PLANT NAMES

WITH A VIEW TO A

REVISED EDITION.

The Author of "Plant Names and Synonyms" requests that any one who finds omitted from the list of popular synonyms any name in actual use in any part of the United States, shall communicate such omission to him at once, at the address below. Do not delay because it is only a single name, or because the name is misapplied. If possible state in what region the name is known to be in use. Any other corrections that should be made in names or in statements of fact will be gratefully received.

A. B. LYONS.

Laboratory of
NELSON, BAKER & CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.
PLANT NAMES

SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR

INCLUDING IN THE CASE OF EACH PLANT

THE

CORRECT BOTANICAL NAME

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REFORMED NOMENCLATURE,

TOGETHER WITH BOTANICAL AND

POPULAR SYNONYMS

AND VERNACULAR GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH NAMES. THE LIST COMPRISER ALL IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANTS WITH THEIR PHARMAOCOPEIAL NAMES, THE PRINCIPAL FOOD PLANTS OF THE WORLD AND ALL OTHERS OF ANY ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE, GIVING ESPECIAL PROMINENCE TO THOSE WHICH ARE INDIGENOUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES

—BY—

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DETROIT.

NELSON, BAKER & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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BY A. B. LYONS, M. D.
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Plant synonymy is a fascinating but a most intricate study. Every plant is supposed to have a "correct" botanical name, and can have only one such. As a matter of fact there are few plants that have not been over and over rechristened by scientific botanists, each one maintaining that his is its only really "correct" designation. Out of the endless confusion there is at last emerging order and uniformity.

At the Botanical Congress held at Paris in 1867 the principle was definitely adopted that the scientific designation of a plant should be in every case the name first applied to it (with suitable definition and description), provided that name had not been previously applied to another plant. This rule has necessitated many changes in the current nomenclature. The names adopted in this book have been brought as far as possible into accordance with the reformed nomenclature. In the case of our indigenous plants, the names given by Britton and Brown in their recently published "Flora of the Northern States and Canada," have been adopted with very few exceptions as conforming to the new rules. The attempt has been made to adhere to the principle also in the case of exotic plants, but it has not been always possible to consult original authorities. In a number of instances where the new rule requires changes in name which have undoubtedly been already made by botanists, but for which authority could not be found, my own name appears as authority, indicating that the responsibility is mine.

It has been my endeavor to make the list of popular synonyms as complete and at the same time as authentic as possible. It has not been difficult to gather popular names of the plants of Europe, particularly of Great Britain. In our own country popular names are used in a very haphazard manner, and there has never been any attempt to gather all the names adopted in different localities. From the most reliable sources of information at my command I have gleaned a large number of the current popular names.
Book names, such as those adopted by botanists for the various species of a genus, hardly come within the scope of this work, although some such are given. Where there are several plants belonging to one genus, there is likely to be a good deal of interchanging of popular names. In general, however, each name is considered to belong properly to some one species and should be restricted thereto, and in a book of synonyms like this, names must be given as though this were the actual practice.

Although aside from the main purpose of this work, I have indicated the origin and meaning of many popular names, and I have also given as far as possible, the etymologies of the Latin generic names.

The principle of double credit for authority of botanical names has been applied whenever practicable. It has not been possible always to ascertain which was the earlier of two specific names. In such cases only the single credit is given.

Synonyms under the various genera are in the true sense synonyms only when followed by authority. Synonyms "in part" are generic names that, for reasons good or bad, have been applied by botanists to some of the plants of the genus in question.

In the English names, the orthography of the Century Dictionary has been given the preference, alternative forms being, however, also recognized, those now obsolete often in parenthesis.

I have endeavored to include in this enumeration: 1st. All the more important plants used medicinally in our country, including many which are practically obsolete yet may be sometimes asked for in drug stores. 2nd. Plants of economic value, especially those furnishing important food stuffs. Pasture grasses, however, and many forage plants, as well as the multitude of plants cultivated in gardens and greenhouses for ornament, I have been compelled by limit of space to omit. 3rd. Plants indigenous to any part of the United States. The name of every genus of flowering plants known to occur in North America, north of Mexico is given, with a brief description and statement of its geographical distribution. Only genera of grasses and of sedges are excepted, this omission giving room to include those of ferns and Lycopods. In each case a statement is made of the number of species found "in U. S." which must be understood to include also those of British America, the number being generally that of the species included in the catalogue recently (1898) published by A. A. Heller, of North American plants North of Mexico.
The book should thus be of interest and value to everyone interested in American botany. It is, however, more especially intended to meet the practical needs of the retail druggist, who is often called upon to supply some root, bark or herb of which only an unfamiliar popular name is known to the customer. For the benefit of the druggist also the pharmacopoeial names are given of all drugs official in the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France, and also the unofficial Latin as well as the vernacular German, French and Spanish names of the several drugs or plants. Medicinal properties are also succinctly stated.

The greatest care has been taken to render the book accurate in its scientific information and complete and authentic in its synonymy. A copious index serves as a key to this mass of information, enabling the reader to turn instantly to the desired paragraph.

Laboratory of NELSON, BAKER & CO.

January, 1900.
EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS.

Adv. Adventive.
Br. British Pharmacopoeia.
Cort. Cortex.
Cult. Cultivated.
Fol. Folia.
Fr. French name.
Ger. German name.
H. Herb.
(Kew) Name given preference in Index Kewensis.
P. G. German Pharmacopoeia.
Nat. Naturalized.
R. Radix.
Rh. Rhizome.
Sp. Spanish name.
sp. Species.
Syn. Synonym or Synonyms.
U. S. United States. (i. e. N. America, North of Mexico).
* Name better applied to another plant.
† Name improperly applied to this plant.
‡ A verbal corruption.
§ Book name, found in manuals of Botany, etc.
|| Obsolete, vulgar or provincial name.
PLANT NAMES

--AND--

SYNONYMS.


a. **A. Ábies** (L.) Rusby (Pinus Abies L., P. excelsa Lam., P. Picea Du Roi, Picea excelsa Link). Northern Europe and Asia, also in Alps. Norway Spruce, Spruce Fir, Galipot tree; Ger. Fichte; Fr. Pesse, Epicéa, Faux Sapin (Codex). The resinous exudate is known as frankincense; from this is prepared Burgundy Pitch; Pix **Burdándica** U. S. P., Br., Resina pini burgundica, Pix alba; Ger. Burgunder Harz, Burgunder Pech; Fr. Poix de Bourgogne, Poix des Vosges, Poix jaune (Codex). Stimulant, vulnerary, revulsive, etc. Leaf buds and shoots used in making spruce beer.

b. **A. balsámea** (L.) Mill. (Pinus balsamea L.). British America. south to Virginia and Mjnesota. Balsam Fir, Balm of Gilead Fir, Balsam tree, American Silver Fir, Fir Pine, Blišt er Pine, Single Spruce*. **Oleoresin from the bark:** Canada Balsam, Balsam of Fir; Terebinthina canadensis, U. S. P., Br., Balsamum Canadense; Ger. Canadischer Terpentin; Fr. Baume du Canada (Codex), Térébinthine du Canada. Terebinthinate, expectorant, etc.

c. **A. Fráseri** (Pursh) Lindl. (Pinus Fraseri Pursh). Virginia to Tennessee. Fraser’s Balsam Fir, Southern Balsam Fir, Mountain Balsam-tree, Balsam, She-balsam, Double Spruce*. **Oleoresin** resembles that of (b) and is sometimes substituted therefor.
d. *A. magnifica* Murray. California Magnificent Fir, California Silver Fir, Red Fir, Queen-of-the Sierras. The largest of all Firs. A valuable timber tree. The Shasta Fir and Golden Fir are varieties of this species.


a. *A. Abútilon* (L.) Rusby (A. Avicennae Gaertn.). Southern Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Velvet-leaf, Indian Mallow, American Jute, Butter-weed, Butter-print, Button-

b. A. Índicum Don, India, and other species have similar properties.


a. A. Arábica (Lam.) Willd. (Mimosa Arabica Lam.) The species probably includes also A. Adansonii Guill. & Per., A. Nilotica Delile and A. vera Willd.). India to Senegambia. Egyptian Gum Arabic tree, Egyptian Thorn. Vernacular names are Kikar and Babur. *Bark, (Babul, Babulah or Baboot bark) astringent, used in tanning as are the pods (nebneb). The tree is the probable source of gum Mogador, called also Morocco and Barbary gum. See (k.) The tree produces also lac. See Croton aromaticus.

b. A. Catechu (L. f.) Willd. (Mimosa Catechu L. f.) East Indies and Ceylon, nat. in Jamaica. Catechu tree. *Extract prepared from the wood is the Catechu of medicine and the cutch of tannery also called cashoo and gambir*. Catechu U. S. P., P. G., Terra japonica, Catechu nigrum; Ger. Kateechu, Pegukateechu; Fr. Cachou de Pegu, Cashcuttie (Codex). A powerful astringent.

c. A. decírrens Willd. Australia. Black Wattle-tree. *Bark astringent, used in tanning and for making a variety of cutch or terra japonica. The tree yields also a fair quality of gum, (Australian gum, Wattle gum).

d. A. Farnesiána Willd. (A. Indica Desv.). Tropical and sub-tropical America, Texas to California, also cult. in Europe. Cassie, Cassia-flower tree, Sponge tree, Huisache (Texas), Mattias (Mexico.), Kali (Hawaii), Opopanax*. *Flowers, much used in perfumery. Shrub also yields gum.

e. A. stenocárpa Hochst. Abyssinia and Nubia. Source of Suakin or Savakin gum, called also Suak, Talha and Talca gum.

f. A. Gréggii A. Gray. Texas to Mexico. One of the plants which yields lac. See Croton aromaticus.

g. A. homalóphýlla Cunningham. Australia. Myall., Violetwood. *Wood fragrant, used for tobacco-pipes, etc.


l. A. *Súma* ( Roxb.) Kurz ( *Mimosa Suma* Roxb., A. Catechu W. & A., not Willd.). Southern India. Source of part of the Catechu of commerce. Other species of *Acacia* yielding gum are (m.) A. *Ehrenbergiana* Hayne, Arabia and upper Egypt, Seyah; (n.) A. *Séyal* Delile (A. *fistula* Schwein.), Thirsty Thorn and (o.) A. *tortilis* Hayne called Seyal or Seyaleh. Commercial varieties of gum are *Hashabi* or Kordofan gum, *Sennaar* or Sennari gum, *Gedda* or *Jidda* gum and gum *Tor* or Turic, besides those already mentioned. The finest selected white gum is known as *Turkey* gum.

   Syn. Ancistrum, Forst. Herbs, some shrubby. About 40 species, New World, especially S. America, to Australia; 1 in U. S.

   Greek name of a Nettle. Syn. Cupameni, Adans. Herbs or shrubs. About 230 species, mostly tropical and sub-tropical; 9 in U. S.


10. **ACAMPTOPÁPPUS, A. Gray.** - - *Compositæ.*
   From Greek, "rigid pappus." Syn. Aplopappus, (Haplopappus) in part. Low desert shrubs. Two known species, both in southwestern U. S.

   From Greek, "Thorny Cloak." Dioecious herb, one species. Texas to Arizona.

   From Greek, "thorny Mint." Low annuals. Two known species, Pacific Coast, U. S.

   From Greek, "thorny cup. 1 in U. S.

14. **ACANTHOSPÉRMUM, Schrank.** - - *Compositæ.*
   From Greek, "thorny seed." Syn. Centrospermum, H. B. K. Diffuse annuals with bur-like fruit. About 5 species, tropical regions; 2 nat. in U. S.
15. **ACANTHUS** L. - Acanthus. - **Acanthaceae.**
Ancient Greek name of any thorny or prickly plant, applied later particularly to this genus. Robust herbs with ornamental foliage. About 15 species, Mediterranean region.


16. **ÁCER, L.** - Maple. - **Aceraceae.** [Sapindaceae.]


d. **A. Pseudo-Platanus** L. Europe and western Asia, cult. in U. S. Sycamore Maple, Succamore, Spurious or Mock Plane-tree, Whistle-wood.

e. **A. rúbrum** L. Canada to Florida and Texas. Red, Scarlet or Water Maple, Swamp Maple; White, Hard or Shoe-peg Maple, also Soft Maple*.

f. **A. saccharinum** L. (A. dasycarpum Erhr., A. eriocarpum Michx.). Canada to Florida, west to Indian Territory and Dakota. Silver or Silver-leaf Maple, Soft or White Maple; Creek, River, Swamp or Water Maple, Red Maple*. Sap yields comparatively little sugar.

g. **A. Sáccharum** Marsh (A. saccharinum Wang, not L., A. barbatum Michx.). Canada to Florida, west to Texas and Nebraska. Sugar Maple, Rock Maple, Sugar Tree, Black Maple. Sap the source of most of the maple sugar.

h. **A. spicátiúm** Lam, (A. montanum Ait.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Mountain Maple; Low, Moose, Swamp or Water Maple.

17. **ACERÁTES, Ell. 1817.** - Milk-weed*. - **Aselepiadaceae.**

18. **ACHILLEA, L.** - Yarrow, Milfoil. - **Compositae.**
Greek name, the plant with which "Achilles" healed Telephus. Herbs, mostly perennial, with numerous small flower-heads. About 75 species, mostly of Old World; 3 nat. in U. S.

b. A. moschata, Jacq. (Ptarmica moschata DC.,) Switzerland. Iva; Ger. Iva, Genippkrauter; Fr. Genepi blanc. The plant, Herba ivae, H. genippi veri, stimulant, autispasmodic.

c. A. nobile L. Central and Southern Europe. Noble Yarrow; Ger Edelgarbe, Edelschafgarbe. Considered more active than common Yarrow.

d. A. Ptárnica L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Sneezewort (Neesewort), White Tansy, Sneezewort Yarrow or Tansy, Goose-tongue; Wild, European or Bastard Pellitory, Fair-maid-of-France, Seven-year’s-love; Ger. Bertramgarbe, Bertramskraut; Fr. Herbe à Éternuer. Root sternutatory, acrid, sialagogue. [Other European species used like A. Millefolium are (e.) A. aegeratum L., Maudlin Tansy, (f.) A. atrata L., Iva, (g.) A. nana L., Dwarf Iva.]

19. ÁCHLYS, DC. - Achlys. - Berberidaceae. From Greek, “mist.” Scapose herbs. Two known species, one in Japan; 1 in U. S.

20. ÁCHRAS, L. - Sapodilla. - Sapotaceae. Greek name of a wild Pear. A tree. One species only.


23. ACLEISÁNTHUS, A. Gray.ACLEISANTHUS. - NYCTAGINACEAE. From Greek, with “flowers not enclosed.” Herbs, some shrubby. About 6 species, warmer region N. America; 5 in southwestern U. S.

25. ACONITUM, L. Monkshood, Wolfsbane, etc. Ranunculaceae. The ancient Greek name. Ornamental, but poisonous perennial herbs resembling Delphinium. About 18 species, mountainous regions of north temperate zone; 7 in U. S.


b. A. Chínéuscie Siebold and (c.) A. Japónicum Thunberg, yield respectively the Chinese and Japanese Aconite roots. (d.) A. Físcberi Reich. of Japan is, however, more active than either of these.

e. A. férox Wallich (A. virosum Don.). Himalaya mountains. Indian Aconite, Bish, Bishma, Bikh-root; Fr. Aconit féroce (Codex). Root even more active than that of (i.)


g. A. Lycóctonum L. Europe. Great Yellow Wolfsbane, Badger's-bane, Bear's-bane, Hare's-bane, Beast-bane. Leaves used as a pot herb in Lapland.

h. A. palmátum Don. India. Root, called Bishma or Bikhma, bitter, not acrid.


j. A. reclinátum A. Gray. Virginia to Georgia. Trailing Wolfsbane or Monkshood.

k. A. uncinátum L. Pennsylvannia to Georgia, west to Wisconsin. Wild Monkshood or Wolfsbane.

26. ÁCORUS, L. - Sweet Flag. - Araceae. The Greek name. Reed-like plants with thick root-stocks. Only 2 species, 1 of Japan, the other of north temperate zone.

27. **ACRÓSTICHUM, L.** Acrostichum. **Polypodiaceae.**

28. **ACTAEA, L.** Baneberry, Cohosh. **Ranunculaceae.**
Greek name of the Elder. Perennial herbs with compound leaves. Four species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.


c. **A. spicáta** L. Europe and Asia. Baneberry, Herb Christopher, Grapewort, Rattlesnake-herb, Scalbegres||; Ger. Christophswurz, Wolfswurz; Fr. Racine de Saint Christophe.

29. **ACTINÓLEPIS, A. Gray.** Actinolepis. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "ray scale." Syn. Eriophyllum, in part. Low winter-annuals. Five known species, all of California.

30. **ACTINOSPÉRMUM, Ell. 1824.** Actinospermum. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "ray seed." Syn. Baldwina, Nutt. 1818 [not Baldwinia, Raf. 1818, although this name has been commonly applied.] Annual or perennial herbs with large yellow-rayed flower heads. Two species, both of southeastern U. S.

31. **ÁCUAN, Med. Theod., 1786.** Mimosa. **Mimosaceae.**
Vernacular name. Syn. Desmanthus, Willd. 1806 and Darlingtonia, DC. 1825. Perennial herbs or Mimosa-like shrubs. About 12 species. all but one of New World; 10 of Mexican border, U. S.

32. **ADANSÓNIA, L.** Baobab, etc. **Bombaceæ (Malvaceæ).**


c. **A. Madagascariénsis** Bail. Madagascar. Fruit is called Cream-of-tartar fruit.


  From Greek, "inconspicuous". Syn. *Forestiera*, Poir. 1811. Shrubs or small trees. About 15 species, new world; 9 in U. S.

35. *ADENANThÉRA*, L. Red Sandalwood†, etc. *Papilionaceae*.

a. *A. pavanina* L. East Indies. False Red Sandalwood. Scarlet seeds used as weights, like those of *Abrus*.

  From Greek, "gland-stem". Perennial herbs with small heads of tubular flowers. Three species, one each of Asia, S. America and N. America (U. S.)


  From Greek, "gland mouth." Unarmed evergreen shrubs with small flowers in panicked racemes. Two species, Pacific border U. S.


  The Greek name, "incapable of being wet." Delicate ferns. 80 or 90 species, mostly of tropical America; 5 in U. S.


b. *A. pedátum* L. Canada and Northern U. S., also Alaska and western Asia. Maidenhair, American Maidenhair, Hair Fern, Rock Fern; Ger. Nordamerikanisches Frauenhaar; Fr. Capillaire du Canada (Codex). Properties of (a). Other species indigenous to those regions are employed similarly in Mexico and S. America.
41. ADICEA, Raf. 1815. Clearweed, Coolweed, etc. Urticaceae.


42. ADLÚMIA, Raf. Climbing Fumitory. Papaveraceae.
   Named for John Adlum, gardener, of Washington. A delicate climber, one species only.


43. ADÓLPHIA, Meissn. - Adolphia. - Rhamnaceae.
   Syn. Ceanothus, Colletia, Colubrina, in part. Shrubs allied to Colubrina. Two known species, Southwestern U. S.

44. ADÓNIS, L. Pheasant’s-eye. Ranunculaceae.
   The Greek name; plant fabled to have sprung from the blood of Adonis. Ornamental annual or perennial herbs. About 6 species, temperate Asia and Europe; 1 nat. U. S. Syn.; Ger. Adonisröschchen; Fr. Adonide.

a. A. aestvális L. Europe and Asia, Summer Pheasant’s-eye.


c. A. vernális L. Europe and Asia, Vernal Pheasant’s-eye, False Hellebore, Bird’s-eye, Ox-eye. The Herb, as of preceding species, is a cardiac tonic resembling digitalis in action.

   From Greek, “handsome beard.” Syn. Krigia, Schreb. 1791, also Cynthia, Hyposeris, in part. Dandelion-like annuals or perennials. Five species, all of U. S.

46. ADÓXA, L. Musk-root, Moschatel. Adoxaceae.
   From Greek, “without glory.” Herb with tuberous root, one species.

a. A. moschatellína L. Arctic Europe Asia and N. America (U. S.) Musk-root, Moschatel. Other names are Hollow-root, Musk, Musk Crowfoot, Musk Wood-Crowfoot, Bulbous Fumitory, Gloryless.

47. AÉGLE, Correa. Bengal Quince. Rutaceae.
   Name from Greek mythology, one of the Hesperides. Thorny aromatic trees. About 4 species, tropical Asia and Africa.
a. **A. Mármelos** (L.) Correa (Crataeva Mármelos L., C. religiosa Ainsl., Feronia pellucida Roth.) India. Indian Bael (Bhel, Bel), Bengal Quince, Golden Apple; Ger. Bengalische Quitte; Fr. Coing du Bengale. *The dried half-ripe fruit, Belæ fructus, Br., astringent.*

48. **AEGOPÓDIUM, L.** Gout-weed. **Umbelliferae.**

The Greek name, “goat’s foot.” One or two species, natives of Europe and Asia.


49. **AESCHYNOMENE, L.** Joint-Vetch. **Papilionaceae.**


50. **AESCULUS, L.** Horse-Chestnut. **Hippocastanaceae.**

Latin name of Italian Oak. Syn. Hippocastanum. Trees or shrubs with digitate leaves. About 15 species, America and Asia; 7 in U. S.

a. **A. glabra** Willd. Michigan to Alabama, west to Indian Territory. Ohio Buckeye, Fetid Buckeye, American Horse-Chestnut. Wood used for artificial limbs, etc.


c. **A. octandra** Marsh. (A. lutea Wang., A. flava Ait.). Pennsylvania to Georgia, west to Texas and Iowa. Yellow or Large Buckeye, Sweet or Big Buckeye.

d. **A. Pávia** L. Southeastern U. S. Red or Little Buckeye, Red-flowered Buckeye, Fish-poison.

51. **AETHUSA, L.** Fool’s Parsley. **Umbelliferae.**

Greek name, “burning,” of the taste. Annual herb resembling Conium, a single species.

a. **A. Cynáplum** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Fool’s Parsley, Ass-parsley, False or Dog’s Parsley, Fool’s Cicely, Dill*, Dog-poison, Small or Lesser Hemlock; Ger. Hundspetersilie, Gartenschierling; Fr. Éthuse, Petite ciguë, Ache des chiens. *Plant not poisonous, as reputed.*


53. **AGÁRICUS**, L. Mushroom, Toadstool. Hymenomyces. Syn. Toad’s-cap, Toad’s-hat, Toad’s-meat, Frog-stool. The name Toadstool applies properly to fungi of this genus, but is popularly extended to poisonous fungi generally. The genus includes many species of edible Mushrooms.


56. **AGÁVE**, L. Agave, False Aloe. Amaryllidaceae. From Greek, "noble." Herbs with fleshy radical leaves and tall scapes. About 140 species, all American; 18 in U. S.


b. **A. Íxtli** Karw. Yucatan, "cult. in tropical countries. Sisal-hemp plant; Chelem, or Sacci of the Mexicans. *Fibre of this and of other large species, a substitute for hemp, called Sisal-hemp, henequen or henequin."
c. A. Mexicana Lam. Mexico. Maguey plant. This and perhaps other species, yield the Mexican pulque, which is simply the fermented juice, and mezcal, distilled from the same.


57. AGÉRATUM, L. - Ageratum. - Compositae.


58. AGÓSERIS, Raf. 1817. False Dandelion, etc. Cichoriaceae.
From Greek, "head Succory." Syn. Troximon, Nutt. 1813 [not Gaertn. 1791]. Herbs mostly with radical leaves and dandelion-like flowers. About 25 species, N. and S. America, 23 in U. S.

59. AGRIMÓNIA, L. - Agrimony. - Rosaceae.
The Latin name, perhaps transposed from Argemone. Perennial herbs with pinnate leaves and racemes of small yellow flowers. About 15 species, north temperate zone and Andes; 7 in U. S.


b. A. hirsuta (Muhl.) Bicknell (A. Eupatoria var. hirsuta Muhl.). Canada and Northeastern U. S., also California. Tall Hairy Agrimony, Beggarticks, Stick-seed, Stick-weed, Cockle-bur. These names with synonyms of (a.) are applied also to other indigenous species, which have in general the properties of (a)

60. AGROPYRON, J. Gaertn. Wheat Grass. Gramineae.
From Greek, "field wheat." Syn. Triticum, in part. About 32 species; 22 in U. S.


61. AGROSTÉMMA, L. Corn Cockle. Caryophyllaceae.
From Greek, "field garland." Coarse annual herbs with showy flowers. Two species, Europe and Asia.
a. A. Githago L. (Lychnis Githago Lam.). Europe, nat. in U.S. Corn Cockle, Corn Campion, Corn Pink, Corn Rose, Mullen Pink, Old-maid's Pink, Crown-of-the-field.


a. A. excelsa Roxb. India. Bark, bitter, tonic, febrifuge.


c. A. Malabarica DC. East Indies. Gum resin used as incense and as a remedy for dysentery.


c. A. réptans L. Europe, nat. in eastern U.S. Bugle, Common or Brown Bugle, Carpenter-herb, Middle-confrey, Middle-consound (i.e. consolida or healing), Sicklewort, Dead-men’s-bells, Helfringwort, Wild Mint; Ger. Goldner Günsel; Fr. Bugle (Codex). Plant mildly astringent, vulnerary.

d. A. pyramidalis L. Europe. Mountain Bugle, Upright Bugloss. Properties of (c.)


65. ALCHEMÍLLA, L. - Lady's-mantle. - Rosaceae. Name of uncertain origin, probably "alchemist's" plant. Herbs with small greenish flowers. About 35 species, Old World and Western America; 3 in U.S.


a. **A. latifolia** Swz. South America and West Indies. Alcornoque. *Bark* bitter, tonic.


68. **ÁLETRIS**, L. Stargrass, etc. *Liliaceae* (*Haemodoraceae*). From Greek, “miller,” alluding to mealy pubescence. Perennial scapose herbs with racemes of small flowers. About 8 species, eastern N. America and Asia; 2 in U. S.


70. **ALHÁGI**, Forst. Persian Manna-tree. *Papilionaceae.* The Arabic name of the plant. Spiny shrubs, perhaps only one species, Mediterranean basin to India, Manna of Sinai.

a. **A. camelórum** Fisher. Western Asia. Persian Manna tree. The saccharine exudate is Persian Manna.

   From Greek, "salt loving". Aquatic or marsh herbs. About 10 species, 2 in U. S.


73. **ALKÁNNA, Tausch.** - Alkanet. - Boraginaceae.
   Name Arabic, the same word as *Henna*. Syn. Anchusa, in part. Perennial herbs. About 40 species, Mediterranean region.


74. **ALLIÁRIA, Adans.** - Hedge Garlic. - Cruciferæ.
   From Latin, "garlicy". Syn. Erysimum, Sisymbrium, in part. White-flowered biennial or perennial herbs. About 5 species, Europe and Asia; 1 nat. in U. S.


75. **ALLÍNIA, Loeft. 1758.** Umbrella-wort. Nyctaginaceae.


76. **ÁLLIUM, L.** Onion, Leek, Garlic, etc. Liliaceae.
   Latin name of Garlic. Bulbous herbs with intolerable odor (alliaceous). About 275 species; 59 in U. S. Medicinal properties of all species similar to those of (e).


   b. **Canadénse** L. Eastern U. S. Meadow Garlic, Wild Garlic.


   d. **Pórrum** L. Commonly cultivated. Leek, French Leek, Ollick, Scallion*; Ger. Lauch; Fr. Porreau.
e. A. sativum L. (Porrum sativum (L.) Reich.) Commonly cultivated. Garlic (Garlete), Clown's treacle, Poor-man's treacle (treacle, an antidote to venomous bites, the same as theriac); Ger. Knoblauch, Gartenlauch; Fr. Ail (Codex). Bulb, Allium U. S. P., Bulbus Allii, Radix allii sativi. Esculent, antispasmodic, diuretic, emollient, anthelmintic.

f. A. Schoenoprásum L. Northern U. S., Europe and Asia, also commonly cult. Chives (Gives, Givet, Sithes, Siethes, Syves, Sweth), Rush Garlic, Clive Garlic, Shore Onion; Ger. Schnittlauch; Fr. Civette. Leaves used in salads, etc.

g. A. tricóceum Ait. Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Wild Leek, Three-seeded Leek.


a. A. Abyssínica Lam. 'Northeastern Africa. The probable source of Jafferabad Aloes.

b. A. férox Mill. South Africa. *Inspissated juice* of the leaves of this, also of (g) and (k), Cape Aloes, *Aloe Capensis*. U. S. P., 1870, Aloe, P. G., Aloe lucida; Fr. Aloès du Cap (Codex, in which, however, this species is marked with an interrogation point). Other South African species from which Aloes is derived are (c) A. Africana Mill. (P. G. and Codex), (d) A. arboréscens Mill., (e) A. Commeliny Willd., (f) A. linguiformis L. (Codex), (g) A. Lingua Willd (Gasteria Lingua Link.), (h) A. perfoliata L. (Codex) and (i) A. purpurascens Haworth. Laxative, cathartic.

j. A. Pérry Baker. Socotra. Source of Socotrine Aloes, *Aloe Socotrina*, U. S. P., Br.; Ger. Aloe Socotrina; Fr. Aloès Socotrin. This has long been regarded as the best variety of Aloes but the yield of aloin is small.

k. A. spicáta L. South Africa. One of the chief sources of Cape Aloes (Codex). See (b).


81. ALÓPHILA, B. & H. - Alophila. - Iridaceae. Herbs; 2 species in U. S.


a. A. Galángal Willd (Galanga officinalis Salish.). Java. Greater Galangal. Properties of (b) but feeblener.


a. **A. lúrida** Hook. Java. The capillary chaff from this and allied species is the *pakur-kidang* or *pakoe-kidang* used as a styptic in surgery. See Balantium and Cibotium.


b. **A. scholáris** (L.) R. Br. (Echites scholaris L.) East Indies; Philippines to Australia. Dita, Devil’s-tree, Pali-mara (Bombay). Bark, Dita bark; Ger. Ditarinde; Fr. Écorce de Dita (Codex); Bitter, antiperiodic.

c. **A. spectábilis** R. Br. Java. Source of Poele-bark, more active than the foregoing.

86. **ALTERNANTHÉRA**, Forsk. Amaranthaceae. From Latin, “with alternate anthers.” Dwarf tufted plants, some with variegated foliage, (commonly known as Achyranthes†). About 20 species, Australia and tropical America; 2 in U. S.


b. **A. rosea** (L.) Cavanilles (Alcea rosea L.). Levant, cult. in gardens. Hollyhock (Holly Oak‡, Holy Hoke‡, Hollíkocke‡, Hollek‡, Hock, Hockholler), Althea Rose; Ger. Stockrose. Stockmalve; Fr. Rose tremière, Passeroise. *Flowers*, Flores malvae arboreae, mucilaginous, emollient.

88. **ALYSSUM, L.** - Alyssum. - **Cruciferae.**

The Greek name, signifying perhaps “curing blindness.”

Syn. Clypeola, in part. Low annual or perennial herbs. About 100 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S. See also *Koniga*.


b. **A. stellata** R. & S. East Indies. Bark used like Canella.

90. **AMANITA, Pers.** Hymenomycetes, Agaricini.

Greek name of a fungus. Mushrooms of a poisonous or suspicious character, some, however, edible. About 50 species, especially of Europe and S. America.


b. **A. phalloïdes** Fries. Europe and U. S. Death-cup. The most poisonous of all Mushrooms.

91. **AMARANTHUS, L.** (Amarantus) *Amaranthaceae.*

The Greek name, “unfading”. Syn. Euxolus, Amblogyne, in part. Coarse annuals, mostly weeds, a few ornamental. About 50 species, cosmopolitan; 30 in U. S. including nat. species. The ornamental species are known as Amaranth, the weeds as Pigweed.

a. **A. caudátus** L. India, cult. in gardens. Prince’s-feather*, Cat’s-tail, Floramor, Flower-gentle, Love-lies-bleeding*, Passevelours, Velvet-flower, Thrumwort, many of these names applied also to (b) and (d).

b. **A. Gangéticus** L. (including A. melancholicus L.). Eastern Asia, cult. in gardens. The variety melancholicus is called Love-lies-bleeding, Lovely-bleeding and Nun’s Whipping-post, Var. tricolor is Joseph’s-coat (of many colors). *Plant* used by Chinese as a pot herb.

d. A. hybrídus L. (Includes A. hypochondriacus L. and A. chlorostachys Willd.). Tropical America, cult. in gardens. Slender Pigweed?, Green or Red Amaranth (varieties), Pigweed, Amaranth, Careless, Pilewort, Balder-herb. The cultivated variety is called also Prince’s feather?, Floramor, Flower-gentle, Red Coxcomb, Lovely-bleeding, etc. Plant mildly astringent.

e. A. retrofléxus L. Tropical America, nat. in U. S. Common or Rough Pigweed, Red-root?, Beet-root.


95. AMBRÓSIA, L. Ragweed. Ambrosiaceae (Compositae). The Greek name, Ambrosia, the fabled food of the immortals. Coarse rank weeds. About 12 species, mostly American; 8 or 9 in U. S.


b. A Botrápium (L. fil.) DC. Canada and eastern U. S. Shadbush, Swamp Sugar-pear, Grape Pear.
c. **A. Canadensis (L.)** Medic. (Mespilus Canadensis L., Crataegus racemosa Lam.). Canada to Florida and Louisiana. Juneberry, Service-berry, May Cherry, called also Sugar-berry, Sugar Pear, Sugar Plum, Indian Cherry, Sand Cherry*, May Pear, Juice Pear, Indian Pear, Bilberry*, Shad-bush, Service tree, Boxwood, Dogwood*.


100. **AMMOSELÍNUM, T. & Gr.** Sand Parsley. Umbelliferae. From Greek, "sand parsley". Low annuals. Two species, both of Mexican border, U. S.


b. **A. Cardamómum** L. East Indies and Siam. *Fruits* constitute Round Cardamom or Cluster Cardamom; Fr. Amome en grappes (Codex), used in southern Europe.

c. **A. globósum** Lour. China. *Fruits* are the Chinese Cardamom or Round Chinese Cardamom.

d. **A. Granum-paradísí** Afz. Sierra Leone. Seeds of this and of several other species have been known as Grains of Paradise, Grana paradisi. See (g).


g. **A. Meleguétá** Roscoe. Western Africa. *Seeds* Melegueta Pepper (Piper Melagueta), Grains of Paradise (grana paradisi), Paradise seed, Guinea grains; pungent, now used only in veterinary medicine and in sophisticating liquors.

h. **A. subulátm** Roxb. India. *Fruits* are the winged Bengal Cardamom, Morung Elachi or Buro Elachi. [The similar Nepal Cardamom is derived from an undetermined species of Amomum.]

i. **A. Xanthióides** Wallich. Further India. *Fruits* are known in England as Bastard or Wild Cardamom of Siam; Xanthioid Cardamom.


Syn. Euryanthe, in part. Shrubs with showy flowers. About 3 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

103. **AMÓRPHA**, L. False Indigo. **Papilionaceae.**

From Greek, "anomalous", the flowers having but one petal. Shrubs with spiked violet, blue or white flowers. About 10 species, all of U. S. (and Mexico.)


b. **A. frutícósa** L. Florida to Colorado and Manitoba. False or Bastard Indigo, River Lucust. Formerly a source of *indigo*.

104. **AMPÉLANUS**, Brit. 1894. Sand-vine. **Asclepiadaceae.**

From Greek, "vine-like". Syn. Enslenia, Nutt. 1818, [not Raf. 1817]. Herbaceous twining vines. Three species, New World; 2 in U. S.


From Greek, "resembling the grape-vine". Syn. Cissus Pers. 1805 (not L. 1753). Woody climbers or shrubs. About 15 species, mostly of Old World; 2 in U. S. See Parthenocissus.


106. **AMPELOSÍCYOS**, Thou. 1807. **Cucurbitaceae.**

From Greek, "grape-vine" and "cucumber". Syn. Telfairia, Hook. 1827, Jollifia, Boj. 1827, also Ampelosycios. Shrubby climbers. Two species, tropical Africa.


108. AMPHIÁNTHUS, Torr. Amphanthus. Serophulariaceae. From Greek, a flower being produced both at base and apex of stem. Minute aquatic annual. A single species, Georgia.


110. AMŚÓNIA, Walt. - Amsonia. - Apocynaceae. Named for Charles Amson of South Carolina. Perennial herbs with blue or bluish flowers. About 8 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 6 in U. S.

111. AMSNÍDALUS, L. Almond, Peach, etc. Drupaceae. Greek name of "almond". Syn. Prunus, Persica, in part. Trees, mostly with fleshy fruits. About 8 species, Asia and N. America; 2 in U. S.

a. A. communís L. (Prunus Amygdalus Baill.). Western Asia, now cult. in all subtropical countries. Almond tree; Ger. Mandelbaum; Fr. Amandier. There are two varieties, amara and dulcis of De Candolle, the former yielding Bitter Almonds, the latter Sweet Almonds, Malaga Almonds; Jordan Almonds (a large variety), Paper-shell Almonds (with thin shell). Fruit of the former is Amygdala amara, U. S. P., Br. Amygdala amarae P. G., Semen amygdali amarum; Ger. Bittere Mandeln; Fr. Amandes amères (Codex); Sp. Almendras amargas. Sedative, containing potentially hydrocyanic acid. Fruit of the latter is Amygdala dulcis, U. S. P., Br., Amygdala dulcis, P. G., Semen amygdali dulce; Ger. Süße Mandeln; Fr. Amandes douces (Codex), Sp. Almendras dulces. Esculent, emollient, yield a bland fixed oil.

b. A. Pérsica L. (Prunus Persica Stokes, Persica vulgaris DC.). Southeastern Asia, now widely cultivated. Introduced from Persia, hence the name Persica (malum persicum). Peach; Ger. Pfirsich; Fr. Pécher; Sp. Melocoton Durazno. Var. necturina Maxim (Persica Necturina Steud., A. glabra Auct.) is the Nectarine; var. platycarpa Gray is the Peen-to or Flat Peach of the southern U. S. Leaves and kernels contain potentially hydrocyanic acid; sedative, vermifuge. [In some varieties the kernels are sweet.]

112. AMYRIS, L. Torch-wood, Candlewood. Rutaceae. Greek name, perhaps connected with "myrrh". Trees and shrubs. About 12 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.
113. **ANACÁMPTIS**, Rich. **Anacamptis**. **Orchidaceae**.


114. **ANACÁRDIOUM**, Rotth. **Cashew**. **Anacardiaceae**.


115. **ANACYCLUS**, L. - Pellitory. - **Compositae**.

a. **A. officinarum** Hayne. Germany. German Pellitory; Ger. Deutsche Bertramwurzel, Zahnwurzel, Speichelwurzel; Fr. Pyrèthre commun. _Root, Radix pyrethri germanici, Rad. dentaria_, Counter-irritant, sternutatory.


116. **ANAGÁLLIS**, L. - Pimpernel. **Primulaceae**.
From Greek, "delightful". Annual or perennial weeds. About 15 species, all but one of Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.


117. **ANAMÍRTA**, Colebr. **Cocculus Indicus**. **Menispermaceae**.

Syn. Luna, H. B. K., also Eugenia and Myrtus, in part. Trees. About 3 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.


120. ANÁNTERIX, Nutt. Anantherix. Aselepiadaceae.

121. ANÁPHALIS, DC. Life-everlasting. Compositae.


From Greek, “resurrection” plant. Annual herb. One species, Mediterranean region.


124. **ANCHUSA, L.** - Alkanet. - **Boraginaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Herbs. About 30 species, Old World.

a. **A. officinalis** L. Europe. Bugloss (from Greek, meaning ox-tongue), Ox-tongue, Garden Alkanet or Orcanet; Ger. Ochsenzungenkraut; Fr. Buglosse (Codex, which includes also (b) **A. Italiaica** L., Italian or Small Bugloss.). Plant demulcent, diaphoretic.

125. **ANCISTROCÁRPHUS, Gray.** Ancistrocarphus. **Composite.**

**ANDA.** See **JOANNESIA.**

**ANDIRA.** See **VOUACAPOUA.**

126. **ANDRÁCHNE, L.** Andrachne. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Syn. Lepidanthus, in part. Herbs or shrubby plants with small axillary flowers. About 10 species; 1 in U. S.

127. **ANDROGRÁPHIS, Wall.** Andrographis. **Acanthaceae.**


128. **ANDRÓMEDA, L.** Wild Rosemary. **Ericaceae.**
Name from Greek mythology. A small evergreen shrub with acid foliage. One species, (U. S.)


129. **ANDROPÓGON, L.** Beard-grass. **Gramineae.**
From Greek, "man beard", the staminate flowers having awns. Syn. Vetiveria, in part. Tall grasses. About 150 species; 36 in U. S.


b. **A. citrátus** DC. India. Lemon-grass, Verbena-grass. From this and some allied species are distilled the oils used in perfumery as grass oil, oil of verbena, oil of spikenard (Mueller).

c. **A. Nárdis** L. India. Nard-grass, Spikenard*. Source of Citronella oil, called also by names under (b).
d. A. schoenanthus L. (A. pachnodes Trin., A. Martini Roxb.). India. Ginger-grass, Lemon-grass, Camel’s-hay, Indian Geranium. Source of Siri oil, called also Turkish oil of Geranium, Rusa oil, Rosé or Rosé oil, Idris-yaghi (Turkey), used for adulterating oil of rose. An allied species, also yielding oil, is (e) A. iva ranecusa Roxb.

f. A. squarrósa L. (A. muri catus Retz. A. odorata Virey, V. arundinacea Griseb.). India, widely distributed in tropical countries. Kuskus grass, Vetiver; Fr. Chiendent des Indes. Roots, properly called vetiver, also kuskus, used for making the fragrant mats called tatties. Source of Vetiver oil, used in perfumery.

130. ANDRÓSACE, L. Androsace. Primulaceae. From Greek, “man’s shield”. Low herbs with tufted basal leaves. About 50 species, northern hemisphere; 6 in U. S.


133. ANEMÓNE, L. Anémone. Ranunculaceae. The Greek name, meaning “wind” flower. Perennial herbs with palmately divided leaves. About 100 species, temperate and sub-arctic regions; 20 in U. S.


c. A. corónária, L. Levant and cult. in gardens. Garden Anemone. Properties of (g). [The garden Anemones are varieties of this species, also of (d) A. horténsis Thor., perhaps not specifically distinct, and of (e) A. Japónica Sieb. & Zucc.]


g. **A. nemorosa** Michx. Europe. Wood Anemone (Anemone Anulmoneys†, Enemy†, Neminy), Wind-flower, Bow-bells, Cowslip†, Wood Crowfoot, Cuckoo-flower‡, Cuckoo-spit*, Darngrass, Drops-of-snow, Gallant, Granny’s-nightcap, Wild Jessamine†, Moon-flower*, Smellboxes, Soldiers; Ger. Weisser Waldhaubenbluss; Fr. Anemone des bois, Anémone sylvie (Codex). Plant acrid, containing anemonin, used like Pulsatilla. [In Siberia (h) *A. ranunculoides* L. and (i) *A. sylvestris* L. are also used].

j. **A. quinquefolia** L. (A. nemorosa var. quinquefolia Gray). Canada to Georgia, west to Rocky Mountains. American Wood Anemone, Wind-flower, May-flower, Snow-drops*, Thimble-weed†, also synonyms of (g) with which the species has been confounded.

k. **A. Virginiana** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Tall Anemone, Virginian Anemone‡, Thimble weed.


b. **A. atropurpurea** L. (A. triquinata Michx., Archangelica atropurpurea Hoffin.). Ontario to Delaware and west to Minnesota. Angelica, American Angelica, Great or Purple-stemmed Angelica, High or Purple Angelica, Masterwort*, also most of the synonyms of (a). *Root* and seed, aromatic, carminative.

c. **A. sylvestris** L. Europe. Wild Angelica (of Europe), Goutweed*, Ground-ash.


a. A. frágrans Thou. Madagascar. Faham or Faam Tea, Isle of Bourbon Tea; Fr. Faham (Codex). Leaves fragrant, expectorant, stomachic.

ANHALÓNIUM. See LOPHOPHORA.

From Greek, "unequal Acanthus". Syn. Drejera, Birnbaumia, in part. Shrubby plants. About 6 species, Mexico and its borders; 3 in U. S.


139. ANISÓCOMA, Tor. & Gr. Anisocoma. Cichoriaceae.
From Greek, "with unequal hairs", alluding to the pappus. Syn. Pterostephanus, Kellogg. Low scapose annual. One species, California to Nevada.

140. ANÓXA, L. (Annona) Custard-apple, etc. Anonaceae.
From vernacular Malay name, Menoua. Trees or shrubs with fleshy, sometimes edible, fruits.


Herbs. About 15 species, warmer regions of America; 7 in southwestern U. S.

Name a transliteration of Onagra. Syn. Oenothera, in part. Herbs with showy white or pink flowers. About 10 species, N. America; 9 in U. S.


- Syn. Gnaphalium, in part. Perennial woolly herbs. About 36 species, north temperate zone and South America; 23 in U. S. The plants are mildly bitter and aromatic, and are esteemed vulnerary.

a. A. *dioica* (L.) Gaertn. (Gnaphalium dioicum L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Mexico and California. Mountain Cudweed, Mountain or Moor Everlasting, Cat's-ear, Cat's foot, Cat's-paws, Cotton-weed; Ger. Weisse oder Rothe Katzenpfötchen (immortellen); Fr. Pied de chat (Codex). *Flower-heads*, *Flores gnaphalii*, *Flores pedis cati*.


a. A. *arvénis* L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Corn Camomile (Chamomile), Field Camomile.


c. A. *nobilis* L. (C. nobilis Godr.). Europe, cult. in Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium, cult. and adv. in U. S. Garden, English, White or Low Camomile (Chamomile, Camomine, Camovyne, Camil), Scotch Camomile (form with "single" flowers), Roman Camomile (form with "double" flowers), Ground-apple, Whig-plant; Ger. Römische Kamille; Fr. Camomille romaine (Codex); Sp. Manzanilla romana. *Flower-heads*, *Anthemis*. U. S. P., Anthemidis flores, Br., Flores Chamomillae romane, stimulant tonic, stomachic, nauseant. See Matricaria.

147. **ANTHOXANTHUM, L.** Vernal-Grass. **Gramineae.**
From Greek, "yellow flowered". About 5 species, Europe; 2 nat. in U. S.


148. **ANTHRISCUS, Hoffm.** Chervil. **Umbelliferae.**


b. *A. Cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm. (Scandix Cerefolium L., Chaerophyllum sativum Lam.). Europe, sparingly nat. in eastern U. S. Garden Chervil, Chervil (Chevorell), Beaked Parsley; Ger. Kerbel, Gartenkerbel; Fr. Cerfeuil. *Plant, Herba cerefolii v. chaerophylli*, deobstruent, diuretic. *Young leaves* used in salads, etc.

c. *A. sylvéstris* (L.) Hoffm. Wild Chervil, Wild Cicely, Wild Caraway, Ass-parsley, Cow-chervil, Cow-weed, Cow-mumble, Cow-parsley, Coney-parsley, Devil’s-parsley, Kettle-dock, Orchard-weed, Rabbit’s-meat, Rat’s-bane, Sweet-ash, White-weed. [Probably many of these synonyms belong more properly to (a)].

149. **ANTHYLLIS, L.** Kidney-Vetch, etc. **Papilionaceae.**
Herbs or shrubs. About 20 species, Old World.


150. **ANTIÁRIS, Lesch.** Sack-tree, etc. **Artocarpaceae.**

a. *A. saccidora*, Dalz. (Lepurandra saccidora Nimmo, perhaps not distinct from the following). Western India. Sack-tree. *Inner bark* used for sacks.


151. **ANTIRRHÍN NUM, L.** Snapdragon. **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Greek, "snout like”. Annual or perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 40 species, Europe, Asia and western N. America; 18 in U. S.


b. A. Petroselínurn L. (Carum Petroselinum B. & H. (Kew), P. sativum Hoffm.). Europe, now everywhere cult. Parsley, Common or Garden Parsley, Ache (pronounced Aitch), March; Ger. Petersilie, Petersilge; Fr. Persil (Codex); Sp. Peregil. Fruit, Fructus (Semen) petroselini, Fructus apii hortensis; source of Apiol. Emmenagogue, carminative, diuretic. The root is sometimes also used.
From Greek, "without spur". A scapose herb, the corm producing each season a new one by an offset, hence the popular name. One species, U. S.


160. **APÓCYNUM**, L. Dogbane. **Apocynaceae**.
Greek name of a poisonous plant, "dog-bane". Perennial smooth herbs with pink or white flowers in cymes. About 8 species, north temperate zone; 5 in U. S.


b. **A. cannábinum** L. British America and throughout most of U. S. Canadian Hemp, American or Black Indian Hemp, Indian Hemp*, Amy-root, Bowman’s-root*, Bitter-root*, Indian Physic, Rheumatism-weed, Milk-weed*, Wild Cotton; Ger. Indianischer Hanf, Canadischer Hanf, Hundskohl; Fr. Chanvre du Canada. Root emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant.

c. **A. hypericifólium** Ait. (A. cannabium var. hypericifolium Gray). British America south to Ohio and New Mexico. St. John’s Dogbane?, Clasping-leaved Dogbane?. Often confounded with (b) which it closely resembles.

161. **APODANTHÉRA**, Arn. Apodanthera. **Cucurbitaceae**.
Perennial herbs. About 14 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

162. **APODÁNTHES**, Poit. Apodanthes. **Cytinaceae**.
Minute parasites. About 10 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

163. **APTÉRIA**, Nutt. Apteria. **Burmanniceae**.
From Greek, "leafless". Slender, practically leafless plants. Three or four species described, probably merely varieties of a single one. North America; 1 in U. S.


a. **A. Agallocha** Roxb. (Aloexylum Agallochum Lour.). Cochin China, Assam and adjoining regions. The fragrant wood is sigualoes, the *Aloes* of Scripture (Lign-aloes=lignum aloes, aloe-wood) also called Calambac, Agal-wood (i.e. Agallochum wood). Aloe-wood, Aggur, Tuggur or Agila-wood, whence by confusion with Latin *aquila*, Eagle-wood.


From Latin, "eagle-like", the spurs resembling talons. Perennial herbs with fantastic-shaped showy flowers. About 20 species, north temperate zone; 15 in U.S. The species are acrid and the following are reputed diuretic, diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

a. **A. Canadensis** L. Canada and eastern U.S. Wild Columbine, Red Columbine, Bells, Chuckies, Honey-suckle*, Jack-in-trousers, Rock-ily, Meeting-houses. Planted in gardens for ornament, as are other indigenous species.


d. **A. lyrata** L. (C. spatulata Michx.). Canada and northeastern U.S., also in Japan. Lyre-leaved Rock-cress. Plant, as in some other species, pungent, anti-scorbutic.


Greek name of some leguminous plant. Low herbs with subterranean legumes. About 7 species, tropical America.
a. A. hypogæa L. Tropical America, widely cult. Peanut, Goobér or Gouber (Negros of southern States), Ground Pea, Ground-nut, Earth-nut, Yer-nut; Haugh-nut, Manila-nut; Ger. Erdnuss; Fr. Pistache de terre. Seeds esculent; yield a valuable fixed oil called in India Katchung oil.


a. A. Califórnia Wats. Pacific Coast of U. S. California Spikenard. Like (e), but larger.


d. A. papyrifera Hook. (more correctly Fatsia papyrifera (Hook.) Dec. & Planch.). Formosa. The white pith, cut in sheets, is the Chinese rice paper.


171. ARAUCÁRIA, - Araucaria. - Pinaceae. Lotty evergreen trees. About 8 species, warm regions, S. America to Australia.


172. **Arbutus**, L. - *Arbutus*. - **Ericaceae**.
The classical name. Shrubs or trees. About 30 species, chiefly of western Asia and N. America; 3 in U. S.


b. **A. Unédo** L. Mediterranean region. European Strawberry tree, Arbute tree, Arbeset, Apple-of-Cain, Cane-Apple; Ger. Erdbeerbaum; Fr. Arbousier (Codex), Olonier, Frasier en arbre. Root and leaves astringent. From the berries a spirit is distilled.


From Greek, "northern spring-flower". One species in U. S.

174. **Arctium**, L. - *Burdock*. - **Composite**.
The Greek name, "bearish", i. e. rough. Syn. Lappa, in part. Coarse biennial herbs, forming troublesome weeds. About 6 species, Europe and Asia; 3 nat. in U. S.


b. **A. minus** Schk. (Lappa minor DC., A. Lappa var. minus A-Gray). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Lesser Burdock, Common Burdock (of U. S.). Generally confounded with (a) and called by the same names. Both are included in A. officinalis Allioni and Lappa vulgaris Neirl. Root of both species, **Lappa** U. S. P., Radix bardane, and fruit, Fructus lappæ, Semen bardane; alterative, deobstrenuent.

From Greek, "northern Poppy". Herbs. Three species in western U. S.

From Greek, "bear's grape". Evergreen shrubs or small trees. About 25 species, mostly of western N. America; 21 in U. S.

a. **A. glauca** Lindl. California. Great-berried Manzanita. Leaves employed like those of (f), as are also those of the Mexican species: (b). **A. mucoeisfera** DC., (c) **A. Polifólia** Kunth and (d) **A. tomentosa** Dougl., the last being known as Madroño or Madroña. See Arbutus (a) and (c).
44 PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS

e. A. pingens H. B. K. California. Common Manzanita, this name being applied to the several shrubby Californian species.


   From vernacular name, East Indies. Palms with solid nut-like fruit. About 25 species, tropical Asia and East Indies.

   a. A. saccharífera Labil. (Saguerus Rumphii Roxb., S. saccharifer Blume, S. Gamuto Hout.). East Indies. Areng Palm, Sugar Palm; Condar, Lontar or Lautar Palm. Tree yields Sago, also Palm wine (toddy) and Palm sugar (jaggery).

179. ARETHUSA, L. Arethusa. Orchidaceae.
   Dedicated to the nymph Arethusa. Ornamental bulbous plants. Two species, one in Japan, one in U. S.

   Greek name of a Poppy, from that of an eye-disease it was supposed to cure. Prickly herbs with yellow latex and showy flowers. About 8 species, all of southern U. S. and Mexico.
   b. A. Mexicána L. Tropical America, adv. in southern U. S. Mexican Prickly-poppies, Mexican Poppy, Jamaica Yellow Thistle, Yellow Poppy-thistle or Flowering-thistle, Thorn Poppy, Bird-in-the-bush, Devil's-fig. Properties of (a).

181. ARISAÉMA, Mart. Indian Turnip. Araceae.
   From Greek, "arum-like". Syn. Arum, in part. Perennial herbs with acrid, starchy corms. About 50 species, mostly of Asia; 3 in U. S.


182. **ARISTOLÓCHIA**, L. Birthwort; Heartwort. **Aristolochiaceae**.


183. **ÁRNICA**, L. - Arnica. - **Compositae**.


a. **A. mínima** (L.) Dumort. (Hyposeris minima L., A. pusilla, Gaertn.). Western Europe, adv. in U. S. Lamb-succory, Dwarf Swine’s or Hog’s Succory, Dwarf nipplewort.


a. **A. Abrótanum** L. Southern Europe and western Asia; cult. and adv. in U. S. Southernwood, Abrotanum (Apple-riennié, Averoynej), Boy’s-love, Kis-me-quick-and-go, Lad-savour, Maiden’s-ruin, Maid’s-love, Old-man, Smelling-wood, Slovenwood, Sweet-Benjamin; Ger. Eherraute, Eherreiskraut, Gert-wurz, Stabwurzel; Fr. Aurone Mâle, Citronelle (Codex); Sp. Abrotano. *Plant*, Herba abrotani, aromatic, bitter; odor lemon-like.


d. A. Cina Berg. Orient. See (m).

e. A. Dracontium L. Southern Europe and Asia, also widely cult. Tarragon (i.e. Dragon), Biting-dragon; Ger. Dragoonbeifuß. Kaisersalat; Fr. Sp. Estragon. Plant anise-scented, used as a condiment.


h. A. glaciális L. Switzerland. Silky Wormwood. This species, also (I) A. mustellina Vill. and (j) A. spicata Wulf., both of the Swiss Alps, is used in the preparation of absinth. Flowering plant, Herba absinthii alpini, Herba genippii albi; Ger. Weisser Genipp; Fr. Genipi vrai (Codex); stimulant, bitter, tonic.

i. A. gnaphalóides Nutt (A. Ludoviciana var. gnaphalodes T. & Gr.). Texas to western Ontario and westward. Western Mugwort, Prairie or Cudweed Mugwort, Western Sage. Fruit of this also of (l) A. draconеnloides Pursh, used as food by Indians.

m. A. Móxa DC. China. Moxa plant. From the leaves are prepared Chinese moxa, used formerly as a cauterly.

n. A. pauciflóra (Ledeb.) Weber (A. mariníma var. pauciflóra Ledeb., A. Lercheanæ, Kar. & Kir. A. mariníma var. Stechmanniana Besse). Western Asia. This plant rather than (d), as formerly supposed, yields the Levant worm-seed. The unexpanded flowers; Levant, Aleppo or Alexandria Wormseed; Santonica, U. S. P., Flores (v. Anthodia) cinae. Semen cinae, Semen contra s. sanctum s. santonicæ; Ger. Wurmsamen, Zittwersamen, Cinablätthen; Fr. Semen contra, Semencine, Botint (Codex); Sp. Yantónica. Anthelmintic. Source of Santonin.


p. A. tridentáta Nutt. Nebraska to Colorado and westward. Sage-brush, Common Sage-brush, Sage-wood, Mountain Sage. This and other species, as (q) A. arbúscula Nutt. and (r) A. trifida Nutt., Dwarf Sage-brush, have properties of (g).

188. **Artocarpus**, Forst. Breadfruit, etc. *Artocarpaceae.*


189. **Árum**, S. Arum. **Araceae.**

The ancient Greek name. Acrid herbs. About 45 species, Europe and Asia.


190. **Arúncus**, Adans. Goat’s-beard. **Rosaceae.**

The classical name. Syn. Spirea, in part. Tall perennial herbs with flowers in paniced spikes. Two species, 1 in Japan, 1 circumpolar and in U. S.

191. **Arundinária**, Michx. Small Cane. **Gramineae.**

Name Latin, “reed like”. Bamboo-like grasses. About 24 species; 3 in U. S. See Bambusa (j) and (k).

a. *A. macrospérmà* Michx. Southeastern U. S. Canebrake. Culms used for fishing-rods, etc.

192. **Arúndo**, L. Reed. **Gramineae.**

Latin name of “reed” (properly Harundo). Tall reedy grasses. About 35 species; 1 in U. S.

a. *A. Dónax* L. Mediterranean region. Reed, Spanish Cane; Fr. Canne de Provence, Grand roseau (Codex). *Rhizome* diuretic, emmenagogue.

193. **Asagraéa**, Lindl. 1839 (Asa Graya). **Liliaceae.**


194. **ÁSARUM, L.** Asarabacca, etc. *Aristolochiaceae.* The classical name. Stemless perennials with aromatic rhizomes. About 18 species, north temperate zone; 13 in U. S.

a. **A. Canadéuse L.** Canada to N. Carolina and Kansas. Canada Snakeroot, Wild Ginger, Indian Ginger, False Coltsfoot, Vermont or Heart Snakeroot, Black or Coltsfoot Snakeroot, Cole-root, Cat’s-foot, Broad-leaved Asarabacca; Ger. Canadische Schlangenwurz, Indischer Ingwer; Fr. Asaret; Sp. Azaro. *Rhizome*, Asarum, U. S. P., Rad. asari canadensis; aromatic, carminative, diaphoretic; in large doses, irritant. Other American species having similar properties are (b) *A. arifó-lium* Michx., Virginia to Alabama, Halberd-leaved Asarum, (c) *A. caudátum* Lindl., California, (d) *A. micránhnum* (Schuttsw.) Small, Virginia and N. Carolina, Large-flowered Asarum and (e) *A. Virginíceum* L., Virginia to Georgia, Virginia Asarum, Southern Wild Ginger, all three of these being called also Heart-leaf.


