 1840				
GOODENIA.				
dactyloides . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . . 1825				
incana . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Her. P. Swan R. . . . 1842				
rigida . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. Swan R. . . . 1842				
stelligera . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . . 1823				
GOODYERA.				
rubicunda . . . Cinnamon 7, S. Ter. Or. Manilla . . . 1838				
GOUFANA.				
leptostachya . . . Green . . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. E. Indies . . . 1810				
Retinaria . . . Green . . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Mauritius . . . 1834				
GOUFFEA, Robil. Named after Gouffé de la Cour, a botanist of Marseilles. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> . Unworthy of much regard.				
holosteoides . . . White . . . 7, H. A. Russia . . . 1836				
GOVENIA.				
fasciata . . . Yellow . . . 1, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1843				
Gardneri . . . Grn. yel. 12, S. Ter. Or. Ogan Mta. 1837				
lagenophora . . . White . . . 1, S. Epi. Mexico . . . 1844				
utriculata . . . Cream . . . 8, S. Epi. Jamaica . . . 1844				
GRABOWSKIA.				
duplicata . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1838				
GRAMMANTHES. <i>Synonyme: Crassula retroflexa.</i>				
gentianoides . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. C. G. H. . . . 1816				
retroflexa, l . . . Orange . . . 6, H. A. C. G. H. . . . 1788				
GRAMMATOPHYLLUM. <i>Synonymes: Angraecum scrip-</i> <i>tum, Epidendrum scriptum, Cymbidium scriptum.</i>				
multiflorum . . . Grn. brown 5, S. Epi. Manilla . . . 1837				
tigrinum . . . Spotted . . . 5, S. Epi. Manilla . . . 1837				
speciosum, l . . . Yel. brown 5, S. Epi. E. Indies . . . 1837				
GRAMMITIS, Linneus. <i>Gramme</i> , lettering; alluding to the scri. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove ferns.				
austriaca . . . Brn. yel. . . 7, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . . 1822				
cucullata . . . Brn. yel. . . 7, S. Her. P. l. of Luzon 1840				
elongata . . . Brn. yel. . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . . 1821				
fasciata . . . Brn. yel. . . 7, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . . 1825				
hirta . . . Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. l. of Luzon 1840				
lanceolata . . . Brn. yel. . . 7, S. Her. P. Mauritius . . . 1824				
linearis . . . Brn. yel. . . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . . 1823				
GRAPHOPHYBUM, Kunth. From <i>grapho</i> , to write, and <i>phoro</i> , to bear. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gram-</i> <i>mineae</i> . <i>Synonyme: Aiza Melicoides—Melicoides.</i>				
GRAPTOPHYLLUM. <i>Linn.</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Acan-</i> <i>thaceae</i> . <i>Synonyme: Justicia picta alba.</i>				
hortense Crimsan . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . . 1815				
album				
GRATELOFFIA, Agardh. Named in honour of Dr. Grateloup, a French algologist. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Alga</i> . This plant is found in the ocean. <i>G. filicina.</i>				
GRATIOLA.				
necolopara . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1828				
pilosa . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1827				
GRENOVIA, Hooker. A succulent genus, separated from <i>Sempervivum</i> , and named in honour of George Bellas Greenough, Esq., the celebrated geologist. <i>Linn.</i> 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Crossulaceae</i> . They require a dry situation, and will grow freely in any common light soil, provided damp be carefully guarded against. <i>Synonymes: Sempervivum aureum, S. caly-</i> <i>forme.</i>				
aurca, l . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Ev. Sue. Canaries . . . 1830				
ruffriga . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Ev. Sue. Canaries . . . 1830				
GRENVILLEA, Sweet. In honour of Lady Grenville, a noble patroness of botany. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Geraniaceae</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Geranium</i> . <i>Synonyme: Geranium Grenvillea.</i>				
conspicua . . . Crimsan . . . 7, G. Her. P. Africa . . . 1810				
GREVILLEA.				
aquifolia . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1820				
bipinnatifida . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1837				
BRACHYANTHA . . . Purple . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .				
ERIOSTACHYA . . . Orange . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1809				
FERRUGINEA . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . . 1837				
ZIBBOSA . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1821				
LAWRENCIANA . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .				
LONGIFOLIA . . . Redsh. yel. 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .				
MANGLESII . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .				
THIELEMANIANA . . . Crimson . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .				
GRIPPIESIA—multifida, pilifera, simplicifolia.				
GRIMMIA—atrata.				
GROBIA.				
galeata Grn. pur. 3, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1336				
GRUVINA. See Quadria.				
GUILANDINA.				
microphylla S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . .				
GUIZOTIA, De Candolle. In honour of M. Guizot, the present great French minister. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2 Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . See <i>Ferbesina</i> .				
GUNNIA.				
linearis S. Epi. N. Holl. . . 1836				
GUSTAVIA.				
fastuosa White . . . 5 S. Ev. S. Guiana . . . 1824				
GYNODISCUS, De Candolle. From <i>gymnos</i> , naked, and <i>discus</i> , a disk. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Com-</i> <i>positae</i> . Grows in any common soil.				
capillaris Yellow . . . 6, H. A. C. G. H. . . 1822				
GYNODRAMEA.				
chserophylla . . . Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1825				
cordata Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1838				
falata Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .				
hybrida Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . .				
javanica Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. Java . . .				
Massonii Brown . . . 9, S. Her. P. Hybrid . . . 1839				
vesuta Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .				
GYNOPSIS. See Gynynologia.				
GYNOPTERIS, Presl. From <i>gymnos</i> , naked, and <i>pteris</i> , a fern; fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove ferns. <i>Synonymes: 1. Poly-</i> <i>botrya acuminata. 2. Acrostichum axillare, Lep-</i> <i>tochilus neilbriis. 3. Acrostichum acuminatum.</i> <i>4. Hymenolepis ophioglossoides.</i>				
acuminata, l . . . Brn. yel. . . 7, S. Her. P. . . . 1831				
axillaris, 2 . . . Brn. yel. . . 6, S. Her. P. l. of Luzon . . .				
neotianifolia, 3 . . . Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . . 1843				
normalis Brn. yel. . . 6, S. Her. P. Saunay . . .				
ophioglossoides, 4 . . . Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .				
platyrynchos . . . Brown . . . 8, Her. P. W. Indies . . .				
quercifolia . . . Brown . . . 8, Her. P. W. Indies . . . 1840				
subrepanda . . . Brn. yel. . . 6, S. Her. P. l. of Luzon . . .				
taceifolia Brn. yel. . . 6, S. Her. P. E. Indies . . .				
trilobata Brn. yel. . . 6, S. Her. P. l. of Luzon . . .				
GYNOSPORANGIUM, De Candolle. From <i>gymnos</i> , naked, and <i>sporangium</i> , a seed-vessel. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . Found on the <i>Juniperus</i> <i>communis</i> . — <i>juniperi</i> .				
GYNOSPERMA, De Candolle. See <i>Selton</i> .				
GYNOSPERMIA, Blume. Froid <i>gymnos</i> , naked, and <i>sphaira</i> , a globe. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Danceae</i> . Stove fern.				
squamulata . . . Brn. yel. . . 4, S. Her. P. Malacca . . .				
GYNOSTOMUM—caespitosum, conicum, minutulum, <i>tortile.</i>				
GYNOSTYLIS. See Soliva.				
GYNANDROPSIS.				
heterotricha . . . White . . . 6, H. A. C. G. H. . . 1822				
auricata White . . . 6, S. A. . . . 1828				
GYNERIUM—argenteum.				
GYNERIA. See Senecio and Caecalia.				
GYNERIA, Knowles and Walcott. From <i>gyros</i> , a circle. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Asphodelaceae</i> .				
biflora Greenish . . . 9, F. Bl. P. Mexico . . . 1837				
GYROMIA. See Medeola.				
GYRSTEMON.				
ramulosum White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Australia . . . 1820				
GYROTHERA, Sweet. From <i>gyros</i> , a circle, and <i>thera</i> , a spore-case; resemblance in flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Hamodoraceae</i> . See <i>Lachnanthes</i> .				

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IIABENARIA.

caudata	White	7, S. Epi. Sierra Leone	1844
flava	Yellow	7, G. Ter. Australia	1823
gigantea	Grn. wht.	7, S. Ter. Bombay	1834
goadeyoides	White	12, S. Ter. Bombay	1834
Lindenii	White	8, S. Epi. Caiacacas	
maculosa	White	9, S. Epi. Merida	

IIABRANTHUS. *Synonymes: 1. Amaryllis advena. 2. A. intermedia.*

Andersoni			
aureus	Yellow	6, F. Bl. P. S. Amer.	1829
cupreus	Brown	6, F. Bl. P. S. Amer.	1829
concolor	Straw	4, G. Bl. P. Mexico	1844
Hesperus, 1	Straw	6, F. Bl. P. S. Amer.	1807
intermedium, 2	Red	2, S. Bl. P. Brazil	1827
kermesinus	Crimson	7, S. Bl. P. Brazil	
nobilis		10, H. Bl. P.	1844
phyceoides	Scar. yel.	B, H. Bl. P. Chili	1825
pratensis	Scar. yel.	5, S. Bl. P. Chili	1840
quadriflorus	Cr. yel.	5, G. Bl. P. Chili	1841

IIARROTHAMNUS, Endl. From *habros*, gay, and *thamnos*, a shoot or branch; in allusion to the beauty of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cestraceae*. Elegant greenhouse plants, bearing panicles of flowers in profusion. They are scarce in collections at present, but their great beauty entitles them to a first-rate rank in all.

corymbosus	Rose	3, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1844
cyanus	Vio. blue	3, G. R. S. Mexico	1844
elegans	Carmine	1, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1844
fasciculatus	Crimson	3, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1843
purpureus	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1844
tomentosus	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1844

IIACQUETIA. See *Dondia*.

IIEMADICTYON. *Synonyme: Echites suberecta.*

suberectum	Yellow	7, S. Ev. Cl. W. Indies	1759
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IIEMANTHUS.

magnificus	Scarlet	7, G. Bl. P. Africa	1838
tenuiflorus			
mosambicensis	Red	4, G. Bl. P. Mosambique	1839

IIEMARIA, Lindley. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. For culture, see *Goodyera*.

discolor	Red	S. Epi. Brazil	1815
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IIEMATOCOCCEUS, Agardh. From *haima*, blood, and *kokkos*, a grain; in allusion to the colour of many species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Algae*. Found on irritated cliffs, caverns, &c.—*Fruticulosus, sanguineus.*

IIERAEA.

arharocens		G. Ev. T. N. Holl.	1820
crisulata		G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1837
cyclocarpa		G. Ev. S. Swan R.	
denticulata		G. Ev. S. K. G.'s Snd.	1837
glabellula		G. Ev. S. Swan R.	
hissosperma	White	7, G. Ev. S. V. D. L.	1824
mixta		G. Ev. S. Swan R.	
myricifolia		G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1823
nodosa	White	6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1824
pudifera		G. Ev. S. Swan R.	
triflora		G. Ev. S. Swan R.	

IIAENA, G. Don. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Geniataceae*. See *Sivertia*.

IIALIMOCNEMIS, Lnd. From *halinos*, maritime, and *nomos*, a grove; situation where plants grow. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Cheopodiaceae*. Hardy annuals, of no beauty, growing in common light soil.—*Crasifolia, oppositifolia, selerosperma, sibirica, volvox.*

IIALLIA—angustifolia.

IIALOENRNUM, From hals, the sea, and *nomos*, a grove; situation where the plants grow. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cheopodiaceae*. A hardy annual, of no beauty.—*Caspicum.*

IIALORAGIS.

diphyca	Green	4, G. Ev. S. Australia	1826
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IIAMULEA.

latifolia	Scarlet	B, S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1819
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IIARDENBERGIA, Benth. Named after the Countess of Hardenberg, sister to Baron Hügel, and in whose garden the plants collected by her brother,

in his travels, were carefully nursed until his return. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminaceae*. Pretty trailing greenhouse plants, suitable for training up a rafter or to a trellis. When grown in pots and suitably trained, they are very pretty objects in spring. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand suit them; and cuttings, planted in pots of sand, strike root readily. *Synonymes: 1. Kennedy cordata. 2. K. Complianua. 3. K. macrophylla. 4. K. monophylla. 5. K. ovata.*

Comptoniana, 2	Par. lilac	3, G. Er. Ter. Australia	1803
cordata, 1	Purple	4, G. Ev. Ter. Australia	1820
digitata	Purple	4, G. Ev. Ter. Swan R.	1839
microphylla, 3	Scarlet	4, G. Ev. Ter. Swan R.	1835
monophylla, 4	Purple	4, G. Ev. Ter. Australia	1790
longiracemosa	Purple	4, G. Ev. Ter. Australia	1823
ovata, 5	Purple	4, G. Ev. Ter. Australia	1820

IIARPALUM, De Candolle. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositae*.

rigidum	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
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IIARTWEGIA.

crassifolia	Purple	4, S. Epi. Guatemala	1840
purpurea			
angustifolia	Purple	6, S. Epi. Mexico	1842

IIAVETIA, Kunth. In honour of M. Havet, a French botanical collector in Madagascar. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Guttiferae*. This plant grows well in a mixture of light loam and heath mould, and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme: Clusia tetrandra.*

laurifolia	White	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1820
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IIEBECLADUS, Miers. From *hebe*, down, and *kladas*, a slender stem, in allusion to the character of some of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceae*. A native of South America; requires the shelter of a greenhouse; grows freely in light soil, and is easily propagated by cuttings, planted in sand. *Synonyme: Atropa biflora.*

biflorus	Pur. yel.	8, G. Ev. S. N. Grenada	1844
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IIEBECLINUM, De Candolle. From *hebe*, down, and *klina*, a bed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. See *Eupatorium*.

IIEBAROGIA, Linlley. From *hedus*, sweet, and *aroma*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. Pretty plants, requiring similar treatment to *Myrtus*.

latifolia	Grn. pur.	5, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	
pinifolia	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	
thymoides	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	

IIEDERA.

aculeata	White	F. Ev. S. Nepal.	1816
capitata	Green	8, S. Ev. S. W. Indies	1779
digitata	White	3, S. Er. S. K. Indies	1819
ferruginea	White	S. Ev. S. W. Indies	1826
fragrans	White	G. Ev. S. Nepal.	1816
Helix			
digitata	Green	10, H. Ev. S. Britain	
fol. argenteis	Green	10, H. Ev. Cl. Britain	
foliis aureis	Green	10, H. Ev. Cl. Britain	
microphylla	White	G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1831
pendula	Green	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1824
unbraucifera	White	3, S. Ev. S. E. Indies	1818
xalapensis	White	S. Ev. S. Mexico	1828

IIEDYSARUM.

argophyllum	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Atatai	1827
argentatum	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1827
capitatum	Rose	7, H. Her. P. Barbary	
cornutum	Red	7, H. Her. P. Siberia	1818
elongatum	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Russia	1828
polymorphum	Rose	6, H. Her. P. Attaca	1829
setigerum	Rose	6, H. Her. P. Siberia	1837
venustum	Purple	6, H. Her. P. Atatai	1828

IIEINSA, De Candolle. In compliment to the philologist Heinsen, *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Carrhynaceae*. A stove shrub, in some respects resembling the *Gardenia*; and will flourish with the same treatment as the stove species of that genus.

jasminiflora	White	3, S. Er. S. St. Leone	1824
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IIELCYA, Linlley. From *helium*, a word said to mean the collar of a horse; in reference to the appearance of one part of the flower opposed to the other when viewed front-wise. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*.

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<p><i>daca</i>. The relationship of this plant is evidently greatest to <i>Trichopitia</i>; it is, however, also closely associated with <i>Aspasia</i>, from which it differs in not having the lip united to the column, and in its deep-fringed anther-bed. All these are stationed in a subdivision of <i>Vandea</i>, to which Dr. Lindley proposed to give the name of <i>Brassida</i>. For culture, &c., see <i>Trichopitia</i>.</p>			
<p>sanguinolenta . . . Cr. brn. wht. . . S. Epi. Guayaquil . 1843</p>			
<p>HELLASTRAUM. See <i>Aster</i>.</p>			
<p>HELIOCHLOA, Host. Meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Graminacea</i>. Annual grasses. <i>Alopecuroides, phalaroides, schæaoides</i>.</p>			
<p>HELICANTHEMUM.</p>			
<p>umbellatum</p> <p>erectum White . 7, F. Ev. S. S. Europe .</p> <p>subdecumbens . White . 7, F. Ev. S. S. Europe .</p>			
<p>HELICHRYSUM. See <i>Elichrysium</i>.</p>			
<p>nivolum Wht. yel. 7, H. Her. P. Swan R. . 1838</p> <p>robustum Wht. yel. 7, H. A. Swan R. . 1839</p> <p>scorpioides Yellow . 1, F. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1837</p> <p>spectabile Orange . 6, A. Swan R. . 1840</p>			
<p>HELICTERES.</p>			
<p>lanceolata Purple . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1823</p> <p>apicata Purple . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1823</p>			
<p>HELIOTROPIMUM.</p>			
<p>incanum White . 6, G. Ev. S. Peru</p>			
<p>HELIPETRAUM, De Candolle. From <i>helix</i>, a screw, and <i>petron</i>, a wing. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i>. See <i>Aphelaxia</i>.</p>			
<p>HELLEBORINE. See <i>Serapias</i>.</p>			
<p>HELLEBORUS.</p>			
<p>capreus Copper . 1, H. Her. P. . 1838</p> <p>graveolens Yellow . 2, H. Her. P. . 1838</p> <p>oleum Green . 2, H. Her. P. India . 1840</p> <p>orientalis Dark . 2, F. Her. P. India . 1839</p> <p>palidus Wht. grn. 2, H. Her. P. . 1839</p>			
<p>HELMINTHOSPORIUM, Link. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i>. These species are found on Oak branches, rotten sticks, &c. <i>Fusisporium, nanum, simplex, subulatum</i>.</p>			
<p>HELMINTHOSTACHYS, Kaulfuss. From <i>helmins</i>, a worm, and <i>stachys</i>, a spike; shape of spike. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ophioglossacea</i>. For culture, see <i>Ophioglossum</i>.</p>			
<p>dalis Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. L of Luzon .</p>			
<p>HELOSIAEUM—<i>laciniatum</i>.</p>			
<p>HEMEROCALLIS.</p>			
<p>folva</p> <p>variegata Copper . 7, H. Her. P. Gardens . .</p> <p>flora pleno Copper . 7, H. Her. P. Gardens . .</p> <p>speciosa Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. .</p>			
<p>HEMIADELPHIS. From <i>hemi</i>, half, and <i>adelphia</i>, a fraternity. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthacea</i>. See <i>Justicia</i>.</p>			
<p>HEMIANDRA, Bentham. From <i>hemi</i>, half, and <i>aner</i>, an anther; in allusion to the dimidiate anthers. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i>. Pretty plants, which grow freely in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat, and propagate easily by cuttings planted in sand, and placed in heat.</p>			
<p>brevifolia 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1840</p> <p>emarginata Wht. pink 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1840</p> <p>hiricata 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. .</p> <p>purpurea 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1837</p>			
<p>HEMISTYCHON, Presl. From <i>hemi</i>, half, and <i>diktyon</i>, a net; fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiacea</i>. Stove fern.</p>			
<p>marginatum Brown . . . S. Her. P. S. Amer .</p>			
<p>HEMIGENIA, G. Don. From <i>hemi</i>, half, and <i>genia</i>, an offspring; in reference to only one of the cells of each anther being fertile. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Labiata</i>. For culture, &c., see <i>Prostanthera</i>.</p>			
<p>purpurea Purple . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1824</p>			
<p>HEMIGONUM, J. Smith. From <i>hemi</i>, half, and <i>gonum</i>, an angle; fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiacea</i>. Stove fern. <i>Synonymæ: Aspidium caducum</i>.</p>			
<p>caducum Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. W. Indies .</p>			
<p>HEMIONITIS.</p>			
<p>cordata Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. E. Indies .</p> <p>plonata Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. E. Indies .</p>			
<p>HEMITEIA, R. Brown. From <i>hemi</i>, half, and <i>mitella</i>,</p>			

a mitre; rhizome. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Poly-podiacea*. Stove fern.

multiflora Brn. yel. . . S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1824

horrida Brn. yel. . . S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1843

HENPREYA, Lindley. Under the provisional name of *Dipteracanthus scandens*, the plant, on which the present genus is founded, was exhibited at a meeting of the Horticultural Society, in the spring of the present year (1847). A full examination of the structure having shown that it forms a new and very distinct genus, Dr. Lindley has named it after Arthur Hentrey, Esq., F.L.S., a gentleman already much distinguished for his sound acquaintance with Botany, especially Vegetable Anatomy. The form of the stigma separates it decisively from both *Dipteracanthus* and *Strobilanthes*, to which it has, in other respects, much apparent affinity. The mode of culture is as follows:—After it has ceased to produce flowers in the spring, or beginning of summer, it should be divested of the old soil, and re-potted in fresh turfy peat and loam, in equal proportions, intermixed with a small portion of silver sand. The pot should be rather small in proportion to the size of the plant. Plunge it in bottom heat, where a humid glowing temperature, perfectly sweet, of 75 or 80 degrees, is kept up during night, and let it be partially shaded during bright sunlight. When roots have been plentifully produced, give it a final shift, using rough materials, as before described. A few round sticks will answer for its support, to which the shoots must be tied.

scandens White . 5, S. Ev. Tw. Sier. Leone 1845

HEPATICA.

americana

alba White . 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1835

rubra Red . . 3, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1835

HEPACANTHA. See *Kentrophyllum*.

HEPACLIUM—*dissectum, setosum*.

HERBERTIA. *Synonymæ: Feraria pusilla*.

caerulea Blue . . 4, S. Her. P. Texas . . 1842

Drummondiana . Violet . 4, S. Her. P. Texas . . 1842

pusilla Yellow . 6, G. Bl. P. Brazil . . 1839

HEMANNIA.

hispidula Yellow . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824

HEMNIUM. *Synonymæ: Habernia cortata*.

cordatum Yellow . 3, G. Ter. Or. Africa . . 1830

HEMIONE, Salisbury. Named after Hermione, the daughter of Helen. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidacea*.

aperticorona Yel. or. . 4, H. Bl. P. Africa . .

HERSEVELLIA. See *Disa*.

HERTIA. See *Othoana*.

HERTIA, Herbert. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidacea*. For culture, &c., see *Strumaria*. *Synonymæ: Strumaria stellaris*.

stellaris Pink . . 8, F. Bl. T. C. G. H. . 1794

HETEROCALATA, De Candolle. From *heteros*, variable, and *calata*, a bristle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. *Synonymæ: Erycyron pubescens*.

pubescens White . 7, H. Her. P. Mexico . . 1827

HETEROLEPIS, De Candolle. From *heteros*, various, and *lepis*, a scale. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. For culture, see *Helichrysium*.

decipiens Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1821

HETERONOMA, De Candolle. From *heteros*, various, and *nomu*, distribution; leaves unequal. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomacea*. Elegant plants, requiring to be grown in heath mould, and propagated by cuttings planted in the same soil, under a glass in heat. *Synonymæ: Melastom sub-triplicatum*.

diversifolium Red . . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1830

subtriplicatum, 1 White . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1824

HETEROPETRUM. See *Aster*.

HETEROPTERIS.

undulata 7, G. Ev. Tw. Buenos A. 1839

HETEROTAXIS. See *Dierypia*.

HETEROTHECA, De Candolle. From *heteros*, variable, and *theca*, a spur-case. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. *Synonymæ: Inula arabra*.

caebra Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .

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<p>HEPETHOCHEUM, <i>De Candolle</i>. From <i>heteros</i>, various, and <i>thrix</i>, hair; plants clothed with hairs. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</i>. For culture and propagation, see <i>Melastoma</i>. <i>Synonyme: Melastoma nivea</i>.</p> <p>niveum, 1 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. St. Domin. 1820 pátens Blush . 5, S. Ev. S. St. Domin. 1825</p>		<p>HIPOCRATĒA.</p> <p>indica Yellow . 5, S. Ev. Cl. E. Indies 1818</p> <p>HIPOMĀNE. <i>Synonymes: Sapium ilicifolium, Caelelogyne ilicifolia</i>.</p> <p>spinosa Green . . S. Ev. S. W. Indies . 1820</p> <p>HIPTAGE. See <i>Gartnera</i>.</p> <p>HIREA.</p> <p>glaucescens Yellow . S. Ev. Cl.</p> <p>HIACŪLUS. See <i>Saxifraga</i>.</p> <p>ITATELLA.</p> <p>gladulosa White . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1827</p> <p>HOARĒA, <i>Sweet</i>. Named in compliment to Sir Richard Hoare. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Geraniaceae</i>. See <i>Pelargonium</i>.</p> <p>HOFFMANSEGGIA.</p> <p>prostrata Yellow . 7, F. Her. P. Lima . . 18</p> <p>HOUBENACKĒRA. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbellifera</i>. A hardy plant, of easy culture, growing in any common garden soil, and propagated by seed.</p> <p>bujadourifolia 6, H. B. Gandscha . 1836</p>	
<p>HEXACĒNTĒIS. See <i>Thunbergia</i>.</p> <p>HEXAPĒSĪTA, <i>Bronniart</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. Mexican plants of no beauty, with the habits of <i>Epidendrons</i>, and requiring the same treatment.</p> <p>bicornis White . 5, S. Epi. Colombia . 1849 fasciculata Green . 5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1842 micrantha Wht. gra. 5, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1844</p> <p>HEXALŌTTIS, <i>Vent.</i> From <i>hex</i>, six, and <i>glotta</i>, a tongue. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i>. <i>Synonyme: Moraea stenosua</i>.</p> <p>flexuosa, 1 Yellow . 5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1803 vigata Yellow . 5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1825</p> <p>HEXORTĒA, <i>Bateman</i>. From <i>hex</i>, six, and <i>orte</i>, a cell; alluding to the six pollen-masses in six cells. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>.</p> <p>crucigera White . 5, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1836</p> <p>HIBBĒTĒA.</p> <p>perfoliata Yellow . 3, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1842</p> <p>HIBISCUS.</p> <p><i>Cameronii</i> fulgens Red . . 8, S. Ev. S. Madagas. . 1843 collinus Yel. brn. . 2, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1836 Huffelii 5, H. A. Swan R. . 1841 Jeroldianus Crimson . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1843 multifidus Azure . 9, G. De. S. N. Holl. . 1837 Telfairii Rose . 7, G. Ev. S. Mauritius 1825 Wrayii Purple . 10, G. Do. S. Swan R. 1839</p>		<p>HOENBERGIA, <i>Schultes</i>. In honour of M. Hohenberg, a distinguished botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bromeliaceae</i>. For culture, &c., see <i>Tillandsia</i>.</p> <p>strobilacea Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1842</p> <p>HOLARAUĒNA, <i>R. Brown</i>. From <i>holos</i>, entire, and <i>arthen</i>, a male; alluding to the anthers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Apocynaceae</i>. For culture and propagation, refer to <i>Echites</i>.</p> <p>villosa S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1820</p> <p>HOLLOLLĒA, <i>Wallich</i>. This genus was named by Dr. Wallich after Mr. Frederick Louis Holböll, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden at Copenhagen; an experienced botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Lardiabaceae</i>. These are plants of interest, (notwithstanding the greenness of their flowers), and they emit a very pleasant fragrance. They are of easy culture, merely requiring to be planted in light soil, and to be treated like other greenhouse or half-hardy climbers. <i>Synonyme: Stauntonia latifolia</i>.</p> <p>angustifolia Purple . 3, G. Ev. Tw. Nepal . . latifolia, 1 Green . . 3, G. Ev. Tw. Nepal . . 1845</p> <p>HOLOGONE. From <i>holos</i>, all, and <i>gymnos</i>, naked. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. For culture, see <i>Lusthenia</i>. <i>Synonyme: Lusthenia glabrata</i>.</p> <p>glabrata Yellow . 6, H. A. California . 1833</p> <p>HOLOPHYLLUM, <i>De Candolle</i>. From <i>holos</i>, all, and <i>phyllon</i>, a leaf. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. For culture, see <i>Athanasia</i>. <i>Synonyme: Athanasia capitata</i>.</p> <p>capitatum Yellow . 1, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1774 luciginosum Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1829</p> <p>HOMALĀNTHUS, <i>Barth</i>. From <i>homalos</i>, regular, and <i>anthos</i>, a flower. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. <i>Euphorbiaceae</i>. For cultivation, see the stove species of <i>Euphorbia</i>.</p> <p>populifolius White . 6, S. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824</p> <p>HOMALONĒMA. From <i>homalos</i>, regular, and <i>nema</i>, a filament. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Aracea</i>. For culture, see <i>Richardia</i>.</p> <p>condata White . 6, G. Her. P. China . . 1820</p> <p>HOMOGONE, <i>De Candolle</i>. From <i>homos</i>, uniform, and <i>gynē</i>, a female. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i>. See <i>Fessidugo</i>.</p> <p>HOODIA, <i>Sweet</i>. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Aschpiadaceae</i>. See <i>Styelia</i>.</p> <p>HOREA. See <i>Symplocos</i>.</p> <p>HOORMĒNA—<i>virginicum</i>.</p> <p>HOSACKIA.</p> <p>stolonifera Red . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1830 cuneifolia Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. California . 1833 subpinnata, 1 Yellow . 6, H. A. Chili . . 1836 Wragelliana, 2 Yellow . 6, H. A. California . 1836</p>	
<p>HOULETTĒA, <i>Bronniart</i>. In honour of M. Houllert, a French gardener, who accompanied M. Guillemin on his mission to Brazil, in search of evidence concerning the cultivation of tea. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. Very curious plants, resembling <i>Maxillarias</i> in habit. For culture, &c., see <i>Stanhopea</i>. <i>Synonyme: Maxillaria Bruckelethiana</i>.</p> <p>brevislorum White . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . longiflorum, 1 White . 5, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1752</p>		<p>HOULETTĒA, <i>Bronniart</i>. In honour of M. Houllert, a French gardener, who accompanied M. Guillemin on his mission to Brazil, in search of evidence concerning the cultivation of tea. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i>. Very curious plants, resembling <i>Maxillarias</i> in habit. For culture, &c., see <i>Stanhopea</i>. <i>Synonyme: Maxillaria Bruckelethiana</i>.</p>	

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Brocklehurstiana, 1 Brn. yel. . 6, S. Epi. Brazil. . . 1841
 vittata . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Epi. Brazil. . . 1841

HOUSTONIA.

ciliata Whitish . 7, F. Her. P. N. Amer. .
 tenella Purple . 5, F. Her. P. Carolina. . 1812

HOVEA.

hirsutifolia Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1844
 pungenis Blue . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1841
 major Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1842
 splendens Blue . . 3, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1843

HOVA.

compansulata . . . Grn. yel. . 5, S. Ev. T. Java . . 1845
 imperialis White . 5, S. Ev. T. Borneo . 1846

HUGELIA, *Benth.* Named in honour of Baron Charles de Hugel of Vienna. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Gilia*.

densiflora Blue . . 6, H. A. California. 1833
 elongata Blue . . 6, H. A. California. 1833
 lutea Yellow . 6, H. A. California. 1833
 virgata Blue . . 6, H. A. California. 1833

HUMBERTIA, *Cur.* Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. See *Davallia*.

HUMULUS.

Lupulus Yellow . 7, H. De. Tw. Brit. Gardens
 variegatus Yellow . 7, H. De. Tw. Brit. Gardens

HUNTLEYA, *Bateman*. In compliment to the Rev. Mr. Huntley, a zealous collector of rare plants. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. 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.

melesifera Yel. brn. . 7, S. Epi. S. Amer. . 1836
 sessiliflora Yellow . 6, S. Epi. Guiana . . 1835
 violacea Violet . 6, S. Epi. Guiana . . 1837

HYALIS. See *Morphixia*.

HYANTHERA, *Endl.* From *hybos*, a curve, and *anthera*, an anther; in allusion to the anthers being gibbous on the back. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. For cultivation, &c., see *Pergularia*.

cordifolia Grn. yel. . 5, S. Her. Cl. Brazil. . 1840

HYDNUM—*furcaceum*, *H. byssoides*, *fimbriatum*, *fuscum*, *ulium*.

HYDRANGEA.

arborescens Whit. grn. 8, H. De. S. N. Amer. . .
 di-color Blue wht. 7, G. De. S. Japan . . 1843
 japonica Blue wht. 6, G. De. S. I. Nepon . 1844
 nivea Whit. grn. 7, H. De. T. Gardens . .
 glabella Pink . . 7, G. De. S. Japan . .

HYDROËRA. From *hydor*, water, and *keras*, a horn. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Balsaminaceae*. See *Tyttonia*.

HYDROGASTRUM. See *Lygodium*.

HYDROMENTUS, *Scheide*. From *hydor*, water, and *mesos*, half. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. A small Mexican bush, with flowers like *Justicia*. For culture, &c., see *Justicia*.

maculatus Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1842

HYDROPHORA, *Tode*. Derived from *hydor*, water, and *phoros*, to bear; in allusion to the watery peridium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Fungi*. Found on wats' dung.—*H. murina*.

HYDROPHYLLUM. *Synonyme*: *Nenophila paniculata*. appendiculatum. Blue . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812

HYDROPYRUM, *Link.* From *hydor*, water, and *pyren*, a kernel; seeds fit for food. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. See *Zizania*.

HYDROTENIA.

lobata Yel. pur. . 5, G. Bl. P. Lima . . 1843

HYGROPHILA. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ruellia longifolia*. 2. *R. obovata*. 3. *R. californica*.

longifolia, 1 . . . Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1821
 obovata, 2 . . . Purple . 7, S. A. E. Indies . 1820
 californica, 3 . . . Violet . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1822

HYMENOCALLIS, *Herbert*. A genus of Amnyllibaceous plants, requiring similar treatment to *Anayrylia*. The seeds of this genus are apt to burst the capsule, and become fidly exposed, in their progress to maturity, and, in some cases, even before

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the flowers are quite faded, the cell of the ovary is split. *Synonymes*: 1. *Panacratium mexicanum*. 2. *P. caribæum*, *P. declinatum*. 3. *Hymenocallis yateana*. 4. *Ismene Knightii*, *Panacratium rotatum*. 5. *P. speciosum*.

adnata White . 5, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. . 1758
 acutifolia White . 5, S. Bl. P. Mexico . 1824
 Dryandri White . 6, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. .
 littoralis, 1 White . 5, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. . 1758
 amœna White . 8, S. Bl. P. Guiana . . 1750
 ovata White . 8, S. Bl. P. W. Indies .
 angusta White . 7, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. .
 bistulata White . 4, G. Bl. P. Mexico . 1844
 caribæa, 2 White . 7, S. Bl. P. W. Indies . 1730
 caroliniana White . 6, G. Bl. P. Carolina . 1759
 eaymaniana, 3 White . 8, S. Bl. P. Cayman . 1823
 crassifolia White . 7, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. .
 expansa White . 5, S. Bl. P. W. Indies . 1818
 fragrans White . 7, S. Bl. P. W. Indies .
 guianensis White . 8, S. Bl. P. Guiana . . 1818
 Harrisiana White . 6, S. Bl. P. Mexico . 1828
 mexicana White . 8, S. Bl. P. Mexico . 1732
 ovalifolia White . 6, G. Bl. P. S. Amer. . 1820
 Panamensis White . 5, G. Bl. P. Panama . 1844
 pedalis White . 5, S. Bl. P. Brazil . . 1815
 rufica, 4 White . 8, S. Bl. P. Mobile . . 1803
 Skandiana White . 3, G. Bl. P. London . 1843
 speciosa, 5 White . 7, S. Bl. P. W. Indies . 1750
 Staplesi White . 6, S. Bl. P. Mexico . 1826
 tenuiflora White . 8, S. Bl. P.
 undulata White . 7, S. Bl. P. S. Amer. .

HYMENOCATER, *G. Don*. From *hymen*, a membrane, and *krater*, a cup; membranous calyx. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. For culture and propagation, see *Phloxis*.

bituminosus Violet . 6, F. Ev. S. Persia . . 1836

HYMENONEMA, *De Candolle*. From *hymen*, a membrane, and *nema*, a filament. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. For culture, see *Scorzonera*. *Synonyme*: *Scorzonera stylota*

aspera Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Levant . . 1822

HYMENOPHYLLUM.

bivale Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon
 distatum Brn. yel. . 8, G. Her. P. N. Zealand,
 fimbriatum Brn. yel. . 4, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon,
 flexuosum Brn. yel. . 4, G. Her. P. N. Zealand
 bisatum Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. Trinidad . 1823
 nitens Brn. yel. . 6, G. Her. P. N. Zealand
 polyanthum Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1824
 sanguinolentum . Brn. yel. . 5, G. Her. P. N. Zealand

HYMENOPHYLLIS, *Wallich*. From *hymen*, a membrane, and *pyramis*, a pyramid; alluding to its substance and growth. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Feraceae*. A mixture of loam, leaf-mould, and sand will suit this plant, and it may probably be increased by cuttings.

brachiata S. De. S. E. Indies . 1832

HYMENOXYS, *Cass.* From *hymen*, a membrane, and *oxys*, sharp; in allusion to the scales of the puppus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. A pretty little hardy annual, thriving in any garden soil, and easily raised from seeds.

californica Yellow . 6, H. A. California . 1836

HYOSCYAMUS—*cunevari*.

HYPERCUM.

imberbe Yellow . 6, H. A. Cyprus . . 1833

HYPELATE. See *Melicocco*.

HYPERICUM.

axillare, 1 Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. Georgia . 1806
 galindus Yellow . 8, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. .
 macrocarpum Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1828

HYPERNUM—*alpecurvum*, *aquaticum*, *caespitosum*, *confertum*, *cordifolium purpureum*, *crossinervium*, *denisium*, *flavescens*, *laricinum*, *nicans*, *striatum minus*, *subsecundifolium*.

HYPOCALYMMA, *Endl.* From *hypo*, under, and *calymma*, a veil; the bract hiding the calyx from below. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. A beautiful little greenhouse plant, with peach-coloured flowers resembling the common *Myrtle*. A compost of loam, leaf-mould, and silver sand will suit them; the pots must be well-drained, plenty of water may be given in summer, and abundance of air at all times. They may be propagated by cuttings planted in sand under a hand-glass.

angustifolium White . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1843
 robustum Rose . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1843
 suave Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1844

HYP	IND	HYP	IPO
HYPOCYRTA, Martius. From <i>hypo</i> , beneath, and <i>kurtois</i> , gibbous; the under side of the corolla being projected. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gesneriaceae</i> . Curious plants, of no great beauty, of the easiest culture, and readily increased by cuttings. <i>Synonymy: Alloplectus discolor</i> .			
discolor	Yel. pur. 10, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1843	
atrigilosa	Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1843	
leucostoma	Gr. wht. 4, S. Ev. S. N. Grenada	1845	
HYPODERAIS, J. Smith. From <i>hypo</i> , beneath, and <i>deris</i> , a skin; fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove fern.			
Brownii	Brown . 5, S. Her. P. Trinidad		
HYPOLEPIS, Presl. From <i>hypo</i> , beneath, and <i>lepis</i> , a scale. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Greenhouse and stove ferns. <i>Synonymes: 1. Cheilanthes aculeata, Dicksonia aculeata, 2. Cheilanthes</i>			
repens, 3. Polypodium rugulosum, 4. Cheilanthes tenuifolia.			
aculeata, 1	Brown . 8, G. Her. P. Jamaica		
repens, 2	Brown . 8, S. Her. P. W. Indies	1824	
rugulosa, 3 . . . . .	. . . . .	9, G. Her. P. V. D. I.	1844
tenuifolia, 4	Brown . 6, G. Her. P. N. S. W.		1824
HYPOPHYTIS. See Monotropa.			
HYPOPHYS.			
discolor	Blue . 6, H. Ev. S. Siberia		1818
officinalis . . . . .	. . . . .	
fore-rubro	Red . 7, H. Ev. S. Gardens		
variegatus	Blue . 7, H. Ev. S. Gardens		
septemlobus	Blue . 8, S. Ev. S. Egypt		1829
septemfidus	Blue . 6, H. Ev. S. Egypt		1827
HYSTERIUM—Vaccinii.			

I.

IBBETSONIA. See Cyclopia.			
IBERIAS.			
pumila	White . 5, H. Ev. S. Sicily		1828
virgata	White . 6, H. A. N. Amer.		1836
ICIGA.			
altissima	White . S. Ev. S. Guiana		1822
decandra	White . S. Ev. S. Guiana		1825
ILEX.			
aquifolium . . . . .	. . . . .	
altaclerense	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
angustifolium	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
aureo-pectum	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
ciliatum	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
ciliatum minus	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
crispum	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
ferox argentum	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
ferox aureum	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
fructu albo	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
fructu nigro	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
latifolium	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
laurifolium	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
marginatum	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
platyphyllum	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Europe		1844
senescens	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
serotifolium	White . 5, H. Ev. T. Britain		
ILICUM.			
religiosum	Gr. yel. 3, G. Ev. S. Japan		1843
IMATOPHYLLUM. See Clivia.			
IMBRICARIA, Commerson. From <i>imbrico</i> , to cover with tiles; wood used to roof houses. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Sapotaceae</i> .			
borbonica	White . S. Ev. S. Bourbon		1820
IMPHOIA. See Strumaria.			
IMPATIENS.			
bulbosa	Orange . 6, H. A. N. Amer.		
boresalis	Yellow . 6, H. A. Denmark		
angulata	White . 5, S. B. Himalayas		1829
gladiolifera	Purple . 4, G. A. India		1823
macrolepta	Pale pur. 8, H. A. India		1829
pecta	Pink . 6, S. B. E. Indies		1827
platyptala	Rose . 6, S. A. India		1844
INCARVILLEA. See Tecoma.			
INRGOPHEA.			
alopocrotides	Rose . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		1825
alchermis	Red . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		1816
angulata	Lilac . 5, G. Ev. S. Australia		1824
anthera	Red . 7, S. Ev. S. K. Indies		1823
tidifera	Purple . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies		1826
brachyactra	Red . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Indies		
crocolia	Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. K. Indies		1820
cordifolia	Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. K. Indies		1826
virginata	Red . 7, S. Ev. S. K. Indies		1822
cylindrica	Rose . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		1822
decora	Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. China		1840
hendroides	Rose . 6, S. A. Gouen		1822
digitata	Rose . 1, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		1820
Douglasii	Rose . 6, G. Ev. S. K. Nepal		1820
echinata	Red . 6, S. Her. P. E. Indies		1824
elliptica	Red . 7, S. Ev. S. Bengal		1820
heterosticha	Rose . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H.		1816
macrostachya	Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. China		1822
microphylla	Rose . 1, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		1812
monophylla	Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. Australia		1826
INGA.			
coromandeliana	White . S. Ev. S. E. Indies		1818
crocolarpa	White . S. Ev. S. Caracac		1826
Harrisii	Crimson . 9, S. Ev. Cl. Mexico		1836
Jiruga	White . S. Ev. S. E. Indies		1826
ligustrina	White . S. Ev. S. Caracac		1826
mellifera	White . S. Ev. S. Arabia		1826
pilosissima	White . S. Ev. S. Cayenne		1827
Saman	White . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica		1836
sapindoides	White . 7, S. Ev. S. Caracac		1825
spicoides	White . 3, S. Ev. S. Caracac		1825
stipulata	White . 3, S. Ev. S. E. Indies		1831
INTYBELLIA. See Myosotis.			
INULA.			
glabra	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus		1826
IOBOMBA, Benth. From <i>ion</i> , violet, <i>chroma</i> , colour. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceae</i> . Respecting <i>I. tubulosa</i> , the species on which this genus is founded, the "Botanical Register" has the following:—"This is a handsome, free-flowering, decumbent, green-house, or half-hardy shrub, growing about four feet high. It thrives in a mixture of equal parts of sandy loam and leaf-mould, and is easily increased by cuttings." <i>Synonymy: Habrothamnus cyanus.</i>			
calycina	G. S. Guayana		
grandiflora . . . . .	. . . . .	
tubulosa, 1	Purple . 8, G. De. S. Yargina		
IONOPSIS.			
puleiella	Violet . 7, S. Epi. Merula		
IONOPSIUM, Reichenbach. From <i>ionopsis</i> , violet-faced, and <i>eidos</i> , resemblance. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Brassicaceae</i> . A hardy annual and beautiful little rock-plant for shady situations; its flowers are of a clear lilac, and the foliage of a delicate green. It is increased by seeds, which are produced freely, and also by runners, which root freely in the damp soil. <i>Synonymes: 1. Cochlearia acutis. 2. C. pusilla.</i>			
aculo, 1	Lilac . 7, H. A. Lisbon		1845
IRONIA. Synonymes: 1. Batatas bonariensis, 2. Convolvulus bellus, C. leptophyllus.			
batatoides	Pur. cr. . 6, S. Do. Cl. Mexico		1840
bracteata, 1	Purple . 8, S. Ev. Tir. B. Ayres		1840
corollata	Blue . 8, S. Ev. Tir. B. Ayres		1840
cruciatum	Purple . 4, G. Ev. Cl. Africa		1840
fulgida	Purple . 10, S. Do. Cl. B. Ayres		1840
Hardingii	Rose . 7, S. Her. Tir.		1841
Krausensternii	White . 6, S. Ev. Tir. Mexico		1844
longifolia	White . 8, S. Her. Tir. Mexico		1829
melana	White . 1, S. Her. Tir. Mexico		1820
puleiella	Purple . 12, S. Ev. Tir. Mexico		1845

IPS	JAM	ISO	JUA
Párga	Crimson . 8, S. Ev. Tw. Mexico		
rubro-cerulea	Blue . . 6, S. Her. Tw. Mexico	1833	
Schiedläna	Blue . . 10, S. Her. Tw.		
simplex	Rose . . 9, G. Bl. P. Africa		
Tweedei	Red pur. 9, S. Ev. Cl. Panama	1843	
IPSEÁ, Lindley. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> .			
speciosa	S. Epi. Ceylon	1840	
IRIS. Synonyme: <i>Iris missouriensis flore plena</i>.			
bicolor, 1	Yel. pur. . 5, H. Her. P.		
Blondifol	Blue . . 4, H. Her. P. Altai	1832	
ensata	Blue pur. 6, H. Her. P. Austria	1786	
florentina			
minor	Grey . . 5, H. Her. P. Gardens		
fragrans	Blue pur. 6, H. Her. P. India	1835	
germanica			
flore-albo	White . 5, H. Her. P. Gardens		
imbricata	Yellow . 5, H. Her. P.		
leucida	Blue . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1836	
paucicaucorus			
variegata	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Britain		
pumila			
alba	White . 5, H. Her. P.		
alba-cerulea	Wh. blue 5, H. Her. P.		
cerulea	Blue . . 5, H. Her. P.		
setosa	Blue pur. 5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1844	
sibirica			
flore-pleno, 1	Purple . 5, H. Her. P. Gardens		
st. loss	Blue . . 5, H. Her. P. Corfu	1844	
variegata			
De Bérghii	Yel. brn. . 5, H. Her. P. Belgian hrb.		
Van de Will	Yel. brn. . 6, H. Her. P. Belgian hrb.		
IRPEX, Fries. From irpez, a rake or harrow; alluding to the hyacinium, which somewhat resembles that instrument. Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. <i>Fungi</i> . These species are found on Pine and Beech wood.— <i>I. lacunosus, pendulus</i> .			
IRIDIUM—microstictum, album, paradoxum.			
ISMÈNE.			
deflexa	Yellow . 6, G. Bl. P.		
prolifera	Yellow . 6, S. Bl. P. Peru	1836	
viracens	Grn. yel. . 6, G. Bl. P. Cusco	1840	
ISOCHILUS.			
carneoflora	Purple 11, S. Epi. Honduras	1841	
grandiflorus	S. Epi. Peru	1840	
fusiformis	Yellow . 7, S. Epi. Trinidad		
ISOLÛMA, J. Smith. From isos, equal, and lama, an edge. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceæ</i> . Tropical ferns.			
divergens	Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. Malacca		
lanuginosa	Brown . 7, S. Her. P. E. Indies		
ISOLÛPIS—angularis, curviflora, Ehrenbergii, gracilis, Micheliána, pubigera, Saviana, supina, Valhi.			
ISOMÛRIS, Nutt. Derived from isos, equal, and meris, part; the petals are regular, and the stamens and pistils of equal length. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Caprifoliaceæ</i> . An upright growing shrub, bearing yellow flowers emitting a disagreeable smell. It may be readily propagated by cuttings.			
arboræa	Yellow . 5, H. De. S. California	1839	
ISUPETÁLUM, Sweet. See <i>Pelargonium</i> .			
ISOPOGON.			
coniger	G. Ev. S. Swan R.		
roseus	Rose . . G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1840	
scaber	Lilac . . 4, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1842	
sphaerocephalus	G. Ev. S. Swan R.		
ISOPYRUM.			
grandiflorum	White . 6, H. Her. P. Altai	1804	
ISOTOMA. See Lobelia.			
ISOTRÛRIS, Beatham. From isos, equal, and tropis, turned. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Léguminaceæ</i> . 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> . For culture, &c., see <i>Gompholobium</i> .			
striata	Or. yel. cr. . 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1839	
IYA—azillaris, xanthiifolia.			
IXÛRIS, De Candolle. Nomenclot explained. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Obscure plants, of the easiest culture. Synonymes: <i>Lagoseris versicolor, Barkhausia versicolor—J. versicolor</i> .			
IXTOLIRIOS, Herbert. From ixtla, bird-lime, and leirion, ally. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> . A genus of fine hardy bulbous plants, which will flourish in ordinary garden soil. Their increase is effected by seeds or offsets of the bulbs. Synonymes: <i>Amaryllis montana, A. tatarica</i> .			
montanum	Blue . . 6, H. Bl. P. Syria	1844	
IXÛRA.			
Griffithii	Gr. yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. Singapore	1845	
javanicus	Orange . 6, S. Ev. S. Java	1845	
odorata	Crem. ros. 5, S. Ev. S. Madagascar	1844	
obovata	Crimson . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies	1810	
parviflora	White . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Indies	1800	
undulata	White . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies	1818	

J.

JACKSONIA.

densiflora	Yellow . G. Ev. S. Swan R.	
floribunda	Yellow . G. Ev. S. Swan R.	
grandiflora	Pa. yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1833
horrida	Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1825
ligustrifolia	White . 5, G. Ev. S. Nepal	1839
Sternbergiana	Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1837
thesiodora	Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl.	1829
JACQUEMONTIA, Choisy. Named after Victor Jacquemont, who travelled in the East Indies, as a Natural Historian. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceæ</i> . The type of the genus is the old <i>Convolvulus pentanthus</i> . See <i>Convolvulus</i> , for culture and propagation. Synonymes: 1. <i>Convolvulus carnosus</i> , C. polyanthus, <i>Jacquemontia violacea</i> var. 2. <i>J. pentantha</i> , <i>Convolvulus pentantha</i> .		
canadens, 1	Blue . . 8, G. Ev. Tw. Mexico	1845
violacea, 2	Blue . . 6, S. Ev. Tw. E. Indies	1808
JAMBOLIFÛRA. See Cyminofoa.		
JAMBÛSA. Synonymes: 1. Eugenia acuminata, 2. E. macrocarpa, 3. E. teraifolia.		
acuminata, 1	Green . . 5, S. Ev. S. Amboyna	1816
laurifolia	White . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies	1824
macrocarpa, 2	White . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies	1822
terminalis, 3	White . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies	1822
vesosa	White . 5, S. Ev. S. Madagascar	1824
JAMESONIA, J. Smith. In honour of Dr. Jameson, Professor of Botany at Quito. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceæ</i> . Synonyme: <i>Pteris imbricata, Aloucarus imbricatus</i> .		
imbricata	Brown . 5, G. Her. P.	

JASÛNE.

foliosa	Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. Spain	1826
JASMINUM.		
affine	Wh. pnk. H. De. S. N. India	
caudatum	White . 4, S. De. Cl. Sylhet	1838
dianthifolium	White . 5, S. De. Cl.	
multiflorum	White . 5, S. E. S.	
modiflorum	Yellow 12, G. De. Cl. China	1844
Reevesii	Yellow . 9, H. Ev. S.	
subulatum	Yellow . 9, G. Ev. S. China	1842
syringifolium	White . 4, S. Ev. Cl. E. Indies	1838

JASONIA, Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Synonymes: 1. *Conyza inuloides*, 2. *Erigeron glutinosus*, 3. *E. longifolius*, 4. *E. tuberosus—J. dichotoma 1, glutinosa 2, longifolia 3, laevigata, sicula, tuberosa 4.*

JENKINSONIA, Sweet. See *Pelargonium*.

JOHNSUNIA, R. Br.

hirta Phk Swan R.

JONQUILLA. See Narcissus.

JUSSÛNIA.

hustifolia White . 5, S. Ev. S. I. of Bourbon 1822

metastomoides White . 5, G. Ev. S. Moreton B.

neesplodes White . 5, S. Ev. S. I. of Bourbon 1826

JUANULLÛA, Ruiz and Pavon. In compliment to Don George Juan, and Don Antonio Ulloa, two distinguished Spaniards, who were sent to South America, with Comandante, to measure the meridian. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. This is a very curious parasitical plant, bearing showy tubular orange-coloured flowers. Notwithstanding its

JUN	KIN	JUR	KYL
parasitic nature, it will flourish in a pot, filled with turfy peat soil, and kept in a moist stove; it does not grow fast, but is readily increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass in heat. <i>Synonymes</i> : <i>Ulloa parasitica</i> , <i>Bragmansia parviflora</i> , <i>B. floribanda</i> .		Hermánni . . . Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S.	
nurantiáca . . . Orange . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Amer. . . 1840		mexicána . . . Apetal. . . 5, F. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1836	
parásitica, 2 . . . Scar. or. . . S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1824		neoburacensis . . . Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S.	
JUNGIA, De Candolle. See Damerilia.		oblonga . . . Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S. Armenia . . . 1829	
JUNGERMANNIA. Synonymes : 1. <i>Jungermannia epiphylla farciyera</i> . 2. <i>J. endiviaefolia</i> . 3. <i>J. affinis—J. barbata minor, bidentata, obtusata, calycina</i> . 1. <i>epiphylla longifolia</i> . 2. <i>hamatifolia echinata, hamatifolia cespitalata, microscopica, platyphylla major, platyphylla Inuga, Kalfsi, reptans bipennata, setiformis Britannica, Tamariaci apiculata, tarbinata</i> . 3.		religiosa . . . Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S.	
JUNIPERUS. Synonymes : 1. <i>Juniperus vulgaris fruticosa, J. communis erecta</i> . 2. <i>J. lasitanica</i> .		Saliina	
capénsis Apetal. . . 5, F. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1836		cupressifolia, 2 . . . Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S. S. Europe . . .	
comunís		Smithii Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S. Nepal . . .	
oblonga pendúla Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S. Britain . . .		tetragóna Apetal. . . 5, F. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1826	
vulgaris Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S. Britain . . .		virginiana	
flacida Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1836		carolinénsis . . . Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . .	
glauca Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S. China . . . 1814		horizontalis . . . Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . .	
hemisphærica . . . Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S. Sicily . . . 1828		pendúla Apetal. . . 5, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . .	
		JURINEA. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositæ. For culture, &c., see Serratata.	
		spectabilis . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . . . 1837	
		subacutis . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1837	
		JUSSIEA.	
		octofida Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. Aq. Caribbees . . .	
		octofávis Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. Aq. S. Amer. . .	
		pilosa Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. Aq. Caracées . . . 1829	
		Swartziána . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. Aq. W. Indies . . . 1828	
		villósa Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. Au. E. Indies . . . 1826	
		JUSTICIA.	
		anaculata . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. W. Indies . . . 1823	
		patula White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1824	

K.

KADSORA. See *Sphaerostema*.

KALANCHOE.

varians Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . .

KALOSANTHES.

capitata White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1822

fláva Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1802

KARELINIA, De Candolle. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositæ. A plant of the easiest culture in the open border.

caspia Purple . . . 8, H. Her. P. Caspia . . .

KAULFUSSIA.

resulifolia Bra. yea. . . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Leyte

KENTROPHYLLUM, De Candolle. From *kentron*, a sharp point, and *phyllon*, a leaf. Linn. 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Compositæ. *Synonymes*: 1. *Carthamus arboreus*. 2. *C. lanatus, centaurea lanata*. 3. *Hera-cantha cretica*. 4. *Carthamus creticus, Heracantha taurea*.

arboræcens, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1731

glaucum Purple . . . 6, H. A. Iberia . . . 1818

lanátum, 2 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. S. Europe . . . 1596

laucacolum, 3 . . . White . . . 6, H. A. Candia . . . 1781

tauricum, 4 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Tauria . . . 1818

KERNERA, Mea. J. S. Kerner, a German writer on Botany. Linn. 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Craiciferae*. See *Cochlearia*.

KERRIA. Synonymes: *Corchorus japonicus flore pleno*.

japonica

flore-pleno, 1. Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Japan . . . 1700

KIELMEYERA, Martius. In honour of C. F. D. Kielmeier, a great patron of botany. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceae*. A beautiful plant, growing in a mixture of turfy loam and sand; and increased by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a hand-glass in heat.

excolta White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1833

KINGIA. After Capt. Philip King, a naval officer

employed on the coast of New Holland. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Juncaceae*. Pot in any light rich soil, and keep in an airy part of the greenhouse.

austrális Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Australia . . . 1830

KNAUTIA.

arvensis White . . . 8, H. Her. P. Britain . . .

flore-pleno Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. Poland . . . 1824

caespitrus Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1823

Salcidi Lilac . . . 7, H. Her. P. Spain . . . 1823

KNOXIA.

exserta White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Ceylon . . . 1828

KOCUIA.

latifolia Green . . . 6, H. A. Egypt . . . 1836

KOLPINIA. See *Lupasann*.

KOHAUTIA, De Candolle. In memory of Francis Kohaut, a botanical collector. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rubinceae*. Not worthy of cultivation. For culture, see *Oblentandia*. *Synonyme*: *Hedyotis gracilis, H. fusca*.

gracilis White . . . 6, S. A. Nepal . . . 1828

KOLBEA. See *Melanthium*.

KOPZIA, Blume. Named after Professor Kops, the author of a botanical dictionary of reputation. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocinaceae*. A genus bearing flowers not unlike the stove species of *Fuica*; very ornamental, and produced several times in the year. It grows freely in a mixture of heath mould and light sandy soil, and is propagated by cuttings. *Synonyme*: *Cerbera frutesca*.

frutesca Red . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Pegu . . . 1818

KREYSIGIA, Reichenbach. Named after F. L. Kreyzig, a German botanist, author of a treatise on the comparison of animal and vegetable life. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceae*. A pretty half-hardy herbaceous plant, bearing delicate rose-coloured flowers. It will grow in any light soil, and is increased by division.

multiflora Russ . . . 6, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . . . 1823

KYLLINGIA—*cruciformis, odorata*.

L.

LABICHEA, *Gaudichaud*. In memory of M. Labiche, an officer in the French ship Uranie, who accompanied Freycinet in his voyage round the world; he died on his passage to the Moluccas. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. These shrubs will thrive in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings will root if planted in a pot of sand, with a glass placed over them.

bipunctata . . . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1843
lanceolata . . . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1837

LABIATA, *Lindley*. From *labis*, a spoon, in allusion to the divisions of the corolla resembling the bowl of a small spoon. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceae*. A stove shrub of little beauty, requiring to be grown in bottom heat, of very slow growth, and its roots must not be disturbed during their period of growth. In winter little water is required. It is increased by seeds.

pothoiba . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. China . . 1844

LACÆNA, *Lindley*. This was one of the names of Helen, and may be applied to this plant because of its beauty; but it may also be derived from *lakis*, a cleft, in allusion to the divisions of the lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A fine plant, bearing a strong likeness to the pendulous *Peristerias*; it should receive similar treatment to *Stanhopeas*.

bicolor . . . Grnch. yel. . 5, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1843
LELIA. Synonyme: *Cattleya Perrinii*.

acuminata . . . Pksh. wht. 6, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1840
ceruleusces . . . S. Epi. Costa Rica . 1838
candida . . . White . 6, S. Epi. Holanos . 1840
incarnata . . . S. Epi. Bolanos . 1840
caulescens . . . S. Epi. Brazil . 1838
cinnabarina . . . Rdsh. or. . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . 1836
erythrobilbon . . . Yellow . S. Epi. Brazil . 1843
flava . . . Pa. rose . 6, S. Epi. Cuba . . 1841
Lindenii . . . Yellow . 6, S. Epi. Cuba . . 1841
pedunculata . . . S. Epi. Mexico . 1841
Perrinii, 1 . . . Lilac . 9, S. Epi. Brazil . 1835
purpureusces . . . Pink . 9, S. Epi. Brazil . 1838
rubescens . . . Pink . 5, S. Epi. Mexico . 1840
rupescris . . . Violet . S. Epi. Brazil . 1840
superbens . . . Pink via. 11, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1840
vispera . . . Grnch. . S. Epi. Brazil . 1843

LAGENOPORA, *Endl.* From *lagenos*, a flask, and *poros*, bearing. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Compositae*.
Forsteri . . . Yel. pur. . G. Her. P. New Zea. . 1837

LAGUNARIA, *Endl.* So called from the resemblance of this genus to *Lagunea*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malaeeae*. Handsome conservatory shrubs, growing in a mixture of sand and light loam, and increased by cuttings planted in pots of sand, and placed in heat, under a glass. Synonymes: 1. *Hibiscus lilacinus*, 2. *H. Patersonii*.

cuneiformis . . . G. Ev. S. Australia . 1832
lilacina, 1 . . . Lilac . 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1832
Patersonii, 2 . . . Flame col. 6, S. Ev. S. Norfolk I. . 1792

LAGUNCULARIA, *De Candolle*. Meaning not explained. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combistaceae*. For culture and propagation see *Bucida*.

racemosa . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. W. Indies . 1825

LALAGE.
hoveifolia . . . Yal. or. . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl . .

LAMBERTIA.
ovalifolia . . . G. Ev. S. N. Holl . . 1836

LAMTUM. Synonyme: *Lamium maculatum album*.
longiflorum . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. Gardens . .
album, 1 . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. Gardens . .
intermedium . . . 7, H. Her. P. Britala . .
rugosum . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. Gardens . .
album . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. Gardens . .

LANKESTERIA, *Lindley*. After Dr. Edwin Lankester, F.R.S., a distinguished botanist. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. This genus is founded on a very interesting plant, which requires the same culture as *Ruellia* and *Eranthemum*.

longiflora . . . Yellow . 4, S. Ev. S. Sier. Leone . 1844
parviflora . . . Yellow . 4, S. Ev. S. Africa . . 1844

LANTANA.
multiflora . . . S. Ev. S. . 1834

[41]

Sell'oviana . . . Rose . 4, S. Ev. S. Monte Video 1822
anceolata . . . Dp. rose . 7, G. Ev. S. Monte Video 1838

LAPLACEA, *Humboldt*. In compliment to the distinguished philosopher and mathematician Laplace. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceae*. A very pretty stove plant, which flowers freely in our stoves of small size, although said to be a tree of 30 or 40 feet in Brazil. It thrives in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and is propagated by half-ripened cuttings planted under a hand-glass in heat.

semiserata . . . White . 9, S. Ev. T. Brazil . . 1842

LAPPA, *Tournefort*. See *Arctium*.
LASIA. See *Pothos*.

LASIAGROSTIS, *Kunth*. From *lasios*, hairy, and *agrostis*, a kind of grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. Synonymes: 1. *Arundo speciosa*, 2. *Calanogrostis*, 2. *Stipa splendens*.—*L. calanogrostis*, 1, *splendens*, 2.

LASIANDRA.
petiolata . . . Pur. blue . 6, S. De. S. Brazil . . 1836

LASIOPEPALUM.
macrophyllum . . . Pur. grn. . 5, G. Da. S. N. S. W. . 1835

LASTREA, *Presl*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. Stove and greenhouse ferns. Synonymes: 1. *Aspidium chrysolobum*, 2. *A. conterminum*, 3. *Nephrodium decompositum*, 4. *Polypodium decursive-pinnatum*, 5. *Aspidium eburneum*, *Polypodium oxyphyllum*, 6. *Nephrodium elongatum*, 7. *N. Fibz-Mus*, 8. *N. Goldianum*, 9. *N. marginata*, 10. *N. Novboracensis*, 11. *N. oreopteris*, 12. *N. Prestlium*, 13. *N. semicordatum*, 14. *N. acra*, 15. *N. spinulosum*, 16. *N. Thelypteris*.

aeuleata . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . .
appendiculata . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. E. Indies . .
ascendens . . . Yellow . 8, S. Her. P. . .
atrata . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. E. Indies . .
attenuata . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Samar . 1839
chrysoloba, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1840
contermina, 2 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1835
cristata . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Britain . .
decomposita, 3 . . . Brn. yel. . 7, G. Her. P. China . . 1825
decurrens, 4 . . . Yellow . 6, G. Her. P. China . . 1840
dilatata . . . Brn. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . .
eburnea, 5 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Nepal . . 1841
elongata, 6 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Madeira . 1799
eriocarpa . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. E. Indies . .
exigua . . . Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . .
falculata . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . .
Felix-Mas, 7 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . .
Goldiana, 8 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1822
intermedia . . . Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1837
invisia . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1840
lata . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . 1834
ligulata . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . 1839
maercedis . . . Yellow . 8, S. Her. P. E. Indies . 1827
marginata, 9 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1772
membranifolia . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . 1814
multijuga . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. E. Indies . 1839
novelhocensis, 10 . . . Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1822
oreopteris, 11 . . . Brn. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . .
patens . . . Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1731
patentifolium . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1825
pulphylla . . . Yellow . 8, S. Her. P. India . .
Prestlium, 12 . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. India . .
pruipua . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . .
pubescens . . . Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. . .
recurva . . . Brn. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . .
semicordata, 13 . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1822
Serra, 14 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1819
sinula . . . Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. Malacca . .
spectabilis . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . .
spinulosa, 15 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Britain . .
Sprengelii . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. India . .
Thelypteris, 16 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Britain . .
venusta . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. India . . 1825
vornuosa . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. K. Indies . 840
vestita . . . Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1844
villosa . . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1844
viscosa . . . Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. Malacca . 1839

LATHÆRUS.
nervosus . . . Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. Monte Video 1843
pulvaneus . . . Pur. blue . 5, G. Ev. S. Buen. Ayres 1843
tumentosus . . . Lilac . 6, H. De. Cl. Buen. Ayres 1839

LIXANNAYA.
grandiflora . . . Whit. brn. G. Her. P. Swan R. .

LEC	LEP	LEP	LIP
LECANOCARPUS, Nees. From <i>lekane</i> , a basin, and <i>karpos</i> , fruit. See <i>Anaranthus cauliflorus</i> .			
LECANOPTERIS, Blume. From <i>lekane</i> , a basin, and <i>ptéris</i> , a fern; in allusion to the form of the fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . A pretty stove fern.			
cernuosa . . . Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. Java . . .			
LECONTIA, De Candolle. Named after John Leconte' F.L.S., of Savannah, in Georgia, a celebrated American botanist. For culture and propagation, refer to <i>Pædaria</i> .			
Bojeriana . . . White . S. Ev. Cl. Madagascar 1823			
LEIANTHUS, Grisebach. From <i>leios</i> , smooth, plane, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; on account of the even or regular corolla. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianeae</i> . A genus nearly allied to <i>Lisianthus</i> , to which refer for culture. <i>Synonymes: Lisianthus longifolius, Tuchia longifolia.</i>			
longifolius . . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1844			
nigrescens . . . Blackish . H. G. B. Guatemala 1842			
umbellatus . . . Gru. yel. 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . .			
LEIGHIA, De Candolle. See <i>Helianthus</i> .			
LEIOPHYLLUM, Spreng. From <i>leios</i> , smooth, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; the leaves are quite smooth. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</i> . For cultivation, &c., see <i>Ledum</i> .			
Lyonii . . . White . 4, H. Ev. S. Carolina . 1812			
LEMONIA, Lindl. Named in honour of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae</i> . A beautiful stove shrub, bearing abundance of deep rose-coloured flowers. Cuttings of the half-ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.			
spectabilis . . . Deep rose 9, S. Ev. S. Cuba . . . 1839			
LENNÉ, Klotzsch. After M. Lenné, a distinguished landscape gardener. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . This plant has small pinnated leaves, and clusters of pretty drooping erismous flowers. It loses its leaves in winter, and grows very well in the open air during summer; but as it flowers in May, or even earlier, it can only be treated as a greenhouse plant. <i>Bot. Reg.</i>			
robinioides . . . Crimson . 4, G. De. S. Mexico . 1843			
LEUCHELIUS, Lindley. From <i>leios</i> , smooth, and <i>cheilos</i> , a lip, in allusion to the lip of the flower. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . Stove Epiphytes, nearly allied to <i>Rodriguezia</i> , and requiring the same culture.			
carinatus . . . Orange . S. Epi. Hulapa . 1842			
cucullidris . . . Yellow . S. Epi. Dominica . 1842			
hercynicus . . . Gru. wht. . S. Epi. La Guayra . 1843			
occidentalis . . . Wt. p. par. 12, S. Epi. Mexico . 1842			
angustilobatus . . . Crimson . S. Epi. La Guayra . 1842			
LEPANTHES.			
crassifolia . . . Yel. pur. . 5, S. Epi. Mexico . 1841			
sanguinea . . . Red . . 5, S. Epi. Jamaica . . .			
LEPIDIACEAE, See Andropogon.			
LEPIDOGMA, J. Smith. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Chrlanthes lentigera, Notholena lentigera, 2. N. Marante, Acrostichum Marante, 3. Chrlanthes myriophylla, Notholenu myriophylla, 4. N. sinuata.</i>			
lentigera, 1 . . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1822			
Marante, 2 . . . Brn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. Switzerland 1824			
myriophylla, 3 . . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. .			
sinuata, 4 . . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. Peru . . . 1831			
LEPIDOSTIS, J. Smith. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Polypodium incanum, Gonolophium incanum, 2. Plepeltis pinnatifida, 3. Gonolophium Tweedlanum.</i>			
incanum, 1 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. America . 1811			
macrocarpum, 2 . . . Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. . .			
Tweedlanum, 3 . . . Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .			
LEPIDODIUM, Wahlenb. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Cacophyllaceae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Arenaria</i> .			
villosum . . . Red . 6, H. A. Siberia . . . 1837			
LEPIDIUM, Hooker. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cuculaceae</i> . A succulent genus, resembling <i>Rhizophora</i> , and from which it differs but slightly in character. It requires the treatment of <i>Cacti</i> , and is of the easiest culture. <i>Synonymes: 1. Cereus spinulosus, C. plegans, 2. C. tenuispinus, Cactus tenuis, Cereus myosurus.</i>			
communis, 1 . . . Rose wht. 9, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .			
myosurus, 2 . . . Yel. wht. 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . .			
LEPTOCALLIS, Don. From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>kalos</i> , beautiful. Plant slender and very pretty. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceae</i> . This plant may be referred to <i>Iponaea</i> , for culture, &c. <i>Synonymes: Iponaea muricata, I. armata.</i>			
quinata, 1 . . . Violet . 7, G. Her. P. Mexico . . .			
LEPTOCERAS, Lindley. From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>keras</i> , a horn. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . Greenhouse terrestrial Orchids, growing freely in rough heath-moist, and increased by division.			
fimbriata . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ter. Swan R. . .			
oblonga . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ter. Swan R. . .			
pectinata . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ter. Swan R. . .			
LEPTODERMIS, Wallich. From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>derma</i> , the skin; the branches are covered with separating fibrous bark. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceae</i> . For cultivation, &c., refer to <i>Hamiltonia</i> . <i>Synonyme: Hamiltonia frutescens.</i>			
lanceolata . . . Yellow . 6, G. S. Nepal . . .			
LEPTOGRAMMA, J. Smith. From <i>leptos</i> , slender, and <i>gramma</i> , a writing; fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove ferns. <i>Synonymes: 1. Gymnogramma asplenoides, 2. G. polypodioides, 3. G. villosa.</i>			
asplenoides, 1 . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . .			
gracile . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .			
polypodioides, 2 . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .			
villosum, 3 . . . Bru. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1836			
LEPTORHYNCHOS, De Candolle. See <i>Chrysocoma</i> .			
LEPTOSIPHON.			
grandiflorus . . . Blue yel. . 9, H. A. California . 1833			
lateus . . . Deep yel. 9, H. A. California . 1833			
pallidus . . . Pale yel. 9, H. A. California . 1833			
parviflorus . . . Yellow . 9, H. A. California . 1833			
LEPTOTES.			
bicolor			
glaucophylla . . . Wht. pur. 2, S. Epi. Organ Mts. . 1838			
concolor . . . White . 2, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1838			
LEPTURUS, Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Graminaceae</i> . <i>Synonyme: Rottboellia incurvata.</i> Hard grasses.— <i>Filiformis, incurvatus, 1, subulatus.</i>			
LESCHENAUZIA, See Lechenaultia.			
arcuata . . . Yel. red . 3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1843			
biloba . . . Blue . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1840			
splendens . . . Scarlet . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1844			
LEUCANTHEMUM, De Candolle. From <i>leukos</i> , white and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; flowers white. See <i>Chrysanthemum</i> .			
LEUCERIA, De Candolle. See <i>Trixis</i> .			
LEUCOSTRIGIA, Presl. From <i>leukos</i> , white, and <i>stega</i> , a covering; fronds appear covered with powder. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . <i>Synonyme: Davallia falcinella.</i>			
affinis . . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . . .			
falcinella, 1 . . . Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. P. E. Indies . . .			
hirsuta . . . Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . . .			
LEUCOTHOE, D. Don. A name of mythical origin. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ericaceae</i> . A genus very nearly allied to <i>Andromeda</i> , which see for culture, &c. <i>Synonyme: Andromeda pulchra, Aganota pulchra.</i>			
pulehra, 1 . . . Wht. grn. . 5, G. Fr. S. Caraccas . 1846			
LEYSSERA, De Candolle. See <i>Longchampia</i> .			
LEUSKFA, Schauer. After Dr. Jahn Lhotsky, a German botanical collector. <i>Linn.</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Myrtles</i> .			
neutifolia . . . Pale yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .			
violacea . . . Violet . 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1843			
LIABUM, De Candolle. Meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . A stove plant of easy culture, growing in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by division.			
Brownii . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1768			
LIATRIS.			
propheta . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1838			
LIBANOTIS, Scopoli. From <i>libanos</i> , incense. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . This plant is of easy culture, requiring a sandy or chalky soil, and it is readily increased by seeds. <i>Synonyme: Ligusticum athamantoides.</i>			