195. **ASCLÉPIAS, L.** Silkweed, Milkweed. *Asclepiadaceae.* Greek name of a plant dedicated to Æsculapius. Perennial herbs, mostly with white milk-sap. About 85 species, mostly of New World; 49 in U. S. The species are called also Swallow-wort.


From Greek, "not rough". Small smooth shrubby, plants resembling Hypericum. About 6 species, N. America; 5 in U. S., mostly southern.


198. **ASÍMINA, Adans.** - Papaw. - Anonaceae.


199. **ASPÁRAGUS, L.** Asparagus. Convallariaceae.

The ancient Greek name of Persian origin. Perennial herbs with foliage consisting of minute branchlets. About 100 species, Old World.


From Latin, "rough". A small rough-hispid herb. One species.


201. **ASPÉRULA, L.** Woodruff, etc. Rubiaceae.


204. **ASPLÉNIUM**, L. Spleenwort. Polypodiaceae. A cosmopolitan genus of ferns of about 350 species; 21 in U. S. The following have been used in place of Adiantum, q. v.


206. **ÁSTER**, L. - Aster. - Compositae. The Greek name, “star”-flower. Perennial, rarely annual, herbs, the characteristic wild flower of late fall. About 250 species, most abundant in N. America; 125 in U. S. The Indian name is It-brings-the-frost. Local names in America are Frost-flower, Good-bye-summer, Daisy (Ohio). The following among the common species of the eastern U. S. have special names, but these are not restricted in popular usage to the respective species.
a. *A. cordifolius* L. Blue Wood-aster, Bee-weed, Tongue.

b. *A. dumosus* L. Rice-button Aster.


e. *A. Lowrieanus* Porter. Bee-weed, Blue-devil.

f. *A. multiflorus* Ait. White or Dense-flowered Wreath-aster, Fall-flower.

g. *A. Novæ-Angliae* L., New England Aster, Michaelmas Daisy*.

h. *A. puniceus* L. Red-stalk or Purple-stem Aster, Early Purple Aster; Cocash, Meadow Scabish, Swan-weed, Squaw-weed*. Root stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

i. *A. Tradescánti* L. Michaelmas Daisy, Blue Camomile, Blue Daisy.

207. **ASTILBE**, Hamilton. Astilbe. **Saxifragaceae**.

From Greek, "without brightness". Perennial herbs with large compound leaves. About 7 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 1 in U. S.


208. **ASTRÁGALUS**, L. Milk-vetch, etc. **Papilionaceae**.

Greek name of a leguminous plant. Herbs or more or less shrubby Vetch-like plants. About 1000 species, most abundant in northern Asia; 300 in U. S.


e. *A. glycyphýllos* L. Europe and northern Asia. Wild Licorice (Liquorice), Licorice Vetch. *Leaves and seeds have a sweet taste, diuretic.*
Gummy exudate, Tragacanth, not to be pronounced tragaincath;
Syrian Tragacanth, Goat’s-thorn gum, Hog-gum, Tragacantha,
U. S. P., Br., Gummi tragacantha; Ger. Traganth, Fr. Gomme
adragante (Codex); Sp. Goma tragacanta. Demulcent. Gum
tragacanth is produced also by (g) A. adscendens Bois. &
Hsk., Persia; (h) A. brachycalyx Fischer, Central Asia; (i)
A. Créticus Lam., Greece; (j) A. cylleneus Bois. & Held.; (k)
A. microcéphalus Willd., Asia Minor; (l) A. pycnocladus
Bois. & Hsk., Persia; (m) A. stromátodes Bunge, Syria; (n)
A. vérus Olivier, Persia.

o. A. Mexicánius A. DC. (A. trichocalyx Nutt., [not Trautv.].
Illinois to Nebraska and Texas. Ground Plum, Prairie Apple.
Fleshy legumes edible. See (b).

p. A. mollíssimus Torr. Nebraska to Texas. Texas Loco-weed,
Loco plant, Woolly Loco-weed, Crazy-weed, Rattle-weed.
This as well as (c) and some other species produce in horses
and other animals peculiar intoxicating effects. See also
Spiesia Lamberti.

209. ASTRÁNTIA, L. - Astrantia. - Umbelliferae.
Herbs. About 10 species, Europe and western Asia.

a. A. májor L. Europe. Black Sanicle, Imperial Masterwort,
Black or Bastard Hellebore; Fr. Radiaire, Sanicle femelle.
Root, Rad. imperatoriae nigrae; aromatic, alterative, astringent.

From Greek, “star fig”. Thorny palms. About 35 species,
tropical America.


211. ATAÉNIA, Endl. Ataenia. Umbelliferae.
Three species in U. S.

a. A. Gairdneri H. & A. (C. Gairdneri Benth.). Wyoming to
Washington and California. Tuberous roots, called yump, used
by the Indians for food, as are those of the Californian (b) A.
Kellógii (A. Gray) Greene (C. Kelloggii Gray).

212. ATHAMÁNTA, L. Candia Carrot. Umbelliferae.
Syn. Libanotis, in part. Herbs. About 18 species, Europe
and Asia.

a. A. Creténsis L. (Libanotis hirsuta Roehl.). Mediterranean
region. Cretan Carrot, Candia Carrot; Fr. Daucus de Crète
(Codex). Seed aromatic, carminative, diuretic.

Aromatic trees. Four species, Australia to S. America.

a. A. moschátum Labil. Australia and Tasmania. Tasmanian
Sassafras tree. Bark tonic, astringent, aromatic with nutmeg-
like odor. See Doryphora.
214. **ATHYSANUS**, Greene. Athysanus. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, “without fringe”. Slender annual. One species, California.

215. **ATRÁCTYLIS**, L. Atractylis. **Compositae.**
Ancient Greek plant name. Herbs. About 20 species, Mediterranean region to China.

Exudate sold in Greece as pseudo-mastich or acantho-mastich.

216. **ATRÁGENE**, L. Virgin’s-bower*. **Ranunculaceae.**

a. **A. Americana** Sims (C. verticillaris DC.). British America south to Virginia and Minnesota. Purple Virgin’s-bower, Mountain or Whorl-leaved Clematis.

217. **ATRICHÓSERIS**, A. Gray. - - **Cichoraceae.**
From Greek, “bald Succory”. One species in western U. S.

218. **ÁTRIPLEX**, L. Orach, Salt-bush. **Chenopodiaceae.**
The ancient Greek name, “not nourishing”. Syn. Calligonum, in part. Plants resembling Chenopodium. many growing in saline soil and so valuable as fodder plants. About 130 species, cosmopolitan; 56 in U. S.


b. **A. halimoides** Lind., (c) **A. Muéller** Benth. and (d) **A. nummulária** Lind. are among the most valuable “Salt-bushes” of Australia.


f. **A. horténsis** L. Asia and cult., especially in Europe. Garden Orach (Orache, Orage, Arach, Areche), Mountain Spinach, Bonny-dame, Butter-leaves; Fr. Arroche. Plant used as Spinach; seeds emetic.

219. **ÁTROPA**, L. - Belladonna, etc. - **Solanaceae.**
Name from that of one of the Fates of Greek mythology. Poisonous herbs. About 4 species, Europe, Asia and S. America.

220. **ATTÁLEA, H. B. K.** Cohune Palm, etc. **Sabalaceae**

Named for Attalus, king of Pergamum. Tall palms. About 30 species, tropical America.

a. **A. Cohún** Mart. Honduras. Cohune, Cahoun or Corazo Palm. Fruit yields a fixed oil.


221. **AVÉNA L.** - - Oat. - - **Gramineae.**

The ancient Latin name. About 50 species, mostly Old World; 6 in U. S.


222. **AVERRHÓA, L.** Tree-Sorrel. **Oxalidaceae.**

Named for Averrhoes, Arabian naturalist, d. 1198. Small trees with Ash-like foliage and edible fruit. Two known species, China.

a. **A. Bilímbi** L. China, cult. in East Indies. Bilimbi tree (Bilimbing, Blimby, Blimbing), Cucumber-tree. *Fruit* acid, used for pickles, confectons, etc.

b. **A. Carámbola** L. China, cult. in East Indies. Carambola tree, Caramba. *Fruit* used for tarts, etc.

223. **AVICÉNÑA, L.** Mangrove.* **Verbenaceae.**

Named for the Arabian Avicenna. Littoral trees with habit of Rhizophora. Two species; 1 in U. S.


b. **A. officinális** L. New Zeland to Australia. White Mangrove, Manawa of the Maoris.

224. **AYÉNIA, Leef.** (Dayenia) - - **Sterculiaceae.**

Herbs or shrubs. About 16 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

225. **AZÁLEA, L.** Azalea, Honeysuckle*. **Ericaceae.**

From Greek, "arid". Syn. Rhododendron, in part. Shrubs with large showy flowers. About 40 species, Asia and N. America; 6 in U. S.

a. **A. nudiflóra** L. (Rhododendron nudiflorum Torr.). Eastern U. S. to Texas. Wild Honeysuckle, Purple or Early Honeysuckle, Purple or Pink Azalea, Election Pink, Swamp Pink, Pinkster-flower. A parasitic fungus on it is known as Swamp Apple, May Apple, Honeysuckle Apple, Swamp Cheeses.
b. A. viscosa L. (Rhododendron viscosum Torr.). Eastern U. S. to Texas. Swamp Pink, Meadow Pink, Swamp Honeysuckle, White or Clammy Honeysuckle, Clammy Azalea, Spring-bloom. Var. glauca Michx. is Cinnamon Honeysuckle. [Other indigenous species are (c) A. arboréscens Pursh, Tree or Smooth Azalea, Smooth Honeysuckle; (d) A. canéseus Michx., Mountain or Hoary Azalea; (e) A. lútea L., Flame Azalea, Yellow Honeysuckle.]

Greek name of an aromatic plant. Dioecious shrubs with small flower heads. About 275 species, all American; 20 in U. S.

a. B. halimifólia L. Eastern and southern U. S. near sea-board, also West Indies. Groundsel tree, Groundsel bush, Pencil-tree, Cotton-seed tree, Plowman’s Spikenard. Plant aromatic, demulcent.


228. BÁHIA, Lag. - Bahia. - Compositae.

229. BAILÉYA, Harv. & Gray. - Baileya. Compositae.
Named for Jacob Whitman Bailey, American microscopist. Floccose-woolly herbs. Three species, southwestern U. S.

230. BALLÓTA, L. Black Horehound, etc. Labiatae.
The ancient Greek name, “rejected”, i. e. by cattle. Perennial hairy herbs, some shrubby. About 25 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.


a. B. sagittáta (Pursh) Nutt. (Buphthalmum sagittatum Pursh, E. sagittata Nutt. Includes also B. helianthoides Nutt.). Colorado and northwestward. Roots of this and some other species, notably (b) B. incána Nutt. used as food by the aborigines.

From vernacular, East Indies. Gigantic grasses. About 80 species, natives of warm countries.


The following are among the numerous species known as Bamboo; (b) B. arundinácea Willd., Thorny Bamboo of India; (c) B. áspera Schult. (120 ft.), East Indies; (d) B. Brandisíi Munro (120 ft.), Tenasserim and Pegu; (e) B. Balcéóa Roxb. (70 ft.), Bengal to Assam; (f) B. polymórpha Munro (80 ft.), Burma; (g) B. spinosa Roxb. (100 ft.), Bengal; (h) B. Túlda Roxb. (70 ft.), Bengal to Burma.

Bamboos belonging to other genera are (i) Anthrosty lidium excélsum Griseb. (80 ft.), West Indies; (j) Arundinaria acumínáta Munro (20 ft.), Mexico; (k) Arundinária tesséláta Munro, (20 ft.), S. Africa (see also 191); (l) Cephalostáchyum pergrácie Munro (40 ft.), Burma; (m) Clúsquea simplici-flóra Munro (80 ft.), Panama; (n) Dendrocálamus Hamiltoníni Nees (60 ft.), Himalayas; (o) Gigantóchloa heterostáchya Munro (30 ft.), Malacca; (p) Guádána refrácta Munro (30 ft.), Brazil; (q) Meróstachys Clausséni Munro, (80 ft.), Brazil; (r) Nástus Bourbónícos Gmel. (50 ft.), Bourbon, (s) Oxyten-anthera Abyssínica Munro (50 ft.), Abyssinia to Angola; (t) Phyllóstachys nigra Munro, (25 ft.), China and Japan; (u) Planótia nóbilis Munro, New Granada, (v) Pseudostachyum polymórphum Munro (very tall), Himalayas, (w) Schizo-stáchyum Blumei Nees, Java.


Trees. About 10 species, all African.


From Greek, a "dye" plant. Syn. Sophora, Podalyria, Crotalaria, in part. Perennial herbs with showy yellow, white or blue flowers. About 16 species, all of eastern and southern U. S. and Mexico.


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PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS


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Named for J. R. Bartlett, Commissioner Mexican Boundary Survey. Slender winter annual with yellow flowers. One species, Mexican border of U. S.


Named for Prof. B. S. Barton, of Philadelphia, d. 1815. Syn. Centaurella, Sagina, in part. Slender, almost leafless annuals or biennials. Two or three species, eastern U. S.


Named for John Bartsch, Prussian botanist, d. 1738. Perennial herbs, some parasitic. About 6 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

240. **BÁSSIA**, Koenig. Mahwa, etc. *Sapotaceae.*


d. **B. Párkii** G. Don. (Butyrospermum Parkii Kotschy (Kew), the preferable name). Tropical Africa. Shea tree, African Butter tree. *Seeds* yield a solid fat called Shea butter, Galam butter or Bambuk butter.


243. **BAUHÍNIA**, L. St. Thomas tree, etc. Caesalpinaceae. Named for the brothers Jean and Gaspard Bauhin, Swiss botanists, d. 1613 and 1624, the suggestion coming from the two-lobed leaves. Woody climbers, shrubs or trees. About 180 species, tropical regions.

a. **B. tomentosa** L. India and tropical Africa. St. Thomas' tree (flowers spotted with the martyr's blood). *Buds* and *leaves* used in dysentery.


One species in U. S. (Heller).

248. BÉLLIS, L. - - Daisy. - - Compositae.
The Latin name, “pretty”. Low herbs. About 25 species, northern hemisphere and S. America; 1 in U. S.

a. B. perénnis L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Garden Daisy (Dazeg), English or European Daisy, Dicky Daisy, Dog-Daisy (north England), Childing Daisy, Bairnwort, Banwort, Bennert, Bone-flower, Bonewort, Bruise-wort, Consound, Cupposy]; Cockloorie], Gowain (Scotland), Ewe Gowain, May Gowain, Gowlan, Hen-and-chickens, Maple-flower, Margaret; Ger. Masliebenblume; Fr. Marguerite. Leaves formerly reputed vulnerary.

249. BELOPHERONE, Nees. Belopherone. Acanthaceae.

Name from gum benzoin. Syn. Euosmus, Nutt. 1818; Laurus, Lindera in part. Aromatic shrubs or trees. About 7 species, N. America and Asia; 2 in U. S.


251. BÉRBERIS, L. Barberry. Berberidaceae.
Latin name, from Arabic. Shrub with yellow wood and often spiny leaves. About 75 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 14 in U. S.

a. B. aristáta Roxb. India. Indian Barberry, Ruswut, Rusat. Root bark used as a tonic, as is that of (b) B. Asiática Roxb. and of (c) B. Lyciun Royle.

d. B. Aquífolium Pursh. (Berberis repens Lindl., Mahonia repens Don.). Rocky Mountains. U. S. and British Columbia. Oregon Grape, Rocky Mountain Grape, Holly-leaved Barberry, California Barberry, Trailing Mahonia. [According to some botanists B. repens is a distinct and smaller species. (d) B. nervósa Pursh. is probably not distinguished from these by collectors of the roots.] Root (sometimes called Grape-root) bitter tonic, alterative.
e. B. vulgáris L. Europe and Western Asia, nat. in U. S. Barberry; Common European or Garden Barberry, Barbaràne, Guild-tree, Jaundice-berry, Pepperidge-bush (England), Piperidge (corrupted from Berberis) Peprage, Sow-berry, Wood-sow, Wood-sour, Wood-sore; Ger. Berberitze, Saurach; Fr. Berberis, Épine-vinette (Codex), Vinettier; Sp. Berberos. Bark of root tonic, aperient; contains berberine, as in other species. Leaves antiscorbutic. Fruit, called Rils, refrigerant, esculent.

252. BERCHÉMIA, Neck. Supple-jack. Rhamnaceae. Name unexplained, Climbing or erect shrubs. About 15 species, all but one of Asia and tropical Africa; 1 in U. S.


256. BERNÁRDIA, Houst. Bernardia. Euphorbiaceae. Shrubs or herbs. About 30 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.


a. B. vulgáris L. Southern Europe, now generally cultivated. Beet, Beet-radish, Beetrave, Beetraw, Beetrie (Scotland), var. macrorrhiza is Mangel-wurzel. (There are many named.
varieties, those used for manufacture of sugar being distinguished as Sugar beets); Ger. Runkelrübe, Zuckerrübe, Fr. Betarrays. 
Fleshy roots esculent, rich in sugar. Leaves used as a pot herb. [The wild B. maritima L., now regarded as the same species, is called Wild Spinach.]


261. BÉTULA, L. - Birch. - Betulaceae.
The ancient Latin name. Trees, some with white papery cortex. About 35 species, north temperate and arctic zones; 9 in U. S.


b. B. lenta L. Ontario to Florida. Sweet Birch, Cherry Birch, Black Birch, Spice Birch, River or Mahogany Birch, Mountain Mahogany. Branches and foliage yield an oil, sold as oil of wintergreen.


Other indigenous species are (d) B. lútea Michx. f., Yellow Birch; Gray, Silver or Swamp Birch; (e) B. nógrá L., River Birch; Red, Black or Water Birch; (f) B. occidenális Hook., Western Red Birch; Black, Cherry, Gray, Sweet or Water Birch of the far west; (g) B. populifólia Marsh (B. álba var. populifolia Schap), the true American White Birch; Gray, Pin, Poverty or Old-field Birch, (a smaller tree than (c)); (h) B. púnila L., Low Birch, also called Tag Alder.

From Latin, “double hooded”. Syn. Dicylytra, Borek. 1797, (Dicylytra), Dickentra, Bernh. 1833; Fumaria, Corydalis, in part. Herbs with dissected leaves and racemes of showy flowers. About 14 species, N. America and western Asia; 8 in U. S.


c. *B. eximia* (Ker.) Millsp. (Fumaria eximia Ker, Dicentra eximia Torr.). New York to Georgia. Wild Bleeding-heart, Staggerweed, Turkey-corn.


263. **BÍDENs, D.** Beggar-ticks, etc. **Compositae.**

From Latin, "two toothed", of the achenes. Syn. Diodonta, Coreopsis, Helianthus†, in part. Coarse herbs, the achenes armed with barbed awns. About 60 species, widely distributed; 20 in U. S.

a. *B. aristósa* (Michx.) Brit. (C. aristosa Michx. B. aristata Muhl.) and other showy species of eastern U. S., as (b) *B. coronáta* (L.) Fisch., (c) *B. trichospérma* (Michx.) Brit., originally referred to Coreopsis, are called Tickseed Sunflower.


e. *B. bipinnáta* L. Eastern U. S. to Nebraska and Mexico, nat. in Europe. Spanish-needles. *Root and seed* emmenagogue, expectorant, used in hay asthma.


g. *B. frondósá* L. Canada and eastern to central U. S. Common Beggar-ticks, Stick-tight, Beggar-lace, Cow-lace, Harvest-lace, Cuckles, Cuckold, Devil’s-pitchforks, Rayless Marigold, Common Bur-marigold. Most of these names are applied to other similar species.


264. **BIFÓRA, Hoffm.** Bifora. **Umbelliferae.**


265. **BIGNÓNIA L.** - Bignonia - **Bignoniaceae.**

Named for Abbe Bignon, librarian to Louis XV. Woody climbers with showy flowers. About 150 species, all American; 1 in U. S.


c. B. nodosa Manso, of Brazil is one of many plants known as Caroba. See Jacaranda.

266. BÍXA, L. - - Arnotta. - - Bixaceae. Shrubs with showy flowers and prickly capsules. One or two species, South America.

a. B. Orellana L. Tropical America, and commonly cult. in tropical countries. Arnotta tree. Fruit yields the coloring matter called Arnotta (Annatto, Annota, Anotto), Orellana, Orleana; Ger. Orlean; Fr. Rocou, Terra de la Nouvelle-Orleana; Sp. Achioteillo.

267. BLÉCHNUM, Presl. Blechnum. Polypodiaceae. The ancient Greek name. Ferns. About 40 species, New World to Australia; 1 in U. S.


271. BLÉTIA, R. & P. Bletia. Orchidaceae. Terrestrial orchids, often highly ornamental. About 80 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.


275. **BLÚMEA**, DC. - Blumea. - *Compositae,* Named for Karl Ludwig Blume, botanist of Holland, d. 1862. Balsamic or aromatic plants, more than 100 species, mostly of tropical Asia.


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PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS


284. BORÁGO, L. - Borage. - Boraginaceae.
The Latin name, "rough hairy". Hairy herbs with showy blue flowers. About 17 species, Mediterranean region.

a. B. officinalis L. Levant, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Borage, Borage, Bee-bread, Cool-tankard, Lang-de-beef, Star-flower; Ger. Borasch, Boretsh; Fr. Bourrache (Codex); Sp. Borraja. Herb emollient, diuretic, febrifuge.

From Greek name of palm fruit. Tall large Palms, two principal species, one of Asia one of Africa.


286. BORBÓNIA, L. Borbonia. Papilionaceae.
Shrubs or subfrutescent herbs. About 30 species, mostly of southern Africa.

a. B cordáta L. S. Africa. Leaves used for tea.


a. B. frutéscens (L.) DC. (Buphthalmum frutescens L.). South eastern U. S. and West Indies. Sea Ox-eye, Jamaica Sambhore. See Batis.

Scaly herbs. Five known species, eastern Asia, Japan and N. America; 3 in U. S.


a. B. Cartérii Birdw., and probably other species of Arabia and Somali-land, yield the gum resin, Olibanum or Frankincense, Gummi-resina Olibanum, Thus; Ger. Weihrauch; Fr. Encens, Oliban (Codex); Sp. Incienso. Balsamic, antiseptic, vulnerary.

b. B. Frereána Birdw. Somali-land. Gum-resin, African or Oriental Elemi, Lubán Mayeti (Mati); used as a masticatory.


d. B. serráta Roxb. (B. thurifera Coleb.). India. Salai tree. Gum-resin, Indian Olibanum, Gum Thus, Male incense, probably the frankincense of the ancients; used in India for incense.

a. **B. Lunaria** (L.) Swz. (O. Lunaria L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Moonwort, Moon Fern, Lunar. Plantage, Unshoe-the-horse, the first three of these names being sometimes extended to other species.


301. **BRADBURYA**, Raf. 1817. Butterfly-Pea. **Papilionaceae.**


303. **BRÁSSICA**, L. **Cabbage, etc. Cruciferae.**

a. **B. arvénis** (L.) B. S. P. (B. Sinapistrum Boiss. (Kew), S. arvensis L.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Charlock (Carlock, Carlock, Kerlock, Curlock), Wild Mustard, Corn Mustard, Corn or Field Kale, Bastard Rocket, Chadlock (Kidlock, Kelllock, Kilk), Kraut-weed, Crowd-weed, Runch, Warlock, Yellow-flower. **Seeds** like those of (d) but smaller.

b. **B. campéstis** L. Europe. Wild or Common Navew, Wild Navette, Nape, Bargeman’s Cabbage, Colza, Summer R ape. Of this species it is believed that **B. Nápus** L., which yields the various kinds of Turnip (Cole-rape) are only varieties. **Tuberous roots**, in cultivation, esculent, antiscorbutic. **Seeds**, Rape seed, Cole-seed, Bird-seed; yield Rape or Colza oil; Ger. Rüböl, Rapsöl, Kohlsaatsöl; Fr. Huile de navette, Huile de Colza.


e. **B. olerácea** L. Europe, now universally cultivated. Cabbage, Colewort, Collard; (southern U. S.) Collet; in the wild state, Sea-Cabbage or Sea Kale, also Coolstock, Ragged Jack. Under cultivation has developed the varieties known as Cauliflower, Broccoli, Borecole (Bowkail), Brussels Sprouts, Kohl rabi; Ger. Kohl; Fr. Chou. **Leaves** (heads, buds, etc.), esculent.

304. **BRAUNÉRIA**, Neck. 1790. Purple Cone-flower. **Compositae.**
Named for Jacob Brauner, German botanist, 18th Century. Syn. Echinacea, Moench. 1794, Rudbeckia, in part. Robust herbs with thick black roots. Two species, both of U. S.
a. B. pallida (Nutt.) Britton. (Rudbeckia pallida Nutt., Echinacea angustifolia DC.). Alabama to Texas and northwestward. Pale-purple Cone-flower, Comb (Dakota), Echinacea, Sampson-root. Root alterative; remedy for snake-bite, hydrophobia, etc.


311. BRODIAÉA, Sm. California Hyacinth. Liliaceae. Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. About 20 species, New World; 8 in southwestern U. S.


313. BRÓMUS, L. Brome-Grass, Chess. Gramineae. Greek name of a kind of Oats. About 40 species; 23 in U. S.


a. B. *Hopeána* Benth. (Franciscæa uniflora Pohl.). Brazil. Manaca (one of several plants so called), called also Manacán, Camganiba, Geratacaca, Mercurio-vegetal (vegetable mercury). *Root* antiarthritic, alternative.


a. B. *álba* L. Eastern Europe and western Asia. White Bryony (also called Black Bryony, from color of berries, but not to be confounded with Tamus communis q. v.), Tetter-berry, White-vine, Wood-vine, Wild-vine.

b. B. *dioica* L. Europe. Red Bryony, Common Bryony, Cowbind, Cow's-lick, Devil's Turnip, False Mandrake, Hedge Grape, Murrain-berry, Snake-berry, White-vine, Wild Hop; Ger. Zaanrûbe, Gichtrübe, Stickwurz, Hundskurbis; Fr. Bryone blanche (Codex), Coulouvrière; Sp. Brionia. *Root* of this and of (a), Bryonia, U. S. P., Radix bryoniæ, Rad. vitis albae,
Rad. uvæ anguinæ. Hydragogue cathartic, irritant, rubefacient. [In Africa the allied (c) Kedrostis nana Cogn. (B. Africanum Thunb.) is used in the same manner].


d. B. Chebula (Retz) Lyons (T. Chebula Retz, M. Chebula Gaertn., Bucida comintana Blanco). India. Harra. Dried fruits are chebulic myrobalans, the yellow from the nature, the black from the blasted fruit; Ink-nuts, Harr-nuts, Myrobalanii iodaeæ s. nigræ; Ger. Indische oder schwarze Myrobalanen, astringent with cathartic properties like rhubarb: also used for tanning and for making ink. Chebula is a conserve made from the fruits.


c. **B. retusa** Swz. West Indies. Bastard Balata or Bully Tree.

325. **BUDDLEIA**, Houst. **Buddleia**. Loganiaceae. Trees, shrubs or herbs. About 100 species, India, South Africa and America; 6 in U. S.


**BUNIUM.** See **CONOPODIUM**.

327. **BUPLEURUM**, L. Hares-ear, etc. Umbelliferae. The Greek name, “ox-ribbed”. Herbs with entire clasping or perfoliate leaves. About 65 species; 1 in U. S.

a. **B. rotundifolium** L. Europe and western Asia, nat. in U. S. Hare’s-ear, Thorough-wax or Thoroughwort, (i. e. perfoliate), Bupleverâ, Modesty; Ger. Durchwachskraut, Hasenohr; Fr. Oreille de lièvre. Herb and seed formerly regarded medicinal.


a. **B. guaymifera** L. Tropical America. Jamaica or West Indian Birch, Gumbo-limbo tree; Fr. Gommart. Source of Cachibou or Chibou resin, resembling Caranna. [According to King’s Dispensatory (1899) oil of Mexican Lignaloes is derived from (b) **B. Delpachiana**].

a. **B. frondosa** Roxb. India to Burma. Dhak tree, Pulas or Palas tree, Bastard Teak. *Inspissated sap*, Bengal or Palas Kino, Butea gum; astringent, resembling true kino. *Seeds source* of Moodooga oil (anthelmintic). The tree yields also lac. See Croton aromatic.


**BUTYROSPERMUM.** See BASSIA.


a. **B. sempérvirens** L. Europe and Asia, also cult. in gardens. Box tree, Bush-tree, Dudgeon. Leaves cathartic. Wood diaphoretic, alterative; also much used for engraving.


a. **B. spicáta** Rich. (B. coriacea DC.). West Indies and S. America. Locust-berry. Bark, called in Brazil Muruxi bark, used in tanning. The bark of several other species is used for the same purpose under the name of Alcornoque bark.


338. **CAESALPINIA, L.** Sappan, etc. *Caesalpinaeae.*


a. **C. coriária** Willd. (Libidibia coriaria Schlecht.). West Indies and S. America. *Pods* known as Divi-divi, Libi-divi, Libidibi or Muatta-pana; Fructus coriáriæ; astringent, used for tanning.

b. **C. echináta** Lam. (Guilandina echináta Spreng.) Brazil. One of several species yielding the Brazil wood (true), Pernambuco-wood, Nicaragua-wood, Hypernic-wood, Lima-wood, and Peachwood of commerce, used in dyeing.

c. **C. Sáppan** L. East Indies. Source of Sappan-wood, Sampfeo-wood, Bukkum or Wukkum of India, used in dyeing.


a. **C. ericifólia** (Sm.) Lyons (Melaleuca ericifólia Sm.). Australia. Australian Cajput (Cajeput) tree. *Leaves* yield an oil very similar to Cajput oil.

b. **C. viridiflóra** (Gaertn.) Lyons (Melaleuca viridiflora Gaertn., M. Leucadendron L., (Kew.). Includes M. Cajuputi Roxb.). East Indian Islands to India and Australia. Cajput tree. *Leaves* yield a volatile oil, Oleum Cajuputi, U. S. P. which is stimulant, analgesic, stomachic, etc.


a. **C. rudéntum** Lour., (b) **C. véréus** Lour., (c) **C. viuminális** Reinw. and some other species furnish the *canes* or *rattans* of commerce. From (d) **C. Scipiómum** Lour. are obtained the Malacca walking-canes.


Annual or perennial herbs, some with showy flowers. About 120 species, mostly of Chili and Australia; 5 in U. S.


From Latin, ‘slipper like’. Syn. Ionidium, Vent. 1803; Viola, in part. Herbs, mostly of tropical America; 2 in U. S.

b. C. verticilláta (Ort.) Kze. (V. verticillata Ort., I. polygal–
folium Vent. (Kew), I. lineare Torr.). Kansas to Colorado
and Mexico. Nodding or Whorl-leaved Violet. Properties
and uses of (a).

344. CALÉNDULA, L. - Marigold. - Compositae.
From Latin, "monthly" blooming. Herbs with showy yellow
flowers. About 25 species, Mediterranean region.

a. C. officinális L. (Caltha officinalis Moench.). Southern Europe
and the Levant, cult. in gardens. Garden Marigold, Pot Mari-
gold (Mally-gowl), Mary-bud, Gold-bloom, Golding, Gowan,
Holigold, Jackanapes-on-horseback, Rods-gold, Ruddes, Sun-
flower*; Ger. Ringelblume, Todtenblume, Warzenkraut; Fr.
Souci, Fleur de tous les mois. Florets, Calendula. U. S. P.,
Flores calendulae; Vulnerary, anti-emetic. The blossoming
plant, Herba calendule, H. calthe sative, H. verrucarie;
vulnerary, formerly believed to remove warts.

An ancient plant name. Acrid bog herb. One species.

a. C. palústris L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America.
Water Arum, Wild Calla, Faverole, Female-dragon, Water-
dragon, Swamp-robin.

From Greek, "beautiful stamen". Syn. Anneslia, Salisb.
1807, not Anneslea, Wall. 1829. Ornamental shrubs, a few
herbs or trees. About 80 species, New World; 5 in U. S.
[The antiperiodic Panbotano bark of Mexico is derived from
C. Houston! (King’s Disp.)].

347. CALICÁRPA, L. - Callicarpa. Verbenaece.
From Greek, "beautiful fruit". Shrubs. About 25 species,
warmer regions, chiefly of Asia; 1 in U. S.

a. C. Americána L. Virginia to Florida and Texas. French
Mulberry, Bermuda Mulberry, Sour-bush.

348. CALLÍRROHE, Nutt. 1821. Poppy Mallow. Malvaceae,
Name from Greek mythology. Syn. Nuttallia, Barton, 1822;
Malva, Sida, in part. Herbs with showy flowers. About 7
species, central and southern U. S. and northern Mexico.

349. CALLITRIS, Vent. Sandarac. - Pinaceae.
Syn. Thuja, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 18 species,
Africa to Australia.

a. C. quadríválvis Vent. (T. articulata Vahl.). Northwestern
Africa. Alerce, Sandarac tree, Arar-tree. Resinous exudate,
Sandarac. Gum Sandarac, Juniper resin, Gum Juniper; Sanda-
rac; Ger. Sandarak; Fr. Sandaraque (Codex); Terebinthinate,
styptic, also used for varnishes, etc. Wood ornamental, called
-Citron-wood, Panther-wood, Tiger-wood, Arar-wood.

350. CALLÚNA, Salisb. Heather, etc. - Ericaece.

351. CALOCHORTUS, Pursh. Mariposa Lily. Liliaceae.
From Greek, "beautiful lily". Herbs with coated corms and showy flowers; among the most beautiful of American wild flowers. About 40 species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.


c. C. venústus Benth. California. Mariposa Lily, Butterfly Lily, Wild or Butterfly Tulip, Pretty-grass, names not confined to this species.

From Greek, of "beautiful appearance". Syn. Dyschoriste, Nees, 1832. Perennial herbs or shrubs with blue or purple flowers. About 30 species, warmer regions; 5 in U. S.

From Greek, "beautiful leaf". Large trees with parallel veined leaves. About 60 species, tropical, mostly of Old World.

a. C. Inophylhum L. East Indies and Oceanica. Tacamahac tree, Poon tree, Kamani (Polynesia). Resinous exudate, East Indian or Oriental Tacamahac, Resina Tacamahaca; Ger. Taka- mahak, Takmak; terebinthinate. Seeds yield a fixed oil, Bitter oil, Domba oil, Poon-seed oil, Weandee, used in rheumatism.

b. C. Tacamaháca Willd. Madagascar to East Indies. Also yields Tacamahac.

Syn. Asclepias in part. Shrubs or trees. Three species, Asia and Africa.


355. CÁLTHA, L. Marsh Marigold. Ranunculaceae.
The Latin name of Marigold. Marsh plants with buttercup-like flowers. About 10 species, high latitudes of both hemispheres; 5 in U. S.

a. C. palústris L. Ontario to S. Carolina, west to Iowa. Marsh Marigold, Meadow Buttercup*, Cowslip (U. S.), Bull-flower,


360. CALYPTRÍDIUM, Nutt. Calyptridium. Portulacaceae. From Greek, "veil" or "quiver". Succulent annuals. Four species, southwestern U. S.


a. **C. commune** L. East Indies. Probably from this species is derived the resinous extract, *Elieni* (Br. 1885), Manila *Elieni*, *Resina* (Gummi) *Elieni*; Fr. Élémi (Codex); Sp. Goma de limon. Terebinthinate, vulnerary. *Fruit*, Java Almond, cathartic.


b. **C. Indica** L. Widely distributed in the tropics. Indian-shot, China-shot, Common Canna or Tous-les-mois. Many other species are now cultivated as ornamental plants.
370. **CÁNNABIS, L.** - Hemp. - **Moraceae.**
The classical name. Robust herb. One species, central Asia.

a. *C. sativa* L. (including *C. indica* Lam.). Asia, now widely cult. and nat. Hemp, Common Hemp, Hemp-weed, Gallowgrass, Neck-weed, Nick-weed, St. Andrews-lace, Tristram's-knot, Red-root*, Welsh Parsley. (Staminate plants popularly called Female Hemp (Female, Finable), Barren Hemp; pistillate plants, Male, Carl or Churl Hemp, thus reversing the sexes); Ger. Hanf; Fr. Chauvre (Codex), Chênevis. An important fibre plant. *Seeds* yield oil. *Flowering tops* of the American-grown plant were formerly (U. S. P. 1880) official as Cannabis Americana, American Cannabis, American Hemp. *Flowering tops* of the pistillate plant grown in the East Indies; Cannabis *Indica* U. S. P., Br., Herba cannabis indica, Indian Cannabis. Indian Hemp, Gunjah, Guaza; a form used as an intoxicant in the East is Bhang, Siddhi, Hashish or Halish (Fr. Haschisch, Codex); an impure resin is Charas or Churrus (Charrus, Cherrus). Antispasmodic, narcotic. *Semen* Cannabis; Ger. Hanfamen, Hanfkörner; demulcent.

371. **CANÓTIA,** Torr. - Canotia. - **Simarubaceae.**
Leafless spiny shrub, formerly referred to Rosaceae, Rutaceae, etc. One species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.

372. **CAPNOÍDES,** Adans. 1763. *Corydalis.* **Papaveraceae.**
From Greek, "smoke-like". Syn. Neckeria, Scop. 1777; Corydalis, Vent. 1803. Delicate erect or climbing herbs. About 110 species, north temperate zone and S. Africa; 7 in U. S.


373 **CAPNÓREA, Raf.** Capnorea. **Hydrophyllaceae.**

374. **CÁPPARIS, L.** - Caper. - **Capparidaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Shrubs with showy flowers. About 150 species, warm and tropical regions.

b. C. cynophallóphora L. and (c) C. ferrugínea L. (Mustard-shrub) of the West Indies have root-baris that are vesicating and diuretic; plants anthelmintic.


375. CAPRÁRIA, L. Capraria. Scrophulariaceae. From Latin, "goat-weed". Herbs or undershrubs, warmer regions of Africa and America; 1 in U. S.


a. C. ánnum L. S. America, now universally cult. in many varieties, some of which have been described as species, as C. lóngum F screening. C. gróssum Willd. and C. cordíforme Mill. Garden Pepper, Pod Pepper, Red Pepper, Spanish Pepper, Goat's Pepper, Chili Pepper, Chillies, Guinea Pepper*, Bird Pepper*, Ger. Spanischer Pfeffer, Türkischer Pfeffer, Guinea Pfeffer, Taschenpfeffer, Schottenpfeffer; Fr. Piment des jardins, Poivre de Guinée (Codex), Piment rouge, Capsique; Sp. Chile, Pimiento. Fruit of this and other species, Red Pepper, Cayenne Pepper, Paprica; Fructus capsici, Piper hispanicum. The German Pharmacopoeia recognizes C. annum and C. longum. Properties of (b).


c. C. frútécens L. (C. crassum Willd.) S. America. The fruit of this species, smaller than that of (b), is also called Cayenne pepper and is equally active.


b. *C. lanceolátum* L. (Cn. lanceolatus Willd. (Kew), Cir. lanceolatum Scop.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Common Thistle, Bull Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Bur Thistle (Scotland); Bank-Bell-, Bird-, Blue-, Boar-, Buck-, Button-, Horse-, Plume-, Roadside- or Spear Thistle. The emblem of Scotland.

c. *C. múntans* L. Asia and Europe, adv. in U. S. Musk Thistle, Plumeless Thistle, Queen Ann’s Thistle, Bank or Buck Thistle, wrongly called Scotch Thistle.
382. **Cárex, L.** - Sedge. - Cyperaceae.
Classical name of uncertain origin. Grass-like Sedges. More than 1000 species; about 350 in U. S.


Latin name of "fig". Syn. Papaya, Tourn. Shrubby or arborescent plants, generally with simple stem. About 20 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. **C. Papaya** L. (P. Carica Gaertn., P. vulgaris DC.). Tropical America, cult. in all tropical countries. Papaw (Pawpaw), Papaya, Melon tree, Custard Apple; Mamairo; Ger. Melonenbaum, Papaya Baum. *Milky juice* of unripe fruit, Succus papayae, has properties like those of pepsin.

384. **Carlíná, L.** Carline Thistle. Compositae.
Named for Charlemagne, whose army found in the plant a remedy for the plague. Thistle-like plants, natives of Europe.

a. **C. acáulis** L. (A variety of this is C. caulescens Lam.). Europe. Carline Thistle, Ground Thistle; Ger. Sömmedistel, Eberwurz, Rosswurzel; Fr. Chardon doré, Carline. *Root*, Rad. carlines v. cardopatiae, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue. *Fleshy receptacle* of this and of (b) **C. acanthifólia** All., esculent.

385. **Carlowrighthia, Gray. Carlowrightia. Acanthaceae.**
Named for Charles Wright, American botanist. Under-shrubs. Three known species, southwestern U. S.

386. **Carminátia, Moc.** Carminatia. Compositae.
Named for Prof. B. Carminati of Pavia. Herb with rather small heads of whitish flowers, Mexico and southwestern U. S.

387. **Carpentería, Torr.** Carpenteria. Saxifragaceae.
Undershrub with large white flowers. A single species, California.

388. **Carpéfhorus, Cass.** Carphephorus. Compositae.
From Greek, "chaff bearing". Syn. Liatris, in part. Perennial herbs, some suffrutescent. About 8 species, North America; 4 in U. S.

389. **Carphocháeta, Gray.** Carphocháeta. Compositae.
From Greek, "chaff bristle". Perennial herbs, some suffrutescent. Three known species, Mexico and its borders; 1 in U. S.

The ancient Latin name. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

391. CARTHAMUS, L. Safflower. Compositae.
The Latin name, from Arabic, “pigment”. Herbs. Two or more species, Old World.

a. C. tinctorius L. India, cult. extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa. Safflower, Dyer’s Saffron, African Saffron, American or Thistle Saffron, False or Bastard Saffron, Parrot’s Corn; Ger. Farbersaflor, Falscher Safran, Deutscher Safran; Fr. Carthame; Sp. Caramamo, Azafrancillo, Alazor. Florets; Flores carthami, Carthamus; diaphoretic, resembling camomile. [The South African Carmendik, used as a stomachic bitter, is from a related plant.]

392. CARUM, L. Caraway, etc. Umbelliferae.


b. C. Carui L. (also written C. Carvi). Northern Asia and Europe, adv. in U. S. Caraway, Carvies, Saxifrage†. Fruit; Carum, U. S. P., Carui Fructus, Br., Semen carvi; Ger. Kümelsamen, Kümmel, Garbe; Fr. Carui (Codex), Cumim des prés; Sp. Alcaravea; aromatic, carminative, used chiefly as a flavor and condiment.


393. CARÝOCAR, - Guiana Butternut. - Rhizobolaceae.

a. C. butyrosum Willd. (Pekea butyrosa Aubl.), Pekea tree and (b) C. nuciferum L., Souari (Suarrow) tree, both of Guiana, yield oily nuts called South American or Guiana Butternuts.

394. CARYOTA, L. Toddy Palm, etc. Sabalaceae.

a. C. úrens L. Ceylon and India. Ceylon Toddy Palm, Jaggery-Palm, Bastard Sago-Palm. Sap yields palm wine (toddy) and palm sugar (jaggery). Stem yields sago; See Borassus.

Trees. Two known species, tropical N. America.

PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS

396. CÁSSIA, L. - Cassia. - Caesalpinaceae.
Ancient Greek plant name, from Hebrew. Syn. Senna, in part. Herbs, shrubs and even trees. About 275 species, warm and temperate regions, especially tropical America; about 30 in U. S. See Cathartocarpus.

a. C. Ábsus L. India to Egypt. Absus Seed. The seeds of this and of (b) C. auriculátal L. of India are used like those of Abrus in ophthalmia.

c. C. acutífolíal Delile (C. lanceolatá Nectóux, C. Senna var. b. L., C. orientális Pers., C. lenitíva Bisch., Senna acutífolía Link.). Egypt to Kordófan. Alexandria Senna, Tripolí Senna; Ger. Alexandrinische Senna, Pált-Senna; Fr. Séné de la Palte, d' Égypte, d' Alexandrie (Codex). Leaves of this and of (d); Senna U. S. P., Senna Alexandrina, Br., Folia senna; Ger. Sennesblätter; Fr. Feuilles de séné; cathartic.

d. C. angustífolíal Vahl. (C. elongatá Lemaíre, C. lanceolatá W. & Arn., C. acutífolía Nees., C. medica, Forsk., C. medicínális Bisch, Senna officínális Roxb., S. angustífolía Batka). India westward to Somálí coast. Tinnivellí Senna, India Senna. Leaves, Senna Indica, Br. The East India or Bombay senna is less carefully prepared, and still inferior is the Arabian or Mecca senna, also sold as Bombay senna, all derived from this species; Ger. Indísche Senna; Fr. Séné de Tinnevelly (Codex).

e. C. Marylándícal (Senna Marylandica Link.). New England to Nebraska and south to the Gulf. Wild Senna, American Senna, Locust-plant. Leaves have been used instead of true senna, but are inferior.

f. C. níctitánsl L. Maine to Indiana and south to Texas. Wild Sensitive-plant, Sensitive Pea. [The larger (g) C. Chamaerístal L. of the same region is called Partridge Pea, Dwarf Cassia, Prairie Senna or Larger Sensitive-pea.

h. C. obovátál Collins (C. Senna Forskal, C. obtusá Roxb. C. obtusatá Hayne, Senna obovátal Link.). Arabia and northern and eastern Africa. Soudan Senna, Syrian or Aleppo Senna. The leaves are sometimes mixed with those of Alexandria senna.

i. C. occidentálisl L. Widely diffused in tropical countries. Coffee Senna, Stinking Cassia, Styptic weed. Roasted seeds are Negro Coffee, Mogdad Coffee, Magotty-boy Bean; Ger. Mogdad-Kaffee; Fr. Café chilen; a substitute for coffee.


Name from Greek mythology, like that of the related Andromeda. Syn. Andromeda, in part. Evergreen heath-like or moss-like shrubs. About 10 species, high north latitudes; 5 in U. S. and British America.
Slender, apparently leafless vines. About 15 species, mostly Australian; 1 in U. S.


b. **C. odoráta** (Dryand.) Woodv. & Wood. (Nymphaea odorata Dryand., C. púdica Salisb.). Nova Scotia to Manitoba and south to the Gulf. Sweet-scented White Water-lily, White Pond-lily, Water-nymph., Water-cabbage, Toad Lily. [The same names except the first are given to the very similar but larger and scentless (c) **C. tuberosa** (Paine) Greene, northern U. S. to Nebraska.] Root astringent, demulcent.

Latin name, from a city in Thessaly. Trees or shrubs with edible nuts enclosed in a prickly bur. Four or five species, northern hemisphere; 3 in U. S.


b. **C. púnila** (L.) Mill. (Fagus pumila L.). New Jersey to Indiana and southwards. Chinkapin (Chincapin, Chinquapin), Dwarf Chestnut.


From Greek, "chestnut-like". Trees producing edible nuts. About 20 species, mostly of tropical Asia, 1 in U. S.

a. **C. chrysophýlla** A. DC. California. Californian Oak-chestnut, California Chinkapin.

Shrubs. About 10 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. coccinea.** (L.) Spreng. (B. coccinea L.). Ontario to Texas. Scarlet Painted-cup, Indian Paint-brush, Bloody-warrior, Red-Indians, Election-posies, Prairie-fire, Wickakee. (These names given also to other species having red bracts.)

404. **CASTILLOA,** Cervant. Castilloa. **Artocarpaceae.**

From Spanish, "Castilian". Trees. About 3 species, tropical America.

a. **C. elástica** Cervantes and (b) **C. Markhamiana** Collins, both of Mexico, yield India rubber. See Hevea.

405. **CASUARINA,** L. Australian Oak, Beefwood. **Casuarinaceae.**

From Latin, 'cassowary tree", alluding to the plumy foliage. Leafless trees, looking like arboreous Equisetums. About 30 species, Australia to East Indies. lu Australia called "oaks", several of the species "she-oaks", one "he-oak".

a. **C. equisetifolia** L. (C. Indica Pers.). Southern Asia to Australia and Polynesia. Iron-wood (South Sea Islands), Swamp Oak (Australia), Toa (Fiji Islands, where formerly the wood was used for cannibal forks). Bark of this and other species astingent. Wood hard and durable.

406. **CATÁLPA,** Scop. - Catalpa. - **Bignoniaceae.**

Vernacular Indian name. Syn. Bignonia, in part. Trees or shrubs with showy flowers. About 10 species, 2 in Asia, the rest American; 2 in U. S.


407. **CATESBAÉA,** L. Lily-thorn. **Rubiaceae.**

Named for Mark Catesby, English naturalist, d. 1749. Shrubs. About 10 species, mostly of West Indies; 1 in U. S.

408. **CÁTHA,** Forsk. (not G. Don). Khat. **Celastraceae.**


a. **C. édulis** Forsk. (Celastrus edulis Vahl.). Arabia and eastern Africa. Leaves Khat, Kät, Cat, Cafta, Arabian or Abyssinian Tea, used like Chinese tea.

409. **CATHARTOCÁRPUS,** Pers. 1805. **Caesalpinaceae.**

From Greek, "purging fruit". Syn. Bactyrilobium, Fistula, Cassia, in part. Trees with huge legumes, the seeds embedded in pulp. Tropical regions.


c. C. moschátus G. Don (Cassia moschata Kunth.). Panama. Fruit resembles that of (b.) but is lighter colored and somewhat astringent.


a. C. Americána (Lam.) Cogn. (B. Americana Lam.). West Indies. Properties of Bryonia dioica, q. v.


415. CEANÓTHUS, L. Red-root, etc. Rhamnaceae. Greek name of a kind of thistle. Shrubs with white or blue panicled flowers. About 50 species, all of U. S. and northern Mexico.

b. C. coerúleus Laga-ca (C. azureus Desf.). Mexico. The plant is there used as a febrifuge.


b. C. Toóna Roxb. (C. australis F. Muell., perhaps a distinct species). Malacca to Australia. Toon tree, Indian or East Indian Mahogany, Singapore Cedar, Australian Red Cedar. Gummy exudate, Cedar gum, resembles Acacia.


a. C. Mexicaná Benth. and (b) C. pállida Lindl. of Mexico are used as substitutes for Melissa.


421. **CELÁSTRUS, L.** Staff-tree. Celastraceae. Greek name of an evergreen tree. Shrubs, mostly climbing. About 30 species, mostly of Old World; 1 in U. S.


b. **C. austrális** L. Europe. European Nettle-berry. Probably the *lotus* of the ancients, the food of the lotus-eaters.

422. **CÉLTIS, L.** - Nettle-tree. - Ulmaceae. The ancient Latin name. Trees or shrubs. About 60 species, mostly of Old World; 2 in U. S.


a. C. Asiática (L.) Urban (H. Asiatica L. (Kew), H. repanda Pers.). Maryland to Florida and Texas and widely distributed in tropical countries. Indian Pennywort, Ovate-leaved Marsh Pennywort, Thick-leaved Pennywort; Ger. Asiatischer Wasser-nabel; Fr. Hydrocotyle (Codex), Bevilacqua; Sp. Hidrocotila. Plant, Herba hydrocotyles asiaticae, alterative, narcotic, used in cutaneous diseases.


426. CENTÚNCULUS, L. Chaffweed, etc. Primulaceae. Latin dim. of cento, a “patch”. Low annuals. Three species, America and Australia; 2 in U. S.

a. C. mínimus L. Europe and North and South America. Chaffweed, False or Bastard Pimperel.

CEPHAELIS. See Uragoga.


428. CEPHALÁNTHUS, L. Button-bush. Rubiaceae. From Greek, “head flower”. Shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, Asia and America; 1 in U. S.


430. CERÁSTIUM, L. Chickweed. Caryophyllaceae. From Greek, “horn” alluding to the capsules. Herbs with flowers in dichotomous cymes. About 50 species, mostly of temperate zone, about 6 in U. S.

431. CERATÍOLA, Michx. Ceratiola. Empetraceae. A heath-like shrub, one species only, S. Carolina.

432. CERATÓNIA, L. St. John’s-bread. Papilionaceae. From Greek, “horn”-poded. A small tree, one species only.


a. **C. grandifórus (L.) Mill.** (Cactus grandiflorus L.). Tropical America. Night-blooming Cereus; Ger. König attend Nach; Fr. Cierge à grandes fleurs. Plant, especially flowers, cardiac sedative. [Several other species have been employed, notably (b) C. Bonplándii Parm., Brazil and (c) C. McDonaldii Hook., Honduras.]

d. **C. trianguláris Mill.** Central America to West Indies. Strawberry Pear. Fruit edible.
a. C. Andicolum Humb. New Granada reaching nearly the snow line. Wax Palm. Trunk covered with a vegetable wax used for candles.

440. CÉSTRUM, L. - Cestrum. - Solanaceae. Shrubs or small trees. Upward of 100 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.


442. CETRÁRIA. Ach. - Lichenes (Parmeliacei). Lichens.

443. CEVÁLLIA, Lag. - Cevallia. - Loasaceae. Herb. One species, Texas and New Mexico.

444. CHAENÁCTIS, DC. Chaenactis. Compositae. From Greek, "gaping ray". Herbs, rarely suffrutescent. About 25 species, California and adjacent regions.


446. CHAETADÉLPHIA, Gray. Chaetadelphia. Cichoriaceae. From Greek; the "bristles" of the pappus being 5-adelphous. Perennial herb. One species, Nevada.


449. **CHALCAS**, L. 1767. - Curry-leaf. - **Rutaceae**. Syn. Murraya, L. 1771 (Kew); Bergera, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 8 species, tropical Asia to Australia and Oceania.


a. **C. thyoides** (L.) B. S. P. (Cup. thyoides L. (Kew), T. sphaeridoalis Rich.). Southeastern U. S. Southern White Cedar, Post Cedar, Swamp Cedar, Juniper*. [The Alaska Cedar and Port Oxford Cedar of the Pacific coast are also of this genus.]


a. *C. bètè* (L.) Miq. (P. Betle L.). India, cult. in tropical countries. Betel Pepper. *Leaves*, Betel-leaves, sialagogue, stimulant; chewed with the betel-nut. (The leaves of (b) *C. Siríbóa* (L.) Miq. are also used).


a. *C. gracillima* D. C. Eaton. Pacific slope of U. S. Lace Fern, a name applied also to the species of *Hymenophyllum* and to other finely cut ferns.


463. **CHELÓNÉ, L.** Turtle-head, etc. *Scrophulariaceae.* From Greek, "tortoise". Perennial herbs. Four species, all of U. S.


464. **CHENOPÓDIUM, L. Goosefoot, Pigweed. *Chenopodiaceae.* From Greek, "goose foot". Herbs, occasionally shrubby. About 60 species, widely distributed; 22 in U. S.


e. **C. Bótrys** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Jerusalem-oak, Ambrose, Feather Geranium, Turnpike Geranium, Hind-heal; Ger. Traubenkrant; Fr. Chénopode à grappes. *Plant aromatic, resembling (b).*

f. **C. hybrídurum** L. Europe and N. America (U. S.). Maple-leaved Goosefoot or Pigweed, Hog's-bane, Sowbane; Swine's-bane, Nightshade*.

g. **C. rúbrum** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Red Goosefoot or Pigweed, French Spinach, Fat-hen, Swine's-bane.


i. **C. Vulvária** L. Europe. Fetid Goosefoot, Stinking Goosefoot or Motherwort, Dirty-John, Notchweed; Ger. Stinkender Melde; Fr. Vulvaire (Codex), Ansérine puante. *Plant anti-spasmodic, nervine.*

466. CHIMAÉPHILA, Pursh 1814. Wintergreen, etc. Pyrolaceae. From Greek, "winter-loving". Syn. Pseva, Raf. 1819; Pyrola, in part. Evergreen herbs. About 6 species, northeast Asia and N. America; 3 in U. S.

a. C. maculáta (L.) Pursh (Pyrola maculata L.). Ontario to Georgia, west to Minnesota. Spotted Wintergreen, Spotted Pipsissewa, Spotted Piperidge, Dragon's-tongue, Ratsbane, Rheumatism-root, Wild Arsenic, also many of the synonyms of (b).


467. CHIOCÓCCA, P. Br. Snowberry. Rubiaceae. From Greek, "snow berry". Shrubs. About 12 species, mostly of tropical America; 1 in U. S.

a. C. racemósa Jacq. Tropical America to Florida. Cahnica; Snowberry, Cluster-flowered Snowberry?, David's-root. Root, Radix caincae (cainicae); Ger. Käinkawurzel; diuretic, hydragogue. [Similar properties are attributed to the Brazilian (b) C. brachiáta R. & P. (C. densifolia Mart., C. anguifuga Mart.), Cianana, Caninana, Brazilian Snakeroot, Rad. caincae brasiliensis, Rad. serpentinae brasiliensis].


469. CHIÓNANÝTHUS, L. Fringe-tree. Oleaceae. From Greek, "snow flower". Shrubs or small trees. Three species, China and N. America; 1 in U. S.


a. C. *Balsámita* L. (P. Balsamita Willd., T. Balsamita L., B. suaveolens Pers., P. Tanacetum DC.). Europe and Asia, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Costmary, Cost (from Latin costus), Alecost (so named from its former use in brewing), Alecost, Cock Mint, Lavender†, Mandlin (i. e. Magedeline), Mint Geranium; Ger. Frauenminze, Balsamkraut, Marienblatt; Fr. Balsamite odorante, Baume-coq, Menthe-coq, Coq des jardins (Codex). Herb; H. balsamite, H. mentha sarracenicce v. romana; aromatic, emmenagogue, resembling Tanacetum.

b. C. *cárnium* Weber (P. carneum Bieber.) and (e) C. *róseum* Weber (P. roseum Biebers.). Both species referred in Index Kewensis to C. cocineum Willd. Persia to Caucasus mountains. Flowers, Flores pyrethri (rosei v. persici), Pulvis insecticidus persicus; Persian insect-powder, Buhach; Ger. Persische Bertramblütchen; Fr. Pyrèthre du Caucase (Codex), Chamomile de Perse; insecticide. [The Dalmatian insect-powder, from flowers of Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium Trev., is much inferior in activity.]

d. C. *frutésens* L. Canary Islands, cult. in gardens. Marguerite (of gardens), Paris Daisy.

e. C. *Leucánthemum* L. (L. vulgare Lam.). Europe and Asia, nat. in eastern U. S. Ox-eye Daisy, Common Field Daisy (of U. S.); Bull-, Bulls-eye-, Butter-, Big-, Devil’s-, Dog-, Golden-,
Great-, Horse-, Maudlin- (Magdalene), Midsummer-, Moon-, Poor-land- or White Daisy; Dog-blow (Nova Scotia), Dutch Morgan, Horse-Gowan, Kellup-weed, Herb Margaret, Marguerite, Maudlinwort, Moon-flower, Moon-penny, Great White Ox-eye, Pismire, Poverty-weed, Sheriff-weed, White-weed.


483. CHRYSOBÁLANUS. L. Cocoa Plum. Drupaceae. From Greek, "golden date". Shrubs or trees. About 8 species, sub-tropical America and Africa; 2 in U. S.


484. CHRYSÓGONUM, L. Chrysogonum. Compositae. From Greek, "golden knee". Perennial herb with yellow flowers. One species, southeastern U. S.