LIE	LIS	LIT	LOP
athamantoides, 1. White . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1817		LITHRÆA, <i>Hooker. See Rhus.</i>	
graveoleus . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Altai . . . 1833		LITOBROCKIA, <i>Presl. and J. Smith. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polyodiaceæ. Synonymes: 1. Pterisaurita. 2. Louchitis hirsuta. 3. Pteris intermedia. 4. P. splendens.</i>	
LIEBIGIA, <i>Endl.</i> In compliment to the eminent chemist Liebig. <i>Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Cyrtandraceæ. Hooker (and Gesneriaceæ, Vez. King).</i> An ornamental tree-growing genus, cultivated in the same manner as <i>Kueltia</i> . <i>Synonyme: Tromsdorfia speciosa.</i>		aurita, 1 . . . Rrn. vel. . . 7, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . . .	
speciosa, 1 Whit. pur. . . 9, S. Ev. S. Java . . . 1845		deavallioides . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P.	
LIGULARIA, <i>De Caudolle.</i> From <i>ligula</i> , a strap, in allusion to the florets of the ray. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositæ. Synonyme: Senecio sibiricus.</i> For culture, &c., see <i>Senecio</i> .		decurrens . . . Rrn. vel. . . 5, S. Her. P. Brazil . . .	
altata Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Altaia . . . 1837		hienkoiens . . . Rrn. vel. . . 6, S. Her. P.	
caucasica Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1820		hirsuta, 2 Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . . 1793	
sibirica, 1 Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1784		intermedia, 3 . . . Rrn. vel. . . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . . .	
speciosa Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1818		macroptera . . . Rrn. vel. . . 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .	
thyrsoidæa Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Altaia . . . 1837		podophylla . . . Rrn. vel. . . 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .	
LIGUSTRUM.		pollia Rrn. vel. . . 5, S. Her. P.	
japonicum White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Java . . . 1845		splendens, 4 . . . Rrn. vel. . . 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .	
LILIUM.		LLOYDIA, <i>Sal.</i> Named in honour of Mr. Lloyd, an English botanist. <i>Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Liliaceæ. Synonyme: Ornithogalum striatum.</i> A barely bulbous plant, merely requiring to be planted in a dry situation in the open borders, and treated like the barely species of <i>Ornithogalum</i> .	
atroanguinæum		striata Whit. striped . . . 5, H. B. P. Siberia . . . 1759	
maculatum Or. red . . . 8, G. Rl. P. Japan . . .		LOASA.	
lancifolium White . . . 6, Bl. P. Nepal . . . 1824		Herbertii Scarlet . . . G. Da. Cl. Hybrid . . . 1842	
roseum Whit. pink . . . 6, Bl. P. Nepal . . .		luclia White . . . 6, G. Ev. Tw.	
sanguineum Or. red . . . 7, H. Bl. P.		Pentlandii Orange . . . 5, Il. B. Peru . . . 1840	
testaceum Pale or. . . 6, Bl. P. Japan . . . 1842		LOBANJUM, <i>Raf. See Rhus.</i>	
Thompsonianum Rose . . . 4, F. Bl. P. Musoree . . . 1840		LOBELIA.	
LINARIA.		discolor Blue . . . 2, G. Her. P. Swan R. . . 1818	
glandulifera Purple . . . 5, H. A. . . 1839		Etiæus	
pisces Yellow . . . 5, H. A. . .		grandiflora Blue . . . 10, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1843	
venosa Yel. brn. . . 5, H. Her. P. India . . . 1839		glandulosa Blue . . . 9, H. Her. P. N. Carolina. 1840	
LINDENBERGIA, <i>Link.</i> In honour of J. B. Lindenberg, author of a Synopsis of European Hepaticæ. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Scrophulariaceæ.</i> For culture, &c., see <i>Griatiola</i> .		heterophylla	
urticifolia Yel. pur. . . 6, H. A. E. Indies . . . 1839		mâjor Blue . . . 6, F. A. Swan R. . . 1840	
LINDENIA, <i>Benth.</i> In honour of J. Linden, a celebrated botanical collector. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cinchonaceæ.</i> For culture, &c. see <i>Cinchona</i> .		ignea Flame . . . 6, F. Her. P. Chili . . . 1838	
rivialis Crimson . . . S. Ev. S. Vera Paz. 1839		multiflora Purple . . .	
LINDLEYA, <i>Humboldt and Kunth.</i> In honour of John Lindley, F.R.S., F.R.S., Professor of botany in University College, London, and author of numerous botanical and horticultural works. <i>Linn. 12, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Rosaceæ.</i> A pretty dwarf sweet-green tree, bearing large white flowers, as sweet-scented as the Hawthorn bloom; it may be propagated by grafting on the common thorn, or the larger kinds of <i>Cotoneaster</i> .		splendens	
mespiloides White . . . 7, H. Ev. T. Oaxaca . . . 1843		atrosanguinea Scarlet . . . 6, O. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1841	
LINDSÆA.		Texensis Scarlet . . . 6, F. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1845	
guianensis Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. Guiana . . . 1845		thapsoidæa Rosy pur. . . S. Her. P.	
LINOSYRIS, <i>De Caudolle.</i> <i>Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositæ.</i> A hairy herbaceous plant growing freely in common garden soil, and propagated by division.		LOBICLANIA, From <i>lobicula</i> , a hypogynous scale; very large in this genus. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineæ. Synonyme: Kottboellia fasciculata. — L. fasciculata.</i>	
divaricata Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Australia . . .		LOESSELIA, <i>Linneus.</i> Named after John Loesel, author of <i>Flora Prussica</i> . <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Polemoniaceæ.</i> Elegant shrubs requiring to be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and increased by cuttings planted in sand under a hand-glass in heat. <i>Synonymes: 1. Haitzia cærulea. 2. H. glandulosa.</i>	
LIPARIA.		ærulea Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1824	
pârva Orange . . . 3, G. Ev. S. C. O. H. . . 1843		glandulosa Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1825	
LIPARIS.		mexicana Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1837	
alta Brn. pur. . . 6, S. Epl. Mexico . . . 1840		LOMAGRAMMA, <i>J. Smith.</i> From <i>loma</i> , an edge, and <i>gramma</i> , a writing. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polyodiaceæ.</i> Stove fern.	
bithureculata Green brn. . . 2, S. Ter. Nep. . . 1822		pteroides Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon 1840	
spathulata Green . . . 6, S. Ter. Burmah . . . 1839		LOMARIA, <i>Synonymes: 1. L. antarctica. 2. L. obtusifolia. L. obtusa. L. setigera. L. zanioides. 3. Arvoctichum sorbifolium. 4. L. aurita. L. chilensis. L. ornifolia.</i>	
tristis Yellow . . . 4, S. Epl. Ceylon . . . 1835		alpina, 1 Brown . . . G. Ev. S. Falkland I. 1843	
zealanica Yellow . . . 4, S. Epl. Ceylon . . . 1837		Boryana Brown . . . S. Her. P.	
LIPONCHTA, <i>De Caudolle.</i> See <i>Zexmenia</i> .		chilensis Brown . . . S. Her. P. Chili . . .	
LISIALANTHUS, <i>Synonymes: L. tetragonus. L. trifidus.</i>		discolor Brown . . . S. Her. P. Brasil . . .	
acutangulus, 1 Green . . . 6, S. H. S. Amer. . . 1846		haviifolia Brown . . . S. Her. P.	
splendens Red . . . 6, S. Ev. Tr. N. Gren. . . 1846		Fraxinifolia Brown . . . G. Ev. S. N. Zealand 1843	
LISSANTHE.		Gillettii Brown . . . G. Ev. S. Falkland I. 1843	
stellata White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1836		Magellanica, 2 Green . . . G. Ev. S. Falkland I. 1843	
verticillata Purple . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . .		onocleoides Brown . . . 7, S. Her. P. Falkland I. 1843	
LISSOCHILUS, <i>R. Raven.</i> From <i>lissos</i> , smooth, and <i>chilos</i> , a lip; in allusion to the lip of the flower. <i>Linn. 29, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ.</i> For culture, &c., see <i>Bletia</i> .		sorbifolia, 3 Brown . . . 8, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . . 1793	
lutens Yellow . . . 5, S. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1822		vestita, 4 Brown . . . 8, S. Ev. S. I. of Luzon	
priviflorus Pa. red . . . 12, S. Epl. Algus Bay . . . 1822		LOXNETHA, <i>Fischer. Linn. 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Chenopodiaceæ.</i> A plant of no ornament, growing in any common soil— <i>eriantha</i> .	
rostratus Rose . . . 2, S. Epl. Nica. Leone . . . 1841		LONICERA.	
speciosus Yellow . . . 6, S. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1818		discolor Yel. crim. . . 6, H. Da. S. R. Indies . . . 1844	
streptopetalus Yellow . . . 12, S. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1829		diversifolia Yellow . . . 5, Il. Da. S. Himachya 1843	
		LOREZIA.	
		lineata Rose . . . 2, F. A. Mexico . . . 1839	
		LOPHOLEPIS, <i>J. Smith.</i> From <i>lophos</i> , an crest, and <i>lepis</i> , a scale, in allusion to the spore-cases. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polyodiaceæ. Synonyme: Gonio-plebitium lectum.</i>	
		elliptica Yellow . . . 3, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .	
		tecta, 1 Yellow . . . 3, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . .	
		LOPHOSTADIUM, <i>De Caudolle. See Fecula.</i>	

LOP	MAC	LYC	MAC
LOPHOSPERMUM.			
scandens			S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1839
spectabile	Pink wht. 8, F. Ev. Cl. Hybrid. . . 1839		S. Epi. Peru . . . 1842
LORENTA, De Candolle. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositæ. Plants of easy culture, in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat.			
canescens	Yellow . 8, H. A. Mexico. . . 1827		S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1840
humifusa	Yellow . 7, S. A. W. Indies. 1822		S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1841
saturejoides	Yellow . S. Her. P. Vera Cruz. 1733		S. Epi. Columbia . . 1828
LORETA, De Candolle. Dedicated to M. Lorey, author of a Flora of Burgundy. For culture, &c., see <i>Melastoma</i> . <i>Synonyme: Melastoma arborescens.</i>			
arborescens	White . 7, S. Ev. S. Guiana. . . 1822		S. Epi. Guayaquil . . 1848
LOUNONIA, Lindley. Named in honour of J. C. Loudon, a distinguished horticultural writer, <i>Linn. S. Or. 4, Nat. Or. Haloragææ.</i> Curious plants from New Holland, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased readily by cuttings in sand, under a glass.			
aurea	Yellow . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .		S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1838
cordigera	G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .		S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1840
scoparia	G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .		S. Epi. Guayaquil . . 1849
LOXOGRAMMA, J. Smith. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polyodiaceæ. Stove fern.			
lancoolata	Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. E. Indies		S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1835
LEULIA.			
Pincesana	Whit. blsh. 4, G. Ev. S. Nepal . . 1837		S. Epi. Bolivia . . . 1841
LUGOA, De Candolle. See Anthemis.			
LUPINASTER. See Trifolium.			
LUPINUS. Synonyme: L. bilineatus.			
arvensis	Lilac . . 4, F. B.		S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1842
Barkerii	Blue pink 7, H. A. Mexico. . . 1839		S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1841
Ehrenbergii	Blue yel. 6, H. B. Mexico. . . 1846		S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1842
leptocarpus	Purple . 6, H. B. Mexico . . 1829		S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1841
pubescens	Vin blue 6, H. B. Quito . . . 1844		S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1841
ramosissimus	Crim. blue H. A. Chimborsazo		S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1841
LUXEMBURGIA, Hilaire. In honour of the Duke of Luxembourg, under whose patronage M. A. de St. Hilaire commenced his botanical researches in Brazil. <i>Linn. 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. Sauvagesiaceæ.</i> A beautiful shrub, bearing racemes of bright yellow flowers; it requires a moderate stove heat, and blossoms during the summer months. It may be propagated by cuttings of the half-ripened wood in sand, under a hand-glass.			
clivosa	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1841		S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1842
LYCARTÉ, Lindl. Lycaste was a beautiful woman of Sicily. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ.</i> This very elegant genus has been separated from <i>Maxillaria</i> ; they require similar treatment to <i>Stanhopeæ</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Maxillaria aromatica, 2. M. Barringtonie, 3. M. costata, 4. M. eruenta, 5. M. Deppii, 6. M. macrophylla, 7. M. Skinneri, 8. M. tetragona.</i>			
aromatica, 1	Yellow . 5, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1828		S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1841
retusa	Yellow . 5, S. Epi. Brazil . . .		S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1841
Barringtonia, 2	Yel. brn. . 4, S. Epi. Jamaica . . 1790		S. Epi. Guatemala . . 1841

M.

MACBRIDEA, Elliott. In honour of James Macbride, M.D., of South Carolina. <i>Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Labiata.</i> For culture and propagation, see <i>Physostegia</i> . <i>Synonyme: Thyma caroliniana.</i>			
palestra	Red . . 7, G. Ev. S. Carolina . . 1804		S. Epi. Peru . . . 1842
MACDONALDIA, Gunn. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ. For culture, see <i>Bletia</i> .			
antennifera	Purple . 11, G. Ter. Swan R. . .		S. Epi. S. Peru . . . 1844
caucolor	Yellow . 5, G. Ter. Swan R. . .		S. Epi. S. Peru . . . 1844
cyanea	Blue . 5, G. Ter. Swan R. . .		S. Epi. S. Peru . . . 1844
Smithiana	Yellow . 5, G. Ter. Swan R. . .		S. Epi. S. Peru . . . 1844
spiralis	Purple . 6, G. Ter. Swan R. . .		S. Epi. S. Peru . . . 1844
variegata	Purple . 5, G. Ter. Swan R. . .		S. Epi. S. Peru . . . 1844
MACLEANIA, Graham. In compliment to John Maclean, Esq., of Lima, an English merchant, and great patron of Botany. <i>Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Ericaceæ.</i> Very handsome shrubs, well deserving cultivation. They thrive in peat, loam, and sand, and may be propagated by cuttings, under a hand-glass, in heat.			
angulata	Red yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1842		S. Epi. S. Peru . . . 1844
longiflora	Red . . 5, G. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1844		S. Epi. S. Peru . . . 1844
MACRAEA, See Fiviana.			
MACRANTHUS, De Candolle. From <i>makros</i> , long, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; in allusion to the long flowers. <i>Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Fabaceæ.</i> (Veg. King.) This plant is a native of Cochui China, where it is cultivated for sale, being cooked like French beans. It grows in a mixture of loam and peat, and is increased by seeds, which should be sown in a hot-bed.			
cochinchiensis	White . 6, H. Cl. A. Coch. China 1826		S. Epi. S. Peru . . . 1844
MACROCHLOA, Kunth. From <i>makros</i> , long, and <i>chloa</i> , grass—length of herbage. <i>Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gramineæ.</i> <i>Synonyme: Stipa tenuissima—arenaria, tenacissima, 1.</i>			
MACROLOBIUM. See Outra.			
MACRUMERIA, D. Don. From <i>makros</i> , long, and <i>meris</i> , a part; in allusion to the stamens of this			

MAC	MAM	MAN	MAR
<p>genus being larger than those of any other of the family. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Boraginaceae. M. exserta</i>, the only species to our knowledge yet introduced, Dr. Lindley has recently described as a half-hardy perennial, growing from two to three feet high. It should be potted in a mixture of equal parts of sandy loam and fibrous peat, and is propagated by seeds and division.</p>			
exserta	Yellow . 9, G. Ev. S. Mexico		1846
<p>MACROBYNCHUS, De Candolle. From <i>makros</i>, long, and <i>rhynchos</i>, a snout. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae.</i> Annuals of easy culture in the open borders.</p>			
aurantiacus	Orange . 6, H. A. Chili		1838
livigatus	Yellow . 6, H. A. Chili		1836
pterosarpus	Yellow . 6, H. A. Chili		1836
<p>MACROSPORIUM, Fries. From <i>makros</i>, long, and <i>sporas</i>, a seed. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Fungi.</i> The first of the undermentioned is found on decaying leaves of cabbage, and the latter on those of <i>Cheiranthus</i>.—<i>M. Brassicae, Cheiranthi.</i></p>			
<p>MACROSTYLIS.</p>			
cordata	Lilac . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		1823
quarrosa	Lilac . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.		1821
<p>MACROTROPIS.</p>			
inodora	White . . 4, F. Ev. S. China		1824
<p>MADARIA. See <i>Madia</i>.</p>			
<p>MESA.</p>			
nemoralis	White . . 2, S. Ev. S. E. Indies		1830
<p>MAHURCA, Aublet. The name of the tree in Guiana. <i>Linn. 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. Ternstroemiaceae.</i> For cultivation, see <i>Laplacea</i>.</p>			
palustris	Purple . . 5, S. Ev. S. Trinidad		1820
<p>MAIËTA, Aublet. Meaning not explained. <i>Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Melastomaceae.</i> For culture and propagation, see <i>Melastoma</i>.</p>			
guianensis	Rose . . . S. Ev. S. Guiana		1824
<p>MAIRANTA, See Arctostaphylos.</p>			
<p>MAIRIA, De Candolle. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae. (Asteraceae, Veg. King.)</i> Plants of easy culture in light sandy loam and peat, and propagated by division.</p>			
crenata	Lilac . . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H.		1820
taxifolia	Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H.		1816
<p>MAJANTHEMUM. See <i>Smilacina</i>.</p>			
<p>MAJORANA, Mench. See <i>Origanum</i>.</p>			
<p>MALAXIS.</p>			
Parthoni	Green . . 6, S. Ter. Brazil		1838
<p>MALACHADENTA, Lindley. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae.</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>Vandea</i>, among which it is marked by the nearly total absence of the petals, the cirrhat column, and the soft fleshy cinnamon-coloured gland, to which a pair of reniform pollen masses are slightly attached. In this division of <i>Orchidaceae</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></p>			
clavata	Grn. par. . 4, S. Spl. Rio Janeiro		1836
<p>MALCONIA.</p>			
intermedia	Purple . 6, H. A. Caracacas		1837
ronciata	Purple . 6, H. A. Caracacas		1837
<p>MALESHERBIA.</p>			
fasciculata	White . . 7, G. Ev. S. Chili		1832
thyrsiflora	Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. Chili		1832
<p>MALVA.</p>			
campanulata	Pink III. . 6, G. Ev. S. Chili		1839
capitata	Light . . 5, S. Ev. S. Amer.		1825
Creeeta alba	White . . 6, G. Ev. S. Chili		1833
interata	Red . . . 9, H. Her. P. Buen. Ayres		1840
lucida	Pink . . . 6, H. A.		
<p>MAMMEA.</p>			
africana	White . . 7, S. Ev. T. Africa		1823
<p>MAMMILLARIA.</p>			
acuta	6, S. Ev. S. Mexico		1833
digna	6, S. Ev. S. Mexico		1839
gluchidata	6, S. Ev. S. Mexico		1838
glomerata	Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Domingo		1825
Helleria	Rose . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico		1827
hyalix	6, S. Ev. S. Mexico		1838
<p>straminea Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1811</p>			
<p>subangulata S. Ev. S. Mexico 1833</p>			
<p>tetracaulis Pink . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1844</p>			
<p>turbinata Yel. red. . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico 1843</p>			
<p>MANNEVILLE, Lindley. 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. Apocynaceae.</i> "This new climber, according to Lindley, is remarkable for its deliciously sweet, snowy-white and very beautiful flowers. It will 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.</p>			
suaveolens	White . . . G. Ev. Cl. Buen. Ayres		
<p>MANETTIA.</p>			
bicolor	Scar. yel. . 3, G. Ev. Cl. R. Janeiro		1843
uniflora	Rose . . . 11, S. Ev. Cl. St. Martha		1844
<p>MANGIFERA.</p>			
oppositifolia j.	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies		1823
<p>MANGLETA, Lindley. In honour of Capt. James Mangles, R.N., and his brother, patrons of botany. <i>Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Proteaceae.</i> This genus of plants originally found its way into our gardens in 1839, the <i>M. glabrata</i> having been raised from Swan River seeds by Robert Mangles, Esq., of Sunning Hill. They are proteaceous plants, allied to <i>Grevillea</i>, with neat-toothed, long-stalked leaves, and very small flowers of no beauty. It is for their foliage alone that they will be cultivated.</p>			
glabrata	White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R.		1838
purpurea	Purple . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R.		1839
vestita	Purple . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R.		
<p>MANGLILLA. See <i>Myrsine</i>.</p>			
<p>MANHOT, Plumier. The name of the plant in Brazil. <i>Linn. 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Euphorbiaceae.</i> For culture and propagation, see <i>Jatropha</i>.</p>			
anomala	Brown . . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil		1822
caricifolia	Blue brn. . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil		1822
dalechoupiiformis	Brown . . 7, S. Ev. S. Amer.		1818
digitiflora	Blue grn. . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil		1826
digitata	Blue grn. . 7, G. Ev. S. Australia		1820
diversifolia	Blue grn. . 7, G. Ev. S. Australia		1822
gracilis	Iran grn. . 7, G. Ev. S. Australia		1822
gruinosa	Blue grn. . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil		1824
sinuata	Brown . . 7, S. Ev. S. Brazil		1824
teuifolia	Blue brn. . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil		1822
<p>MANISOURIS, Kunth. <i>Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Graminaceae.—M. granulata.</i></p>			
<p>MARPA, Sprengel. <i>Linn. 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. Euphorbiaceae.</i> For culture and propagation, see <i>Jatropha</i>.</p>			
moluccana	White . . . S. Ev. S. Moluccas		1828
<p>MARATTIA.</p>			
elegans	Brn. yel. . . S. Ev. S. Norfolk I.		
livida	Brn. yel. . . S. Her. P. Jamaica		1793
encatafolia	Brn. yel. . . S. Her. P. Brazil		1842
<p>MARGRETA, De Candolle. Named after Dr. Maret of Geneva, a chemist, who was the author of a curious paper concerning the effect of poisons on plants. <i>Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Melastomaceae.</i> Curious little plants, requiring wirm greenhouse treatment, and increased by cuttings. A soil composed of one half leaf-mould, one fourth peat, and one fourth sand, seems to suit them best, but they are considered difficult to manage. <i>Synonymae: Rhexia decussata.</i></p>			
deussata, l.	Pink . . . 9, S. De. S. Brazil		1840
exoniata	Pink-whit. 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.		1843
<p>MARGHAAVIA.</p>			
plein	Green . . . S. Cr. S. Guiana		1827
<p>MARIËLVA, De Candolle. Named after a Portuguese Botanist. <i>Linn. 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. Usnaceae.</i> This fine tree thrives in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and ripened cuttings will grow in sand</p>			

MEL	MIC	MIC	MIT
and <i>stictos</i> , marked; leaves and calyxes marked with black glands. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A greenhouse shrub, growing about 6 feet high. A mixture of heath-mould and light loam is the best soil, and increase is effected by division at the roots.		creased by seeds and division. <i>Synonymes: Rhexia trivalvis, Melastoma trivalvis.</i>	
Burchellii . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816		bivalvis . . . Purple . . . 6, S. A. Trinidad . . 1822	
MELANTHÈRA. See <i>Melanthera</i> .		brevifolia . . . Purple . . . 6, S. A. Guiana . . . 1825	
MELANTHUM.		recurva . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . 1820	
triquetrum . . . Wht. pur. . . 4, G. Bl. P. N. Amer.		MICROPÈRA, <i>Lindley</i> . From <i>nikros</i> , small, and <i>pera</i> , a pouch. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Micropera pyrifolia. 2. Microtis pallida.</i>	
MELASTOMA.		Banksii, 1 G. Ter. P. N. Zealand	
pulverulentum . . Red . . . 3, S. Ev. S. Sumatra . 1822		pallida, 2 Pa. yel. . . S. Epi. Sylhet . . .	
MELICA— <i>digitata, latifolia.</i>		MICROBRYCHUS. See <i>Sonchus</i> .	
MELICATUS, <i>Forst.</i> From <i>meli</i> , honey, and <i>cytos</i> , a cavity; filaments with a melliferous cavity. <i>Linn.</i> 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Flacourtiaceae</i> . A greenhouse shrub, growing freely in a mixture of loam and heath-mould; and ripened cuttings, planted in sand under a glass, will strike root readily.		MICROSÈRIS, <i>De Candolle</i> . From <i>mikros</i> , small, and <i>seris</i> , snecury. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . <i>Synonyme: Lepidonema chilense.</i>	
ramiflorus G. Ev. S. N. Zealand . 1822		pygmaea . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. A. Chili . . . 1830	
MELISSIS. See <i>Tristictis</i> .		MICROSTACHYS. See <i>Trogia</i> .	
MELITTIS. See <i>Melitta</i> .		MICROSTEPHIUM. See <i>Osteospermum</i> .	
MELODINUS.		MICROSTYLIS.	
parvifolius . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1775		caulescens . . . Green . . . 6, S. Epi. Peru . . . 1835	
undulatus . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. E. Indies .		histidinantha . . . Brn. grn. 11, S. Epi. Columbia . . 1833	
MEMECYLON.		serata . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1835	
angulatum . . . Purple . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1826		MIRANIA— <i>nummularia.</i>	
grande . . . Blue . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1824		MILLINA, <i>De Candolle</i> . Meaning not known. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . For culture, see <i>Millieria</i> .	
MENISCIUM.		leontopodioides . Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. Naples . 1823	
cuspidatum . . . Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon.		MILTONIA. <i>Synonyme: Cyrtochilum stellatum.</i>	
palustre . . . Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. W. Indies.		candida	
triphylidum . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. E. Indies . 1823		flavescens . . . Wht. yel. . 6, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1837	
MENISPERMUM.		grandiflora . . . Wht. brn. 12, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1837	
amarissimum . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Indies . 1804		bicolor . . . Wht. red. . S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1839	
MENONVILLEA.		eucata . . . Wht. brn. 3, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1843	
inætris . . . White . . . 3, H. A. Chili . . . 1836		Cloosæi . . . Yel. brn. . . S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1840	
MEOSCHIUM. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Graminaceae</i> .		pallida . . . Yel. brn. . . S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1839	
<i>M. barbatum.</i>		odorata . . . Yel. brn. . . S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1843	
MERIANA.		Russiflora . . . Brn. fl. 12, S. Epi. Rio Janeiro . 1835	
rosæ . . . Rose . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1825		stellata . . . White . . . 2, S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1839	
MERIANDRA. See <i>Salvia</i> .		spectabilis	
MERTENSIA. See <i>Glicinea flabellata</i> .		cololata . . . Rose . . . S. Epi. Brazil . . . 1832	
MESOCHEILIA, <i>R. Brown</i> . From <i>meos</i> , middle, and <i>cheila</i> , a cloak. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . <i>Stove ferns.</i>		MIMBIES.	
asplenoides . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Indies .		capitulata . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1822	
javanica . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Indies .		MIMOSA.	
moluccana . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. Molucae . .		angulata . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1826	
MESSERSCHMIDTIA. See <i>Tournefortia</i> .		ciliata . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1824	
METALASIA.		humata . . . Rose . . . 4, S. Ev. S. K. Indies . 1820	
aurea . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816		intermedia . . . Rose . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Caracacas . 1825	
phylicoides . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816		pigra . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Vera Cruz . 1733	
pungens . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1815		polycantha . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Africa . . . 1826	
METHONICA. See <i>Gloriosa</i> .		pycnapta . . . Rose . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Peru . . . 1816	
MERYENIA. See <i>Thunbergia</i> .		Sicaria . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1825	
MICRANTHÈRA, <i>De Candolle</i> . From <i>mikros</i> , small, and <i>anthera</i> , an anther. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. <i>Clusiaceae</i> . A fine stove yellow-flowering tree, thriving in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and increased by ripened cuttings, planted in sand under a glass in heat.		uraguensis . . . Red . . . 6, F. Ev. S. Buenos A. . 1840	
clausifolia . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Cayenne . 1823		MIMULUS.	
MICRANTHIS. See <i>Saxifraga</i> .		rosus	
MICRACOS. See <i>Grewia</i> .		Maclainianus . . . Crim. . . 3, F. Her. P. Hybrid . 1841	
MICROBÆNIS. See <i>Cyperis</i> .		MINA, <i>Love and Lexarza</i> . Named after Don Francisco Xavier Mina, a Mexican minister. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceae</i> . A very curious and beautiful plant, used for decoration by the Mexicans. When not in flower it appears like an <i>Ipomœa</i> in foliage, and when in flower, if the leaves were removed, it loses all appearance of the order to which it belongs. Its flowers being racemose, and arranged similar to a <i>Borage</i> , the blossoms are at first rich crimson, changing as they open to orange and pale yellow. It requires the same treatment as <i>Ipomœa</i> .	
MICRODUM, <i>Presl</i> . From <i>mikros</i> , small, and <i>lepis</i> , a scale. <i>Linn.</i> 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . <i>Stove ferns. Synonymes: 1. Davallia alata. 2. D. pinnata, D. flagellifera. 3. D. flaccida.</i>		lobata . . . Red yel. . 6, G. A. Mexico . . 1841	
alata, 1 . . . Brown . . . 4, S. Her. P. Jamaica . .		MIBELIA.	
pinnata, 2 . . . Brown . . . 4, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon .		floribunda . . . Purple . . . 3, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1833	
rimbooides, 3 . . . Brown . . . 4, S. Her. P. N. Hall. . . 1836		MISCOPELUM. See <i>Saxifraga</i> .	
trichosticha . . . Brown . . . 4, S. Her. P. Samar . . .		MITRACAPNUM, <i>De Candolle</i> . From <i>mitra</i> , a mitre, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; fruit surmounted by a mitre. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Boerhaav</i> . <i>Synonyme: Sperrucocæ kirta.</i>	
MICROLICIA, <i>De Candolle</i> . From <i>mikros</i> , small, and <i>alikia</i> , stature; plants dwarf. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</i> . Pretty plants, requiring to be potted in a mixture of heath-mould and sand, and the pots should be set in a pan of water; and in-		Fischeri . . . White . . . 7, S. A. Jamaica . 1820	
creased by seeds and division. <i>Synonymes: Rhexia trivalvis, Melastoma trivalvis.</i>		hirtum . . . White . . . 7, S. A. Jamaica . 1822	
bivalvis . . . Purple . . . 6, S. A. Trinidad . . 1822		stylorum . . . White . . . 6, S. A. Manilla . 1820	
brevifolia . . . Purple . . . 6, S. A. Guiana . . . 1825		villosum, 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. A. Jamaica . 1823	
recurva . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad . . 1820		MITRACOME, <i>Don</i> . From <i>mitra</i> , a mitre, and <i>akme</i> , a point. <i>Linn.</i> 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Spigeliaceae</i> . Greenhouse herbaceous plants, of but little beauty; they grow freely in equal parts of sand, loam, and peat, and are increased by division.	

MYR	NAU	MYR	NEP
MYRACIA.			
bracteata	White	5, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1824
crassicaerula	White	5, S. Ev. S. Guiana	1780
divaricata	White	5, S. Ev. S. W. Indies	1820
mini	White	5, S. Ev. S. Guiana	1803
pseudo-mini	White	5, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1822
punctata	White	5, S. Ev. S. Santa Cruz	1825
serotina	White	5, S. Ev. S. Trinidad	1822
splendens	White	5, S. Ev. S. Hispaniola	1822
MYRIACTIS, De Candolle. From <i>myrios</i> , n myriad, and <i>aktin</i> , a sunbeam. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Andryala</i> .			
Gmelini	White	6, F. Her. P. Persia	1836
MYRTA.			
integrifolia	Brown	5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies	824
MYROGONE, De Candolle. See <i>Grangea</i> .			

N.

NABALUS, De Candolle. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Plants of easy culture in the open borders, and propagated by division.

cordatus	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1816
racemosus	Purple	8, H. Her. P. Canada	1822
trilobatus	White	9, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	
virgatus	Lilac	8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1823

NAGËIA.

aponica	Apetal.	2, G. Ev. S. Japan	1812
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NAGELIA, Lindley. After M. Nageli, the fellow-worker of Schleiden in botanical investigation. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pomaceae*. A genus founded on a plant separated from *Cotoneaster*. *Synonymae: Cotoneaster denticulata.*

denticulata, l.	White	5, H. Ev. S.	
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NAMA, Don. From *nana*, a stream of water; habitat of plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hydrolaceae*. Pretty plants, growing in a mixture of peat and sandy loam, and increased by seeds and division of the roots.

jamaicensis	Whit. blue	6, S. A. Jamaica	1812
undulata	Violet	6, G. Her. P. Mexico	1826

NANANTHA, De Candolle. See *Chrysanthemum*.

NAPËEA, See Sida.

NAPOLEONA, Pali. After the Emperor Napoleon. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Belvisiaceae*. Amongst the most remarkable plants that have hitherto been discovered ranks this rare species, of which living plants have been lately brought from Sierra Leone, by Mr. Whitfield, *Bot. Rey.* It is said to form a bush about as large as a *Camellia*; and some idea of the structure of its flowers may be formed, when we state that the species has been referred to the natural order *Passifloraceae* by some botanists, and to *Cucurbitaceae* by others. The propagation of this plant may be effected by cuttings, and in other respects its treatment should resemble that of *Gardenia*, and other first-class stove plants.

imperialis	Ap. & crim.	8, Ev. S. Sic. Leone	1844
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NARCISSUS.

<i>Diomedes</i>			
Crichtoni	Yellow	H. Bl. P. Hybrid	1843
deflexus	White	H. Bl. P. S. Europe	
junceifolius	Yellow	H. Bl. P. S. Europe	
<i>Quelta</i>			
incomparabilis	White	H. Bl. P. Hybrid	1843
subconcolor	Yellow	H. Bl. P. Hybrid	1843
spurius	Yellow	H. Bl. P. Hybrid	1843
spurius	Yellow	H. Bl. P. Hybrid	1843

NARDOSSIA, De Candolle. See *Fussilago*.

NASONIA, Lindley. From *nasa*, a nose, in allusion to the column. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A genus of Orchids, of which we possess little information.

anguinea	Carmine	2, S. Epl. Tuima	
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NASTURTIUM.

erectum	Yellow	6, H. A. Siberia	1837
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NAULËA.

condurata	Yellow	8, Ev. S. E. Indies	1820
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MYRIOFOLLUM.

pectinatum	Rose	7, H. Her. Aq. Europe	1823
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MYROSPERMUM.

frutescens	Rose	5, S. Ev. S. Caracae	1824
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MYROXYLUM, Kunth. From *myron*, myrrh, and *xylon*, wood; wood sweet-scented. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. This genus of fragrant wooded plants is highly deserving of a place in every stove. *M. peruvianum* is a beautiful tree, growing 40 feet or more high, and produces the drug called Balsam of Peru, and *M. toluiferum* produces the Balsam of Tolu. They all grow freely in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings of the young wood root in sand under a glass in heat.

peruvianum	White	S. Ev. T. Peru	1824
pubescens	White	S. Ev. T. Carthagens	1820
toluiferum, l.	White	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	

macrophylla	Yellow	S. Ev. S. E. Indies	1829
parvifolia	Yellow	S. Ev. S. E. Indies	1825

NEBELIA, Necker. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bruniaceae*. For culture, see *Brunia*.

offinis	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
phylloides	White	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1823

NECTRIS. See *Cabomba*.

NELITRIS.

paniculata	White	5, S. Ev. S. Molucce	1820
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NEMATANTHUS, De Candolle. From *nema*, a thread, and *anthos*, a flower, in allusion to the pendant thread-like peduncles on which the flowers are suspended. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceae*. A most splendid stove climber, producing from the axils of the leaves large deep crimson blossoms, upon very long peduncles. It thrives in turfy heath-mould mixed with moss, and is increased with the greatest facility by cuttings, and probably by single leaves, as *Gloxinia*. *Synonymae: Columnea splendens.*

chlorocoma	Scarlet	7, S. Ev. Tr. Org. Mts.	1841
hugleri, l.	Scarlet	12, S. Ev. Tr. Brazil	1841

NERESIA.

floribunda	Whit. yel.	7, H. A. C. G. H.	
frutescens	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
linearis	Rose	4, G. A. C. G. H.	1822

NEMOPHILA.

discoidalis	Purple	6, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1843
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NEOTTIA.

bracteata	Whit. yel.	4, S. Ter. Brazil	1834
macrantha	White	3, S. Ter. W. Indies	1827

NEOTTOTERIS, J. Smith. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. *Synonymae: Asplenium nidus.*

Grevillei	Brown	5, S. Her. P. E. Indies	
muscifolia	Brown	5, S. Her. P. E. Indies	
Philibertia	Brown	5, S. Her. P. E. Indies	
stipitata	Brown	5, G. Her. P. N. S. W.	
vulgata, l.	Brown	6, S. Her. P. N. Holl.	1822

NEPENTHES.

australicaea	Green	6, S. Ev. Cl. Manila	1840
Rafflesiana	Purple	6, S. Ev. Cl. Singapore	1841

NEPETA.

salvifolia	White	H. Her. P. Himalaya	
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NEPHYLUM. One of the names given to the Burdock by the ancients; and the fruit of this plant has some resemblance to the capitula or heads of a Burdock. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapinduceae*. See *Euphorbia*.

NEPHROBIUM, Michaux. From *nephros*, a kidney; suri covered with a kidney-shaped indusium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polyptodiaceae*. Stove ferns. *Synonymae: 1. Aspidium angustatum. 2. Gymnogramma canescens, Goniopteris canescens. 3. Aspidium canescens. 4. Aspidium glabratulum. 5. Aspidium terminans. 6. Aspidium unatum.*

abruptum	Brown yel.	6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
angustatum, l.	Brown yel.	6, S. Her. P. Cuba	1841
Blaugii, 2	Yellow	5, S. Her. P. E. Indies	1840
caudiculatum	Brown yel.	6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
canescens, 3	Brown yel.	5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	

crinitum	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. Mauritius	1837
Cunningii	Bra. yel.	2, S. Her. P. Malacca	1839
Cunninghamii	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. N. Zealand	
drepanum	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. Madeira	1837
glandulosum, 4	Yellow	5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	1841
Hippocrepis	Yellow	5, S. Her. P. Jamaica	
hirsutum	Bra. yel.	5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	1842
laetevirens	Yellow	1, S. Her. P. Madeira	
laevis	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. Mauritius	
möle	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1820
pennigèrum	Yellow	1, S. Her. P. W. Indies	
pungens	Yellow	1, S. Her. P. W. Indies	
Serra	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1819
simplicifolia	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. E. Indies	1840
terminans, 5	Yel. brn.	7, S. Her. P. E. Indies	
tuberosum	Yellow	1, S. Her. P. W. Indies	
unitum, 6			

NEPHROLEPIS, Schott. From *nephros*, a kidney, and *lepis*, a scale. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae. Stove ferns.

acuminata	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. W. Indies	
biserrata	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
ensifolia	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. India	
hirsutula	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. Malacca	
obliterata	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. N. Holl.	1839
pedüla	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. W. Indies	
punctulata	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. W. Indies	
splendens	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. W. Indies	
trichomanoides	Yel. brn.	6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
volubilis	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. W. Indies	

NEPTUNIA, Loureiro. After the mythological deity Neptune; water plants. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Leguminosae. (Fabaceae, Veg. King.) A curious water-plant, whose leaves are sensitive. It requires a place in the stove, and may be propagated by seeds and cuttings. *Synonymes: Desmanthus plenus, D. polyphyllus, D. punctatus, Mimosa adenanthera, M. plena, M. punctata, Neptunia polyphylla.*

plena, 1	Yellow	10, S. Ag. P. Mexico	1845
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NESTLEA, De Candoile. After Professor Nesler of Strasburgh. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositae. Sow the seeds after the manner of other biennials, in any light soil, and shelter in the greenhouse.

biennis	Yellow	7, G. B. C. G. H.	1820
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NETOXIA, Kunth. In honour of H. Netoux, a botanical author. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Solanaceae. This plant is rather singular than pretty; it will grow in any light rich soil, and may be increased both by division and cuttings.

formosa	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Mexico	1826
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NICANDRA, See Solanum.

NIDORELLA, De Candoile. See *Iaula*.

NINTEA, See Caprifolium.

NIPHEA, Lindley. From *niphos*, snow; in allusion

to its pure white flowers. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gesneraceae. Beautiful little plants, bearing pure white flowers, and resembling in their habits some of the dwarf Gesneras. A temperature intermediate between the greenhouse and stove suits them best, and the species of *Achimeas* may be taken as a guide both for their culture and propagation.

albo-lineata	White	9, S. Her. P. N. Grenada	1844
oblonga	White	9, S. Her. P. Guatemala	1841

NIPHOBOLUS.

acrostichoides	Brown	9, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
bicolor	Brown	8, S. Her. P. Malacca	
costatus	Brown	7, S. Her. P. Ceylon	1824
flocculosus	Brown	8, S. Her. P. Manilla	1841
glaber	Brown	7, S. Her. P. Malacca	
nummularifolius	Brown	5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
splendens	Brown	7, S. Her. P. E. Indies	
sphaerocephalus	Brown	7, S. Her. P. Malacca	
varius	Brown	7, S. Her. P. Malaya	1845

NONNA, Synonymes: 1. *Anchusa alpestris*. 2. *Lycopsis echinoides*.

alba	White	6, H. A. France	1829
alpestris, 1	Yellow	6, H. A. Caucasus	1829
echinoides, 2	Yellow	6, H. A. Caucasus	1820
obtusifolia	Blue	6, H. A. Ohio	1818
setosa	Yellow	6, H. A. Iberia	1826
sordida	Yellow	6, H. A. Caucasus	1836

NORANTEA.

indica	White	S. Ev. S. Mauritius	1822
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NORDMANNIA, Fischer and Meyer. In honour of M. Nordmann, a zealous botanist. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelaeae*. A hardy herbaceous plant, of little merit. It may be increased by division.

cordifolia	Pa. blue	2, H. Her. P.	1846
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NOTHOCHILINA, Synonymes: 1. *Cheilanthes lentigera*. 2. *Pteris trichomanoides*. 3. *Cheilanthes vestita*.

lentigera, 1	Brown	5, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1822
rufa	Brown	5, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	1841
tomentosa	Brown	5, S. Her. P. Mexico	1841
trichomanoides, 2	Brown	6, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1844
vestita, 3	Brown	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1812

NOTULA.

aromatica	Green	5, S. Epi. Para	1838
pubescens	Orange	6, S. Epi. Brasil	1838

NUTTALLA.

malvaeflora	LL. rose	3, F. Her. P. Texas	1838
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NUYSIA.

ligustrina	Orange	G. Ev. S. Swan R.	1837
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NYCTERINTA, D. Don. See *Erinus*.

NYPHEA.

dentata	White	S. Aq. P. Sier. Leone	
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O.

OBELISCARIA, Cass. From *obeliskos*, obelisk, in allusion to the elevated disk of the flower. See *Rudbeckia Drummondii*.

OBERONIA, Lindley. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Two species of this remarkable genus have been figured in Lindley's splendid work, entitled—*Sertum Orchidaceum*, where he makes the following remarks:—"The genus *Oberonia* consists principally of small, fleshy-leaved epiphytes, inhabiting the branches of trees in the woods of India, and having the most tiny of flowers. Fourteen species have been described, of which the only, and that the least, interesting, *O. iridifolia* has been seen alive in Europe. The resemblance to insects and other animal forms, which have been perceived in the *Orchidaceae* plants of Europe, and which have given rise in such names as *Pty Orchis*, &c., may be traced so plainly in the genus *Oberonia*, in every species, that it alone would furnish a magazine of new ideas for the grotesque pencil of a German admirer of the wild and preternatural. If the Brahmins had been botanists, one might have fancied they took their doctrine of metempsychosis from these productions. In the genera *Oberonia* and *Drynoda*, Pythagoras would have found a living evidence of animals transmuted into plants."

cylindrica	Green	6, S. Epi. Manilla	1836
longibracteata	Green	6, S. Epi. Bengal	1837
nudata	Vermilion	6, S. Epi. Singapore	1840
regiva	Green	6, S. Epi. Bombay	1838
Wightiana	Green	6, S. Epi. Madras	1837

OCHEADENUS, De Candoile. From *ochros*, yellow, and *aden*, n gland; disk of flower. Linn. 13, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Roseulaceae*. For the culture of this pretty little plant, see *Roseola*.

baccatus	Yellow	5, F. Ev. S. Egypt	1857
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OCHEANTHUS, Lindley. From *ochros*, yellow, and *anthos*, n flower; colour of flowers. Linn. 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Cunoniaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Hypericum*.

arguta	Yellow	3, G. Ev. S. China	1820
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OCHEOPTERIS, J. Smith. From *ochros*, yellow, and *pteris*, a fern. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. Stove ferns. *Synonymie: Cheilanthes davallioides*.

pellens	Bra. yel.	5, S. Her. P.	
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OCOTEA, Kunth. Meaning unknown. Linn. 11, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Lauraceae*. For culture, see *Laurus*.

psychrotoides	Green	5, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1829
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OCOTOMBA.

Baneri	Whl. yel.	4, S. Epl. W. Indies	1816
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ODO

OLD

caespitosa . . .	Yellow	5, S. Epi. Trinidad	183
caudata . . .	White	5, S. Epi. Brazil	183
crassifolia . . .		S. Epi. Brazil	183
disphana . . .	White	5, S. Epi. Brazil	1842
grandiflora . . .	Pa. vel.	6, S. Epi. Brazil	
lanceifolia . . .	White	5, S. Epi. Brazil	
teretifolia . . .	Yellow	3, S. Epi. Brazil	1836

ODONTARRHENA.

Marschalliana . . .	Yellow	5, H. De. S. Caucasus	1827
obovata . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Altaia	1830
obtusifolia . . .	Yellow	6, H. De. S. Siberia	1812
rotundata . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Hungary	1827

ODONTITES. See Euphrasia.

ODONTOGLOSSUM.

angustatum . . .	Whit. pur.	S. Epi. Merida	
apterum . . .	Pink	6, S. Epi. Mexico	
Berganii . . .	Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi. Mexico	1835
bicolor . . .	Vio. yel.	8, S. Epi. Peru	
Bicornis . . .	Lil. gn.	4, S. Epi. Guatemala	1837
album . . .	Brn. wht.	4, S. Epi. Guatemala	1843
rubrum . . .	Brn. red.	4, S. Epi. Oaxaca	1843
brevifolium . . .	Purple	S. Epi. Loxa	
candidum . . .		S. Epi. Guatemala	1840
Cervantesii . . .	Pink	6, S. Epi. Oaxaca	1845
citrifolium . . .	Yel. grn.	S. Epi. Guayaquil	
citrosimum . . .	Lil. wht.	3, S. Epi. Guatemala	1840
Clowesii . . .	Yel. brn.	5, S. Epi. Mexico	1840
caerulescens . . .	Yel. br. gr.	1, S. Epi. La Guayra	1841
constictum . . .	Yel. brn.	4, S. Epi. La Guayra	1843
maius . . .	Whit. blue	4, S. Epi. Columbia	1844
crispum . . .	Yel. pur.	4, S. Epi. Peru	
crispatum . . .	Brn. spot.	S. Epi. Peru	
cuspidatum . . .	Grn. brn.	5, S. Epi.	
densiflorum . . .	Yel. red.	3, S. Ter. Tanja	
diptherum . . .	Whit. pur.	1, S. Epi. Tolima	
divaricatum . . .	Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi. Merida	
Egertonii . . .	White	4, S. Epi. Guatemala	1840
Ehrenbergii . . .		S. Epi. N. Grenada	
epidendroides . . .	Yel. pur.	11, S. Epi. Mexico	
erosum . . .		S. Epi. Mexico	
Galeottianum . . .	White	4, S. Epi. Mexico	1843
Glabrefolium . . .		S. Epi. Mexico	
gracile . . .	Dull brn.	6, S. Epi. Peru	
grande . . .	Variogated	3, S. Epi. Mexico	1839
Halli . . .	Yel. pur.	11, S. Epi. Peru	
hastatum . . .	Grn. red.	S. Epi. Mexico	
hastifolium . . .	Grn. pur.	8, S. Epi. St. Martha	
Inselnyi . . .	Br. yel. or.	7, S. Epi. Mexico	1840
ixioides . . .	Yellow	7, S. Epi. N. Grenada	
Leve . . .	Whit. vio.	6, S. Epi. Guatemala	1841
lacinum . . .	Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi. Peru	
longifolium . . .		S. Epi. Peru	
luteo-purpureum . . .	Yel. pur.	2, S. Epi. Quindia	
maculatum . . .	Yel. brn.	5, S. Epi. Mexico	1838
membranaceum . . .	Rose	5, S. Epi. Mexico	1843
megalophyllum . . .	Yellow	8, S. Epi. Sier. Nevada	
myanthum . . .		S. Epi. Peru	
nebulosum . . .		S. Epi. Sier. Nevada	
odoratum . . .	Yel. red.	7, S. Epi. Peru	
pardunum . . .	Yel. her.	S. Epi. Peru	
purpureolum . . .	Whit. yel.	6, S. Epi. Guatemala	1839
pygmaeum . . .		S. Epi. Guatemala	1840
revolutum . . .		S. Epi. Popayan	
retortum . . .	Dp. yel.	3, S. Epi. Peru	
rigidum . . .	Yellow	8, Epi. Peru	
roseum . . .	Rose	S. Epi. Peru	
Rossii . . .	Whit. pur.	3, S. Epi. Mexico	1839
stellatum . . .	Whit. grn.	4, S. Epi. Mexico	1839
Warneri . . .	Yel. crim.	4, S. Epi. Mexico	
purpuratum . . .	Pur. yel.	5, S. Epi. Mexico	1845

ODONTOLOMA, J. Smith. From odous, a tooth, and loma, an edge. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae. Stove ferns. Synonymes: 1. Davallia Boryana. 2. Iindaea tenuifolia.

Boryana, 1 . . .	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
pulchellum . . .	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
tenuifolium, 2 . . .	Brown	5, S. Her. P. E. Indies	

ODONTIA.

allena . . .	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
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ODONTIOLA. See Berchemia.

ODONTIOLA.

fruticosa . . .			
indica . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. India	1839

OLDENLANDIA.

biflora . . .	Purple	6, S. A. E. Indies	1816
capensis . . .	White	7, 11. A. C. G. H.	1824
corymbosa . . .	White	6, H. A. Jamaica	1739
diffusa . . .	White	7, 8. A. E. Indies	1818
harbarea . . .	White	6, S. A. E. Indies	1816
lactea . . .	Yellow	6, S. A. E. Indies	1816
ramosissima . . .	White	6, S. A. E. Indies	1816
umbellata . . .	White	7, S. Her. P. E. Indies	1792

OLE

ONC

OLEANDRA, Cav. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae. Stove ferns. Synonymes: 1. Ophiopteris verticillata. 2. Aspidium Wallichii, Neuroniasplenoides.

articulata . . .	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. India	1837
Cumingii . . .	Yellow	6, S. Her. P. 1. of Luzon	
neriformis, 1 . . .	Yellow	5, S. Her. P. E. Indies	
nodosa . . .	Yellow	5, S. Her. P. E. Indies	1840
Wallichii, 2 . . .	Yellow	5, S. Her. P. Nepal	

OLEARIA, De Candolle. From olea, oil. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Compositae. Plants of easy culture, growing in a mixture of peat and loam, and propagated by division of the roots.

dentata . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1793
phlogopappa . . .	Violet	5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L.	1827
stellulata . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L.	1823

OLPERIA, Radde. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae. Stove ferns. Synonymes: 1. Polybotrya cervina. 2. Polybotrya corvadenise.

cervina, 1 . . .	Brown	5, S. Her. P. W. Indies	1840
corvadenisus . . .	Brown	5, S. Her. P. Brazil	1837

OLIGOCARPUS. See Osteospermum.

OLINIA, De Candolle. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Melastomaceae. Veg. King. Greenhouse shrubs, with obovate, obtuse leaves, and small axillary clusters of whitish or greenish flowers. The fruit is dull reddish green, not unlike that of the Hawthorn when in an unripe state. The species are of little interest in cultivation.

acuminata . . .	Pale grn.	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1841
capensis . . .	Greenish	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	
cymosa . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1812

OLISEA.

rhizophorella . . .	Yellow	4, S. Ev. S. W. Indies	1825
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OMALOTRËCA. See Gnaphalium.

OMNATODIUM, Lindley. Meaning unknown. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae. A pretty little orchid, with the habit of Ophrys, and which requires just the same treatment. Synonymes: Ophrys volucris, Pterygodium atratum.

volucris . . .	Yellow	6, F. Ter. C. G. H.	1797
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OMPHALODES.

intermedia . . .	Blue	4, H. B. Arabia	1836
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ONCIDIUM.

emphyllum . . .			
maius . . .	Yellow	3, S. Epi. Guatemala	1840
ascendens . . .	Yellow	4, S. Epi. Guatemala	1837
Borken . . .	Yellow	4, S. Epi. Mexico	
Butemannianum . . .	Yellow	4, S. Epi. Mexico	1838
bicallosum . . .	Yel. crim.	8, Epi. Panama	1842
bicolor . . .	Yellow	9, S. Epi. Mexico	1842
hifolium . . .			
pullidum . . .	Yel. pur.	7, S. Epi. Monte Video	1832
candidum . . .	White	3, S. Epi. Mexico	1843
carinatum . . .	Brn. yel.	5, S. Epi. Xalapa	1838
Cavendishii . . .	Yellow	5, S. Epi. Guatemala	1836
concolor . . .	Lemon	5, S. Epi. Organ Mts.	1837
crispum . . .			
lateum . . .	Yellow	5, S. Epi. Organ Mts.	1838
pallidum . . .	Pale brn.	5, S. Epi. Brazil	1809
occellatum . . .	Red pur.	2, S. Epi. Quindia	
divaricatum . . .			
cupreum . . .	Yel. copper	12, S. Epi. Brazil	1836
erosum . . .	Yel. brn.	1, S. Epi. Guatemala	1842
caevatum . . .	Yellow	5, S. Epi. Guatemala	1840
falsipetalum . . .	Brown	4, S. Epi. Merida	
flabelliferum . . .	Brn. par.	4, S. Epi. Brazil	1843
flexuosum . . .			
maius . . .	Yellow	6, S. Epi. Brazil	1839
Forkelii . . .	Grn. yel.	6, S. Epi. Mexico	1844
gallopavinum . . .	Yel. brn.	4, S. Epi. Mexico	
guttatum . . .	Yel. brn.	4, S. Epi. Jamaica	1838
fulgens . . .		8, Epi. Jamaica	1831
maius . . .		8, Epi. Jamaica	1838
halteratum . . .	Yellow	2, S. Epi. Maraquita	1840
hastatum . . .	Brn. yel.	8, S. Epi. Mexico	1840
Hendunhami . . .	Pale rose	5, S. Epi. Mexico	1839
hians . . .	Brn. yel.	5, S. Epi. Brazil	1837
Humboldtianum . . .	Yel. red	4, S. Epi. Brazil	
incrunum . . .	Red wht.	7, S. Epi.	
Inselnyi . . .	Dark brn.	7, S. Epi. Mexico	1840
latrum . . .	Yellow	4, S. Epi. Panama	1844
Lanceolatum maïus . . .	Grn. pur.	4, S. Epi. Guiana	1836
lindleyi . . .		5, S. Epi. Guatemala	1840
longiforme . . .	Yel. rose	7, S. Epi. Merida	
longifolium . . .	Yel. brn.	4, S. Epi. Mexico	1840
macrantherum . . .	Grn. pur.	3, S. Epi. Mexico	1840
maizifolium . . .	Yel. red	4, S. Epi. Sier. Nevada	
microchilum . . .	Whit. crim.	4, S. Epi. Guatemala	1838

ONO

monoceras	Yellow	1, S. Epi. Rio Janeiro	1839
nodum	White	S. Epi. La Guayra	1842
nebulosum	Yellow	S. Epi. Guatemala	1839
oblongatum	Yellow	7, S. Epi. Guatemala	1844
olivaceum	Grn. yel.	S. Epi. La Guayra	1839
pachyphyllum	Yel. red.	1, S. Epi. Mexico	1839
pellidum	Pa. ro. yel.	1, S. Epi. Brazil	1838
Papillo			
limbatum	Cr. br. yel.	10, S. Epi. Trinidad	1823
pectoralis	Brn. crim.	4, S. Epi. Brazil	1842
pelucidum	Yellow	10, S. Epi. Mexico	1839
pergamensium	Yellow	8, S. Epi. Guatemala	1839
pinastochilum	Wh. yel.	4, S. Epi. Brazil	1844
plumellatum	Brn. red.	S. Epi. Brazil	1841
pubes			
flavescens	Red yel.	10, S. Epi. Brazil	1839
pumilum			
pellidum	Pale yel.	5, S. Epi. Brazil	1840
ramosum	Pale	3, S. Epi. Guatemala	1838
rososum majus	Rose	3, S. Epi. Honduras	1839
pellidum	Pale rose	3, S. Epi. Honduras	1839
sphaecelatum	Yel. brn.	2, S. Epi. Mexico	1840
grandiflorum	Yel. brn.	2, S. Epi. Mexico	1838
spiligerum	Brn. yel.	3, S. Epi. Brazil	1844
spiloterum	Yellow	2, S. Epi. Brazil	1844
suave	Yellow	4, S. Epi. Mexico	1835
Suttani	Brn. yel.	8, S. Epi. Mexico	1842
tricolor	Yel. whit.	4, S. Epi. Jamaica	1843
trulliferum	Brn. yel.	9, S. Epi. Brazil	1838
unguiculatum	Yellow	10, S. Epi. Mexico	1846
uniflorum	Brn. yel.	11, S. Epi. Organ Mts.	1841
urophyllum	Yel. brn.	3, S. Epi. Brazil	1840
volubile	Yel. brn.	12, S. Epi. Brazil	1839
Wentworthianum	Yel. crim.	3, S. Epi. Mexico	1839
Wrayæ	Yel. brn.	S. Epi. Guatemala	1838

ONORRCHIS.

occidentata	Red	6, H. A. Levant	1823
foveolata	Violet	6, H. A. Sicily	1828
heterophylla	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Caucasus	1836
incurvata	Rose	6, H. Her. P.	1826

ONOSEAS, De Candolle. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Composita. Synonymes: 1. *Atractylis purpurata*. 2. *Chatachlina odorata*.

Cumingii	White	7, H. A. Peru	1832
purpurata, 1	Purple	7, F. Her. P. S. America	1827
odorata, 2	Red	8, G. A. Chili	1830

ONYCHIUM, Kauf. Linn. 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceæ. Slove ferns. Synonymie: *Leptostegia lucida*.

nutatum	Brown	7, S. Her. P. N. S. W.	
capense	Brown	7, S. Her. P. C. G. H.	
lucidum, 1	Yellow	7, S. Her. P. Nepal	1844

OPERCULARIA.

Lamarckiana White . 7, H. A. N. S. W. 1825

OPHELIA, Don. From *opheleia*, service; plants useful in medicine. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. A genus of pretty hardy annuals, of easy culture. Sow the seeds on a hot-bed, after the manner of other half-hardy annuals, and when the frosts are over, plant them in the open borders.

purpurascens Pink . 6, H. A. N. India 1840

OPHIODICTION.

pendulum Brown . 5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon

OPHIODICTION.

intermedium White . 8, F. Her. P. Nepal . 1824

OPHIOMANTHUS. See *Chamaelirium*.

OPHIRYS, Synonymes: 1. *O. bicornis*, *O. astrifera*. 2. *O. bombyliflora*, *O. distoma*, *O. hualca*, *O. picta*, *O. pulla*, *O. wstrifera*.

arachnoides Brn. rose . 4, H. Ter. Italy . 1805

ciliata Brn. white . 4, H. Ter. Italy . 1826

cornata, 1 Wh. pur. . 6, H. Ter. Græcia . 1834

exalata Rose brn. . 4, H. Ter. Italy . 1835

Ferrari equinum Brn. rose . 4, H. Ter. Corfa . 1828

grandiflora Red yel. . 4, H. Ter. Italy . 1828

Speculum Brn. blk. . 4, H. Ter. S. Europe . 1818

tabanifera, 2 Chic. rose . 4, H. Ter. Clarentia . 1818

OPLISMENUS. See *Panicum*.

OPLOTRECA.

laeta White . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1818

OPORANTHUS. See *Amoryllis*.OPORINIA. Synonymie: *Apargia pratensis*.

OPUNTIA.

Napellillo S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1838

pulvinata S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1836

rhipans S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1831

spinurea S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1838

ORCHIDOCARPUM. See *Asimina*.

ORE

OREODAPHNE, Nees Von Esenbeck. From *oros*, a mountain, and *daphne*, a laurel; Linn. 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lauraceæ*. A neat greenhouse plant, of easy culture in a mixture of peat and loam, and propagated by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. Synonymie: *Laurus bullata*.

bullata Grn. wht. . G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1840

Oreithya. See *Orthogalum*.

ORNITHIDIUM.

miniatum Cr. verm. . S. Epi. Colombia .

niveum White . 7, S. Epi. Merida .

reflexum Scurlt . 9, S. Epi. W. Indies . 1825

rauguincolatum . Yel. red . 6, S. Epi. Merida .

ORNITHOCEPHALUS.

ciliatus Green . . S. Epi. Guiana . 1837

ORNITHOGALUM.

divaricatum White . 7, H. Bl. P. California . 1841

marginatum H. Bl. P. Asia .

nanum White . 3, F. Bl. P. Berbeck .

ORNITHOPE. See *Schmidelia*.ORONITUM. Synonymie: *Rhoda japonica*—*japonicum*.

OROSTACHYS, De Candolle. From *oros*, a mountain, and *stachys*, a spike of flowers. Linn. 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. Sow the seeds of the annual species on rock-work, for which the plants are well suited, and also plant the hardy herbaceous kind in the same situation.

spinosa Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1810

thysiflora Blush . 6, F. A. Daburia . 1820

ORRHIZUM, Meyer. See *Chirania*.

ORTHOZYFON, Bentham. From *orthos*, straight, and *siphon*, a tube; tube of the corolla straight. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Labiatae*. Pretty little stove and greenhouse plants, of easy culture in sandy loam and peat, and are propagated by cuttings.

Synonymes: 1. *Plectranthus asper*, *Ocymum asperum*.2. *Plectranthus rubicundus*.

asperus, 1 White . 5, S. Her. P. E. Indies . 1827

incurvus Pa. scar. . 5, S. Ev. S. India . 1839

rubicundus, 2 Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. Nepal . 1826

virgatus Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. Nepal . 1826

ORVÄLA. See *Lanium*.ORVÆRIA. Synonymes: 1. *Melastoma decumbens*.2. *M. octandra*.

angustifolia Rose . 5, S. Ev. S. Nepal . 1826

decumbens, 1 Rose . 5, S. Ev. S. Africa . 1821

octandra, 2 Rose . 4, S. Ev. S. Ceylon . 1815

ternifolia Lilac . 5, S. Ev. S. Nepal . 1825

ureulifolia Purple . 4, S. Ev. S. Brazil . 1825

OSMITOPISIS. See *Osmites*.

OSMORHIZA, De Candolle. From *osme*, scent, and *rhiza*, a root; roots sweet scented. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. Species of no great ornament, growing in any common garden soil, and increased by division of the roots.

Berteri White . 6, H. Her. P. Chili . 1839

brevistylis White . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1806

longistylis White . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1807

OSMONDA. Synonymie: *Neprodium Banksiaefolium*.

humilis Brn. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1823

Presliana, 1 Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon

OSSÆA, De Candolle. In honour of Don Antonio de la Ossa, formerly director of the botanic garden at Havannah. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. A showy plant, well worthy of a place in the stove. Put it in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and plant cuttings of the young wood in pots of sand, cover them with glass, and place them in heat. Synonymie: *Melastoma purpurascens*.

purpurascens Purple . 3, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1822

OTHÖNNIA.

tuberosa Yellow . 8, R. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1842

OTIDIA. See *Pelargonium*.

OTOCILIUS, Lindley. From *ous otos*, an ear, and *cheilos*, a lip, in allusion to the little ear-like appendages at the base of the lip. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A curious little epiphyte, of no beauty. Synonymie: *Broughtonia amara*.

flosa Wh. Mus. . S. Epi. Nepal . 1840

OTOPTERA, De Candolle. From *ous otos*, an ear, and *pteron*, a wing; wing furnished with an auricle on the unguis. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. An elegant pea-flowering climber, growing in a

OUS	PAR	OUY	PED
mixture of peat, loam, and sand. Cuttings strike root freely in pots of sand, under a bell-glass, in heat.			
Burchellii . . .	Purple . 5, G. Ev. Cl. C. G. H.		1816
OUSTAÖRIS. See <i>Lotus</i> .			
OXIEDIA. See <i>Clerodendron</i> .			
OXALIS. Synonyme: <i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> .			
discolor . . .	Viol. crim. 5, G. Her. P. Mexico .		1844
lasiandra . . .	Pink . 5, G. Her. P. Mexico .		1840
lasiopetala . . .	Pink . 7, G. Bl. P. Buenos A. .		1841
Ottobii . . .	Yellow . 5, F. Her. P. Chili .		1840
robora-ctincta . . .	Yellow . 9, G. Her. P. Guatemala. 1841		
sensitiva, 1 . . .			
OXYANTHUS. Synonyme: 1. <i>Oxyanthus speciosus</i> . 2. <i>Gardenia tubiflora</i> .			
lursutus, 1 . . .	White . 7, S. Ev. S. Sier. Leone 1812		
tubiflorus, 2 . . .	White . 7, S. Ev. S. Sier. Leone		
versicolor . . .	White . 7, S. Ev. S. Cuba .		1839
OXYBAPHUS.			
albidus . . .	Lilac . 7, H. A. Caroline .		1824
OXYGONUM, Presl. From <i>oxys</i> , sharp, and <i>gonu</i> , an angle. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove ferns.			
aliam-fellum . . .	Brown . 4, S. Her. P. India .		
elegans . . .	Brown . 6, S. Her. P. E. Indies .		1842
ovatum . . .	Brown . 5, S. Her. P. E. Indies .		1842
vittæforme . . .	Brown . 6, S. Her. P. E. Indies .		1840
OXYLOBUM.			
dilatatum . . .	Yellow . G. Ev. S. Australia .		1840
obovatum . . .	Yellow . 3, G. Ev. S. Australia .		1840
parviflorum . . .	Yellow . G. Ev. S. Australia .		1840

P.

PACHYLÉPIS. See *Hieracium Kalmii*.

PACHYPHYLLUM, Humboldt. From *pachys*, thick, and *phyllon*, a leaf; leaves fleshy. Linn. 20, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. For culture, &c. see *Maxillaria*.

distichum . . . Green . 5, S. Epi. Mexico 1836

prombians . . . Grn. blue . 5, S. Epi. Mexico 1836

PACHYPHYTUM, Link and Otto. From *pachys*, thick, and *phyton*, a plant; plants succulent. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceae*. For culture, &c., see *Crassula*.

bracteosum . . . Crimson . G. Ev. S. Brazil

PACHYPLEURUM, Don. From *pachys*, thick, and *pleuron*, a rib; ribs of fruit corky. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Umbelliferae*. A plant of no ornament, growing in any common soil, and increased by division and seeds.

alpinum . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. Altay 1837

PACHYSA. See *Erica*.

PÆONIA.

paradoxa . . . Red . 5, H. Her. P. Levent

simpliciflora . . . Red . 5, H. Her. P. Levent

Wittmanniana . . . Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. Crimea 1842

PALAPOXIA, Synonyme: Polypteris integrifolia.

fastigiata . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1823

PALICOURÉA.

Pavetta . . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. W. Indies 1823

PALLÉNIS. See *Bupthalmum*.

PANAX.

conchifolium . . . Yellow . S. Ev. S. Guinna 1820

horridum . . . White . H. De. S. N. Amer. 1829

PANERATIUM.

humile . . . Yellow . G. Bl. P.

PANDANUS.

elegans . . . White . 8, Ev. S. I. of France 1826

muricatus . . . White . S. Ev. S. Madagacar 1826

PANÄVER.

comu-otatum . . . Scazlet . 7, H. A. Siberia 1839

PAPHINIA, Lindley. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. For culture, &c., see *Maxillaria*. Synonyme: *Maxillaria cristata*.

cristata, 1 . . . Whl. pur. . 7, S. Epi. Trinidad 1843

PAPROPHORUM—alopeuroideum, laguroideum.

PARITIUM. See *Hibiscus*.

OXYPETALUM.

Banksii . . . Purple . G. S. Ev. Cl. Brazil 1826

OXYRAMPHIS, Wallich. From *oxys*, sharp-pointed and *rampnos*, a beak. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminaceae*, (*Fabiaceae*, Veg. King.) A very pretty greenish-wood plant, easily grown and propagated.

macrostyla . . . Pur. crim. . 10, G. Ev. S. Sannarapoor 1837

OXYSFÖRA, De Candolle. From *oxys*, sharp, and *spora*, a seed; seeds avned at both ends. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. An elegant shrub bearing panicles of red flowers. It grows best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings, planted in the same soil, root freely, under a glass in heat.

Synonyme: *Orthostemma paniculata*.

paniculata . . . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. Nepal 1826

OXYTRÖPIS.

arctica . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Melville I. 1827

argentea . . . Pale . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1827

caerulea . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1827

candicans . . . Pale . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1827

filiformis . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. Daburia 1824

floribunda . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia 1827

longicaulis . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1827

nigrescens . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1826

pumila . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1823

setosa . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1826

syriatica . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia 1820

tendula . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1828

OZOTHÄMNUS.

diosmeifolium . . . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1827

PARKERIA.

Lockhartii . . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. Trinidad 1824

PAROCHÆTUS.

majör . . . Lilac . 6, G. Her. P. Nepal 1827

PASSIFLÖRA, Synonyme: P. fragrans.

actinia . . . Whitish 11, S. Ev. Cl. Organ Mts. 1842

Buonspertea . . . Rd. bl. wt. 6, S. Ev. Cl.

difformis . . . Grn. blk. 9, S. Ev. Cl. St. Martha 1844

hippidula . . . Yel. wht. 6, S. Ev. Cl. Mexico? 1846

hermesiana

Lemichiesiana. Crimson 10, S. Ev. Cl. Hybrid. 1846

Middletoniana, 1 Rose blue. 6, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. 1827

Mooreana . . . Whitish 7, H. De. Cl. B. Ayres 1837

verrucifera . . . Green . 4, G. De. Cl. Brazil 1837

PATERSONIA.

sapphirina . . . Sapphire . 5, G. H. P. Swan R.

pygmaea . . . Blue . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R.

PATRINIA.

heterophylla . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. China 1837

PATRISIA. See *Ryanca*.

PAULOWNIA, Sieb. In honour of the Hereditary Princess of the Netherlands, who was daughter to the Emperor of Russia. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. A very noble hardy tree, growing from thirty to forty feet high, bearing panicles of dark lilac flowers, similar in shape to those of *Catalpa Syringifolia*. It thrives in any good soil, and is readily increased by cuttings.

Imperialis . . . Lilac . 6, H. De. T. Japan 1840

PAVETTA.

tormentosa . . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. E. Indies 1824

PECTIDIUM. See *Pectis*.