487. CHRYSOPLÉNÍUM, L. Golden Saxifrage. Saxifragaceae. From Greek, "golden spleen". Small semi-aquatic herbs. About 15 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 4 in U. S.

a. C. Americánun Schw. British America and northern U. S. Water-carpet, Golden Saxifrage. [In Europe some species are used as salad, called Rock-cress; Ger. Goldmilz; Fr. Cresson de roches].

100 PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS


Syn. Calyptranthes Sw. 1788; Eugenia, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 90 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

492. CIBÓTlUM, Kaulf. Tree-fern. Polypodiaceae.
Arboreous ferns. About 10 species, tropical regions.

a. C. Barometz J. Sm. (b) C. glaucescens Kze. and (c) C. Djambianum Hassk. of Sumatra yield penghawar djambi the "golden moss" of the Chinese, consisting of chaffy hairs from base of stipes; Piliýv. Palce cibotii; Ger. Farnhaar. In Mexico a similar product called Ocopetate or cola de mono is obtained from (d) C. Schideli Schlecht., and in the Hawaiian Islands the more silky pulu is obtained from (e) C. Menizii Hook. and (f) C. glauccum H. & A. These are used in surgery as haemostatics, the last named a material for stuffing cushions, etc. The shaggy caudex of (a) was the Tartarian lamb (agnus scythicus) of early travelers, to which magical virtues were attributed. See also Alsophila and Dicksonia.

493. CÍCER, L. - Chick Pea. - Papilionaceae.


494. CICHÓRlUM, L. - Chicory. - Cichoriaceae.
Classical name from the Arabic. Herbs with cauline leaves very small. About 10 species, Old World.

b. C. intybus L. Europe, Asia and northern Africa, nat. in U. S., (also cult.). Chicory, Wild Suceory. Blue Daisy, Blue-sailors, Bachelor’s-buttons*, Bunk; Ger. Endivie, Cichorie; Fr. Chicorée sauvage (Codex). Root; Rad. cichorii; bitter, used as a substitute for coffee.

495. CICÚTA, L. Water Hemlock, etc. Umbelliferae.
The ancient Latin name. Syn. Cicutaria, in part. Perennial herbs. About 8 species, north temperate zone and Mexico; 7 in U. S.

a. C. bulbífera L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Bulb-bearing Water-hemlock.


c. C. virosa L. (Cicutaria aquatica Lam.). Northern Europe and Asia. European Water-hemlock, Brook-tongue, Cowbane, Deathin, with many of the synonyms of (b); Ger. Wasserschierling, Giftwühlerich; Fr. Cigüe vireuse; Sp. Cicuta virulenta. Plant, especially the root, poisonous; reputed alterative and local anodyne.

496. CIENFUEGÓSIA, Cav. 1787. Cienfuegosia. Malvaceae.

497. CIMICÍFUGA, L. Black Cohosh. Ranunculaceae.


498. CINCHÓNÁ, L. (Quinquina, Kinkina). Rubiaceae.
Named for the countess of Chinchon, cured of malarial fever by the bark in 1638. Trees. About 50 species, Peru, north to Venezuela, in the Cordilleras. The more valuable species are now cultivated in Java, India and Jamaica.
a. **C. Calisaya** Weddell (C. Weddelliana O. Kze. To this species are also referred **C. Ledgeriana** Moens. and perhaps **C. Has-skarliana** Miq.). Peru to New Granada. Bark; **Cinchona**, U. S. P. (in part). Cinchona flava U. S. P. 1880, Cinchone flavæ cortex, Cort. china calisaya, Cort. china regia; Yellow Cinchona Bark, Calisaya Bark, Yellow Peruvian Bark; Ger. Kalisayachina, Kalisaya-rinde, Königschina; Fr. Quinquina jaune royale, Quinquina Calisaya (Codex); Sp. Quina Calisaya. Tonic, antiperiodic, particularly rich in quinine.

b. **C. cordifolia** Mutis. Bolivia. Yields the hard Carthagenia Bark or West Pitaya Bark, which is rich in alkaloids.

c. **C. micrantha** Ruiz. & Pav. (C. Pavoniana O. Kze.). Bolivia and Peru. Source of Lima Bark and in part of the Gray and Huanuco Barks; Fr. Quinquina gris Huanuco (Codex.)


f. **C. succirubra** Pavon. Peru and Equador. Bark; **Cinchona rubra**, U. S. P., Cinchonae rubrae Cortex, Br., Cortex chine (ruber) P. G., China rubra; Red Cinchona, Red Peruvian Bark, Red Bark; Ger. Rothe Chinariude; Fr. Quinquina rouge (Codex); Sp. Quina roja. Properties of (a).


a. **C. axillare** Endl. (Canella axillaris Mart.). Brazil. Paratudo (i. e. Heal-all) aromático. Bark pungent, aromatic.

b. **C. corticósum** Miers. Jamaica. Jamaica Canella. Bark of this and of (c) **C. macrántum** Baill. of Puerto Rico, are used like Canella and often sold as Canella, also as Winter's Bark; see Drimys.


a. **C. aromático** Nees (L. Cassia Nees, C. Cassia Blume (Kew), not Burm.). Southern China. Cassia, Chinese Cinnamon. Bark of the shoots of this and some other species grown in China;
Cinnamomum Cassia, U. S. P., Cortex Cinnamomi, P. G., Cort. cinnamomi cassiae v. chinensis, Cassia cinnamomea, Cinnamomum chinense, Cassia lignea; Cassia bark, Cassia Cinnamon; Ger. Zimtkassie, Chinesischer Zimt, Kanel, Zinnmt; Fr. Cannelle de China; Sp. Canella; aromatic, carminative, astringent, condiment. Among other species yielding Cassia Bark is probably (c) C. Burmannii Blume of Java and Sumatra. Cassia Bark is the source of the oil of Cinnamon of the U. S. P.


f. C. Loureíri Nees. (Laurus Cinnamomum Lour. not L.). Cochin China. *The unripe fruits* of this and other species are Clavelli cassiae v. cinnamomi, Flores cassiae; Cassia Buds; Ger. Zimtblüthen, Kanelblüthen, Zimmtnägelchen. Properties of (b).

g. C. Támala Nees (Laurus Tamala Buch. L. Cassia Roxb.). India. Yields a coarse kind of Cassia bark, Cortex malabathri. From this and other species are obtained Cassia leaves, Folia malabathri, not now much used. Properties of (b).

h. C. sp. indet. Annam. Bark; Cinnamomum Saigonicum, U. S. P., Cortex cinnamomi saigonici; Saigon Cinnamon; Ger. Saigonzimmt; Fr. Cannelle de Saigon. Properties of (b) but generally richer in essential oil and therefore preferable.


a. C. ácida L. Tropical America to Florida. Sorrel vine.


a. C. Cyprinus Lam., Cyprus; (b) C. Ladaníferus L., Spain and Portugal, and (c) C. polymorphus Willk. (including C. Creticus L.), Crete, Rose of Crete; yield the resinous exudate called Labdanum or Ladanum, Resina ladanum, aromatic, emmenagogue, stimulant.

504. **CITHARÉXYLUM**, Mill. Citharexylum. **Verbenaceae.** Shrubs or trees. About 40 species, warmer regions, New World; 2 in U. S.


a. C. Citrullus (L.) Karst. (Cucurbita Citrullus L., Cit. vulgaris Schrad.). Native of Asia, everywhere cult. Water melon. Fruit, especially seeds, diuretic; seeds, formerly called cold seeds, emollient. See Cucumis and Cucurbita.

b. C. Colocynthis (L.) Schrad. (Cucumis Colocynthis, L., Colocynthis vulgaris Schrad.). Asia, Africa and southern Europe. Colocynth, Bitter Apple, Bitter Gourd, Bitter Cucumber. The decorticated fruit; colocynthis, U. S. P., Fructus colocynthis, Poma colocynthis, Ger. Koloquenten; Fr. Coloquintes (Codex); Sp. Coloquentide. (The pulp only is official in the British Pharmacopoeia); Bitter, cholagogue, cathartic.

506. **CÍTRUS**, L. Citron, Orange, etc. **Aurantiaceae.** The classical name of "citron". Thorny trees with aromatic foliage and generally acid fruit. About 20 species, reduced by some to 5, tropical Asia to Australia.

a. C. ácida Pers. and (b) C. ácris Mill., both perhaps referable to (k). Lime, Sour Lime. Fruit, exceedingly acid, astringebutic. See (h).

c. C. amára (L.) Lyons (C. Aurantium var. amara L., C. Aurantiaca var. Bigaradia Brandis, C. Aurantium var. vulgaris W. & A., C. vulgaris Risso, C. Bigaradia Loisel.). India, nat. in Florida and other tropical countries. Bitter Orange, Seville Orange, Wild Orange, Ger. Pomeranzenbaum; Fr. Bigaradier. Kind of fruit; Aurantii Amari Cortex, U. S. P. Aurantii Cortex recens and Aurantii Cortex siccatus, Br., Cort. aurantii fructus v. pomorum, Cort. aurantium; Bitter Orange-pel; Ger. Pomeranzenchale; Fr. Écorce d'orange amère, Écorce de Curacao(Codex); bitter, used for flavor, source of oil of Orange. Unripe fruit yields oil of Neroli petit-grain. Flowers, Flores naphe, yield oil of Neroli petale, and by distillation orange-flower water.
d. C. Aurántium L. (C. dulcis Pers.), generally regarded as a variety of (c) improved by cultivation. Sweet Orange. Among the numerous varieties may be mentioned the Blood Orange, with red juice, the seedless Navel Orange and the aromatic Curacao Orange, incorrectly written Curaçoa. *Rind of fruit; Aurantii dulcis Cortex*, Ú. S. P., used as a flavoring agent. *Fruit* esculent.


f. C. Cédra Gallesio. Probably referable to (k). Citron (Cedrat), Cedrate, Adam’s Apple. *The thick rind* made into a confection. One variety yields oil of Cedra (Cedrate).

g. C. Decumána Murr. Eastern Asia, cult in all sub-tropical countries. Shaddock, Pomelo, Pomelinos. Varieties are known as Grape-fruit and Forbidden-fruit. *Fruit* acid, esculent.

h. C. Liméttta Risso. Probably referable to (k). Sweet Lime, Sweet or Pear Lemon. (According to F. von Mueller C. Limetta is the true Lime, the Sweet Lime being C. Aunia Risso.). *Fruit* esculent.


k. C. médica L. Southern Asia. Cult, in many varieties (see above) in sub-tropical countries. Citron, in the comprehensive sense of the word.

l. C. nóbilis Lour. Regarded by some as a variety of (e). Japan and China. Mandarin or Chinese Orange, Kid-glove Orange, Tangerine, Oonshin. *Fruit* esculent.


a. **C. Caroliniana** Michx. and (b) **C. Virginica** L., of the eastern U. S. are called Spring-beauty, Good-morning-Spring, Grass-flower, May-flower, Wild Potato. The related (c) **C. lanceolata** Pursh. of the west is called also Pigeon-root.

d. **C. Chamissoni** Lede. Western U. S. Chamisson's Claytonia, Toad-lily.


514. **Clématis**, L. Virgin's-bower. Ranunculaceae. The Greek name of some climbing plant. Vines or perennial herbs with persistent plumose styles. About 100 species, 25 in U. S. The plants are acrid and many have been used as vesicants and counter-irritants.


Of indigenous species, (e) **C. ochroleíca** Ait. is called Curly-head, (f) **C. ligustícifólia** Nutt., Western Virgin’s-bower, Wind-flower; (g) **C. Simsíi** Sweet, also (h) **C. Viorna** L. are called Leather-flower.

515. **CLEÓME,** L. Cleome, Spider-flower. **Capparidaceae.**

An old Greek plant name. Herbs or sub-shrubs, many ornamental. About 75 species, mostly tropical, especially American and African; 7 in U. S.

516. **CLEOMÉLLA,** DC. Cleomella. **Capparidaceae.**

Diminutive of Cleome. Annual glabrous herbs with yellow flowers. About 10 species, all of Mexico, and adjacent territory; 8 in U. S.

517. **CLERMÓNTIA,** Gaud. Oha-wai. **Lobeliaceae.**

Shrubs, some arborescent. About 11 species, all of Hawaiian Islands.


518. **CLÉTHRA,** L. Sweet Pepper-Bush, etc. **Clethrácceae.**

From Greek name of Alder, the foliage being similar. Shrubs or small trees. About 30 species, America and Japan; 2 in U. S.

a. **C. alnifólia** L. Maine to Florida. Sweet Pepper-bush, Spiked Alder, White-bush.

519. **CLIFTÓNIA,** Banks 1805. Buckwheat tree. **Cyrillácceae.**

Syn. Mylocaryum, Willd. 1809. Shrub. One species, southern U. S.

a. **C. monóphýlla** (Lam.) Sarg. (C. nitída Gaertn. (Kew), C. ligu-stína Sims, M. ligustrínunum, Willd.). Georgia and Gulf States. Titi, Buckwheat tree, Ironwood*.

520. **CLINOPÓDIUM,** L. 1753. Calamint, etc. **Labiatae.**

From Greek, ‘bed foot’. Syn. Calamintha, Moench. 1794; Thymus, Melissa, in part. [Some botanists refer the species to Satureia L.] Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 50 species, north temperate zone; 15 in U. S.

b. C. Calamintha (L.) Kze. (M. Calamintha L., Cal. officinalis Moench). Europe and Asia, cult. in gardens. Calamint (i.e. excellent Mint), Calamint Balm, Cap-mint, Mountain Mint.

c. C. Népeta (L.) Kze. (M. Nepeta L., Cal. Nepeta Link. & Hoff.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Field Balm, Basil Thyme, Field or Lesser Calamint.


522. CLITÓRIA, L. Butterfly Pea, etc. Papilionaceae. From Latin, "clitoris", anatomical term. Woody vines or suffrutescent herbs. About 30 species, warm and temperate regions; 1 in U. S. [The root of the ornamental C. ternatea L. (Ternatea vulgaris H. B. K.) is used in India as an emetic and cathartic.]

523. CLÚSIA, L. Monkey Apple, etc. Guttiferaceae. Named for Clusius (C. de l'Escluse) French botanist. Trees or shrubs. About 65 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. [The Cow tree of Venezuela has been referred to this genus.]

a. C. fláva Jacq. West Indies to Florida. Monkey Apple, Mountain Mango, Wild Fig. Resinous exudate used like pitch.


a. C. benedíctus L. 1753 (Centaurea benedicta L. 1763, Cal. lanuginosa Lam.). Southern Europe, adv. in U. S. Blessed Thistle, Our Lady's Thistle, St. Benedict's Thistle, Bitter Thistle, Holy Thistle, Cursed Thistle, Spotted Thistle, Spotted Cardus, Blessed Cardus; Ger. Spinnendistel, Bitterdistel, Heilige Distel; Fr. Chardon bénit (Codex); Sp. Cardo Santo. Leaves and flowering tops; Herba cardui benedicti; Ger. Cardobenediktentraut, Cardenbenedict, Bernhardinerkraut, Bitter tonic with irritant properties.
526. **COCCÓLISB**, P. Br. (Coccoloba L.). *Polygonaceae.* From Greek, “berry pod”. Shrubs or trees, many producing edible berry-like fruits. About 80 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.


528. **COCHLOSPÉRUM, Kunth.** Kutera. *Bixaceae.* From Greek, “snail seed”. Shrubs or small trees with palmately lobed leaves. About 15 species, tropical Asia, Africa and America.

a. **C. Gossýpium** DC. India. Source of Hogg Gum, Kutera or Kathira, resembling gum tragacanth. See Moronoea.

529. **CÓCOS, L.** - Cocoa Palm. *Sabalaceae.* Ancient Greek name of a Palm. Tall, graceful palms. About 35 species, mostly American; 1 in U. S.


b. **C. nucífera** L. Found in all tropical countries. Cocoa Palm, Cocoanut tree; Ger. Kokospalm; Fr. Cocotier; famed for the number and variety of its useful products, which include material for mats, fibre for ropes (coir), palm wine (toddy) and palm sugar. Fruit yields cocoanut oil; Oleum cocos; Cocoanut butter; Ger. Kokosnussöl Kokosbutter, Kokosöl; Fr. Beurre de coco; used in manufacture of soap, of hair dressings, etc. *Pulp of fruit* used in India and Abyssinia as a taenicide.


531. **CÓFFEA, L.** - Coffee. *Rubiaceae.* From Arabic name of the beverage “coffee”. Shrubs or small trees. About 60 species, tropical regions of both hemispheres.
a. C. Arábica L. Tropical Africa, especially Abyssinia, but now cult. in all tropical countries. Coffee tree; Ger. Kaffeebaum; Seeds, Semen coffee, Coffee; Ger. Kaffee, Kaffeebohnen; Fr. Café (Codex); stimulant, nerveine.

532. CÓIX, L. - Job's-tears. - Gramineae.

a. C. Lachryma-Jóbi L. (C. Lachryma L., L. Lachryma-Jóbi Gaertn.). East Indies and Japan, cult. in gardens. The bony "seeds" are called Job's-tears and are reputed diuretic and lithontriptic.


534. CÓLCHICUM, L. Meadow Saffron. Liliaceae.
Greek name of a poisonous bulbous plant ("Colchis", the land of sorcery.). Ornamental scapose herbs. About 45 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.


b. C. variegátum L. Southern Europe and Levant. Chequer-flower. From this or more probably some other species come the corms known in the orient as hermodactyls.

535. COLDÉNIA, L. - Coldenia. - Boraginaceae.
Named for Dr. C. Colden, Colonial Lieut.-Governor of N. Y., 18th Century. Herbs. About 12 species, mostly of New World; 6 in southwestern U. S.

From Greek, "sheath style". Shrub. A single species, California.
537. COLEOSANTHUS, Cass. 1817. Coleosanthis. **Compositae.**

From Greek, "sheath flower". Syn. Brickellia, Ell. 1824, Eupatorium, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 60 species, 26 in U. S.

538. COLLÍNSIA, Nutt. **Collinsia.** **Serophulariaceae.**


539. COLLIINSÓNIA, L. **Horse-balm, etc.** **Labiatae.**

Named for Peter Collinson, English botanist, d. 1768. Syn. Hypogon, in part. Rank-growing aromatic herbs. Two or three species, eastern N. America; 1 in U. S.


540. COLLÓMIA, Nutt. **Collomia.** **Polemoniaceae.**


541. COLOCÁSIA, Schott. **Taro, Cocco, etc.** **Araceae.**


a. **C. Colocásia** (L.) Lyons (A. Colocasia L., C. antiquorum Schott, especially the variety esculenta, **C. esculenta** (L.) Schott, A. esculentum L., Cal. esculentum Vent.) - Tropical Asia, cult. in most tropical countries. Fleshy rhizomes acrid when uncooked, abounding in starch, when cooked a palatable and nourishing food, the Taro (Kalo) of the Pacific Islands, where it is the chief food of the natives. In the West Indies called Cocco, Coooe, Tanya, in West Indies and Africa also Eddoes (Eddas, Edders), in China Yu-tao, in Japan Sato-imo, in Central America Oto. Another name is Kalkas. Leaves (luau) used as a pot herb. Plant much cultivated in U. S. for ornament.

542. COLOGÁNIA, Kunth. **Cologania.** **Papilionaceae.**

Herbaceous climbers. About 12 species, New World, especially Mexico; 4 in U. S.

543. COLÓPTERA, Coult. & Rose. **Coloptera.** **Umbelliferae.**

Herbs. Three species in western U. S.

a. **C. reclinata** Brongn. [Ceanothus reclinatus L'Her. (Kew)]. West Indies. Puerto Rico Bark; Fr. Écorce costière. Bark of this species, as well as of the West Indian (b) **C. ferruginosa** Brongn. and (c) **C. fermenteum** Rich., used as a substitute for hops.


548. **COMBRÉTUM**, L. Butter tree, etc. **Combretaceae**. Shrubby climbers or small trees. About 120 species, tropical regions, Asia, Africa and America.

a. **C. butyrósóm** Tul. (C. butyraceum, Carnel.). S. Africa. Butter tree. **Fruit** yields a butter-like fat, chiquito, used by the Kafirs as food.

549. **COMMELÍNA**, L. Day-flower. **Commelinaceae**. Named for J., G. and K. Commelin, Dutch botanists of 17th and 18th centuries. Herbs. About 95 species, warm or temperate regions; 8 in U. S.


b. **C. Mukul** Engl. (Balsamea Mukul Baill., Balsamodendron Mukul Hook.). India. **Exudate** is East Indian Bdellium, produced also by other species, notably (c) **C. Agallocha** Engl. (A. Commiphora Roxb.).


551. **COMPTÓNIA**, Banks. Sweet Fern. **Myricaceae.**


552. **CONÁNTHUS**, S. Wats. Conanthus. **Hydrophyllaceae.**

From Greek, “cone flower”. Herbs. About 15 species in western U. S.

553. **CONDÁLIA**, Cav. Black Ironwood. **Rhamnaceae.**

Shrubs. About 9 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. microphylla** Cav. Chili and Argentina. Piquillin. **Fruit edible.**

554. **CONIOSELINUM**, Hoffm. Hemlock Parsley. **Umbelliferae.**

From Greek, “hemlock-parsley”. Herbs. About 4 species, all of N. America; 1 in U. S.

555. **CONÍUM**, L. Poison Hemlock. **Umbelliferae.**

The ancient Greek name of Hemlock. Herbs. Two species, one of Europe and Asia, one of Africa.

a. **C. maculátum** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Poison Hemlock, (Humlock, Humly); St. Bennet’s Herb, Spotted Parsley, Bad-man’s-oatmeal, Heck-how, Poison Snakeweeds* or
Snakeroot, Wode-whistle, Cashes, Bunk, Poison Parsley, Spotted Cowbane (often confounded with Cicutia maculata); Ger. Gefleckter Schierling; Fr. Ciguë officinale, Grande Ciguë (Codex); Sp. Cicutia mayor. Fruit; Conium, U. S. P., Conii fructus Br.; Conium-seed, Hemlock-fruits. Leaves; Conii folia, Br., Herba conii, H. cicute (majoris). Sedative, anodyne, discu-
tient; active principle coniine.


557. CONOCÁRPUS, L. Button tree. Combretaceae. From Greek, “cone fruited”. Trees and shrubs, tropical America; 1 in U. S.
a. C. eréctus L. West Indies to Florida. Buttonwood, Button tree, Zaragoza Mangrove.

a. C. Americána (L. f.) Wallr. (Orobanche Americana L. f.). Maine to Michigan and south to Florida. Squaw-root, Squaw-drops, Cancer-root, Earth-club, American Broom-rape, Clap-
wort. Improperly called Beech-drops, as it grows in Oak woods. Plant astringent.

a. C. denudátum (DC) Koch. (B. flexuosum With., Bulbocastanum majus Lag., Carum flexuosum Fries, Bunium denudatum DC.). Western Europe. Earth Chestnut. Tubers edible, called Kip-
per-nuts, Earth-nuts, Yer-nuts†, Jur-nuts†, Ar nuts†, Pignuts, Hawknuts, Grunnut‡, Truffle†. See Carum.


a. C. majális L. (C. latifolia Lam.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America (Allegheny mountains). Lily of the valley, Con-
val-lily, May or Park Lily, Wood Lily, May-blossom, Liricon-
fairy, Valleys; Ger. Maiblume, Maiglocken; Fr. Muguet (Codex); Sp. Liris de los valles. Rhizome and rootlets; Convallaria, U. S. P.; cardiac tonic, like Digitalis. Flowers and leaves are also used.


b. C. Scammonium L. (Calystegia Scammonium Pritz.). Southern Europe and the Levant. Scammony plant. Root; Scammonia radix; Dried latex; Scammonium, U. S. P., Br.; Gummi-resina Scammonium, Diagrydium; Scammony; Ger. Scammonium, Scammon; Fr. Scammonée d’Alep (Codex). Cathartic, hydragogue. [The best quality is called virgin scammony. The Aleppo is considered better than the Smyrna scammony].


d. C. spithamaeus L. (Cal. spithamaea Paeste (Kew), V. spithamaeus Kze.). British America and eastern U. S. Upright Bindweed, Dwarf Morning-glory, Bracted Bindweed.


a. C. Langsdorffii (Desf.) O. Kze. (Copaifera Langsdorffii Desf.). Brazil. Oleoresin from this and other species, Copaiba, U. S. P., Br., Balsamum Copaive, P. G., Balsam of Copaiba (Copaiva, Capivi); Ger. Copaivabalsam; Fr. Copalm (Codex), Baume de Copaive; Sp. Balsamo di Copaive. Antiseptic, diuretic, balsamic.

Other species yielding balsam of Copaiba are (b) C. coriacea (Mart.) Lyons (Copaifera coriacea Mart.), Brazil; (c) C. Guianensis (Desf.) Lyons (Copaifera Guianensis Desf.), Guiana to Brazil; (d) C. officinalis (L.) Lyons (Copaifera officinalis L., C. Jacquinii Desf.), Venezuela, New Grenada and W. Indies.

566. COPERNÍCIA, Mart. 1837. Wax Palm. Sabalaceae.
Named in honor of Copernicus. Syn. Chrysophylla, Blume
1836, not Chrysophyllum L. 1752; Corypha, in part. Fan palms of medium size. About 6 species, tropical America.

a. C. cerifera (Ar.) Mart. (Cor. cerifera Arruda). Brazil. Brazilian Wax Palm. Young leaves coated with a vegetable wax, Carnauba wax, used for candles, etc. Root alternative, like Sarsaparilla.


a. C. odontorrhízon (Willd.) Nutt. (Cymbidium odontorrhízon Willd.). Massachusetts to Florida and west to Missouri. Small-flowered Coral-root, Small or Late Coral-root, Crawley-root, Crawley, Chickens’-toes, Dragon’s-claw, Turkey-claw, Fever-root; most of these names also applied to other species. Root diaphoretic, febrifuge. [The roots of other species are no doubt collected as crawley-root, notably of (b) C. multinóloa Nutt.]

569. CÓRCHORUS, L. Jew’s Mallow, Jute. Tiliaceae. Greek name of a plant with bitter taste. Herbs and small shrubs. About 50 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 2 in U. S.

a. C. capsuláris L. India and widely naturalized. Jute plant. Fiber, jute, used for gunny-bags, carpets, etc.

b. C. olitórius L. India and cult. in most sub-tropical countries. Jew’s Mallow. Shoots used as a pot herb. Fiber forms part of the jute of commerce.

CORDIA, See VARRONIA.

570. CORÉMA, Don. 1826. Broom Crowberry. Empetraceae. From Greek word for "broom". Syn. Oakesia, Tuckerm. 1842; Empetrum, in part. Low shrubs. Two species, one of Europe, one of northeastern U. S.


572. CORETHRÓGYNE, DC. Corethogyne. Compositae.
From Greek, "broom style" Aster-like perennials. About 6 species, all of California.

573. CORIÁNDRUM, L. Coriander. Umbelliferae.
Classical name from the bug-like smell. Herb. Probably a single species.

a. C. satívum L. Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Coriander (Coliander). The fruit; Coriandrúm. U. S. P.; Coriandri fructus, Br., Semen coriandri; Coriander seed, Coriander; Ger. Koriandersamen, Fr. Coriandre (Codex); Sp. Cilantro, Culantro. Aromatic, carminative, condiment. Source of oil of coriander.

574. CORIÁRIA, L. Tanner's Sumac. Coriariaceae.

a. C. myrtífolia L. (C. tinctória Dulac.). Southern Europe and northern Africa. Tanner's Sumac, Currier's Sumac, Ger. Gerberstrauch; Fr. Redoul, Sumac des corroyeurs. Fruit poisonous. Leaves have been used to adulterate Senna.


575. CORISPÉRMUM, L. Bug-seed, Tick-seed. Chenopodiaceae.
From Greek, "bug seed". Herbs. About 10 species, circumpolar; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) C. hyssopífolium L., Bug-weed, Tumbleweed.

The Latin name, "horny", from hardness of the wood. Shrubs or trees. About 25 species, north temperate zone, Mexico and Peru; 20 in U. S.

a. C. alternífolia L. fils. Canada and northeastern U. S. Blue or Purple Dogwood, Green Osier, Umbrella tree†.

b. C. Amónum Mill. (C. seríceo L.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Silky Cornel, Blue-berried Cornel, Kinnikinic (Killikinic), Female or Swamp Dogwood, Red-brush, Red Osier, Red-rod, Red Willow†, Rose Willow†, Squaw-bush; Ger. Sumpfkornel; Fr. Cornouiller soyeux. Bark bitter, expectorant, nauseant.
c. **C. Canadénis** L. British America, south to New Jersey, Minnesota and California. Low or Dwarf Cornell, Bunch-berry, Bunch Plum, Cracker-berry, Small Flowering-cornel. Very similar to this is the arctic (d) **C. Suecica** L., called Plant-of-gluttony and Dwarf Honeysuckle.

e. **C. écirináta** L'Her. (C. rugosa Laur., possibly the older name). Canada and northeastern U. S. Round-leaved Cornell or Dogwood, Green Osier. Bark bitter, astringent, febrifuge.

f. **C. flórida** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Flowering Dogwood, Dogwood; American, Virginia or Florida Dogwood, Boxwood; New England, American or False Box-wood, American Cornel tree; Flowering, Florida or White Cornell, Indian Arrow-wood, Nature's-mistake; Ger. Grossblättrige Cornel, Hornbaum; Fr. Cornouiller à grandes fleurs. Bark of root; Cornez, U. S. P., Dogwood bark; bitter, tonic, febrifuge. [The Flowering Dogwood of California and British Columbia is the larger tree (g) **C. occidentális** (T. & G.) Coville (C. Nuttallii Audubon)].


i. **C. stolonífera** Michx. British America, south to Kentucky, Arizona and California. Red Osier Cornell or Dogwood, Redbrush, Dogberry tree, Gutter tree, Kinnikinic, Killikinic, Waxberry Cornell. [Similar to this is (j) **C. sanguínea** L., the common Dogwood of Europe.]

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a. **C. scorpioidés** (Medic.) Koch (S. scorpioides Medic.). Europe. Coronilla. **Plant** cardiac tonic, like Digitalis. [(b) **C. ëmérus** L. (E. Caesalpinia Medic.), Europe, is Scorpion Senna; (c) **C. váría** L., Europe, adv. in U. S., is Axseed, Axwort, Hive-vine.]


579. **CÓRYLUS**, L. Hazel, Filbert. Betulaceae. Ancient Greek name, from "helmet"-like involucre. Shrubs or small trees. About 7 species, northern hemisphere; 2 (or 3) in U. S.
a. C. Americana Walt., Canada and eastern U. S. and (b) C. rostrata Ait., British America south to Georgia and Oregon (a variety in California), are the American Hazel-nut bushes, the latter the Beaked Hazel. (c) C. Avellana L. (C. maxima Mill.), Europe and Asia, is the European Hazel (Hezzle, Haul, Halse) or Filbert (Filberd, Filbeard, Philbert), Beard tree, Halenut, Nuttal tree, Nut-bush, Nuttre, Wood-nut, (varieties known as Full-beards, Cob-nuts, Cosford and Downton Filberts, Barcelona Nuts); Ger. Hasel; Fr. Noisetier. Seeds of all species yield hazel-nut oil. Spiculis from involucres of (b) used like those of Mucuna.


a. C. umbraculifera L. Ceylon and India. Talipot Palm (Taliput, Talipat), Basket Palm, Shreetalum, Smeetalum. Leaves used for umbrellas, as a substitute for paper, etc.


582. CÓSMOS, Cav. (Cosmus, Cosmea). Compositae. From Greek, "ornament". Ornamental herbs. About 20 species, Mexico and adjacent region; 3 in U. S.


a. C. cotinoides (Nutt.) Brit. (R. cotinoides Nutt. 1838, C. Americanus Nutt. 1849.). American Smoke-tree, Wild Smoke-tree, Chittam-wood, Yellow-wood. Also other synonyms from the following.


585. CÓTULA, L. - Cotula. - Compositae. Diminutive of cota, classical name of a composite plant. Herbs. About 40 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S.
586. **COTYLEDON, L.** Navelwort. **Crassulaceae.**
Ancient Greek name of a plant with "cup-like" leaves. Syn. Umbilicus. Herbs or shrubs. About 75 species, Old World and N. America; 15 in U. S.


587. **COURSÉTIA, DC.** Coursetia. **Papilionaceae.**
Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, warmer regions of America; 2 in U. S.

588. **COVÍLLEA, Vail.** Creosote bush. **Zygophyllaceae.**


589. **COWÁNIA, Don.** - Cowania. - **Rosaceae.**
Named for Mr. Cowan, explorer in Mexico and Peru. Shrubs. About 3 species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.

590. **CRÁCCA, L. 1753.** Goat's Rue, etc. **Papilionaceae.**


591. **CRÁSSINA, Scepiu, 1758.** Zinnia. **Compositae.**

Greek name of a kind of thorn having ‘tough’ wood. Syn. Mespilus, in part. Thorny shrubs or small trees. About 50 species, north temperate zone, Mexico and S. America; 23 in U. S.

A. **C. Oxyacántha** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. English Hawthorn (Haythorn, Hathorn), Haw-tree, Hedge-thorn, White or May Thorn, May-bush, May-Quick-set, Wick, Wickens; var. praecox is the Glastonbury Thorn; Ger. Hagedorn; Fr. Aubépine. *Fruit* called haws, whence the name Hawthorn.

Of American species, the more noteworthy are (b) **C. aestivális** (Walt.) T. and Gr., May Haw, Apple Haw of southern states (*fruit* used for jellies); (c) **C. coccínnea** L., Scarlet Thorn or Hawthorn, White or Red Thorn*; (d) **C. cordáta** (Mill.) Ait. (M. cordata Mill., C. populifolia Walt.), Washington Thorn, American Hedge-thorn; (e) **C. crusgálli** L., Cockspur Thorn, Newcastle Thorn, Pin Thorn; (f) **C. tomentósa** L., Pearl Thorn, Black Thorn, Common or White Thorn, Pear Haw; (g) **C. unífória** Moench (C. parvifolia Ait.), Dwarf Thorn, suited for low hedges. *Fruit* of several species called red haws, occasionally thorn-plums or thorn-apples.


From Greek, “sandal”. Herbs resembling *Hieracium.* About 180 species, northern hemisphere; 23 in U. S.

595. **CRESCÉNTIA, L.** Calabash tree. *Bignoniáceae.*

Shrubs or trees. About 15 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.


596. **CRÉSSA, L.** Cressa. *Convolvuláceae.*

From Greek, “Cretan”. Low perennial herbs with small flowers. Two known species, widely diffused, both in U. S.

597. **CRÍNUM, L.** Lily*. *Amaryllidáceae.*

Greek name of a Lily. Ornamental bulbous plants with lily-like blossoms. About 60 species, warmer regions Old and New World; 1 in U. S.

598. **CRISTALÉLLA, Nutt.** Cristatella. *Capparidáceae.*

Latin dim. of cristáta, ‘crested’. Viscid herbs. Two species, both of south-central U. S.
599. **CRITHMUM, L.** - **Samphire.** - **Umbelliferae.**
A succulent herb. One species, Old World.

a. **C. maritimum** L. Coasts of Europe. Samphire (Sampere, Semper, originally Sampier from the French, Saint Pierre, i.e. St. Peter; the Latin name was Petrus, meaning a rock plant, with no reference to the Apostle Peter), Samphire, Crest-marine, Pasper, Peter's Cress, Rock-semper, Sea Fennel. Leaves used for pickles, etc.

600. **CROCÍDÍUM, Hook.** Crocidium. **Compositae.**
From Greek, “woolly, alluding to axils of leaves.” Small winter-annual with golden yellow flowers. One species, northern California and northward.

601. **CRÓCÚS, L.** - **Saffron.** - **Iridaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Ornamental herbs with tuberous roots. About 70 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

a. **C. satívus** L. (C. officinalis Martyn). Western Asia, cult. in southern Europe. Saffron, Autumnal Crocus, Spanish Saffron. Saffron raised in Pennsylvania is locally known as American Saffron, a name elsewhere applied to Carthamus, q.v. **Stigma; Crocus, U. S. P., Br.** Stigmata Croci, Saffron; Ger. Fr. Safran (Codex); Sp. Azafraín; aromatic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue. (b.) **C. scéríthínus** Salisb. (C. odorus Bivona) of southern Europe also yields Saffron.

602. **CROÓMIA, Torr.** Croomia. **Roxburghiaceae.**
Herbs. Two species, one of Japan, one of Florida.

603. **CROSSÓPERTERYX, Fenzl.** Crossopteryx. **Rubiaceae.**
From Greek, “tassel wing.” Trees with bitter bark. One or two species, Africa.


604. **CROSSÓSÓMA, Nutt.** Crossosoma. **Ranunculaceae.**
Sub-shrubs. Two known species, California.

605. **CROTALÁRIA, L.** Rattle-box. **Papilionaceae.**
From Greek, “rattle” (pod.) Herbs, sometimes shrubby. About 250 species, mostly tropical; 9 in U. S.

a. **C. júnceá L.** Southern Asia, nat. in Australia, etc. Yields a strong fibre called Bengal, Bombay, Madras or Sunn hemp. A valuable fodder plant. Several other species yield useful fibres, notably (b) **C. Bůrhiá** Hamilton of Afghanistan, and (c) **C. retúsa** L., East-Indies, nat. in Brazil.

d. **C. sagíttális** L. Eastern U. S. to Mexico. Rattle-box, Wild Pea, Loco-weed®. See Astragalus (c) and (p), also Spiesia.

606. **CRÓTÓN, L.** - Croton. - **Euphorbiaceae.**
Greek name of Ricinus, both words meaning a “tick”. Syn. Aleurites, Clutia, Tiglium, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 600 species, warm and temperate regions; 25 in U. S.
a. **C. aromáticus** L. (A. laccafera Willd. C. lacciferus L.). India. Lac tree. One of the trees yielding shellac, a *resinous exudate* caused by the puncture of an insect; Lac (Seed-lac, grain-lac, stick-lac, etc.); Lacca, Resina lacca; Ger. Lack, Gummilac; Fr. Laque, Gomme lacque; Sp. Goma laca. See Butea, Covillea, Erythrina, Ficus and Schleichera.

b. **C. Elutéria** (L.) Bennett (Clutia Eluteria L.). Bahamas. Sweetwood tree. Bark; Cascarilla, U. S. P., Br., Cortex cascarillae, Cort. eluteriae v. thuris; Ger. Kaskarillrinde, Kakarille; Fr. Cascarille officinale (Codex), Gomme lacque; Sp. Cascarilla; stimulant tonic. [The bark of (c) **C. Cascarilla** (L.) Bennett (Clutia Cascarilla L.) may be sometimes sold as Cascarilla bark.]


g. **C. pavána** Hamilton. [Perhaps not distinct from (h)]. *Seeds, Tilly-seeds, purgative.*


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610. **CRYPTOGRÁMMA**, R. Br. Rock Brake. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, "hidden writing", alluding to the concealed sporangia. Small ferns. Two species, one in boreal Europe and Asia, one in northern U. S.

611. **CUBÉBA**, Raf. - Cubeb. - **Piperaceae.** From vernacular, Persia or India. Syn. Piper (Kew), in part. About 20 species, tropical Asia and Africa.
a. C. Cubéba (L. f.) Lyons (P. Cubèba L. f., C. officinalis Miq.). Java and adjacent Islands. Cubeb plant, Cubeb Pepper. Unripe fruit; Cubèba. U. S. P., Cubèbæ fructus, Br., Baccæ cubèbæ, Piper caudatum; Cubèb, Cubèbs, Tailed Pepper, Java Pepper; Ger. Kubeben, Schwindelkörner, Schwanzpeffèr; Fr. Cubèbe, Poivre à queue (Codex); Sp. Cubèbas; stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, balsamic.

Other species yielding very similar fruits are (b) C. Lówong Miq. (Piper Lowong Bl.); (c) C. Wallichii Miq. (Piper ribosoides Wallich) and (d) C. crasèpipes Miq. (Piper crasèipes Korthals). The fruit of (e) C. canina Miq. (Piper caninum Bl.) is smaller; that of (f) C. Clusii Miq. (Piper Clusii C. DC.) of western Africa resembles Cubeb in appearance but contains piperine instead of cubebin; called African Black Pepper, Cubeb Pepper, Ashantee or Guinea Pepper, Guinea or African Cubeb.

From Greek mythological character, Cybele. Syn. Solea, Spreng. 1813 [not Spreng. 1800]. Herb with inconspicuous flowers. A single species, Canada and northeastern U. S.

613. CÚCUMIS, L. Cucumber, Melon. Cucurbitaceæ.


c. C. satívus L. Central and southern Asia, now universally cult. Cucumber, Gherkin, Gerkin (the young fruit or a small-fruited variety); Ger. Gurke; Fr. Concombre (Codex); Sp. Cohombo. Juice of fruit, also seeds (cold seeds), emollient. See 614 (d).


614. CUCÚRBITA, L. Pumpkin, etc. Cucurbitaceæ.

b. **C. máxima** Duchesne. Tropical Asia, widely cult. Squash, (formerly Squanter-squash, from Indian Askutasquash), Vine- apple\|, Winter Squash, Turban Squash, Large Gourd or Pom- pion of England, Vegetable-marow, Varieties are the Hubbard, Boston Marrow, etc. Fr. Courge potiron (Codex). *Fruit* esculent.


d. **C. Pépo** L. North America, widely cult. Pumpkin (of Amer- ica), Pompion. The type is the common Field or Yellow Pumpkin. Among the varieties are the Scallop Squashes, the Summer Crook-neck or Warty Squashes and some of the ornamental Gourds. *Fruit* generally esculent, although of coarse fibre. Seeds; Pépo, U. S. P., Semen peonis, Semina cucurbitae, Pumpkin seeds, Ger. Kürbisamen, Kürbiskörner, Graumontsamen; Fr. Semences de potirons; taenicide, emollient (One of the four “cold seeds”, the others being those of melon, cucumber and gourd).

615. **CUMINUM, L.** Cumin. *Umbelliferae.*

The ancient Greek name. Herb with aromatic fruit. One species.

a. **C. Cymínum** L. (C. odorum Salisb.). Northern Africa, cult. in southern Europe, etc. Cumin (Cummin), Sweet Cumin. Fruit, Fructus cumini (cymini), Semen cumini; Ger. Hafer- kümml, Kramtkümml, Mutterkümml, Pfefferkümml, Römischer Kümml; Fr. Cumin (Codex); Sp. Comino; carminative, resembling caraway.

616. **CUNILA, L.** - Stone-mint, etc. - *Labiatae.*

The Latin name of an *Origanum.* Syn. Hedvosmos, Satu- reia, in part. Herbs or low shrubs. About 15 species, all American; 1 in U. S.


617. **CUPRÉSSUS, L.** - Cypress. - *Pinaceae.*

The ancient Greek name, whence the English word Cypress. Evergreen trees. About 12 species, temperate regions, Europe, Asia and North America; 5 in U. S.


Syn. *Jatropha,* in part. Herbs or shrubs, tropical America.
West Indies and S. America. Purging-nut tree. Seeds; Curcas, Semen ricini majoris, Sem. curcadis, Sem. ficos infernalis, Nuces catharticae americanae; Physic-nut, Barbados-nut, Purging-nut: Ger. Schwarze Brechntüse, Grosse Purgirnüsse, Grosse Ricanussamen. Seeds and oil expressed therefrom powerfully cathartic. Leaves galactagogue. (b) C. multifidus (L.) Endl. (Jatropha multifida L.), South America, has similar properties.


a. C. angustifolia Roxb. East Indies. Rhizomes of this and some other species yield East Indian Arrow-root, Tikor. See Maranta.


c. C. longa L. (A. Curcuma Jacq.; includes C. rotunda L.), India, cult. in many tropical countries. Turmeric plant. Indian Saffron, Huldee (India). Rhizome, Rhizoma (Radix) curcumae; Turmeric (i. e. terra merita), Curcuma; Ger. Kurkuma, Gilbwrzel, Gelber Ingwer, Gelbsuchtzwurzel; Fr. Curcuma long et rond (Codex); aromatic, condiment; yields a yellow dye. (d) C. viridiflóra. Roxb. also yields turmeric.


620. CÚSCUTA, L. - Dodder. Cuscutaceae.
Latin from the Arabic name. Leafless white or yellow parasitic vines. About 100 species; 25 in U. S.


b. C. Epíthymum Murr. (C. Trífolíi Bab.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Thyme Dodder, Clover Dodder, Lesser or Lucerne Dodder. (The Dodders generally are named from their host-plants, as Smartweed Dodder, Hazel Dodder, etc.

a. **C. Angostúra** (Rich.) Lyons (B. Angostura Rich, G. Cusparia St. Hil., G. febrifuga Bail. G. officinalis Hancock, C. febrifuga Humb. (Kew), B. trifoliata Willd.) Northern S. America. Bark Cuspariae cortex, Br. Angostura, Cortex angusture; Angostura or Angustura bark, Carony bark; Ger. Angusturin; Fr. Angusture vraie (Codex); bitter, tonic, stomachic.


623. **CYCAS, L.** Fern Palm, Sago Palm*. **Cycadaceae.** Greek name of a Palm. Palm-like plants. About 20 species, tropical Australia, Asia and Polynesia.

a. **C. circinális** L. Malabar. Malabar Sago Palm or Fern Palm, Madu-nut. Trunk yields sago, as in the true Sago Palms. (b) **C. revolúta** Thumb. of Japan and other species also yield Sago. Both species are cult, as house plants.

624. **CYCLADÉNIA, Benth.** Cycladenia. **Apocynaceae.** From Greek, "ring gland". Low perennial herbs. One or two species, California.

625. **CÝCLAMEN, L.** Cyclamen, Sow-bread. **Primulaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Stemless perennials from tuberous rhizomes. About 12 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.


626. **CYCLOLÓMA, Moq.** Tumble weed. **Chenopodiaceae.** From Greek, "circle border", alluding to calyx. A pigweed-like herb (Winged Pigweed?). One species, U. S.


a. **C. galeoides** DC., (b) **C. latifólia** DC., (c) **C. sessíllíflora** Eckl. & Zeyh., (d) **C. subternáta** Vog. (C. intermedia E. Meyen, C. Vogélii Harv.) and other species, yield the Bush tea of S. Africa, African Tea; Ger. Honigthee, Birsthee, Capthee, BUSCHTHEE, used as a beverage; expectorant, diaphoretic.


a. **C. Cydónia** (L) Lyons (P. Cydonia L. (Kew), C. vulgaris Pers., C. Europáea Savi. S. Cydonia Cran). Asia and Europe, widely cult. Quince tree. Probably the golden ap-
pies of the Hesperides; Ger. Quittenbaum; Fr. Cognassier, *Pruit*; Fructus (Poma) cydoniae; Ger. Quitten; Fr. Coing (Codex); Sp. Membrillo, Portuguese Marmelo, whence our word marmalade; esculent, astringent. *Seeds*; Cytodion, Semen cydoniae, Quince seed; Ger. Quittensamen, Quittenkörner; Fr. Semences (Pépins) de coing; mucilaginous, demulcent. [The ornamental Japanese Quince is (b) *C. Japonica* (Thunb.) Pers.]


From Greek, "dog-strangling". Syn. Vincetoxicum, Moench 1794 (not Walt. 1788), Asclepias, in part. Mostly perennial vines. About 100 species, Old and New Worlds; 3 in U. S.

a. *C. acútum* L. (C. Monspeliacum L.). Europe and Asia. French or Montpelier Scammony, from the *milk sap* of this plant, has been used in place of true scammony.

b. *C. Vincetóxicum* (L.) Pers. (V. officinale Moench (Kew), A. Vincetoxicum L.). Europe Swallowwort, White Swallowwort, German Contrayerva, Tame-poison; Ger. Schwalbenwurz, Giftwende, Giftwurz, Gottesgabwurz; Fr. Asclépiade, Dompévenin (Codex), Hirundinaire. *Root*, Rad. vincetoxicí *v. hirundinariae* *v. asclepiadis*; emetic, cathartic, diuretic, sudorific.


The classical name. Thistle-like herbs. About 8 species, Mediterranean region.


b. *C. Scólymus* L. Southern Europe, northern Africa, and widely cult. Artichoke, Bur Artichoke. *Fleshy scales* of flower heads edible when freed from the bristles or "choke". The "chard" or blanched central leaf stalk is also eaten. Artichoke is reputed a blood purifier, diuretic and cholagogue.


From Greek, "dog slaying". Syn. Mitreola R. Br. 1810; Ophiorhiza, in part. Herbs. About 5 species; 1 in U. S.


From Greek, "dog's-tongue". Herbs with bur-like fruits. About 75 species; 5 in U. S.


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**634. Cynosciadium, DC.** Cynosciadium. **Umbelliferae.**

From Greek, “dog celery”. Small annuals. Two species, both of southern U. S.

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**635. Cypérus, L.** Galingale, Cypress-grass. **Cyperaceae.**

The ancient Greek name. Syn. Pycreus, Papyrus, in part. Sedges with umbellate or capitae inflorescence. About 650 species; 77 in U. S.


b. **C. esculentus** L. A widely distributed species, sometimes a troublesome weed. Nut-grass. *Tubers*, Earth-nut, Earth or Ground Almond, Rush-nut, Chufa; Fr. Souchet comestible, Amandes de terre; edible, rich in oil of agreeable flavor for salad oil; roasted, a substitute for coffee. The American (c) **C. phymatodes** Muhl. is referred by some to this species, but its tubers are very small.

d. **C. longus** L. (C. officinalis T. Nees.) Europe. English Galingale (Galangal), Sweet Cyperus. *Rhizome*, Cypress-root, tonic, stomachic. [(e) **C. odoratus** L. (Pycreus polystachys Beauv.) of India has similar properties in a more marked degree.]

e. **C. Papýrus** L. (Papyrus antiquorum Willd.). Northeastern Africa to Syria. Papyrus Sedge, Papyrus, Bullrush of Egypt. Anciently known as Biblus, whence our word Bible. Formerly used as we now use paper, that word being derived from Papyrus. [Similar but much smaller is the Umbrella plant (g) **C. alternifólius** L., a common house plant.]

f. **C. Papyrus** L. (Papyrus antiquorum Willd.). Northeastern Africa to Syria. Papyrus Sedge, Papyrus, Bullrush of Egypt. Anciently known as Biblus, whence our word Bible. Formerly used as we now use paper, that word being derived from Papyrus. [Similar but much smaller is the Umbrella plant (g) **C. alternifólius** L., a common house plant.]

h. **C. vaginátus** R. Br. (C. textilis F. Muell.). Australia and S. Africa. A valuable fibre plant, used for making ropes, mats, etc. In China (i) **C. tegétum** Roxb. and in Hawaii (j) **C. laevígátus** L., Ehuawa, is cultivated for the same uses.

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**636. Cyprípédiwm, L.** Ladies’-slipper. **Orchidaceae.**

From Greek, “Venus’ buskin”. Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 40 species, temperate and tropical regions; 11 in U. S.

a. **C. acauíle** Ait. Canada and northeastern U. S. Stemless Ladies’-slipper, Pink or Purple Ladies’-slipper, Camel’s-foot, Whip-poor-will’s-shoe. Other names applied indiscriminately to our native species, except (b), are Moccasin-flower, Indian-moccasin, American or Wild Valerian, Nerve-root, Noah’s-ark, Indian-shoe, Squirrel-shoes, Venus’-shoe, Ducks, Old-goose, Two-lips.


d. *C. hirsutum* Mill. (C. pubescens Willd.). Nova Scotia south to Alabama and west to Nebraska and Missouri. Yellow Ladies'-slipper, Yellow Moccasin-flower, Venus'-shoe, Venus'-cup, Yellow Indian-shoe, American Valerian, Nerve-root, Male Nervine, Yellow Noak's-ark, Yellows, Monkey-flower, Umbil-root, Yellow Umbil (Umble or Umbel); Ger. Gelbfrauenshuhwurz; Fr. Cypripède jaune, Valériane américaine. *Rhizome and rootlets* (of this and the following species); *Cypripedium*, U. S. P., Rhizoma cypripedii, Ladies'-slipper; antispasmodic, nervine.

e. *C. parviflorum* Salisb. British America to Georgia, Missouri and Oregon. Small Yellow Ladies'-slipper. Synonyms and properties of (d), the two species being closely similar.


b. C. Scopárius (L.) Link. (Spar. Scoparium L., Sar. Scoparius Koch, G. Scorpius Lam.). Northern Asia, Europe. adv. in U. S. Broom; Green, Scotch or Irish Broom, Hag-weed, Bannal, Besom; Ger. Besenkrant, Besengünster, Přišmenkrant; Fr. Genêt à balais. Tops; Scoparius. U. S. P., Scoparii cacosina, Br.; sedative, diuretic. In Germany the flowers also, Flores genistae, Fl. spartii scoparii, are used.

642. DALIBÁRDÁ, L. – Dewdrop. – Rosaceae.

Syn. Actinocarpus, in part. Aquatic herbs. About 4 species; 1 in U. S.

644. DÁPHNE, L. Spurge Laurel. Thymeliaceae.
Ancient Greek name, from the Nymph Daphne. Evergreen shrubs. About 40 species, Europe and Asia.


b. D. Lauréola L. Central Europe. Spurge Laurel, Dwarf Bay, Copse or Wood Laurel, Lady Laurel, Fox-poison, Mezereon, Sturdy Lowries. See (c).

c. D. Mezereun L. Northern Asia and Europe, adv. in U. S. Mezereon, Mysterious plant, Dwarf Bay, Daffadowndilly*, Magell, Paradise plant, Spurge Flax, Spurge Olive, Wild Pepper; Ger. Kellerhals, Seidelbast; Fr. Mézéréon, Bois gentil (Codex); Sp. Macereon, Torviso. Bark of all three species; Mezereon. U. S. P., Mezerei cortex, Br., Cort. thymelleae v. coccognidii; acrid, irritant, alterative. Fruit, German Pepper, has been used to adulterate black pepper.


646. DASYLÍRION, Zucc. Dasylirion. Liliaceae.
From Greek, "dense (flowered) lily". Plants with woody stem. About 19 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 2 in U. S.

647. DÁSYSTOMÁ, Raf. False Foxglove. Scrophulariaceae.
From Greek, "dense (bearded) mouth". Syn. Gerardia, Rhinanthus, in part. Rather robust herbs with showy yellow flowers. Six species, all of eastern N. America; 5 in U. S.


648. **DATÍSCA, L.** - Datisca. - **Datiscaceae.**
Syn. Tricerastes, Presl. Annual herbs. Two known species, one in Asia, one in California.

649. **DATÚRA, L.** Thorn-apple, etc. **Solanaceae.**
From vernacular, Hindustan(?). Syn. Brugmansia, in part. Robust herbs with showy flowers, some tropical species shrubs. About 20 species; 6 in U. S. including those naturalized.


c. **D. Tátula** L. [probably only a variety of (b)]. South America, nat. in U. S. Purple Thorn-apple, Purple Stramonium. Very similar to the last and having identical properties. Several other species are used as narcotics, notably (d) **D. fastuósa** L. (D. alba Nees) of India; (e) **D. Métel** L., Africa and southern Asia, and (f) **D. sanguínea** Ruiz et Pav. of Peru, from the seeds of which an intoxicating drink is prepared.

650. **DAUBENTÓNIA, DC.** Daubentonia. **Papilionaceae.**

651. **DAÚCUS, L.** - Carrot. - **Umbelliferae.**
The ancient Greek name. Annual or biennial herbs with dissected compound leaves. About 25 species; 1 in U. S.


652. **DÉCODON, J. F. Gmel.** (Decadon). **Lythraceae.**

653. **DECUMÁRIA, L.** Decumaria. **Saxifragaceae.** From Latin, "ten parted". Woody climber. One species, southeastern U. S.


a. **D. Ajácis** L. Southern Europe and cult. in gardens. The common Larkspur of country gardens. Properties of (c).

b. **D. Caroliniánum** Walt. (D. azureum Michx.). Prairies of Central U. S. Azure, Blue, Carolina or Prairie Larkspur.

c. **D. Consólida** L. Central Europe, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Field Larkspur, Knight's-spur, Lark-heal, Lark's-claw, Staggerweed, King's Consound; Ger. Rettersporn, Lerchenklaue, Hornkämnel; Fr. Pied d'alouette Leaves, flowers and seeds; Herba, Flores, Semen consolidae (regalis), v. calcitrippae; acid, irritant, emeto-cathartic, alterative. [The seeds were official as Delphinium, U. S. P., 1870.]


e. **D. trolliífolium** A. Gr. California. Cow-poison.

f. **D. urceolátum** Jacq. (D. exaltatum Ait.). Pennsylvaniat to Alabama, west to Nebraska, also cult. in gardens. Tall Larkspur. This and our other numerous species have properties of (c).


658. **DENDROMÉCON, Benth.** Tree Poppy. **Papaveraceae.** From Greek, "tree poppy". Shrubby plants. Two species, California.
From Greek, “tree guard”. Leafless epiphytes. Two species, West Indies; 1 in U. S.

660. **DENTÁRIA**, L. *Toothwort*, Pepper-root. **Cruciferae.**


662. **DIAMÓRPHA**, Nutt. *Diamorpha*. **Crassulaceae.**
From Greek, “doubly anomalous”. Low herb. One species, southeastern U. S.

663. **DIANTHÉRA**, L. *Water-willow*. **Acanthaceae.**
From Greek, “doubly anthered”. Herbs. About 100 species, mostly tropical America; 5 in U. S.

664. **DIÁNTHUS**, L. Pink, Carnation, etc. **Caryophyllaceae.**
Greek, “the flower of Zeus.” Syn. *Tunica*, in part. Herbs, mostly perennial. About 200 species, Old World, 1 in boreal America. Several species cult. in gardens, notably, (a) **D. Caryophyllus** L., Carnation, Carnation or Clove Gilliflower, Clove Pink, Picotee, Grenadine, etc., (b) **D. barbatus** L., Sweet William, Bunch Pink, French Pink, Blooming-down, London-pride, London-tuft, Snowflake, Sweet-John, Tolmeiner; (c) **D. prolifer** L. [T. prolifera Scop. (Kew)], Childing or Proliferous Pink; (d) **D. plumarius** L., Common Pink of old gardens, Grass Pink.

665. **DIAPÉDIUM**, Konig. 1806. *Diapedium*. **Acanthaceae.**
From Greek, “over plains”? (?). Syn. *Dicliptera* (Kew), Juss.1807; *Justicia*, in part. Herbs. About 60 species, warmer regions; 4 in U. S.

666. **DIAPÉNSIA**, L. *Diapensia*. **Diapensiaceae.**
Evergreen sub-shrubs. Two species, one of Himalayas, one circumpolar (northern U. S.).

667. **DICHAEÍTOPHORA**, Gray. *Dichaetophora*. **Compositae.**

668. **DICHÓNDRA**, Forst. *Dichondra*. **Convolvulaceae.**

a. D. chrysótricha Moore (B. chrysotrichum Hassk.). Java. *Capillary chaff* from base of stipes is Paku-kidang or Pakoe-kidang, used in surgery as a styptic, see Alsophila, and Cibotium.


a. D. caryophyllátum Nees. (P. caryophyllata Mart., L. Guianensis Aubl., apparently the oldest name.). Brazil. Clove Bark tree; Ger. Cravobaum, Nélkenzimmtbaum. *Bark*; Clove-bark, Clove Cinnamon. Cassia caryophyllata, Cortex caryophyllati; resembles cinnamon. The wood, called rose-wood, yields oil of Licaria or of Lign-aloes, used in perfumery. See also Aquilaria.