PEDICULÄRIS.

achilleifolia . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1827

clata . . . Purple . 6, H. A. Siberia 1826

elegans . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1827

exaltate . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1827

flava . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia 1828

megalanthæ . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. India 1841

Oederi . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. N. Europe 1827

pallida . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1826

prostratæ . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1827

pyramidata . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. N. India 1840

rosea . . . Rose . 7, H. Her. P. S. Europe 1825

rubra . . . Red . 5, H. A. Daburia 1827

speciosa . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia 1827

splæta . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Daburia 1827

striata . . . Yel. cr. . 6, B. Her. P. Daburia 1826

undulca . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. N. Europe 1827

PELTIANDRA. See *Arum*.
PENTAPHYLLOX. See *Lupinaster*.
PENTAPTERA, *Robt.* From *pente*, five, and *pteron*, a wing; fruit with five wings. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceae*. For culture, see, *Bucida*.
arguta White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . . 1825
biolata White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . . 1825
paniculata White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . . 1826
tonantosa White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . . 1824
PENTAS, *Benth.* From *pente*, five; in allusion to the parts of the flowers being in fives instead of fours. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. A pretty soft-wooded shrub, well worth cultivating for its numerous flesh-coloured flowers; it is easily cultivated and requires similar treatment to *Ruellia* or *Clerodendron*.
carnea Pmk . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Africa . . . 1844
parviflora Flame . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Africa . . . 1846
PENTATAXIS, *D. Don*. From *pente*, five, and *taxis*, an arrangement. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. For culture, see *Helichrysum*. *Synonyme*: *Elichrysum zeyheri*.
micrantha White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821
PENTLANDIA, *Herbert*. In honour of J. B. Pentland, Esq., Consul-General in Peru. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. There are two forms of this species differing very slightly from each other. The first was found in Cusco in Peru, and was sent to Spoforth under the name of the red *Narcissus*, by the gentleman in compliment to whom the genus is named; and the other was found by Commodore Sullivan, during his command on the west coast of S. America, in 1837. Both varieties flowered for the first time in England, in August 1839. *Bot. Reg.*
miniata Red . . . 9, F. Bl. P. Peru . . . 1836
lacunosa Red . . . 9, F. Bl. P. Peru . . . 1836
Sulivauica Orange . . . 3, F. Bl. P. Peru . . .
PERALTEA, *De Candolle*. In honour of Joseph Peralte, of New Spain, a botanist. *Linn.* 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae*. An elegant plant when in flower; it grows in loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings root if planted in a pot of sand, with a glass over them, in heat.
lupinoides Purple . . . 9, F. Ev. S. N. Spain . . 1827
PERDICUM. See *Anandria*.
PERESKIA.
crassifolia S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1838
grandiflora Red . . . S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1838
grandispina S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1819
Petitche S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1838
PERISTEKIA.
elata White . . . 7, S. Epi. Panama . . . 1839
Humboldtii fulva S. Epi. Peru . . .
lentiginosa Yellow . . . 5, S. Epi. Galana . . . 1837
stapeloides Yel. brn. . 5, S. Epi. Span. Main. 1839
PERISTRÖPNE. See *Justicia*.
PERISTYLUS, *Lindley*. From *peri*, around, and *stylis*, a style. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ochidiceae*. An herbaceous orchid. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ochris cordata*, *Habenaria cordata*, *Hermium cordatum*. 2. *Habenaria goodyeroides*, *Hermium goodyeroides*. 3. *Hermium plantagineum*.
cordatus, 1 Green . . . 6, S. Ter. Madeira . . . 1830
goodyeroides, 2 White . . . 8, S. Ter. E. Indies . . 1834
plantagineus, 3 Green . . . 6, S. Ter. Ceylon . . .
PERLEBIA. See *Cachrys*.
PERNETTA, *Gaudich.* After Don Pernetty, author of "A Voyage to the Falkland Islands." *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceae*. Interesting evergreen flowering shrub, requiring to be favoured with soil suitable for *Androaedus*, and propagated like those plants. *Synonymes*: 1. *Pecettia phyllocephala*. 2. *Arbutus macronata*. 3. *A. pumila*. 4. *A. pilosa*.
angustifolia, 1 White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Valdivia? . . 1834
Cunninghamii White . . . 5, H. Ev. S. Mexico . . .
macronata, 2 White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Magellan . . 1828
pumila, 3 White . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Magellan . . 1825
pilosa, 4 White . . . 4, H. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1829
prostrata White . . . 5, H. Ev. S.
PEROONIA. *Synonyme*: *Sacculigera macrostachya*.
biloba Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1840
trivifolia Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1840
Fraseri Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .
Dunsmuidii G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .
heterophylla Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .
Laureola Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1840

macrostachya, 1 G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .
myrtilloides White . . . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1837
PERULARIA. See *Ochris fuscescens*.
PERYMENIUM, *De Candolle*. Meaning not explained. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Plants of the easiest culture.
Barclayanum Copper . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1830
discolor White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1839
PETALACTE, *De Candolle*. From *petalon*, a petal, and *actes*, a ray. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. For culture, see *Helichrysum*. *Synonyme*: *Gaaphium coronatum*.
bicolor Pur. wht. 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
coronata, 1 White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816
PETALIDIUM, *Nees*. From *petalon*, a petal; probably in allusion to the very conspicuous corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. A very showy stove plant, flowering freely during the summer months, requiring the same culture as *Ruellia*. *Synonymes*: *Ruellia barlerioides*, *Ruellia bracteata*.
barlerioides White . . . S. Ev. Cl. India . .
PETALOSTEMUM.
villosum Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. Missouri . . 1826
PETAMENES. See *Gladiolus*.
PETASITES. See *Tussilago*.
PETROPHILA.
brevifolia G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .
glanduligera G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .
heterophylla G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .
juncea G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .
PETROSELINUM.
fractophyllum Yellow . . . 6, H. B. . . 1825
prostratum Green . . . 6, G. B. V. D. L. . . 1818
romanium Green . . . 6, H. B. Greece . . .
PETUNGA, *De Candolle*. *Petungia* is the name of P. Roxburghiana in Bengal. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rubiaceae*. This is an ornamental plant, growing freely in turfy peat and sandy loam.
Roxburghiana White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . 1818
PETUNIA.
punctata Blue wht. . F. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1843
PIAFFIA, *Martius*. Name of a German gentleman' *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaranthaceae*. For culture, see *Celosia*. *Synonyme*: *Celosia gnaphaloides*.
gnaphaloides White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1822
PIACELIA.
umbriata Lil. wht. . H. A. N. Amer.
PIEDRANASSA, *Herbert*. From *phaidros*, gay, and *anassa*, queen. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. See *Phycella* for the management of the species. *Synonymes*: 1. *Phycella chloracea*. 2. *Phycella obtusa*.
chloracea Crim. grn. 12, G. Bl. P. Peru . . 1844
obtusa 12, G. Bl. P. Peru . . 1841
PIENÖPSIS, *De Candolle*. From *phaino*, to be conspicuous, and *opsis*, the sight. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositae*. Of no interest to cultivators. *Synonyme*: *Prenanthes viminea*.
viminea Yellow . . . 7, H. B. Austrla . . 1789
PIAGNOLON, *De Candolle*. See *Conyza*.
PIAULUS.
angustifolius Green . . . 7, S. Ter. Trinidad . . 1821
flavus Yellow . . . S. Ter. India . . . 1837
intermedium S. Ter. India . . . 1839
PHALACRÆA. See *Ageratum latifolium*.
PHALACROBIA, *D. Don*. See *Erigeron carolinianum*.
PHALANGIUM.
gracium White . . . 5, F. Her. P. Greece . . 1828
PHANEROPHLETA, *Presl*. From *phaneros*, conspicuous, and *phleps*, a vein; veins conspicuous. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polygodiaceae*. Stove fern. *Synonymes*: 1. *Polygodiium juglandifolium*. 2. *Aspidium nobile*.
juglandifolia, 1 Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . . 1823
nobile, 2 Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . .
PHARBITIS. *Synonymes*: 1. *Ipomea cathartica*, 1. *pubibunda*, *Convolvulus pubibundus*, *C. portoricensis*.
cathartica Blue pur. 4, S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . 1843
Leavii Blue . . . 6, S. De. Cl. Haru. Ayres 1825
castina Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Cuba . . . 1841
tyrantidina Purple . . . 10, S. De. Ter. Mexico . . 1838

PHA	PHY	PHY	PLA
PHÆSCUM. triquetrum		empetrifórmis, 1 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. N. Amer. . . 1810 taxifolia, 2 Purple . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Scotland . . .	
PHASÉOLUS. lobatus Yellow . . . 9, S. Ev. Tw. Buen. Ayres 1843		PHYLOLOBÏTUM. chinensis White . . . 6, S. Her. P. China . . . 1813	
PHILADÉLPHUS. Lewisii White . . . 6, H. De. S. N. Amer. . . 1739 mexicanus White . . . 5, F. Da. S. Mexico . . . 1833		PHYLIÓTA, Benth. Meaning not known. <i>Linx</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosæ</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Pultenaea</i> . Synonyme: <i>Pultenaea aspera</i> . asper. 1 Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1821 comosa Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1824 phylicoides Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1824 squarrosa Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . . 1824	
PHILODENDRON. Synonymes: 1. <i>Caladium grandiflorum</i> . 2. <i>Arum hederaceum</i> . arborescens 6, S. Ev. S. W. Indies . . . 1759 cannæfolium White . . . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Indies . . . 1765 fragrantissimum . . . Red wht. . 3, S. Ev. S. Demerara . . 1834 grandifolium, 1 . . . White . . . 3, S. Ev. S. Caracæe . . 1803 hederaceum, 2 . . . Purple . . . 5, S. Ev. S. W. Indies . . 1793 lactum Green . . . 8, S. Ev. S. Caracæe . . 1822 Simul White . . . 3, S. Ev. S. Caracæe . . 1803 tripartitum White . . . 3, S. Ev. S. Caracæe . . 1816		PHYLOGÛNE. See <i>Narcissus</i> . PHYSIANTHUS. auricomus Yel. wht. 9, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . . 1836	
PHLEBODIUM, R. Brown. From <i>phleps</i> , a vein. <i>Linx</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceæ</i> . A genus of ferns which require the same treatment as <i>Polypodium</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Polypodium areolatum</i> . 2. <i>P. aureum</i> . 3. <i>P. decumanum</i> . 4. <i>Grammitis elongata, G. lanceolata</i> . 5. <i>Polypodium glabellum</i> . 6. <i>Pleopeltis perçuessa</i> . 7. <i>Polypodium glaucum</i> . areolatum, 1 Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1742 aureum, 2 Yellow . . . 3, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . 1818 decumanum, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1818 elongatum, 4 . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. W. Indies . . 1843 lycopodioides, 5 . . . Brn. yel. . 3, S. Her. P. Jamaica . . 1822 nitidum Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. Honduras . . 1844 perçuissum, 6 . . . Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1841 pulcinatum Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1841 sporocarpium, 7 Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. Mexico . . 1842 squamulosum . . . Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1842		PHYSOLOBIUM. Sarinatum Crimson . . 5, G. Ev. Cl. K. Gen. Snd. 1839 gracile Crimson . . 8, G. Ev. Cl. Australia . 1439 Stirlingii Scarlet . . 3, G. Ev. Cl. Australia . 1834	
PHLOGACANTHUS, Nees. From <i>phlog</i> , a flame, and <i>akanthos</i> , the type of this family; in allusion to the long spike of yellow or flame-coloured flowers. <i>Linx</i> 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceæ</i> . For the introduction of these magnificent shrubs to British collections we are mainly indebted to Dr. Wallich. They rise to the height of from four to six feet, and may be grown in rather a rich soil. Synonymes: 1. <i>Justicia guttata</i> . 2. <i>Justicia thysiflora</i> . curvispora Red yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. Sylhet . . . 1839 guttata, 1 Yel. spot. . 4, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . 1823 thysiflora, 2 . . . Orange . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . 1812		PHYTELÉPHAS. microcarpa S. Ev. S. Columbia . . .	
PHLÔMIS. cashmeriana . . . Pa. lilac . 7, H. Her. P. Buenos A. simplex Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. Himalayas 1830		PICÛA. See <i>Pinus</i> . PICNÔMON. See <i>Cirsium Acarna</i> . PICOTIA. See <i>Omphalodes</i> . PICRIS—fragrans, laxa, ovalifolia, Pitumna. PIERIS. See <i>Androneda</i> . PILEANTHUS, De Candolle. From <i>pileo</i> , a cap, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; flower inclosed before expansion in an involucreum. <i>Linx</i> 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceæ</i> . For culture, see <i>Calythrix</i> . Limæcis White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1824	
PHLÔX. Coldryana Dk. crim. . 8, H. Her. P. Gard. Hyb. Drummondii White . . . 6, H. A. Gard. Hyb. alba White . . . 6, H. Her. P. Gard. Hyb. 1843 Marianne Crimson . 6, H. Her. P. Gard. Hyb. 1843 Van Houttii Pk. wht. . H. Her. P. Gard. Hyb. 1844		PILÛMNA, Lindley. From <i>pileo</i> , a cap. <i>Linx</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i> . <i>P. laxa</i> is a very interesting orchid, with pale-coloured flowers, which are borne in a short raceme. The species require the same treatment as <i>Mazillaria</i> . Synonyme: <i>Trichopilia candida</i> . fragrans, 1 White . . . 7, S. Epi. Merida . . . 1841 laxa Pr. wht. gu. 9, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1841	
PHOLIDÔTA. aculeata Yellow . . . 2, S. Epi. E. Indies . . 1837 conchoidea Yellow . . . 2, S. Epi. Manilla . . 1840 tistis Brn. wht. . 4, S. Epi. India . . . 1832		PIMELÛA. affinis White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . nana White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1839 spectabilis Whit. pnk. 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1840	
PHOTINOPTERIS, J. Smith. From <i>photoinos</i> , shining, and <i>pteris</i> , a fern; fronds shining. <i>Linx</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceæ</i> . Horsfieldii Brown . . . 3, S. Her. P. Java . . . simplex Brown . . . 3, S. Her. P. E. Indies . . .		PINGUICÛLA. orchidoides Purple . . . 10, S. Her. P. Mexico . . 1845	
PHYNYUM. Synonyme: <i>Calathea villosa</i> . villosum, 1 Yellow . . . 3, S. Her. P. Demerara . . 1842		PINUS. cembroides Apetal. . 5, H. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1845 filifolia Apetal. . 5, H. Ev. T. Guatemala. 1845 Gordoniana Apetal. . 5, H. Ev. T. Mexico . . Greenvilleæ Apetal. . 5, H. Ev. T. Mexico . . Orizabæ Apetal. . 5, H. Ev. T. Orizaba . . 1845 Winchesteriana Apetal. . 5, H. Ev. T. Mexico . . 1846	
PHYCÛLLA. chloræra Grn. Crim. . F. Bl. V. Mexico . . 1844 oltûsa Peru 1844		PIPTATUERUM. Synonyme: <i>Kriochlou punctata</i> . punctatum	
PHYLLANTHUM, De Candolle. From <i>anthos</i> , a joint, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; leaves supposed to be jointed, or leaflet articulated on leaf-stalk. <i>Linx</i> 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bignoniaceæ</i> . For the culture of this handsome shrub, see <i>Bignoia</i> . Synonymes: <i>Arthropphyllum madagascariense, Bignoia articulata</i> . Bojeriana Rose . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mauritius . . 1844		PIRQUÛTA, De Candolle. Meaning not explained by Aublet. <i>Linx</i> 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Turneriacæ</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Turnera</i> . villosa Yellow . . . 7, S. A. Guiana . . . 1826	
PHYLLÔLÛDUS. trichomanoides . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. T. V. D. L. . . 1840		PISONIA. Giffelsiana Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Brazil . . .	
PHYLLÔCÛC, Don. A mythological name. <i>Linx</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Eriocæe</i> . The species are elegant little shrubs, requiring to be grown in heat-mould, and propagated by layers. Synonymes: 1. <i>Menziesia empetrifórmis, Bryoniaus empetrifórmis</i> . 2. <i>Menziesia carulea, Bryoniaus carulea</i> .		PISTIA, Lina. 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. <i>Hydrocharidaceæ</i> . araloides White . . . S. Aq. Jamaica . . 1843	
		PITCAIRNIA. micrantha White . . . 6, S. Her. P. Rio Janeiro 1843 longans Crimson . . S. Her. P. Demerara . . undulata Scarlet . . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1843	
		PITTOSPÔRUM. bicolor Chocolate 6, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . 1844 glabratum Grnsh. wt. 5, G. Ev. S. Hung Kong 1845	
		PLACÛA, Mierr. <i>Linx</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> . A greenish-herbous plant, of much interest. ornata Whit. crim. 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . 1840	

PLA	PLE	PLU	POL
PLAGIANTHUS.			
Lampeni	Yellsh. 12, F. Ev. S. V. D. L.		1833
PLAGY. See Balsamita.			
PLAGYRA. Synonyme: Ulmus parvifolia.			
carpinifolia	Green	4, H. De. T. Siberia	
parvifolia, 1	Green	4, H. De. T. Caucasus	
PLANTIA, Herbert. After Mr. Plant, a zealous and industrious experimental cultivator and nurseryman at Cbeadle, who has raised some curious hybrids among this race of plants. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae</i> . This pretty and florid little plant was first introduced into this country as a <i>Moræa</i> , by Synott, and has since been raised at Spofforth, from Cape seeds, under the name of <i>Steyrichium</i> , to which genus reir for culture.			
fåva	Yellow	6, F. Bl. P. C. G. H.	1842
PLATYCÆPRA. See Cynara glomerata.			
PLATYCERÏUM, Descauz. From phytis, broad, and keras, a horri. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiacee</i> . Stove ferns. <i>Synonymes: 1. Acrostichum alciorne. 2. Polypodium grande, Acrostichum biforme, A. grande, A. fusiforme. 3. A. stemmaria.</i>			
alcicorne, 1	Brown	8, G. Her. P. N. S. W.	1808
bifôrme, 2	Brown	4, S. Her. P. Java	1829
grande	Brown	7, S. Her. P. Moretan B. 1823	
stemmaria 3,	Brown	5, S. Her. P. Guinea	1822
PLATYCÖDON.			
grandiflorum	album semi-plenum White	7, G. Her. P. China	1845
PLATYLLOA. Synonyme: Adiantum paradoxicum.			
andromedifolia	Brown	5, S. Her. P.	1840
atropurpurea	Brown	5, S. Her. P.	
Browni	Brown	5, G. Her. P. Australia	
calomelanos	Brown	5, G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1842
cordata	Brown	6, S. Her. P. Mexico	1842
falcata	Brown	5, G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1823
flexuosa	Brown	5, G. Her. P. Peru	1838
rotundifolia	Brown	7, G. Her. P. N. Zealand 1841	
ternifolia	Brown	S. Her. P. Mexico	1840
PLATYPETÄLUM, Hooker. From phytis, broad, and petalum, a petal. <i>Linn.</i> 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifere</i> . An Alpine plant, requiring to be grown in a pot filled with a mixture of peat and sand, and treated like other plants of similar habits.			
purpurascens	Purple	5, H. Her. P. Melville I. 1827	
PLECTOCÆPRÄLUS. See Centaurea.			
PLECTÄTIS.			
brachystemon	White	6, H. A. N. Californ. 1836	
PLEOCNEMIA, Presl. From pleos, full, and nemos, a grove. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiacee</i> . Stove fern. <i>Synonyme: Polypodium Lencicum.</i>			
Luciana	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. L. of Luzon	
PLEROMA.			
Benthaminum	Purple	9, S. Ev. S. Grg. Mts.	1841
elegans	Purple	7, S. Ev. S.	
Kunthianum	Purple	8, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1841
PLEURÄNNA.			
scabra	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W.	1824
PLEUROGÄMMA, Presl. From pleura, a side, and gramma, a writing. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiacee</i> . Stove fern. <i>Synonymes: Grannitich linaria.</i>			
linearis	Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1823
PLEUROGYNE, Don. From pleuro, a side, and gyne, a female; stigmas joined to the sides of the ovarium. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianeae</i> . This plant is rather difficult to cultivate. The soil in which the seed is sown should have a large proportion of powdered chalk mixed with it. <i>Synonymes: Gentiana rotata, Siwertia rotata.</i>			
rotata	Blue	11, H. A. Siberia	1827
PLEUROSPERMUM—uralense.			
PLEUROTHÄLLIS.			
anceps	Yellow	8, Epl. Rio Janeiro. 1837	
aurora	Yellow	8, S. Epl. Sier. Nevada	
hibitor	Purple	4, S. Epl. Mexico	1830
hyvätilis	Yellow	6, S. Epl. Mexlia	
hogutensis		11, S. Epl. hogota	
breviflora	Brn. pnk.	4, S. Epl. Mexico	1811
chamensis	Yellow	8, Ter. Merlia	
chilimobles		5, S. Epl. Trinidad	1836
chloroleuca	Yel. wht. 3,	8, S. Epl. Topota	
corniculata	Purple	7, S. Epl. Jamaica	1822
eræna	Green	5, S. Epl. Mexico	1830
crassifolia	Green	5, S. Epl. Guiana	1836
elegans	Violet sp.	S. Epl. N. Grenada	
flexuosa, 1,	Purple	9, S. Epl. Peru	
foetens	Purple	9, S. Epl. Brazil	1840
fragilis	Or. yel.	5, S. Epl. Rio Janeiro. 1841	
gelida	Yellowish	5, S. Epl. Jamaica	1841
glanduligera	Green	8, Epl. Brazil	1837
grandiflora		S. Epl. Peru	1842
Hartwegii	Pa. yel.	S. Epl. Mexico	
intricata		8, S. Epl. Mer. Nevada	
Lindenli		8, S. Epl. Sier. Nevada	
Lingua	Purple	8, S. Epl. Mexico	1842
luteola	Yellow	8, S. Epl. Brazil	1839
oblongifolia	Red	S. Epl. Jamaica	
ovata		8, Epl. Rio Janeiro. 1837	
ochreata	Red yel.	9, S. Epl. Brazil	1839
octomeroides		8, S. Epl. Mexico	1837
orbicularis		S. Epl. Demerara	1842
pachylossa	Purple	3, S. Epl. Mexico	1842
pandurifer	Yellow	S. Epl. Brazil	
peduncularis	Yellow	S. Epl. Rio Janeiro. 1843	
plantaginæna		S. Epl. Jamaica	
plumosa	Gm. pur.	S. Epl. Trinidad	1842
pubescens	Purple	5, S. Epl. Peru	1842
punctata	Dark pur.	4, S. Epl. Brazil	1842
recurva	Purple	1, S. Epl. Brazil	1841
restioides	Pur. grn.	S. Epl. Peru	
rosen-punctata	Whit. rose	6, S. Epl. Sier. Nevada	
ruberrima		8, S. Epl. Merlia	
scabringulosa		S. Epl. Peru	
semi-pellucida		5, S. Epl. Caracæss	1841
semi-scabra	Red	8, S. Epl. Sier. Nevada	
seriatum	Yel. grn.	5, S. Epl. Brazil	1842
sertularioides	White	S. Epl. Jamaica	
securia	Gm. yel.	5, S. Epl. Trinidad	1841
Smithiana	Gm. pur.	5, S. Epl. Rio Janeiro. 1842	
succosa		S. Epl. Peru	1842
teres	Cinnamon	8, S. Epl. Brazil	1842
tigrina	Yel. pur.	8, S. Epl. Mexico	1838
tricarinata	Orange	S. Epl. Peru	
undulata	Yellow	8, S. Epl. Sier. Nevada	
villosa	Pur. sp.	5, S. Epl. Mexico	1838
PLUCHÆA, De Candolle. See Conyza.			
PLUMERIA.			
parvifolia	White	7, S. Ev. S. W. Indies	1813
PNEUMONANTHE. See Gentiana.			
PŒA—Balfourii, Parnellii.			
PODOLÖRUM.			
berberifolium	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. Australia	1839
PONOSPERMUM.			
intermedium	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Persia	
PONOSTÛMA. See Stylandra.			
PODOTÛCA, Graham. From pous, a foot, and theke, a cell or capsule, alluding to the stalk of the fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . An annual of no great beauty, easily raised by seeds.			
angustifolia	Yellow	6, H. A. Australia	1835
capitata	Yellow	6, H. A. Australia	1840
gnaphaloides	Yellow	6, H. A. Swan R.	1841
POGONIA. Synonyme: Arethusa plicata.			
flabelliformis	Green	6, S. Ter. India	1839
plicata, 1	Olive green	4, S. Epl. Mauritius	1839
viridiflora	Green	6, S. Epl. India	1839
POITEUA, De Candolle. In honour of M. Poiteau, a French botanist. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminæ</i> . For cultivation, see <i>Sabina</i> .			
galegoides	Ross	6, S. Ev. S. St. Domingo 1826	
POIVÛRA. Synonyme: Combretum macrophyllum.			
macrophylla	Scarlet	3, S. Ev. Cl. I. of Barb. 1839	
POLEMONIUM.			
caeruleum			
grandiflorum	Blue	8, H. Her. P. India	1840
POLYACHYRUS, De Candolle. From polus, many, and achuron, chaff. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . For culture, see <i>Chrysanthemum</i> .			
auritus	Blue	6, F. Her. P. Chili	1830
POLYACTIDUM. See Trigeron delphiuifolium.			
POLYBOÛRIA.			
cylindrica	Brown	5, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1843
POLYCARPÆA, De Candolle. From polus, many, and karpas, a fruit. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ullcebræceæ</i> . Sow the seeds of the annual species on a hot bed in spring. Both the shrubby and herbaceous kinds are of the easiest culture in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat.			

POL		POP		POR		PRO	
brasilensis	White	6	S. Her. P. Brazil	1837	PORANA , <i>Synonyme: Dinetus racemosus.</i>		
carnea	White	6	F. Ev. S. Caracaeas	1816	paniculata	White	10, S. Ev. Cl. E. Indies
memphitica	White	7	H. A. Egypt	1828	racemosa	White	7, H. Cl. A. Nepal
Smithii	White	6	F. Ev. S. Canaries	1816			
POLYCRNIA , <i>Chois</i> . Meaning unknown. <i>Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Selaginacea</i> . A greenhouse annual of easy culture in light soil.							
hebenstrioides	White	8	G. A. C. G. H.	1816	POROPHYLLUM , <i>De Candolle</i> . From <i>poros</i> , a pore, and <i>phyllon</i> , a leaf; porous leaves. <i>Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Compositae</i> .— <i>linifolium</i> .		
POLYGALA .							
alpestris	Blue	6	H. Her. P. Switserland		PORPAX , <i>Lindley</i> . From <i>porpax</i> , a hutton, in allusion to its pseudo-hulbs. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidacea</i> . No genus of Orchids has yet been described, writes Dr. Lindley in the autumn of 1845, which will include this curious plant. It approaches nearest to the <i>Eria</i> , but it has the habit of <i>Trias</i> , and the calyx of the <i>Masdevallia</i> .		
Dalmatiana	Purple	3	G. Ev. S. Hybrid	1839	reticulata	Purple red	S. Epi. E. Indies
graecia	Blue	5	G. Ev. S. N. Zealand		PORPHYROCOME , <i>Hooker</i> . From <i>porphyra</i> , purple, and <i>koma</i> , head; in allusion to the purple heads of flowers. <i>Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Acunthacea</i> . A very beautiful flowering stove plant, easily increased by cuttings, and succeeding when treated like the species of <i>Ruellia</i> .		
POLYGONUM .							
complexum			G. Ev. S. N. Zealand	1842	lanceolata	Violet	4, S. Ev. S.
mola	White	7	G. Ev. S. E. Indies	1843	PORTEUSCHLAGIA . See <i>Eleoedendron</i> .		
POLYOTUS . See <i>Asclepias longifolia</i> .							
POLYTRONIUM . <i>Synonymes: 1. Davallia contigua. 2. P. multifidum.</i>							
asperulum	Bra. yel.	8	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	1842	POTULACA .		
contiguum	Bra. yel.	4	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon		aplendens	Crim. pur.	5, G. Her. P. C. Hih.
diversum	Bra. yel.	6	S. Her. P. W. Indies	1841	Thellusonii	Dark red	5, F. A. Mendoza
lachnoidium	Bra. yel.	6	S. Her. P. Jamaica	1843	POSOQUERIA . <i>Synonyme: Oryanthus versicolor.</i>		
nutans	Bra. yel.	6	S. Her. P. Malacca		latifolia	White	9, S. De. S. Guiana
obliquatum	Bra. yel.	5	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	1841	versicolor	Pink wht.	9, S. De. S. Cuba
Paradiacae	Bra. yel.	5	S. Her. P. Brazil	1841	POTENTILLA .		
papillosum	Bra. yel.	3	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon		bicolor	Yel. red	3, H. Her. P. Nepal
recedens	Bra. yel.	6	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon		insignis	Yellow	1, H. Her. P. Nepal
serraeforme	Bra. yel.	4	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	1841	M'Nabiana	Red or.	7, H. Her. P. Hybrid
setularioides	Bra. yel.	3	S. Her. P. Malacca		POTUO .		
subulatum	Bra. yel.	3	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	1839	podophyllum		Mexico
subrotundatum	Bra. yel.	5	S. Her. P. Mexico	1844	POZOA , <i>De Candolle</i> . In honour of M. Pozo, a Spanish botanist. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbelliferae</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Fragosa</i> .		
trichodes	Bra. yel.	5	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	1840	coriacea	White	7, F. Her. P. Chili
POLYSTACHYA .							
bracteosa	Oranga	5	S. Epi. Sierra Leone	1838	PRANGOS , <i>De Candolle</i> . The native name of <i>P. pabularia</i> . <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Umbelliferae</i> . All the species are easy of culture, but they thrive best on dry light land, on which the seeds should be sown in autumn.		
cerrea	Bra. yel.	7	S. Epi. Oaxaca	1840	feniculacea	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Caucasus
clavata	Pala yel.	7	S. Epi. Belize	1842	pabularia	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Thibet
caltrata	Yellow	7	S. Epi. Brazil	1842	uloptera	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Persia
macrantha	Grn. yel.	5	S. Epi. Sierra Leone	1838	PRASOPHYLLUM .		
reflexa	Wht. pink	2	S. Epi. Sierra Leone	1840	giganteum		G. Ter. Swan R.
POLYSTICHUM . <i>Synonymes: 1. Aspidium aristatum. 2. A. confolium. 3. A. discretum. 4. A. hispidum. 5. A. proliferum, Nephrodium proliferum. 6. A. rhomboidem. 7. A. restitum.</i>							
aristatum	Yellow	7	S. Her. P. Norfolk I.		giacile		3, G. Ter. Swan R.
acrostichoides	Yellow	5	H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1820	merotya		5, G. Ter. Swan R.
aculeatum	Yellow	6	H. Her. P. Britain		ovata		4, G. Ter. Swan R.
acutum	Yellow	6	F. Her. P. Madeira	1799	PRIMNA .		
auriculatum	Yellow	7	S. Her. P. E. Indies	1793	latifolia	White	6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies
capense	Yellow	6	G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1823	setrifolia	White	7, S. Ev. S. E. Indies
confolium	Yellow	6	S. Her. P. E. Indies	1841	spumosa	White	6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies
discretum	Yellow	5	S. Her. P. Nepal		tomentosa	White	5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies
drepanum	Yellow	6	S. Her. P. Madeira	1822	PREFUSA , <i>Mart.</i> From <i>prepusa</i> , comely; alluding to the beauty of the species. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gentianacea</i> .		
falcinellum	Yellow	5	S. Her. P. W. Indies		Hookeriana	Wht. crim.	3, S. Her. P. Brazil
glandulosum	Bra. yel.	6	S. Her. P.		PRESOTTIA .		
hispidum	Yellow	7	G. Her. P. N. Zealand	1845	gigantea	Green	7, S. Ter. Brazil
lobatum	Yellow	5	H. Her. P. Britain		laureifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ter. Brazil
Lomellii	Yellow	5	H. Her. P. Britain		plantaginifolia	Green	8, Ter. Brazil
mucronatum	Yellow	S. Her. P. Jamaica	1838	PRINALEA .			
munium	Yellow	5	S. Her. P. Jamaica	1839	involuerata	White	3, H. Her. P. India
obtusum	Bra. yel.	6	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon		Mumii	White	3, H. Her. P. India
proliferum	Yellow	7	S. Her. P. Brazil	1842	pauciflora	White	3, G. B. China
pungens	Yellow	5	G. Her. P. C. G. H.	1823	plena rosea	Rose	3, G. B. China
rhiphyllum	Yellow	S. Her. P. Jamaica	1843	PRINTZIA , <i>De Candolle</i> . See <i>Leysseca polifolia</i> .			
rhomboidem	Yellow	4	S. Her. P. E. Indies		PROMENIA , <i>Lindley</i> . <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidacea</i> . For culture, see <i>Marrilaria</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Marillaria citrina. 2. M. graminea. 3. M. leucogyna. 4. M. Kollissonii. 5. M. stupeloides. 6. M. zanthina.</i>		
speciosum	Yellow	7	S. Her. P. Nepal		citrina	Yellow	5, S. Epi. Brazil
vestitum	Yellow	6	G. Her. P. V. D. L.	1842	graminea	Yel. red	1, S. Epi. Guinea
POLYTAENIA , <i>Desv.</i> From <i>plus</i> , many, and <i>taenia</i> , a filament; resemblance of fronds. <i>Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove ferns. See <i>Vittaria</i> .							
POMARIA , <i>De Candolle</i> . In honour of M. Pomarphysician to Philip III., of Spain. <i>Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Leguminosae</i> . It grows in a mixture of peat, loam, and leaf-mould, and is increased by cuttings and seeds.							
glandulosa	Yellow	5	G. Ev. S. N. Spain	1826	leucogyna	Grn. pur.	7, S. Epi. Brazil
PONCELETIA . See <i>Asimina</i> .							
PONERA .							
incompleta			S. Epi. Guatemala	1840	Rollissonii	Pale yel.	15, S. Epi. Brazil
juncea	Buff		S. Epi. Guatemala	1842	stupeloides	Grn. yel.	6, S. Epi. Brazil
striata	Buff or.		S. Epi. Guatemala	1840	nigra	Grn. blk.	6, S. Epi. Brazil
PONGAMIA .							
chinensis	Yellow	7	S. Ev. S. China	1827	rubra	Grn. red	6, S. Epi. Brazil
alpinica	White	7	S. Ev. Cl. E. Indies	1820	zanthina	Yellow	8, S. Epi. Brazil
marginata	Yellow	5	S. Ev. Cl. E. Indies	1824			
POPULUS .							
longifolia	Apetal.	4	H. De. T. America	1843			
laurifolia	Apetal.	4	H. De. T.				
pseudo-balsamifera	Apetal.	4	H. De. T. America	1843			
tristis	Apetal.	4	H. De. T. America	1843			

PRO	QUE	PTE	QUI
PROSÓPIS.		PTEROSTYLIS.	
horrida	White . . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . . 1826	barbata	Yellow . . 3, G. Ter. Swan R. . .
siliquastrum	White . . . S. Ev. S. Chili . . . 1827	pyramidalis	White . . . 4, G. Ter. Swan R. . .
PROSTANTHĒRA.		scabra	Yellow . . 4, G. Ter. Swan R. . .
cerulea	Blue . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Australia. 1824	vitata	Striped . . G. Ter. Swan R. . .
pinellifolides	Purple . . 4, G. Ev. S. Australia. 1826	PTEROTYŒCA, De Candolle. From <i>pteron</i> , a wing, and <i>tyche</i> , a spore-case. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Compositæ</i> . Sow the seeds in any common garden soil	
marifolia	White . . 4, G. Ev. S. Australia. 1827	nemauscensis	Yellow . . 6, H. A. S. Europe. 1794
saxicola	White . . 4, G. Ev. S. Australia. 1823	PTILOTAICHUM. Synonymes: 1. <i>Alyssum canescens</i> . 2. <i>A. elongatum</i> .	
PSACALIUM, Cass. See <i>Cacalia peltata</i> .		canescens, 1	White . . 4, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1823
PSEUDOSPIRŒA, De Candolle. See <i>Astragalus</i> .		elongatum, 2	White . . 4, H. De. S. Altala . . 1836
PSIDIUM.		PULICARIA, De Candolle. See <i>Inula</i> .	
araca	White . . 5, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1820	PULSATILLA. See <i>Anemone Pulsatilla</i> .	
chinense	White . . 5, S. Ev. S. China . . 1823	PULTEŒA.	
indicum	White . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1824	brachytrapa	Par. or. . 2, G. Ev. S. P. Augusta 1838
ulgrum	White . . 5, S. Ev. S. China	PUPALIA. See <i>Desmochata</i> .	
pumilum	White . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1824	PURGOSŒA. See <i>Crassula</i> .	
rubrum	White . . 5, S. Ev. S. China . . 1820	PUTORIA, De Candolle. See <i>Ernodea montana</i> .	
PSILOŒMA, Meyer. From <i>psilo</i> , naked, and <i>nema</i> , a filament. Linn. 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cruciferae</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Alyssum</i> . Synonyme: <i>Alyssum dasycarpum</i> .		PUTRANJIVA, Wallich. See <i>Nageia Putranjiva</i> .	
dasycarpum	Yellow . . 6, H. A. Siberia . . 1827	PŪYA, Molina. This name is substituted for the genus <i>Pourretia</i> , as being the most ancient. <i>Puya cerulea</i> is identical with <i>Pourretia cerulea</i> . <i>P. heterophylla</i> is a very pretty and curious plant, bearing two distinct kinds of leaves, one with tough, broad, horny petioles, which overlie each other, forming a kind of bulb, extended into narrow, serrated processes, about two inches long; the others which are last formed, are thin, bright green and lanceolate, more than eighteen inches long. For culture, &c., see <i>Tillandsia</i> . Synonymes: 1. <i>Pitcuria undulatifolia</i> . 2. <i>Pourretia lanuginosa</i> .	
PTARMICA, De Candolle. See <i>Achillea</i> .		Altensteinii	
PTĒRIS.		White . . . S. Her. P. Columbia . . 1836	
felosina	Bra. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1822	gigantica, 1	
kingiana	Bra. yel. . 6, G. Her. P. Norfolk I. 1831	Car. wht. . 4, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1845	
lata	Bra. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1841	cerulea	
sulcata	Bra. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. Jamaica . 1841	Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. Chili . . 1827	
PTEROCARPUS.		heterophylla	
stāvus	Yellow . . 4, S. Ev. T. China . . 1826	Pink . . . 5, S. Her. P. Mexico . . 1835	
PTEROCARYA, Nutt. See <i>Juglans pterocarpa</i> .		lanuginosa, 2	
PTEROCĀVLON, De Candolle. See <i>Conyza</i> .		Green . . . 4, S. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1825	
PTEROCĀVDUS. See <i>Baccharis</i> .		recurvata, 3	
PTERODISCUS, Hooker. From <i>pteron</i> , a wing, and <i>discus</i> , a disk. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . For cultivation, see <i>Calceolaria</i> .		White . . 4, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1843	
speciosus		Lil. pur. . 5, G. Her. P. Africa . . 1844	
PTEROPSIS, Desv. From <i>ptēris</i> , a fern, and <i>opsis</i> , resemblance; fronds. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove fern. Synonyme: <i>Taxilis furcata</i> .		PŶAŒLA.	
furcata		chlorantha	
Brown . . 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad . 1824		Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1822	
PTEROSTIGMA, Bentham. From <i>pteron</i> , r wing, and <i>stigma</i> , in reference to its being generally girded by a wing. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> . A plant of no particular merit. It succeeds in the stove or warm greenhouse, and is easily increased by cuttings.		dentata	
grandiflora		Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827	
Par. blue . 6, G. Her. P. China . . 1845		occidentalis	
		Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827	
		PŶAOLIAŒON.	
		Sorum	
		Yellow . . G. Bl. P. Peru	
		PŶTTON, Mart. See <i>Arun campanulatum</i> .	
		PŶTHONIUM. See <i>Thousonia</i> .	

Q.

QUAMŒCLIT.

grandiflora	Scarlet . 1 S. Her. Cl. Mexico . 1826
setotina	Orange . 7 S. Cl. A. Mexico . 1824

QUEACUS.

acutifolia	Apetal. . 5, F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1840
agrifolia	Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. Mexico . 1837
Bomplandiana	Apetal. . 5, F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1824
callosa	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1840
calycina	Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. S. Europe .
cuscillana	Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. S. Europe .
confertifolia	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Mexico .
cruciatipes	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1840
crenata	Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. Portugal .
conduplicata	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Japan .
decalhata	Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. Nepal . . 1828
digitata	Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. S. Europe .
expansa	Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. S. Europe .
fraginosa	Apetal. . H. De. T. S. Europe . 1824
glauca	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1840
glaucescens	Apetal. . H. De. T. Japan . . 1822
haliphœa	Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. France .
hemispherica	Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. Mexico . 1816

Infectaria	Apetal. . H. De. T. Levant . . 1812
Lerermiana	Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. S. Europe .
laucifolia	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1839
maritima	Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. N. Amer. . 1811
mexicana	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1824
petiolaria	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1839
pusilla	Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. Spain . . 1824
pumila	Apetal. . 5, H. De. T. S. Europe .
Quexico	Apetal. . H. De. T. Spain . . 1845
reticulata	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1840
rotundifolia	Apetal. . 6, H. De. T. Spain . . 1818
serrata	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Japan . .
sideroxyhan	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1839
spicata	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1824
Turneri	Apetal. . H. De. T. Levant . . 1812
xalapensis	Apetal. . F. Ev. S. Mexico . 1837

QUILLĒJA, Don. *Quilla* or *Callia* is the name of *Q. saponaria*. Linn. 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Quillajæ*. For culture, see *Kayneckia*.

saponaria	White . . 4, H. Ev. S. Chili . . 1832
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QUISQUĒLIS.

sinensis	Rose . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Canton . . 1841
villosa	Rose . . . S. Ev. Cl. Pegu . . 1818

R.

RAFANIA.

angulata	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
cordata	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
nitida	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816

RANIA. *Synonyme: Rothmannia longiflora.*

armata	White	5, S. Ev. S. W. Indies	1813
fasciculata	White	7, S. Ev. S. E. Indies	1824
floribunda	White	7, S. Ev. S. E. Indies	1825
horrida	White	5, S. Ev. S. China	1825
obovata	White	5, S. Ev. S. N. Grenada	1818
oxyptala	Yellish	5, S. Ev. S. Saharanpoor	1843

RAUWOLFIA.

spinosa	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Peru	1827
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RAVENALA. *See Urania.*REMUSATIA. *See Caladium.*

RENANTHERA.

matulina	Brownish	12, S. Epi. Java	1846
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REQUIRIA.

sphaerosperma	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1816
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RESTIO.

complanatus	Apetal.	6, H. Grass. N. S. W.	1823
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RESTREPIA, *Kunth. Unknown. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceae.* For culture, &c., see *Pleurothallis*.

maculata	Yel pur.	6, S. Epi. Merida	
parvifolia	Yel. red.	1, S. Epi. Tolima	

RETINIPHYLUM, *De Candolle.* From *retine*, resin, and *phyllon*, a leaf; leaves covered with resin. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Rubiaceae.* For culture and propagation, see *Hamiltonia*. *Synonyme: Monatelia secundiflora.*

secundiflorum	White	S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	
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RAPHISPERMA, *Nees.* From *rhapfis*, a needle, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Acanthaceae.* For the cultivation of this pretty genus of stove plants, see *Justicia*. *Synonyme: Justicia glabra.*

glabra, 1	Rose yel.	6, S. Her. P. E. Indies	1824
vestita	Violet.	6, S. Her. P. E. Indies	1827

RHAPIS.

aspera	Green.	5, H. Palm. S. Franco	
cordata	Green.	5, H. Palm. Franco	

RHINACANTHUS. *See Justicia.*RHIPIDOPTERIS, *Schott.* From *rhapis*, a fan, and *pteria*, a fern; fronds. *Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceae.* Stove ferns. *Synonymes: 1. Polybotrya peltata. 2. P. tripartita.*

biforeta	Brn. yel.	3, S. Her. P. W. Indies	
fasciculata	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. W. Indies	
peltata, 1	Brn. yel.	3, S. Her. P. S. Amer.	
tripartita, 2	Brn. yel.	3, S. Her. P. Brazil	

RHIPSALIS.

brachiata	Gnsh. yel.	2, G. Ev. S. B. Avres	1843
calamiflorus	White	5, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1823
pentaptera	White	5, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1826
spathulata	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1836

RHODODENDRON.

Adamsonii	Purple	5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid	
aprilis	Whsh. pk.	4, H. Ev. S. Hybrid	1843

arborescens.

barbatum	Red	4, G. Ev. S. Nepal	1837
cinnamomeum	Brown	4, G. Ev. S. Nepal	1824
Paxtonii	Crimson	5, G. Ev. S. Khuseca	1837
Rollisonii	Crimson	5, G. Ev. S. Nepal	1837
roseum	Rose	4, G. Ev. S. Nepal	

cuticulatum.

ventatum	Pink	5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid	
chrysolectron	Yellow	5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid	1842
grandiflorum	Yellow	4, H. Ev. S. Hybrid	1842
fragrans	Pink	5, G. Ev. S. Hybrid	1843
Gilsonii	White	5, P. Da. S. Khuseca	1837
Gouvenium	Purple	5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid	1825
guttatum	Spotted	5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid	
javanicum	Buff	5, G. Ev. S. Java	1846
lateum	Yellow	5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid	
Metternichii	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. Japan	

ponticum.

Smithii aureum	Yellow	5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid	
Rollisonii	Red	5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid	1843

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RHODORRIZA, *Lindley.* From *rhodon*, a rose, and *rhiza*, a root; fragrance of roots. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Convolvulaceae.* Rose wood. *See Convolvulus.*

RHODOSTEMMA. We have no knowledge of this genus beyond its name, and the fact of its being in cultivation.

gardenioides	White	4, S. Ev. S.	1845
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RHOPALA.

montana	Yellow	4, S. Ev. S. Guiana	1833
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RHUS.

diversifolia	Gnsh. wht.	6, H. De. T. California	
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RHYNCHOGLOSSUM, *De Candolle.* From *rhynchos*, a beak, and *glossa*, a tongue; the lower lip of the flower in the form of a tongue-like beak. *Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cyrtandraceae.* A pretty plant, native of Ceylon, and easily cultivated in the stove. *Synonyme: Loxotis zeyluica.*

zeylanicum	Blue	S. A. Ceylon	1844
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RHYNCHOGLOBA—*aurea, distans, laxa.*RHYTIDOPHYLLUM, *Martius.* From *rhysis*, a wrinkle, and *phyllon*, a leaf. *Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gesneraceae.* For culture, see *Gesnera*.

aureiculatum	Red yel.	8, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1834
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RIBES.

albida	Wht. pink	4, H. Da. S. Hybrid	1843
sanguinea			
plena	Scr. rose	5, H. Da. S. Hybrid	

RICHARDSONIA.

stellaria	White	7, H. A. Brazil	1836
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RICINUS.

Nappa	Wht. fls.	8, H. A.	1827
leucocarpus	Wht. blk.	8, H. A.	1827
macrophyllus	Wht. red.	8, F. A.	1827
paniculatus	Red wht.	8, F. A.	1824
angulatus	Red wht.	8, F. A.	1827

RIGIDELLA, *Lindley.* From *rigidus*, stiff; in allusion to the rigidity of the flower-stalk when supporting the seed-vessel. *Linn. 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Rutaceae.* These are very handsome bulbous plants requiring similar treatment to *Tigridia*.

flammea	Flame.	5, S. Bl. P. Mexico	1839
immaculata	Crimson	6, S. Bl. P. Guatemala	1839
orthantha	Crimson	6, S. Bl. P. Mexico	1846

RIVINA.

latifolia	Purple	7, S. A. Madagascar	1826
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ROBERTSONIA. *See Sacifraga.*ROCHELIA, *Don.* In honour of Anthony Roebel, director of the botanic garden at Pest. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Boraginaceae.* A weed of the easiest culture, and propagated by seeds.

stellulata	Blue	6, H. A. Siberia	1835
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RODRIGUEZIA.

carnea	Pinkish	6, S. Epi. Columbia	1843
densiflora		8, Epi. Brazil	1838
lanceolata	Yellow	3, S. Epi. Trinidad	1821
maculata	Red spot.	8, Epi. Guatemala	1840
stenochila	Yel. red.	7, S. Epi. Venezuela	
sunveolens	Yellow	2, S. Epi. Brazil	1825

ROELLA.

pedunculata	Blue	6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1827
spicata	White	8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1824

REPURA.

fatagifolia	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. Australia	1822
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ROHDEA. *See Oronitium.*

ROMERIA.

vermiculata	Red	6, H. B. Persia	1829
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RONDELETIA.

longiflora	Blue	8, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1842
speciosa			
indjur	Scarlet	1, S. Ev. S. Havannah	

ROSA.

anemoneiflora	Pa. blsh.	6, H. Da. S. China	1846
Devoniana	Yellow	6, H. Ev. S. Hybrid	

ROSCOEIA.

lutea	Yellow	5, S. Her. P. Nepal	1839
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ROS	SAL	RUE	SAN
ROSĒA, Mart. See <i>Iresine</i> .			
ROSLĪNĪA, Don. Meaning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Gentianaceae</i> . See <i>Chironia</i> .			
ROSTELLĀRIĀ, Nees. See <i>Justicia</i> .			
ROTUMANNĪA, See <i>Randia</i> .			
ROTTBOELLĪA—Cymbachne glabra.			
ROUBĪĒVA, See <i>Chenopodium</i> .			
ROURĒA, See <i>Conarus</i> .			
RUBERTĪĀ, See <i>Elæodendron</i> .			
RUDOLPHĪĀ, Synonyme: <i>Erythrina portoricensis</i> .			
portoricensis, 1 . . . Scarlet . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Porto Rico 1820			
volubilis . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Porto Rico 1820			

S.

SABBATĪĀ.			
stellaris Brn. yel. . 6, H. B. N. Amer. . 1827			
SABICĒĀ, De Candolle. <i>Sabisabi</i> is the name of <i>S. aspera</i> in Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceae</i> . Stove shrubby climbers, requiring to be grown in peat, loam, and sand; and to be propagated by cuttings planted in sand, and placed under a hand-glass, in heat.			
aspera White . . . S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . . 1824			
hirta White . . . S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica . . 1825			
SACCOLABIUM.			
ampullacum . . . Rose . . . 8, S. Epl. Solhet . . . 1839			
Blumei Vio. wht. . 5, S. Epi. Javā . . . 1835			
carinatum S. Epi. Indta . . . 1838			
densiflorum S. Epi. Manilla . . . 1837			
macrostachyum . . . S. Epi. Philippines 1840			
miniatum Vermilion 5, S. Epi. Javā . . . 1845			
ochraceum Yel. red . 5, S. Epi. Ceylon . . . 1833			
præmorsum Wht. lilac 5, S. Epi. Malabar . . 1840			
SAGENĪĀ, Presl. Derivation unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove ferns.			
esclaraa Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. L. of Luton			
coadunata Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. Ceylon . . 1845			
intermedia Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. Ceylon . . . 1845			
platyphylla Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. Ceylon . . . 1845			
SAGERETĪĀ, Brongn. From M. Sageret, a distinguished French agriculturist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceae</i> . For the culture of this plant, see <i>Zizyphus</i> . <i>Synonyme:</i> <i>Zizyphus hamosus</i> .			
hamosa Green . . . G. Ev. Cl. Nepaul . . .			
SAGĪĀ—subulata.			
SAGAĪĀ, De Candolle. In honour of Don Ramon de la Sagra, of Havannah. <i>Linn.</i> 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</i> . For the culture of this genus, see <i>Melastoma</i> . <i>Synonyme:</i> <i>Melastoma rubra</i> .			
hirsuta White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1823			
hirtella White . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1824			
microphylla White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1820			
pilosa White . . . 3, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1823			
sessiliflora Red . . . 4, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1793			
umbrosa Red . . . 3, S. Ev. S. W. Indies 1824			
SALICĀNTRUS, Don. See <i>Nicotiana glutinosa</i> .			
SALICORNĪĀ.			
foliosa Green . . . 8, H. De. S. Siberia . . 1827			
pygmaea Green . . . 9, H. A. Caucasus 1827			
SALISĪĀ, Lindley. In honour of the Countess de Sals, a great lover of horticulture. <i>Linn.</i> 18, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i> . For the culture of this pretty plant, see <i>Melaleuca</i> .			
pulehiella Rose . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . .			
SALIX.			
alifolia Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1830			
caudifolia Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1824			
cylindrofolia Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Switzerland 1820			
eriantha Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Switzerland 1824			
glabrata Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Switzerland 1824			
gurgeliana Apetal. . 4, G. De. T. C. G. H. . . 1816			
heterophylla Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Switzerland 1823			
lappulaefolia Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Germany . . 1823			
longifolia Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. N. America 1819			
mespilifolia Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Switzerland 1824			
mutica Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Switzerland 1824			
nervosa Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Germany . . 1824			
paludosa Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Germany . . 1824			
patula Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Italy . . . 1818			
RUPELLĪĀ, Synonyme: <i>Justicia glabrata</i> .			
isophylla Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1820			
laetia, 1 Rose pur. 10, S. Ev. S. . . 1844			
Purdiana, 2 Crimson . 3, S. Ev. S. . . 1845			
RUNGĪĀ, Nees. See <i>Dicliptera</i> .			
RŪSCUS.			
latifolius Grn. wht. 5, H. Ev. S. Madeira . . .			
RUYSCHĪĀ.			
clusifolia Purple . . 5, S. Ev. S. W. Indies . 1823			
pyrifolia Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Switzerland 1824			
septentrionalis Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1820			
Starkiana Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1820			
tetrandra Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Europe . . .			
Trevirani Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Germany . . 1825			
velutina Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Europe . . . 1826			
villosa Apetal. . 4, H. De. T. Switzerland			
SALMĒĀ.			
Eupatoria White . . 4, S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. . 1815			
SALPIANTHUS. See <i>Boldoa</i> .			
SALPICHLĒNĀ, J. Smith. From <i>salpinx</i> , a tube, and <i>chlaina</i> , a cloak; fronds. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove fern. <i>Synonyme:</i> <i>Blechnum volubile</i> .			
volubilis Yel. brn. . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1842			
SALPICHAŌ, Miers. From <i>salpinx</i> , a tube, and <i>chroos</i> , skin; form and texture of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Solanaceae</i> . A new shrubby plant, with small hairy leaves, between heart-shaped and ovate, on long petioles, and with slender graceful habit of growth. It has bell-shaped flowers of a greenish yellow colour, springing out singly, on lengthened footstalks, from the axils of the leaves, and taking a drooping direction.			
glandulosa Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Chili . . . 1844			
SALPICXĀNTHA, Hooker. From <i>salpinx</i> , a tube, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower; form of flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scanthaceae</i> . A curious stove plant, native of Jamaica, requiring the same treatment as <i>Justicia</i> .			
coecinea Scar. rose 9, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1844			
SALSŌĀ.			
collina Red . . . 7, H. A. Siberia . . . 1837			
ericoides Brown . 7, H. De. S. Caucasus . 1829			
marginata Green . . 7, H. De. S. Armenia . 1829			
obtusifolia Brown . 7, H. A. Siberia . . . 1827			
spissa Rose . . . 7, H. A. Caucasus . 1829			
SALVĪĀ.			
ægyptiaca Blue . . . 6, S. A. Egypt . . . 1827			
Cusid White . 6, F. Ev. S. Levant . . . 1827			
exelsa Crimson . 6, H. Her. P. Guatemala 1830			
Habituana Wht. red. 8, H. Ev. S. Tauria . . 1759			
hiata Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. Cashmere 1830			
incarnata Flesh . . 6, G. Her. P. Levant . . . 1729			
larandulifolia Blue . . 8, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1597			
linarioides Pa. blue . 6, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1839			
parriflora Yellow . 7, F. Her. P. Syria . . . 1816			
pæcox Purple . 3, F. H. P. Africa . . . 1826			
promelioides Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. Mexico 1838			
Regla Scarlet . 7, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1839			
rossifolia Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. Iberia . . . 1827			
tenella Blue . . 6, S. A. Jamaica . . 1821			
tubiflora Red . . . 6, G. Her. P. Mexico . 1824			
tubiformis Scarlet . 6, G. Her. P. Mexico . 1844			
SAMĀĒĀ. See <i>Myrsine</i> .			
SAMVDA.			
macrostachya White . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1826			
spunbosa White . 5, S. Ev. S. St. Thomas 1826			
SANGUISORRĀ.			
alpina Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Altay . . . 1837			
argusifolia Pink . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1820			
inglica White . 6, H. Her. P. . . . 1829			
pæcox Pink . . 5, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1827			
SANTOLĪNĀ.			
alpina Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Europe . 1738			
caucasea Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. Spain . . . 1823			
cruthifolia Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Europe . 1829			

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pinnata Yellow . . . 7, F. Ev. S. S. Europe . 1791			
tomentosa Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. S. Europe . 1827			
viscosa Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Spain . . 1825			
SAPONARIA.			
elegans Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. Galatia . . .			
prostrata Rose . . . 7, H. Her. P. Pyrenees . 1824			
SARACA. See Jonesia.			
SARCANTHUS.			
crævus Yellow . . . 5, S. Epi. Manilla . . 1837			
albiflorus Yel. pink . 5, S. Epi. India . . . 1842			
pallidus Grn. wht. . 7, S. Epi. India . . . 1840			
SARCOCHILUS.			
calceolus White . . . S. Epi. Manilla . . 1844			
croceus Wht. or . . S. Epi. Manilla . . .			
fusco-luteus Yel. lawny . 6, S. Epi. Borneo . . 1846			
unguiculatus Straw . . . 4, S. Epi. Manilla . . 1843			
SARCOLOTTIS, Presl. From sarx, flesh, and glottis, a tongue. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ. For culture, see <i>Spiranthes</i>. Synonymes: 1. <i>Spiranthes cerina</i>. 2. <i>S. diaphana</i>. 3. <i>S. lobata</i>. 4. <i>S. rosulata</i>. 5. <i>S. rufescens</i>.			
cerina, 1 Olive grn. . 5, S. Ter. Guatemala . 1840			
diaphana, 2 Wht. grn. . 4, S. Ter. Mexico . . .			
lobata, 3 Yellow . . . 3, S. Ter. Il. del Mon. 1843			
picta Yel. wht. . 4, S. Ter. Merida . . .			
rosulata, 4 Green . . . 4, S. Ter. Guatemala . 1842			
rufescens, 5 Brown . . . 2, S. Ter. Brazil . . .			
SARCOGNUM, G. Don. From sarx, flesh, and gonu au angle. See <i>Polygonum adpressum</i>.			
SARCOSTEMMA.			
campanulata Yel. brn. . 9, S. Cl. S. Peru . . 1844			
SAROTHA, Willd. From sarothro, a bcsom; plants have that appearance. Linn. 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Hypericaceæ</i>. A hardy plant, growing in any light soil, and is readily increased by seeds.			
gentianoides Yellow . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . 1768			
SARRACENIA.			
Drummondii Purple . . 6, F. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1829			
SATURAJA.			
spinosa White . . 5, H. Ev. S. Crete . . . 1827			
SATYRIUM.			
erectum Yellow . . 2, F. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1838			
foliosum Purple . . 7, F. Ter. C. G. H. . . 1828			
SAURAUJA.			
pedunculata White . . 6, G. Ev. S. Bolivia . . .			
macrophylla White . . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . .			
spectabilis White . . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1842			
SAURUMATUM. See <i>Arum pedatum</i>.			
SAUSSUREA. Synonyme: <i>Serratula pycnocephala</i>.			
crassifolia Purple . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1824			
elegans Rose . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1829			
Gmelini Purple . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1827			
laciniata Purple . . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1827			
liatroides, 1 Purple . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1827			
rigida Purple . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1827			
serrata Purple . . 7, H. Her. P. Europe . 1816			
SAXIFRAGA. Synonymes: <i>S. cymosa</i>, <i>S. heterophyllo</i>.			
astivalis White . . 5, H. Her. P. Altaia . . . 1821			
ciliata White . . 3, H. Her. P. India . . . 1843			
Haworthii White . . 5, H. Her. P. Europe . . .			
pedemontana, 1 White . . 5, H. Her. P. Piedmont . 1824			
thysanodes White . . 4, H. Her. P. E. Indies . 1845			
SCÆVOLA.			
alternata Purple . . 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1844			
anchusifolia Blue . . 5, G. Her. P. Swan R. . .			
calliptera Blue . . 7, G. Her. P. Swan R. . .			
fasciculata 3, G. Her. P. Swan R. . .			
ivaefolia White . . 8, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . 1820			
multiflora Blue . . 7, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1840			
pilosa Blue . . 5, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1841			
platyphylla White . . 5, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1841			
quarræna G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1842			
SCALRA. See <i>Podolepis</i>.			
SCAPHIGLOTTIS.			
pallidiflora White . . 6, S. Epi. Trinidad . 1822			
ruberlima Red . . 7, S. Epi. Merida . . .			
stellata Purple . . 2, S. Epi. Guiana . . 1838			
SCÆLOCHILUS, Klotzsch. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceæ</i>. An epiphyte, bearing short spikes of small yellow flowers. It thrives on a block of wood, in a cool temperature.			
Outou Yellow . . 7, S. Epi. Caracas . 1842			
SCHEDONORUS—nitidus.			
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SCHELLOLEPIS, J. Smith. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polyodiaceæ</i>. Synonymes: 1. <i>Giophlebium amœnum</i>. 2. <i>G. verrucosum</i>. Stove fern.			
amœna, 1 Yellow . . 5, S. Her. P. India . .			
verrucosa, 2 Yellow . . 5, S. Her. P. India . .			
SCIZACÆNA, J. Smith. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polyodiaceæ</i>. Stove fern.			
Brundonis Brn. yel. . 4, S. Her. . Malacca . .			
SCIZIÆA.			
digitata Brn. yel. . 4, S. Her. P. Malacca			
propinqua Brn. yel. . 4, S. Ev. S. Malacca . .			
SCIZANTHES. See <i>Narcissus</i>.			
SCIZANTHUS.			
candidus White . . F. A. Coquimbo . 1843			
Evansianus Wht. pur. 7, H. A. Hybrid . . 1839			
pinatifidus Various . 5, G. A. Coquimbo . 1841			
SCIZODIUM. See <i>Disa</i>.			
SCIZOGONE. See <i>Cynza sericea</i>.			
SCIZOLOMA, Gaudichaud. From schizo, to cut, and loma, an edge; fronds. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polyodiaceæ</i>. Stove ferns. Synonymes: 1. <i>Lindsaea ensifolia</i>. 2. <i>L. heterophylla</i>.			
ensifolia, 1 Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. Malacca . .			
heterophylla, 2 Brn. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon			
SCIZOSOTUS, Lindley. From schizo, to cut, and notos, the back. Linn. 12, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Rosaceæ</i>. A hardy shrub, from the northern provinces of India. For culture, &c., see <i>Spercea</i>.			
tomentosa H. De. S. India . . 1840			
SCHÆPPIA, De Candolle. In honour of John Schæpfi a German botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Loranthaceæ</i>. A tree-like plant, growing from ten to fifteen feet high, growing freely in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and cuttings strike root if planted in sand, under a band-glass, in heat.			
fragrans Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. Nepal . 1327			
SCHELLERA. See <i>Leptanthus</i>.			
SCHOMBURGKIA. Synonyme: <i>Epidendrum tibicinis</i>.			
eripha Yel. brn. . 1, S. Epi. La Guayra . 1844			
tibicinis, 1 Fl. wht. . 4, S. Epi. Honduras . 1834			
grandiflora Brn. rose . 5, S. Epi. Honduras . 1844			
rosea Rose red . 2, S. Epi. Sier. Nevada			
undulata Purple . . 1, S. Epi. La Guayra . 1843			
SCOTTIA.			
simpliciflora Red . . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816			
SCHOUSRÆA. See <i>Cacocua</i>.			
SCHOUWIA, De Candolle. In honour of J. F. Schouw, a celebrated Danish botanist. Linn. 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Crucifereæ</i>. The seeds of this pretty annual will only require to be sown in the open ground, in a light sandy soil.			
arabica Purple . . 6, H. A. Arabia . . 1837			
SCHRANKIA.			
leptocarpa Rose . . 7, S. Her. P. S. Domingo 1827			
SCHREBERA. See <i>Hartogia</i>.			
SCHUBERTIA. See <i>Cupressus</i>.			
grandiflora White . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Brazil . . 1837			
SCHWEGERIA, Spreng. In honour of Professor Schwieger, one of the authors of a Flora of Erlangen. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Violaceæ</i>. A stove shrub nearly allied to the violets. It requires a humid atmosphere, and succeeds in a mixture of loam, leaf-mould, and sand, and is propagated by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.			
pauciflora White . . 5, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1838			
SCHWENCKIA.			
Browallioides Grn. pur. . 8, S. Her. P. Caracas . 1824			
Hillariana Grn. pur. . 8, S. A. Brazil . . 1826			
SCILLA.			
Bertolandi Lilac . . 5, H. Bl. P.			
brunata Blue . . 5, H. Bl. P. N. Amer. . 1841			
Pensylvanica			
discolor Buff . . 5, H. Bl. P. Portugal . 1843			
pöbrens Blue . . 5, H. Bl. P.			
SCINDAPUS, Sole. Meaning unknown. Linn. 4 Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Araceæ</i>. For culture, see <i>Caladium pinatifidus</i>. . Green . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1824			

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SCLERIA, Willdenow. Meaning unknown. Linn. 5. Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Cyperaceae</i> . For culture, see <i>Cyperus</i> .		SELLŌ. See <i>Ximenia</i> .	
aurisoma . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. N. Amer. . . 1836		SELLIGŌEA, J. Smith. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Poly-podiaceae</i> . Stove ferns. <i>Synonymes</i> : 1. <i>Grammitis flavescens</i> . 2. <i>G. Hamiltoni</i> . 3. <i>G. decurrens</i> , <i>Hemionitis pothifolia</i> .	
ciliata . . . Green . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1823		flavescens, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Indies . . .	
Flagellum . . . Green . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Indies. 1822		Hamiltoni, 2 . . . Brn. yel. . . 5, S. Her. P. Nepal . . .	
hirtella . . . Green . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1822		heterocarpa . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. Java . . .	
latifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Her. P. W. Indies. 1824		macrophylla . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. Java . . .	
verticillata . . . Green . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . 1825		pothifolia, 3 . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. Nepal . . .	
SCLEROLEPIS, De Candolle. See <i>Sparganophorus-verticillatus</i> .		SELLŌ. See <i>Gymnosperma</i> .	
SCLERŌN, Lindley. <i>Scleros</i> , hard, and <i>oon</i> , an egg or seed. Linn. 11, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Verbenaceae</i> . This is a little Mexican plant, bearing some resemblance to an olive, with the flowers of a <i>Verbea</i> and the name of <i>Daphne</i> . Mr. Hartweg found it in fruit only, and sent it to the Horticultural Society's garden, where it has flowered, and proved itself to be a new genus of <i>Verbenaceae</i> . See <i>Daphne</i> , for culture and propagation.		SENECIO.	
oleinum Grn. wht. 5. G. Ev. S. Mexico. . . 1843		ambiguum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. Sicily . . . 1823	
SCLEROSIADUM, De Candolle. From <i>scleros</i> , hard, and <i>siadion</i> , an umbel. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . An annual of the easiest culture.		aureaceus . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. Siberia . . . 1827	
humile White . . . 6, H. A. Teneriffe . . 1787		angulatus . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1824	
SCLEROXYLON. See <i>Myrsine</i> .		arschmidti . . . Yellow . . . 12, G. Her. P. Mexico . . 1827	
SCOLOPENDRIUM.		Balsamites . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1819	
pinatum Brn. yel. . 5, G. Her. P. India . . .		calaminifolius . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1843	
SCOPARIA.		candulus . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Sicily . . . 1823	
flava Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1820		congestus . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Melville I. . 1827	
SCOTTIA.		croceus Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Austria . . 1822	
tupeiformis 1, G. Ev. S. Australia . . 1825		delphinifolius . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. B. Sicily . . . 1823	
SCROPHULARIA—Ehrharti, elongata, lanata.		eudorus Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. . . 1815	
SCUTELLARIA.		frigidus Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827	
cordifolia Scar. or. . 9, S. Ev. S. Mexico. . . 1844		galliens Yellow . . . 6, H. A. France . . .	
incarnata Rose . . . 8, H. Her. P. Quito . . . 1841		gibbosus Yellow . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Sicily . . . 1827	
japonica Pur wht. 8, H. Her. P. Japan . . . 1833		Hunteri White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. E. Heritioti.	
apicidens Scarlet . 10, H. Her. P. Mexico. . 1841		SYNPHATHALMUS Wht blue 6, G. Her. P. Canaries . 1843	
Ventenatii Scarlet . 8, G. Her. P. St. Martha 1844		populifolius	
SCUTIA, Brown. From <i>scutum</i> , a shield; form of disk. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rhamnaceae</i> . A shrub of no beauty, and of easy culture. <i>Synonymes</i> : <i>Rhamnus circumscissus</i> , <i>Ceanothus circumscissus</i> .		lacteus White . . . 5, G. Her. P. Caucasus . 1832	
indica White . . . S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . 1824		pratensis Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Galicia . . 1823	
SCUTICARIA, Lindley. From <i>scatica</i> , a whip, in allusion to the form of the leaves. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This species requires to be attached to a block of wood, to have a hot damp atmosphere, and be freely syriaged white growing. <i>Synonyme</i> : <i>Maxillaria Steelii</i> .		Smithii Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. Cave Horn. 1801	
Steelii Yel. spot. 7. . S. Epi. Gnyana . . . 1834		taraxacifolius . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1824	
SCYPHANTHUS.		SERICOCARPUS, De Candolle. See <i>Aster</i> .	
elegans Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. Tr. Chili . . 1824		SERIPHUM. See <i>Stabe cinerea</i> .	
SEYALIA. See <i>Nepheclium</i> .		SERTISSA.	
SEYONEMA—cirrhos.		fœtida	
SEYALE—sylvestris.		multiplex White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Japan . . .	
SECURUM.		SERRATULA, Synonyme: Carduus leucanthus.	
palatum Yellow . . . 8, F. A. Mexico . . 1827		leucantha White . . . 7, H. A. Spain . . . 1825	
SECURIDACA.		SERRŌIA.	
erecta Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. W. Indies . 1824		acrocarpa Lilac . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822	
paniculata . . . Yellow . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Cayenas . 1820		elevata Lilac . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1821	
SEBUM.		scariosa Lilac . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816	
deltoidæum . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. Naples . . . 1826		SENAMUM.	
elongatum . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Albania . . 1827		luteum Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Indies . . 1825	
Falsum White . . . 7, H. B. Europe . . . 1836		SEVERINA, Tenore. Meaning unknown. Linn. 18 ^o Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Aurantiaceae</i> . For the culture of this desirable oil greenhouse plant, see <i>Citrus</i> <i>Synonyme: Citrus buxifolia</i> .	
globosifolium . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1839		buxifolia White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . .	
magellanæ . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. Magellan . . 1816		SEYMOURIA, Sweet. See <i>Perlargonium</i> .	
Natarjani . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. Naples . . 1824		SIDA, Synonymes: S. hirta, S. tomentosa.	
pulchrum . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1824		Belifoniensis, 1 . . . Yel. red . 11, G. Ev. Tr. Brazil . 1838	
rosatum Rose . . . 7, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1827		graveolens . . . Orange . 9, Ev. S. E. Indies. 1844	
tetraphyllum . . White . . . 7, H. B. Levant . . .		SIDERANTHUS. See <i>Chrysopus</i> .	
SELŌGO.		SIBIROXYLON.	
adpressa White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816		rigosum White . . . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1820	
ciliata White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1824		SIEVERSIA, Synonyme: Geum radiatum.	
cinerea Violet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816		atlantica Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. S. Europe . 1810	
elutans White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1843		ciliata Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1813	
divaricata Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1822		elata Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Nepal . . 1840	
frutescens Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823		radiata, 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1822	
microtata Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1820		Rossii Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. Melville I. . 1827	
minutissima . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816		SILBNE.	
polyphylla . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1823		Schafii Rose . . . 4, H. Her. P. . .	
tertifolia White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1819		speciosa Scarlet . 6, G. Her. P. . . 1843	
SEMPERIVA, De Candolle. <i>Singasinga</i> is the name of the tree in Guinea. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cuscutaceae</i> . This pretty shrub grows well in a miniature of loam and pent; and ripened cuttings, planted in sand, and placed under a hand-glass in heat, will soon strike root. <i>Synonyme: Sterrebeckia laterifolia</i> .		SIMARŌBA.	
		glauca White . . . S. Ev. S. Cuba . . . 1824	
		SIMSA, Pers. In honour of J. Sims, M.D, editor of <i>Bot. Mag.</i> Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Proteaceae</i> . For culture, see <i>Protea</i> .	
		austifolia Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1825	
		SINGŌXA, De Candolle. <i>Singasinga</i> is the name of the tree in Guinea. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Cuscutaceae</i> . This pretty shrub grows well in a miniature of loam and pent; and ripened cuttings, planted in sand, and placed under a hand-glass in heat, will soon strike root. <i>Synonyme: Sterrebeckia laterifolia</i> .	
		guianensis . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Guinea . . . 1827	

SIN	SOR	SOW	SP1
SINDINGIA.			
Youngiana . . .	Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. Hybeid . . .		
SIPHOCAPILOS.			
betulaefolius . . .	Red yel. . . 7, F. Ter. P. Brazil . . . 1842		
coccineus . . .	Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. Brazil . . . 1845		
glandulosus . . .	Rose . . . 7, Her. P. Bogota . . . 1845		
lanceifolius . . .	Rose . . . 7, Ev. S. Organ Mts. 1841		
longipedunculatus . . .	Red . . . 1, Ev. S. Organ Mts. 1841		
micosotoma . . .	Scarlet . . . 3, G. Her. P. N. Grenada. 1844		
SIPONANTHUS. See <i>Cleodendron</i> .			
SISTRINCHIUM.			
unajle	Yellow . . . 3, G. Ev. S. Valparaiso . 1832		
SITIOLOBIUM. Desv. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove fern. Synonymes: 1. <i>Dicksonia flaccida</i> . 2. <i>D. glutinosa</i> . 3. <i>Nephrodium punctilobum</i> , <i>Dicksonia pubescens</i> .			
adiantoides . . .	Brn. yel. . . 5, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1834		
cuneatum . . .	Brn. yel. . . 5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . . .		
distachoides . . .	Brn. yel. . . 5, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . . 1833		
Eucadium . . .	Brn. yel. . . 4, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon . . .		
glutinosum, 2 . . .	Brn. yel. . . 4, S. Her. P. E. Indies . . .		
junctilobum, 3 . . .	Brn. yel. . . 4, G. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1822		
rubiginosum . . .	Brn. yel. . . 5, S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1841		
SKINNERIA. Don. In honour of Capt. Thomas Skinner, a distinguished botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Convolvulaceae</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Convolvulus</i> . Synonymes: <i>Convolvulus capsitulosus</i> .			
caespitose	Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. E. Indies . 1827		
SMITHIA.			
aspera	Yellow . . . 7, S. A. E. Indies . 1812		
purpurea	Purple . . . 9, S. Ev. S. Bombay . 1845		
SMYRNIUM. Synonymes: <i>S. Dodonai</i> .			
perfoliatum	Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. Europe . 1796		
rotundifolium, 1 . . .	Yellow . . . 5, H. B. Sicily . . . 1780		
SOBRALIA, II. Par. In honour of Don F. M. Sobral, a Spanish botanist. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . A very splendid genus of terrestrial orchids, requiring the same cultivation as <i>Peristeria</i> .			
decebra	Variosus . . . 7, S. Ter. Guatemala . 1836		
dichotoma	Rose par. . . 3, S. Ter. Peru . . .		
liliacurum	White . . . 7, S. Ter. Guiana . . . 1840		
macrantha	Crimson . . . 9, S. Ter. Guatemala . 1842		
sylvestris	Crimson . . . 9, S. Ter. Guatemala . 1846		
resulii	Pink . . . 12, S. Ter. Peru . . . 1840		
violacea	Vio. wht. . . 7, S. Ter. Merida . . .		
SOGALCINA. See <i>Galinogea</i> .			
SOLANUM.			
angustifolium . . .	Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Buenos A. . 1838		
Bahusii			
bipinnatum	Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Buenos A. . 1840		
conceivum	Violet . . . 6, G. De. Cl. Chili . . . 1842		
candidum	White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . . 1838		
jasmoides	Purple . . . 6, G. De. Cl. S. Amer. . 1838		
macrantherum . . .	Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1839		
verrucatum	Grn. yel. . . 6, G. A. B. Aytca . . .		
vesitum	White . . . 3, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . .		
SOLDEVILLA. See <i>Hispidella</i> .			
SOLENANTHA. See <i>Cryptandra spinescens</i> .			
SOLENANTHUS, Don. From <i>solen</i> , a tube, and <i>anthos</i> , a flower. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Boraginaceae</i> . For culture, see <i>Borago</i> .			
circinatus	Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. Altay . . . 1837		
SOLNIDUM. Lindley. From <i>solen</i> , a tube. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . This curious genus is nearly related to <i>Oncidium</i> and <i>Brassia</i> ; from both of which it is distinguished by its narrow stalked wartless lip, three-lobed anther-lid, and very peculiar pollen masses which are bent down upon the caudicle, while in the anthers. For culture, &c., see <i>Oncidium</i> .			
racemosum	Yel. red . . 11, S. Epi. Pamplona . . .		
SONNERATIA. De Candolle. In honour of M. Sonnerat, a botanical traveller. Linn. 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Myrtaceae</i> . For the culture of this very pretty genus refer to <i>Psidium</i> .			
acida	Hol . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1822		
alba	White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1824		
apetala	White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1825		
SOPHAONITIS.			
pteroearpa	S. Epi. Guatemala . 1842		
SOPHIA. See <i>Gerardia</i> .			
SOLBUS. See <i>Pyrus</i> .			
SORBEA. Lindley. See <i>Nolana</i> .			
SOWERBÆA.			
lexiflora	Pink . . . 6, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1839		
SPADOSTYLEN, Benth. Meaning unknown. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . For culture and propagation, see <i>Pultenea</i> . Synonymes: <i>Pultenea nchula</i> .			
Sieberi	Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1824		
SPERANDONIA. See <i>Cadia</i> .			
SPARANIS.			
blanda	Pink . . . 5, F. Bl. P. C. G. H. . 1811		
Waltii	G. Bl. P. C. G. H.		
SPARMANNIA.			
rugosa	White . . . 3, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1825		
SPARTINA.			
arundinacea	Green . . . 7, G. Her. P. T. d'Acunha 1823		
glabra	Green . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827		
pecutinata	Green . . . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827		
SPARTOBAMNUS, Cun. From <i>sparton</i> , cordage, and <i>thamnus</i> , a branch; uses of plant. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Myoporaceae</i> . A pretty plant requiring a cool, airy greenhouse, and to be potted in sandy peat and loam, and propagated by cuttings.			
juncus	White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. Australia . 1819		
SPATALLA.			
pedunculata	Purple . . . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1822		
pyramidalis	Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1821		
SPATOCARPA, Hooker. From <i>spatha</i> , a spathe, and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit. Linn. 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. <i>Araceae</i> . For culture, see <i>Catadium</i> .			
hastifolia	White . . . 7, S. Her. P. S. Amer.		
SPATHOGLOTTIS, Blum. From <i>spatha</i> , a spathe, and <i>glottis</i> , a tongue. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae</i> . <i>Bletia</i> -like plants, one of which was found by Mr. Fortune on the granitic mountains of Hong Kong; the flowers of <i>Spathoglottis Fortunei</i> are of a pretty yellow, with the side lobes of the lip spotted with crimson; its tubers remain dormant for some months after the leaves have decayed, and may be treated as <i>Paxtonia rosea</i> , and the smaller <i>Bletias</i> .			
Fortunei	Yel. crim. . . S. Epi. China . . .		
perfoliata	S. Epi. Keesan hills . . .		
plicata	Purple . . . S. Epi. E. Indies . 1844		
pubescens	S. Epi. Sylhet . . .		
tomentosa	S. Epi. Mindanao . . .		
SPATULARIA. See <i>Saxifraga</i> .			
SPECKLINIA. See <i>Pleurothallis</i> .			
SPENNERA, De Candolle. In honour of M. Spenner, a distinguished botanist. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae</i> . Pretty plants, requiring to be grown in a mixture of peat and sand, and the pots to be placed in pans of water; they are propagated by seeds.			
fragilis	White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad . 1822		
glandulosa	White . . . 3, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1824		
paludosa	Rose . . . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1825		
pendulifolia	Rose . . . 3, S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1826		
SPERGULA—maxima.			
SPERMADICTYON. See <i>Hamiltonia</i> .			
SPHERANTHUS—cochinchinensis—mollis.			
SPHAROLOBIUM.			
acuminatum	Orange . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1842		
SPHEROMORPHA, De Candolle. See <i>Grangea minima</i> .			
SPHAROPTERIS, Wallich. From <i>sphaira</i> , a globe, and <i>pterus</i> , a fern. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Poly-podiaceae</i> . Stove fern. Synonymes: <i>Peranema barbata</i> .			
barbata	Yellow . . . 6, S. Her. P. Nepal . . .		
SPHEROSTIGMA, Stringu. Synonymes: <i>Enothera spiralis</i> .			
cheiranthifolium . .	Yellow . . 6, F. Ev. S. Chili . . . 1820		
meranthum	Yellow . . 6, H. A. California. 1820		
spirale, 1	Yellow . . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1836		
stringulosum	Yellow . . 6, H. A. California. 1836		
SPERNANDRA. See <i>Buchnera</i> .			
SPHENOGYNE.			
seriata	Yellow . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1826		
SPIRÆA.			
Douglasii	Rose . . . 8, H. Ev. S. Columbia . .		
lissa	White . . 11, H. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1841		