678. **DIÓCLEA**, H. B. K. Diosclea. Papilionaceae. From Greek, "troublesome". Shrubs or climbers. About 25 species, mostly of tropical America, two in Asia; 1 in U. S.


Among the species cultivated for their esculent fleshy rootstocks are (a) **D. aculeáta** L., India to Oceanica, the Kaawi Yam; (b) **D. aláta** L., India and South Sea Islands, the Uvi Yam, White Negro Yam (weighing sometimes 100 pounds); (c) **D. glábra** Roxb. (D. Batatas, Decaisne), India and China, the Chinese Yam; (d) **D. Japónica** Thunb., Japan, where it is much cultivated; (e) **D. satíva** L., widely distributed; Common Yam, inferior to the above.

f. **D. villósá** L. Ontario to Florida and west to Texas and Minnesota. Wild Yam, Colic-root, Rheumatism-root, Devil's-bones. *Rhizome* diaphoretic, expectorant, uterine tonic. [The contorted root-stocks known as False Wild Yam, according to King's Dispensatory (1889) are from **D. villosa** var. *glabra*.]

681. **DIÓSPYROS**, L. Ebony, Date Plum. Ebenaceae. From Greek, "Zeus' wheat", so named by Pliny. Trees or shrubs. About 160 species, especially of Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. **D. Ébenum** Koenig. Ceylon. Ebony. This species yields the best ebony, but the wood of many other species, in India, Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar, is almost equally hard and black.


Bark and leaves astringent, tonic.

e. D. Virginiana L. Rhode Island to Florida and west to Texas 
and Kansas. Common Persimmon (Persimon), Seeded Plum, 
Winter Plum, Possum-wood, Lotus-tree, Jove's-fruit, North 
American Ebony; Ger. Amerikanische Dattelpflaume; Fr. 
Plaqueminier de Virginie. Fruit, Virginian Date-plum, 
esculent. Unripe fruit a powerful astringent. In India (f) D. 
Embryopteris Pers., called (Gaub), is also used as an astringent.

682. DIPHOLIS, DC. Bully-tree*. Sapotaceae. 
From Greek, "double scale". Syn. Bumelia, in part. 
Shrubs or trees. About 3 species, West Indies; 1 in S. Florida.

From Greek, "double leaf". Herbs resembling 
Podophyllum, with cymose flowers. Two species, one of Japan, 
one of southeastern U. S.

Syn. Minimus, in part. Glutinous evergreen sub-shrubs 
with solitary showy flowers, New World; 10 in U. S.

From Greek, "double ranked", of the seeds. Syn. Sisymbrium, 
Brassica, in part. Herbs resembling Mustard. About 
30 species, Old World; 2 adv. in U. S.

a. D. muralis (L.) DC. (S. muralé L.). Europe, adv. in U. S. 
Sand Rocket, Cross-weed, Flix-weed.

The Greek name, "thirst plant". Robust herbs with flowers 
in dense spiny heads. About 15 species, Old World; 2 nat. in 
U. S.

a. D. Fullonum L. Europe; adv. in U. S. Probably only a 
variety of (b). Fuller's Teasel, Fuller's Thistle, Fuller's-weed, 
Draper's Teasel, Clothier's-brush, with other synonyms of (b). 
Heads used to raise a "nap" in cloth.

b. D. sylvestris Mill. (D. Fullonum L. in part). Europe and 
northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Teasel; Wild, Common or Card 
Teasel, Card Thistle, Indian Thistle, Church-brooms, Gypsy-
combs, Hutton-weed, Prickly-bark, Prickly-bark, Shepherd's-
staff, Tassel, Venus'-bath, Venus'-cup, Wood-brooms. Root 
diuretic, diaphoretic, stomachic.

687. DIPTEROCAÚRPS, Gaertn. Dipterocarpaceae. 
From Greek, "two-winged fruit". Resinous trees with 
leathery leaves. About 45 species, south eastern Asia and East 
Indies.

a. D. alátus Roxb., (b) D. incinus Roxb. (D. costatus Gaertn.), 
(c) D. turbinátus Gaertn. (D. laevis Hamilton), and other 
species of India and the East Indies, yield the oleoresin called 
Gurjun balsam or Wood oil, Balsamum pterocárpri, Balsamum 
Gurjun (s. gurjunicum), resembling copaiba, especially useful 
in treating leprosy.


*Seeds; Semen tonco, Faba tonco; Tonka-bean, Tonga† or Tonquin-‡ bean, Coumarouna-bean, Snuff-bean; Ger. Tonka.bohnen; Fr. Tonka [Fève] (Codex); Sp. Haba tonca; rich in coumarin, used for flavoring and in perfumery.


Name from a fountain in Thebes. Shrubs with fibrous bark. Two species, both of U. S.


691. **DÍSTASIS**, DC. - Distasis. - *Compositae.*


693. **DODECÁTHEON**, L. Shooting-star, etc. *Primulaceae.*

From Greek, "twelve gods". An old Greek plant-name. Scapose perennial herbs. About 18 species, N. America and northeastern Asia; 15 in U. S., mostly western.


Trees or shrubs. About 45 species, tropical regions, especially of Australia; 1 in U. S.


b. *D. Aúcheri* Bois. Western Persia. Zuh of the Kurds. Yields also gum ammoniac. [From (c) *D. robustum* Loftus, a different gum is produced].

698. DORSTÉNIA, L. Contrayerva. *Artocarpaceae.*
Named for T. Dorsten, German botanist, d. 1552. Herbs. About 40 species, tropical America.

a. *D. Brasilieiisis* Lam. West Indies, Central America, south to Peru; (b) *D. Contrayerva* L. Brazil. *Root* of both is known as Contrayerva (i.e. antidotal remedy); *Ger. Bezoarwurzel,* *Giftwurzel,* Fr. Contrayerve; stimulant tonic, antidote to snake poison; (c) *D. Drakena* L., (d) *D. Cayápia* Vell. (D. *opifera* Mart.) and (e) *D. tubicéna* R. & P., yield similar roots.


Named for David Douglas, botanical explorer. Herbs. About 5 species, one in Europe; 4 in northwestern U. S.


702. DRÁBA, L. Whitlow-grass, Nailwort. *Cruciferae.*
The Greek name of a *Lepidium.* Tufted herbs. About 150 species, north temperate and arctic regions and S. America; 42 in U. S. See *Erophila.*


a. *D. Dráco* L. (Draco *dragonalis* Crantz). Canary Islands. Dragon Tree. *Exudate* is a variety of *Dragon’s-blood.* [(b) *D. Ombet* Kotschy, of Socotra, yields a similar product, brought to Arabia under the name of Katir.]
704. **DRACOCÉPHALUM, L.** Dragon-head. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "dragon-head". Perennial herbs. About 35 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

705. **DRAPÉRIA, Torr.** Draperia. **Hydrophyllaceae.**

706. **DRÍMYS, Forst.** Winter’s-bark. **Magnoliaceae.**

a. **D. Winteri** Forst. (Wintera aromatica Murray). The species is now regarded as including D. Mexicana Sessé, D. Chilensis DC. and D. Granatensis L. f. South America. Winter’s Bark, Magellan Canella, Winter’s Cinnamon, Pepper-tree*. Bark; Cortex winteranus, Cort. magellaniicus v. antiscorbuticus; Ger. Echte Winterrinde, Winterszimmt; F. Écorce de Winter (Codex), Canella de Magellan; Sp. Corteza Winterana; aromatic, stimulant. [One variety of Coto bark has been traced to D. Granatensis, which is the variety official as Winter’s bark in the French Codex. The Australian (b) *D. axillaris* Forst. and (c) *D. aromática* (R. Br.) F. Muell. (T. aromatica R. Br., D. lanceolata Baill.) have spicy barks. The fruit of the latter is used like pepper.]

707. **DRÓSERA, L.** - Sundew. - **Droseraceae.**
From Greek, "dewey". Insectivorous bog herbs. About 110 species, especially abundant in Australia; 7 in U. S.


708. **DRYÁS, L.** Mountain Avens. **Rosaceae.**
From Latin, "wood-nymph". Low alpine or arctic subshrubs. Three species, circumpolar, (U. S.). [(a) *D. octopé-tala* L. is sometimes called Wood Betony.]

709. **DRYMÁRIA, Willd.** Drymaria. **Caryophyllaceae.**
Herbs. About 35 species, mostly of warmer regions of New World; 6 in U. S.

710. **DRYOBÁLANOPS, Gaertn.** - Dipterocarpaceae.
From Greek, "tree", "acorn" and "appearance". A stately tree. One species, East Indies.

a. **D. aromática** Gaertn. (D. Camphora Coleb.). Sumatra and Borneo. Source of Sumatra or Borneo Camphor, also of the Borneo oil of Camphor.


PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS

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718. DURÁNTA, L. - Duranta. - Verbenaceae. Named for Castor Durantes, botanical writer of 16th Century. Herbs, often thorny. About 8 species, mostly of America; 1 in U. S.


723. ECastleAPHYLLUM, P.Br. Ecastaphyllum Papilionaceae. Shrubs. About 7 species, Africa and tropical America; 1 in U. S.


a. **E. argentea** Pursh. British America, south to Minnesota and Utah. Silver-berry. *Fruit* edible. (b) **E. horténis** Biber., Southern Europe to China, Trebizond Date, and (c) **E. umbellátus** Thunb., Japan, yield also edible fruit.
ELÁÉIS, Jacq. - Oil Palm. - Sabalaceae.
Greek name of Olive tree. Low palms. About 6 species, mostly of S. America, one African.
a. E. Guineensis Jacq. Western Africa, cult. in Brazil. Oil Palm, African Oil-palm. Fruit, source of palm oil, largely used for making soap.


Syn. Bursera (Kew), in part. Trees or shrubs, tropical America.

ELÁTINE, L. Waterwort, Mud Purslane. Elatinaeae.
Greek plant name, meaning "fir like". Small herbs with minute flowers. About 9 species, temperate and warm regions; 4 in U. S.


From Greek, "elephant's-foot" or "ivory foot". Perennial herbs. About 15 species; 3 in U. S.

SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR.

(minoris), Cardamom seed, Cardamom-fruits, commercially divided into "shorts", "short-logs", "mediums" and "longs", also distinguished as Malabar, Aleppy and Madras cardamoms; Ger. Cardamom, Kleiner Cardamom; Fr. Cardamome du Malabar, [petit et moyen] (Codex); Sp. Cardamomo menor; aromatic, carminative. (b) E. major Smith, Ceylon, perhaps only a variety of (a), yields the Ceylon or long cardamoms; Fr. Cardamome de Ceylan, Grand Cardamome (Codex). See Amomum.


745. EMMÉNANTHE, Benth. Emmenanthe. Hydrophyllaceae. From Greek, "abiding flower". Annual herbs with yellow or yellowish flowers. About 7 species, California and Nevada.


747. ÉMPETRUM, L. Crow-berry. Empetraceae. From Greek, "rock plant". Sub-shrubs. Two species, one in high northern latitudes, the other of S. America; 1 in U. S.


748. ENCÉLIA, Adans. - Encelia. - Compositae. Named for Christopher Encel. Herbs or undershrubs with rather showy yellow flowers. About 25 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 11 in U. S.


PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS

751. **ENTADA**, Adans. 1763. Sea Bean. **Mimosaceae.**


752. **ÉPHEDRA**, L. - Joint Fir. - Gnetaceae.
From Greek, “upon a seat”. Shrubs, almost leafless. About 25 species, temperate regions; 7 in U. S.

a. **E. antisyphilitica** C. A. Meyer. Joint Fir, Mountain Rush, Shrubby Horsetail. The branches of this and other species of the western U. S. known as Teamster’s Tea. Astringent, antisyphilitic. [From a Japanese species, perhaps (b) **E. monospérmá** S. G. Gmel. (E. monostachya Turcz.), is procured a mydriatic alkaloid *ephedrine.*]

753. **EPIDÉNDRUM**, L. - Tree-orchis. **Orchidaceae.**
From Greek, “upon a tree”, i. e. epiphytic. Epiphytes with a tuberous or creeping rhizome. More than 300 species, chiefly of S. America; 8 in U. S.

754. **EPÍGAEA**, L. - Trailing Arbutus. **Ericaceae.**
From Greek, “trailing”. Evergreen prostrate shrubs. Two species, one in Japan, one in U. S.


755. **EPILOBIUM**, L. - Willow-herb. **Onagraceae.**
From Greek, “upon a pod”. Herbs, sometimes shrubby. About 65 species, especially of temperate zones; 40 in U. S.

a. **E. hirsútum** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Great or Hairy Willow-herb, Codlins-and-cream (so called from its acidulous odor), Fiddle-grass, Apple-pie, Cherry-pie, Gooseberry-pie.


756. **EPIPÁCTIS**, Adans. Heleborine. **Orchidaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Syn. Serapias, in part. Herbs with leafy stem and racemose flowers. About 10 species; 2 in U. S.

a. **E. viridíflóra** (Hoffm.) Reichb. (S. viridíflora Hoffm. E. Helleborine Gray, not L.). Europe, and in eastern U. S. (rare). Helleborine, Bastard Hellebore, names given also to the European (b) **E. interíflóra** L., which this resembles.

757. **EPIPRÉMNUM**, Schott. (Tonga). **Araceae.**
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a. **E. mirabile** Schott. (R. Vitiensis Schott.). Fiji Island. Said to be one of the constituents of the Fiji drug called Tonga.

758. **Equisétum, L.** Horsetail, etc. *Equisetaceae.* Ancient Latin name, "horse bristle", or "equal bristled". Plants of a primitive type. About 25 species; 14 in U. S.


b. **E. hyemale** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, including U. S. Common Scouring-rush. The following names apply to this and other rough species; Dutch Rush, Gun-bright, Horse-pipe, Pewterwort, Polishing Rush, Rough Horsetail, Shave-grass; Ger. Tischlerschachtelhalm, Polir-schachtelhalm. *Stems,* H. equeseti majoris, diuretic.

c. **E. palustris** L. Europe and northern N. America, south to New York and Arizona. Marsh Horsetail, Cat-whistles, Marsh Reed, Paddock-pipes, Snake-pipes Toad-pipes, Tad-pipes, the latter names also applied to other species.


From Greek, "desert nut". Syn. Krynitzkia, in part.
Herbs. Two species in western U. S.

The ancient Greek name. Small shrubs. About 400 species,
Old World, especially S. Africa.

a. E. arbórea L. Mediterranean region. Tree Heath. Wood
used for brier-root pipes.
b. E. cinérea L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Scotch Heath or Heather,
Bell Ling, Carline Heather, Cat-Heather, Crow Ling, Black
Heath, She-Heather.
c. E. Tétralix L. Europe. Small Heath, Father-of-heath; Bell,
Besom or Broom Heath, Honey-bottle, Carlin or Ring Heather.

Syn. Aplopappus, in part. Evergreen undershrubs with
heath-like foliage and yellow flowers. About 10 species, south-
western U. S.

From Greek, "spring born". Syn. Sison, in part. Peren-
nial herb. One species, U. S.

a. E. bulbósa (Michx.) Nutt. (S. bulbosum Michx.). Canada and
northeastern U. S. Harbinger-of-spring, Pepper-and-salt,
Turkey-pea*.

768. ERIGÉRON, L. - Erigeron. - Compositae.
From Greek, "early old". Syn. Aster†, Doronicum‡, in part.
Herbs. About 130 species, most abundant in New World;
more than 100 in U. S.

a. E. ánnuus (L.) Pers. (A. ánnuus L.). Canada to Virginia and
Missouri. Sweet Scabious (U. S.), Daisy-Fleabane, Lace-button.
b. E. Philadélphicus L. Throughout North America. Philadelp-
phia Fleabane, Sweet Scabious*, Skevish, Daisy-Fleabane,
Daisy*.
c. E. pulchélus Michx. (E. bellidifolius Muhl.). Ontario to
Florida and west to Minnesota. Robin's Plantain, Poor
Robin's Plantain, Robert's Plantain, Rose-Betty, Blue Spring-
Daisy.
d. E. piímilus Nutt. Utah to Nebraska and northward. Low
Erigeron, Daisy (of western plains).
e. E. ramósus (Walt.) B. S. P. (D. ramosum Walt., E. strigosus
Muhl.). Canada to Florida and Texas. Common Daisy-Flea-
bane.

Syn. Photinia, Mespilus, in part. Shrubs or trees. About
10 species, southern and eastern Asia.


771. **ERIOCAÚLON**, L. Pipewort. **Eriocaulaceae.** From Greek, "woolly stem". Syn. Nasmythia, in part. Aquatic or bog herbs with heads of minute flowers. About 110 species, tropical and warm regions; 5 in U. S.


773. **ERIÓGONUM**, Michx. Eriogonum. **Polygonaceae.** From Greek, "wool joint". Herbs, some suffrutescent. About 200 species, western N. America; 167 in U. S. The name Wild Buckwheat is given to some species.

774. **ERIÓPHORUM**, L. Cotton-grass. **Cyperaceae.** From Greek, "wool bearing". Bog sedges, the flower-heads conspicuous with the bristles forming the perianth. About 15 species, north temperate zone; 10 in U. S.

a. **E. vaginátum** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Sheathed Cotton-grass?, Canna-down, Cat-locks, Cat's-tails, Davy-whiteyeads, Hare's-tail, Rush or Cotton-grass. Other names not confined to this species, are Cotton Rush, Draw-Ling, Flors-seave, Moor-pawn (i. e. palm), Mo-s-crop, Pull-Ling.


b. E. moschátum Willd. Europe, adv. in U. S. Musky Heron's-bill, Covey, Sweet Covey, Muscovy Musk, Ground-needle, Pick-needle, Pink-needle. Plant diaphoretic.


779. ERNÓDEA, Swz. - Ernodea. Rubiaceae.
From Greek, "sprouting" or "branching". Procumbent shrub. One species, Florida.


781. ERÝNGIUM, L. Eryngo, Briery Thistle, etc. Umbelíferae.
Ancient Greek name of a thistle-like plant. Herbs with prickly leaves. About 150 species, widely distributed; 27 in U. S.

a. E. aquáticum L. (E. yuccæfolium Michx.). New Jersey to Florida and Texas. Water Eryngo, Rattlesnake's-master, Button Snakeroot, Corn Snakeroot, Rattlesnake Flag, Rattlesnake-weed. Root acrid-aromatic, diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic. [Other species are credited with similar properties.]


782. ERÝSIMUM, L. Erysimum, etc. Cruciferae.

a. E. ásperum DC. (E. lanceolatum Pursh, E. Arkansanum Nutt., C. Arkansanus (Nutt.) Greene). Ohio to Texas and northwest to Pacific Coast. Western Wallflower, Yellow Phlox, Orange Mustard, Prairie Rocket.


b. *E. Chilénis* Pers., (c) *E. strícta* Schlecht, (d) *E. Jorullénsis* Kunth [S. stenophylla Mart. (Kew)] and perhaps other species of S. America and Mexico are called Canchalagua; properties of (a).

784. *ERYTHRINA*, L. Coral tree. *Papilionaceae.* From Greek, "red" the color of the seeds. Trees or shrubs with showy crimson or scarlet blossoms and red seeds. About 45 species, tropical or sub-tropical; 2 in U. S.


785. *ERYTHRÓNİUM*, L. Adder's-tongue, etc. *Liliaceae.* Greek name of a plant having "red" flowers. Two-leaved herbs from a corm. About 14 species, mostly of N. America; 13 in U. S.

a. *E. albídum* Nutt. Ontario to Tennessee and Texas. White Adder’s-tongue, Spring Lily. To this and other species are applied many of the synonyms under (b).


PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS

a. E. Cöca Lam. Peru, Bolivia, etc. Coca, Cuca, Hayo, Ipado, Spadie. (Principal varieties, Huanaco from Bolivia and Truxillo from Peru, the latter derived from E. Coca var. Spruceanum Burck.). Leaves: Coca, U. S. P., Erythroxyylon, U. S. 1880; Cocae Folia, Br., Fol. erythroxyli (coce.); Ger. Cocablätter; Fr. Coca (Codex), Feuilles de Coca; Local anaesthetic, stimulant, nerve. Source of cocaine.


a. E. febrifuga Juss. (Evodia febrifuga St. Hil.). Brazil. Brazilian Angostura. Bark bitter tonic; contains, besides esenbeckine, an alkaloid (quinovine) analogous to quinine, found also in some cinchona barks.


a. E. amygdalina Labill. Southeast Australia. Brown Peppermint-tree, White Peppermint-tree, Giant Gum-tree, Swamp Gum-tree, Australian Mountain Ash. [The tallest of trees, unless it be the giant Sequoias of California. One has been measured which was 471 ft. high. Yields more volatile oil than any other species, but containing no eucalyptol.]

b. E. corynocylix F. Muell. South Australia. Sugar Gum-tree. Foliation sweetish, browsed on by cattle and sheep.

c. E. globulus Labill. Victoria and Tasmania. Blue Gum-tree (incorrectly written Blue-gum tree); Ger. Vielchenbaum. Leaves; Eucalyptus, U. S. P., Folia eucalypti; Ger. Eucalyptusblätter; Fr. (Feuilles d’) Eucalyptus (Codex); antiseptic, astringent, febrifuge [The tree is much planted in Italy, Algeria and elsewhere to dispel malaria. The volatile oil is official, although the yield of oil is much smaller than in (a).]

d. E. Leucóxyylon F. Muell. (E. sideroxylon A. Cunn.). Victoria, etc. Iron bark tree. Bark very rich in kino tannin. Wood stronger even than hickory.

e. E. rostráta Schlecht. Southern and central Australia. Red-gum tree. Exudate; Eucalypti Gummi Br., Australian or Botany Bay Kino, called also Red Gum, astringent, like Malabar Kino. Other species yielding kino are (f) E. corymbosa Sm., Bloodwood tree, (g) E. calophylla R. Br. and (h) E. piperita Sm., Peppermint tree.
i. E. viminális Labill.  Southeast Australia.  Manna Gum-tree.  *Eucnide*. Australian Manna, which is also obtained occasionally from (j) *E. goniocályx* F. Muell., and (k) *E. Gúnni* J. Hooker, Cider tree.

Other Eucalypts worthy of note are (l) *E. cornúta* Labill., Yate tree; (m) *E. diversícolor* F. Muell., Karri tree; (n) *E. gomphiocephala* DC., Tooart tree; (o) *E. longifólia* Link., Woolly-butt tree; (p) *E. marginátta* Sm., Jarrah, Australian or Bastard Mahogany (timber resists teredo); (q) *E. microcròrys* F. Muell., Tallow-wood tree, Stringy-bark tree; (r) *E. obliquiqa L'Her., Messmate tree* (the Common Stringy-bark tree of Tasmania); (s) *E. odorátta* Behr., Peppermint tree (of south Australia); (t) *E. oleósà* F. Muell., Mallee tree (very rich in volatile oil); (u) *E. piluláris* Sm., Black-butt tree, Mountain Ash; (v) *E. polygonhama* Schauer, Red Box tree, Australian Lignum Vitae; (w) *E. populifólia* Hook., Bembil, Shining-leaved Box Eucalyptus; (x) *E. punctátà* DC., Leather-jacket, Hickory Eucalyptus; (y) *E. résinífera* Sm., Red or Forest Mahogany (erroneously named as source of Australian Kino); (z) *E. robustà* Sm., Swamp or White Mahogany; (aa) *E. salúbris* F. Muell., Ginlet-wood. Fluted Gum-tree; (bb) *E. Sieberiánà* F. Muell., (E. virgata, Sieber), Mountain Ash, in Tasmania called Gum-top or Iron-bark tree; (cc) *E. Stuarteánà* F. Muell., Apple-scented Gum-tree; (dd) *E. terminális* F. Muell., Bloodwood tree (of northern Australia).  [Honey produced from the flowers of Eucalyptus possesses active medicinal properties, antipyretic, antisep tic, etc.]


a. *E. gelátinæ* Agardh, (b) *E. spinósúm* Agardh.  Indian Ocean.  Macassar or Celebes Agar-agar, Jelly plant.  The source (in part) of Japanese or Chinese gelatin or isinglass.  Used as a culture medium by bacteriologists.  See Gelidium and Sphaerococcus.


a. E. aromática (L.) O. Kze., not Berg. (Caryophillus aromaticus L., M. Caryophillus Spreng., M. caryophyllata Thunb.). Molucca Islands, cult. in many tropical countries. Clove-tree; Ger. Gewürznelkenbaum; Fr. Girloffier. Flower buds, Cloves; Caryophyllus, U. S. P., Caryophyllum, Br., Caryophylli, P. G., Caryophylli aromatici; Ger. Gewürznelken, Gewürzmägelie; Fr. Girôfe (Codex), Clous aromatiques; Sp. Clavos de especia; carminative, counter-irritant, much used as a condiment. Source of oil of cloves. Flower stalks, Clove stalks; Festucae (Fusti) caryophyllorum; Ger. Nelkenziele, Nelkenholz; Fr. Griffe de girofle. Fruit, Mother Cloves; Anthophylli; Ger. Mutternelken; Fr. Mères de girols, Clous matrices.


Several species of Eugenia produce edible fruits, notably; (d) E. cordifolia Wight, Ceylon; (e) E. Hálíli Berg., Bolivia: (f) E. mabacoideí Wight, Ceylon; (g) E. Nhúnica Cambes., Brazil; (h) E. pyriformis Cambes., the Uvalho do Campo of Brazil, and (i) E. revoluta Wight, Ceylon.

Species found in Florida and the West Indies are, (j) E. buxifolia (Swz.) Willd., Spanish Stopper, Gurgeon Stopper; (k) E. montícola (Swz.) DC., White Stopper, with edible fruit; (l) E. prócerá (Swz.) Poir., Stopper; (m) E. Gárberi Sarg., Red Stopper.

797. EÚLOBUS, Nutt. - Eulobus. - Onagraceae. From Greek, “well podded”. A slender annual. One species, California.

798. EULÓPHIA, R. Br. Eulphia. Orchidaceae. From Greek, “well crested”. Epiphytal or terrestrial orchids. About 80 species, tropical Asia, America and especially southern Africa.

a. E. campéstris Wall., and (b) E. herbácea Lind. Central Asia. Tubers were formerly imported as salep.


801. EUÓNÝMUS, L. (Evonymus). Wahoo, etc. Celastraceae. Ancient Greek name, meaning “honored” or “lucky”. Shrubs. About 65 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

a. E. Americánum L. New York to Florida and west to Texas. Strawberry bush, Strawberry shrub, Burning-bush, Fish-wood.


802. **EUPATÉRIUM, L.** Thoroughwort, etc. *Compositae.*


f. *E. glutinósus* Lam. S. America. One of several plants known as Matico or Yerba del soldado (Soldier's herb.) See *Piper angustifolium*.

g. *E. leucólepis* T. & G. New Jersey to Florida and Louisiana. Justice-weed, White-bracted Thoroughwort. The name Justice-weed is applied also to (h) *E. hyssopifólium* L., Massachusetts to Texas.

i. *E. perfoliátum* L. (*E. connatum* Michx.). Canada to Florida and west to Texas and Nebraska. Boneset, Common Thoroughwort, Thorough-stem, Thorough-wax, Thorow-wax or Through-
wax (i.e. "growing through" or perfoliate), Indian Sage, Wild Sage, Ague-weed, Crosswort, Feverwort, Vegetable Antimony, Sweating-plant; Ger. Durchwachsdost, Durchwachsender Wasserdost oder Wasserhanf; Fr. Eupatoire perfoliée, Herbe à fièvre, Herbe parfaite; Sp. Eupatorio. \textit{Leaves and flowering tops, Eupatorium} U. S. P., Herba eupatorii perfoliati; bitter, tonic, febrifuge, diaphoretic.


\section{S03. EUHÓRBIA, L. Spurge. Euphorbiaceae.}

Greek name of an African plant, named for Euphorbos, King Juba's physician. Syn. Tithymalus, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 700 species, warmer parts of temperate zones; 118 in U. S.


\textbf{b. E. Cyparíssias} L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Cypress Spurge, Cypress*, Balsam Spurge, Bonaparte's-crown, Graveyard-weed, Irish Moss*, Kiss-me-quick, Quacksalver's Spurge, Tree Moss, Welcome-to-our-house.

\textbf{c. E. Ésula} L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Leafy Spurge, Faitour's-grass, Tithymal.


\textbf{e. heterodóxa} Muell. Brazil. \textit{Juice}, leite d' Alveloz (Alveloz milk), acrid, escharotic; applied to cancroids, etc.
f. **E. Ipecacuánha** L. Atlantic border of U. S. Ipecac Spurge, American or Carolina Ipecac, Milk or Spurge Ipecac, White or Wild Ipecac, Wild Hippo, Black Spurge. See (a).


h. **E. maculáta** L. Throughout most of N. America. Spotted or Blotted Spurge, Black Spurge, Spotted Purslane (Pursley), Black or Milk Purslane, Milkweed®, Spotted Eyebright.

i. **E. margináta** Pursh. Minnesota to Texas. Variegated or White-margined Spurge, Mountain-snow, Snow-on-the-mountain.

j. **E. niuta** Lag. (E. hypericifolia A. Gray, not L., E. Preslii Guss.). Large Spotted-spurge, Upright Spotted or Blotted Spurge, with other synonyms of (h).

k. **E. Péplus** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Pretty Spurge, Devil's-milk, Seven-sisters, Wart-weed.

l. **E. pilulífera** L. India, Australia and widely distributed in tropical countries. Pill-bearing Spurge. Plant reputed a specific in asthma.


n. **E. resinífera** Berg. Morocco. Gum resin; Euphorbium P. G., Gummi v. Resina euphorbiun; Ger. Euphorbiun; Fr. Gomme resine d'Eupnorbe (Codex); Sp. Euforbio; drastic cathartic, sternutatory, chiefly used as a counter-irritant.


From Greek, "delight" or "good cheer". Low parasitic herbs. About 110 species, temperate and cooler regions; 3 in U. S.


From Greek, "hoary" or "mouldy". Syn. Diottis, in part. Herbs or low shrubs. Two species, one of Euro-Asia, one of western N. America, viz. (a) **E. lanáta** (Pursh) Moq., called White Sage and Winter-fat.

806. **EURYTAÉNIA, T. & Gr.** (Eurytenia). Umbelliferae.

From Greek, "well filleted". Herb. One species, southwestern U. S.
807. **EUSTÔMÂ**, Salish. Canada-pest. **Gentianaceae.**
From Greek, "open mouthed". Syn. Lisanthus, in part. Glaucescent annual herbs. Two species, southern U. S. and Mexico. (a) **E. Russellianum** (L.) Griseb. is called Canada-pest.

808. **EUTÉRPE**, Gaertn. Assai Palm. **Sabalaceae.**
Dedicated to the muse, Euterpe. Slender graceful palms. About 20 species, South America.

a. **E. édulis** Mart. Brazil. Assai Palm. **Fruit** esculent, used for preparing *assaí*, an important article of food in Pará.

809. **EUTHAMÍA**, Nutt. Fragrant Golden-rod. **Compositae.**


810. **EUTRÉMA**, R. Br. - Eutrema. - **Cruciferae.**
Perennial herbs. About 10 species, Arctic and Alpine regions, chiefly of northern hemisphere; 4 in U. S.

811. **EVÓDIA**, - - Evodia. - - **Rutaceae.**
Small trees or shrubs. About 30 species, Australia and East Indian Islands. See Esenbeckia.


812. **EVÓLVULUS**, L. Evolvulus. **Convolvulaceae.**
From Latin, "unrolling". Herbs, erect or diffuse. About 85 species, tropical and sub-tropical; 8 in U. S. mostly southern.

813. **EXCOECÁRIA**, L. Excoecaria. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From Latin, "blinding", alluding to acrid quality of the juice. Shrubs or small trees. About 50 species, India and tropical America. See Stilligia.

a. **E. Agáillocha** L. India to Polynesia. Formed erroneously believed to be source of lign aloe. **Milk juice**, Tiger's-milk, acrid, escharotic. See Aquilaria.


815. EXOGÓNium, Choisy.  
Jalap.  
Convolvulaceae.  
Syn. Ipomoea, Convolvulus, in part.  
Perennial, more or less shrubby twiners.  
About 15 species, tropical America.

Mexico and cult. in India and Jamaica.  
Jalap, True Jalap.  
Tubers;  
Jalapa-U. S. P., Br., Tubera jalapae, P. G., K. jalapae;  
Ger. Jalapenknollen, Jalape, Jalappenwurzel;  
Fr. Jalap tubéreux ou officinal (Codex);  
Sp. Jalapa;  
hydragogue cathartic.

Several allied species yield purgative tubers, notably (b) E. Jalapa (L.) Hayne (Conv. Jalapa L., not I. Jalapa Pursh) of Mexico, and in Brazil roots known as Purga, Batata Purgante, Jalapinha, Jeticucii and Emburerembo, some of these from allied genera.  
The Mexican Mechoacan root (Rad. mechoacanna) is also from an allied plant.  
See Ipomoea, (1) and (n).

816. EXOSTÉMA, Rich. (Exostemma).  
Rubiaceae.  
From Greek, "with exserted stamens".  
Syn. Cinchona, in part.  
Trees or shrubs.  
About 30 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

a. E. Caribaeum (Jacq.) R. & S. (C. Caribaea Jacq.).  
Florida and West Indies.  
Prince-wood, Seaside Beech.  
Bark, Caribean or Caribbee Bark, bitter, febrifuge, emetic.  
The following West Indian species have similar properties and uses;  
(b) E. brachycarpum R. & Sch., Jamaica Bark, (c) E. floribundum R. & Sch., St. Lucia Bark, Caribean Bark.

817. EXÓTHEA, Macfay.  
Ink-wood.  
Sapindaceae.  
From Greek, "expelled".  
Syn. Hypelate.  
Melicocca, in part.  
Tree with very hard and heavy wood.  
One species; (a) E. paniculáta (Juss.) Radlk., West Indies to Florida, Inkwood, Ironwood.

818. EYSENHÁRDTIA, H. B. K. 1823.  
Papilionaceae.  
Named for Prof. C. W. Eysenhardt of Königsberg.  
Syn. Viborquia, Ortega 1798.  
Shrubs or small trees.  
Four species, southern U. S. and Mexico.

819. FABIÁNA, Ruiz. & Pav.  
Pichi.  
Solanaceae.  
Shrubs.  
About 15 species, natives of S. America.

a. F. imbricáta R. & Pav.  
Chili.  
Pichi, Fabiana.  
Leafy twigs bitter, tonic, terebinthinate diuretic.

820. FÁGÓNIA, L.  
Fagonia.  
Zygophyllaceae.  
Herbs.  
Two or three very variable species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

821. FAGOPYRUM, Gaertn.  
Buckwheat.  
Polygonaceae.  
From Greek, "beech-wheat", the grain resembling a beech-nut.  
Buckwheat means also beech-wheat.  
Syn. Polygonum, in part.  
Herbs, annual or perennial.  
About 6 species, Europe and Asia; 2 nat. in U. S.
a. **F. Fagopyrum** (L.) Karst. (Polygonum Fagophyrum L., F. esculentum Moench.). Eastern Europe and western Asia, cult. in temperate regions. Buckwheat, Branck, Crap, Indian Wheat, Heath Corn, Saracen’s Corn; Ger. Buchweizen; Fr. Sarrassin, Blé noir. *Seeds* esculent. Several other species are cultivated for their seeds, notably (b) **E. cymósum** Meissner, the Chinese Perennial Buckwheat, and (c) **F. Tatáricum** (L.) Gaertn., Tatary (Tartary) Buckwheat, Rough Buckwheat, cult. in U. S.


b. **F. sylvática** L. Europe and northern Asia. European Beech, White Beech. *Seeds* esculent; yield a fixed oil, Oleum fagi, Beech oil; Ger. Buchelöl, Bucheeckeröl; Fr. Huile de faines, suitable for liniments, etc.


824. **FALLÚGIA, Endl.** - Fallugia. - *Rosaceae.* Shrub. One species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.

**FATSIA.** See *ARALIA, (d).*


826. **FERÓNIA, Corr.** Elephant Apple. *Aurantiaceae.* From name of an old Italian deity. A large tree. One species only, India.


b. F. foetida (Bunge) Regel (S. foetidum Bunge, F. Scordosma Bent. & Trim., Asafoetida Boiss., not Willd., F. Narthex Willd., not Boiss.). Turkestan, Bokhara and western Afghanistan. Gum resin; Asafetida, Asafoetida, U. S. P., Br., Gummi-resina asafoetida, Asafoetida; Ger. Stinkasant, Teufelsdreck; Fr. Asa foetida (Codex); has been called cibus deorum (food of the gods) and stercus diaboli (devil's dung); antispasmodic, carminative, stimulant. Leaves eaten as salad.

c. F. galbaniflua Bois. & Buhse (including F. erubescens Boiss. and F. gummosa Boiss.) Persia. Gum resin; Galbanum, Br. (also P. G. and Codex), Gummi-resina galbanum, Gummi galbanum; Ger. Galban, Mutterharz; Sp. Galbano; stimulant to mucous membranes. (Other species yield a similar product, notably (d) F. rubriceulis Boiss. and (e) F. Schäir Borsczon).


e. F. Persica Willd. not Sims or Bunge. Persia. Source of the gum resin Sagapenum, resembling Galbanum.


i. F. Tingitána L. Northern Africa. Source of African Ammoniac, formerly known as Silphium. See Dorema and Thapsia.


a. F. cordifólia L., not Vell. Jamaica. Sequa, Cacoon Antidote. Seeds emeto-cathartic. [The oily seeds of a Peruvian species known as Abilla are used for candles or torches].


831. **FICUS**, Tourn. - - Fig. - - Moraceae.

The ancient Latin name, probably from Hebrew, “feg”. Syn. Urostigma, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 650 species, warm and tropical regions; 3 in U. S.

a. **F. Carica** L. Western Asia, cult. in all sub-tropical and tropical countries. Fig tree; Ger. Feigenbaum; Fr. Figuier. The dried fruit (more correctly the fleshy receptacle with included fruits), **Ficus**, U. S. P., Br. Fructus carici, Carice, Ficus passa; Fici; Ger. Feigen; Fr. Figue (Codex); Sp. Higo. The Turkey or Smyrna figs (caricnj pingues) are much larger than the Greek or Dalmatian figs (carici minores); esculent, laxative, used for cataplasms, formerly roasted as a substitute for coffee.

b. **F. elástica** Roxb. (Urostigma elastica Miq.). East Indies, a common shade tree in tropical countries. India-rubber tree. The india rubber of commerce is, however, derived chiefly from other trees. See Hevea, Manihot, Castilloa and Urceola.

c. **F. Indica** L. India. Banyan tree Indian Fig. (The Banyan of Lord Howe’s Island, which exceeds this in size, is (d) **F. columnaris**, Moore & Muell.)

d. **F. religiosa** L. India. Sacred Fig. Pipul tree (Pipal, Pippul, Peepul), Bo tree. One of many trees yielding lac; (f) **F. Benghalensis** L. and (g) **F. Tsjela** Hamilton, as well as **F. Indica** (above), also produce lac. See Croton (a).

h. **F. pedunculata** Willd. West Indies to Florida. Jamaica Cherry.

i. **F. Syracomorus** L. Mediterranean region. Sycamore tree, Pharaoh’s Fig, the Fig tree of Scripture. Fruit esculent.


a. **F. maculosa** (Lind.) F. von Muell. (E. maculosum Lind.). Australia Leopard-tree, Spotted-tree. Gummy exudate resembles Acacia and is used in a similar way.


838. **FLOURÉNSIA**, DC. Flourensia. **Compositae.** Named for Dr. M. J. P. Flourens. Shrubby resinous plants. About 3 species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.


a. F. **Foeniculum** (L.) Karst. (Anethum Foeniculum L., F. vulgare Gaertn., F. capillaceum Gilib., F. officinale All., Meum Foeniculum Spreng.). Southern Europe and Western Asia, and widely cult. Fennel (Finkel, Fingel, Spingel), Large Fennel, Giant Fennel, Dill*, Ger. Fenchel; Fr. Fenouil. *Fruit; Foeniculum*, U. S. P., Foeniculi fructus, Br., Semen fœniculi; Fennel-seed, Fennel-fruit. Commercial varieties are Saxon or German fennel-seed and the Roman or Italian which is larger and comes from the variety known as Sweet Fennel, **F. dulce** DC., Fenouil doux of the Codex; aromatic, carminative, stomachic. Source of oil of Fennel. The root also is occasionally used in Europe.


842. **FRAGÁRIA**, L. - Strawberry. - **Rosaceae.** Latin name, perhaps from "fragrance" of the fruit. Perennial herbs, spreading by runners. About 15 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 7 in U. S.

a. F. **Americana** (Porter) Britton (F. vesca var. Americana Porter). Canada to New Jersey and west to Oregon, in the woods. American Wood Strawberry. *Fruit* (i. e. fleshy receptacle) of this as of all the species esculent.


c. F. **Chilensis** Duchesne. Chili and northward to Oregon. Chili Strawberry, (one of the most prolific species in cultivation).


a. F. grandifólia Cham. & Schlecht. (Franca grandifolia Esch.). California in salt marshes, Yerba Reuma. Herb astringent.


a. F. Carolinénísis Walt. (F. Walteri Michx.). Canada to Georgia and west to Wisconsin. American Calumba, Indian Lettuce, Yellow Gentian, Pyramid-plant, Pyramid-flower, Ground Centaury, Meadow-pride. Root; Radix colombo americana: Ger. Amerikanische Colombowurzel; Fr. Racine de Colombo de Mariette (d'Amérique); bitter tonic resembling Calumba. Fresh root emeto-cathartic.


b. F. excélsior L. Europe. European Ash; Fr. Frêne (Codex). Some manna is obtained from this species in southern Europe. Bark and leaves used as in (a).


d. F. Órnus L. (Ornus Europea Pers.). Europe and the Levant. Manna Ash, Flowering Ash, European Manna tree. Erudate; Manna, U. S. P.; Fr. Manne (Code); laxative. (The species probably includes F. rotundifolia Lam.). Additional American species are (e) F. Caroliniana Mill. (F. platycarpa Michx.), Water Ash, Carolina Ash, Pop or Poppy Ash; (f) F. lanceolát a Borck (F. viridis Michx.), Green Ash, Blue or Swamp Ash; (g) F. Pennsylvánica Marsh (F. pubescens Lam.), Red Ash, Black Ash*; and (h) F. quadrangulát a Michx. (F. quadrangularis Lodd.), Blue Ash.
846. FREMONTODÉNDRON, Cov. Cheiranthodendraceae.

a. F. Californicum (Torr.) Coville (Fremontia Californica Torr., C. Californicum Baill.). California Slippery Elm. Inner bark used for poultices, etc.

847. FRITILLÁRIA, L. Guinea-hen flower. Liliaceae. From Latin fritillus, a "dice box". Bulbous herbs. About 50 species, north temperate zone; 9 in U. S.

a. F. liliácea Lindl. California. Green Lily. [Cult. in gardens are (b) F. imperiális L., Crown-imperial and (c) F. meleágris L. of Europe, Guinea-hen flower, Checkered Daffodil, Snake's-head, Weeping-widow, Widow-wail.]


849. FÚCUS, L. Seaweed, Kelpware. Fucaceae. From the Greek name of "seaweed". Syn. Cystoseira, Halidrys, Sargassum, in part. Social seaweeds with flat or compressed forked fronds.


b. F. vesículósum L. North Atlantic and north Pacific Oceans. Bladder-wrack, Kelpware, Black-tang, Cut-weed, Bladder Fucus, Lady-wrack, Sea-wrack, Sea Oak. The entire plant; Quercus marinus; Ger. Blasentang, Höckertang, Seesiche; Fr. Varech vésiculeux (Codex); reputed to reduce obesity. (c) F. serráitus L. and (d) F. silíquósum L. (Cystoseira silíquosa Agardh, Halidrys silíquosa Lyngbye) are also used and are authorized by the Codex.


a. F. officiáalis L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Fumitory, Hedge Fumitory, Earth-smoke?, Beggary, Wax-dolls; Ger. Erdrauch, Feldraute; Fr. Fumeterre (Codex); Sp. Hiel de tierra, Pajarilla. Fresh juice of the plant, alterative, discutient.

S52. **FURCRAEA**, Vent. 1793. Amaryllidaceae.

Trees or shrubs, natives of S. Africa and Australia.
a. *F. acuminátus* R. Br. (Santalum Preissianum Miq.). Australia. Quandong-nut, Quandang, Native Peach. Both fruit and kernel esculent and highly esteemed.


From Greek, "milky", alluding to the sap. Herbaceous or shrubby plants, generally climbing or prostrate. About 50 species, warmer regions, especially of America; 14 in U. S., mostly southwestern.

From Greek, "milk flower". Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. Three species, Europe and western Asia.

From Greek, "milk", but the name seems not appropriate. Scapose perennial, with densely racemded small flowers. A single species; (a) *G. aphylla* L., southern U. S., called also Galaxy; and Colt's-foot.


From Greek, "milk producing". Smooth perennial herbs. About 6 species, southern Europe and western Asia.
861. **GALÉOPSISIS**, L. Hemp Nettle. **Labiatae.**
Ancient Greek name, meaning “weasel like”. Annual herbs. About 6 species, Old World.


b. **G. ochroleúca** Lam. (G. grandiflora Roth., G. cannabina Pollich). Europe. Pale-yellow Hemp-nettle. Herb; Herba (Summitates) Galeopsidis; Ger. Blankenheimer Thee, Lieber'sche Kräuter, Gesundheitskräuter; a popular remedy (in Germany) for coughs, etc.

862. **GALINSÓGA**, R. & P. Galinsoga. **Compositae.**
Named for M. M. Galinsoga of Madrid. Herbs with small flower heads. About 5 species, all American; 2 in U. S.

863. **GÁLIUM**, L. Bedstraw, Cleavers, etc. **Rubiaceae.**
Greek name of (i) which has the property of coagulating “milk”. Syn. Cruciata, in part. Herbs often armed, mostly with whorled leaves. About 225 species; 50 in U. S. Synonyms are Airif, Geckdor, Gye, Tickelback, Toose-grass, Cleaverwort, Cleaver-grass, Maid’s-hair, Fig-tail, Pertimugget, Poor-Robin, Snatch-Weed, Stickleback, Turkey-grass, Soulgrass, Riebel. Herb diuretic, discutient. Other rough species like (b) **G. aspérillum** Michx. are also called Cleavers, Catch-weed, etc.

a. **G. Aparine** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Cleavers (Clivers), Cleaverwort, Goose-grass, Gosling-grass, Gosling-weed, Airif, Hairif, Beggar-lace, Bur-head, Catch-weed, Cling-rascal, Cleaver-grass, Gallion, Gravel-grass, Grip, Grip-grass, Love-man, Maid’s-hair, Fig-tail, Pertimugget, Poor-Robin, Snatch-weed, Stick-a-back, Stickle-back, Sweet-hearts, Turkey-grass, Wild Hedge-burs, Wild Rosemary†; Ger. Klebkraut; Fr. Grateron, Riebel. Herb diuretic, discutient. Other rough species like (b) **G. aspérillum** Michx. are also called Cleavers, Catch-weed, etc.

c. **G. circaézans** Michx. Canada and eastern U. S. Wild Licorice, Cross Cleavers. Leaves have a sweet taste, as do those of (d) **G. lanceolánum** Torr. of northeastern U. S. and Canada. Torrey’s Wild Licorice.

e. **G. Crucíata** Scop. (G. cruciatum Sm., G. hirsuta Fourr.). Europe and northern Asia. Maywort, Golden Crosswort, Golden Mugwet (Muguet) or Mugweed, Honeywort.


g. **G. tinctórium** L. (G. trifícum var. latifolium Torr., G. obtusum Bigel.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Arizona. Smaller Wild Madder, Dyer’s Cleavers. Root of this as of (f) yields a red dye.
h. G. trifórum Michx. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Alabama and California. Sweet-scented or Fragrant Bedstraw. Leaves contain coumarin as in Asperula (b.)


b. G. Índica Choisy (G. purpurea Roxb., B. Indica Du Petit-Th.). India. Seeds used in curries; source of Kokum butter or concrete oil of Mangosteen.

c. G. Mangostána L. (M. Garcinia Gaertn.). East Indies, cult. in all tropical countries. Mangosteen (Mangostan, Mangostine). Fruit esculent. Rind of fruit, Cort. mangostane, erroneously called Mango fruit; astringent, as is also the bark of the tree.


a. G. campanulátá Roxb. India to Burma. Fruit cathartic, anthelmintic; (b) G. édulis F. Muell. is the Australian Bread-fruit; (c) G. jasminóides Ellis. (including G. florida L. and G. radicans Thumb.) from China is the well known Cape Jasmine (Jessamine).


c. G. Shállon Pursh. Northwestern U. S. and British Columbia. Shallon, Salal. Fruit esculent as is that of (d) G. Myrsinites Hook. of the same region.

871. GAÚRA, L. Wild Honeysuckle*. Onagraceae. From Greek, "superb", although the name is not very well applied. Herbs with pink or red flowers. About 18 species, N. America; 14 in U. S.


873. GAYLUSSÁCIA, H.B.K. 1818. Huckleberry. Vacciniaceae. Named for the French chemist Gay-Lussac. Syn. Adnaria, Raf. 1817?; Vaccinium, in part. Low shrubs, our species producing edible fruits. About 40 species, all American; 7 in U. S. The species of the northeastern states are (a) G. brachycera (Michx.) A. Gr. (V. brachyceurum Michx., V. buxifolium Salisbury, not Hook. f.), Box Huckleberry (Whortleberry); (b) G. dumosa (Andr.) T. & Gr. (V. dumosum Andr.), Dwarf or Bush Huckleberry; (c) G. frondosa (L.) T. & Gr. (V. frondosum L.), Blue-tangle, Tangleberry, Dangleberry, Blue Huckleberry; (d) G. resinosa (Ait.) T. & Gr. (V. resinosum Ait.), Black or High-bush Huckleberry, Blacksnaps, Crackers.

875. **GEISSOSPÉRMUM**, Allem. Dis. **Apocynaceae.**
From Greek, "bordered seed". Trees with hoary-pubescent leaves. About 4 species, South America; (a) **G. Vellósi** Allem. (G. laeve Miers) of Brazil is Pao Pareira. Bark bitter, antiparodic.

876. **GELASINE**, Herb. **Gelasine.** **Iridaceae.**
Bulbous herbs. One or two species, New World; 1 in southern U. S.

877. **GELÍDÍUM**, Lam. **Agar-agar.** **Gelidiaceae.**
a. **G. córneum** Lam. Coasts of China. One of several seaweeds from which the Chinese edible bird's nests are made. This together with (b) **Gloiopéltis ténax** J. Agardh, as well as species of Eucheuma and Sphaerococcus constitute Agar-agar.

878. **GELSÉMIUM**, Juss. **Yellow Jasmine.** **Loganiaceae.**
From Italian name of "Jasmine". Syn. Lisianthus, Bignoniæ, in part. Twining woody vines with showy yellow flowers. Two species, one of eastern Asia, one of U. S.

879. **GEMMÍNGIA**, Fabr. 1759. **Blackberry Lily.** **Iridaceae.**

880. **GÉNIPA, L.** - Genip tree. - **Rubiaceae.**
Name from vernacular, West Indies. Trees with succulent fruit. About 10 species, mostly of tropical America; 1 in U. S.
a. **G. Americána** L. S. America. Genip tree, Genipap (vernacular Genipapo), in Surinam called Marmalade-box. Fruit (large as an orange) esculent. The Seven-year Apple from (b) **G. clusiaefolia** Griseb., West Indies to Florida, is not edible.

881. **GENÍSTA, L.** Broom, Whin. **Papilionaceae.**
Latin name (from Celtic gen a "bush"), applied originally to Spartium junceum L. From this comes Fr. genêt and hence Plantagenet (Plante à genêt). Shrubs, some thorny, with showy yellow flowers. About 80 species, temperate regions of Old World.

882. **GENTIÁNA, L.** - Gentian. - **Gentianaceae.**

Named for King Gentius of Illyria. Bitter herbs with showy blue, purple, yellow or white flowers. About 300 species, north temperate and Arctic zones and S. America; 43 in U. S.: Ger. Enzian; Fr. Gentiane; Sp. Genciana.


b. *G. lutea* L. Southern and central Europe. Yellow Gentian, Pale Gentian, Bitter-root, Bitterwort, Felwort. *Root*; *Gentianna*, U. S. P., Gentianae radix., Br., R. gentiana P. G., R. gentiana rubrae v. luteae v. majoris; Ger. Enzianwurzel, Bitterwurzel, Rother Enzian; Fr. Gentiane (Codex), Racine de gentiane jaune; bitter, tonic. [The smaller roots also of (c) *G. Pannonica* Scopoli, Austria; (d) *G. punctata* L., Alps to the Balkans, and (e) *G. purpurea* L., Alps, Carpathian Mountains and Norway, are collected with those of *G. lutea*, and are recognized in some of the European pharmacopoeias.]


g. *G. Saponária* L. (G. Catesbei Walt., not of Elliott). Ontario to Florida and west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Soapwort Gentian; Marsh or Rough Gentian, Calathian Violet, Harvest-bells. (This and other species are used under various names such as American Gentian, Blue or Southern Gentian, Sampson Snakeroot for the same uses as the European Gentian.) Other species of indigenous gentians are (h) *G. acuta* Michx. (perhaps only a variety of the Old World *G. Amarella* L.), Northern Gentian, Baldmoney (Bawdmoney), Bastard Gentian: (i) *G. Andréwssii* Griseb. (G. alba Muhl.), Closed or Blind Gentian, Cloistered-heart, Barrel Gentian, Bottle Gentian; (j) *G. detônsa* Rottb. (G. serrata Gunner), Smaller Fringed Gentian; (k) *G. Eliîtôttii* Chapm. (G. Catesbei Ell., not of Walt., G. scaberrima Kusnezow), Elliott's Gentian; (l) *G. flâvidâ* A. Gray (G. alba A. Gray 1848 not Muhl. 1818), Yellowish Gentian; (m) *G. Porphyrio* J. F. Gmel. (G. purpurea Walt. not L., G. angustisfolia Michx.), One-flowered Gentian; (n) *G. villôsa* L. (G. ochroleuca Froel.), Striped Gentian, Straw Colored or Marsh Gentian. [There has been much confusion in the nomenclature, scientific as well as popular of our gentians.]

883. **GERÁNIUM, L.** Geranium, Cranesbill. **Geraniaceae.**

From Greek, "crane", alluding to beak of fruit, an ancient plant name. Perennial herbs. About 175 species, temperate regions; 21 in U. S.


b. **G. riválé** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Pennsylvania and Colorado. Water Avens, Purple or Drooping Avens, Evans-root, Chocolate-root, Indian Chocolate, Cure-all, Maidenhair*, Throat-root. *Rhizome and rootlets; Rad. caryophylláte aquaticé, Rad. benédictie sylvestris; Ger. Sumpfnelkenwurzel, Wasserbenediktenwurzel; Fr. Racine de benoite aquatique; astringent, tonic, stomachic.


e. **G. Virginiánus** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Rough Avens White Avens, Red-root, Throat-root, Chocolate-root, (this name applied to other species having a similarly colored root), American Bennet. These names apply equally, except the first to (f) **G. Canadénse** Jacq. (G. album Gmel. (Kew), G. Carolinianum Walt.), which is properly American White Avens. Properties of (b).
886. **GÍFOLA, Cass.** Cotton Rose, etc. **Compositae,** Anagram of Filago. Syn. Filago, Gnaphalium, in part. White-woolly herbs, resembling Filago. About 10 species, warm and temperate regions; 5 in U. S. [Heller catalogues the species as Filago.]


887. **GIGARTÍNA, Stackh.** Sea Moss. **Gigartinae.**


888. **GILIA, R. & P.** Gilia. - **Polemoniaceae.**


889. **GÍNKGO, L.** 1771. Maidenhair tree. **Taxaceae.**


a. **G. bilóbá** L. (S. adiantifólia Sm.). China and Japan, and often planted as a shade tree. Gingko tree, (Ginkgo, Gingo), Maidenhair tree; Chinese name Yin-hing (i. e. Silver Apricot). *Seeds,* called by the Chinese Pa-koo, almond-like, esculent yield a fixed oil.

890. **GITHÓPSIS, Nutt.** Githopsis. **Campanulaceae.**

Inconspicuous annuals. Two species, both of California.

891. **GLADIÓLUS, L.** Sword-lily. **Iridaceae.**

From Latin, dim. of *gladius,* a "sword". Herbs from fleshy corms. About 80 species, Africa and the Mediterranean region.


892. **GLÁUCIUM, Juss.** Horned Poppy. **Papaveraceae.**


a. **G. Gláucíum** (L.) Karst. (Chelidonium Glauccium L., G. flavum Crantz (Kew), G. luteum Scop.). Southern Europe, adv. in U. S. Yellow Horneed Poppy, Yellow Sea Poppy, Horn Poppy, Bruise-root, Bruisewort, Squatmore, Squatmore, Sea Celandine; Ger. Hornmohn; Fr. Pavot cornu. *Fresh plant or juice* of plant purgative, hydragogue; (b) **G. corniculátum** Curtius has similar properties.
893. GLAUX, L. Sea Milkwort, etc. Primulaceae.
The ancient name of Milk-vetch, meaning "sea green". Small but rather pretty herbs of salt marshes. Two species, one of north temperate zone, one of S. America.


894. GLECHOMA, L. - Ground Ivy. - Labiatae.


896. GLINUS, Löffl. - Glinus. - Aizoaceae.
Syn. Mollugo, in part. Herbs, rarely shrubby. About 6 species; tropical and subtropical regions; 1 in U. S.

897. GLOBULARIA, L. Globularia. Globulariaceae.
From Latin, a "little ball". Herbs or shrubs. About 15 species, Mediterranean region.


898. GLOSSOPÉTALON, Gray. (Glossopetalum). Sapindaceae.
From Greek, "tongue" and "petal". Spiny shrub. One species, U. S. and Mexico.

From Greek, "throat-like". Syn. Sesbania, in part. Herbs with pinnate leaves. One species in southern U. S.
900. **GLYCINE, L.** Soy Bean, etc. **Papilionaceae.**

Syn. Dolichos, Soja, in part. Herbs, mostly climbing or prostrate. About 16 species, tropical Asia, Africa and Australia.

a. **G. hispida** Maxim. (S. hispida Moench). China and Japan. Soy Bean, Sahuca Bean, White Gram, called in Japan Miso. Seeds esculent, used for preparation of Japanese Soy (Sooja); (b) **G. Sòja** (L.) S. & Z. (D. Soja L.). is said to be a distinct species, but probably used in the same manner (Mueller).

901. **GLYCÓSMA,** Nutt. Glycosma. **Umbelliferae.**

From Greek, "sweet smelling". Syn. Osmorrhiza, Myrrhis, in part. Herbs with anisate odor. Two species, southwestern U. S.

902. **GLYCYRRHÍZA, L. 1737** Licorice. **Papilionaceae.**

The Greek name, meaning "sweet root". Syn. Liquiritia, Medic, 1787. Perennial herbs with sweet roots. About 20 species, north temperate zone, S. America and Australia; 1 in U. S.


c. **G. glandulífera** Wald. & Kitt. (G. glabra, var. glandulífera Regel & Herder). Hungary, Turkey, west to Turkestan. Probably only a variety of (b). The source especially of Russian licorice-root.

d. **G. lepidóta** Pursh. British America, south to Iowa and California. Wild Licorice, American Licorice.

903. **GLYPTOPLEÉRA,** Eaton. Glyptopleura. **Cichoriaceae.**

From Greek, "carved rib". Dwarf winter annuals with flowers disproportionately large. Two species, deserts of Utah and Nevada.