SPI	STA	STA	STE
<i>kenchaticca</i>	White	6, H. De. S. India	1839
<i>himalensis</i>	White	6, H. Ev. S. Himalayas	1838
<i>Lindleyana</i>	White	H. Ev. S. Himalayas	1844
<i>pubescens</i>	White	3, H. De. S. Chusan	1843
<i>Reveriesna</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S. China	1843
<i>rotundifolia</i>	White	6, H. Her. P. Cashmere	1840
SPIRANTHES.			
<i>argentea</i>	White	4, S. Epi. Brazil	1843
<i>aurea</i>	Olive brn.	4, S. Epi. Guatemala	1842
<i>diphysa</i>	White yel.	4, S. Epi. Mexico	1844
<i>elata</i>	White	4, S. Epi. W. Indiae	1799
<i>Lindleyana</i>	White	4, S. Epi. Caracass	1841
<i>lobata</i>	Yellow	4, S. Epi. Real del Mint.	1844
<i>picta</i>	White	2, S. Epi. Brazil	1843
<i>rosulata</i>	Green	4, S. Epi. Guatemala	1843
<i>truncata</i>	White	4, S. Epi. Brazil	1843
SPIRONEMA, Lindley. From <i>spira</i> , spiral, and <i>nema</i> , filament. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Commelinaceae</i> . A Mexican herbaceous plant introduced by Mr. Barker, with something of the appearance of a <i>Sansiviera</i> , but very fragrant; it has lately flowered with Messrs. Low & Co. of Clapton. <i>Bot. Reg.</i> 1840.			
<i>fragrans</i>	White	5, S. Her. P. Mexico	1839
SPONDIAS.			
<i>axillaris</i>	White	5, S. Ev. S. Nepal	1824
<i>acuminata</i>	White	6, S. Ev. S. Malabar	1824
SPONIA, Commerson. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Ulmaceae</i> . This plant will grow readily in any common soil, but requires to be planted in a sheltered place.			
<i>Willdenowiana</i>	Green	H. De. S. China	
SPOROBIUS.			
<i>micranthus</i>	White	8, H. A. Monte Vid.	1825
SPREKELIA, Herbert. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amarylidaceae</i> . For culture, &c., see <i>Amaryllis</i> .			
<i>brevis</i>	Grn. red	6, S. Ill. P. Bolivia	1839
<i>Cybele</i>	Red	6, S. Ill. P. Bolivia	1839
<i>formosissima</i>	Cinnamon	6, S. Ill. P. Guatemala	1658
<i>glauca</i>	White	4, S. Ill. P. Bolivia	1839
STAAYIA.			
<i>nuda</i>	White	4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H.	1821
STACHYS.			
<i>speciosa</i>	Red	7, H. Her. P. Mexico	1839
STACHYTARDEIA.			
<i>aristata</i>	Purple	9, S. Ev. S. S. Amer.	1845
<i>crassifolia</i>	Violet	6, S. Ev. S. Brazil	1826
<i>umbrosa</i>	Blue	5, S. Ev. S. Cumana	1829
<i>Zuccagni</i>	Rose vio.	6, S. Ev. S.	1824
STACHYRUS, Siebold. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Pittosporaceae</i> . For culture, see <i>Pittosporum</i> .			
<i>princeps</i>	Pink	4, F. Ev. S. Japan	
STACHYUSIA.			
<i>spatulata</i>	White	4, G. Ev. S. Australia	1825
STAGMITEIS. See <i>Garcinia</i>.			
STANHOPEA.			
<i>aurantia</i>	Orange	6, S. Epi. La Guayra	1840
<i>aurea</i>	Yellow	5, S. Epi. Guatemala	1835
<i>Bucephala</i>	Yellow	6, S. Epi. Quito	1843
<i>expansa</i>	Various	5, S. Epi. Mexico	1841
<i>grandiflora</i>	White flesh.	6, S. Epi. Demerara	1835
<i>incarnata</i>	White	6, S. Epi. Demerara	1841
<i>alba</i>	White	6, S. Epi. Demerara	1835
<i>odorata</i>	White	6, S. Epi. Demerara	1835
<i>graveolens</i>	Straw	5, S. Epi. Peru	1843
<i>guttulata</i>	Buff	6, S. Epi. Peru	1843
<i>Harringtonii</i>	White	6, S. Epi. Brazil	1836
<i>modora</i>	Yel. wht.	5, S. Epi. Mexico	1841
<i>insignis</i>	White	9, S. Epi. Brazil	1839
<i>atropurpurea</i>	Yel. pur.	6, S. Epi. Brazil	1837
<i>flava</i>	Yel. wht.	9, S. Epi. Brazil	1838
<i>falva</i>	Yel. pur.	9, S. Epi. Brazil	1838
<i>lutea</i>	Yel. pur.	9, S. Epi. Brazil	1838
<i>major</i>	Yel. pur.	9, S. Epi. Brazil	1836
<i>obovata</i>	Yel. pur.	9, S. Epi. Brazil	1839
<i>pallida</i>	Yel. wht.	9, S. Epi. Brazil	1839
<i>lyncea</i>	Various	6, S. Epi. Mexico	1843
<i>Martiana</i>	White	5, S. Epi. Mexico	1843
<i>bicolor</i>	Yel. pur.	6, S. Epi. Mexico	1841
<i>oculata</i>	White	6, S. Epi. Mexico	1836
<i>pallida</i>	Yel. pur.	6, S. Epi. Mexico	1835
<i>major</i>	Yel. brn.	5, S. Epi. Guatemala	1843
<i>Ruckeri</i>	Various	5, S. Epi. Brazil	1843
<i>Russelliana</i>	Various	5, S. Epi. Guatemala	1836
<i>serotina</i>	Grn. yel.	5, S. Epi. Guatemala	1843
<i>pallida</i>	Yellow	5, S. Epi. Guatemala	1836
<i>lignina</i>	Or. black	7, S. Epi. Guatemala	1843
<i>atrata</i>	Or. pur.	7, S. Epi. Guatemala	1841
<i>purpurascens</i>	Or. pur.	7, S. Epi. Guatemala	1839
<i>venusta</i>	White	8, Epi. Guatemala	1839
STAPELIA.			
<i>cactiformis</i>	Yellow	3,	1844
STAPHYLÆA.			
<i>Bumala</i>	White	6, G. De. S. Japan	1804
STATICE.			
<i>bicolor</i>	Par. wht.	5, H. Her. P.	1837
<i>eximia</i>	Lil. rose	8, H. Her. P. Songaria	1844
<i>Fortunii</i>	Yellow	4, H. Her. P. China	1845
<i>Dicksonii</i>	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	1840
<i>monopetala</i>	Purple	7, F. Ev. S. Sicily	1840
<i>deudatta</i>	Violet	4, G. Her. P.	1849
<i>rytidophylla</i>	Blue	5, H. Her. P.	1840
STEGANIA. See <i>Lomaria</i>.			
STEGANOTRÖPIS, Lehmann. From <i>steganos</i> , covered, and <i>tropis</i> , a keel; keel covered with the vexillum. <i>Linn.</i> 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. <i>Leguminosae</i> . A climbing plant, with but little beauty, requiring similar treatment to <i>Clitoria</i> .			
<i>conjugata</i>	Yellow	6, S. Cl. A. S. Amer.	1827
STELIS.			
<i>aprica</i>	Grn. yel.	1, S. Epi. Brazil	1826
<i>argentea</i>	Grn. pur.	1, S. Epi. Guayana	1837
<i>atra</i>	Yellow	8, S. Epi. Merida	1842
<i>atropurpurea</i>	Dk. pur.	2, S. Epi. Mexico	1842
<i>ciliaris</i>	Whit. red	7, S. Epi. Mexico	1838
<i>crassifolia</i>	Green	12, S. Epi. W. Indies	1841
<i>fraterna</i>	Whit. red	7, S. Epi. Brazil	1842
<i>grandiflora</i>	Whit. red	7, S. Epi. Guayana	1836
<i>Lindenii</i>	Yellow	8, S. Epi. Merida	1842
<i>macrostachya</i>	Green	7, S. Epi. Guatemala	1838
<i>pulchella</i>	Purple	3, S. Epi. Brazil	1838
<i>racemiflora</i>	Pa. green	7, S. Epi. Jamaica	1838
<i>sesquipedalis</i>	Pa. yel.	8, S. Epi. Sier. Nevada	1838
<i>spatulata</i>	Yellow	8, S. Epi. Merida	1842
<i>tridra</i>	Red	8, S. Epi. Merida	1842
STELLERA, Linnaeus. In honour of G. W. Steller, a celebrated botanical collector. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Thymelaceae</i> . Annuals of easy culture, in sandy peat.			
<i>altalea</i>	White	7, H. A. Altay	1824
<i>dichotoma</i>	White	7, H. A. Dshuria	1824
<i>passerina</i>	Yellow	7, H. A. S. Europe	1759
STENANTHERA.			
<i>ciliata</i>	Red	4, G. Ev. S. Swan R.	
STENANTHIUM.			
<i>frigidum</i>	Black	6, G. Her. P. Angangulo	1846
STENOCARPUS. Synonyme: <i>Agnostus sinuatus</i>.			
<i>Cunninghamii</i>	Scarlet	G. Ev. S. Moreton B.	1829
STENOCHLÆNA, J. Smith. From <i>stenos</i> , narrow, and <i>chlæna</i> , a cloak. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodaceae</i> . Stove ferns. <i>Synonymes: 1. Lomaria filiformis, L. propinqua. 2. L. limonifolia, 3. L. sorbifolia, Acrostichum sorbifolium, 4. L. spondyfolia.</i>			
<i>heteromorphia, 1.</i>	Brown	4, S. Her. P. Australia	
<i>limonifolia, 2.</i>	Brown	5, S. Her. P. E. Indies	
<i>scandens, 3.</i>	Brown	7, S. Her. P. E. Indies	1841
<i>sorbifolia, 3.</i>	Brown	7, S. Her. P. W. Indies	1793
<i>spondyfolia, 4.</i>	Brown	6, S. Her. P. E. Indies	
STENOCHORNE, Lindley. From <i>stenos</i> , narrow, and <i>koryne</i> , a club. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Oreohidaceae</i> . For culture, see <i>Maxillaria</i> .			
<i>longicornis</i>	Or. spot.	S. Epi. Demerara	1843
STENOMÆSSON, Herbert. From <i>stenos</i> , narrow, and <i>messin</i> , middle; flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> . The members of this genus should be grown in a soil composed of peat and sandy loam, in equal proportions. When they are growing abundance of water should be given them, gradually withholding it and keeping them dry when in a state of rest. A stove temperature is necessary for some of the species, and that of the greenhouse for others. <i>Synonymes: 1. Chrysiophala fava. 2. Sphaerotele coccinea. 3. Pancratium aurantium. 4. Chrysiophala parviflora.</i>			
<i>nurathicum, 1.</i>	Orange	5, G. Ill. P. Quito	1843
<i>eucineum, 2.</i>	Scarlet	5, G. Ill. P.	
<i>croceum</i>	Copper	5, G. Ill. P.	1820
<i>viridiflora</i>	Yellow	5, G. Ill. P. Peru	1842
<i>eustylidoides</i>	Pa. Or.	5, G. Ill. P. Quito	1841
<i>flavum, 3.</i>	Yellow	5, G. Ill. P. Peru	1841
<i>Hartwegii</i>	Orange	5, G. Ill. P. Quito	1841
<i>latifolium</i>	Yellow	5, S. Ill. P. Lima	1837
<i>paniculatum, 4.</i>	Yellow	5, G. Ill. P. Peru	1822
<i>vitellinum</i>	Yellow	4, S. Ill. P. Lima	1842
STENORRHYNCHUS. See <i>Neottia</i>.			

STE	TAC	STY	TÆN
STENOSIMIA, Presl. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove ferns. <i>Synonymes: Acrostichum auritum, Polybotrys aurita.</i> <i>aurita</i> Brn. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. Jamaica .		STYLIDIUM. <i>androceum</i> White G. Her. P. Swan R. . <i>bicolor</i> Whit. pur. 7, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1843 <i>brunoniatum</i> Rose 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1841 <i>canaliculatum</i> Yellow 7, G. Her. P. Swan R. . <i>caulescens</i> Pink G. Her. P. Swan R. . <i>caricifolium</i> White 7, G. Her. P. Swan R. . <i>ciliatum</i> Yellow 5, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1840 <i>compressum</i> Yel. pur. 7, G. Her. P. Swan R. . <i>drummondii</i> Pink 11, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1838 <i>hispidum</i> White 7, G. Her. P. Swan R. . <i>leptostachyum</i> White 6, Her. P. Swan R. . <i>nudum</i> White 6, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1840 <i>pilosum</i> Pk. whit. 6, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1841 <i>proliferum</i> Pink 6, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1839 <i>pycnostachyum</i> Pink 6, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1843 <i>recurvum</i> Grn. pur. 5, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1840 <i>saxifragoides</i> White 6, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1842 <i>scabridum</i> White 7, G. Her. P. Swan R. . 1841 <i>scandens</i> Rose 6, G. Ev. Cl. Australia . 1803 <i>striatum</i> White 5, G. Her. P. Swan R. .	
STENOSPERMUM, Sweet. See <i>Melrosideros</i> . STENOSTOMUM, De Candolle. From <i>stenos</i> , narrow, and <i>stoma</i> , a mouth; flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rubiaceae</i> . Pretty stove plants, requiring the same treatment as <i>Hamiltonia</i> . <i>Synonymes: 1. Guatteria lucida, Laugeria lucida, Sturmia lucida.</i> <i>lucidum, l.</i> White 5, S. Ev. S. W. Indies . 1818 <i>tomentosum</i> White 5, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1822		SUTEIA, De Candolle. See <i>Cephalis calycina</i> . SUTHERLANDIA. <i>frutescens</i> <i>canescens</i> Scarlet 6, F. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816 <i>microphylla</i> Scarlet 6, F. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816	
STENOTAPHUM, Kunth. Meaning unexplained. <i>Linn.</i> 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Graminaceae—Americum complanatum</i> . STEPHANOTIS, Thouars. From <i>stephanos</i> , a crown, and <i>otitis</i> , eared, from the auricles of the staminal crown. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Asteriadaceae</i> . A genus of charming twiners; <i>S. floribunda</i> is a delightful plant; both species are well adapted for planting out in the stove, or for cultivating in pots; they should be favoured with a brisk heat in the growing season, both to their roots and tops, and be potted in a mixture of turfy loam and hesth-mould, or leaf-mould. Increase is easily effected by		SWAINSONIA, Synonymes: S. galegifolia, S. albiflora. <i>astragalifolia</i> White 7, G. Ev. S. Australia . 1802 <i>Greyana</i> Pink 7, G. Ev. S. Australia . 1844	
<i>floribunda</i> White 5, S. Ev. Tw. Madagascar 1839 <i>Thourali</i> White 5, S. Ev. Tw. E. Indies . 1842		SWARTZIA. <i>tomentosa</i> Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. Cayenne . 1826	
STERCULIA. <i>macrophylla</i> Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1822		SYMPHIANDBRA, Synonymes: Campanula armenia. <i>armenia</i> Blue 6, H. Her. P. Caucasus . 1826	
STEREOXYLON. See <i>Escallonia</i> . STERIGMA. <i>acanthocarpum</i> 4, H. B. Iberia 1837		SYMPHORIA. See <i>Symphoricarpus</i> . SYMPHYTUM. <i>echinatum</i> Purple 5, H. Her. P. 1824	
<i>seriphoma.</i> See <i>Stephania</i> . STERNBECKIA. See <i>Singana</i> . STEVIA. <i>laxiflora</i> Purple 8, F. Her. P. Mexico <i>mollis</i> White 8, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1834 <i>subceto-aristata</i> White 8, F. Her. P. Peru 1824 <i>tracheloides</i> Purple 8, G. Her. P. Mexico . 1839		SYMPLECOS. <i>cratogeoides</i> White 4, G. Ev. S. Nepal 1824	
STIGMAPHYLLOM. <i>ciliatum</i> Yellow 5, S. Her. P. Brazil 1796 <i>heterophyllum</i> Yellow 12, S. De. Cl. B. Ayres. 1842 <i>jatrophiifolium</i> Yellow 5, S. Ev. Tw. Uruguay . 1841 <i>muconatum</i> Yellow 5, G. Ev. Tw. Mexico . 1844		SYNAMBLEBIUM, J. Smith. From <i>syn</i> , together, and <i>phleps</i> , a vein. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove ferns. <i>Synonymes: 1. Lindsea lobulosa. 2. L. pectinata. 3. L. recurvata, L. nitens, L. serpens.</i> <i>lobulosum, 1.</i> Brown 5, S. Her. P. E. Indies <i>obtusum</i> Brown 5, S. Her. P. Malacca <i>pectinatum, 2.</i> Brown 5, S. Her. P. E. Indies <i>recurvatum, 3.</i> Brown 5, S. Her. P. Malacca	
STILPNOPHYTUM, De Candolle. See <i>Tanacetum lini-folium</i> . STIPA—attaica. STIPACROSTIS, Linn. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Graminaceae</i> . <i>Synonyme: Aristida obtusa—S. obtusa.</i> STIZOLOBIUM. See <i>Mucuna</i> . STOBÆA. <i>atractylodes</i> Yellow 7, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1823		SYNGONIUM. See <i>Caladium auritum</i> . SYRINGA. <i>Emödi</i> White 4, H. De. S. Himalaysa	
STRAATIOTES. <i>ellismoides</i> 7, S. Aq. P. E. Indies . 1806		SYZYGIUM, Synonymes: Eugenia paniculata. <i>frutescens</i> White 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1824 <i>glomeratum</i> White 5, S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1824 <i>inophyllum</i> White 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1826 <i>obovatum</i> White 5, S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1822 <i>paniculatum, 1.</i> White 4, S. Ev. S. Mauritius . 1822 <i>venosum</i> White 5, S. Ev. S. Nepal 1824	
STRETOCORÏNE, De Candolle. See <i>Gardenia fragrans</i> . STROBILANTHES. <i>callosa</i> Blue 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1840 <i>scabra</i> Yellow 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1837 <i>sesstia</i> Blue 4, S. Ev. S. Bombay . 1833		SZOVITSIA, Fischer. Named after M. Szovitz, a Hungarian hotanist. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Umbelliferae</i> . A plant of but little beauty, and of the easiest culture in any common light soil. <i>callicarpa</i> White 7, H. A. Pereda 1837	
STROBILORACHIS, Klotzsch. From <i>strobilos</i> , a cone, and <i>rachis</i> , a flower-stem; flowers collected in cones. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. Nat. Or. <i>Acanthaceae</i> . A plant of little interest to those cultivating ornamental ones only. <i>glabra</i> Yellow S. Ev. S. Brazil .		T.	
STRUMIA. See <i>Stenostomum</i> .		TENTIS. <i>blechnoides</i> Yellow Her. P. India <i>chinensis</i> Brown 6, G. Her. P. China 1828	
TABERNEMONTANA. <i>dichotoma</i> White 9, S. Ev. S. Ceylon 1840		TENTOPSIS, J. Smith. From <i>taina</i> , a fillet, and <i>opsis</i> , resemblance. <i>Linn.</i> 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Polypodiaceae</i> . Stove ferns. <i>lineata</i> Brown 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies <i>revoluta</i> Brown 6, S. Her. P. Nepal	
TACHIGALIA. <i>paniculata</i> Yellow S. Ev. S. Golana 1827		TACRONIA. <i>mollissima</i> Pink 8, G. Ev. S. Quito 1845	

TAG	TET	TET	THY
TAGĒTES.			
daucoides . . . Yellow . 6, H.	A. Mexico .		
foetidissima . . . Yellow . 6, H.	A. Mexico .		
TALINUM.			
lineare . . . Yellow . 8, H.	A. Mexico . 1826		
purpuratum . . . Purple . 8, H.	A. Mexico . 1826		
TANĀRIX. <i>Synonyme: Myricaria dahurica.</i>			
dahurica, l. . . Pink . . .	H. Ev. S. Dahuria . 1827		
indica . . . Pink . . .	7, S. Ev. S. E. Indies .		
Pallasii . . . Flame . . .	7, H. Ev. S. Caucasus . 1827		
tetrandra . . . White . . .	7, H. Ev. S. Tauria . 1821		
TANACĒTUM.			
longifolium . . . Yellow . . .	Himalayas .		
TANĒCIUM.			
parasilicum . . . White . . .	S. Ev. Cl. Jamaica .		
TANGONĪA. <i>Synonyme: Cerbera dichotoma.</i>			
dichotoma . . . White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1827		
TARAXĀCUM. See <i>Leontodon.</i>			
TASMANNĪA, R. Brown. In honour of Tasmann, a Dutch navigator. <i>Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Magnoliaceae.</i> In the Botanical Register Dr. Lindley, in describing <i>T. Aromatica</i> , one of the species, says, "this plant is a handsome evergreen bush, with dull purple branches, and light green leaves, distinctly marked with transparent dots. Every part is aromatic, and pungent to the taste. The fruit is occasionally used as pepper." They grow freely in sandy loam and peat, and only require sheltering from frost. Cuttings strike in sand, under a glass in heat.			
aromatica . . . White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. 1823		
dipetala . . . White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1824		
TAXANĒMA. See <i>Statice.</i>			
TAXONĪUM.			
distichum . . . Yellow . . .	F. Ev. S. N. Zealand 1843		
sempervirens . . . Yellow . . .	F. Ev. S. N. Zealand 1843		
TĒCŌMA. <i>Synonyme: Bignonia xylocarpa.</i>			
xylocarpa . . . White . . .	S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1825		
TĒLIPŌGON, Humboldt and Kunth. From <i>telos</i> , an end, and <i>pogon</i> , a beard. <i>Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Orchilaceae.</i> A curious genus of Orchids respecting which nothing definite is known as to their culture, but judging from the natural habits of the species, it is more than probable they will flourish under ordinary management.			
angustifolius . . . Pale yellow . . .	G. Ter. Venezuela .		
latifolius . . . Yellow pur. . .	S. Ter. Caucasus .		
obovatus . . . Yellow . . .	S. Ter. Peru . . . 1846		
TĒPHROSĪA.			
filifolia . . . Red . . .	7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1824		
TĒPHROSĪANUS, De Candolle. From <i>tephros</i> , ash-coloured, and <i>thamos</i> , a shrub. <i>Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Leguminosae.</i> See <i>Goodya.</i>			
TERMINĀLIA.			
bengalensis . . . White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1826		
guajatica . . . White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1823		
glaberrima . . . White . . .	5, S. Ev. S. Society Isles. 1822		
sericea . . . White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1816		
Tamboeca . . . White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1826		
TERNSTRĒMĪA.			
serotina . . . White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1820		
TERPĒNĀNTHUS. See <i>Spiranthera.</i>			
TĒTRAPĒNTA, Nees. From <i>tetra</i> , four, and <i>aden</i> , a gland. <i>Linn. 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. Lauraceae.</i> A neat growing plant requiring in every respect the same treatment as <i>Cinnamomum.</i> <i>Synonyme: Laurus involucreta.</i>			
involutata . . . Grn. yel. . 1, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1820			
TĒTRAGONŌLŌBUS. <i>Synonyme: Lotus Requiens.</i>			
Requisii . . . Yellow . . .	7, H. Her. P. Sardinia. 1837		
TĒTRAPĒNTA, Bentham. From <i>tetra</i> , four, and <i>nema</i> , filament; on account of there being but four filaments in this genus, whilst the neighbouring genus <i>Pentstemon</i> has five. <i>Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Scrophulariaceae.</i> A very pretty dwarf greenhouse plant, producing a profusion of little coriambus of showy purple and white flowers, which rise up from among the leaves on long purple scapes. It requires a warm greenhouse in winter; and in spring it should be potted in leaf-mould and sandy loam, and placed in the greenhouse, where it will flower the greater			
			part of the summer: it is readily propagated by seed or cuttings. <i>Synonyme: Pentstemon mexicanus.</i>
			mexicana . . . Pur. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1843
			TĒTRANTŪĒBA. <i>Synonymes: Litsaea japonica, Tomar japonica.</i>
			japonica . . . G. Ev. S. Japan . . 1843
			TĒTRAPŌMĪA, Turcz. <i>Linn. 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Brassicaceae, (Cruciferae).</i>
			barbareaefolia . . . Yellow . 6, H. B. Siberia . 1835
			TĒTRAPTĒRĪS.
			acapulcensis . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Mexico . . 1824
			acutifolia . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Cayenne . 1826
			discolor . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. Cl. Guiana . . 1827
			TĒTRATĒRĒCA. <i>Synonyme: Tremandra Hugelii.</i>
			hirsuta . . . Pink . . .
			3, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . . 1843
			nuda . . . Crimson . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1843
			pillifera . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1843
			rubriseta . . . Rose . . .
			7, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1834
			verticillata, l . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1845
			viminea . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . . 1845
			TĒTRAZYGĪA, De Candolle. From <i>tetra</i> , four, and <i>zygos</i> , a yoke. Parts of the flowers in fours. <i>Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Melastomaceae.</i> A handsome genus requiring exactly the same treatment as <i>Melastoma.</i> <i>Synonymes: 1. Melastoma discolor. 2. M. tetrandra.</i>
			angustifolia . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. W. Indies . 1833
			discolor, l . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. W. Indies . 1793
			tetrandra . . . White . 3, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1815
			THALAMĪA. See <i>Dacrydium.</i>
			THALĪCTŪM.
			apiculatum . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. . . 1838
			calratum . . . Grn. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. Himalayas .
			sparsiflorum . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Siberia . . 1838
			THAMNĒA, Brongniart. From <i>thamnos</i> , a shrub. <i>Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Bruniaceae.</i> A pretty little green-house plant, thriving in a mixture of peat and sand, and propagated by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand under a glass.
			umbrosa . . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1810
			THAMNOCHŌRTUS.
			scariosus . . . Brown . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . 1821
			THASPIUM.
			atropurpureum . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Carolina . . 1810
			THELYMĪTRA.
			campanulata . . . Purple . 5, G. Ter. Swan R. . .
			graminea . . . Purple . 6, G. Ter. Swan R. . .
			macrophylla . . . Purple . 5, G. Ter. Swan R. . .
			stellata . . . Brown . 6, G. Ter. Swan R. . .
			TĒOEBRŌMA.
			caribea . . . Yellow . . .
			S. Ev. S. W. Indies . 1821
			TĒRMOĒPSIS. <i>Synonymes: Sophora alpina, Podalyria alpina.</i>
			corgonensis . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Altay . . 1824
			TĒSĪUM.
			rambosa . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. Europe . 1824
			THĒBAUDĪA.
			pulcherrima . . . Red grn. . 5, G. Ev. S. India . . 1845
			TĒOMASĪA.
			canescens . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1835
			diffusa . . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1823
			glutinosa . . . Red . . .
			5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1842
			grandiflora . . . Red . . .
			6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1840
			paniculata . . . Red . . .
			6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1842
			pauciflora . . . Red . . .
			6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1843
			stipulacea . . . Red . . .
			6, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1842
			THOMSONIA, Wallich. In honour of Dr. A. T. Thomson, author of an introduction to Botany. <i>Linn. 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. Araceae.</i> For cultivation, see <i>Calodium.</i>
			guineensis . . . Yel. bun. 3, S. Her. P. Guinea . . 1824
			THŌJA.
			gliformis . . . Apetal. . 5, H. Ev. T.
			THUNBERGĪA.
			slata . . . Or. wht. . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Hybrid . . 1844
			Fryeri . . . Bl. vio. . 6, S. Ev. Cl. Sier. Leone
			THYSANDŌRĒPUS, Hooker. From <i>thysanos</i> , a fringe and <i>karpos</i> , a fruit; pods fringed. <i>Linn. 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Cruciferae (Brassicaceae).</i> Weeds of easy culture in any common soil.

TIA	TRI	TRI	TRO
curvipes	Blue	6, H. A. N. Amer.	1836
elegans	Pink	6, H. A. N. California	1836
puichellus	Purple	6, H. A. N. California	1836
TIARINUM. <i>Synonyme: Heliotropium anisophyllum.</i>			
anisophyllum	White	6, S. A. Africa	1822
TIBOUCHINA, De Candolle. The native name.			
<i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Melastomaceae.</i> For the culture of this pretty plant, see <i>Melastoma.</i>			
aspera	Purple	4, S. Ev. S. Guiana	1820
TICORA, De Candolle. The name of <i>T. foetida</i> in Guiana. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Rutaceae.</i> Pot in a mixture of peat, loam and sand; and propagate by ripened cuttings planted in sand, and placed under a glass in heat.			
foetida	White	S. Ev. S. Guiana	1825
jasminiflora	White	S. Ev. S. Brazil	1827
TIGARAA. See <i>Purshia.</i>			
TIGARINIA. <i>Synonyme: Hydrotenia lobata.</i>			
conchiflora	Yel. cream 6, F. Bl. P. Hybrid.		
lutés, l	Yellow	6, F. Bl. P.	
violacea	Purple	5, H. Bl. P. Mexico	1838
TILLAEA. <i>Synonyme: T. rubescens.</i>			
conialis, l	Red	5, H. A. Peru	1838
verticillaris	White	6, H. A. N. S. W.	1823
TILLANDSIA.			
bulbosa picta	Purple	9, S. Epi. Trinidad	1845
Gardneri	Rose	2, S. Epi. Brazil	1842
rubida	Red yel.	2, S. Epi. Brazil	1840
vitellina	Yellow	2, S. Epi. Venezuela	
TITHONIA. <i>Synonyme: Helianthus excelsus.</i>			
excelsa, l	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. Mexico	1824
orata	Yellow	7, H. A. Mexico	1823
TITHYMALUS. See <i>Euphorbia.</i>			
TODAEA.			
pellucida		H. Her. P. N. Zealand	1842
TOPIELDIA.			
pübens	Grn. yel.	7, H. Her. P. N. Amer.	1840
TOLPIS.			
grandiflora	Yellow	6, H. A. Naples	1830
TORANIA. <i>Synonymes: T. diffusa, Gratiola alata.</i>			
asiatica	Purple	6, S. A. E. Indies	1845
concolor	Purple	7, S. Her. P. China	1844
cordifolia	Lilac	7, S. A. E. Indies	1841
edentata	Purple	6, S. A. E. Indies	1845
hirsuta, l	White	6, S. Her. P. E. Indies	1823
TOURENFORIA. <i>Synonymes: 1. Messerschmidia caracasana. 2. Heliotropium gnaphalodes. 3. Messerschmidia umbellata, M. velutina.</i>			
caracasana, l	White	6, S. Ev. S. Caracass	1823
gnaphalodes, 2	White	6, S. Ev. S. W. Indies	1820
maculata	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. Carthagena	1823
umbellata, 3	White	6, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1826
velutina, 4	White	6, G. Ev. S. Mexico	1826
TOVONITA. See <i>Micanthera.</i>			
TRACHYSTEMON. See <i>Borago.</i>			
TRANSCANTIA.			
tumida	Red	9, G. Her. P. Mexico	1840
TRAMANDRA. See <i>Tetradlea.</i>			
TRESIA. See <i>Euphorbia.</i>			
TRICHILIA.			
terminalis	White	S. Ev. S. Jamaica	1825
trifoliata	White	S. Ev. T. S. Amer.	1828
TRICHINUM, Brown. From <i>trichinos</i> , covered with hairs, in allusion to the shaggy appearance of the flowers. <i>Linn.</i> 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Amaranthaceae.</i> A singular Australian genus, remarkable for the quantity of delicate knotted hairs with which the flowers are covered.			
alopeuroideum	Yel. red	6, G. A. Australia	1838
Manglesii	Whit. pnk. 6, G. A. Australia		1838
Stirlingii	Whit. pnk. 6, G. A. Australia		1838
TRICHOCENTRON.			
candillum	Whit. yel.	5, S. Epi. Guatemala	1840
maculatum	Whit. pur.	2, S. Epi. N. Grenada	
recurvum	Whit. pur.	5, S. Epi. Guiana	1842
TRICHOGYNE, De Candolle. From <i>thrix</i> , hair, and <i>gyné</i> , a style; styles covered with hairs. <i>Linn.</i> 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Compositae.</i> Sow the seeds in any common garden soil.			
cauliflora	White	6, H. A. Egypt	
TRICHOMANES.			
Achilleae-folium	Brn. yel.	S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
aculeatum	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
alatum	Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P. W. Indies	1824
angustatum	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
crispum	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. W. Indies	1828
curvatum	Brn. yel.	4, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
dissectum	Brn. yel.	4, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
floribundum	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. W. Indies	1825
fusco-glaucescens	Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
gemmatum	Brn. yel.	4, S. Her. P. Malacca	
humile	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
javanicum	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. Java	
meifolium	Brn. yel.	4, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
obscurum	Brn. yel.	4, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
parvulum	Brn. yel.	4, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
quercifolium	Brn. yel.	4, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1814
radicans	Brn. yel.	4, S. Her. P.	
rhomboidum	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. I. of Luzon	
spicatum	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. Jamaica	1844
TRICHONEMA.			
edgle		G. Bl. P. Socotra	1842
Pyllum	Yel. wht.	G. Bl. P. Havannah	
subpalistre	Lil. wht.	G. Bl. P. Ionian Isl.	
TRICHOPRYLLUM. See <i>Bahia.</i>			
TRICHOPILIA.			
tortilis			
pellida	White	1, S. Epi. Guatemala	1844
TRICORDIA. See <i>Sarcanthus.</i>			
TRICHOSANTHES.			
colubrina	White	8, S. Ev. Cl. P. Cabello	1844
palmeta	White	7, S. Ev. Cl. E. Indies	1825
TRICHOSMA, Lindley. From <i>thrix</i> , hair, and <i>kosmos</i> , ornament. <i>Linn.</i> 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Orchidaceae.</i> A very pretty epiphyte, which thrives if fixed upon a block of wood or fern roots. <i>Synonyme: Calogyne coronaria.</i>			
suavis, l	Whit. yel.	6, S. Epi. E. Indies	1840
TRICHOSPHENUM. See <i>Eschynanthus.</i>			
TRIDACTYLITES. See <i>Saxifraga.</i>			
TRIDENS, Roemer. From <i>tridens</i> , a trident. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Gramineae.</i> <i>Synonymes: Triodia cuprea, Poa quinquefida—P. quinquefida.</i>			
TRIDENTEA. <i>Synonyme: Stapelia rugosa.</i>			
Juvençila	Dk. brn.	6, S. Ev. S. C. O. H.	
rugosa, l	Purp. grn. 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H.		
TRIGONIA.			
lævis	White	6, S. Ev. S. Guiana	1826
TRIGONIDIUM.			
flagens	Yel. grn.	5, S. Epi. Mexico	1830
tenue	Brn. pur.	5, S. Epi. Demerara	1836
TRINEZIA, Hubert. Menning unknown. <i>Linn.</i> 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Iridaceae.</i> For culture, &c., see <i>Iris meridensis</i> .			
TRIOPTERIS.			
lucida	Pink	6, S. Ev. Cl. Cuba	1822
TRIPHORA. See <i>Pogonia.</i>			
TRIPHYSARIA, Fischer. From <i>tris</i> , three, and <i>physis</i> , a bladder; three segments of the lower lip of <i>corolla</i> succate. <i>Linn.</i> 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Scrophulariaceae.</i> A hardy annual, growing in any common light soil, and propagated by seeds.			
versicolor	Whit. red. 6, H. A. California		1837
TRIPINNARIA. See <i>Tanacetum.</i>			
TRIPULUM. See <i>Aster.</i>			
TRIPYCNIS. See <i>Calendula.</i>			
TRITALEIA.			
aurea	Yellow	4, F. Bl. P. Monte Vid.	1838
TRIXAGO. See <i>Bartsia.</i>			
TROCHETA, De Candolle. In honour of M. Dutrochet, the celebrated French physiologist. <i>Linn.</i> 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Hyttneriaceae.</i> A most noble stove plant, producing snow-white blossoms, with a yellow blotch at the base of each petal. They are nearly three inches in diameter. Cuttings will root in sand under a hand-glass.			
grandiflora	Whit. yell.	S. Ev. S. Mauritius	1844
TROLLIUS.			
acutis	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. Cashmere	1841
altatus	Yellow	6, H. Her. P. Albania	1836
ledebourii	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1827
hiddebrandus	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. Siberia	1838

TRO	VEN	TUR	VER
TROMOTRICHÉ.			
mutabilis . . .	Grn. brn. . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. .		1823
variabilis . . .	Yel. red . 6, S. Ev. S. C. G. H. .		1823
TRAPÉOLUM.			
azurum . . .	Blue . 10, G. Her. Tw. Chili .		1842
crenatifolium . . .	Yellow . 6, G. Her. P. Peru .		1844
edule . . .	Or. grn. . 3, F. Tw. Chili .		1841
Lobitánium . . .	Orange . 11, G. Her. P. Columbia .		1843
Moritzianum . . .	Yel. red . 7, G. Bl. P. Cumana .		1839
apicium . . .	Scarlet . 6, F. Her. Cl. S. Amer. .		1846
TRÖPHIS.			
spinosa . . .	Green . 4, S. Ev. S. E. Indies .		1826
TULIPA.			
hemalis . . .	Red . 4, H. Bl. P. Russia .		1843
TUNICA, Koch. From <i>tunica</i> , a coat. Linn. 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> . For cultivation of this			

UGENÁ. See *Lygodium*.

UMBILICUS. *Synonyme: Cotyledon Lievenii.*

horizontalis . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1828

Lievenii, l . . . Red . 5, H. Her. P. Caucasus . . . 1836

URARIA. *Synonyme: Hedysarum alopecuroides.*

alopecuroides, l . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. E. Indies . . . 1823

hamosa . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. E. Indies . . . 1827

URGINÉA. See *Scilla*.

VACCARIÁ. See *Saponaria*.

VALERIÁNA.

napus . . . White . S. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1839

VALERIANÉLLA—angulosa, brachystephana, chenopodiifolia, cymbocarpa, gracilis, gibbosa, muricata, oxryrhyncha, plagiostephana, rotata, sclerocarpa, Szovitsiana.

VALLÖTA.

purpurea majör . . . Scarlet . 5, G. Bl. P. C. G. H. . . . 1774

VÁNDÁ.

Batemánnil . . . Cr. yel. . 6, S. Epi. Moluccas . . . 1845

ceruléa S. Epi. Sylhet . . .

congéstá . . . Brn. yel. . 5, S. Epi. Ceylon . . . 1809

crístatá . . . Grn. pur. . 4, S. Epi. Nepal . . . 1813

fúrva . . . Brn. wht. 12, S. Epi. China . . . 1844

Loréi . . . Yel. brn. . 2, S. Epi. Borneo . . . 1846

parviflóra . . . Yellow . 5, S. Epi. Banihay . . . 1844

violáceá . . . Wht. viol. . 5, S. Epi. Manilla . . . 1839

VANÍLLA.

Palmarum . . . Green . 7, S. Epi. Surinam . . . 1839

VRELEZIA.

quadridentata . . . Red . 7, F. Her. P. Levant . . . 1826

VÉLLA—annua.

VELLOZIA.

janceolata . . . Yellow . G. Her. P. Swan R. . . . 1841

VERNINIUM, De Candolle. Meaning unknown. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. For the cultivation of these species, see *Arctotis*. *Synonyme: Arctotis angustifolius.*

angustifolium, l . . . Purple . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1759

discolor . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1818

perfoliatum . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . . 1818

plantaginenn . . . Yel. pur. . 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . . . 1761

Schraderi . . . Purple . 6, G. A. C. G. H. . . . 1832

VENTENATIA. See *Styidium*.

VENTILÁGO, De Candolle. From *ventilo*, to be exposed to the wind, and *ago*, to drive away; in allusion to the fruit being winged, and scattered by the wind.

U.

UROSPERMUM, De Candolle. From *oura*, a tail, and *sperma*, a seed. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Of easy culture in common soil.

capense . . . Yellow . 6, G. B. C. G. H. . . . 1824

Dalechampi . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. Sicily . . . 1739

piccolini . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. S. Europe . . . 1683

UVARIA.

fasciculata . . . Brown . S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . . 1823

longiflora . . . Purple . S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . . 1833

luclá . . . Brown . S. Ev. S. Africa . . . 1825

V.

Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. For culture, see *Berberchia*.

maderaspatána . . . Green . . . S. Ev. Cl. E. Indies . . . 1822

VÉPRIS.

lanceolata . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. Mauritius . . . 1824

VERBÁSCUM.

auriculatum . . . Yellow . 6, H. B. Levant . . . 1826

æthiopicum . . . Yellow . 5, F. Her. P. Mt. Sinai . . . 1825

bannaticum . . . Yellow . 7, H. B. Hungary . . . 1820

bipinnatifidum . . . Yellow . 6, H. B. Tauria . . . 1813

ceratophyllum . . . Yellow . 6, H. B. Levant . . . 1829

chryserium . . . Yellow . 6, F. Her. P. Palestine . . . 1827

fasciculatum . . . Yellow . 5, F. Her. P. Mt. Sinai . . . 1826

hybridum . . . Yellow . 6, H. B. Hybrid . . . 1814

hyoscydifolium . . . Yellow . 6, F. Her. P. Levant . . . 1829

moussesaultatum . . . Yellow . 6, H. B. S. France . . . 1824

phæatum . . . Yellow . 7, F. Her. P. Greece . . . 1816

tauricum . . . Vel. pur. . 8, H. B. Tauria . . . 1839

urticefolium . . . Yel. red . 6, H. B. . . . 1827

VERVÉNA.

multifida

alba . . . White . 5, F. Her. P. Chill . . . 1839

VERÉA. See *Kalanchoe*.

VERNONIA. *Synonymes: 1. Conyza anthelmintica. 2. C. squarrosa.*

anthelmintica, l . . . Illac . . . 8, S. B. E. Indies . . . 1770

aspera . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . . . 1823

centrifolia . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. Brasil . . . 1826

cineréa . . . Purple . 7, S. A. E. Indies . . .

oiligophylla . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . . . 1710

serotinaloides . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . . . 1824

tores, 2 . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. Nepal . . . 1821

VERONICA. *Synonyme: Veronica salicifolia.*

angustilobes . . . Blue . . . H. Her. A. Calabria . . . 1836

ceratocarpa, l . . . Blue . . . 3, H. A. Caucasus . . . 1835

Limleyana . . . White . 9, G. Ev. S. N. Zealand . . . 1843

nirea . . . White . 9, G. Ev. S. V. D. L. . . . 1842

VERTICORNIA, De Candolle. Meaning unknown. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. A small heath-like shrub, bearing corymbs of pink flowers. It is one of the curious race of Fringe Myrtles, and was raised in the nursery of Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter. For cultivation, &c., refer to *Myrtus*. *Synonyme: Chamelaucium plumosum.*

VIB	WEN	VIT	WOL
<i>acerosa</i> Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. Swan R. 1842		<i>latifolia</i> Blue 7, S. Ev. S. E. Indies 1820	
<i>bruniflora</i> White 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1826		<i>saligna</i> Blue 7, S. Ev. S. E. Indies 1823	
<i>densiflora</i> White 6, G. Ev. S. Swan R.		VITIS.	
<i>Fontanesii</i> , 1 White 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1826		<i>blanda</i> Green 5, H. De. T. N. Amer.	
<i>heliantha</i> Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R.		<i>caesia</i> Green 2, S. De. S. Sier. Leo. 1822	
<i>insignis</i> Pink 4, G. Ev. S. Swan R. 1839		<i>lanata</i> Green S. De. S. E. Indies 1824	
<i>penigera</i> Lilac 4, G. Ev. S. Swan R. 1841		<i>latifolia</i> Brown S. De. S. E. Indies 1824	
VIBURNUM.		<i>palinata</i> Green 5, H. De. S. N. Amer. 1820	
<i>macrocephalum</i> White H. De. S. China 1844		<i>Wallichii</i> Green H. De. S. Nepal 1818	
<i>platanum</i> White H. De. S. China 1846		VITTARIA.	
VICIA. See <i>Fraxceuria.</i>		<i>angustifolia</i> Brown S. Her. P. Malacca	
VICTORIA, <i>Lindley.</i> Named in honour of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. <i>Linn.</i> 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Nymphaeaceae.</i> This most magnificent stove aquatic is now in several collections in this country; its large spreading leaves and immense flowers will cover a great surface; in other respects it may be treated exactly in the same manner as the stove species of <i>Nymphaea.</i> <i>Synonymes:</i> <i>Euryale amazonicum.</i>		<i>elongata</i> Brn. yel. S. Her. P. S. Amer.	
<i>regia</i> Rose wht. 2, S. Her. Aq. Guiana. 1838		<i>ensiformis</i> Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. Brazil	
VIGNA.		<i>zosterifolia</i> Brn. yel. S. Her. P. S. Amer.	
<i>villosa</i> Yellow 7, H. Cl. A. Chili 1826		VIVIANA, G. Don. In honour of Signor Viviani, M.D., a botanist of Genoa. <i>Linn.</i> 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. <i>Caryophyllaceae.</i> These plants arc all very pretty, and grow freely in a mixture of light loam, peat, and sand, and are propagated by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass in heat. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Macraea grandifolia.</i> 2. <i>Macraea rosea.</i>	
VIGIERA.		<i>grandifolia</i> , 1 Red 7, S. Ev. S. Chili 1832	
<i>prostrata</i> Yellow 7, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1800		<i>marifolia</i> , 2 Red 7, S. Ev. S. Chili 1832	
VIOLA.		<i>parvifolia</i> White 7, S. Ev. S. Chili 1832	
<i>Kitaibeliana</i> Yellow 4, H. A. Switzer. 1824		VOCHYSIA, De Candolle. <i>Vochy</i> is the Guiana name of <i>V. guianensis.</i> <i>Linn.</i> 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. <i>Vochysaceae.</i> These species grow in a mixture of loam and peat, and are propagated by ripened cuttings planted in sand under a glass in heat. <i>Synonymes:</i> <i>Circularia caesia.</i>	
<i>palmensis</i> Purple 5, F. Ev. S. S. Europe 1836		<i>guyanensis</i> Yellow S. Ev. S. Guiana 1822	
VISCARIA. <i>Synonymes:</i> 1. <i>Fiscaria alpina.</i> 2. <i>Agrotemma suecica.</i>		<i>tomentosa</i> Yellow S. Ev. S. Guiana 1825	
<i>caeli rosa</i> Rose 6, H. A. Mexico 1843		VOHRIA. See <i>Voyra.</i>	
<i>helvetica</i> , 1 Red 6, H. Her. P. Switzer. 1810		VOYRA.	
<i>oculata</i> Rose lily. 6, H. A. Mexico 1844		<i>cerulea</i> Blue 6, S. Her. P. Trinidad 1824	
<i>suecica</i> , 2 Red 6, H. Her. P. Sweden		<i>uniflora</i> Yellow 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies 1824	
VISMIA.		VRIESIA, Lindley. In honour of Dr. W. de Vriese, Professor of botany at Amstcrdam. <i>Linn.</i> 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. <i>Bromeliaceae.</i> A very pretty stove plant, requiring to be potted in leaf-mould, mixed with potsherds for drainage. It is propagated by suckers. <i>Synonymes:</i> <i>Tillandsia psittacina.</i>	
<i>guineensis</i> Yellow 5, S. Ev. S. Africa 1823		<i>psittacina</i> White S. Ev. S. Rio Janeiro 1844	
<i>sessilifolia</i> Yellow 5, S. Ev. S. Guiana 1826			
VITEX.			
<i>bigonioides</i> Blue S. Ev. S. Caraccas 1826			
<i>capitata</i> Blue 6, S. Ev. S. Trinidad 1822			
<i>Donnana</i> Violet S. Ev. S. Sier. Leone 1824			
<i>gigantea</i> Violet S. Ev. S. Guayaquil 1826			
<i>heterophylla</i> Blue S. Ev. S. E. Indies 1820			

W.

WAHLENBERGIA. *Synonymes:* 1. *Campanula arvensis.* 2. *C. gracilis, C. graminifolia.*

<i>arvensis</i> , 1 Blue 5, H. Her. P. Spain 1825	
<i>capillaris</i> Blue 5, G. B. N. Holl. 1824	
<i>cernua</i> Bl. wht. 7, G. B. C. G. H. 1804	
<i>capillacea</i> White 5, H. Her. P. C. G. H. 1822	
<i>diffusa</i> Blue 6, H. A. C. G. H. 1797	
<i>diversifolia</i> Blue 7, H. A. C. G. H. 1822	
<i>delicatens</i> White 6, G. A. Bengal 1818	
<i>flexilis</i> Blue 5, H. A. C. G. H. 1836	
<i>gracilis</i> , 2 Blue 4, G. B. N. S. W. 1794	
<i>hispidosa</i> Bl. wht. 6, H. A. C. G. H. 1816	
<i>Kitaibelii</i> , 3 Violet 6, H. Her. P. Hungary 1823	
<i>linnæa</i> White 7, H. A. C. G. H. 1822	
<i>littoralis</i> Blue 4, G. B. V. D. L. 1820	
<i>nutabunda</i> White 7, H. A. Calabria 1830	
<i>procumbens</i> Blue 7, H. A. C. G. H. 1824	

WALSUBA. *tenata* White 6, S. Ev. S. E. Indies 1830

WARBEA, *Lindley.* A division of the genus *Maxillaria.* *Synonymes:* *Maxillaria Warceum.*

<i>hidenlata</i> Pur wht. 9, S. Epl. Caraccas 1843	
<i>cyanea</i> Whit. blue 8, S. Epl. Columbia 1843	
<i>rubsrens</i> Red 4, S. Epl. Brazil 1834	
<i>tricolor</i> , 1 Yel. pur. 8, S. Epl. Brazil 1843	

WATSONIA. *robens* Red 6, F. B. P. C. G. H. 1825

WERBERA. See *Cupha* and *Cath.*

WEIGERIA, *Thunberg.* *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cuprifloceae.* A very beautiful plant, introduced from China by the Horticultural Society, through Mr. Fortune. It is a hardy shrub of easy culture.

<i>rosea</i> Rose 4, G. De. S. China 1845	
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WENDLANDIA. *tinctoria* White 7, S. Ev. S. E. Indies 1826

WESTONIA, *Sprengel.* In honour of J. W. Weston, Esq., an obscure botanical compiler. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae.* *Synonymes:* *Glycine hufusua.*

<i>trifoliata</i> Yel. red 6, S. A. 1820	
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WHITFIELDIA, *Hooker.* In honour of Thomas Whitfield, Esq., a botanist who travelled into the interior of Africa and introduced many beautiful plants. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae.* It is a stove plant of considerable beauty, requiring similar treatment to *Justicia.*

<i>laterita</i> Lil. red 12 S. Ev. S. Sier. Leone 1841	
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WHITLEYA. See *Anisodus.*

WIBOGGIA, *Thunberg.* *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Leguminosae.* For the culture of this species, see *Crotalaria.* *Synonymes:* *Crotalaria floribunda, Anthyllis cuneata.*

<i>obcordata</i> Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1811	
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WIGANDIA.

<i>Kuntiana</i> Blue 4, G. Her. P. Mexico 1837	
<i>greus</i> Violet 4, G. Her. P. Mexico 1827	

WILLEMETIA. *Synonymes:* *Hieracium stipitatum, Crepis apargia.*

<i>apargioides</i> Yellow H. Her. P. Austria	
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WINTERA. See *Drimys.*

WISTARIA. *Synonymes:* *Dolichos polystachys.*

<i>floribunda</i> Purple 5, H. De. C. Japan	
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WITSKENIA.

<i>partha</i> Blue 4, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1822	
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WITTEBACHIA. See *Cochlospermum.*

WOLLASTONIA, *De Candolle.* In honour of Dr. Wollaston, a great natural philosopher. *Linn.* 19, Or.

2, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. *Synonymes: Verbesina biflora, Acnella biflora.*
biflora . . . Yellow . 7, S. A. E. Indies . 1818
WOODFORDIA. See *Grislea*.
WOODSIA. *Synonyme: Physematium molle.*
caucasica . . . Yellow . H. Her. P. Caucasus .
gibbella . . . Brn. yel. 9, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1827
moëlis, 1 . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. Brazil .
pubescens . . . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1826
vestita . . . Brn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1816
WOODWARDIA.
japonica . . . Brn. yel. 8, S. Her. P. Japan . .
thelypteroides . Brn. yel. 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer. .

WRIGHTIA. *Synonyme: Cameraria dubia.*
dubia, 1 . . . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. S. E. Indies .
zeylanica . . . White . S. Ev. S. E. Indies .
WULFFIA, De Candolle. In honour of John C. Wulff, author of "Flora Borussica." Linn. 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. A plant of easy culture in any light sandy soil, and propagated by cuttings planted in sand.
maculata . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1822
WYLIA. See *Scandia*.

X.

XANTHOSIA.

hirata . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1830
montana . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1826

XANTHOSOMA, Schott. From *xanthos*, yellow, and *soma*, a body. Linn. 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*.
Synonyme: Arum Xanthorhiza.

jacquinii . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1816
sagittifolia, 1 . . . White . 5, S. Her. P. W. Indies. 1710

XANTHOXYLUM. *Synonymes: 1. Sapindus spinosus.*
 2. *Evodia triphylla.*

affine . . . White . G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1826
heterophyllum . . . White . S. Ev. S. Bourbon . . 1823
hermaproditum . . . White . S. Ev. S. Guiana . . 1823
juglandifolium . . . White . S. Ev. S. W. Indies . 1822
aspidoides, 1 . . . White . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . .
spinosum . . . White . S. Ev. S. Jamaica . . 1824
triphyllum, 2 . . . White . S. Ev. S. Penang . . 1820

XERANTHEMUM.
erectum . . . White . 6, H. A. Persia . . 1836
longipapposum . . . White . 6, H. A. Persia . . 1836

XEROTES.
œmba . . . Yellow . 6, G. Her. P. N. S. W. . 1823

XIMENYA. *Synonymes: 1. Gela lanceolata, Selas lanceolata.* 2. *Gela oblongifolia.*

lanceolata . . . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. China . . 1828
oblongifolia . . . Whit. grn. 6, G. Ev. S. Australia . 1823

XIPHIDIUM.
gigantum . . . White .

XIPHOTERIS.
mysuroides . . . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies. 1824

XYLOBIUM. See *Marillaria*.
XYLOSTEMUM. See *Lonicera*.

XYRIS.
anceps . . . Yellow . 5, S. Fer. P. Malabar . 1824
capensis . . . Yellow . 5, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1822
caroliniana . . . Yellow . 5, G. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1812
indica . . . Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. E. Indies . 1822
Purshii . . . Yellow . 6, G. Her. P. N. Amer. . 1825

XYSMALOBIMUM.
grandiflorum . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1823

Z.

ZENOBIA, D. Don. See *Andromeda*.

ZICUFA. *Synonymes: 1. Kennedya glabrata.* 2. *K. pannosa.* 3. *K. dilatata.*

angustifolia . . . Crimson . 5, G. Ev. Cl. Swan R. . 1830
coccinea . . . Scarlet . 5, G. Ev. Cl. Swan R. .
glabrata, 1 . . . Orange . 5, G. Do. Cl. Swan R. . 1834
heterophylla . . . Purple . 4, G. Ev. Cl. Australia . 1826
pannosa, 2 . . . Crimson . 5, G. Ev. Cl. Swan R. . 1830
sericea, 3 . . . Scarlet . 5, G. Ev. Cl. Australia . 1825
villosa . . . Vermillion 6, G. Ev. Cl. Swan R. . 1841

ZIERIA.
arborescens . . . White . G. Ev. S. N. S. W. . 1822

ZIZYPHUS.
caracalla . . . Yellow . S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1820
longifolia . . . Yellow . G. Ev. S. India . . 1837

ZOLLIKOPFERIA, De Candolle. See *Scorzonera*.

ZUCCAGNIA. See *Uropetalon*.

ZWINGERA. See *Simaba*.

ZYGOPETALUM. *Synonymes: 1. Odontoglossum Bictense.* 2. *Eulophia crinita.*

africanum, 1 . . . Violet . . 1, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1839
brachypetalum . . . Grn. blue . 10, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1844
crinitum, 2 . . . Grn. blue . 11, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1829
gramineum . . . Grn. blue . 11, S. Epi. Popayan . . 1844
intermedium . . . Grn. blue . 11, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1844
tricolor . . . Grn. wht. . 11, S. Epi. Guayana . .

ZYGOPHYLLUM.
atriplicoides . . . Yellow . H. Her. P. American . 1837
tridentatum . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1827

ADDENDA.

The following additional plants, which have been discovered or described during the time consequent on the Supplement passing through the press, are here brought together in the form of an Addendum. In conclusion, we cannot omit expressing our best thanks to Dr. Lindley, to whom we are entirely indebted for the accentuation, and who, in the kindest manner possible, undertook to give the names in the proofs a careful revision.

- ARELIA.**
Floribunda . . . Red . . . 3, G. Ev. S. Mexico . 1842
- ACACIA.**
celastrifolia . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1847
leptoneura . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1846
oncinyphlla . . . Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1847
rotundifolia . . . Yellow . . . 2, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1847
- ACHIMENES.**
cupressata . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Her. P. N. Grenada 1847
ocellata . . . Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. Panama . 1847
pyropæa . . . Scarlet . . . 6, S. Her. P. Guatemala. 1847
Skinneri . . . Rose . . . 7, S. Her. P. . 1847
venusta . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1847
- ACOTYLEDONES.** Plants destitute of cotyledons or seed leaves.
- ADAMIA.**
hydrangeiformis . Blue . . 6, G. Ev. S. China . . 1846
- ADAMIA.** See *Puschkinia*.
- ADYSÆTON.** See *Alyssum*.
- ÆGINETIA.** See *Lipostoma*.
- ÆSCHYNANTHUS.**
speciosus . . . Or. red . . 8, S. Epi. Java . . . 1846
- ÆTHEILEMA.** See *Phylopsis*.
- AGALMFLA, Blume.** From *agalma*, an ornament, and *hule*, a forest; in allusion to the ornamental appearance of the species in the woods where they naturally grow. This is a handsome epiphyte of easy culture, requiring the heat of the stove. It may either be attached to a block of wood, or potted in vegetable mould, and treated in every respect like *Æchinanthus*.
- staminea* . . . Scarlet . 12, S. Epi. Java . . . 1846
- AGAPËTRIS.** See *Thibaudia*.
- AGATHIS.** See *Dammara*.
- AIKINIA.** See *Wahlenbergia*.
- ALLAMANDA.**
Schottii . . . Yellow . . 9, S. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1847
- AMŌMUM.**
vitellifolium . . . Yellow . . 5, S. Her. P. E. India. 1847
- ANCISTROCARPUS.** See *Microtea*.
- APALOCHELYMYS.** See *Cassinia*.
- APHANES.** See *Achemilla*.
- ARISTOLOCHIA.**
anguicida . . . Or. red . . 5, S. Ev. Cl. N. Grenada 1845
- ARTHROSTĒMMA.**
fragile . . . Rose pur. . 7, S. Ev. S. Mexico . . 1846
- ARONGANIA.** See *Harongu*.
- AZALEA.**
Fielderiæna . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . 1847
- BARBERIA.**
Skinneri major . Red lil. . 9, S. Epi. . 1847
- BASTARDIA.** See *Sida*.
- BELAMCANDA.** See *Pardanthus*.
- BĒLIS.** See *Cunninghamia*.
- BERGENIA.** See *Saxifraga*.
- BLĒTIA.**
Gebina White . 12, G. Ter. Or. Japan . 1847
- BŒOBŒTRYIS.** See *Mæsa*.
- BOLBOPHYLLUM.**
hirtum Whittish . 6, S. Epi. E. Indies . . 1846
- BOUTELOUA.** See *Chandrasium*.
- BRASENIA.** See *Ilydropeltis*.
- BROWALLIA.**
Jamestris Orange . 6, G. Ev. S. . . 1847
speciosa Purple . 6, G. A. Tolima . 1847
- BUBRŒMA.** See *Guazuma*.
- BUCCO.** See *Agathosma*.
- CALCEOLARIA.**
cuneifolia . . . Yellow . . 5, G. Her. P. Bolivia . . 1846
- CAMELLIA.**
japonica miniata . Rose . . 3, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . 1847
- CANDĀRUM.** See *Pythian*.
- CANTIA.** See *Gilia*.
- CAPERONIA.** See *Crotan*.
- CARPODŒGON.** See *Mucuna*.
- CASSANDRA.** See *Anacardium*.
- CASSUBUM.** See *Nymphæa*.
- CASTALIA.** See *Terminalia*.
- CATĀPPA.** See *Terminalia*.
- CENTROLEPIS.** See *Desvauxia*.
- CĒPA.** See *Allium*.
- CERATOCHEILUS.** See *Stanhopea*.
- CEROPAGIA.**
Cumingiæna . . . Br. yel. . 8, S. Ev. Cl. Java . . 1846
- CHENĒSTHES.**
lanceolata . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Ev. S. Quindin . 1846
- CHAMAGRŒSTIS.** See *Knappia*.
- CHAMÆRIFIS.** See *Hernimium*.
- CHAMŒRCHIS.** See *Hernimium*.
- CHLORASTER.** See *Narcissus*.
- CHORISIS.** See *Chorisma*.
- CHRISTEA.** See *Louræa*.
- CILIARIA.** See *Saxifraga*.
- CIPURA.** See *Marrica*.
- CLĒBISTŒMA.**
lanosma Yel. bro. . 5, S. Ter. Or. Manila . 1844
- CLERODĒNDRON.** *Synonymæ*: 1. *Valkameria capitata*, capitatum, 1 . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. Sic. Leone 1846
scandens Whi. red 12, S. Ev. Cl. Sic. Leone 1847
- CLIFTONIA.** See *Mylocaryum*.
- COLLANTHA.** See *Gentiana*.
- COLLANTIA.** See *Urcollina*.

CON	GIL	GIN	POG
CONCHITUM. See <i>Hakea</i> .		GINGINIA. See <i>Pharnaceum</i> .	
CONRADIA. Mart. In honour of Conrad Gesner, of Zurich, a distinguished botanist. A handsome plant, of easy culture, requiring stove heat, and the same general treatment as <i>Gesnera</i> .		GINKGO. See <i>Salisburia</i> .	
floribunda . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1847		GLORIOSA.	
CORION. See <i>Biforis</i> .		Leopoldiana . . Yellow . 8, S. Her. P. . 1847	
CORONOPUS. See <i>Senecioiera</i> .		GLOXINIA.	
CORYANTHES.		albo coccinea . . . Wht. sear. 9, G. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1847	
Fieldingii . . . Brn. yel. . 3, S. Epa . 1842		Teuchleri . . . Blue pk. . 3, G. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1847	
CREPIDARIA. See <i>Pedilanthus</i> .		GOLDFUSSIA. Synonyme: <i>Ruellia isophylla</i> .	
CRUISSHANKIA. See <i>Balbisia</i> .		isophylla . . . Purple . 10, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1847	
CUCULARIA. See <i>Vochysia</i> .		GOMEZA. See <i>Rodriguezia</i> .	
CYMBIDIUM.		GREGGIA. See <i>Eugenia</i> .	
eburneum . . . White . 12, S. Epi. E. Indies . 1846		HELIOTROPYUM.	
DACTYLANTHES. See <i>Euphorbia</i> .		hybridum . . .	
DELPHINIUM.		Voltaireanum . Blue pur. . 7, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . 1846	
caeruleum . . . Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1847		HÖYA.	
DENDROBIUM.		cinnamomifolia . Pur. grn. . 7, S. Ev. Cl. Java . . 1846	
cretaceum . . . White . . 3, S. Epi. S. Amer. . 1847		HUGELIA.	
DENHAMIA. See <i>Culcasia</i> .		lanata . . . Blue . . 6, H. A. . 1846	
DIASTELLA. See <i>Mimetes</i> .		HYDRANGEA.	
DICHOIZANDRA.		Aztsai . . . Pa. blue . 6, G. Ev. S. . 1847	
ovata . . . Blue . . 9, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1846		HYOCYRTA.	
DICOTYLEDONES. Having two <i>Cotyledons</i> .		glabra . . . Red . . 7, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1846	
DIPLADENIA.		leucantha . . .	
nobilis . . . Wht. pk. . 8, S. Ev. Tw. S. Amer. . 1847		IXORA.	
DIPLOCHILUS. See <i>Diplomeris</i> .		hydrangensiformis . Or. yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. Singapore . 1846	
DISPARAGO. See <i>Stabe</i> .		LAGERSTROMIA.	
DOMBEYA.		elegans . . . Lilac . . 6, S. De. S. E. Indies . 1841	
erythroxylo . . . White . 12, S. Ev. S. . 1846		LEUCOPOGON.	
DONIA. See <i>Clianthus</i> .		juniperoides . . Pink . . 12, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1846	
DRYANDRA.		LOBELIA.	
carduacea . . .		brasilensis . . . Carmine . 8, H. Her. P. Hybrid . 1846	
angustifolia . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Swan R. . 1846		caelestis . . . Blue . . 8, G. Her. P. . 1847	
ECHINACEA.		fulgens . . .	
intermedia . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. Mexico . 1847		Marryattus . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. Gard. Var. 1846	
ELEPHANTOSIS. See <i>Rhephantopus</i> .		multiflora . . . Scarlet . 6, H. Her. P. Gard. Var. 1846	
EMBRYOPTERIS. See <i>Diospyros</i> .		pyramidalis . . . Scarlet . 6, H. Her. P. Gard. Var. 1846	
ENCYCLIA. See <i>Epidendron</i> .		LYCÖRIS.	
EPICRIS.		straminea . . . Yellow . 8, H. Bl. P. China . . 1845	
Tauntoniensis . . . Rose . . 4, G. Ev. S. Hybrid . . 1846		LYONIA.	
EPIHELIS. See <i>Maytaba</i> .		jamaicensis . . . White . 7, F. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1847	
ERIA.		MAMMILLARIA.	
convallarioides . . . White . . 3, S. Epi. E. Indies . 1847		clava Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1847	
ERIOESMA. See <i>Erica</i> .		ODONTOGLOSSUM.	
ERIOPHYLLUM. See <i>Bahia</i> .		grande . . .	
ESULA. See <i>Euphorbia</i> .		labello albo . . . Vel. brn. . 11, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1847	
EUCALYPTUS.		maxillare . . . Yellow . 12, S. Epi. Mexico . . 1847	
macrocarpus . . . Red . . 6, G. Ev. T. Australia . 1844		ONCIDIUM.	
EUCHROMA. See <i>Castilleja</i> .		anictum . . . Yellow . 4, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1847	
EVODIA. See <i>Xanthoxylum</i> .		curtum . . . Brn. yel. . 4, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1847	
EXACUM.		pelicaeum . . . Brn. yel. . 4, S. Epi. Brazil . . 1847	
tetragonum . . .		tenue . . . Brn. yel. 10, S. Epi. Guatemala . 1841	
bicolor . . . Pur. wht. 6, H. A. E. Indies . 1847		ORTHEMINUS.	
EXOGENOUS. Growing by addition to the outer parts of the stem. <i>Lindl.</i>		Zeyheri . . . Red . . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1847	
FERREOLA. See <i>Maba</i> .		OXYPETALUM.	
FIRIGIA. See <i>Parsetia</i> .		solanoides . . . Rose . . 6, G. Ev. S. Brazil . . 1846	
FUCHSIA.		PANCRATIUM.	
dependens . . . Red . . 12, G. Da. S. Peru . . 1846		humile Yellow . 5, S. Bl. P. . 1846	
spectabilis . . . Crimson . 3, G. Do. S. Peru . . 1847		PENTSTEMON.	
GANYMIDES. See <i>Narcissus</i> .		Gordoni Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. S. Amer. . 1846	
GARDENIA.		McEwani Rose . . 6, H. Her. P. Hybrid . . 1846	
Fortani White . 5, G. Ev. S. China . . 1846		PEPEROMIA.	
otida White . 5, S. Ev. S. . 1847		pallidescens . . . Green . . 7, S. Kv. S. Guatemala . 1846	
GERONTOGAEA. See <i>Oldenlandia</i> .		PHILOX.	
GESNERA.		Leopoldiana . . . Rose . . 6, F. B. Hybrid . . 1847	
macrantha purpurea Scarlet 10, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1847		PLUMBAGO.	
pardina Or. red . 9, S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1847		Larpenae Blue . . 6, F. Ev. S. China . . 1847	
triflora Scarlet 10, S. Her. P. N. Grenada . 1846		POGGONNE.	
GILIA.		multiflora Lilac . 8, H. A. California . 1847	
pharnaceoides . . . Lilac . . 6, H. A. . 1846			

PRI	SPI	STE	VAN
PRIMŪLA.			
Stuartii . . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. Himalaya . 1847		expānsa Pink . . 6, H. De. S. Kamoan . 1846	
RAPHISTĒMMA. <i>Synonymes: Asclepias pulchella, Pergularia campanulata.</i>		prunitifolia	
pulchellum . . . White . 9, S. Ev. Cl. E. Indies . 1846		flor. plen. White . 6, H. De. S. China . . 1846	
RHODODĒNDRON.		pubescens White . 6, H. De. S. China . . 1846	
javanicum Yellow . 5, H. Ev. S. Java . . 1847		STENORHYNCHUS.	
Standishii Rose . . 5, H. Ev. S. Hybrid . . 1844		cinabarinus Yel. red . 6, S. Epl. Mexico . . 1847	
SALVĪA.		STAUNTONĪA, De Candolle. In honour of Sir George Staunton, Bart., who introduced numerous plants from China. A spec es of easy growth, potted in a mixture of peat and loam, and requiring plenty of room for the roots to run. Cuttings strike freely in sand or soil, under a glass, in heat.	
leucantha White . 6, G. Ev. S. Mexico . 1825		latifolia Lil. grn. . 4, G. Ev. Cl. China . . 1846	
oppositiflora Scarlet . 6, F. Ev. S. Peru . . 1847		STROBILĀNTHES. <i>Synonyme: Ruellia grandis.</i>	
SATRĪYUM.		lactātus Blue . . . 9, S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1846	
aurĕum Orange . 6, G. Ter. Gr. C. G. H. . 1844		THIBAUDĪA.	
SERICOGĀPUS. <i>Synonyme: Aphelandra Ghiesbreghtiana.</i>		pichinchensis	
Ghiesbreghtiana . Red . . 12, S. Ev. S. . . 1847		glābia Rose . . . 5, G. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1846	
SIDA. <i>Synonyme: Abutilon integerrimum.</i>		TILLANDSIĀ.	
integerrima Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. N. Grenada		stricta Por. scar. 3, S. Her. P. E. Indies . 1846	
SMEATHMANNĪA. <i>Synonyme: Bulowia insignis.</i>		TRITONIĀ.	
pubescens White . 2, S. Ev. S. Sier. Leone 1847		aurĕa Orange . 8, G. Bl. P. Caffraria . 1847	
SOLĀNDBA.		TROPŒOLUM.	
lāvis White . 11, S. Ev. S. . . 1846		umbellātum Or. red . . G. Her. P. Peru . . 1846	
SOLĀNUM.		VĀNDA.	
cardiophyllum . Cream . 6, H. Ter. P. Mexico . 1846		insignis Lil. brn. . 4, S. Epl. Java . . . 1846	
demissum Violet . 6, H. Ter. P. Mexico . 1846		fuscoviolides Brown . 4, S. Epl. Java . . . 1848	
SPIRŒA.		aurĕis Whit. pur. 4, S. Epl. Java . . . 1847	
		tricolor Yel. rose . 4, S. Epl. Java . . . 1845	

THE END.

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