904. **GNAPHÁLIIUM, L.** Cudweed, Everlasting, etc. **Compositae.**

Old Greek name of a plant, meaning "woolly". Woolly herbs with small flower heads. About 120 species, widely distributed; 18 in U. S. Synonyms are Chaff-weed, Petty Cotton; Ger. Katzenpfotchen, Immerschön; Fr. Pied de chat, Immortelle; Sp. Gordolobo.

b. G. sylvaticum L. Europe, northern Asia and N. America, where it is perhaps only naturalized. Wood Cudweed, Golden Motherwort, Chafeweed, Owl’s-crown. Flowering tops diaphoretic (in hot infusion.)


905. **GNAPHALÓDES**, A. Gray. Gnaphalodes. **Compositae.**

906. **GOCHNÁTIA**, H. B. K. Gochnatia. **Compositae.**

907. **GODÉTIA**, Spach. - Godetia. - **Onagraceae.**

908. **GOMPHOCÁRPUS**, R. Br. Gomphocarpus. **Asclepiadaceae.**

909. **GOMPHRÉNA**, L. (Gomphraena). **Amaranthaceae.**
Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 90 species, tropical America, a few in Asia and Australia; 5 in U. S.

910. **GONÓLOBUS**, Michx. (Gonolobium). **Asclepiadaceae.**
From Greek, “angle pod”. Shrubs and shrubby climbers. About 85 species, New World. See Vincetoxicum and Mesadenia.


911. **GORDÓNIA**, Ellis. Loblolly Bay. **Theaceae.**

912. **GOSSYPium, L.** - Cotton. - **Malvaceae.**

Ancient Latin name, of eastern origin. Shrubs or small trees. About 15 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 2 cult. in U. S.

a. **G. arbóreum** L. India to Arabia. Cotton tree, New Orleans Cotton. (G. sanguineum Hassk. of Java is referred by Mueller to this species, which does not in fact form a real tree.)


c. **G. herbáceum** L. India, much cult. in tropical Asia and southern Europe. Regarded by Seeman as a variety of (a). Common Cotton of the Old World. Nankin Cotton is a variety with tawny fibre. *Bark of the root* of this and of other species; *Gossypii radicis cortex*, U. S. P., Cotton-root bark; Ger. Baumwollwurzelrinde; Fr. Écorce de la racine de cotonier; emmenagogue, parturifacient. *Seeds of the various species*, Semina gossypii, Sem. bombacis, source of cotton-seed oil, *Oleum gossypii seminis*, U. S. P. *Hairs* investing the seeds constitute Cotton; Gossypium Br. (Gossypium purificatum, U. S. P.), Bombyx. Pili (Lana s. Lanugo) gossypi, Lana gossypina; Fr. Coton (Codex); used for dressing wounds, etc., as well as for textile fabrics.

d. **G. hirsútum** L. [G. herbáceum L. (Kew)]. Tropical America, cult. in U. S. Yields the Upland or Short-staple cotton.

e. **G. religiósus** L. (G. herbáceum L. (Kew), G. Peruvianum Cav.). Tropical S. America. Source of the Peruvian and Brazilian long-staple cotton, called also Kidney cotton. The plant forms a small tree.


Climbing or diffuse shrubs. About 50 species, tropical regions, especially of New World; 1 in U. S.

a. **G. Domingénsis** L. West Indies and Brazil. Chew-stick, Chew-stick. Wood stomachic, tonic, used for cleansing the teeth. *Bark* aromatic, tonic.

914. **GRATIOLA, L.** Hedge Hyssop. **Scrophulariaceae.**

From ancient name *gratia Dei* of (a). Hairy perennial herbs. About 25 species, temperate and warm regions; 13 in U. S.

a. **G. officinális** L. Europe. Hedge Hyssop, Herb-of-grace (Gratia Dei); Ger. Gnadenkraut, Gottesgadendkraut, Wildaurin; Fr. Gratiole (Codex); Sp. Graciola. *Flowering herb*, H. gratiola, also root, drastic cathartic, anthelmintic. The closely related (b) **G. Virginiana** L. (G. officinális Michx. not L., G. Carolinensís Pers.), of British America and U. S., is called Water Jes amine; (c) **G. aúrea** Muhl., of Canada and eastern U. S., Golden Hedge-Hyssop, is called also Goldenpert.


a. **G. robusta** Cunningham. East Australia. Silk Oak, Silk-bark Oak, Silky Oak.


a. **G. robusta** Nutt. California. Grindelia, Gum-plant. Flowering tops of this and of (b); *Grindelia*. U. S. P.; balsamic, anti-spasmodic, used for relief of dyspnœa.

b. **G. squarrosa** (Pursh) Dunal (D. squarrosa Pursh). Central U. S. to Mexico. Broad leaved Gum-plant; (c) **G. glutinosa** Dunal, Mexico, nat. in California, Calancapatle de pueblo (Mexico) and (d) **G. hirsutula** H. & Arn., Pacific coast of U. S., have properties of (a).


920. **GUARDIOLA, L.** Guardiola. Compositae. Named for a Spanish botanist. Perennial herbs with white flowers. Four species, Mexico and bordering territory; 1 in U. S.


a. **G. Rúsbyi** (Brit.) Rusby (S. Rúsby Brit.). Cocillana. Root has properties of Ipecac.
922. **GUETTÁRDA, L.**  
*Velvet-seed*.  
**Rubiaceae.**  
Shrubs or small trees. About 50 species, tropical America, one of wide distribution; 2 in U. S. (a) *G. ellíptica* Sw., West Indies to Florida, is called Velvet-seed.

923. **GUILÁNDINA, L.** (Guilandia).  
*Bonduc*.  
**Caesalpinaceae.**  
Syn. *Cæsalpinia*, in part, some botanists referring all the species to that genus. Prickly trailing shrubs. About 5 species, tropical regions.


924. **GUILLEMÍNEA, H. B. K.** (Guilleminia).  
*Amaranthaceae.**  
Herbs. Three species, perhaps reducible to one; 1 in Texas.

925. **GUIZÓTIA, Cass.** 1827.  
*Til-seed, etc.*  
**Compositae.**  


926. **GUTIERRÉZIA, Lag.**  
*Brown-weed*.  
**Compositae.**  
Named for Gutierrez, a noble family of Spain. Syn. Solidago, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs resembling *Golden-rod*. About 20 species, New World; 6 in western U. S.

927. **GYMÍNDA, Sarg.**  
*Gyminda*.  
**Celastraceae.**  
Anagram of Myginda, an allied genus. Shrub. One species in southeastern U. S.

928. **GYMNANTHES, Swz.**  
*Gymnanthes*.  
**Euphorbiaceae.**  
From Greek, “naked flowered”. Syn. Excoecaria, in part. Shrubs. About 10 species, tropical America, chiefly in West Indies; 1 in U. S.

929. **GYMNÉMA, R. Br., not Endl. Gymnema.**  
**Asclepiadaceae.**  


930. **GYMNÓCLADUS, Lam.**  
**Caesalpinaceae.**  
From Greek, “naked branched”, i. e. not thorny. Syn. Guilandina, in part. Trees with showy white flowers. Two species, one of China, one of U. S.
a. **G. dioica** (L.) Koch (G. Canadensis Lam. (Kew), G. dioica L.). Ontario to Tennessee, west to Indian Territory and Nebraska. Kentucky Coffee tree, American Coffee tree, Chicot (Canada), Kentucky Mahogany, Nicker or Nickar tree. Seeds, Coffee-nuts, American Coffee-beans, formerly used as a substitute for coffee.

931. **GYMNOGRÁMMA**, Desv. Gold Fern, etc. *Polypodiaceae*. From Greek, "naked sori". The genus includes the ornamental Gold and Silver Ferns. About 30 species, especially of New World; 2 in U. S.

932. **GYMNOLÓMIA**, H. B. K. (Gymnoloma). *Compositae*. From Greek, "naked border", alluding to absence of pappus. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, resembling Helianthus. About 25 species, warmer regions of New World; 4 in U. S.


a. **G. odoráta** R. Br. (Chal. odorata Roxb. (apparently the older name), H. odoratus Lindl., Chil. dodecandra Buch Ham.). India to Malacca. Chaulmugra (Chalmoogra). Seeds yield Chaulmugra oil, used in cutaneous diseases.

935. **GYPSÓPHILA**, L. Gypsophyll. *Caryophyllaceae*. From Greek, "chalk loving". Herbs. About 60 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **G. paniculáta** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Tall Gypsophyll, Babies'-breath, Mist.


From Latin *habena*, a "rein" or "strap". Syn. *Gymnadenia*, *Platanthera*, *Orchis*, in part. Terrestrial orchids. About 400 species; 37 in U. S.

a. **H. conópsea** Benth. (G. conopsea R. Br.), and (b) **H. bifólia** R. Br. (P. bifolia Reich.) of Europe are among the orchids yielding *salep*, the palmately divided tubers of (a) called Rad. palmæ-Christi; demulcent, nutritious. See *Orchis*.

Showy indigenous species are (c) **H. ciliáris** (L.) R. Br., Yellow Fringed-orchis; (d) **H. grandiflóra** (Bigel.) Torr. (H. fimbriata (Wild.) A. Gray), Purple Fringed-orchis, Large or Early Purple Fringed-orchis, Tattered-fringe, Meadow Pink; (e) **H. leucópháea** (Nutt.) A. Gray, Prairie White or Greenish Fringed-orchis; (f) **H. peramoéna** A. Gray, Fringless or Great Purple-orchis; (g) **H. psychódes** (L.) A. Gray (O. fimbriata Ait. not Willd.), Smaller Purple Fringed-orchis, Pink Fringed-orchis, Flaming Orchis, Soldier's-plume. Inconspicuous species are (h) **H. orbiciiláta** (Pursh) Torr., called Heal-all* and (i) **H. bracteátá** (Willd.) R. Br., Long-bract-ed Orchis or Vegetable Satyr.


From Greek, "blood flower". Scapose bulbous plants. About 30 species, Africa; called also African Tulip.


From Greek, "blood wood". Trees of medium size. One or two species, tropical America.


a. **H. Abyssínica** (Bruce) Gmelin (Brayera anthelmintica Kunth (Kew), Bankesia Abyssinica Bruce). Abyssinia. Kouso tree. 
The female inflorescence; Cusso (Cosso, Kusso, Kooso): Cusso, U. S. P., Br.; Flores Koso, P. G., Flores brayeræ (anthelminticae); Ger. Koso, Kusso, Cusso; Fr. Cousso (Codex); anthelmintic, taenicide.

From Greek, "sea loving". Inconspicuous annuals growing in salt marshes. About 5 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.


Greek name of a kind of "medlar", flower and fruit being "borne together". Shrubs, blossoming in autumn. Three known species, 2 of Japan; 1 in U. S.


Named for M. du Hamel, French botanist. Shrubs of tropical America. About 12 species; 1 in U. S.

Small tree or shrub. One species, Brazil; (a) H. speciósaa Gomez (H. Gardneri Miers, H. pubescens Nee & Mart.). Yields the Mangabeira rubber. Fruit (when fully ripe) edible, called mangaba or mangava. See Hevea.

From Greek, "simple garment" the involucre of few bracts. Somewhat shrubby plant of saline regions. One species, Texas to Colorado.

948. **HAPLÓPHYTON,** DC. Haplophyton. Apocynaceae. 
From Greek, "simple plant", alluding to absence of calycine glands. Perennial herb. One species, Arizona to Guatemala and Cuba.


951. **Harpaecarpus**, Nutt. **Harpæcarpus. Compositae.**


953. **Harpagophytum**, DC. Grapple-plant. **Pedaliaceae.**
From Greek, "grapple plant", the fruits furnished with sharp hooks. Syn. Uncaria, in part. Hoary procumbent herbs. Four species, Africa; (a) **H. procumbens** DC. (U. procumbens Burch.) is the Grapple plant, Grapnel plant or Wait-a-bit Thorn of South Africa.

954. **Hartmanna**, Spach. Primrose. **Onagraceae.**
Named for Emanuel Hartman of Louisiana. Syn. Oenothera, in part. Herbs with diurnal flowers, red, white or purple. About 10 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

955. **Hartwrightia**, Gray. Hartwrightia. **Compositae.**
Herb. One species in southern U. S.

956. **Hastingsia**, S. Wats. Hastingsia. **Liliaceae.**
Herbs closely related to Schoenolirion. Two species, California.

957. **Hazardia**, Greene. Hazardia. **Compositae.**

958. **Hecastocleis**, Gray. Hecastocleis. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "each shut in", each flower having an involucre of its own. Low shrub with prickly leaves. One species, Nevada.

959. **Hechtia**, Klotsch. Hechtia. **Bromeliaceae.**
Herbs with spiny-toothed leaves. About 6 species, mostly of Mexico; 1 in Texas.

960. **Hedeoma**, Pers. Pennyroyal, etc. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "sweet smelling". Syn. Melissa, Cunila, Ziziphora, in part. Aromatic herbs. About 15 species, New World; 12 in U. S.

a. **H. pulegoidea** (L.) Pers. (M. pulegoidea L. 1753, C. pulegoidea L. 1762, Z. pulegoidea Desf.). Canada to Florida and west to Nebraska. Pennyroyal, American or Mock Pennyroyal, Squaw Mint, Tick-weed, Stinking Balm; Ger. Amerikanischer Polei; Fr. Pouliot Americain. Leaves and tops, **Hedeoma**, U. S. P.; aromatic, carminative, emmenagogue; source of oil of Pennyroyal; also used to drive away mosquitoes.
b. *H. thymoides* Gray. (*H. piperita* Gray, not Benth.) of Texas has properties of (a) but is less disagreeable; (c) *H. piperita* Benth., not A. Gray, of Mexico resembles peppermint and is used in the same manner.

961. **HÉDERA, L.** - *Ivy.* - **Araliaceae.**

The classical Latin name, "clinging". Evergreen climbers. Two species, one of Euro-Asia, one of Australia.


962. **HEDYSARUM, L.** - *Hedysarum.* - **Papilionaceae.**
The Greek name of a *Vetch*, "sweet Broom". Perennial herbs, some shrubby. About 60 species, north temperate zone and northern Africa; 6 in U. S. (a) *H. Gangéticum* Auct. India. *Root* used like ipecac in dysentery.

963. **HEÍMIA, Link. & Otto.** - *Heimia.* - **Lythraceae.**


964. **HELENIÁSTRUM, Vaill.** - *Heleniastrum.* - **Compositae.**


965. **HELENIUM, L.** - *Sneeze-weed.* - **Compositae.**

Greek name of *Elecampane*. Bitter herbs with large flower heads. About 25 species, northern and central America; 16 in U. S.

a. *H. autumnálé* L. Canada to Florida and west to Arizona and British Columbia. *Sneeze-weed, Sneezewort, Swamp or False Sunflower, Oxeye, Yellow-star.* In Mexico called *Rosilla de puebla. Leaves* and *flowers* errhine, having probably some narcotic properties. Other species possess similar properties.


966. **HELIANTHÉLLA, Torr. & Gr.** - *Helianthella.* - **Compositae.**


967. HELIANTHEMUM, Pers. Rock-rose, etc. Cistaceae. From Greek, "sun flower", the flowers opening only in sunshine. Syn. Cistus, in part. Woody herbs or low shrubs. About 125 species, mostly in warmer regions; 10 in U. S.


968. HELIÁNTHUS, L. Sunflower. Compositae. From Greek, "sun flower", appropriately so named. Annual or perennial robust herbs with showy yellow flowers. About 60 species, New World; 48 in U. S.

a. H. annuus L. Mexico, Texas and northward to the Saskatchewan, also cult. in gardens and for its seeds. Sunflower, Common or Garden Sunflower, Comb-flower, Gloden, Gold, Larabal, Wallflower*. Seeds yield a bland fixed oil and are used for feeding poultry and stock. Pith for moxas. Growing plant anti-malarial.

b. H. tuberosus L. British America, south to Georgia and Arkansas, also commonly cult. Jerusalem Artichoke ("Jerusalem" is a corruption of Italian girasole meaning sun flower), Earth-apple, Canada Potato; Ger. Erdapfel, Erdartischocke; Fr. Topinambour. Tubers esculent. Less cultivated in Europe than since the introduction of the potato. Several other species have tuberous root-stocks that might be developed by cultivation. Those of (c) H. giganteus tuberosus (Bourg.) Brit. are sometimes used for food.

969. HELICHRYSUM, Vaill. Immortelle. Compositae. From Greek, "sun gold". Syn. Elichrysum. Herbaceous or shrubby plants, the flower heads having scariose colored bracts and so "everlasting". About 275 species, Old World, mostly of S. Africa.

a. H. orientale Gaertn. Crete. Everlasting; Fr. Immortelle (the most familiar name); Ger. Strohblume. More common in our gardens is the Australian (b) H. lúcidum Henckel (H. bracteatum Willd.). Other Immortelles of the gardens are (c) Helipterum Manglesii F. Muell. (Rhodanthe Manglesii Lindl.) and (d) Ammobium alátum R. Br., both from Australia.

970. HELICTÉRES, L. Screw-tree. Sterculiaceae. From Greek, "twisted", of the carpels. Trees or shrubs, About 40 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.
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PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS

a. **H. Isóra** L. Southern India. Screw tree. *Fruit*, called Twisted-stick, Twisted-horn or Twisty, believed to relieve colic; (b) **H. Jamaicénsis** Jacq., in the West Indies, has the same synonyms and uses.

971. **HELIÉTTA**, Tul. - Helietta. - **Rutaceae.**

Named for Louis T. Hélie, French physician. Trees or shrubs. About 4 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

972. **HELIÓPSIS**, Pers. False 'Sunflower, etc. **Compositae.**

From Greek, ‘sun like’. Robust herbs with aspect of Helianthus. About 10 species, New World; 4 in U. S.; called also Ox-eye.

973. **HELIOTRÓPIUM**, L. Heliotrope, Turnsole. **Boraginaceae.**

Ancient Greek name of a plant, meaning ‘sun turning’ or ‘sun dial’. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 115 species, warmer regions of the globe; 14 in U. S., including some naturalized. The fragrant Heliotrope of the gardens is (a) **H. Peruviánun** L., one popular name of which is Cherry-pie.

974. **HELLÉBORUS**, L. Hellebore. **Ranícuculaceae.**

The ancient Greek name. Perennial herbs with palmately divided leaves. About 12 species, Europe and western Asia.


c. **H. víridis** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Green or Bastard Hellebore, Chris-root, Christmas Rose, Peg-root, not to be confounded with *Veratrum viride* q. v.; Ger. Grüne Nieswurz, Chriswurz. Properties of (b) but more active.

975. **HELÓNIAS**, L. Swamp Pink, Stud-flower. **Melanthaceae.**

From Greek, ‘beautiful for a day’. Perennial bog herb with showy purple flowers. One species, New York to Virginia. See *Chamelirium."

976. **HEMEROCÁLLIS**, L. (Hemerocalis). Day Lily. **Liliaceae.**

From Greek, ‘beautiful for a day’. Perennial herbs with large lily-like flowers. About 5 species, Europe and Asia; 2 cult. and adv. in U. S.; (a) **H. fláva** L., Yellow Day Lily and (b) **H. fulva** L. the more common Orange Day Lily, Lemon Lily, Eve’s-thread.

977. **HEMIDÉSMUS**, R. Br. Hemidesmus. **Asclepiadaceae.**


Syn. Suksdorflia, Gray 1880; Saxifraga, in part. Two species in U. S.

979. HEMITOMUS, Gray 1836. Hemitomus. Monotropaceae. 

980. HEMIÖZÓNIA, DC. Tar-weed. Compositae. 
From Greek, "half girdled", alluding to the ray-ak-enes. Heavy-scented, generally viscid herbs, related to Madia. About 25 species, 12 in California.

Ancient Greek name, "liver" plant, from form of leaves. Syn. Anemone (Kew), in part. Scapose evergreen perennials. About 4 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.


Greek name of a plant, from the Hercules of myth. Perennial herbs. About 60 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

a. H. lanátum Michx. British America south to N. Carolina, Utah and California. Cow Parsnip, Masterwort, Madness, Madnep, Youlwort. Root and seed acrid, used in epilepsy, in dyspepsia, etc.


983. HERMÁNNIA, L. Hermannia. Sterculiaceae. 
Named for Paul Hermann, Professor of botany at Leyden. Undershrubs. About 90 species, tropical regions of both hemispheres; 2 in U. S.
   Herb. A single species, Nevada.

   Trees related to Theobroma. About 4 species, warmer regions of New World. The seeds of (a) *H. albiflora* Goudot and some other species are used in S. America as substitutes for Cacao, Cacao Cimarrona.

   From Greek, "western Mallow". Syn. Sidalcea, in part. Robust annual. One species, California.

   From Greek, "western Aloe". Plant resembling Yucca. Two species, southwestern U. S.

   From Greek, "western Olive". A small tree. One species, Guadalupe Island.


   Ancient Greek name of (a), flower of the "evening". Biennial or perennial herbs. About 30 species, Europe and Asia.

a. *H. matronális* L. Europe and Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Dame’s Rocket, Dame’s Violet, Garden Rocket, Sweet Rocket, Damask Violet, Summer Lilac, Dame’s or Queen’s Gilliflower; Night-scented, Rogue’s or Winter Gilliflower. Plant reputed diuretic.

   From Greek, "evening beauty". Scapose herb with large flowers in a simple raceme. One species, California.

   From Greek, "western nettle". Perennial herbs, related to Urtica. Two species, one in Hawaiian Islands one in California.

   From Greek, "with diverse anthers". Syn. Schollaera, Schreb. 1789, not Roth. 1788; also Leptanthus, Pontederia, Commeлина, in part. Marsh or aquatic herbs. About 10 species, 2 of Africa, the rest of America, 4 in U. S. The best known is (a) *H. dubia* (Jacq.) MacM. (C. dubia Jacq., L. gramineus Michx., H. graminea Vahl. (Kew), S. graminea A. Gray). Water Star-grass. (b) *H. reniformis* R. & P. and (c) *H. limósá* (Sw.) Willd. are called Mud Plantain.

From Greek, a "different Draba". Slender diffuse annual. One species, Pacific coast of U. S.

From Greek, a "different Gaura". Annual herb with habit of Clarkia. One species, California.

From Greek, a "different Medlar". Syn. Photinia, Crataegus Mespilus, in part. A small evergreen tree, bearing ample clusters of red berries. One species; (a) H. arbutifolia (H. Ait. f.) Roem. (C. arbutifolia Ait. not Poir., P. arbutifolia Lind. (Kew), M. arbutifolia Link., H. Fremontiana Decne.). California Holly, California Christmas-berry, Laurel Hawthorn, Toyon, Tollon.

998. HETEROSPÉRMUM, Cav. (Heterosperma). Compositae.
From Greek, with "dissimilar seeds". Annual herbs with small heads of yellow flowers. About 7 species, Mexico to S. America; 1 in southern U. S.

From Greek, with "dissimilar cases", alluding to achenes. Herbs with rather large flower heads (yellow). About 6 species, Mexico and northward; 2 in U. S.

1000. HEÚCHERA, L. Alum-root, etc. Saxifragaceae.
Named for Prof. J. H. von Heucher, German botanist, d. 1747. Perennial herbs, leaves mostly basal. About 20 species, N. America; 17 in U. S. mostly southwestern.

a. H. Americána L. Ontario to Alabama, west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Alum-root, Common Alum-root, American Sanicle-Split-rock, Cliff-weed. Root of this and other species astrigent. The names American Sanicle and Ground Maple apply especially to (b) H. villósa Michx., Virginia to Tennessee.


a. H. Guianéñsis Aublet. (S. Guyanensis Juss., S. elástica Pers., J. elástica L. f.). Source of Para rubber. Prepared milk-juice (of this and other species); elástica. U. S. P., India-rubber, Caoutchouc (Caut-chuc), Resina elástica, Gummi elásti'um; Ger. Kautschuk, Federharz; Fr. Caoutchouc (Codex); Sp. Cahuchu, Goma elástica. Brazilian rubber is obtained also from (b) H. Brasíliénsis Muell. (S. Brasiliensis Kunth.) and from (c) H. discolor Muell. From the seeds of (b) is obtained Siringa oil, used for making soap.

1003. HIBÍSCUS, L. Hibiscus, Rose Mallow, etc. Malvaceae.


e. H. Moscheiitos L. Brackish marshes, Massachusetts to Florida and Louisiana. Swamp Rose-Mallow, Mallow Rose, Sea Holly-hock, Swamp or Water Mallow.


g. H. Sabdariffa L. Tropical Asia and Africa and widely cult. Red or Guinea Sorrel, Rosella, Rozelle. In Mexico and Texas called Jamaica; Fr. Oseille de Guinée, Ketmie acide. Calyx acidulous, mucilaginous, refrigerant, used in jellies, etc. Plant yields the rosella fiber.

h. H. Syriacus, L. Western Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Shrubby Althea, Rose of Sharon.


a. **H. aurántiacum** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Orange or Tawny Hawkweed or Hawkbit, Golden Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Grim-the-coller, Devil’s Paint-brush, Flora’s Paint-brush.


c. **H. Gronóvii** L., Hairy Hawkweed and (d) **H. scábrum** (Michx.), Rough Hawkweed, both of eastern U. S. to Canada, are used for relief of toothache.


g. *H. praedltUm* Vill. Europe, adv. in U. S. King-devil, a troublesome weed.


i. *H. venósum* L. Canada to Georgia, west to Nebraska and Manitoba. *Rattlesnake-weed, Poor Robin's Plantain, Vein-leaf or Veiny-leaved Hawkweed or Hawkbit, Snake Plantain, Striped Bloodwort, Bloodwort, Early Hawkweed. Plant* reputed an antidote to snake bites.


a. *H. Mancinella* L. (M. venenata Tussac, H. Mançanilla Jacq.). West Indies, Florida, Panama, Venezuela, etc., Manchineel, Manzanillo. *Sap* a powerful irritant, a skin poison, emetocathartic, etc.

1008. **HIPPÚRIS**, L. *Mare's-tail, etc.* Haloragidaceae. From Greek, "horse's tail". *Aquatic herbs with whorled leaves. Three species, temperate and frigid zones; 3 in U. S.


1012. HOLLISTÉRIA, S. Wats. Hollisteria. Polygonaceae.
White-woolly herbs with stems dichotomously branched.
One species, California.

From Greek, "entire chafl". Syn. Hemizonia, in part.
Herb. One species, western U. S.

1014. HOLODISCUS, Maxim. Holodiscus. Rosaceae.
Syn. Spiraea, in part. Shrubs with panicles of small white
flowers. About 3 species, southwestern U. S.

1015. HOLÓSTEUM, L. Jagged Chickweed. Caryophyllaceae.
From Greek, "wholly bone," appropriateness not obvious.
Insignificant herbs. Three species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.

Syn. Lagophylla, in part. Perennial herb with small flower-
heads. One species, California.

Syn. Astragalus, Kentrophyta, Ervum, in part. Perennial
herbs. About 6 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 3 in U. S.

1018. HÓOKERA, Salisb. Hookera. Liliaceae.
Named for Wm. Jackson Hooker, English botanist, d. 1865.
Syn. Brodica, in part. Scapose herbs. About 15 species,
New World; 8 in U. S.

1019. HÓRDEUM, L. - Barley. - Gramineae.
The ancient Latin name, meaning perhaps "bristly". Grass-
es with flowers in close spikes. About 12 species. Synonyms
Bear, Bigg, Haules, Hoils, Pillards.

a. H. vulgáre L. Orient, now widely cultivated in cooler climates.
To this species may be referred the numerous varieties of
Barley; Ger. Gerste; Fr. Orge; 1. Two-rowed Barley, H. disti-
chon L., including the Common English Barley, the Golden,
Italian and Siberian varieties; 2. the Six-rowed Barley, H.
hexástichon L., including Scotch, Bear, Red and Square Bar-
ley; 3. the so-called Four-rowed Barley, H. vulgáre L., in the
restricted application of that name, including Russian and
French, Spring, Winter, Black, Naked and Wheat Barley; 4.
the Dinkel and related Barleys, H. zeocriton L., including
Turkish, Rice, Sprat, Battledore, Fulham and Putney Barley.
Seeds esculent. Husked seeds, Pearl Barley, Hordeum decorti-
catum, Br., Hordeum perlatum; Ger. Perlgerste,Perlgraupen;
Fr. Orge perlé (Codex); nutrient. Seeds, sprouted and then
dried constitute malt, used in brewing and in preparation of easily
digested foods for infants or invalids.

1020. HORKÉLIA, Cham. & Sch. Horkelia. Rosaceae.
Syn. Potentilla (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs resembling
Potentilla. About 23 species, Pacific Border of U. S.
1021. **HOTTÓNIA, L.** Featherfoil, etc. **Primulaceae.**
Named for Prof. Peter Hotton of Leyden, d. 1709. Pretty aquatic herbs with whorled leaves. Two species, one of Euro-Asia, one of eastern U. S. Synonyms, Water-feather, Water Gilliflower, Water Violet, Water Yarrow; Ger. Wasserviole; Fr. Plume d'eau.

1022. **HOUSTÓNIA, L.** Bluets, Venus'-pride. **Rubiaceae.**
Named for Dr. William Houston, English botanist, d. 1733. Syn. Oldenlandia, Hedyotis, in part. Low herbs with small blue, purple or white flowers. About 25 species, N. America; 18 in U. S.


b. **H. angustifólia Michx.** and (c) **H. minor** (Michx.) Brit. are called Star Violet.

1023. **HOUTTUÝNIA, Thunb. 1784 (Houtouynia).** **Piperaceae.**


1024. **HOWÉLLIA, A. Gray.** Howellia. **Lobeliaceae.**
Named for the discoverers, Joseph and Thomas T. Howell. Delicate aquatic or marsh herbs. Two species, Pacific coast of U. S.

1025. **HÓYA, R. Br.** Wax plant. **Asclepiadaceae.**
Named for Thomas Hoy, English gardener. Herbaceous climbers. About 50 species, tropical Asia to Australia; (a) **H. carnósa** R. Br. from India is the well known Wax plant, cult. for ornament.

1026. **HUDSÓNIA, L.** False Heather, etc. **Cistaceae.**
Named for William Hudson, English botanist, d. 1793. Heath-like plants, very showy in bloom. Three species, eastern U. S.


1027. **HÚLSEA, T. & Gr.** - Hulsea. - **Compositae.**
1028. **HÚMULUS, L.** - Hop. - **Moraceae.**

The Latin name, probably of Teutonic origin. Twining perennials. Two species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.


1029. **HÚRA, L.** Sand-box tree. **Euphorbiaceae.**

From the vernacular name, S. America. Trees. Two species, tropical America.

a. **H. créléption** L. (H. Brasiliensis Willd). West Indies and tropical America. Sand-box tree. In S. America called Ajupar or Acupa, in Brazil, Assacu or Ussacu, in Panama, Javilla. Fruit when ripe bursts with a loud report, scattering the seeds, hence called the Devil’s Sand-box and the Monkey’s Dinner-bell. Seeds, known in Mexico as Habilla (Pepita) de San Ignacio, drastic cathartic. *The acrid bark* (casca de assacu) is used medicinally.

1030. **HUTCHÍNSIA, R. Br.** 1812. Hutchinsia. **Cruciferae.**


1031. **HYDRAÍNGEA, L.** Hydrangea. **Saxifragaceae.**

From Greek, a “water vessel”, alluding to shape of capsule. Shrubs or small trees with flowers in corymbs. About 35 species, New World and eastern Asia; 5 in U. S.


b. **H. Thunbérghi** Siebold. Japan. Leaves used for tea, called "Tea of Heaven".

1032. **HYDRASTIS, Ellis** 1759. Golden-seal. **Ranunculaceae.**

From Greek, "water compelling", i. e. drageogue. Syn. Warnera, Mill. 1768. Perennial herbs from a thickened yellow rootstock. Two known species, one of Japan; 1 in U. S.

a. **H. Canadensis** L. (W. Canadensis Miller). Ontario to Georgia, west to Missouri and Minnesota. Golden-seal, Orange-root, Yellow-root, Yellow Puccoon, Yellow Indian-paint, Turmeric-root, Ohio Curcuma, Indian Turmeric, Ground Raspberry, Eye-root, Eye-balm, Yellow-eye, Jaundice-root, Indian dye; Ger. Kanadisches Gelbwurz, Kanadisches Wasserkraut, Gelbes Blutkraut; Fr. Racine orange, Sceau d’or; Sp. Raiz amarilla,
Sella de oro. *Rhizome and rootlets; Hydrastis, U. S. P.,* Hydrastis rhizoma, Br.; bitter, tonic, alterative. Contains berberine and hydrastine, which latter by oxidation yields *Hydrastinine* U. S. P.


Of our indigenous species, the more important are (a) *H. Americana* L., American Marsh Pennywort, Penny-post; (b) *H. ranunculoides* L. f. (H. natans T. & Gr.), Floating Marsh Pennywort,; (c) *H. umbellata* L., Umbellate or Many-flowered Marsh Pennywort, Navelwort, Sheepsbane. Watergrass, in Mexico Ombligo de Venus, and (d) *H. verticillata* Thunb. (H. vulgaris L. (Kew), H. interrupta Muhl.), Whorled Marsh or Water Pennywort, Penny-grass, Penny-rot. Properties of 424 (a), q. v.


a. *H. Virginicum* L. is sometimes called Bur flower or Brookflower.


From Greek, "membrane bristle", alluding to the pappus. Herbs. Two known species, southwestern U. S.

1041. HYOSCYÁMUS, L. Henbane. Solanaceae.
The ancient Greek name, meaning "hog bean". Coarse, viscid-pubescent herbs. About 15 species, Mediterranean region; 1 nat. in U. S.


b. H. níger L. Southern Europe, sparingly nat. in U. S. Black Henbane, Henbane (Henbell, Henkam), Fetid or Stinking Nightshade, Hog's-bean, Insane-root, Belene. Chenile, Leaves-of-bread, Poison Tobacco; Ger. Bilsenkraut (schwarzes), Teufelsaugenkraut; Fr. Jusquiame noir (Codex); Sp. Beleño negro, Leaves of second year's growth; HYOSCYÁMUS U. S. P., HYOSCYAMI folia, Br., Herba hyoscyami, P. G. [The seeds also were formerly official. still so in the Codex]. Sedative, deliriant narcotic. Contains the alkaloids atropine and hyoscyine.


The ancient Greek name, "under heather". Syn. Sarothra, Androsemum, in part. Herbs with punctate or black-dotted leaves and yellow flowers. About 210 species, widely distributed; 34 in U. S.


From a Greek word meaning "weave". Branching fan-palms. About 10 species, Africa, Arabia and Madagascar.
From Greek, “for pigs”, these animals being fond of its roots. Perennial herbs with basal leaves and large flower-heads (yellow). About 50 species, Europe, Asia and S. America; 2 nat. U. S. Synonyms, Cat’s-ear, Gosmore; Ger. Saukraut; Fr. Porcelle. Roots of some S. American species used like Salsify.

1046. HYPOPITYS, Adans. Pine-sap, etc. Monotropaceae.

1047. HYP6xIS, L. Star-grass. Amaryllidaceae.

1048. HYSSÓPUS, L. Hyssop. Labiatae.
Ancient Greek name of some aromatic herb. Perennial aromatic herb. One species, southern Europe, nat. in U. S.

1049. IBÉRIS, L. Candy-tuft, etc. Cruciferae.
Name from Iberia, i. e. Spain. Herbs, some ornamental. About 20 species, Mediterranean region. The Candy-tuft of gardens is (a) I. umbelláta L. of southern Europe; the white variety is I. Coronaria Don, not a distinct species.


1052. **ICHTHYOMÉTHIA**, Jamaica Dogwood. **Papilionaceae**.
From Greek, "fish intoxicant". Syn. Piscidia, L. 1759; Erythrina, in part. A West Indian tree. One species; extends to Florida.


1053. **ÍLEX**, L. Holly, Winterberry. **Ilicaceae**.
Ancient name of Holly Oak. Syn. Prinos, in part. Shrubs or trees with berry-like fruit, some evergreen. About 160 species, most numerous in New World; 14 in U. S.


b. **I. Cassine** L. (I. Dahoon Walt. (Kew); includes I. myrtifolia Walt.). Southeastern U. S. Dahoon Holly, Yaupon.

c. **I. decidua** Walt. Southeastern U. S. Swamp or Meadow Holly, Bear-berry, Possum Haw. Properties and uses of (k).

d. **I. opáca** Ait. [I. quercifolia Meerb. (Kew)]. Maine to Florida, west to Texas and Missouri. American Holly, White Holly. Properties of (a), but leaves are said to be sedative and expectorant.

e. **I. Paraguénsis** St. Hil. (I. Paragunieriens Don., I. Paraguayensis Hook., I. theezeans Bonpl. not Mart.). Brazil and Argentina. Paraguay Tea, Jesuit's or St. Bartholomew's Tea, Yerba Maté; Ger. Jesuitenthé, St. Bartholomykraut; Fr. Maté (Codex). Leaves contain Caffeine. Used like Chinese tea. (f) **I. Gongonha Lamb., (g) I. theezeans** Mart. and some other species are used also as yerba maté.

h. **I. verticilláta** (L.) A. Gray (P. verticillatus L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Black or False Alder, Striped or White Alder, Virginia or Common Winterberry, Feverbush. Bark astringent, tonic, febrifuge. Similar properties are ascribed to (i) **I. glábra** (L.) A. Gray (P. glaber L.), Massachusetts to Florida, west to Louisiana; Ink-berry, Dye-leaves, Gall-berry, Evergreen Winterberry and (j) **I. laevigáta** (Pursh.) A. Gray (P. levigatus Pursh.) Maine to Virginia. Smooth Winterberry, Hoop-wood, Can-hoop.

k. **I. vomítória** Ait. (I. Cassine Walt. (Kew), not L., I. religiosa Barth.). Southeastern U. S., west to Texas, also in Bermuda. Cassena, Yaupon (Youpon), Emetic Holly, Indian Black-drink;
Appalachian, Indian, Carolina or South-sea Tea; Ger. Apalachenthee, Carolinathee, Indischer Thee. Leaves, Folia apalachinis, Fol. paragufe, contain caffeine and were formerly used by Indians to make their 'black drink'.

From Greek, "resembling Holly". Syn. Nemopanthus (Nemopanthes), Raf. 1819 (Kew); Vaccinium†, in part. A deciduous shrub. One species, U. S.

a. I. mucronata (L.) Britton (V. mucronatum L., N. fascicularis Raf. (Kew); N. Canadensis DC). Canada, south to Virginia and Wisconsin. Mountain Holly, Canadian or Wild Holly, Brick-timber, Cat-berry.

From Latin, "enticing", alluding to the odor. Evergreen shrubs. About 6 species, eastern Asia, Japan and eastern N. America; 2 in U. S.

a. I. Floridánnum Ell. Florida to Louisiana, Poi-on Bay, Stinkbush (of Louisiana), Sweet Laurel, Florida Anise tree, Florida Star-anise. Bark aromatic, tonic. Leaves and fruit have poisonous properties.


From Greek, 'mud flower'. Syn. Capraria, Lindernia. in part. Small herbs. About 10 species, 6 in U. S.

Name Latin, alluding to sensitiveness of capsules. Succulent herbs with irregular, often ornamental flowers. About 220 species, mostly of tropical Asia; 2 in U. S.


b. I. Balsámina L., from tropical Asia is the Common Garden Balsam; (c) I. Nolli-tangere L. (I. Nolli-me-tangere Crantz) is the European Touch-me-not or Wild Balsam, called also Coddled Arsmart.

1058. IMPERATÓRIA, L. Masterwort. **Umbelliferae.**


a. **I. Ostrúthium** L. (P. Ostruthium Koch. (Kew), O. officinale Link.). Central and southern Europe adv. in U. S. Masterwort, Felon-grass, Felonwort, Imperial Masterwort, Broad-leaved Hog’s-fennel, Pellitory of Spain*; Ger. Meisterwurz, Kaiserwurz, Ostritzwurz, Ostranze; Fr. Impératoire (Codex). *Rhizome; Rhizoma (Radix) imperatoriae v. ostruthii, R. astrantiae; aromatic, acidic, masticatory, etc., sometimes mixed by accident or design with aconite root. Leaves used as a pot herb, and in manufacture of some kinds of Swiss cheese.

1059. INDIGÓFERA, L. Indigo. **Papilionaceae.**

From Latin, “indigo yielding”. Herbs or shrubs. About 250 species, warm and temperate regions; 6 in U. S. including introduced species.

a. **I. Ánil** L. (I. tinctoria Blanco not L.). West Indies and tropical America; Carolina and southward in eastern U. S., also cult. West Indian Indigo plant, Devil’s-eye, Anil (vernacular name whence our word *aniline*). Leaves source of the dye-stuff Indigo; Indicum, Pigmentum indicum; Ger. Indigo, Indig; Sp. Anil; formerly used in epilepsy, also reputed emmenagogue. Indigo is obtained also from (b) **I. argéntea** L. (I. cærulea Roxb., I. glauca Lam. I. tinctoria Forst., not L.), North Africa, east to India, also cult., and from (c) **I. tinétória** L. (I. Indica Lam. not Mill.), tropical Asia, Africa and Australia and widely cult. in tropical countries, East Indian Indigo plant.

1060. **ÍNGA**, Scop. Inga tree. **Mimosaceae.**

Vernacular name, S. America. Trees or large shrubs. About 150 species, tropical America. The pods of several species contain a saccharine pulp which in some is edible, in some is cathartic.

1061. **INGENHOUZIA**, DC. not Bert. (Ingenhoussia.) **Malvaceae.**

Shrub resembling *Gossypium*. One species, Mexico and southern U. S.

1062. **ÍNULA**, L. (Enula). Elecampane, etc. **Compositae.**

Ancient Latin name of Elecampane, probably corrupted from Helenium, the Greek name. Syn. Aster*, Conyza, Corvisartia, in part. Perennial herbs with large flower heads (yellow). About 90 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.


(c) **I. citrioides L.** of southern Europe is called Golden Samphire; (d) **I. Oculus-Christi L.** (I. Oculus Schr.), Europe, is called Christ’s-eye.

1063. **IODANTHUS, T. & Gr.** Purple or False Rocket. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, “violet” colored “flower”. Syn. Hesperis, Thelypodium, in part. Herb with violet or white flowers in panicked racemes. One species, eastern U. S.

1064. **IODINA, Hook. & Arn.** Iodina. **Aquifoliaceae.** Shrubs. Two species, South America; (a) **I. rhombifolia H. & A.** is Quebracho flojo. **Wood and bark rich in tannin.**

1065. **IONACTIS, Greene.** Pine Starwort, etc. **Compositae.** From Greek, “violet rayed”. Syn. Aster, Diplopappus, in part. Aster-like perennial herbs. Three known species, all of U. S.

a. **linariifolius (L.) Greene.** (A. linariifolius L. (Kew), D. linariifolius Hook.) Canada to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota. Stiff Aster, Savory-leaved Aster, Sandpaper Starwort, Pine Starwort.


a. **Batátaas Poiret** (B. edulis Choisy, Conv. tuberosa). Tropical America, now widely cult. Sweet Potato, Camote. **Tubers esculent.** The following species among others yield also edible tubers; (b) **I. Batatilla G. Don., Venezuela;** (c) **I. Calobra Hill & Muell., Australia;** (d) **I. costáta F. Muell., Australia;** (e) **I. granínea R. Br., Australia** (Mallamak of the natives); (f) **I. mammosa Choisy, Amboina;** (g) **I. platani-fólia R. & S., Central America.

h. **Bóna-nox L.** (Cal. speciosum Choisy (Engler & Prantl), Cal. Bona-nox (L.) Boj.). Tropical America to Florida, widely nat. in tropical countries, also cult. Moon-flower, Moon Creeper.
i. I. hederácea (L.) Jacq. (Conv. hederaceus L., C. Nil L., P. Nil Choisy, I. Nil Roth, I. triloba Thunb.). Tropical America, nat. in southern U. S. and widely elsewhere. Blue Morning-glory. Roasted seeds, in India called Kaladana, in Japan Kengashi, used as a purgative. Varieties of this and of (j) I. purpúrea Lam. are the garden Morning-glories.

k. I. leptophýlla To-r. Nebraska to New Mexico and Texas. Bush Morning-glory, Man-root.

l. I. Orizabénsis (Pel.) Ledan. (Conv. Orizabensis Pelletan). Mexico. Tuberous roots; Male Jalap, Fusiform or Woody Jalap, Jalap-stalks; Ger. Falsche Jalape, Jalapenstengel; purgative. (m) I. simulans Hanbury. Mexico. Source of Tampico Jalap or Sierra Gordo Jalap. See Exogonium, to which possibly these species belong.


1067. IRESÍNE, P. Br. Blood-leaf, etc. Amaranthaceae. From Greek, alluding to “woolly” calyx. Herbs, annual or perennial. About 20 species, warm and temperate regions; 2 in U. S. (a) I. paniculátá (L.) Kze, southern U. S. and southward, is called Blood-leaf, Juba’s-bush and Juba’s-brush.

1068. ÍRIS, L. Fleur de lis, Blue Flag, etc. Iridaceae. From Greek, “rainbow”. Herbs from creeping root stocks. About 100 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 22 in U. S.

a. I. Florentína L. Southern Europe, Florentine Orris (i.e. Iris), White Flag, Florence or Sweet Flower-de-luce. Rhizome of this and two following species; Orris-root; Rhizoma iridis, Radix iridis florentina, R. ireos; Ger. Irisrhizom, Vielchenwurzel, Violenwurzel, Schwertelwurz; Fr. Iris de Florence (Codex); Sp. Líria de Florencia; acrid, sternutatory, but chiefly used in dentiffr ces, cosmetic powders, etc. Sometimes used for issue peas (Pois d’iris de Paris)

b. I. Germánica L. Southern Europe, northern Africa to India, cult. and adv. in U. S. European Blue Flag, German Iris or Orris; Ger. Blauer Schwertel, Schwertlilie; Fr. Flambe, Fleur de lis (corrupted in English to Flower de luce). This species, also (c) I. pállida Lam., Southern Europe to Syria, Pale Blue Flag, have properties and uses of (a).


e. I. Pseudácorus L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Yellow Flag, False Sweet-flag, Daggers, Corn Flag, Yellow Water-flag, Sword Flag, Jacob’s-sword, Flagons, Yellow Water-skegs, Water-seg. Seeds used for coffee.
f. \textit{I. verna} L. Pennsylvania to Georgia. Dwarf Iris, Slender Blue Flag. Root stock "pungently spicy".

g. \textit{I. versicolor} L. (I. Virginica L. not Muhl.). Canada, south to Florida and west to Arkansas and Manitoba. Blue Flag, Flag Lily, Liver Lily, Snake Lily, Poison Flag, Water Flag, American Fleur-de-lis or Flower-de-luce; Ger. Verschiedenfarbige Schwertlilie, Amerikanischer Schwertel; Fr. Iris varié, Flambe variée, Glaienl bleu; Sp. Liria Americana. Rhizome, Blue Flag, Iris U. S. P., cathartic, chologogue.

1069. \textbf{IRVINIA}, Hook. Dika Bread. \textbf{Simarubaceae}.
Named for Dr. Irving, R. N. Trees with curious annulated branches. Three species, tropical west Africa, (a.) \textit{I. Barteri} Hook. f. is called Bread-tree, Dika Bread, Mango*.

1070. \textbf{ISANTHUS}, Michx. False Pennyroyal, etc. \textbf{Labiatae}.
From Greek, "equal" (i.e. regular) "flowered". Syn. Trichostema, in part. Annual herb. One species, Canada and eastern U. S., False Pennyroyal, Fluxweed, Blue Gentian*.

1071. \textbf{ISÁTIS}, L. - Woad. - \textbf{Cruciferae}.
Ancient Greek plant name. Herbs, annual or biennial. About 30 species, southern Europe and western Asia.

a. \textit{I. tinctoria} L. Europe. Dyer's Woad (Wad, Ode, Goud), Ash-of-Jerusalem. This species as well as (b) \textit{I. indigótica} Fortune, of China yields indigo.

1072. \textbf{ISNÁRDIA}, L. Marsh Purslane. \textbf{Onagraceae}.

a. \textit{I. palústris} L. (L. palustris Ell.). Europe, Asia and N. America; U. S. throughout. Marsh Purslane, Water Purslane, False Loose-strife, Phthisic-weed. Plant has been used in asthma.

From Greek, "equal chaff", the bracts of involucre and receptacle being similar. Syn. Dunantia, DC. 1836; Calea, in part. Herbs related to Ageratum. About 5 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

1074. \textbf{ISÓCOMA}, Nutt. Isocoma, Damiana*. \textbf{Compositae}.
From Greek, "equal hair". Syn. Aplopappus, Baccharis, Bigelovia, Linoseris, in part. Suffrutescent plants with succulent leaves and small rayless heads (yellow). Ten species in southwestern U. S.


1075. \textbf{ISÓMERIS}, Nutt. Isomeris. \textbf{Capparidaceae}.
From Greek, "equal parts". A shrub of unpleasant odor, with yellow flowers. One species, California.
1076. ISOPÁPPUS, F. & Gr. Isopappus. Compositae.

From Greek, with "equal pappus". Syn. Alopappus, in part. Herbs with small heads of yellow flowers. Two species, southern U. S.


1078. ÍTEA, L. Virginia Willow. Saxifragaceae.

From Greek name of "willow", the foliage being willow-like. Shrubs with racemed white flowers. About 5 species, 4 of eastern Asia; 1 in U. S.

1079. ÍVA, L. - Marsh Elder. - Ambrosiaceae.

Old Greek name of Ground-pine (Ajuga) which has a similar odor. Syn Cyclachena, in part. Rough herbs resembling Ambrosia. About 14 species, all American; 11 in U. S. (a.) I. frutéscens L. is called also High-water shrub and Jesuit's bark*.


1081. ÍXORA, L. Wild Jasmin, etc. Rubiaceae.

Dedicated to Iswara, a Malabar deity in whose worship the flowers were used. Shrubs or small trees. About 135 species, tropical regions especially of Old World.


1082. JACARÁNDA, Juss. Rosewood, etc. Bignoniaceae.


a. J. prócera (Willd.) Spreng. (B. procera Willd.); (b) J. Copáiia (Aubl.) D. Don. (B. Copaiia Aubl.); (c) J. Caróba (Vel.) DC. (B. Caroba Velloso); perhaps all three a single species. Guiana to Brazil. Caroba. Leaves alternate, anti-syphilitic. Other Brazilian species also called Caroba and having similar properties are (d) J. oxyphyllá Cham. and (e) J. subrhómbea DC. See also Bignonia, Cybistax and Sparattosperma.

f. J. ovalifólía R. Br. (J. mimosefolia Don.). Brazil. Wood of this and some other species is the fragrant Palixander or Palisandre wood, also called Rosewood.


Shrubs. About 30 species, warmer regions of America; 1 in U. S.


Named for Victor Jacquemont who traveled in the West Indies, 19th century. Twining herbs. About 36 species, tropical America, 1 in Asia; 4 in U. S.

Named for Prof. N. I. de Jacquin, botanist of Leyden, d. 1818. Evergreen shrubs. About 18 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.; (a) **J. armilláris** Jacq., West Indies to Florida, is called Bracelet-wood or Joe-wood.


1087. **JANÚSIA, Juss.** Janusia. Malpighiaceae.

Climbing shrubs. About 8 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.


Ancient Greek name of this or a kindred plant. Dwarf herbs with clustered flowers. About 12 species, temperate Europe; 1 adv. in U. S., viz. (a) **J. montàna** L., Sheep’s-bit, Sheep’s Scabious.


From the Arabic name, *yasmin*. Shrubs or climbers. About 125 species, warmer regions especially of Old World. The fragrant flowers of several species are largely used in perfumery, notably of (a) **J. grandiflórum** L., India to Japan, cult. in France, Large-flowered White Jasmine or Jessamine (Jasmin, Jessamin, Jessamy, Jeshamy); (b) **J. odoratissimum** L., Madeira, Sweet-scented Yellow Jasmine; (c) **J. officinále** L., China and southern Asia, cult. in southern Europe, Common White Jasmine; (d) **J. Sámbac**, India to China, Arabian Jasmine, Bela (Hindustan).

1090. **JATEORRHIÍZA, Miers.** Calumba. Menispermaceae.


a. **J. palmáta** (Lam.) Miers (M. palmatum Lam., C. palmatus DC., not Hook., M. Columbus Roxb. This last is possibly a distinct species; if so we must adopt for the name of the plant producing Calumba **J. Colúmba** (Roxb.) Miers.). Eastern Africa. *Root; Calumba*, U. S. P., Calumba radix Br., Calumba or Columbo (from vernacular Kalumb); Radix Colombo, P. G., Calumbo; Ger. Kolombowurzel; Fr. Racine de Colombo (Codex), Colombe; Bitter tonic.
1091. Játropha, L. Spurge Nettle, etc. Euphorbiaceae. From Greek, "healing nutriment". Prickly herbs or shrubs. About 70 species, warmer regions especially of New World; 8 in U. S. (a) J. stimulosa Michx. (J. urens, var. stimulosa Muell.), Virginia to Florida and Texas, is called Spurge Nettle, Sand Nettle, Stinging-bush, Tread-softly.


1096. Júglans, L. - Walnut. Juglandaceae. Latin name, the "nut of Jove". Trees with pinnate leaves and edible nuts. About 10 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 5 in U. S.


b. J. nigra L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Black Walnut. Seeds yield oil; wood valuable; (c) J. Califórnia Wats., California, is the California Black Walnut.

d. J. régia L. Europe and Asia, cult. in U. S. English Walnut, European or French Walnut, Bennut, Welsh-nut, French-nut, Madeira-nut (a thin shelled variety); Nux regia, Nux persica, Nux eubea; Fr. Noyer commun (Codex). Rind of fruit, alterative, anthelmintic. Leaves, Folia juglandis, P. G., astringent, alterative. Kernels yield walnut oil. Immature fruit pickled.

1098. **JÚNCUS**, L. Rush, Bog Rush, etc. *Juncaceae.* Ancient Latin name, referring to use of rushes for “binding”. Grass-like plants, mostly paludal or aquatic. About 175 species, especially of north temperate zone; 78 in U. S.


a. **J. Bermudiana** L. Bermuda and Barbados. Pencil Cedar. The fragrant wood used for pencils, etc.

b. **J. communis** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey, Michigan and New Mexico. Juniper tree, Aiten (Aitnach, Etnach), Fairy-circle, Gorst, Hackmatack, Horse Savin; Ger. Wachholder, Kaddig, Kranewett, Jachandel, Johandel; Fr. Genévrier commun; Sp. Enebro. *Fruit,* Juniper berries, Melmot berries; Baccae juniperi; Ger. Wachholderbeerken; Fr. Baie de genièvre (Codex); diuretic, carminative, emmenagogue; source of oil of Juniper. *Oleum juniperi,* U. S. P. The wood also yields by distillation a volatile oil, oleum ligni juniperi. From the fruit is distilled the spirit called gin (originally geneva).

c. **J. Oxycedrus** L. Southern Europe and northern Africa. Prickly Cedar, Spanish Cedar, Large brown-fruited Juniper, Berry-bearing Cedar. Wood yields by dry distillation Oil of Cade; *Oleum cadinum,* U. S. P.; Ol. juniperi empyreumaticum, Ol. cadi, Ol. juniperi mignuu; Ger. Kadeöl, Kaddigöl, Takinöl; Fr. Huile de cade (Codex), anthelmintic; used in skin diseases; a constituent of Haarlem oil.

d. **J. Sabina** L. (S. officinalis Garcke.). Europe, northern Asia and N. America, south to New York and Montana. Savin (Savine), Saving tree, Cover-shame; Ger. Sadebaum; Fr. Sabine (Codex). The tops; *Sagina,* U. S. P., Sabineæ cacumina Br., Summitates sabineæ, *Herba sabineæ,* Ger. Sadebaumspitzen, Sadekraut; emmenagogue, irritating, anthelmintic. Also source of oil of savin (U. S. P.)


1100. **JUSSIAÉA,** L. Primrose-Willow. *Onagraceae.* Named for Bernard de Jussieu, d. 1777. *Syn. Ludwiga,* in part, Jussieuana (the older form). Perennial herbs with white or yellow solitary flowers. About 35 species, warm and temperate regions, especially of New World; 8 in U. S.; (a) **J. diffusa** Forsk., Creeping or Floating Primrose-willow, is called also Clove-strip.
1101. JUSTICIA, L. Justicia. Acanthaceae.


1103. KÁLMIA, L. Sheep Laurel, etc. Ericaceae.
Named for Peter Kalm, a pupil of Linneus, d. 1779. Evergreen shrubs with showy flowers. About 6 species, 1 of Cuba the rest of eastern U. S.

a. K. angustifolia L. Canada, south to Georgia. Sheep Laurel, Calf-Kill, Lamb-kill, Kill-kid, Narrow-leaved Laurel or Sheep-laurel, Dwarf Laurel or Sheep-laurel, Sheep-poison, Spoonwood Ivy, Wicky. Properties of (d), as have (b) K. glauca Ait., British America, south to New Jersey, Michigan, Colorado and California, Swamp Laurel, Pale Laurel; and (c) K. hirsuta Walt., Virginia to Florida, Hairy Laurel, Wicky.


Shrubs. About 5 species, tropical and sub-tropical N. America; 1 in U. S.

Slender herb. One species, California.


1107. KNEÉFFIA, Spach. Sundrops, etc. Onagraceae.

a. K. punila (L.) Spach. (Oe. pumila L., Oe. chrysanthha Michx.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Small Sundrops, Dwarf Evening Primrose, Golden-flowered Evening Primrose. (b) K. frutícosa (L.) Raimann, and (c) K. glauca (Michx.) Spach are called also Scabish.

1109. **KÓCHIA**, Roth. White Sage, etc. *Chenopodiaceae.*

a. **K. Americana** Wats. (K. prostrata Auct., not Schrad.). Nevada. White Sage. A valuable salt bush, as is (b) *K. villośa* Lindl. of Australian deserts, called Cotton-bush. (c) **K. Scopária** (L) Roth. (C. Scoparia L.), Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., is called Brown Cypress, Belvidere or Summer Cypress.


b. **K. Virginíána** (L.) MacM. (S. Virginiana L., P. lanceolatum Pursh). Canada to Georgia, west to Nebraska. Virginia Thyme, Virginia Mountain Mint, Basil*, Mountain Thyme, Pennyroyal*, Prairie Hyssop. The name Virginia Thyme is given also to the much less aromatic, (c) **K. flexíósa** (Walt.) MacM. (O. flexuosum Walt., S. Thymus-Virginicus L., P. linifolium Pursh), Ontario and eastern U. S., Narrow-leaved Mountain Mint?.

1112. **KÓNIGA**, Adans. 1763. Sweet Alyssum, etc. *Cruciferae.*

Named for V. F. Kosteletzky, botanist of Bohemia. *Syn. Hisbícus*, in Part. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 8 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

Named for Dr. J. G. H. Kramer, Austria, 18th Century. Herbs or low shrubs. About 20 species, warmer regions of America; 4 in U. S.
a. **K. argentea** Mart. Brazil. Source of Para, Brazilian or Ceara Rhatany, Ratanhia da terra.


c. **K. Ixina** L. Brazil to Mexico and West Indies. Source of Savanilla or New Granada Rhatany. See (e)

d. **K. secundiflora** DC. (K. lanceolata Tor.). Florida to New Mexico and Mexico, Linear-leaved Krameria. Source of Texas Rhatany.

e. **K. triandra** R. & Pav. (K. tomentosa St. Hil.). Peru and Bolivia. Source of Peruvian or Payta Rhatany. Root of this and of (c), Rhatany, Rhatany root; **Krameria**, U. S. P., Krameriae radix, Br., Radix ratanhae (ratanhae); Ger. Ratanhawurzel, Ratanhaiwurzel; Fr. Ratanhia (Codex); Sp. Ratania, Crameria. [Varieties are Short or Stumpy Rhatany (the main root) and Long Rhatany (the branches)]. A powerful astrin- gent.

Syn. Wisteria, Nutt. 1818, also Glycine, in part. Woody climbers with showy blue or purple flowers. Four known species, three of Asia; 1 in U. S.


Named from resemblance to Kuhnia. Syn. Petalostemon, Michx. 1803, also Dalea, in part. Perennial herbs with spicate or capitate flowers (purple or white). About 35 species, N. America; 27 in U. S. (a) **K. cándida** (Willd.) Kze. is White Prairie Clover or Tassel-flower; (b) **K. purpúrea** (Vent.) MacM. is Violet Prairie Clover, Red Tassel-flower, Red Thim- ble weed.

Herb. One species in western U. S.

Syn. Purshia, DC. 1817, not Spreng 1817. Shrubs. Two species, Pacific slope U. S.


From Greek, "woolly stemmed". Syn. Eriocaulon, in part. Scapose herbs resembling Eriocaulon. Four known species, southern U. S.

From Greek, "woolly mouth", of the corolla. Herbaceous climbers. About 5 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

From Latin, "fringed", from appearance of flower heads. Syn. Liatris, Schreb. 1791; also Serratula, Stepeolina, in part. Perennial herbs mostly from tuberous roots, the showy flower-heads in racemes or spikes. About 15 species, all of U. S.


d. **L. sativa** L. Southern Asia, now widely cult. Garden Lettuce, Common Lettuce, Sallet, Sheepwort. Varieties are Cabbage Lettuce, forming heads (L. capitata D.C.) and Cos Lettuce. Ger. Gartenlattich, Gartensalat; Fr. Laitue officinale (Codex); Sp. Lechuga. *Leaves used as salad. Inspissated juice is French lactucarium; Fr. Thridace (Codex).*

e. **L. Scarióla** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Prickly Lettuce, Wild Lettuce, Horse Thistle, Compass-plant.

f. **L. virósa** L. Europe. Wild Lettuce (of Europe), Acríd Lettuce, Strong-scented Lettuce, Green Endive; Ger. Gift-Lattich, Stink-Lattich; Fr. Laitue vireuse (Codex). *The flowering herb; Lactuca Br., Herba lactue (virose), H. intybi angusti.* The concrete milk juice (of this and other species); **Lactucarium**, U. S. P., Lettuce Opium; sedative, mildly narcotic, hypnotic. This species and (g) **L. sagittáta** Waldst. & Kit. (L. altissima Bibers.), perhaps only a variety, are cult. in Europe as a source of lactucarium.

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1126. **LAGENÁRIA**, Séríngè. Gourd. **Cucurbitaceae.**


1127. **LAGERSTROÉMIA**, L. Crape Myrtle, etc. **Lythraceae.**

Trees or shrubs. About 20 species, warmer regions of eastern Asia. (a) **L. lanceoláta** Wall. (L. microcarpa Wight), East Indies, is Ben Teak, an inferior kind of teak; (b) **L. Flos-regínae** Retz. (L. regina Roxb.), India to Burmah, is Jaroul, Blood-wood; (c) **L. Índica** L., China, is Crape Myrtle, Indian Lilac.

1128. **LAGÉTTA**, A. L. Juss. Lace-bark tree. **Thymeliaceae.**

From vernacular, *lagetto*. Trees. Two known species, West Indies. (a) **L. lintéaria** Lam. is the Jamaica Lace-bark tree. The name Lace-bark is applied in Australia to **Sterculia acerífolia** Cunningham, Flame tree, and in New Zealand to the malvaceous **Plagiánthus betulínu** Cunn.

1129. **LAGÓTIS**, J Gaertn. 1770. Lagotis. **Selaginaceae.**

From Greek, "hare's ear". Syn. Gymnandria, Pall. 1776. Perennial herbs. About 8 species, central and northern Asia; 1 in U. S.

1130. **LAGÚNCULÁRIA**, Gaertn. f. 1805. **Combretaceae.**


a. *L.* Clóústoni Edmonston (L. digitata Lam. The Linnaean name *Fucus digitatus*, has been applied to two different species.) Tangle, Hanger, Sea-girdle, Sea-staff, Sea-wand; Ger. Riementang; Fr. Laminaire digitée. *Stems* used for "tents" and dilating hougies.


b. *L.* amplexícalíle L. Europe and Asia, nat. in eastern U. S. Henbit, Henbit Dead-nettle, Greater Henbit.


1133. **LANDÓLPHIA**, Beauv. (Landolfa). *Apocynaceae*. Named for Capt. Landolph, explorer. Shrubs or small trees. About 17 species, mostly of tropical Africa. (a) *L.* flórida Benth. and (b) *L.* gummífera Lam., of southeastern Africa yield Caoutchouc, known as African or Mbungu rubber. The *fruit* of (a), Abo or Aboli fruit, is edible.


1135. **LANTÁNA**, L. - Lantana. - *Verbenaceae*. Shrubs, rarely herbs. About 60 species, tropical and subtropical America; 4 in U. S. 


**1138. LARIX, Adans.** Larch. - Pinaceae.


**1139. LASERPÍTÍUM, L.** Laserwort. Umbelliferae.

Latin name of L. latifolium, the “Laser” plant. Perennial herbs. About 20 species, chiefly of southern Europe.


**1140. LASTHÉNIA, Cass.** Lasthenia. Compositae.


**1141. LÁTHYRUS, L.** Vetchling, Marsh Pea, etc. Papilionaceae.

a. L. maritimus (L.) Bigel. (P. maritimum L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. Beach Pea, Sea or Seaside Pea, Sea-aside Everlasting-pea. Another circumpolar species is (b) L. palustris L., Marsh Pea, Marsh Vetchling, Wild Pea. Closely allied to this is the Myrtle-leaved Marsh Pea, (c) L. myrtifolius Muhl., of Canada and eastern U. S.

d. L. pratensis L. Europe and northern Asia, nat. in New England. Meadow Pea, Craw Pea, Mouse Pea, Angleberry, Lady's-fingers, Yellow Vetchling. Other species of interest are (e) L. odoratus L., the Sweet Pea of gardens; (f) L. latifolius L., the Everlasting Pea of gardens; (g) L. decaphyllus Pursh, Prairie Vetchling also called Everlasting Pea; (h) L. Cicera L. of Europe, the Lesser Chick-pea (Jarosse pois-carrés); (1) L. sativus L. of southern Europe, Jarose or Gesse, a valuable fodder plant, the seeds esculent, and (j) L. montanus Bern. (O. tuberosus L.) of Europe, Dutch-mice, Tine-tare; producing edible tubers.


1144. LAÚRUS, L. - Bay Laurel. - Lauraceae. The ancient Latin name. Shrubs or trees. Two known species, Europe and western Asia. The genus has been made formerly to include species now referred to a dozen different genera.

a. L. nóbilis L. Mediterranean region, cult. in Mexico. Bay Laurel, Bay tree, Sweet Bay, Noble Laurel; Ger. Lorbeer; Fr. Laurier commun (Codex); Sp. Laurel. Leaves aromatic, condiment; fruit, Bay-berries, Fructus laurii, Baccae laurii; aromatic, bitter, carminative. By expression from these is obtained Laurel butter or Oil of Bays, Oleum laurii unguinosum s. expressum; by distillation is procured the ethereal Oil of Bay Laurel, not to be confounded with the oil of Myrcia.


b. **L. Spíca** Cav. (*L. latifolia* Villars). Mediterranean region. Spike Lavender, French Lavender, Great or Male Lavender, Spike; Fr. Lavande commune, Spic (Codex). Flowers richer in oil but of less delicate aroma than those of (a); source of oil of Spike (essence d’aspic).

c. **L. Stoečhas** L. Mediterranean region. Arabian Lavender, French Lavender*, Gentle or Topped Lavender, Cast-me-down, Cassadong†, Stickadore. Properties of (b); an important honey plant.

1146. **LAVATÉRA**, L. Tree Mallow, etc. Malvaceae.
Named in honor of the two Lavaters, naturalists of Zurich. Herbs or small trees. About 40 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S. (a) **L. arbórea** L. Middle and southern Europe. Tree Mallow, Sea Mallow, Velvet-leaf.

Named for Francois Delavaux of Nismes. Syn. Oenothera (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs with white, pink or pale yellow flowers. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.


From Greek word for a “dish”.


b. **L. Tartárea** Achar. Northern Asia. Tartaric Moss, Canary Moss, Canary-weed, Cudweed*. From this and other lichens is prepared *litmus*; Lacmus, Lacca musica; Ger. Lakmus; Fr. Tournesol, Laque bleu. Also from these lichens is made Archil or Orchil; Fr. Orseille, and Cudbear; Ger. Persio; Fr. Orseille de terre, all used for coloring.


From Greek, “oil vase”, alluding to the fruit. Large trees. About 65 species, tropical S. America.
a. *L. ollária* L. Tropical America. Monkey-pot tree. _Inner bark_, called Kakarali or Tanaré, used for wrappers for cigarettes.

b. *L. Zabucájo* Aublet. Brazil. Sapucaya-nut. _Seeds_ esculent, superior to the allied Brazil nut; source of sapucaya oil. Other species yielding esculent nuts are (c) *L. Pisonis* Camb., (d) *L. lanceolátá* Poir. (Sapucaja branca of Guiana), (e) *L. urnígera* Mart., (f) *L. Amazonum* Mart. and (g) *L. Póhlii* Berg.

1153. **LÉDUM**, L Labrador Tea, etc. _Ericaceae_. Ancient Greek name of _Cistus Ledon_. Shrubs with leaves of firm texture. Three species, north temperate zone and northwards; 3 in U. S.


1156. **LEITNÉRIA**, Chapman. Cork-wood. _Leitneriaceae_. Named for Dr. E. F. Leitner, German naturalist. Shrub or small tree. One species. (a) *L. Floridána* Chapm., Florida to Texas; Corkwood. The wood lighter even than cork.


1161. **LEONÓTIS, R. Br.** Leonotis. Labiatae.
From Greek, "lion’s ear". Herbs or shrubs with showy orange flowers, natives of southern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

1162. **LEÓNTICE, L.** Lion’s-leaf Berberidaceae.
An ancient Greek plant name. Herbaceous perennials from tuberous roots. Eastern Europe and western Asia.

a. **L. Leontopétalum** L. Europe. Lion’s-leaf, Lion’s Turnip, Black Turnip. Tubers detergent, used in Turkey as antidote to opium.

1163. **LEÓNTODON, L, 1737.** Hawkbit. Cichoriaceae.
From Greek, "lion’s tooth". Syn. Apargia, Scop. 1772, Thrineia, Roth 1796; Crepis, in part. Scapose perennials with dandelion-like flower-heads. About 45 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.


1164. **LEONOTÓDIUM, R. Br.** Edelweiss. Compositae.
From Greek, "lion’s foot". Syn. Antennaria, Gnaphalium, in part. White-woolly or silky low perennials. About 5 species, Alpine regions of Europe, Asia and S. America.


1165. **LEONÚRUS, L.** Motherwort, Lion’s-tail. Labiatae.
From Greek, "lion’s-tail". Syn. Ballota, Cardiaca, Panzeria, in part. Biennial or perennial herbs. About 10 species, Europe and Asia; 3 nat. in U. S.


c. **L. Marrubióstrum** L. (C. Marrubiastrum Medic.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Hoarhound Motherwort or Lion’s-tail.
    From Greek, “silvery scaly”. Syn. Lepargyreia, Lepargyreia, Shepherdia, Nutt. 1818, also Elaegnus, in part. Shrubs with scurfy foliage. Three known species, all of U. S.


    A very small annual herb. One species, Georgia and S. Carolina.

    Greek name of a Cress, meaning a “little scale”. Syn. *Thlaspi*, in part. Herbs with more or less pungent foliage. About 65 species; 29 in U. S.

  a. **L. apétalum** Willd (L. intermedium A. Gray) and (b) **L. Virgínicum** L. are common weeds throughout the U. S., known as Wild Peppergrass, Tongue-grass, Bird’s Pepper*. Plants pungent, antiscorbutic.


  d. **L. Iberis** L. Europe and northern Asia. Peppergrass (of Europe); Ger. Iberiskresse, Pfefferkraut; Fr. Passerageiberide. Properties of (e).

  e. **L. satívum** L. Garden Peppergrass, Garden Garth or Cress (Karse), Town or Golden Peppergrass or Cress, Tongue grass, Sauce-alone, Garden Pepper-cress, Poor man’s Pepper. *Herb* pungent, antiscorbutic, used as salad. [The New Zealand (f) **L. oleráceum** Forst. is cultivated as a pot herb. In the Society Islands (g) **L. píscídium** Forst. (L.oleraceum Ait. not Forst.) is used for stupefying fish].

    From Greek, “Scale-Broom”. Syn. Linosyris, Tetradymia, Carphephorus†, in part. Shrubby plants. Three known species, southwestern U. S.

    Syn. Epifagus (Kew), Nutt. 1818 (Epiphegus); Orobanche, in part. A purplish or brownish leafless parasite. One species, N. America.


1172. LEPTARRHÉNA, R. Br. Leptarrhena. Saxifragaceae. Perennial evergreen scapose herb. One species, northeastern Asia and northwestern America (U. S.).


1175. LEPTOGLÓSSIS, Benth. Leptoglossis. Solanaceae. From Greek, "slender throtted". Syn. Nierembergia (Kew), in part. Herbs. Three known species, temperate regions of America; 1 in U. S.


1177. LEPTÓSYNE, DC. Leptosyne. Compositae. From Greek, "slender", applicable to original species. Small scapose annuals with showy flower heads (yellow). About 7 species, California to Arizona.
1178. LEPTOTAÉNIA, Nutt. Leptotenia. Umbelliferae.


1181. LESSÍNGIA, Chamisso. Lessingia. Compositae.

From Greek, ‘white’. Shrubs or trees with white flowers in globular heads. About 10 species, tropical America; 3 in U. S.

From Greek, ‘white bordered’ (of the bracts). Perennial herb resembling Hymenopappus. One species, Colorado.


1185. LEUCÓCRINUM, Nutt. Soaproot*. Liliaceae.
From Greek, ‘white lily’. Perennial acaulescent herb with crocus-like, white, fragrant flowers. One species, Nebraska to California.

1186. LEUCOPHyllUM, Humb. & Bonpl. Scrophulariaceae.
From Greek, ‘white leaf’. Tomentose shrubs. Three species, Mexico and adjacent territory; 2 in U. S.


Syn. Aster, in part. Perennial herbs resembling Aster. Two species, both of U. S.

Name from Greek mythology. Syn. Andromeda, in part. Shrubs with flowers in dense racemes. About 35 species, America and eastern Asia; 6 in U. S.

a. *L. Catesbaei* (Walt.) Gray (A. Catesbaei Walt., A. spinulosa Pursh.), Virginia to Georgia, is called Dog Laurel; (b) *L. racemosa* (L.) Gray (A. racemosa L., L. spicata G. Don.), near Atlantic and Gulf sea-board, Swamp Leucothoe, is also called White Osier, White Pepper.


Robust herb, with yellow flowers. One species only, Old World. See Ligusticum.


Named for Capt. M. Lewis, explorer. Fleshy perennial herbs, with showy rose-colored flowers. Two species, western U. S.


From Greek, "balsam cedar". Evergreen trees with fragrant wood. Syn. Thuya, in part. About 8 species, America and New Zealand; 1 in California.


Named from the country Liguria, where the plant abounded. Syn. Ferula, in part. Perennial herbs with aromatic roots, About 25 species, northern hemisphere; 12 in U. S.


1194. **Ligústrum, L.** - Privet. - *Oleaceae.*
The ancient Latin name. Shrubs or small trees. About 35 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S., viz: (a) *L. vulgáre* L., Europe and Asia; Privet, Prie, Prim, Primwort, Print, Privy Saugh (i. e. Willow), Skedge, Skedgwith, Skerrish; Ger. Rainweide.

1195. **Liliaëa, Humb. & Bonp.** Lily. - *Naiidaceae.*
Aquatic or marsh herbs. One or two species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

Latin, from ancient Greek name of a Lily. Leafy herbs from scaly bulbs, with large showy flowers. About 45 species, north temperate zone; 18 in U. S.

a. *L. Canadéne L.* Canada to Georgia, west to Missouri and Minnesota. Canada Lily, Wild Yellow Lily; Field, Meadow or Nodding Lily.

b. *L. cándidum* L. Europe and western Asia. White Lily, Madonna or Annuciation Lily, Juno's Rose.


d. *L. Philadélphicum* L. Ontario to west Virginia. Red Lily Wood Lily; Flame, Glade, Philadelphia or Huckleberry Lily, Wild Orange Lily, American Tiger Lily.


Additional indigenous species, worthy of note, are, (g) *L. Caroliníánam* Michx., Carolina Lily; (h) *L. Catesbaéi* Walt., Southern Red Lily; (i) *L. Humboldtii* R. & L., Pacific Coast, Humboldt's Lily; (j) *L. pardalínum* Kellogg, Pacific Coast, California Tiger Lily, Panther Lily; (k) *L. umbléllátum* Pursh (L. Andinum Nutt.), Ohio and northwestward, Western Red Lily, often confounded with (d) and known by the same popular names; (l) *L. Washingtoniánam* Kellogg, Pacific Coast, Washington Lily.

Noteworthy exotic Lilies are (m) *L. aurátum* Lindl., Golden-banded Lily; (n) *L. spécíósam* Thunb., and (o) *L. longifórum* Thunb., Long-flowered White Lily, all three from Japan. Var. exíminum of the last, L. Harrisii of the florists, is known as Easter Lily. The European (p.) *L. álbum* L. is official in the Codex as Lis blanc.

1197. **Limnánthemum, S. P. Gmel. 1770.** Menyanthaceae.
From Greek, "pool blossom". Syn. Limnanthes, Stokes, not R. Br., Limnanthus, Neck. 1790, Nymphoides, Medic. 1789; Villarsia, Menyanthes, in part. Aquatic perennials with floating heart-shaped leaves. About 20 species; 3 in U. S.

1198. LINÁNTHES, Limnanthes. Limnanthaceae.
From Greek, "pool flower". Herbs with pungency of Tropoeolum. About 7 species, southwestern U. S.

From Greek, "marsh loving". Aquatic herbs. About 4 species, all American; 1 in U. S.

From Greek, "meadow gift". Syn. Cathea, Salisb. 1812, Calopogon R. Br. 1813; Cymbidium, in part. Scapose herbs from round tubers. Two or three species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.


From Latin limon, a "lemon". Trees or shrubs, generally thorny. About 24 species, tropical regions.


An ancient plant name. Syn. Statice (Kew), Willd. 1798 (L. 1737). Scapose herbs with numerous panicled small flowers. About 120 species, mostly of Old World; 5 in U. S. [The name Statice is really older than Limonium and preferable to avoid confusion with Limonia, above.]


b. L. Brasíliénsis (Bois.) Lyons (S. Brasiliensis Boiss.). Brazil. Guaycuru, Baycuru, or Biacuru. Root astringent, styptic, as also in (e) L. Limóníum (L.) Lyons (S. Limonium L., L. vulgare Mill.). Europe. Sea Lavender, Marsh Beet, Red Behen; Ger. Strandnelke; Fr. Romarin des marais, Lavandetrise.

1203. LIMOSÉLLA, L. Mudweed, Mudwort. Scrophulariaceae.
From Greek, "mud-seated". Small, tufted aquatic herbs. About 6 species; 2 in U. S.

From Greek, "flax flowered". Syn. Gilia (Kew), in part. Annual herbs, mostly with showy white flowers, natives of N. America; 28 in U. S.


Named for the discoverer, F. Lindheimer. Annual herb with a five-rayed flower head (yellow). One species; Texas.

**LINGOUM**, see **PTEROCARPUS**.


Named in honor of the botanist Linné. A creeping herb, the pink flowers borne in pairs. One species, viz. (a) **L. borealis** L. Circumpolar, south to Long Island, Michigan and California. Twin-flower, Ground-vine, Deer-vine, Twin-sisters, Two-eyed berries.


The ancient Latin name. Annual or perennial herbs. About 100 species, temperate or warm regions; 28 in U. S.


1209. **LÍPPIA**, L. - - Fog-fruit, etc. *Verbenaceae.*


b. **L. oríganóides** Kunth. Mexico, known there as *Origano.* *Plant* aromatic.


1210. LIQUIDÁMBAR, L. Sweet-Gum, etc. Hamamelidaceae.
Name Latin-Arabic. Large trees with resinous sap. About 4 species, Asia Minor, Java and N. America; 1 in U. S.

a. L. orientális Mill. (L. imberbe Ait.). Asia Minor. Storax tree, Oriental Sweet-gum tree. Balsam prepared from the inner bark, Storax; - _tyrax, U. S. P., Styrax preparatus, Br., Styrax liquidus P. G., Storax liquidus; Ger. Flussiger Storax; Storaxbalsam; Fr. Styrax liquide (Codex); balsamic, stimulant, vulnerary; used in manufacture of chewing-gum.


1211. LIRIODÉNDRON, L. Tulip-tree. Magnoliaceae.
From Greek, "lily tree". A large tree bearing tulip-like blossoms. One (perhaps two) species (U. S.).


Named for Martin Lister, botanist, d. 1712. Small herbs with a single pair of leaves. About 10 species, north temperate and Arctic zones; 3 in U. S.

1213. LITHOPHRÁGMA, Tor. & Gr. Saxifragaceae.

1214. LITHOSPÉRMUM, L. Gromwell, etc. Boraginaceae.
From Greek, "stone s-ed". Syn. Batschia, in part. Annual or perennial hirsute herbs. About 40 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 14 in U. S.

a. L. arvénse L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Bastard Alkanet, Corn Gromwell, Lichwale, Painting-plant, Pearl-plant, Saffron (i. e. Saffron), Stone-seed. Root of this and the following species yields a red dye.

b. L. canéstens (Michx.) Lehm. (B. canescens Michx.). British America, south to Alabama and Arizona. Hoary Puccoon, Indian Puccoon, Indian-paint, American Anchusa or Alkanet.


1216. **LLOÝDIA**, Salish. - Lloydia. - *Liliaceae.* Small herbs. Two species, one of Himalayas, one in U. S.


c. *L. syphilítica* L. Ontario to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Dakota. Great Lobelia, Blue Cardinal-flower, Blue Lobelia, High Belia†. *Herb* diaphoretic, alterative, reputed antisyphilitic.


From Greek, "fringe", alluding to the sori. A large genus of ferns allied to Blechnum; 1 in U. S.

1222. LONÍCERA, L. Honeysuckle. Caprifoliaceae.

Named for Adam Lonitzer, German botanist, d. 1586. Syn. Caprifolium, Periclymenum, Mill. 1752. Erect or climbing shrubs, often with showy flowers. About 100 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 22 in U. S.


c. L. sempervirens L. Eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, Woodbine. Other indigenous species are (d) L. ciliata Muhl., Canada and northeastern U. S., American Fly-honeysuckle Medaddy bush; (e) L. dioica L. (L. glauca Hill (Kew), L. parviflora Lam.), Glaucescent or Yellow Honeysuckle, Small or Northern Yellow Honeysuckle, Small Woodbine; (f) L. flava Sims, (Southern) Yellow Honeysuckle; (g) L. glaucescens Rydb. (L. Douglasii Hook.). Douglas' Honeysuckle; (h) L. hirsuta Eaton, Hairy Honeysuckle, Rough Woodbine.


1224. LOPHÓPHORA, Coult. Mescale. Cactaceae.

From Greek, "crest bearing". Syn. Anhalonium, Mammillaria, Echinocactus, in part. One or two species, Mexico and southern U. S.

a. L. Lewinii (Henn.) Coult. (A Lewinii, Henn. M. Lewinii Auct., by some referred to (b) L. Williámsii Lem. Coult. (A. Williamsii Lem.), which is, however, probably distinct). Mexico. Source of Mescale buttons, which have remarkable narcotic and intoxicating properties.


From Greek, "crested fruit". Syn. Lophiocarpus, Miq. not Turez; Sagittaria, in part. Paludal or aquatic herbs. About 3 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

1226. LORÁNTHUS, L. Mistletoe. Loranthaceae.

From Greek, "thong flower". Plants usually parasitic. About 330 species, warm regions except of N. America.


c. *L. glycyphloéa* Mart. & Eichl. (C. glycyphloéum Casaretti). Brazil. Bark, Monesia bark, Buranham or Guranham bark; Cort. monesia; Ger. Monesiarinde; astringent with some stimulant action. The aqueous extract, *Extractum monesiae*, as well as the bark is called Monesia, leading to confusion.

**1228. LUCÚMA, Mol.** Marmalade tree. *Guttiferae*. From vernacular, Peru. Syn. Vitellaria, Gaertn.; Achras, Chrysophyllum, in part. Trees or shrubs with milky juice. About 50 species, tropical America and Australia. [The species excepting two are now referred by some botanists to *Vitellaria*.]


c. *L. glycyphloéa* Mart. & Eichl. (C. glycyphloéum Casaretti). Brazil. Bark, Monesia bark, Buranham or Guranham bark; Cort. monesia; Ger. Monesiarinde; astringent with some stimulant action. The aqueous extract, *Extractum monesiae*, as well as the bark is called Monesia, leading to confusion.


c. L. operculáta (L.) Cogn. (M. operculata L., L. purgans Mart. (Kew), P. operculata Roem.). Tropical America. Fruit of this and some other species violently cathartic.

Anagram of Inula, an allied genus. Perennial herb with small flower heads (yellow). One species, Pacific coast of U. S.

1234. LUNÁRIA, L. Satin-pod, etc. Cruciferae.
From Latin, "moon wort". Herbs, the silicle with a membranous shining dissepiment. Two species, Europe and Asia.


Ancient Latin name of a Leguminous plant, from lupus a "wolf". Herbs or sub-shrubs, with digitate (rarely simple) leaves and racemes of showy flowers. About 125 species, temperate and warm regions; 99 in U. S. Many of the species are planted in gardens; some are useful fodder plants; some have pronounced poisonous properties. The names Sun-dial, Old-maid's-bonnets, Quaker's-bonnets and Wild Lupine or Lupin are almost indiscriminately applied to the various species.

1236. LYCHNIS, L. Lychnis, Campion, etc. Caryophyllaceae.


d. *L. Flos-cuculi* L. (C. Flos-cuculi A. Br.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Cuckoo-flower, Cuckoo Gilliflower or Lychnis, Crowflower, Indian Pink, Marsh Gilliflower, Meadow Campion, Meadow Pink, Ragged-Jack, Ragged-Robin.

1237. **LYCIUM**, L. Matrimony-vine, etc. **Solanaceae.** Named from Lycia in Asia Minor. Syn. Iochroma, in part. Shrubs or climbers. About 75 species, temperate and warm regions; 17 in U. S.


1240. **LYCOPÓDIUM**, L. Club-moss. **Lycopo diaceae.** Ancient Greek name, meaning “wolf’s foot”. [The aboriginal name in Oceanica means mouse-foot]. Perennial evergreen plants. About 100 species; 12 in U. S.


c. *L. obscurúrum* L. (L. dendroidenum Michx.). Asia and N. America, south to N. Carolina and Indiana. Ground Pine, Tree-like Club-moss, Bunch Evergreen, Spiral Pine, Crow-foot*. Plant much used in Christmas decorations. Other indigenous species are; (d) *L. Alpínum* L., Alpine Club-moss, Heath Cypress, Cypress Moss; (e) *L. lucídulum* Michx., Shining Club-moss, Moon-fruit Pine*, Trailing Evergreen; (f) *L. sabínafólium* Willd., Cedar-like Club-moss, Ground Fir; (g) *L. Selágó* L., Fir Club-moss, Fir Moss, Tree Moss, Fox-feet. From an allied Brazilian species, (h) *L. saurúrus* (?), called Piligan, has been obtained a powerfully cathartic alkaloid, piliganine. Cathartic properties are attributed also to other species.


1242. **Lycópus**, L. Bugleweed, Gypsywort, etc. *Labiatae*. From Greek, “wolf’s foot”. Stoloniferous herbs. About 10 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.


c. *L. Virgíníus* L. British America, south to Florida and Missouri. Bugleweed, Buglewort, Sweet Bugleweed, American Water-hoarhound, Carpenter’s-herb, Green Archangel, Gypsi-
 weed, Paul’s Betony, Wood Betony, Wolf-foot; Ger. Virginisches Wolfsfuss; Fr. Lycée de Virginie. Herb sedative, hemostatic; antidote to snake bites.


a. **L. palmatum** (Bernh.) Swz. (G. palmata Bernh.). Massachusetts to Florida. Climbing Fern, Hartford Fern, Creeping or Windsor Fern.


d. *L. vulgāris* L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Common Loosestrife, Golden or Yellow Willow-herb, Yellow Rocket*. Properties of (b).

1250. **LYTHRUM, L.** Loosestrife. *Lythraceae*.
From Greek, "gore". Syn. Hyssopifolia, Opiz., Salicaria, Mill., in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 25 species, widely distributed; 12 in U. S.

a. *L. Salicāria* L. (S. vulgaris Moench). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Loosestrife, Spiked or Purple Loosestrife, Spiked or Purple Willow-herb, Milk Willow-herb, Willow-weed, Willow-wort, Sage Willow, Purple-grass, Long-purples, Red-Sally, Rainbow-weed, Soldiers‡; Ger. Rother Weiderich; Fr. Salicaire. Herb astringent, demulcent, alterative. (b) *L. alātum* Pursh, Ontario and northeastern U. S., Wing-angled Loosestrife‡, is called also Milk Willow; (c) *L. Hyssopifolia* L. (H. parviflora Opiz.), Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., is Hyssop Loosestrife or Grass Poly.

1251. **MACBRÍDEA, Ell.** Macbridea. *Labiatae*.

1252. **MACHAERANTHÉRA, Nees.** Aster. *Compositae*.

1253. **MACHÆRÍUM, Pers.** Tiger-wood, etc. *Papilionaceae*.
From Greek, "saber", alluding to the fruit. Trees, shrubs or tall climbers. About 60 species, S. America.

a. *M. fērtilē* Griseb. Argentina. Tipa. Wood and bark astringent, used in tanning; (b) *M. Schombūrgkii* Benth. of British Guiana is called Itaka and Tiger-wood. Some species yield varieties of Rosewood.

1254. **MACOUNÁSTRUM, Small.** Macounastrum. *Polygonaceae*.
Syn. Königia, L. 1764, not König, Adans. 1763. Insignificant herbs. Two or three species, boreal or alpine; 1 in U. S.

From Greek, "long stamened". Syn. Conradia, Dasystoma, in part. Tall biennial with orange-colored flowers. One species, southeastern U. S.

1256. **MACROCálYX, Trew.** 1761. Nyctelea, etc. *Hydrophyllaceae*.
From Greek, "large calyx". Syn. Ellisia, L. 1763 (not L. 1759); Ipomœa†, Polemonium†, in part. Annual hairy herbs. About 3 species, N. America; 2 in U. S.

1257. **MACRONÉMA, Gray.** Macronema. *Compositae*.
From Greek, "long thread". Syn. Aplopappus, in part. Perennial herbs; rays few (conspicuous) or wanting. About 6 species, western U. S.
1258. **MACROSIPHÓNIA,** Muell. *Apocynaceae.*

From Greek, "long tubed". Shrubs with showy flowers, white, yellow or red. About 12 species, warmer regions of New World; 3 in southwestern U. S.


1260. **MÁDIA,** Mol. 1782. Tar-weed, etc. *Compositae.*

From vernacular modi, Chili. Herbs, commonly viscid and heavy-scented. About 12 species, New World; 9 in U. S.


1261. **MAÉSA,** Forsk. - *Saoria. - Myrsinaceae.*


Named for Prof. Pierre Magnol, French botanist, d. 1715. Trees or shrubs with large fragrant flowers. About 15 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 7 in U. S.

a. **M. acumináta** L. (M. Virginiana, var. acuminata L.). New York to Alabama, west to Arkansas. Cucumber tree, Mountain Magnolia, Black or Yellow Linn. *Bark* of this and other species, tonic, bitter, febrifuge.

b. **M. foetida** (L.) Sarg. (M. Virginiana var. foetida L. Ed. 1., M. grandiflora L. Ed. 2 (Kew), the preferable name as Linne himself decided). Southeastern U. S. Southern Magnolia, Large-flowered Magnolia, Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree, Bull Bay.


d. **M. macrophylla** Michx. Kentucky southward, west to Arkansas. Large-leaved Umbrella-tree or Cucumber-tree, Big-bloom, Elk-bark, Elk-wood, Silver-leaf, Silver-leaf Umbrella-tree.

e. **M. tripétala** L. (M. Umbrella Lam.). Pennsylvania to Alabama, west to Arkansas. Umbrella-tree, Cucumber-tree.

Syn. Arctous, Niedenzu 1890; Arctostaphylos (Kew), Arbutus, in part. A low deciduous shrub. One species, north polar zone to U. S.

1264. **MALÁCHRA**, L. Wild Okra, etc. *Malvaceae.*
Hairy herbs. About 20 species, warmer regions of Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

From Greek, "soft hair", alluding to the pappus. Syn. Leptoseris, in part. Herbs with yellow, rarely white, flowers. About 15 species, southwestern U. S.

From vernacular, Malabar. Syn. Litsea (Kew), Lam. 1789, Sebifera, Lour. 1790, Tetranthera, Jacq. 1797; Laurus, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 100 species, warmer regions, especially of Old World; 1 in U. S.


From Greek, "woolly". Syn. Rottlera, Roxb. 1798; Echinus, Croton, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 70 species, warmer regions of Old World.


1268. **MALPÍGHIÁ**, L. Barbados Cherry, etc. *Malpighiaceae.*
Named for Marcello Malpighi, Italian physiologist, d.1694. Trees or shrubs, some with stinging hairs. About 20 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. Several species produce edible fruits, notably (a) *M. glábra* L., Surinam Cherry; (b) *M. punicifóliá* L., Barbados Cherry; (c) *M. úrens* L., Cowhage Cherry.

The classical name. Syn. Pyrus, (Pirus) in part. Trees with showy white or pink blossoms. About 15 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

a. *M. Málus* (L.) Britton (P. Malus L., M. communis Poir., M. paradisaica Medic., M. domestica Baumg.). Western Asia, now widely cult. in numerous named varieties. Probably derived from several wild species. Apple tree. Seedling trees are known as Crab-stock, Scarb-tree, Wilding tree or Nurse-garden. *Bark* tonic, febrifuge. *Fruit* esculent. The cultivated Crab-apple is (b) *M. baccáta* (L.) Lyons (P. baccata L.) or some hybrid of this with (a).
Indigenous species are: (c) *M. angustifolia* (Ait.) Michx., southeastern U. S., Southern Crab-apple or Crab tree; (d) *M. coronaria* (L.) Mill., Ontario and northeastern U. S., American or Garland Crab-apple, Fragrant Crab-apple, Sweet-scented Crab tree; (e) *M. rivularis* (Doug.) Roem., the Oregon Crab-apple.

1270. **MÁLVA, L.** — Mallow. — Malvaceae.

The ancient Greek name. Mucilaginous herbs, the shape of the fruit suggesting the popular name "Cheeses". About 30 species, Old World; 8 nat. in U. S.

a. *M. rotundifolia* L. Europe and western Asia, nat. in U. S.

Low or Common Mallow (Maul, Maws), Malows (Malice†); Blue, Country, Dwarf or Running Mallow, Dutch-cheese, Doll-cheeses, Fairy-cheeses, Pellas; Ger. Käsekraut; Fr. Petite Mauve (Codex). *Flowers and leaves* mucilaginous, demulcent.

b. *M. sylvestris* L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S.


c. *M. vulgaris* Fries (M. rotundifolia L.† (Kew), M. neglecta Wallr.). Europe. Common Mallow of Europe. *Leaves, Folia* Malvae, P. G., Herba malve; Ger. Malvenblätter, Pappelkraut, Hasenpappelkraut; Fr. Feuilles de Mauve (Codex); mucilaginous, demulcent. (d) *M. Alcea* L. is European or Vervain Mallow; (e) *M. Moschata* L., with faint odor of musk, is Musk Mallow or Musk plant.

1271. **MALVÁSTRUM, A. Gray 1848.** False Mallow. Malvaceae.


1272. **MALVAVÍSCUS, Adans.** Malvaviscus. Malvaceae.

Shrubs with crimson flowers. About 20 species, tropical America; 1 in Florida.


1274. **MANDRÁGORA, Juss.** — Mandrake. — Solanaceae.

From the ancient Greek name, whence also our word Mandrake. Syn. Atropa, in part. Herbs. About 4 species, Mediterranean region.

1275. **MANGÍFERA**, L. Mango. **Anacardiaceae.**
(a) **M. Indica** L. Southern Asia, cult. in all tropical countries. Mango tree. *Bark* astringent. *Fruit* esculent.

1276. **MÁNIHOT**, Adans. Cassava, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.**
b. **M. Mánihot** (L.) Lyons (Jat. Manihot L., Jan. Manihot Kunth, M. utilissima Pohl). Brazil, now cult. in all tropical countries. Manioc (Mandioc, Manioca), Cassava, Bitter Cassava, Tapioca plant. *Starch* obtained from the fleshy roots is Tapioca, Brazilian Arrowroot, Cassava meal, Amylum manihot; Ger. Cassavastärke, Tapioca; Fr. Tapioka (Codex). Tapioca is obtained also from (c) **M. Carthagineiisis** J. Muell. (Jat. Janipha L.).

1277. **MARANTA**, L. Arrowroot plant. **Marantaceae.**
Named for B. Maranta, Venetian botanist, 16th century. Herbs from fleshy rhizomes. About 15 species, tropical America.
a. **M. arundinácea** L. Tropical America and West Indies. [The species probably includes (b) **M. Indica** Tussac, source of the Natal and East Indian arrowroot]. Arrowroot plant (properly aru-root, *aruaru* being a Brazilian word for flour). *Starch* from the rhizomes is Bermuda or True Arrowroot; Amylum marante; Ger. Pfeilwurzelmehl, Marantastärke; Fr. Arrowroot de la Jamaïque (Codex)). Arrowroot is also procured from some other species, as also from the allied Canna and Curcuma.

1278. **MARÁSMIUS**, Fries. Champignon. **Hymenomycetes.**

1279. **MARGARÁNTHUS**, Schlecht. **Solanaceae.**


1281. MARRÚBIUM, L. Hoarhound. Labiatae.
Name middle Latin, of uncertain origin. Perennial herbs. About 40 species, temperate regions of Old World.

a. M. vulgäre L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Hoarhound, Horehound (Herehoune, Horhowne, Horone), Common Hoarhound, Houndbene, Marvel, Mawroll; Ger. Weisser Andorn, Andornki-aut; Fr. Marrube blanc (Codex); Sp. Marrubia. Leaves and tops; MarrulDium, U. S. P., Herba marrubii (albi); expectorant, laxative, deobstruent, carminative.

Syn. Gonolobus, in part. Shrubs or shrubby climbers. About 60 species, tropical regions.

a. M. Cundurângo Nichols, not Reich. (G. Cundurango Triana). S. America. This species is cited by the German Pharmacopoeia as the source of Condurango. That name, meaning Eaglevine, is applied in South America to at least ten different plants. Dr. Ruschenberger names the plant yielding the white Condurango of Peru, Pseusmagenetmus Equatoriensis, locally known as Cundurango blanco or Mata perro (i. e. dog killer). Bark, Cortex Condurango, P. G., reputed alterative.


1284. MARTYNIA, L. Martyniaceae (Pedaliaceae).
Named for Prof. John Martyn, English botanist, d. 1768. Coarse, viscid herbs, with beaked capsule. About 10 species, warmer regions of New World; 3 in U. S.

a. M. Louisiána Mill. [M. proboscidea Glox. (Kew)]. Iowa and Illinois, southward, adv. in northern states. Elephant's-trunk, Unicorn-plant, Devil's-claw, Double-claw, Martinoe, Mouse-bur, Toe-nails. [In Mexico a name meaning "Devil's-claw" is given to the clinging hooked fruits of some species.]

1285. MATRICÁRIA, L. Camomile. Compositae.
a. **M. Chamomilla** L. (Chrys. Chamomilla Bern., Cham. vulgaris S. F. Gray, Cham. officinalis Koch). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. German Camomile (Chamomile), Wild Camomile, Dog’s Camovyne, Apple-riennie, Corn Feverfew, Horse-Gowan, Mayweed*; Ger. Feldkamille; Fr. Camomille commune ou d’Allemagne (Codex); Sp. Manzanilla comun. *Flowers* (flower-heads), German Chamomile; Matricaria, U. S. P., Flores Chamomillae P. G.; Ger. Kamillen, Gemeine Kamillen; bitter tonic, diaphoretic, etc. Source of oil of Camomile. In South Africa the flowers of (b) **M. glabrata** DC. are used as a substitute for German Camomile.

1286. **MAUChIA**, Kze. Bradburya. **Compositae.**

Syn. Bradburya, Tor. & Gr., not Raf. A tall annual. One species, southern U. S.

1287. **MAURANDIA**, Ortega. Maurandia. **Scrophulariaceae.**

Named for Prof. Maurandy of Cartagena, Spain. Syn. Antirrhinum, in part. Herbaceous climbers, often ornamental. About 6 species, Mexico and Texas; 2 in U. S. The common Maurandia of gardens is (a) **M. antirrhiniiflora** (Poir.) Willd. (A. maurandioides Gray), native of Texas and Mexico.

1288. **MAYACA**, Aubl. - Mayaca. **Mayacaceae.**

The vernacular name, Guiana. Moss-like aquatic herbs with white flowers. About 8 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

1289. **MAYTENUS**, Mol. Maytenus. **Celastraceae.**

Evergreen shrubs or trees. About 50 species, New World, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.

1290. **MEDÉOLA**, L. Indian Cucumber. **Convallariaceae.**


1291. **MÉDICÁGO**, L. (Medica). Snail Clover, etc. **Papilionaceae.**

Ancient Greek name of Lucerne, which was brought from "Media". Mostly herbs resembling Trifolium. About 50 species, Old World; 7 nat. in U. S. The species all furnish excellent pasturage, particularly the last.

a. **M. Arábica** All. [M. maculata Sibth. (Kew)]. Europe, adv. in U. S. Spotted Medic (Medick), Spotted Clover, Bur or Heart Clover, California Clover, Heart Trefoil, Heart-leaf, Purple-grass.

b. **M. arbórea** L. Europe. Tree-Medic (Medick), Yellow Lucerne, Moon Trefoil. Plant reputed galactagogue.

c. **M. lupulina** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Black Medic, Hop Medic, Black-grass, Black-seed, Hop Clover, Black Nonesuch, Nonesuch, Black or Melilot Trefoil, Hop Trefoil, Horned Clover, Natural-grass, Shamrock*.
d. **M. sativa** L. Central Asia, now widely naturalized. Lucerne, Alfalfa (applied particularly to the Peruvian variety), Brazilian or Burgundy Clover, Chilian or Spanish Clover, Dutch Clover, Snail Clover, Burgundy-hay, Great or Spanish Trefoil; Holy-hay, Luciferæ, Purple Medic (England).


Named for Dr. Brandus Meibom, d. 1740. Syn. Desmodium, Desv. IS: Hedysarum, in part. Herbs, some suffrutescent; fruit a loment, the segments of which adhere to clothing. About 160 species, America, Africa and Australia; 3S in L'. S.

The Greek name, meaning “black wheat”. Annual herbs. About 10 species, northern hemisphere; 2 in U. S.; Ger. Wachtelweizen; Fr. Melampyre.

1296. **MELELEUCA**, see CAJUPUTL.

From Greek, “black anthered”. Suffrutescent herbs with discoid flower heads. About 9 species, warmer regions of America, some African; 3 in U. S.

From Greek, “black flower.” Perennial herbs from thick rhizomes. Three known species, all in eastern U. S.
a. **M. Virginicum** L. Rhode Island to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota. Bunch-flower, Black-flower, Quafodil. R-ot used as a fly poison.

**1299. MÉLIA, L.** Pride of India, etc. **Meliaceae.**

From Greek name of Ash tree, which this somewhat resembles in foliage. Syn. Azedarach, Azadirachta. Trees with pinnate white or lilac flowers; 12 species, India, Australia and Oceania.


**1300. MELILÓTUS,** Juss. (Melilotia). **Papilionaceae.**

From Greek, "honey Lotus". Syn. Trifolium?, in part. Annual or perennial herbs with racemed white or yellow flowers. About 20 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.


b. **M. officinális** (L.) Lam. (T. Melilotus officinalis L., M. arvensis Wallr., M. diffusa Koch). Europe and Asia, sparingly nat. in U. S. Yellow Melilot, Yellow Millet, Yellow Sweet Clover, Hart's Clover, King's Clover, Plaster Clover, Hart's Trefoil, Heartwort, King's-crown, Whistle-grass, Wild Laburnum (England); Ger. Steinklee, Meillotenklee; Fr. Mélélot officinal (Codex); Sp. Meliloto, Trebol olor-o. _Flowering tops_, Herba Meliloti P. G., H. meliloti citrini, Balsam flowers, emollient, local anodyne; rich in coumarin. (c) **M. altissimus** Thuill. of Europe resembles this species and is used in its place.

**1301. MELÍNIA,** Decne. **Melinia.** **Asclepiadaceae.**

Shrubby climbers. About 6 species, New World; 1 in Arizona.

**1302. MELÍSSA, L.** - Balm. - **Labiatae.**

From Greek, "bee". Mint-like herbs. About 8 species, Europe and Western Asia.

a. **M. officínalis** L. Europe and Asia, widely cult., nat. in U. S. Balm (Barm, Bawme). Lemon Balm, Bee or Garden Balm, Blue or Sweet Balm, Balm-leaf, Cure-all. Drop-spray, Goose-tongue, Honey-plant, Lemon Lobelia, Pimentera, Sweet-Mary; Ger. Citronemmelisse, Citronenkraut; Fr. Mélisse officinale, Citronelle (Codex), Celine, Herbe au citron; Sp. Toronjil. _Herb_, Folia Melisse P. G., H. melisse citrate; in hot infusion, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

Tomentose herbs or sub-shrubs. About 50 species, tropical regions of both hemispheres; 2 in U. S.

Old Greek plant name. Vines with small monoecious flowers. About 65 species, chiefly of Old World; 1 in U. S. (a) **M. pendula** L., of southeastern U. S. to Mexico, is called Creeping Cucumber.

From Greek, "moon seed", alluding to crescentic shape of seeds. Dioecious vines. About 4 species, 3 of eastern Asia; 1 in U. S.

a. **M. Canadénse** L. Canada to Georgia, west to Arkansas. Canada Moonseed, Yellow Parilla, Texas or Yellow Sarsaparilla, Vine Maple; Ger. Canadisches Mondkorn; Fr. Ménisperme du Canada. *Rhizome and roots; Menispermum*, U. S. P., bitter tonic, alterative, diuretic.

From Greek, "gift of power". Syn. *Bolivaria*, in part. Sub-shrubs. About 15 species, mostly of Mexico and adjacent region; 6 in U. S.


d. **M. críspe** L. (M. aquatica var. críspe Benth.). Europe; adv. in U. S. Crisped-leaved Mint, Curled or Cross Mint, Balm Mint; Ger. Krauseminze. *Leaves of this and of (e) M. críspe-tá Schrad., perhaps a variety of (j), are the Folia menthæ crispe of the P. G.*

e. **M. longifólia** (L.) Huds. (M. sylvestris L. 1763 (Kew), M. spicata var. longifolia L. 1753). Europe, nat. in U. S. European Horsemint, Brook Mint, Fish Mint, Water Mint.


1311. **MENZIÉSIA, J. E. Smith.** Menziesia. *Ericaceae.* Named for Dr. A. Menzies, naturalist of Vancouver’s exploring expedition. Shrubs. About 7 species, N. America and Japan; 3 in U. S. (a) **M. pilósA** (Michx.) Pers. (M. globularis Salisb.) is called Minnie-bush.


b. **M. perénnis** L. Europe. Dog's Mercury, Kentish Balsam, Bazzard-flower, Bristol-weed, Cheadle, Sapwort. The male plant is called Baron's (i.e. barren) Mercury, also Girl's Mercury, Maiden Mercury, the female plant is Boy's Mercury. Properties of (a).


a. **M. Virgíñica** (L.) DC. (M. pulmonarioides Roth. (Kew), P. Virginica L.). Ontario to S. Carolina, west to Kansas and Nebraska. Virginia or American Lungwort. Smooth or Tree Lungwort, Virginia Cowslip, American Cowslip*, Roanoke Bell, Blue-bells*. *Herb* lenitive, expectorant.


a. **M. crystállinum** L. South Africa, nat. in southern Europe and in California. Ice-plant, Diamond Fig, Diamond-plant; Ger. Eiskraut; Fr. Glaciale, Cristalline. *Plant* diuretic, emollient.

b. **M. édule** L. S. Africa. Hottentot's Fig. *Fruit* edible.

1318. MÉSPILUS, L. - Medlar. - Pomaceae.
From ancient Greek name of (a). Syn. Pyrus, in part. Shrub or small trees. One or two species, Europe and Asia.


Shrubby climbers with small or minute white flowers. About 40 species, warmer regions of New World; 6 in U. S.

1320. METHÝSTICUM, Raf. 1738. Kavakava, Piperaceae.
From Greek, "intoxicating". Syn. Macropiper, Miq. 1739; Piper (Kew), in part. Succulent shrubs with ample foliage. About 6 species, Polynesia.


1321. METROSIBEROS, Banks 1788. Lehua, etc. Myrtaceae.
From Greek, "iron womb". Syn. Nani, Adans. 1763, Nania, Miq. 1855. Trees or shrubs, some climbers, with showy flowers. About 10 species, Oceanica to Australia.

a. M. polymórpha Gaud. (M. lutea Gray, M. spectabilis Gaertn., etc.). Polynesian Islands, Hawai‘i to Viti. The Lehua of Hawaiian song. The similar (b) M. tomentósá Cunn. of New Zealand is known as Fire-tree. Both are large trees with crimson (sometimes yellow) tassel-like flowers and very hard durable timber. (c) M. vérá Lind. (Nania vérá Miq.) is the Iron-tree of Java.


b. M. Ságü Rottb. (M. Sago Koen., M. Sagus Spreng., M. leve Mart., S. leavis Blume). East Indies. Spineless Sago Palm. Chief source of the sago of commerce. (Sago or sagu is the Papuan word for "bread").

1323. MÉUM, Adans. Spiguel, etc. Umbelliferae.
The ancient Greek name. Herbs. One, possibly 2 or 3, species, Mediterranean region.

1324. **MICHELIA, L.** Champaca. **Magnoliaceae.**


1325. **MICRÁMPÉLIS, Raf.** Wild Balsam-apple. **Cucurbitaceae.**

a. **M. fabacea** (Aud.) Greene (Meg. Californica Tor.) and (b) **M. Marah** (Wats.) Greene (Meg. Marah Wats.), both of California, are called Big-root, Bitter-root, and Yerba marra. *Seeds called chilli coyote.*


1326. **MICRÁNTHEMUM, Michx.** **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Greek, “small flowered”. Small glabrous annuals. About 16 species, New World; 2 in U. S.

1327. **MICRÓCALA, Link.** **Microcala.** **Gentianaceae.**
From Greek, “little beauties”. Slender herbs. Two species, one of Europe, one of N. and S. America (U. S.)

1328. **MICROMÉRIA, Benth.** 1829. Yerba Buena. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, “small parts”. Syn. **Piperella,** Presl. 1826. Low herbs, some shrubby. About 75 species, mostly of Old World, a few in America; 3 in U. S.

a. **M. Chamissonis** (Benth.) Greene (M. Douglassii Benth. (Kew), M. barbata, Fisch. & Meyer). Pacific Coast of U. S. Yerba buena (Spanish name for Mint). *Plant diaphoretic, febrifuge. Similar properties are ascribed to (b) M. obovata** Benth., West Indian Islands, called All-heal.

1329. **MICRORHÁMNNUS, Gray.** **Microrhannus.** **Rhamnaceae.**
From Greek, “small Buckthorn”. Shrub. One species, Texas to New Mexico.

1330. **MICRÓSERIS, Don.** **Microseris.** **Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, “little Endive”. Herbs with scape-like peduncles, flowers yellow. About 20 species; mostly of N. America; 15 in California.

Herbs with cylindrical hollow leaves. About 20 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

1332. Mímosa, L. Mimosa, etc. Mimosaceae.
From Greek, "mimic". Herbs, shrubs or trees. About 280 species, warmer parts of America, Africa and Asia; 16 in U. S.
a. M. púdica L. South America, now widely naturalized in subtropical countries. Sensitive-plant, Humble-plant, Touchweed. The Wild Sensitive-plant of Texas is (b) M. strigillosa T. & Gr.

Latin, diminutive of mimus, an "actor". Herbs with pink, violet or yellow flowers, commonly showy. About 50 species, New World; 41 in U. S.

1334. Mímusops, L. Balata, etc. Sapotaceae.
From Greek, "ape's face". Syn. Achras, Sapota, in part. Trees or shrubs with milky juice. About 30 species, tropical regions of Old and New World.
a. M. eláta Allem. Para. Cow tree. Milk sap resembles cow's milk. (b) M. Eléngi L. of India yields an edible fruit and a bark which is tonic and astringent. (c) M. Siéberi DC. (A. Zapotilla var. parviflora Nutt.), West Indies to Key West, is called Wild Dilly; fruit eaten by birds.
d. M. globósa Gaertn. (M. Balata Crueg., A. Balata Aublet, S. Muelleri Belkrode). Oronoco and Amazon valleys. Balata or Bully tree (Bulletrie, Bolletrie, Bullet tree). Exudate is Chicle, Balata or Tuno gum; Leche de popa, now largely used in the manufacture of chewing gum.

Latin, "wonderful". Ornamental herbs, from fleshy tubers. About 15 species, warmer regions of America; 9 in U. S.; Ger. Wunderblume; Fr. Belle de nuit.

Named for Dr. John Mitchell, botanist of Virginia, 18th Century. Creeping evergreen herbs with flowers in pairs. Two species, one of S. America, one in U. S.
a. M. répens L. Canada to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota, also in Japan. Partridge-berry, Squaw-vine, Twin-berry, Checker-berry, Chicken-berry, Cow-berry, Deer-berry, Box-
berry, Fox-berry, Hive-vine, Partridge-vine, Winter Clover, Wild Running Box, One-berry, Pigeon-berry, Snake-berry, Two-eyed berries, Squaw Plum. Plant tonic, astringent, purgative, etc.

1337. MITÉLLA, L. Mitrewort, Bishop’s-cap. Saxifragaceae. Latin, dim. of mitra, “a cap”. Perennial herbs, with slender racemes of small flowers. About 10 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 9 in U. S.


1338. MITRACAÉPUM, Zucc. (Mithracarpus). Rubiaceae. From Greek, “turban fruit”. Herbs. About 30 species, mostly of tropical America, a few African; 1 in U. S.


1342. MOGÍPHANES, Mart. Mogiphanes. Amaranthaceae. From Greek, “hard to see”. Herbs. About 12 species, warmer regions New World; 2 in U. S.

1343. MOHÁVEA, Gray. Mohavea. Scrophulariaceae. Named from the river near which the plant was discovered. Viscid-pubescent herb. One species, Arizona to southern California.


a. M. Carolinum (L.) Brit. (H. tetraperta L. 1762 (Kew), H. Carolina L. 1759). Virginia to Florida, west to Illinois. Silver-bell, Snowdrop tree, Bell tree, Wild Olive tree, Calico-wood, Shittim-wood, Tiss-wood. Some of these names apply also to (b) M. dipterum (Ell.) Brit. (H. dipterum Ell.).

1345. MOLLÚGO, L. Carpet-weed. Aizoaceae. Low herbs, usually with whorled leaves. About 12 species, mostly tropical; 2 in U. S.

Named (in error) from Molucca Islands. Herbs with large bell-shaped calyx. About 2 species, Mediterranean region. (a) **M. laevís** L., western Asia, often cult. in gardens, is called Shell-flower or Molucca Balm.

1347. **MOMÓRDICA**, L. Balsam Apple. **Cucurbitaceae**.
From Latin, "chewed", alluding to appearance of the seeds. Climbing herbs. About 25 species, tropical regions of Old World; 2 adv. in U. S. (a) **M. Balsamina** L. (M. Charantia Desc.). Tropical countries generally. Balsam Apple, Balsam vine, Balsamina. **Root** and **fruit** cathartic, emetic. **Seeds** vulnerary. (b) **M. Charántia** L. (M. Balsamina Desc.) is the similar Balsam Pear; East Indies and widely cult.

1348. **MONÁRDA**, L. Horsemint, Wild Bergamot, etc. **Labiatae**.
Named for N. Monardés, Spanish botanist, 16th Century. Aromatic herbs with rather large flowers in capitate clusters. About 12 species, N. America; 11 in U. S.

a. **M. didýma** L. (M. coccínea Michx.). Canada to Georgia and Michigan. Oswego Tea, American Bee Balm, Rose Balm, Low Balm, Red or Scarlet Balm, Mountain Mint, Horsemint*, Indian's-plume; Sweet-Mary, Square-stalk.

b. **M. punctáta** L. New York to Florida, west to Texas and Wisconsin. Horsemint, American Origánum, Rignut†, Monarda; Ger. Pferdeminze; Fr. Menthe de cheval. "**Herb**, as in other species, diaphoretic, diuretic, carminative, emmenagogue. Source of oil of Monarda. (c) **M. citrídóra** Cerv. (M. aristáta Nutt.), Nebraska to Texas and Arizona, is called Lemon Monarda or Prairie Bergamot; (d) **M. fistulósa** L. (M. mollis L.), Ontario and eastern U. S., is Wild Bergamot; called also Oswego Tea and Horsemint.

1349. **MONÉSES**, Salisb. One-flowered Pyrola. **Pyrolaceae**.

Named for Prof. L. Guillaume le Monnier, French botanist, d. 1799. Syn. Herpestis, Gaertn. 1805, also Limosella, Gratiola, Matourea, Obolaria, in part. Herbs. About 60 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 7 in U. S.

1351. **MONNINA**, R. & P. Monnina. **Polygalaceae**.
Herbs or shrubs. About 50 species, South America. (a) **M. polystáchya** R. & P. Peru. South American Polygala. **Root bark** astringent and detergent, containing saponin.

1352. **MONODÓRA**, Dunal. Calabash Nutmeg. **Anonaceae**.
From Greek, "single gift". Syn. Anona, in part. Trees with large woody fruit and aromatic seeds. About 6 species, natives of Africa.
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a. M. Myristica (Gaertn.) Dunal (A. Myristica Gaertn.). Jamaica, probably introduced from Africa. Calabash Nutmeg; American, Mexican, Guinea or Jamaica Nutmeg. Seeds having flavor and use of Nutmegs.

From Greek, "one scale", alluding to the single scale-like sepal. Syn. Blitum, in part. Low herbs resembling Chenopodium. About 4 species, northern Asia and western N. America; 3 in U. S.

1354. MONOLÓPIA, DC. Monolopia. Compositae.
From Greek, "single husk", alluding to uniserial involucre. White-woolly annuals with yellow flowers. Three species, Pacific border of U. S.

1355. MONÓPTILON, Tor. & Gr. Monoptilon. Compositae.
From Greek, "single feather", alluding to pappus. A small desert annual. One species, California to Utah.

1356. MONÓTROPA, L. Indian-Pipe. Monotropaceae.
From Greek, "singly nodding", descriptive of the flower. Syn. Monotropion. Low saprophytes, bearing a single nodding flower at the summit of a scaly scape. Two species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.


1357. MONOTRÓPSIS, Schwein. 1817. Monotropaceae.
From Greek, "Monotropa-like". Syn. Schweinitzia, Nutt, 1818. Saprophytes. Two species, southeastern U. S. (a) M. odoráta Ell. (S. odorata DC. (Kew), S. Caroliniana Don.) of Maryland and N. Carolina is the rare Sweet Pine-sap, called also Carolina Beech-drops.

1358. MÓNTIA, L. Water Chickweed, etc. Portulacaceae.
Named for G. Monti, Italian botanist, 18th Century. Low annual herbs. About 5 species, colder regions of both hemispheres; 2 in U. S. (Heller includes in this genus many species referred by others to Claytonia.)


From Latin, "Indian mulberry". Trees or shrubs, some climbers. About 40 species, warmer regions, particularly of Old World.

a. M. tinctória Roxb. (M. citrifolia Hunt., not L.). India to Australia. Indian Mulberry, Al tree. Bark and roots (Ach-root, Al-root) yield a red dye, as do those of (b) M. Roýoc L. (M. umbellata L. (Kew), M. Rojoc Lour.), West Indies and Florida, called Yaw-weed. (c) M. citrifólia L. is the Noni of the Polynesian Islands; pulp of fruit used as a hair-dressing.


a. **M. uncínata** (Willd.) Brit. (S. uncinata Willd., Mimosa Intsia Walt.) Virginia to Nebraska and southward. Sensitive Brier, Sensitive Rose, Shame-vine. (b) **M. angustátá** (T. & G.) Brit., southeastern U. S., Narrow-leaved Sensitive Brier, is also called Sensitive-plant.


1363. **MORTÓNIA**, Gray. Mortonia. **Celastraceae**. Shrubs. About 5 species, Mexico and borders; 3 in U. S.

1364. **MÓRUS**, L. - Mulberry. **Moraceae**. Ancient Latin name of Mulberry. Trees or shrubs with succulent aggregate fruits. About 10 species, northern hemisphere; 2 in U. S.


c. **M. rúbra** L. Ontario to S. Dakota, south to Florida and Texas. Red Mulberry, American Mulberry. Properties of (b.)

a. **M. prúriens** (L.) DC. (D. prúriens, L., S. prúriens Medic., C. prúriens Roxb., M. prúriita Hook.). East and West Indies. *Seeds* are called Sea-beans, Asses'-eyes, Donkey's-eyes. *Hairs from the pods*, Cowhage (Cowage, Cowetch); *Setae* v. Lanugo siliquae hirsutae; Ger. Kratzbohnen, Kuhkratze; Fr. Pois velus, Pois à gratter; Sp. Pica-pica; formerly reputed anthelmintic. (b) **M. tērens** Medic. (S. tērens Pers.) of S. America has the same properties.


a. **M. Chinénsis** Sweet (M. Cavendishii Lamb., M. regia Rumph., M. nana Lour.), Chinese Banana; (b) **M. paradisáica** L., Plantain, Adam's Apple; (c) **M. sapíéntum** L., Common Banana (many varieties) Adam's Fig; (d) **M. Simiárum** Rumph. (M. cornículata Lour., M. acuminata Coll.), Pisang. These closely related species yield valuable esculent fruits.

e. **M. tēxtīlis** Nee. Philippine Islands. Abaca, Abaka. *Fibre from leaf stalks* is Manila Hemp. (f) **M. Enséte** J. F. Gmel. (E. edule Bruce) of northeastern Africa, Bruce's Banana, is often planted for ornament in California and the southern States. *Fruit* in these species not edible.


a. M. Carolinénis Mill. Canada to Florida. Waxberry, Bayberry, with other synonyms of (b). Fruit abounds in wax, formerly used for candles, etc.

b. M. cerífera L. Maryland to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas. Wax Myrtle, Bayberry, Tallow Bayberry, Candleberry, Candle-berry Myrtle, Waxberry, Tallow shrub; Ger. Wachsmyrtel, Wachsbauern, Wachsgagel; Fr. Arbre à suif; Sp. Arbol del la cera. Fruit source of American vegetable wax or tallow (myrtle wax, bayberry tallow), which is said to have astringent and mildly narcotic properties.


b. **M. fragrans** Houtt. (P. fragrans (Houtt.) O. Kze., M. moschata Thumb., M. aromatica Swz., M. officinalis L. f1s.). Molucca Islands, now cult. in many tropical countries. Nutmeg tree. *Seeds, Nutmegs; Myristica. U. S. P., Br. Semen myristicae; Ger. Muskatnuß, Moschatennuss, Myristicasamen; Fr. Muscade (Codex), Noix muscade; Sp. Nuez mosedda. Arilloid of fruit, Mace; Macis U. S. P.; Arillus myristicae, Flores macis; Ger. Muskatblüthe, Muskatblumen; Fr. Macis (Codex), Fleur de Muscade; Sp. Macias. Aromatic, carminative, narcotic. From nutmegs is obtained the volatile oil of Nutmeg and the expressed oil, Nutmeg butter. Mace also yields volatile oil.

c. **M. fática** Houtt. Molucca Islands. The *seeds* are the Long, Wild or Male Nutmegs of commerce.


1378. **MYRRHIS**, Scop. 1772. Sweet Chervil. **Umbelliferae.**

a. **M. odoráta** Scop. Europe and Asia Minor. Sweet Chervil, Sweet Angelica, Sweet Bracken, Sweet Cicely (of Europe), Sweet Cess or Cisley, Sweet Fern, Sweet Humlock, Myrrh, Spanish Chervil; Ger. Körbelkraut. *Root* aromatic, carminative; used also in salads, etc.

1379. **MYRSINE**, L. - Myrsine. - **Myrsinaceae.**
   Ancient Greek name of Myrtle. Trees or shrubs. About 80 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S.

1380. **MYRTUS**, L. - Myrtle. - **Myrtaceae.**
   The ancient Greek name of (a). Shrubs. About 100 species, mostly of S. America, some of Australia and Asia.

a. **M. communis** L. Western Asia, nat. in southern Europe. Myrtle, Common Myrtle (Mirtle, Mirtil), Bridal Myrtle, Dutch Myrtle, Jew's Myrtle; Ge.; Fr. Myrte. *Leaves* aromatic, astringent, antiseptic. (b) **M. Arragon** Kunth of Mexico is there used as a substitute for the European Myrtle. [Several species of Myrtus yield edible fruits, e. g. (c) **M. nummulária** Poiret of Ch'i and Falkland Islands, Cranberry Myrtle; (d) **M. tomentósa** Ait. of India and China, and (e) **M. Úgni** Mol., the Chilian Guava.]

1381. **NÁBALUS**, Cass. Rattlesnake-root, etc. **Cichoriaceae.**
   From vernacular Indian name. Syn. Prenanthes, Harpalyce, in part. Perennial herbs with heads consisting of a few ligulate flowers. About 20 species, America and Asia; 11 in U. S.


From Greek, "water-nymph". Submerged aquatic plants. About 10 species; 5 in U. S.

1383. **NÁMA, L. 1753.** Nama. *Hydrophyllaceae.*

From Greek, a "stream", alluding to the habitat. Syn. Hydrolea L. 1762. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, with blue flowers. About 15 species, warmer regions, both hemispheres; 4 in U. S.

**NANI, see METROSIDEROS.**


From Greek, a "wooded vale", alluding to the habitat. A perennial herb with small white dioecious flowers. One species, eastern U. S.

1385. **NARCISSUS, L.** Narcissus. *Amaryllidaceae.*


Common in cultivation are also (b) *N. Jonquilla* L., southern Europe, Jonquil, Yellow Jack; (c) *N. Bulbocodium* L., Mediterranean region, Hoop-petticoat Daffodil; (d) *N. incomparabilis* Mill. (N. aurantius Schult.), Europe, sometimes called in England Butter-and-eggs or Eggs-and-bacon; (e) *N. poética* L. (J. poetarum Haw.), Europe, Poet's Narcissus, Asphodel, White-dillies, Laus-tibi, Sweet-Nancy, White-Nancy; (f) *N. Tazetta* L. (N. polyanthos Loisel., J. Tazetta Raf.), Europe, Polyanthus Narcissus. Var. orientalis (N. orientalis L.) is the Chinese Sacred Lily or New-year's Lily.

1386. **NARDÓSTACHYS, DC.** Spikenard. *Valerianaceae.*


a. **N. Puchury-májór** Nees (O. Puchury major Mart.) and (b) **N. Puchury-minór** Nees (O. Puchury-minor Mart.). Brazil. Brazilian Sassafras. Seeds (Cotyledons), Pichury beans, Sassafras nuts, Brazilian beans, Fichurim, Puchurim; Semen v. Fabe v. Cotylé pichurim; Ger. Pichurimbolhe, Sassafrasntisse; Fr. Fève pichurim, Noix de sassafras; aromatic, stimulant. Bark aromatic, astringent, febrifuge.

c. **N. Rodioéi** Hook. (X. Rodiei Schomb.). British Guiana. Greenheart tree. Bebeeru tree. Bark, Bebeeru or Bibiru bark; Cortex nectandre, Cort. bebeeru v. bibiru; Ger. Bibirurinde; Fr. Écorce de bébéérù; antiperiodic, tonic; source of alkaloid bebeerine. Starchy seeds, although bitter, used for food. Timber used in ship-building.

d. **N. Sp. indet.** Coto bark and Para-coto bark are derived from trees, natives of Bolivia, that have been referred doubtfully to this genus. Both are aromatic and astringent, used in bowel troubles. See Drymis.


1392. **NEMACAULIS**, Nutt. Nemacaulis. **Polygonaceae.**
From Greek, "thread stem". Annual herb. One species, California.

1393. **NEMÁCLUDUS**, Nutt. Nemacladus. **Lobeliaceae.**
From Greek, "thread branch". Annual herbs. Three known species, California to N. Mexico.

1394. **NEMÁSTYRIS**, Nutt. Nemastylis. **Iridaceae.**
From Greek, "thread style". Syn. Eustylis, Engelm. & Gr.; Ilia, in part. Bulbous herbs with nearly regular perianth. About 10 species, New World; 4 in U. S.

1395. **NEMÓPHILA**, Nutt. Nemophila. **Hydrophyllaceae.**
From Greek, "grove loving". Syn. Ellsia, in part. Fragnile annuals. About 12 species, all of U. S., mostly in California, (a) *N. insignis* Dougl. is called Baby-eyes; (b) *N. aurita* Lindl. is called Love-grove.

1396. **NEMÓSERIS**, Greene. Nemoseris. **Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, "thread Endive". Syn. Rafinesquia, Nutt. Stout annuals with white flowers. Two known species, California to New Mexico.

1397. **NEOWASHINGTÓNIA**, Sudw. **Sabalaceae.**

1398. **NEPÉNTHES**, L. **Nepenthaceae.**

1399. **NÉPETA**, L. **Catnip.** **Labiatae.**
The ancient Latin name of Catnip. Herbs. About 130 species, Europe and Asia; 1 nat. in U. S.
a. *N. Catária* L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Catnip (Catinip), Catmint, Catrup, Cat's-wort, Field Mint; Ger. Katzenminze, Katzenkraut; Fr. Cataire, Chataire, Herbe aux chats, Menthe des chats. *Herb* antispasmodic, carminative, emmenagogue.

1400. **NEPHÉLIUM**, L. 1767. **Litchi, etc.** **Sapindaceae.**
a. *N. lappáceum* L. India. Rambutan (i. e. "hairy"), Rampo-
tan. *Fruit* esculent, highly esteemed.
c. **N. Longan** Cambes. India to southern China. Longan. Fruit, called by the Chinese lung-yen, i.e. dragon's-eye, esculent.

1401. **NEPHRÓLEPIS**, Schott. **Polypodiaceae.**
From Greek, "kidney scale", from form of indusium. Stoloniferous ferns. About 12 species; 2 in southern U. S.

1402. **NEPTÚNIA**, Lour. **Mimosaceae.**
Named from the aquatic habitat of one species. Herbs or under shrubs. About 12 species, tropical regions; 4 in U. S.

1403. **NÉRIUM**, L. **Apocynaceae.**
a. **N. Oleander** L. (O. vulgaris Medic.). Mediterranean region and cult. as an ornamental shrub in sub-tropical regions. Oleander, Rose Laurel, Rose Bay, South Sea Rose, probably the "Willow" of Scripture; Ger. Rosenlorbeer; Fr. Laurier rose, Laurrose; Sp. Adelfo. Plant has poisonous properties. The Sweet Oleander of India is (b) **N. odórum** Ait. (N. odoratum Lam., O. Indica Medic.).

1404. **NESÁÉA**, Comm. (Nessea.) **Lythraceae.**
From name of a sea nymph. Herbs or shrubs. About 25 species, mostly of Africa; 1 in U. S.

1405. **NÉSŁIA**, Desv. **CRUCIFERAE.**
Named for J. A. N. de Nesle, French botanist. Hispid herb with small globose silicles. One species, Europe and eastern Asia, adv. in U. S.

1406. **NESODRÁBA**, Greene. **Cruciferae.**

1407. **NESTRÓNIA**, Raf. 1836. **Santalaceae.**
From the Greek name of Daphne. Syn. Darbya, A. Gray 1846. Low dioecious shrub. One species, southeastern U. S.

1408. **NEVIÚSIA**, A. Gray (Neviusa). **Rosaceae.**
Shrub with large white flowers. One species, southeastern U. S.

1409. **NICOLLETÍA**, A. Gray. (Nicollettia). **Compositae.**
Named for J. N. Nicollet, astronomer and explorer. Perennial herbs with large heads of purple or flesh-colored flowers. Two species, southwestern U. S.

1410. **NICOTIÁNA**, L. **Tobacco.** **Solanaceae.**
Named for Jean Nicot, French ambassador to Portugal about 1560. Narcotic herbs, some shrubby, one a tree. About 50 species, mostly American; 11 in U. S.
a. **N. rústica** L. Canada and eastern U. S., cult. in Turkey, India and elsewhere. Wild Tobacco, Indian Tobacco, Real Tobacco, Syrian Tobacco, Wit. Furnishes most of the tobacco of Turkey, the Philippine Islands and India. Properties of (b).
b. *Nicotiana* L. Tropical America, now widely cultivated. Tobacco, Virginia Tobacco, Drunkwort. The dried leaves, Leaf Tobacco; *Tabacum*. U. S. P., Tabaei folia Br., Folia Nicotianae P. G.; Ger. Tabak; Fr. Nicotiane, Tabac (Codex), sedative, nauseant, sternutatory. The Shiraz tobacco of Persia is derived from (c) *N. Périscia* Lind. Some of the Havana tobacco is obtained from (d) *N. repanda* Willd. In the northwest (e) *N. multiválvis* Lind. is used, in Missouri (f) *N. quadríválvis* Pursh.


b. *N. satíva* L. Mediterranean region. Black Cumin, Black Caraway, Fitch (of Scripture), Roman Coriander, Nutmeg-flower, Fennel-flower, Gith, Git; Ger. Schwartzkümmel; Fr. Quatre épices. Seeds, semen nigelli v. melanthii v. cumini nigri, pungent, aromatic, carminative, used like Caraway seed.

1412. **Niissólia**, Jacq. Nissolia. Papilionaceae. Trees or shrubby climbers. About 8 species; warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.


1418. **Notoscórduм**, Kunth. Notoscordum. Liliaceae. From Greek, “false garlic”. Scapose herbs resembling Allium, but without the odor. About 10 species, mostly of tropical America; 1 in U. S.
Named from resemblance to Nyctago of Jussieu, now called Mirabilis. Prostrate hairy annual with rose-colored flowers. One species, Texas.

From Greek, "nymph" plant. Syn. Nuphar (Kew), Sibth. & Sm. 1806, Nyphar, Nymfozanthus. Aquatic plants with cordate floating leaves and yellow flowers. About 8 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.


b. N. lútea L. (Nuphar luteum Sibth. & Sm. (Kew), Nymfozanthus vulgaris Rich.). Europe. European Yellow Pond Lily, Cambric-leaf, Can Dock, Clote-leaf, Flatter Dock, Water-blob, Water-corn, Water Coltsfoot, Nenuphar, Brandy-bottles (the fruit), also most of the synonyms of (a); Fr. Nénuhpahr jaune (Codex). Rhizome astringent, demulcent.

c. N. polysepála (Engelm.) Greene [Nuphar polysepalum Engelm. (Kew)]. Northwestern U. S. Western Yellow Pond Lily, Giant or Larger Yellow Pond Lily, Wankapin*. Seeds esculent. (d) N. rubrodísca (Morong) Greene of northeastern U. S., Red-disked Pond Lily is called Can Dock; (e) N. sagittaefolia Walt., southeastern U. S., Arrow-leaved Pond-lily, is called also Alligator-bonnets.

1421. NYSSA, L. Tupelo, Ogeechee Lime, etc. Cornaceae.
The name of a water nymph, nurse of Bacchus. Trees or shrubs. About 7 species, eastern N. America and eastern and central Asia; 4 in U. S.


From Greek, obolus, a coin, the leaves being round. A perennial herb with scanty foliage. One species, southern U. S.

The classical name. Herbs. About 35 species, warmer regions especially in Africa and Brazil; 1 in U. S.
a. O. Basilicum L. (including O. majus Hort., O. medium Mill. and O. minimum L.). Asia and Africa, cult. in gardens. Sweet Basil [Basil, from the Greek, means royal], Basil, Common Basil; Ger. Basilienkraut; Fr. Basilic (Codex); Sp. Albahaca. Herb has ordinary properties of mints; used as a pot herb, for seasoning, etc. Several other species have similar properties, e. g.; (b) O. sanctum L., southern Asia and Australia, (c) O. viride Wild. of tropical Africa, perhaps a variety of the following, in Sierra Leone called Fever-plant, and (d) O. gratissimum L., Southern Asia.

1424. OCOTEA, Aublet. - Ocotea. - Lauraceae.


1425. ODONTITES, Gmel. Red Bartsia, etc. Serophulariaceae.


1426. ODONTOSTOMUM, Tor. Odontostomum, Haemodoraceae.
From Greek, “tooth mouth”. Bulbous herb with white flowers in panicled racemes. One species, Pacific coast (U. S.).

1427. OENANTHE, L. Water Hemlock, etc. Umbelliferae.
Ancient Greek plant name, “wine flower”. Syn. Phellandrium, in part. Herbs, mostly of marshes. About 40 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S.


1428. OENOTHERA, L. Evening Primrose. Onagraceae.
From Greek, “wine scent” (?), the root said to have a vinous odor. Herbs with yellow nocturnal flowers. About 20 species, New World; 5 in U. S. See Anogra, Galpinsia, Gaurella, Hartmannia, Kneiffia, Lavauxia, Megapeterum, Meriolix, Onagra, Pachylophus, all formerly referred to this genus.


The classical name, whence our word "oil". Trees or shrubs. About 36 species, C)ld World and Oceanica.

a. **O. Europaea** L. (O. Oleaster Hoffm., O. communis Steud., O. officinarum Cranz., O. lancifolia Moench) Southwestern Asia, now widely cultivated in sub-tropical countries. Olive. The wild tree is called Oleaster; numerous varieties are distinguished, the names being Spanish, Italian or French. *Leaves* and *bark* febrifuge. *Fruit* esculent, source of Olive oil (sweet oil); *Oleum* Olivae, U. S. P.

1431. **OLEÁRIA, Moench 1802.** Daisy tree, etc. Compositae.

a. **O. argophylla** F. Muell. (E. argophylla Cass.). Tasmania. Silver-leaved Musk tree. *Foliage* has a musky odor. (b.) **O. stellulata** DC. (E. lirata DC.), Tasmania, is called Daisy tree.

1432. **OLIGÓMERIS, Cambess.** Oligomeris. Resedaceae.
From Greek, "few parts". Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 5 species, mostly of S. Africa; 1 in U. S.

1433. **ÓLENEYA, Gray.** Tesota, etc. Papilionaceae.
Named for Stephen T. Olney, botanist of Rhode Island. A small tree, one species, **O. Tesota** Gray, southwestern U. S., called Ironwood (Arbol de hierro) and Tesota.

1434. **OMPHÁLEA, L.** Ouabe, etc. Euphorbiaceae.
From Greek, "navel" plant, alluding to form of anthers. Climbing shrubs or small trees. About 12 species, tropical America, one in Madagascar.


b. **O. oleifera** Hemsley. Central America. *Seeds* source of Tam-bor oil which is purgative like Castor oil.


From Greek, "wild ass". Syn. Oenothera (Kew), in part. Herbs with yellow nocturnal flowers. About 12 species, chiefly North America; 8 in U. S.


1438. **ONOCLEA**, L. Sensitive Fern, etc. Polypodiaceae. Ancient Greek plant-name, “close vessel”. Syn. Struthiopteris, in part. Ferns with segments of the fertile fronds enclosing the sori. Three species, 2 in U. S. (a) *O. sensibilis* L. is called Sensitive Fern; (b) *O. Struthiopteris* (L.) Swz. (Osmunda Struthropteris L., S. Germanica Willd.) is called Ostrich Fern.


a. *O. acánthium* L. Europe and Asia, cult. in U. S. Cotton Thistle, Argentine Thistle; Crab-, Down-, Musk-, Oat- or Queen Mary’s Thistle, known in England as Scotch Thistle, see 381 (b); Ger. Eseldistel, Krebsdistel.


1443. **OQNÓPSIS**, Greene. Oonopsis. **Compositae.**

From Greek, "egg like", alluding to the involucre. Syn. Aploppappus, Bigelovia, in part. Perennial herbs with small flower heads. Four known species, central U. S.

1444. **OPERCULÍNA**, S. Manso. Turpeth root. **Convolvulaceae.**


1445. **OPHIOGLÓSSUM**, L. Adder's-tongue. **Ophioglossaceae.**

From Greek, "serpent's tongue", alluding to the fructification. Somewhat fleshy plants with a single sterile frond, the sporangia in a spike. About 12 species; 8 in U. S. (Other names are Adder's-spear, Adder's Fern, Adder's-grass, Edder's-tongue, Serpent's-tongue, Snake's-tongue.)

1446. **OPHIORHIZA**, L. (Ophiorrhiza). **Rubiaceae.**


1447. **OPÓPANAX**, Koch. Opopanax. **Umbelliferae.**


1448. **OPULÁSTER**, Medic. 1799. Nine-bark, etc. **Rosaceae.**

From Greek, "star Opulus", the fruit being star-shaped. Syn. Phys ocarpa, Raf. 1836, also Spiraea and Neillia, in part. Shrubs with palmately lobed leaves and white flowers in corymbs. About 5 species, 1 of Mantchuria; 4 in U. S.

1449. **OPÚNTIA**, Mill. Opuntia, Prickly Pear, etc. **Cactaceae.**

Ancient Greek name, from that of a town. Syn. Cactus, in part. Succulent thorny plants with jointed branching stems. About 150 species, New World; 52 in U. S.

b. **O. Túna** (L.) Mill. (C. Tuna L.). West Indies and tropical America. Prickly Pear. (It is the fruit of this species more particularly that is known as Prickly Pear or Indian Fig; Ger. Indische Feige, Spanierfeige; Fr. Figue de Barbarie). Fruit esculent, yields a red dye. This species is more particularly the food plant of the cochineal insect, which also thrives, however, on Nopalea cochenillifera (q. v.) as also on (c) **O. Ficus-Indica** Mill. of Central America; (d) **O. Hernándezii** DC. of Mexico and less commonly on (a).

1450. **ÓRCHIS, L.** - Orchis. - **Orchidaceae.** Ancient Greek name. Terrestrial orchids, some highly ornamental. About 80 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

a. **O. latifólia** L. Europe. Marsh Orchis. The branching tubers of this species, of (b) **O. maculata** L. and of (c) **N. sambucina** L., constitute the variety of salep formerly known as Radix palmae-Christi. See Habenaria and Conopsea.

d. **O. múscula** L. Europe. Male Orchis, Adam-and-Eve, Bloody-butter, Dead-men’s-fingers (Shakespeare), Crake-feet, Cuckoo Orchis, Drake’s-feet, Gandergoose, Gethsemane, Red-granfer-gregors, Gramfer-greygles, Greycles, Kettle-case, Man-Orchis, Long-purples, Red-butter, Skeeatlegs, Soldier’s-jacket, Spree-spinkle, Standerwort. **Tubers** constitute the official Salep, Tubera Salep P. G., Radix salep; Fr. Salep (Codex); demulcent. Nutrient. Salep (simple tubers) is obtained also from (c) **O. Mórío** L., and (f) **O. ustuláta** L. See also Anacamptis, Eulophia and Platanthera.

g. **O. spectábilis** L. Canada to Georgia, west to Nebraska. Showy Orchis; Gay, Purple or Spring Orchis, Preacher-in-the-pulpit.


1454. **ÓRÉODAX, Willd. (Oreodoxa) Royal Palm, etc. Sabalaceae.** From Greek, “mountain glory”. Syn. Areca, Oenocarpus, in part. Tall palms with smooth trunk. About 6 species, tropical America; 1 in Florida.


b. **O. régiá H. B. K.** (Oe. regius Spreng.). Tropical America to Florida. Royal Palm. The foregoing are among the most stately and ornamental of all palms.
1455. **OREÓXIS**, Raf. Oreoxis. **Umbelliferae.**

1456. **ORÍGANUM**, L. Marjoram, etc. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "mountain joy". Syn. Majorana, in part; Perennial herbs, some shrubby. About 30 species, Old World. 1 adv. in U. S.

a. 0. **Créticum** Sieber (?). Southern Europe. Spanish Hop: Ger. Spanischer Hopfen, Kretischer Dosten, Kandischer Mairan. *Herb* of this and some allied species yields Cretan oil of Origanum or Spanish Hop oil, used to relieve tooth-ache.

b. 0. **Dictámmus** L. Levant. Dittany of Crete; Ger. Kretischer Diptam, Diptamdosten; Fr. Dictame de Crète (Codex).


d. 0. **vulgáre** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Common or Wild Marjoram (Marjerim, Margerome, Majoran; from ancient Greek name), Pot Marjoram, Winter Marjoram, Mountain Mint, Origanum (Argans, Organ, Organy, Orgament), Winter-sweet; Ger. Dosten, Brauner Dosten, Wilder Majoran, Gemeiner Wohlgemuth; Fr. Origan vulgaire (Codex). *Herb* source of oil of Origanum; carminative, anodyne, emmenagogue.

1457. **ORMÓSIA**, Jacks. Bread-tree. **Papilionaceae.**
Trees. About 20 species, tropical regions, Old and New World. (a) 0. **dasycárpá** Jacks. West Indies. Jamaica Bread-tree, Necklace-tree, Large Coral-bean (Jamaica).

1458. **ORNITHÓGALUM**, L. Star-of-Bethlehem. **Liliaceae.**
From Greek, "bird milk". Scapose herbs from coated bulbs. About 75 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. 0. **umbellátum** L. Mediterranean region, nat. in eastern U. S. Star-of-Bethlehem, Star-flower, Summer-snowflake, Eleven-o’clock-lady, Ten-o’clock, Sleepy-Dick, Nap-at-noon, John-go-to-bed-at-noon. *Bulbs* of this and allied species, esculent, probably the "dove’s dung" of Scripture.

1459. **OROBÁNCHE**, L. Broom-rape. **Orobanchaceae.**


From Greek, "mountain born". Herbs, related to Erigenia. Two or three species, western U. S.

Syn. Nuttallia, Tor. & Gr. Small tree, foliage yielding much hydrocyanic acid. One species, California.

1463. ORÓNTIUM, L. Golden-club. Araceae.
Greek name of a water plant from the river "Orontes". Aquatic herb. A single species, eastern U. S.

From Greek, "mountain Vetch". Syn. Phaca, Astragalus, in part. Canescent or villous herbs. Three known species, northwestern U. S.

1465. ORTHOCÁRPUS, Nutt. Orthocarpus. Scrophulariaceae.
From Greek, "erect fruited". Herbs. About 30 species, New World; 27 in U. S.

From Greek, "straight tube". Herbs or undershrubs. About 30 species, India and tropical America. (a) O. stamin- eus Benth. East Indies. Java Tea. Leares diuretic, demulcent.

From Greek, "plowshare" or "furrow". Low annual. One species, Nevada.

1468. ORÝZA, L. - - Rice. - - Gramineae.

a. O. satíva L. (O. officinalis Wall., O. communissima Lour., O. paulstris Salisb.). Southern Asia, widely cult. in sub-tropical regions. Rice; Ger. Reis; Fr. Riz (Codex); Sp. Aroz. The unhusked rice is called paddy. One of the most important of all food plants; source of rice starch.

Herb. One species, western U. S.

1470. OSMÁNTHUS, Lour. Fragrant Olive, etc. Oleaceae.
From Greek, "fragrant flower". Syn. Olea, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 10 species, N. America, western Asia and Polynesia; 1 in U. S.
a. O. fragrans (Thunb.) Lour. (Olea fragrans Thunb.). China. Fragrant Olive. Flowers used to perfume tea. The American Olive of southeastern U. S., (b) O. Americánus (L.) B. & H. (Olea Americana L.), is called also Devil-wood, the wood hard to split.

1471. OSMÚNDA, L. Flowering Fern. Osmundaceae.
Dedicated to Osmunder, a Scandinavian deity. Marsh ferns, fertile fronds or portions of frond greatly modified, justifying the popular name. About 6 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.


The classical name. Syn. Carpinus, in part. Trees with heavy hard wood. Four known species, N. temperate zone; 2 in U. S.


a. O. Gambier (Roxb.) Baill. (U. Gambier Roxb., N. Gambier Hunter). East Indies. An extract of the leaves and young shoots constitutes the tanning material gambir (gambier), called also terra japonica and pale catechu, Catechu pallidum, Catechu, Br. and P. G.; Ger. Gambir Catechu, Gutta Gambir: Fr. Gambir cubique; astringent. See Acacia Catechu. Gambir is prepared also from (b) O. ácida (Roxb.) Lyons (U. acida Roxb.) of Pulo Penang and neighboring islands.

Named for Richard Owen, naturalist. Trees. About 6 species, Australia. (a) O. cerasífera F. Muell. is called Sweet Plum, Rancooran; (b) O. venósá F. Muell. is called Sour Plum, Pyddharr, Tulip-wood.

1475. ÓXÁLIS, L. Wood Sorrel. Oxalidaceae.
From Greek, “sour”. Syn. Oxys, Adans. Herbs, often bulbous, with digitate (commonly trifoliate) leaves. About 250 species, chiefly of warmer regions; 20 in U. S., including some naturalized.
a. **O. Acetosella** L. (Oxys Acetosella Scop.). Europe, Asia, northern Africa, N. America, south to N. Carolina and Michigan. Wood Sorrel, White or True Wood-sorrel, Wood-sour, Wood-sower; Alleluia (Allolida, Lujula), Cuckoo-bread, Cuckoo-flower, Cuckoo’s-meat, Cuckoo-sour, Cuckoo’s or Gowk’s Clover, Hearts, Ladies’ Clover, Laverocks, Sour or Sleeping Clover, Sleeping-beauty, Sheep Sorrel, Sheep Trefoil or Trifoly, Shamrock, Stubbort, Green-sauce; Ger. Sauerklee, Hasenklee; Fr. Alléluita, Surelle, Pain de coucou; Sp. Acerella, Scoyol. [Many of above synonyms apply equally to other species]. *Plant*, as in other species, acidulous, diuretic, antiscorbutic; contains oxalic acid, and so may be poisonous.

b. **O. stricta** L. (O. corniculata var. stricta Sav., Oxys stricta All.). Canada and Eastern U. S., nat. in Europe. Ladies’ Sorrel, Upright Yellow Wood-sorrel, Sheep Sorrel, Sheep-poison. (c) **O. corniculata** L., Procumbent Yellow Wood-sorrel, is not distinguished popularly from this species. The Index Kewensis includes both under the latter name.


a. **O. macrocárpus** (Ait.) Pers. V. macrocarpon Ait., but Index Kew. makes this a synonym of (b), as also O. macrocarpus Turcz.). British America south to N. Carolina, Michigan and Minnesota. American Cranberry, Large Cranberry, Bearberry, with other synonyms of (b).


### 1480. OXYRIA, Hill. Mountain Sorrel. Polygonaceae.  
From Greek, “sour”. Syn. *Acetosa*, *Rumex*, in part. Fleshy herbs with acid foliage. Two known species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.  


### 1481. OXYSTYLIS, Tor. & Frem. Oxystylis. Capparidaceae.  
From Greek, “sharp style”. Herb with small yellow flowers. A single species, California.  

### 1482. OXYTÉNIA, Nutt. Oxytenia. Compositae.  
From Greek, “pointed”, alluding to the leaves. Shrubby plant resembling Artemisia. One species, California to Colorado.  

### 1483. OXYTHÉCA, Nutt. Oxythea. Polygonaceae.  
From Greek, “pointed case”. Annuals resembling *Eriogonum*. About 10 species, N. America; 8 in western U. S.  

### 1484. OXYTRIA, Raf. 1836. Oxytria. Liliaceae.  

From Greek, “thick crest”. Syn. *Oenothera* (Kew), in part. Scapose herb with white or pink flowers. One species, central U. S.  

### 1486. PACHYSÁNDRA, Michx. Pachysandra. Buxaceae.  
From Greek, “thick stamen”. Monoecious perennial herbs. Two species, one of Japan, one of southeastern U. S.; (a) *P. prociimbens* Michx. Alleghany Mountain Spurge.  

### 1487. PACHÝSTIMA, Raf. (Pachystima). Celastraceae.  

### 1488. PÆONIA, L. - Peony. - Ranunculaceae.  
The ancient Greek name, from Peon, the physician of the gods. Herbs, some shrubby. About 10 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.  

b. *P. officinalis* L. Southern Europe, cult. in gardens. Peony (Piany, Pianet, Piney), Chestes†, Naupie, Sheep-shearing Rose; Ger. Gichtrose, Pfingstrose; Fr. Pivoine officinale (Codex); Sp. Peonia. Root antispasmodic. The Chinese Peony of gardens (White or Fragrant Peony) is (c) *P. albilora* Pall.


a. *P. Ginseng* Nees. [A. Ginseng Dec. & Planch. (Kew.)] China, Chinese or Genuine Ginseng (Jin-tian or Jin-Shen), Asiatic Ginseng, Schinseng; Ger. Chinesische Kraftwurzel. Root aromatic, esteemed by the Chinese almost a panacea, especially as an aphrodisiac.


**1494. PANCRÁTÍUM,** L. Sea Daffodil, etc. Amaryllidaceae. From Greek, all powerful? Bulbous herbs. About 12 species, Mediterranean region.
PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS


a. *P. odorífera* (Forsk.) Lyons (K. odorífera, Forsk. 1775, K. odóra Thumb. P. odoráttisíma L. f., 1781 (Kew), P. verús Rumph., P. fascícularis Lam., A. spínosa Forst.). India, Australia and Oceanica. Fragrant-flowered Screw-pine or Pandanus, Screw Pine, Umbrella-tree*, Hala (Pacific islands). *Flowers* yield Keora or Ketgee oil. *Fruit*, called breadfruit*, edible, the chief food of natives of some of the Micronesian islands. *Leaves* (Lauhala) used for plaiting mats, fans, sugar-sacks, etc., as are those of (b) *P. útìlis* Bory. in the Mauritius Islands.

1496. **PÁNICUM**, L. Panic-grass, etc. *Gramineae.*

  Ancient Latin name of a grass, probably Sorghum. Annual or perennial grasses. About 300 species; about 100 in U. S.

a. *P. miláceum* L. (P. Miliare Lam.). Asia, now widely cult. Millet, Broom-corn Millet, Hirse, Warree (Hindustan). (b) *P. frumentáceum* Roxb., the Shamalo or Shamoola of India, also yields a kind of millet.


  The classical name. Herbs with milky sap; flowers showy. About 25 species, mostly of Old World; 10 indigenous and nat. in U. S.


1498. PARAMÉRIA, Benth. Parameria. Apocynaceae.
Shrubby climbers. About 5 species, East Indies. (a) P. vulnerária Radlk., Philippine Islands, is the source of Cebu balsam.

1499. PARIETÁRIA, L. Pellitory. Urticaceae.
The ancient Latin name, whence the English word Pellitory. Herbs. About 7 species; 3 in U. S.


From Latin par ‘‘equal’’, all parts of the plant being in fours. Herbs with the leaves in a single whorl. About 6 species, Europe and Asia.


Herb. One species in California.

Trees. About 25 species, tropical regions of Old and New World.


1504. PARKINSÓNIA, L. Horse-Bean, etc. Caesalpinaceae.
Named for John Parkinson, herbalist to James I. Trees. About 7 species, tropical America, 1 of Africa; 1 in U. S. (a) P. aculeáta L. West Indies, Mexico and southern U. S. Retama, Horse-bean, Jerusalem Thorn (Jamaica). Bark febrifuge.
   The ancient Greek name, plant of "Parnassus". Scapose herbs with white or yellowish flowers. About 12 species, north temperate and arctic zones; 8 in U. S. Synonyms are White Buttercup, White Liverwort.


   Anagram of Psoralea. Syn. Dalea, Willd. 1808, not P. Br., 1756. Herbs or shrubs with small purple, white or yellow flowers in spikes. About 110 species, New World; 46 in U. S.

   Syn. Greggia, Gray 1852, not Engelm. 1848. Sub-shrubs. Two species, southwestern U. S.

   Low alpine herbs from thick perennial rootstocks. About 15 species, northern hemisphere; 4 in U. S.

1510. **PARRYÉLLA,** Tor. & Gr. Parryella. *Papilionaceae.*
   One species in U. S.

   Named for Dr. James Parsons, Scotch botanist. Syn., Cuphea, P. Br. 1756, also Lythrum, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 180 species, New World; 5 in U. S.


1512. **PARTHÉNIE, Gray.** Parthenie. *Compositae.*
   Cinereous annual. One species, Colorado and Arizona.

1513. **PARTHÉNIUM,** L. Feverfew, etc. *Compositae.*
   Greek plant name, "maidenly" or "pure". Syn. Hystero- phorus, Adans. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 10 species, New World.


1514. PARTHENOCISSUS, Planch. 1887. 

**Vitaceae.**

From Greek, "virgin's Cissus". Syn. Quinaria, Raf. 1830, not Lour. 1790; Ampelopsis, Cissus, Hederat, Vitis (Kew), in part. Climbing or trailing woody vines. About 10 species, Asia; one in N. America.


1515. PASSIFLÓRA, L. **Passion-flower.** Passifloraceae.

Latin, "flower" of our Savior's "passion". Herbaceous or woody climbers. About 250 species, tropical regions mostly of the New World; 9 in U. S.


c. **P. incarnátá** L. Southeastern U. S. Wild Passion-flower or Passion-vine. Plant antispasmodic. Extract of root used in treatment of ulcers, hemorrhoids, etc. Fruit edible, called May-pops. Similar medicinal properties belong to the Yellow Passion-flower, (d) **P. lútea** L., of southeastern U. S.


f. **P. quadranguláris** L. Brazil, cult. in all tropical countries. Granadilla (Diminutive of Granada, Spanish name of Pomegranate), Grenadilla. Fruit (i. e. pulp surrounding the seeds) esculent. Root narcotic. Many other species yield similar edible fruits, commonly known as granadilla, or in some cases, as water-lemon. The most notable are (g) **P. édulis** Sims, Brazil; (h) **P. liguláris** Juss., Mexico to Bolivia, of delicious flavor; (i) **P. macrocárpá** Masters, Brazil to Peru; fruit reaching eight pounds in weight; (j) **P. malbórmis** L., West Indies to Brazil, Sweet Calabash, Sweet Water-lemon, Culupa, Curubat.

1516. PASTINÁCA, L. **Parsnip.** Umbelliferae.

a. *P. sativa* L. (Peucedanum sativum S. Benth.). Europe and Asia, everywhere cult., nat. in U. S. Parsnip (Parsnip, Par- senep, Pastnip, Pasnet); The wild plant is known as Mad-nep, Mypes, Tank, Hart’s-eye, Queen-weed. Root esculent. Seeds diuretic.


1518. **PAULLÍNIA**, L. Guarana, etc. Sapindaceae.
   Named for C. F. Paullini, German botanist, d. 1712. Shrubby twining plants. About 125 species, mostly of tropical America, one African.

a. *P. Cupánia* Kunth (*P. sorbilis* ‘Mart.). Brazil. Crushed seeds moulded into cylindrical masses and dried constitute *Guarana*, U. S. P., Brazilian Cocoa; Pasta guarana, Pasta seminura paullinise; very rich in caffeine, used as a beverage and as a nerve stimulant.


   Named for Don Josef Pavon, botanical traveler in Peru. Herbs or small shrubs. About 70 species, warmer regions of America, a few in Asia; 4 in U. S.

   From Latin *pecten*, “comb”, alluding to the pappus. Strong-scented herbs with small flower heads (yellow). About 50 species, warmer regions of New World, 12 in U. S.

   From Greek, “comb nut”. Syn. Ktenospermum, Lehm. 1837. Low annuals with minute white flowers. About 6 species, New World; 4 in U. S.


a. *P. Canadénsis* L. Canada to Florida, west to Colorado and south into Mexico. Wood Betony, Lousewort, High Heal-all, Beefsteak plant, Head Betony, Snaffles, Lousewort Foxglove

b. *P. palústris* L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America. Red-rattle, Cow’s-wort, Marsh Lousewort. Similar to this species, but with smaller flowers, is (c) *P. parviflóra* J. E. Smith of Oregon and British America.

   From Greek, “sandal flower”. Shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America.

The Greek name of Rue, "solid", alluding to the fleshy leaves. Odorous herbs. About 5 species, warmer regions of New and Old World; 1 in U. S.

From Greek, "stork plant", the beaked capsules resembling a stork’s bill. Herbs or shrubs with umbellate flowers. About 400 species, Old World, mostly African.

a. *P. odoratissimum* Ait. South Africa. Nutmeg-scented Pelargonium or Geranium. *Leaves yield a fragrant volatile oil often substituted for oil of rose.* From (b) *P. radula* (Cav.) Ait., Rough Rose Geranium, and (c) *P. capitatum* (L.) Ait., Rose-scented Pelargonium or Geranium, similar oils are obtained, known as oil of Rose Geranium or oil of Pelargonium. See Andropogon.

d. *P. triste* Ait. S. Africa. Night-scented Pelargonium. *Edible. Among the numerous cultivated Pelargoniums may be especially noted (e) P. grandiflorum* Wild., the large-flowered Lady Washington Geranium, (f) *P. peltatum* Ait., Ivy-leaved Geranium and (g) *P. zonale* L’Her., the Common Horse-shoe Geranium.


From Greek, "shield stamen". *Syn. Calla, Arum, Zephyriforme in part. Bog herbs with arrow-shaped leaves. Two species, both of eastern U. S.


From Greek, "shield leaf". One species in U. S.

1530. **PENÁÉA**, L. *Penna*.* Penaeaceae.*
a. *P. fusca* L. (P. furcata Mur., P. fusca Auct., not Poir., P. Sarcoecalla L.) and (b) *P. mucronata* L. of central and southern Africa, are the reputed although improbable source of the crude, Sarcoecolla, Sarcoecol, Anzeroot (Arabia), Gujara (Hindustan); Ger. Fleischleimgummi, Fischleimgummi; Fr. Sarcoecolle; reputed detergent, discutient, depilatory.

1531. **PEXNISÉTUM**, Pers. Egyptian Millet. **Gramineae.**

a. *P. thyphoideum* Rich. (Pan. cerneuleum Mill., Penic. spicata Willd.). Egypt to India, cult. in southern U.S. Egyptian or East Indian Millet, Cat-tail or Pearl Millet, Bajree (India), Egyptian Wheat. One of the principal cereals of India. In China (b) *P. cereale* Trin. is cultivated likewise.

1532. **PENTACAÉNA**, Bartling. Pentacæna. **Caryophyllaceae.**
From Greek, "Five thorns". Tufted perennials with pungent subulate leaves. About 4 species, New World; 1 in southwestern U. S.

1533. **PENTACHAÉTA**, Nutt. Pentachæta. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, "Five awned". Low vernal annuals. About 6 species, southwestern U. S.

1534. **PÉNTHORUM**, L. Ditch Stonecrop. **Crassulaceae.**
From Greek, "five" and "rule", the parts of the flower being all in fives. Perennial herbs with flowers in secund cymes. Three known species, Asia and N. America; 1 in U. S.


1535. **PÉNİTODON**, Hochst. Pentodon. **Rubiaceæ.**
From Greek, "five toothed". Syn. Oldenlandia, in part. Tender annuals. Two species, one in Africa, one in southeastern U. S. to Cuba.

1536. **PÉNSTÉMON**, Soland. Beard-tongue. **Scrophulariaceæ.**

1537. **PEPERÓMIA**, Ruiz. & Pav. Peperomia. **Piperaceæ.**
From Greek, "pepper like". Fleshy herbs, some shrubby. About 400 species, warmer regions especially of New World; 2 in U. S.

Syn. Goodyera (Kew), R. Br. 1813, also Satyrium and Neottia, in part. Herbs with tufted basal leaves, the conspicuous flowers in bracted spikes. About 25 species; 3 in U. S.


P. aculeata Mill. West Indies. Barbados or West Indian Gooseberry, Gooseberry shrub. Fruit edible. In New Granada the leaves of the Bleo, (b) P. Bleo DC., are used for salad.


a. P. adenata Gray (T. Pipitzahoe Schaffner., D. Alamani DC.). Central Mexico. Rhizome laxative. From this and other species is obtained pipitzhoiaic acid, called vegetable gold, which has purgative properties.

1542. PERICOME, Gray Pericome. Compositae. From Greek, “hair all around”, referring to the akenes. A strong-scented herb with yellow flowers. Arizona to New Mexico. A second species is found in Mexico.


a. P. frutescens (L.) Brit. (O. frutescens L. 1753, P. ocimoides L. 1764). India, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Perilla. A variety with crisped leaves, P. frutescens Nankinensis (Lour.) Brit., is called Beefsteak plant.


1546. PERSEA, Gaertn. Avocado, etc. Lauraceae. Greek name of some fruit-bearing tree. Syn. Laurus, Notaphoebe, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 50 species, New World; 3 in U. S.


1547. **PETALÓNIX**. Gray. Petalonyx. **Loasaceae.** Herbs. Two species, Mexican border of U. S.

1548. **PETASÍTES**. Gaertn. Sweet Coltsfoot, etc. **Compositae.** Ancient Greek plant name, meaning a “hat”, from resemblance of the leaves. Syn. Tussilago, Nardosmia, in part. Scapose herbs from thick rootstocks. About 12 species, north temperate zone and northward; 4 in U. S.


1549. **PETÉRIA**. Gray. Peteria. **Papilionaceae.** Shrubs with pinnate leaves. Two species, Mexican border of U. S.


a. *P. alliacea* L. Southeastern U. S., West Indies to Brazil. Guinea-hen weed (Jamaica), Strong-man’s weed. *Plant* acrid, used as a counter-irritant for relief of toothache, etc.


1553. **PETUNIA**, Juss. Petunia. **Solanaceae.** From petun, a Brazilian name of “tobacco”. Viscid pubescent herbs. About 12 species, South America. Two species are commonly cult. in gardens, (a) **P. axilláris** (Lam.) B. S. P. [P. nyctagininflora Juss. (Kew)], White Petunia, and (b) **P. violácea** Lindl., Purple (or often Variegated) Petunia.
1554. PEUCÉDANUM, L. Hog-Fennel, etc. Umbelliferae.


PEUMUS, see BOLDU.


   From Greek, "fascicle", descriptive of inflorescence in some species. Syn. Eutoca, in part. Mostly annual herbs. About 100 species, New World; 90 in U. S.

   From Greek, "bald-headed Endive". Acaulescent perennial. One species, California.

1559. PHÁLARIS, L. *Canary grass, etc*. Gramineae.
   Greek name of a kind of grass, "shining". Robust grasses. About 10 species; 5 in U. S.
b. *P. canariensis* L. Europe and Canary Islands, where it is called Alpist, Canary-grass. *Seeds*, Bird-seed, much used as food for cage birds.

1560. **PHASEOLUS,** L. (Phasellus). Bean. **Papilionaceae.**
Ancient Greek name of a kind of Bean. Annual or perennial herbs, generally twining. About 70 species, warm and temperate climates; 10 in U. S.

The following are important food plants. (a) *P. derasus* Schranck, Brazil, Brazilian Bean; (b) *P. lunatus* L., Tropical America, now widely cult., Lima Bean, Carolina Bean, Sugar Bean, Butter Bean; (c) *P. max* L. (P. Mungo L. (Kew), P. radicatus L.), South Asia and tropical Australia; Green Gram (highly esteemed in India); (d) *P. nanus* L. [P. vulgaris L. var. (Kew)], Dwarf Field-bean; varieties are Dwarf Bush, Pea, Navy and Six-weeks Bean; (e) *P. vulgaris* L., India, early imported into Europe and now widely cult., Kidney-bean, Haricot, French String or Pole Bean; Ger. Gartenbohne; Fr. Haricot; Sp. Frigol.

1561. **PHEGÓPTERIS,** Fée. Beech Fern. **Polypodiaceae.**
The Greek name, signifying "Beech fern". Syn. *Polypodium*, in part. Small or medium sized ferns. About 100 species; 6 in U. S. The Common Beech Fern is (a) *P. phegopteris* (L.) Underw. (P. polypodioides Fée). (b) *P. dryopteris* (L.) Fée (Polypodium Dryopteris L.) is called Oak Fern or Pale Mountain Polypody.

1562. **PELLÓPTERUS,** Benth. 1867. *Phellopterus.* **Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, "cork wing". Syn. Glehnia, F. Schmidt, 1867. Littoral herb. One species, Corea to Pacific coast U. S.

1563. **PERÓTRICHIS,** Decne. *Pherotrichis.* **Asclepiadaceae.**
One species, Mexico extending to U. S.

1564. **PHILADELPHUS,** L. *Syringa,* Mock Orange. **Saxifragaceae**
Greek name of a sweet-flowering shrub, in honor of Ptolemy "Philadelphus". Shrubs with white fragrant flowers. About 15 species, northern hemisphere; 6 in U. S. (Ger. Pfiefenstauach; Fr. Séringat).

a. *P. coronarius* L. Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. Garden Syringa, Mock Orange, Orange-flower tree. Not more ornamental than our indigenous species.

1565. **PHILIBERTÉLLA,** Vail. Philibertella. **Asclepiadaceae.**

1566. **PHILÓTRIA,** Raf. 1818. Water-weed. **Vallisneriaceae.**
From Greek, "three loving", the leaves being often in whorls of three. Syn. Elodea, Michx. 1803, not Elodes, Adans. 1763, Udora, Nutt. 1818; Anacharis, in part. Water weeds. About 8 species; 1 (or more) in U. S.

From Greek, "drought loving". Herbs. About 6 species, mostly South American; 1 in U. S.

1568. PHLÓMIS, L. Jerusalem Sage, etc. Labiatae.
The Greek name of "Mullen", from resemblance of foliage. Herbs or shrubs, often with rugose puckered leaves. About 50 species, Old World. (a) P. fruticosa L., southern Europe, is called Jerusalem Sage or Sage-leaf Mullen; (b) P. Herba-véuti L., Mediterranean region, is Wind-herb; (c) P. Lych-nites L., Europe, is Lampwick or Jupiter's-distaff.

The Greek name of a plant with "flame" colored flowers. Ornamental herbs, with blue, purple, red or white flowers in terminal cymes. About 40 species, N. America and Russian Asia; 34 in U. S. (a) P. bryoides Nutt., Nebraska to Wyoming, is called Moss Phlox; (b) P. maculáta L., New Jersey to Minnesota and southward, is Wild Sweet-William, a name, however, applied to other species; (c) P. paniculáta L., is the common perennial Phlox of gardens; (d) P. specíosa Pursh, is the Pride-of-Columbia; (e) P. subuláta L., New York to Michigan and southward, is Ground or Moss Pink, Wild Pink, Flowering Moss. The annual Phlox of gardens is derived from (f) P. Drummóndii Hook. of Texas.

1570. PHOÉNIX, L. Date Palm. Sabalaceae.
The Greek name of (a). Palms with trunks covered with persistent leaf-bases. About 12 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

a. P. dactylífera L. (P. excelsior Cav.). North Africa to Persia and widely cult. Date Palm. Unripe fruit astringent. Ripe fruit esculent. (b) P. farínera Roxb. of Singapore yields sago. (c) P. sylvéstris Roxb. is the Wild Date of India, which yields date sugar (jaggery) and palm wine (toddy).

1571. PHOLÍSMA, Nutt. Pholisma. Lennoaceae.
A leafless, succulent parasitic herb. One species, California.

1572. PHORADÉNDRON, Nutt. Mistletoe. Loranthaceae.
From Greek, "thief tree". Syn. Viscum, in part. Leafy parasitic shrubs. About 80 species, New World; 4 in U. S.


1573. PHÓRMİUM, Forst. Flax Lily. Liliaceae.
Greek word for a "little basket". A shrubby plant. One or more species, New Zealand and Norfolk Islands.
PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS

P. ténax Forst. New Zealand and neighboring islands. Flax Lily, New Zealand Flax, New Zealand Hemp; Ger. Flachsblume; Fr. Lin (Chanvre) de la Nouvelle Zélande. Leaves yield a very strong fibre. Root and leaf-bases vulnerary.

1574. PHRÝMA, L. Lopseed. Phrymaceae.
An erect perennial shrub. One species, Canada and eastern U. S.

1575. PHYLŁÁNTHUS, L. Phyllanthus. Euphorbiaceae.
From Greek, “leaf flower”. Syn. Cicca, Emblica, in part. Herbs, shrubs or trees. About 450 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 4 in U. S.


c. P. Niuri L. and (d) P. Urínária L., of India, are efficient diuretics.

The name of a sea nymph. Syn. Andromeda, Menziesia, Bryanthus (Kew), in part. Low shrubs. Three species, arctic and alpine regions of northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

Water weeds. Two species, Pacific coast, U. S.

1578. PHÝSALIS, L. Ground Cherry. Solanaceae.
Ancient Greek name of (a), “bladdery”. Syn. Alkekengi, Tourn. Herbs with fruit enclosed in inflated calyx. About 50 species, mostly American; 34 in U. S.


b. P. Perúviana L. (A. pubescens Moench). South America, cult. in all sub-tropical countries. Cape Gooseberry, Peruvian Ground Cherry, Peruvian Strawberry Tomato, Husk Tomato, Pohã or Painã of Hawaiian Islands. Fruit esculent, as also in (c) P. ixocárpa Brot. (P. aequata Jacq.) of Mexico, Tomatillo, Mexican Ground Cherry or Strawberry Tomato; (d) P. Philadélphica Lam., eastern U. S., Philadelphia Ground Cherry; (e) P. pubéscens L., not Dunal, southern U. S. to California and S. America (also in India), Dwarf Cape Gooseberry, Low Hairy Ground Cherry, Dwarf Strawberry Tomato; (f) P. viéseosa L. 1753, not Pursh (P. Pennsylvanica L. 1763, not A. Gray), southeastern U. S. to S. America, Stellate Ground Cherry, Lemon Henbane.

From Greek, “bladdery”, alluding to the inflated fruit. Perennial herbs with yellow flowers. About 4 species, all of western U. S.

1581. **PHYSOSTÉGIA**, Benth. *Lion’s-heart, etc.* Labiatae.


From Greek, “bladder stigma”. Woody climbers. Two species, tropical Africa.


Terrestrial Orchids. About 40 species, warmer regions especially of New World; 1 in U. S.

From Greek, “ivory plant”. Low palms with ample pinnate leaves. About 5 species, S. America.

a. *P. macrócarpa* R. & P. Eastern slope of Andes. *Ivory Palm. Seeds* of this and of some other species constitute *vegetable ivory*, from which buttons, etc. are made. The *fruit* is called Negro-head, the *seeds*, Ivory-nuts, Corozo- or Taqua-nuts.

From Greek and French, “Lacca plant”, alluding to the crimson juice of the fruit. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 10 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.


c. P. octáandra L. (?) Mexico and West Indies. West Indian Foxglove, Calulu. Fruit in Mexico a substitute for soap.


From Greek, “fat foot”. Syn. Eichhornia (Kew), Kunth 1843, Eichornia A. Rich.; Pontederia, in part. Aquatic herbs. One or two species; 1 in U. S.


Other indigenous species are (c) P. Breweriana S. Wats., the highly ornamental Weeping Spruce of Oregon; (d) P. pingens Engelm. (P. Parryana Sarg.), Blue or Colorado Spruce; (e) P. rúbra (Lamb.) Link (P. rubens Sarg.), Red Spruce of Canada and northeastern U. S. and (f) P. Sit-chénsis (Bong.) T. & M.; Sitka or Tideland Spruce, the largest of the Spruces.


a. P. excelsa (Swz.) Planch. (Q. excelsa Swz., Q. polygama Linds., Piercena excelsa Lindl. (Kew), S. excelsa DC.). West Indies. Quassia, Bitter Ash, Bitterwood tree, Lofty Quassia\(^2\). Wood, Quassia wood, Jamaica Bitterwood; Quassia, U. S. P., Quassia lignum, Br., Lignum muscarum v. muscici- dum; Ger. Jamaica-Quassia; Jamaikanische Quassienholz, Fliegenholz: Fr. Quassie de la Jamaïque; Bitter tonic, insecti- cide. (b) P. quassioides (Ham.) Benn. of northern India has the same properties.

**PICRAMNIA, see TARIRI.**

From Greek, “bitter”. Syn. Helmintha, in part. Herbs with rather large heads of yellow flowers. About 35 species, Old World; 4 nat. in U. S. (a) P. echioides L., Europe, adv. in U. S., is called Bristly Oxtongue, Bugloss\(^2\), Bugloss Picris; (b) P. hieracioides L., Europe, nat. in U. S., is Hawkweed Picris, Langdebeef; Ger. Bitterkraut; Fr. Picride, Langue de boeuf. Plant very bitter.

1592. PIÉRIS, D. Don. Fetter-bush, etc. Ericaceae.


From Greek, “cap fruit”. Shrubs with pellucid-dotted leaves. About 12 species, warmer regions of New World.

a. P. Jaborándi Holmes. Brazil. Jaborandi, Pernambuco Jaborandi. Leaflets; Pilocarpus, U. S. P.; Jaborandi Folia, Br., Folia Jaborandi P. G.; Jaborandi (Codex). [U. S. P. recognises also (b), Codex, (b) “and allied species”]. Sialagogue, mydriatic; more rich than the other species in pilocarpine. Other species also gathered as jaborandi are (b) P. pennati- fólius Lam., (P. Selloanus Eng.), Rio Janeiro Jaborandi; (c) P. microphyllus Stapf.; (d) P. spicátus St. Hil.; (e) P. trachylophus Holmes, commercial jaborandi being a mixture of two or more of these. Leaves of the worthless Swártzia decípiens Holmes are said to be now often substituted for (c).

1594. PIMÉNTA, Lindl. Allspice, Bay tree, etc. Myrtaceae.

a. P. ácris (Swz.) Wight (Myrtus acris Swz., Myrcia acris, DC., E. acris W. & Arn., P. citrifolia Kostel., A. acris, Berg.). West Indies and Venezuela. Wild Clove, Bayberry, Jamaica Bayberry, Black or Wild Cinnamon. Leaves, source of oil of
Bay, Cleum Myrciae; U. S. P., Oil of Myrcia; Ger. Myrzenöl
Bayöl; Fr. Essence de Myrcie Genuine Bay rum is distilled
from the leaves.

b. P. Piménta (L.) Lyons (Myrtus Pimenta L., P. Pimento
Griseb., P. officinalis Lindl. (Kew), E. Pimenta DC., P. vul-
garis W. & A.). West Indies and tropical America, cult.
elsewhere in tropical countries. Allspice tree, Jamaica Pepper.
The nearly ripe fruit Allspice, Pimento; Pimenta, U. S. P.,
Br., Semen v. Fructus amomii, Piper jamaicense; Ger. Nelken-
pfeffer, Deutsch Gewürz, Neugewürz; Fr. Piment de la
Jamaïque, Toute-épice; Sp. Pimiento gorda, Malaguea; aromatic, stimulant, condiment; source of oil of Pimenta.

1595. PIMPINÉLLA, L. Pimpernel, etc. Umbelliferae.
Perennial herbs. About 75 species, northern hemisphere and
S. Africa; 2 in U. S.

a. P. Ánisum L. (A. vulgare Moench). Southern Europe to the
Levant, also cult. Anise plant, Common Anise (Anys, Anny,
Anyle), Sweet Cumin. Fruit, Anise, Aniseed; Anísum U.S.P.
Aní Fructus, Br., Fructus v. Semen anisi vulgaris; Ger. Anis,
Anissamen; Fr. Anis, Anis vert (Codex); carminative, stomach-
ic; source of oil of Anise.

b. P. Saxífraga L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Pimpernel (Pimpi-
nel), Bennet, Burnet Saxifrage, Small Burnet Saxifrage, Small
Saxifrage, Small Pimpernel, Break-stone, Old-man's-plaything;
Ger. Pimpernell, Bibernell; Fr. Grand Bocage. Root, Radix
Pimpinelle, P. G., aromatic, pungent, nauseant.

c. P. Sisárum (L.) Benth. (S. Sisarum L., perhaps also S. Ninsi
vegetable (celery-like), also a substitute for ginseng.

From Greek, “dirty pappus”. Syn. Troximón†, in part.
Perennial herb. One species, Texas to Mexico.

Named for Gen. C. C. Pinckney, S. Carolina statesman.

a. P. púbens Michx. (P. pubescens Lam., C. Caroliniana Poir.).
S. Carolina to Florida. Fever-tree. Bark, Georgia bark,
Carolina bark, Florida bark, Pinckney bark, Bitter bark; tonic,
febrifuge.

Herbs. About 4 species, western Asia. (a) P. tuberifera

1599. PINGUÍCULA, L. Butterwort. Lentibulaceae.
Latin dim. from pinguis “fat”, the leaves unctious to the
touch. Scapose herbs. About 30 species, cooler regions of both
hemispheres; 6 in U. S.


A genus of extinct plants known only by their fossil remains. (a) P. succífer Goeppert (Pitoxylum succíferum Kraus). The principal source of the Baltic Amber, a fossil resin; Succínum, Ambra flavâ; Ger. Bernstein, Agstein; Fr. Succin, Ambre jaune.

1601. PINUS, L. - - Pine. - - Pinaceae.

The Latin name, of Celtic origin. Evergreen trees with needle-like leaves. About 70 species, northern hemisphere; 39 in U. S.


American species yielding edible seeds are (c) P. édulis Engelm., Texas to Arizona, New Mexico Pinyon (Sp. piñon); (d) P. cembroidés Zucc., Arizona to Mexico, Stone-seed Pinyon; (e) P. monóphylla Torr. & Frem., Nevada Nut-pine, Soft-shelled Pinyon; (f) P. Parryána Engelm., southern and lower California, and (g) P. Sabiniána Dougll., Gray-leaf Pine, Digger Pine, Nut Pine, the last formerly supplying the chief food of some of the aborigines.


j. P. Pináster Solander (P. marítima Poir.). Southern Europe. Cluster Pine, Pinaster. Source of most of the French turpentine. The crude product, Bordeaux turpentine, is known in commerce as gallipot. From (k) P. Halepéusís Mill. (P. marítima Lamb.), the Aleppo Pine, is obtained in Provence the Aleppo turpentine. From the resinous (l) P. Larício Poir. of southern Europe, the Corsican Pine, is obtained the Austrian turpentine. From (m) P. Pumílio Haenke of central Europe is obtained Hungarian turpentine, Balsamum hungaricum, also a volatile oil called Oleum templinum; Ger. Krummholzöl, Latschenöl.


t. P. Teocótl Ch. & Schlecht. Mexico. Ocote Pine, Torch Pine; Source of Mexican Turpentine, Brea turpentine.


b. P. Carpúnya R. & Pav. Chili and Peru. Leaves aromatic, stomachic. (c) P. Jaborándi Vell. (Ser. Jaborandi Guill., O. Jaborandi Kunth.). Brazil. Jaborandi (See Pilocarpus), according to Peckolt the true Jaborandi of Brazil, Yaguarundi (Paraguay). Root pungent, sialagogue. The following species are also known locally in Brazil as Jaborandi; (d) P. reticulátum L.; (e) P. unguculátum R. & P. (P. nodosum Link.) and probably (f) P. citrifólium Lam.
g. **P. nigrum** L. India, cult. in many tropical countries. Black Pepper plant. *Unripe fruit*, Black Pepper, Common Pepper; **Piper**, U. S. P., Piper Nigrum, Br.; Ger. Schwarzer Pfeffer; Fr. Poivre noir (Codex); Sp. Pimienta negra. White Pepper, Piper album, is the fruit deprived of epicarp and sarcocarp. Antiperiodic, counter-irritant, chiefly used as a stomachic stimulant and condiment; source of piperine.


Syn. Turnera, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 20 species, mostly of S. America, a few in Africa; 1 in U. S.

1604. **PISÓNIA**, L. Cock-spur, etc. Nyctaginaceae.
Named for Dr. William Piso, traveler in Brazil, 17th Century. Trees or shrubs with corky wood. About 60 species, mainly of tropical America and Pacific Islands; 3 in U. S.

a. **P. aculeáta** L. Tropical America to southern Florida. Cock-spur, Fingrigo, used for hedges.


From the ancient Greek name. Trees. About 8 species, north temperate zone.

a. **P. Lentíscus** L. Mediterranean basin. Mastic tree, Balsam tree, Lentisk, Lentiscus. *Resinous exudate*, Mastic (Mastich), Scio Mastic; *Mastic*, U. S. P., Br., Mastix, Resina mastiche; Ger. Mastix; Fr. Mastic; masticatory (hence the name), used for map-varnish, etc. The Algerine or Barbary Mastic is derived from (b) **P. Atlántica** Desf., Bombay Mastic from (c) **P. mítica** F. & M. (P. Cabulica Stokes) and (d) **P. Khínjuk** Stocks, northeastern India to Persia and Egypt.


From Greek, liquid, alluding to habitat. A floating water plant. One species, widely distributed in tropical regions (U. S.). (a) **P. stratiótés** L. (with numerous synonyms), West Indian Water-lettuce, Tropical Duckmeat or Duckweed.

The classical name. Herbs climbing by tendrils. Two species, natives of Asia.


1608. **PITHE€0bIÖUM,** Mart. 1837. - *Mimosaceae.*

From Greek, "ape's ear", from fancied resemblance of pods. Syn, *Zygia,* P. Br. 1756; *Inga,* Mimosa, in part. Trees with white flowers in globose heads. More than 100 species, tropical America and Asia; 4 in U. S.

a. **P. dúlce** Benth. Mexico, nat. in India, etc. Guamuchil, Manila Tamarind (India). *Seeds* surrounded by an edible sweet pulp.

b. **P. Saman** Benth. Brazil and Venezuela. Samang (Saman, Zamang), Genisaro, Rain tree. *Succharine pods* fed to stock. (c) **P. brevífolium** Benth., Texas to Mexico, is called Huajillo; (d) **P. flexicánué** Coult., Texas to California and Mexico, is called locally Ebony; (e) **P. Unguis-caúti** (L.) Benth. (M. Unguis-caúti L., M. rosea Vahl.), Cat's-claw.

1609. **PLAGIÖbOThRYS, Fisch. & Mey.** - *Boragínaceae.*


1611. **PLANTÁGO, L.** Plantain. - *Plantaginaceae.*

The Latin name. Herbs, mostly acaulescent, a few shrubby. Over 200 species; 20 in U. S.


c. **P. májor** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. where it is said to have been known to the Indians as "White-man's-foot". Common Plantain, Plantain, Bird-seed Plantain, Round-leaved or Greater Plantain, Broad-leaf, Door-yard Plantain. Hen-plant, Healing-blade, Kemp*, Lamb's-foot, Way-bread; Ger. Grosser Wegerich, Sauoehr. Properties and uses of (b).

e. **P. ováta** Forsk. (P. decumbens Forsk.). Northern Africa. The **P. Ispaghula** Roxb. cult. in India, is believed to be a variety of this species. Seeds (of the variety), Spogel-seed, Ispaghul, Aspaghul seed; mucilaginous, demulcent.

f. **P. Psillium** L. Mediterranean basin. Fleawort, Flea-seed or Branching Plantain. Seeds, Flea-seed; Ger. Flohsamen; Fr. Graines de puces; mucilaginous, demulcent.

1612. **PLÁTANUS,** L. Plane-tree. **Platanaceae.** Latin from the ancient Greek name. Large trees with palmately lobed leaves and exfoliating bark. About 7 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

a. **P. occidentális** L. Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota. The largest tree of eastern America. Buttonwood tree, Button-ball, Sycamore*, False Sycamore, American Plane-tree. Water Beech†. The Californian Plane-tree is (b) **P. racemósa** Nutt. The Plane-tree of Europe and Asia is (c) **P. orientális** L., called also Chinar Tree.

1613. **PLATYSPÉRMUM,** Hook. (not Hoffm.) **Crucíferae.** From Greek, “flat seed”. Low annual herb. One species, Pacific coast of U. S.


1616. **PLÉEA,** Michx. - Plea. - **Liliaceae.** Herb. A single species, southern U. S.

1617. **PLEURICÓSPORA,** Gray. **Monotropaceae.** A small scaly herb. One species, California.

1618. **PLEUROGÝNIA,** Eschol. (Pleurogyne.) **Gentianaceae.** From Greek, “rib stigma”. Syn. Sweerti, in part. Annuals with rather large blue flowers. About 7 species, higher north latitudes, 2 in U. S.


a. **P. camphoráta** (L.) DC. (E. camphoratum L.). Atlantic and Gulf coast of U. S., also in West Indies. Spicy Fleabane, Salt-marsh Fleabane, Plowman’s-wort, Camphor plant. (b) **P. odoráta** Cass., West Indies, is called Riverside Tobacco.
1620. PLUMBÁGO, L. Leadwort. Plumbaginaceae. Perennial herbs or shrubby climbers. About 15 species, northern hemisphere, 1 in U. S.

a. P. Europaea L. Europe. Common Leadwort, Toothwort, Dentellaria; Ger. Bleiwurz. Juice epispastic, emetic. (b) P. rosea L., India, and (c) P. scandens L., San Domingo, called Herbe au diable, have the same properties.


a. P. rúbra L. Tropical America. Jasmine tree, Red Jasmine, Frangipane, Frangipanni, Nosegay-tree, Red Nosegay-tree, Snake-wood*. (b) P. acutifólia Poir is called in India Pagoda tree, in Burnah Kambodja; (c) P. álba L. in West Indies is called Pagoda-tree, White Nosegay-tree.


1625. PODOPHÝLLUM, L. Mandrake, etc. Berberidaceae. From Greek, "foot leaf". Herbs from perennial rootstocks. About 4 species, N. America and Asia; 1 in U. S.

a. P. peltáturn L. Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota. May Apple, Wild Mandrake, American Mandrake, Mandrake, Wild Lemon, Ground Lemon, Hog Apple, Devil’s Apple, Indian Apple, Raccoon-berry, Duck’s-foot, Umbrellaplant, Vegetable Calomel. Rhizome, Mandrake-root; Podophýllum, U. S. P., Podophylli Rhizoma Br.; Ger. Fussblattwurzel; Fr. Rhizome de podophyllum (Codex); cathartic, laxative, cholagogue. Active constituent, podophyllotoxin. Fruit edible. (b) P. Emodi Wallish of southern Asia has similar properties.

From Greek, "foot stamen", the ovary being borne on a slender stalk. Aquatic or paludal plants. About 20 species, one in eastern U. S., viz. (a) **P. Ceratophyllum** Michx., River-weed, Thread-foot.

From Greek, "stalked stigma". Syn. Stylandra, Nutt. 1818. Perennial herb. One species, southeastern U. S.

From Greek, "bearded pistil". Aromatic low annuals. Five species, all of California.

From Greek, "bearded". Syn. Arethusa, in part. Terrestrial orchids. About 30 species; 5 in U. S.


1631. **POGOSTÉMON**, Desf. Patchouli, etc. Labiatae.
From Greek, "bearded stamen". Herbs, some shrubby. About 35 species, East Indies to Japan.

a. **P. Heyneánus** Benth. (P. Patchouly Pelletier, P. suavis Tenore). East Indies. Patchouli plant. Patchouli Balm. Volatile oil distilled from the plant is Patchouli (Patchouly) or Putcha-pat, much used in perfumery.

Highly ornamental trees. About 6 species, tropical regions, (a) **P. régiá** Boj. Madagascar, planted for ornament in all tropical countries. Royal Poinciana.


1634. **POLEMÓNİUM**, L. Greek Valerian, etc. Polemoniaceae.

a. **P. caerúléum** L. Europe. Greek Valerian, Jacob's-ladder, Ladder-to-heaven, Charity, Makebale; Ger. Speerkraut; Fr. Valériane grecque. Properties of (c). (b) **P. Van Brün- tine** Brit. of northeastern U. S., American Jacob's-ladder, closely resembles this species.

1635. POLIÁNTHES, L. Tuberosa. Amaryllidaceae.


1637. POLYCÁRPON, Loefl. All-seed. Caryophyllaceae.
From Greek, “many fruited”. Slender annuals. About 6 species, widely distributed; 1 nat. in California, viz. (a) P. tetraphyllum L. from Europe, called All-seed.

1638. POLYGALA, L. Milkwort. Polygalaceae.
From Greek, “abounding in milk”. Herbs, rarely shrubs. About 260 species; 44 in U. S.

c. P. paucifólia Willd. (P. uniflora Michx.). British America, south to Georgia and Illinois. Fringed Milkwort or Polygala, Flowering Wintergreen, Gay-wings, May-wings, Babies'-feet, Babies'-toes, Babice'-slippers, Bird-on-the-wing, Dwarf Milkwort, Indian Pink, Ladies'-slipper*, Little Pollom, Evergreen Snakeroot.

d. P. polygama Walt. (P. rubella Muhl.). Canada and eastern U. S. Bitter Milkwort, Pink Milkwort or Polygala, Racemed Milkwort, Centaury. Properties of (a), as have also: (e) P. Scopária Kunth.. Southern U. S. and Mexico; (f) P. Nuttálíi T. & Gr., eastern U. S., Nuttall’s Milkwort, Ground Centaury, and (g) P. viridéscens L. (P. sanguinea L., not Nutt.). Canada and eastern U. S. Field or Purple Milkwort, Strawberry-tassel.

h. P. Sénega L. Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Senega Snakeroot, Seneca Snakeroot, Seneca root, Rattlesnake root, Mountain Flax; Ger. Senegawurzel; Fr. Polygala de Virginie (Codex). Root, Sénega, U. S. P., Senega Radix, Br., Rad. polygale virginiana; acrid, stimulans, expectorant. A robust variety, Maryland to Tennessee and Michigan, is P. Senega latifolia T. & Gr. The White or False Senega root, having similar properties is from (j) P. Boykinii Nutt., southern and southwestern U. S.
Other species of interest are (k) P. cruciata, eastern U.S., Cross-leaved Milkwort, Marsh Milkwort or Polygala, Drumheads; (l) P. incarnata L., eastern U.S. to Mexico, Pink Milkwort, (American) Rogation-flower, Procession-flower; (m) P. lutea L., eastern U.S., Orange Milkwort, Wild Bachelor's-buttons, Yellow Milkwort or Polygala; (n) P. Serpentaria Eck. & Zey., South Africa, root regarded an alexipharmic; (o) P. yenenosa Juss., Java, acrid and poisonous, and (p) P. vulgaris L., Europe, European Milkwort, Cross-flower, Four-sisters, Gang-flower, Procession-flower, Rogation-flower, Robin's-eye.


The Greek name, "many jointed". Syn. Convallaria, in part. Herbs with scarred rootstocks. About 20 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U.S.

a. P. biflorum (Walt.) Ell. (C. biflora Walt.). Ontario and eastern U.S. Hairy or Twin-flowered Solomon’s-seal, Dwarf Solomon’s-seal or Sealwort, Conquer-John. Rhizome of this and of (b) collected in America as Solomon’s-seal.


d. P. officinale (L.) All. (C. officinalis L., C. Polygonatum L., P. vulgaris Desf.). Europe and Asia. True Solomon's-seal, Sealwort, with synonyms of (c); Fr. Sceau de Salomon (Codex).


1641. POLYGONUM, L. Knotweed, etc. Polygonaceae.

The Greek name, meaning "many jointed". Syn. Bistorta, in part. Herbs, some shrubby, with spiked, racemmed or capitate inflorescence. About 200 species, 66 in U.S.


b. P. arifolium L. Canada and northeastern U.S. Halberd-leaved Tear-thumb, Scratch-grass, Sickle-grass. The latter names apply also to (c) P. sagittatum L., Arrow-leaved Tear-thumb, a more common species.


h. *P. Convólulus* L. Asia, nat. in Europe and U. S. Black Bindweed, Blackbird Bindweed, Climbing or Corn Bindweed, Ivy or Knot Bindweed, Bear-bind, Corn-bind, Devil's-tether, With-wind, Climbing Buckwheat*. The name False Buckwheat is given to the similar (i) *P. crístatum* Engelm. & Gr.; (j) *P. dumétórum* L. and (k) *P. scándens* L.


m. *P. orientále* L. India, nat. in U. S. Prince's-feather, Gentleman's-cane, Garden Persicary, Ragged-sailor.


1642. **POLÝMNIA, L.** Leaf-cup. *Compositae.* Dedicated to the Muse Polymnia. Perennial herbs, some shrubby. About 10 species, New World; 2 in U. S.

1643. **POLYPÓDIO, L.** Polypody. **Polypodiaceae.**
Greek name of a kind of Fern, "many footed". Ferns from creeping rootstocks. About 350 species; 11 in U. S.


1644. **POLYPORUS, Fries. Agaric, etc. Hymenomycetes.**
From Greek, having "many pores". Syn. Boletus, in part. Fungi (toadstools), mostly of corky or woody texture. A few are edible.

a. **P. fomentárius** (L.) Fries (B. fomentarius L.). Southern and middle Europe. Oak Agaric, Surgeon's Agaric, Spunk, Punk, Touchwood; Ger. Wundschwamm, Feuerschwamm, Zunder; Fr. Agaric de chêne (Codex). Fungus absorbent, hemostatic. (b) **P. ignárius** (L.) Fries (B. ignarius L.) and (c) **P. margináitus** Fries, yield a similar Agaric, but harder.

d. **P. officinaális** Fries (B. laricis Jacq., B. purgans Pers.). Europe and northern Asia. White Agaric, Larch Agaric, Male Agaric, Purging Agaric, Amadou, German Tinder; Ger. Lärchenschwamm; Fr. Agaric blanc officinal, Polypore du Mélèze (Codex); hemostatic, purgative in large, astringent in small doses.

1645. **POLYPRÉMUM, L. Polypremum. Loganiaceae.**
From Greek, "many stemmed". Obscure annual herb. One species, southern U. S. and Mexico.

1646. **POLYPTERIS, Nutt. Polypteris. Compositae.**
From Greek, "many winged". Syn. Stevia, Palafoxia, in part. Rough herbs with pink or purple flowers. About 6 species, North America; 4 in U. S.

1647. **POLYSTÁCHYA, Hook. Polystachya. Orchidaceae.**
From Greek, "many offshoots". Small epiphytes, mostly natives of Africa, a few in tropical America and Asia; 1 in U. S.

1648. **POLYTAÉNIA, DC. Polytænia. Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, with "many fillets" (i. e. oil-tubes). Herb with yellow flowers. One species, east-central U. S.

1649. **POLYTRICHUM, L. Hair-cap Moss. Musci.**
From Greek, "very hairy". Tall showy mosses, north temperate and arctic zones. About 10 in U. S.


1652. **PÓPULUS**, L. Poplar, Aspen, etc. *Salicaceae.* The classical Latin name, whence our word “poplar”. Trees with soft wood. About 25 species, northern hemisphere, especially in higher latitudes; 11 in U. S.

a. **P. álba** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Abele (Abel, Arbell, Awbel, Abbey), Silver Poplar (Popple), Silver-leaf or White Poplar, Aspen Poplar, Great Aspen, White Ash, Dutch Beech, Rattler tree, White-bark.

b. **P. balsamifera** L. British America and northern part of U. S. Balsam Poplar, Tacamahac. A variety, P. balsamifera canadiens (Ait.) A. Gray, is known as Balm-of-Gilead. Leaf-buds resinous, aromatic, expectorant.

c. **P. deltoides** Marsh (P. Carolinensis Moench, P. monilefera Ait., P. angulata Ait., P. Canadensis Desf.). Canada, south to Florida and New Mexico. Cottonwood, Necklace Poplar, Carolina Poplar, Yellow Cottonwood, Big Cottonwood, Cotton-tree, Italian Black Poplar, Carolina Poplar, River or Water Poplar, Berry-bearing Poplar. (d) **P. heterophylla** L. in the eastern States and (e) **P. acuminata** Rydb. also (f) **P. augustifolia** James, in the west are also called Cottonwood. (g) **P. trichocárpha** T. & G., California to Alaska, is called Black Cottonwood or Balsam Cottonwood.

h. **P. Euphrática** Olivier. Northern Africa, east to Thibet and southern Siberia. Garab tree of the Arabs. The “willow” of Scripture (Ps. 137).

i. **P. tremuloides** Michx. British America, south to Kentucky, New Mexico and California. American Aspen (Asp, Aps, Espen, Haspen), Mountain Aspen, Quaking Aspen, Auld-wive’s-tongues, Trembling Poplar, Quiver-leaf, White or American Poplar. The Aspen of Europe, to which most of the above names were originally applied, is (j) **P. trémula** L. The Great Aspen or Large-toothed Aspen of the eastern U. S. is (k) **P. grandidentáta** Michx.

l. **P. nigra** L. (including P. dilatata Ait.). Europe. Black Poplar (Pipple, Popillary, Pepillary), Cat-foot Poplar, Old English or Willow Poplar, Cotton-tree. The variety **P. nigra** Du Roi (P. fastigiata Desf.) is the well-known Lombardy Poplar, called also Black-lady or Water Poplar.

1654. **POROPHYLLUM**, Vaill. Porophyllum. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "pore leaved", the leaves having pellucid dots. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 30 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

1655. **PORTERÁNTHUS**, Britton, 1894. **Rosaceae.**
Named for Prof. T. C. Porter of Lafayette College. Syn. Gillenia, Moench 1802, not Gillena, Adans, 1763; Spirea, in part. Perennial herbs with rather large white or pinkish flowers. Two species, both in U. S.


1656. **PORTULÁCA**, L. Portulaca, Purslane. **Portulacaceae.**
The Latin name, Fleshy herbs, blossoming in bright sunshine. About 30 species, mostly of New World; 9 in U. S.

a. **P. grandiflóra** Hook. South America, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Garden Portulaca, Sun plant, Showy Portulaca, French or Garden Purslane, Wax Pink, Mexican Rose, Rose Moss, Kentucky Moss.


1657. **POTAMOGÉTON**, L. Pondweed. **Naidaceae.**
The Greek name of a pond weed, "river inhabitant". Aquatic plants with leaves either floating or submerged. About 60 well-defined species, temperate regions; 38 in U. S. The species are called also Water-spike and Pickerel-weed*

a. **P. nátans** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Common Floating Pondweed, Deil's-spoons, Batter-dock, Flatter-dock, Fish-leaves, Tench-weed. (b) **P. crispus** L. is called Curly-leaved Pondweed, Water Caltrops†, Muckweed; (c) **P. lucens** L., Cornstalk-weed, Shining Pondweed; (d) **P. pectinátus** L., Fennel-leaved Pond-weed, Pond-grass.

1658. **POTENTÍLLA**, L. Barren Strawberry, etc. **Rosaceae.**
Latin, diminutive of *potens*, "powerful" (medicinally). Syn. Tormentilla, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 150 species, nearly all of north temperate zone; 90 in U. S.


b. **P. argénteæ** L. Europe, Asia, Canada and northeastern U. S. Silvery Cinquefoil, Heary Cinquefoil. Included in the Argentine of the French Codex.
c. **P. Canadensis** L. (includes **P. simplex** Michx.). Canada and eastern U. S. Five-finger, Common Cinquefoil (of America), Sinkfield's, Star-flower, Running Buttercup. Resembles (f) and used in its place.

d. **P. fruticosa** L. British America, south to New Jersey, Minnesota, Arizona and California. Shrubby Cinquefoil, Hardhack, Prairie-weed.


g. **P. Tormentilla** Neck. (T. erecta L., **T. officinalis** Curt., **P. officinalis** S. F. Gray). Europe and northern Asia. Tormentilla (Tormentil, Thormantle), Septfoil (Setfoil), Blood-root*, Ewe Daisy, Shepherd's-knot, Sheep's-knapperty (Ireland). Rhizome, Rad. Tormentilla; Ger. Tormentillwurzel, Ruhrwurzel, Heideckerwurzel, Blutwurzel; Fr. Tormentille; astringent, febrifuge.


a. **P. Taiténsis** DC. Tahiti to Fiji. Yaro. Bark one of the constituents of Tonga, a Fiji remedy for neuralgia, etc.

1660. **PRÍMULA**, L. Primrose. **Primulaceae.** The Latin name, "early" blooming. Perennial scapose herbs. About 150 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 14 in U. S.

a. **P. Auricula** L. Southern Europe, cult. in gardens. Auricula (i. e. ursi auricula), Yellow Auricula (of Alps), Bear's-ear, (Bezor), French or Mountain Cowslip, Dusty-miller, Primmily†, Tanner's-apron.

b. **P. elátor** Hill. (P. veris L. in part). Europe. Oxlip, Great Cowslip, Cow-sinkin, Pagle (Paigle, Peagle).


d. **P. officinális** Jacq. (P. vulgaris Hill, not Huds., **P. veris** L., in part). Europe. Cowslip, English Cowslip, Cowslip Primrose, Culverkeys, Lady's-keys, Herb Peter, St. Peter's-wort*, Pagle (Paigle, Pagil), Pretty Mullen (Mullein), Palsywort, Polyanthus (Polander†), the last a cultivated variety; Ger. Primel, Peterschlässel, Himmelschlässel; Fr. Primavère Root Rad. paralyseos, Rad. arthritica, expectorant, antispasmodic. Flowers nervine.


1664. **PROSÓPIS**, L. *Mesquit*. **Mimosaceae.** Ancient Greek plant name, meaning a "face". Syn. Algaro-, *Benth.; Acacia, Mimosa, in part. Trees or shrubs, usually thorny. About 20 species, warm or tropical regions; 3 in U. S.

a. *P. juliflora* (Swz.) DC. (M. juliflora Swz., Acacia juliflora Heyne; includes *P. glandulosa* Tor.). Southern U. S. to Mexico and West Indies. Mesquit (Mesquite, Mesquite, Meskit), Honey Mesquit, Honey-pod, Honey Locust*, Locust Mesquit, Cashaw, July-flower (Jamaica), Algaroba (Algarroba). *Sacccharine pods* (algarobo, i. e. carob) used for fodder. See Ceratonia. *Flowers yield abundant honey. Gummy exudate, Texas Mesquit gum. The bark of the South American Algaroba, (b) *P. dulcis* Kunth (Alg. dulcis Benth.), Algarobilla bark, is used for tanning.

c. *P. odorata* Tor. & Frem. (P. pubescens Benth.). Mexico to California. Screw Bean, Screw-pod Mesquit, Tornillo.


1668. **PRÚNUS**, L. Plum, Cherry, etc. **Drupaceae.** The ancient Latin name. Syn. Armeniaca, Cerasus, in part. Shrubs or trees, mostly with edible fruit. About 90 species, north temperate zone, also tropical America and Asia; 35 in U. S.

a. **P. Americáná** Marsh. New York to Florida, west to Colorado and Mortana; varieties cult. Wild Yellow or Red Plum, Goose Plum, Horse Plum, Hog Plum, Native Plum, Plum-granite†. *Fruit* esculent.

b. **P. angustifólia** Marsh. (P. Chica-sa Michx.). New Jersey to Florida, west to the Rocky Mountains; varieties cult. Chickasaw Plum. *Fruit* edible, but small.


d. **P. Ávium** L. (C. Avium Moench.). Europe, sparingly nat. in U. S. Crab Glycer, Gaskins, Gean, Hawk-bery, Mazard, Merry, Black Merry, Marasca (a variety), Sweet Cherry; Ger. Susskirsche; Fr. Cerisier. *Fruit* esculent. Cultivated varieties are Black-heart, Bigaréen, etc. From the fruit are prepared Kirschwasser, also Maraschino, Ratafia and other liqueurs.

e. **P. Carolíniána** (Mill.) Ait. (L. Carolíniána Roem.). Southeastern U. S. Carolina or American Cherry-laurel, Mock Orange, Wild Orange®, Wild Peach, Winter Laurel. Properties of (i.)

f. **P. Cérasus** L. (C. vulgaris Mill.). Western Asia; early introduced into Europe, now widely cult. Cherry, Agriot, Egriot, Griotte, Sour Cherry, Pie Cherry. *Fruit* esculent. Cultivated varieties are May Duke, Moreillo, etc.

h. **P. doméstica** L. Asia, now widely cult. Plum, Horse Plum, Horse-gogs, Horse-jag, Horse-jug, Green Gage (brought to England by a Mr. Gage). Var. **Damascena** is the Damson (i.e. Damascene or Damascus Plum), Damasín (Damas, Damset†); Ger. Pfalme, Zwetsche; Fr. Prunier commun (Codex): Sp. Ciruela. **Dried fruit**, Prune; **Prunum** U. S. P., Br.; esculent, acidulous, laxative.

i. **P. Lauro-cérasus** L. (C. Laurocerasus Lois., L. vulgaris Car., L. officinalis M. Roem.). Western Asia to southern Europe, Cherry Laurel, Cherry Bay; Ger. Kirschlorbeer; Fr. Laurier-cerise (Codex); Sp. Laurel-cerezo. **Leaves**, Laurocerasi Folia, Br., bitter, sedative, containing potentially hydrocyanic acid.


o. **P. púmila** L. (C. pumila Michx.). New Jersey and northward on Atlantic coast, also near the great lakes. Dwarf Cherry, Sand Cherry, Beach Plum*. *Fruit* acid.

p. **P. serótina** Erhr. (C. serotina Lois., P. Virginiana Mill., not L.). Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Dakota. Wild Black Cherry, Cabinet Cherry, Choke Cherry*, Black choke, Rum Cherry, Whiskey Cherry, Wild Cherry; Ger. Amerikanischer Ziersrauch; Fr. Cerisier de Virginie. *Bark*, Wild Cherry bark; Prunus Virginiana, U. S. P. (a misnomer that ought to be corrected); Ger. Wildkirschenrinde; tonic, sedative. *Fruit* small, edible but harsh.

q. **P. spinósa** L. Europe. sparingly nat. in U. S. Sloe (Slea, Sloo, Slon), Sloe-thorn, Black-thorn, Buck-thorn*, Blackberry*, Hedge-picks, Slone-bloom, Snag-bush, Wild Plum; Ger. Schwarzdorn, Schlehe. A variety, P. spinosa insititia (L.) A. Gray, is the Bullace; Ger. Haferschlehe, Kriechenpflaume, perhaps the original of (h).

r. **P. Virginiana** L. (C. Virginiana Lois.). British America, south to Georgia and Colorado. Choke Cherry, Wild Cherry. *Fruit* very astringent. (s) **P. ilicifólia** (Nutt.) Walp. (C. ilicifolia Nutt.) of California is called Islay, Holly Laurel and Evergreen Cherry; (t) **P. subcordáta** Benth., Oregon to California, is the Wild Plum of the Pacific coast; (u) **P. umbelláta** Ell., southeastern U. S., is the American Black Sloe.


   b. *P. macrocarpa* (Torr.) Lemmon, Big-cone Spruce, is the Hemlock tree of southern California.


a. *P. corylifolia* L. Arabia to India. Bauchee seed, Bawchang seed, Malay Tea. *Herb* and *seeds* tonic, alternative.

b. *P. esculenta* Pursh. Manitoba to Texas. Indian or Missouri Bread-root, Prairie Apple, Cree Potato, Cree Turnip, Dakota Turnip, Tipsin, Tipsinna; Fr. Pomme blanche, Pomme de prairie. *Tubers* esculent, as are the smaller ones of (c) *P. hypogaea* Nutt., Nebraska to New Mexico, Smaller Indian Bread-root.


Other indigenous species are (f) *P. floribunda* Nutt. and (g) *P. tenuiflora* Pursh, both called Scurfy Pea; (h) *P. lanceolata* Pursh, Tumble-weed; (i) *P. Onobrychis* Nutt, Sanfoin Psoralea*, French-grass.


From Greek, "vivifying". Syn. Psychotrophum, P. Br. 1756; Ronabea, in part. *Shrubs* or small trees. About 425 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.


The Greek name of the Elm. *Shrubs* or small trees, fruit a nearly orbicular samara. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.

a. *P. trifoliata* L. Ontario to northern Mexico, through eastern U. S. Three-leaved Hop-tree, Wafer Ash, Shubby Trefoil, Ague-bark, Pickaway Anise, Prairie-grub, Quinine-tree, Sang-tree, Stinking Ash, Stinking Prairie-bush, Swamp Dogwood, Wing-seed; Ger. Hopfenbaum, Kleebaum; Fr. Orme à trois feuilles. *Leaves* anthelmintic; *Bark* of *root* tonic, febrifuge, stomachic; *fruit* a substitute for hops.


a. *P. Dráce* L. West Indies. Yields a variety of Dragon's-blood.


310 PLANT NAMES AND SYNONYMS


From Greek, "wing stem". Syn. Conyza, Chenoabolus, Gnaphalium, in part. Perennial herbs. About 10 species, America and Australia; 3 in southeastern U. S.


1684. PTERÓSPORA, Nutt. Pine Drops, etc. Monotropaceae.
From Greek, "wing seeded". Syn. Monotropa, in part. Leafless saprophyte. One species, U. S.


From Greek, "wing" and "covering". Herb. A single species, California.

Syn. Discopleura, DC. 1829; Ammi, Peucedanum, in part. Annual herbs. About 4 species, America and East Indies; 3 in U. S.


Syn. Stephanomeria, Nutt. 1841, also Lygodesmia, in part. Herbs with small heads of pink flowers. About 20 species, western and central N. America; 18 in U. S.

Syn. Carum (Kew), Ammi, in part. Herbs related to Carum. A few species, Mediterranean region to India.


a. **P. officinalis** L. Europe. Lungwort, Jerusalem Cowslip, Bugloss or Bedlam Cowslip, Spotted Lungwort Spotted Cowfiev, Spotted-Mary, Beggar's-basket, Joseph-and-Mary, Sage of Bethlem; Ger. Lungenkraut; Fr, Pulmonaire officinale (Codex). Herb demulcent.


Shrubby or arborescent plants. About 5 species, Chili and Peru.

Source of Chagual gum.

1696. **PÝROLA, L.** Wintergreen, Shin-leaf, etc. **Pyrolaceae.**
Latin from *pyrus* (Pear), from similarity of leaves. Perennial scapose herbs. About 15 species, northern hemisphere; 11 in U. S.

a. **P. elliptíca** Nutt. British America, south to Maryland, Illinois and New Mexico. Shin-leaf, Wild Lily of-the-valley. (b) **P. chlorántha** Swz. and (c) **P. minor** L. are also called Shin-leaf.

d. **P. rotundifólia** L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America, south to Georgia, west to Minnesota. Round-leaved Wintergreen, False Wintergreen, Larger Wintergreen, Pear leaved Wintergreen, Canker Lettuce, Wild* or Indian Lettuce, Consumption-weed, Copper-leaf, Dollar-leaf, Liverwort Lettuce; Ger. Waldmangold; Fr. Pyrole. Leaves astringent, diuretic. The other species have similar properties.

1697. **PYRÓCOMA, Hook.** Pyrocoma. **Compositae.**

1698. **PYRULÁRIA, Michx.** Buffalo-nut, etc. **Santalaceae.**
Latin, "pear like". Syn. *Hamiltonia*, in part. Shrubs or small trees. Two species, one in Asia, one in U. S.


1699. **PYRUS, L.** (Pirus). - Pear. **Pomaceae.**
Latin name of the Pear. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species, Old World. See *Cydonia*, *Malus*, *Mespliis* and *Sorbus.*

a. **P. commúnis** L. Europe and central Asia, and widely cult. Pear. In the wild state called Choke Pear; Ger. Birnbaum; Fr. Poirier.* Fruit esculent.

1700. **PYXIDANTHÉRA, Michx.** Pyxie, etc. **Diapensiaceae.**

1701. **QUAMÁSIA, Raf.** 1818. (Quamassia). **Liliaceae.**
From vernacular Indian name. Syn. *Camassia* (Kew), Lindl. 1832; *Lemotrys*, *Scilla*, in part. Scapose herbs from membranous-coated bulbs. About 5 species, all of U. S.

**1702. QUÁMOCILIT.** Moench. Cypress vine. *Convolutulaceae.*

*Syn. Quamocolita; Ipomea,* in part. Herbaceous twiner. About 10 species, warm and tropical regions; 2 nat. in U. S. viz. (a) **Q. coecinea** (L.) Moench, Small Red Morning-glory, American Jasmine; (b) **Q. Quamoclit** (L.) Brit. (Q. vulgaris Choisy), Cypress vine, American Red Bell-flower, Indian Pink, Red Jasmine, Sweet-William (Barbados).

**1703. QUÁSSIA, L.** - Quassia. - *Simarubaceae.*

Named for Quassi (or Choisi), a negro of Surinam. Trees with bitter bark and wood. Two species, one in Africa, one in tropical America.

a. **Q. amára** L. *Surinam. - Surinam Quassia.* *Wood,* Lignum *Quassie P. G.*, in part (See Pterasma excel-sa), Lig. *quassae surinamensis*; Ger. *Quassienholz,* Bitterholz, Fliegenholz; Fr. *Quassie amère,* Bois amer de Surinam (Codex); bitter, tonic.

**1704. QUÉRÇUS, L.** *Oak.*

*Fagaceae.*


a. **Q. acumináta** (Michx) Sarg. (Q. Muhlenbergii Engelm.). *Ontario and eastern U. S.* Chestnut Oak. Chinkapin (Chinquapin) Oak. Yellow Chestnut Oak; Yellow, Pin, Scrub or Shrub Oak. *Acorns* edible, as are those of (b) **Q. Michauxii** Nutt., Cow Oak, Basket Oak and (c) **Q. prinoides** Willd., Scrub Chestnut Oak, also called Chinkapin Oak. See (m), (o) and (p).

d. **Q. aégilops** L. *South Europe to Syria.* *Acorn cups,* Valonia (Vallonca); Fr. *Vallone,* Gallon, also *unripe acorns,* Camata, Camatena, used in dyeing and tanning.

e. **Q. agrifólia** Neé. *California and Mexico.* Encino, Live Oak (of California), this name applying also to (f) **Q. chrysólepis** Lieb., a smaller tree, Maul Oak, Valparaiso Oak, and to (g) **Q. oblongifólia** Torr., of southern California. See (y).

h. **Q. álba** L. *Canada and eastern U. S.* White Oak, Stone Oak. *Bark; Quercus Alba,* U. S. P., Cortex quercus, a powerful astringent. *Timber* strong and durable. Closely allied to this are (i) **Q. minor** (Marsh.) Sarg. (Q. albus minor Marsh., Q. obtusiloba, Michx.), eastern U. S., Post Oak, Iron Oak, Brush Oak, Box White Oak, Rough White Oak, Turkey Oak, White Oak, and (j) **Q. macrocárpá** Michx. 1810 (Q. oliveformis Michx. 1812), Canada to Texas, Mossy-cup Oak, Bur Oak, Blue Oak, Over-cup Oak, Scrub Oak. The Over-cup Oak or Post Oak of the southeastern U. S. is (k) **Q. lýrátá** Walt., called also Water White Oak and Swamp Post Oak.
l. *Q. coccifera* L. Mediterranean region. Kermes Oak, Cochineal Oak. The food plant of the European cochineal or kermes insect. [The historic oak of David or Abraham's oak is of this species].


n. *Q. Lusitánica* Lam. (Q. infectoria Oliv.). Mediterranean region. Gall Oak. Excrecences caused by an insect, Nutgalls, Galls, Oak-apples, Oak-warts; *Galla*, U. S P., Br., Galla halepense, Galla turcica v. levantica v. tinctoria v. quercina; Ger. Galläpfel, Galle-n; Fr. Galle de chêne d'Alep, Noix de galle d'Alep (Codex); Sp. Agallas de levante; varieties are Aleppo, Smyrna and Sorian galls; astringent, source of tannin. See (o) and (w).


q. *Q. Róbur* L. (Q.pedunculata Erhr.). Europe and western Asia. European White Oak (Woke, Wuk, Yak), British Oak, English Oak; Ger. Steineiche, Sommereiche; Fr. Chêne Blanc (Codex). Bark official in British, German and French pharmacopoeias. See (h). Acorns (Yackrons) of this and other species, Jove's Nuts, Glandes quercus (tostae), a substitute for Coffee (Eichelkaffee). Timber used for ship-building, etc. Allied to this is (r) *Q. sessiliflóra* Martyn (Q. Robur Willd.). Durmast Oak, Bay or Marden Oak.

s. *Q. Súber* L. Southern Europe and northern Africa. Cork Oak, Cork-tree, European Alcornoque. Outer bark, corkwood, is common cork. Cork is procured also from (t) *Q. occidentális* Gay and from (u) *Q. Pseudo-súber* Santi (Q. suber Kotschyi).


w. *Q. velútina* Lam. 1783 (Q. tinctoria Bartr. 1791, Q. coccinéa var. tinctoria A. Gray). Canada and eastern U. S. Black Oak, Dyer's Oak, Quercitron Oak, Female or Spotted Oak, Yellow-bark Oak. Bark yields the yellow dye quercitron (i. e. oak yellow). Galls called Oak-plums.

Other notable species of eastern U. S. are (x) *Q. coccinéa* Wang., Scarlet Oak; Red, Black or Spanish Oak; (y) *Q. Marylándica* Moench (Q. nigra var. b. L.), Black-Jack, Jack Oak, Barren or Iron Oak; (z) *Q. náná* (Marsh.) Sarg. (Q. ilícifólia Wang.), Bear Oak, Scrub Oak, Bitter or Barren Oak, Bitter-bush, Holly Oak, Dwarf Black Oak; (aa) *Q. nigra* L.
(Q. aquatica Walt.), Water Oak, Black-Jack*; Barren, Duck, Pósum. Punk or Spotted Oak; (bb) Q. Phélos L., Willow Oak, Peach Oak, Sand Jack Oak, and (cc) Q. rúbra L., Red Oak, Black Oak*, Champion or Spanish Oak.


a. Q. Saponária Mol. (Q. Molinae DC.). Chili to Peru. Soap-bark tree, Soap tree, Quillaya (Quillai, Cullay). Bark, Soap-bark, Quillaja, U. S. P.; Ger. Seidenrinde, Panamarinde; detergent, an emulsifier; contains saponin. (b) Q. smegmadérmos DC. also yields Soap-bark.


1710. RÁNDIA, L. - Randia. - Rubiaceae. Named for Isaac Rand, botanist of London, 18th Century. Trees or shrubs. About 100 species, tropical regions, especially of Asia and Africa; 1 in U. S.

a. R. aculeáta L. West Indies to Florida. Indigo-berry, Ink- berry. Fruit yields a blue dye.

b. R. dumétórum Lam. Africa to Java. Malabar Ipecac. Fruit emetic, used to stupefy fish.

1711. RANÚNCULUS L. Crowfoot, etc. Ranunculaceae. Latin diminutive, “froglet”, some species being paludal. Acrid herbs. About 200 species, temperate and cooler regions of both hemispheres; 41 in U. S. Synonyms are Buttercup, Creesy, Gildcups, Golland.


b. R. aconitifólius L. Europe, cult. in gardens. Garden Buttercup. The double white variety is called White Bachelor’s buttons (Fr. Boutons d’argent), Fair-maids-of-France, Fair-maids-of-Kent.
c. **R. ácris** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Tall or Meadow Buttercup, Field Buttercup, Buttercup, Goldcup, Gold-knobs, Golden-knobs, Guilty-cup, King-cup. Blister-flower, Blister-weed, Butter Grass, Butter Daisy, Crazy, Cuckoo-buds, Horse-gold, Mary-buds (Shakespeare), Paigle*, Yellow-caul, Yellow Cress, Yellow Gowan (Scotland); the double variety, Yellow Bachelor's-buttons; Ger. Hahnenfuss; Fr. Renoncule. *Plant, as in most species, acrid, rubefacient, counter-irritant.*

d. **R. arvensis** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Corn Crowfoot, Hunger-weed, Devil's-claws, Gold-weed, Hell-weed, Horse-gold. This species and (c) **R. auricomus** L., the European Goldlocks, are but slightly acrid.

f. **R. bulbósus** L. Europe, sparingly nat. in U. S. Bulbous Buttercup, Frogwort, Frostwort, Gill-cup, Meadow-bloom, Palewort, Pissabed, St. Anthony's Rape, St. Anthony's Turnip (i.e. Hog's Turnip), with most of the synonyms of (c).


h. **R. répens** L. Europe, nat., perhaps also indigenous, in U. S. Creeping Buttercup, Meadow or Spotted-leaf Buttercup, Devil's-guts, Granny-threads, Hod-the-rake, Lantern-leaves, Meg-many-feet, Ram's-claws, Sittfast, Setsicker, Tether-toad, with most of the synonyms of (c). Indigenous Buttercups are (i) **R. fasciculáris** Mühl., Canada and northern U. S., Early, Dwarf, Low or Tufted Buttercup, Cowslip* and (j) **R. septentrionális** Poir., Marsh, Swamp or Early Buttercup.

k. **R. scelerátus** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, in swamps and ditches. Cursed Crowfoot; Celery-leaved, Marsh or Ditch Crowfoot, Water Celery‡, Blisterwort, Biting Crowfoot, Ache*.

**1712. RÁPHANUS, L.** - Radish. - **Cruciferae.** From Greek. Herbs, mostly biennial with showy flowers. About 6 species, Europe and temperate Asia; 2 nat. in U. S.


b. **R. satívus** L. Asia, widely cult. Radish, Common or Garden -Radish (Rabone, Rawbone, Reefort). Root antiscorbutic, esculent. Pods of some varieties used as salad.

**1713. RATÍBIDA, Raf. 1818.** Cone-flower. **Compositae.** Name unexplained. Syn. Lepachys (Kew), Raf. 1819; Rudbeckia, in part. Perennial herbs with large flower-heads, rays yellow. About 4 species, all of U. S. (a) **R. columnáris** (Sims) D. Don, Long-headed or Prairie Cone-flower, is also called Brush.

**1714. RÁVENÁLA, Adans. 1763.** (Ravanella). **Musaceae.** Syn. Urania, Schreb. 1789. Arborescent plants with huge


a. R. pedunculáta Flueck (C. pedunculata Karst.) and (b) R. Púrdieina Wedd. Colombia. Bark of both called Cuprea bark; contains quinine.

1717. RESÉDA, L. Mignonette. Resedaceae. The ancient Latin name, “avaunt”, a word used in incantations. Herbs. About 55 species, Old World; 3 nat. in U. S.


b. R. odoráta L. North Africa to Syria, cult. in gardens. Mignonette, Garden or Common Mignonette.


c. **R. alnifólia** L'Her., northern U. S. and northward, Alder-leaved Buckthorn, is called Dwarf Alder.

d. **R. cathárctica** L. (C. cathartica Moench). Europe, northern Africa to middle Asia. Buckthorn, Purging Buckthorn, Hart's-thorn, Rhineberry, Rain-berry Thorn, Way-thorn; Ger. Krezdorn, Hirschdorn; Fr. Neprun purgatif (Codex); Sp. Ramno ca'artico, Espina cerval. *Fruit,* Fructus rhamenti cathartici, Baccæ spine cervine, Baccæ domestice, hydragagne cathartici; source of *sup green* and *bladder green*, used in dyeing. (Lokao or Chinese green in higo is a similar product obtained from (e) **R. tinctória** Waldst. & Kit. (R. chlorophora Decne.) and (f) **R. Dahúrica** Pat. (R. utilis Decne.).

g. **R. Frángula** L. (F. vulgaris Reich., F. Alnus Mill.). Europe, northern Africa to middle Asia, sparingly nat. in U. S. Alder Buckthorn, Black Alder*, European Black Alder, Berry Alder, Arrow-wood, Butcher's-prick tree, Alder Dogwood, Black Dogwood; Ger. Faulbaum, Glatter Wegedorn, Pulverholz; Fr. Bourdaine, Bourgèn. *Bark* (at least one year old); **Frangula,** U. S. P., Rhamni Frangula Cortex, Br.; laxative. Charcoal from the *wood* is used for gunpowder.

h. **R. infectória** L. (R. tinctoria Mutel.). Mediterranean region. *Fruit* French berries, Yellow berries; Ger. Gelbeeren; Fr. Graines d'Avignon; yield a green dye. The similar Persian berries and Turkish berries are from (i) **R. oleoides** L. (R. amygdalina Desf.), and (j) **R. saxatilis** L., also perhaps other species.

k. **R. Purshiána** DC. Northern California, northward. Bearberry tree, Bearwood, Shittim-wood, Cascara Sagrada tree. *Bark,* Chittam or Chittim bark, Cascara Sagrada, Sacred bark, Purshiana bark, Persian bark, Wahun; *hamnos Purshiana,* U. S. P.; laxative. The bark of (1) **R. Californica** Esch., the California Coffee-tree, is also gathered as Cascara Sagrada. *Berries* of this have been used as a substitute for Coffee. (m) **R. Wightii** W. & A. of the East Indies yields also a laxative bark.

From Greek, "Rhaphis-leaved". Syn. Chamærops, in part. A low fan-palm. One species, (a) **R. hystrix** (Fraser) W. & D., Florida to S. Carolina; Blue Palmetto.

The Greek name, perhaps from *Rha* the ancient name of the Volga. Stout herbs from thick rootstocks. About 20 species, Asia.


b. **R. hybrídum** Murray. Central Asia. This species may be one of those yielding commercial rhubarb.


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   A Greek plant name, meaning “brittle”. Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 10 species, all in U. S.


   From Greek, “nose Acanthus”, alluding to shape of flower. Shrubs. About 6 species, natives of India.


1726. **RHINANTHUS**, L. Rattle-box, etc. Scrophulariaceae.
   From Greek, “nose flower”. Herbs. About 3 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.


   From Greek, “root bearing”. Trees with aerial roots. About 3 species, tropical coasts and river margins; 1 in U. S.


1728. **RHODODÉNDRON**, L. Rose-Bay, etc. Ericaceae.
   From Greek, “rose tree”, name originally applied to the Oleander. Evergreen shrubs, with showy flowers. About 100 species, northern hemisphere, especially in Asia; 10 in U. S.

b. R. chrysanthenum Pall. Siberia. Yellow Rhododendron, Siberian Rose, Snow Rose; Ger. Sibirische Alpenrose. Leaves diuretic, narcotic. (c) R. ferrugineum L., Europe, Dwarf Rose-bay, has similar properties.


1730. RHÚS, L. 1753. Sumac (Sumach), etc. Anacardiaceae. The ancient Greek name. Syn. Toxicodendron, Mill. 1759; Metopium, Styphonias, in part. Shrubs or trees with odd-pinnate or trifoliate leaves, many poisonous. About 120 species, warmer regions, especially of S. Africa; 19 in U. S.


b. R. Coriária L. Europe. European Sumac, Tanner's Sumac; Ger. Sumach, Schmack.

c. R. glábra L. (T. glabra Mill.). British America, south to Florida and Arizona. Smooth Sumac, Mountain or Upland Sumac, Scarlet or Sleek Sumac, Pennsylvania or White Sumac, Senhalanac, Sumach, Shoe-maker's, Vinegar tree. Fruit; Rhus glabra, U. S. P., astringent, acidulous.

d. R. hírta (L.) Sudw. (Datisca hirta L. 1753, R. typhina L. 1760). Canada and eastern U. S. Staghorn Sumac, Staghorn, American or Hairy Sumac, Virginia or Velvet Sumac, Vinegar tree. Properties of (c). The smaller (e) R. copallina L. of the eastern U. S. is called Dwarf, Black, Upland or Mountain Sumac. The Californian (f) R. integrifólia B. & H. (S. integrifolia Nutt.) is called Mahogany*. Leaves and bark of most species of Rhus are used in tanning.


h. R. radicáns L. (R. Toxicodendron Auct. (Kew), not L., T. vulgare Mill.). British America south to Florida, Arkansas and Utah. Poison Ivy, Climbing or Three-leaved Ivy, Climath, Climbing or Trailing Sumac, Black Mercury, Markery+, Markweed, Picry, Poison Oak, Poison-vine; Ger.Giftsumac, Giftbaum; Fr. Sumach vénéux; Sp. Zumaque venenoso. Fresh leaves; Rhus Toxicodendron, U. S. P., Folia toxicodendri; diaphoretic, diuretic, stimulant to nervous system. The Poison
Oak of California, called also Yeara, is (i) R. diversifolia T. & Gr. (R. lobata Hook., not Poir.). The Poison Oak of the southern States is the more shrubby (j) R. Toxidodendron L. (T. magnum Sneud.), the three species active skin poisons.

k. R. semialata Murr. China, Japan, nat. in Hawaiian Islands; Chinese Sumac. Excrescences on the leaves are the Chinese Nut-galls. The Japanese nutgalls are a similar product from (i) R. Japonica Sieb.


1732. RIBES, L. (Ribesium). Currant. etc. Grossulariaceae.

Name of uncertain origin. Syn. Grossularia, Adans. Shrubs producing berries generally edible. About 60 species, north temperate zone, especially of New World and S. America; 47 in U. S.

a. R. aureum Pursh. U. S. west of the Mississippi. Buffalo Currant, Flowering Currant, Clove Currant, Golden or Missouri Currant.


h. **R. rubrum** L. (R. albinervum Michx.). Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey, Indiana and Minnesota. Red Currant, Garnet-berry, Raspberry†, Wine-berry, Raisin tree, Rizzles, Rizzer-berry, Garden Currant; a cultivated variety is White Currant [The name Currant (i. e. Corinthian) was first applied to the seedless grape. See *Vitis*]; Ger. Johannisbeere; Fr. Grosellier rouge (Codex). *Fruit*, Ribia rubra, Ribesia rubra, acidulous, refrigerant, esculent.


a. **R. scabra** L. (R. pilosa R. & P., Richardsonia pilosa H. B. K. (Kew), Richardsonia scabra St Hil.). Brazil, nat. in southern U. S. Mexican Clover, Spanish or Florida Clover, Water Parsley*. Root, Undulated or Farinaceous Ipecacuanha, emetic. *Plant* valued for pasture and fodder. Another Ipecacuanha (small striated) is believed to be derived from a Richardia.


1735. **RÍCINUS**, L. Castor Bean Euphorbiaceae. Latin, from ancient Greek name of the plant, the name being applied also to an insect (tick) which resembles the seeds of this plant. Syn. Cataputia, Ludw. 1760. Herbaceous shrub, in warm climates even arborescent. One exceedingly variable species, Africa and Asia.

a. **R. communis** L. (R. vulgaris Mill., R. medicus Forsk., C. munr Ludw.). Southern Asia, nat. in all tropical countries, as in the southern U. S. Castor-oil plant, Palma Christi, Mexico seed, Man's-mother-wort, Oil-seed, Oil-nut, S. edfast; Ger. Wunderbaum; Fr. Ricin (Codex); Oil from the seeds, Castor oil; *Oleum ricini*, U. S. P., Oleum palmæ Christi, Oleum castoris; cathartic. *Leaves* galactagogue.


Other indigenous species are (b) **R. híspida** L. (P. hispida Moench). Rose Acacia, Moss Locust, Bristly Locust, and (c) **R. viscósea** Vent., Clammy Locust, Red-flowering or Rose-flowering Locust, Rose Acacia*.

1739. **ROCCÉLLA, DC.** Archil, etc. Parmeliaceae.
Probably from the Italian, Orcella. Lichens.

a. **R. tinctória** Ach. Mediterranean region, Canary Islands, Azores, etc. Archil Lichen, Archil, Orchella, Canary Moss, Dyer’s Moss, Cape-weed. From this and (b) **R. fusíformis** Ach., Angola-weed, Mauritius-weed, Flat Archil or Archil, is obtained litmus. See Lecanora.

1740. **ROMANZÓFFIA,** Cham. (Romanzovia). Hydrophyllaceae.
Named for Count Nicholas Romanzoff. Delicate pale herbs. Two known species, Alaska to California.

Glaucous herb. One species, California.

Syn. Nasturtium, R. Br. 1812; Armoracia Sibírium, Cochlearia, Neobekia, in part. Herbs, more or less pungent. About 25 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 22 in U.S.


c. **R. palústris** (L.) Bess. (S. amphibium var. palustre L., N. palustre DC. (Kew), N. terrestris R. Br.). Europe, Asia and N. America. Marsh or Yellow Water-cress, Yellow Wood-cress, Bell-ragges. This and other species have properties of (b).
1743. **RÓSA, L.** - Rose. - **Rosaceae.**

The ancient Latin name from the Greek. Erect or climbing shrubs. A large genus. Northern hemisphere, 23 in U. S.

a. **R. canína** L. Europe, northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Dog Rose, Canker Rose, Canker blooms (Shakespere), Wild Brier, Bird Brier, Cat-whin, Hip Brier, Brere Rose, Bramble Rose, Horse Bramble, Hip-tree, Hedge-peak, Lawyers, Soldiers, Bedeguar Rose; Ger. Hundsröse; Fr. Rosier sauvage, Êglantier sauvage (Codex). *Fruit* (of this and allied species), Hips, Rose-hips; Rose Canina Fructus Br., Cynosbata, Fructus cynosbati, Cynorrhoda; Ger. Hagebutten, Hahnebutten, Hainbutten; Fr. Cynorrhodon (Codex); astringent, refrigerant. *Exercescence* from puncture of insect, Rose-gall, Bedeguar, Gallæ rosa, Fungus cynosbati, astringent.

b. **R. centífolia** L. Western Asia, widely cult. Hundred-leaved Rose, Cabbage Rose, Provence Rose, etc. ; Ger. Centifolienrose; Fr. Rose à cent feuilles, Rose pâle (Codex). *Petals*, Rose-leaves; *Rosa Centífolia*, U. S. P., Rosae Centífoliae Petala, Br., Flores rosa P. G., Flores rosa pallide v. incarnatae. Source of oil of rose, which is prepared also from petals of (c) and (e).

c. **R. Damascus** Mill. [Perhaps not distinct from (b)]. Orient. Damascens or Damask Rose; Fr. Rose de Damas, Rose des quatre saisons, Rose de Puteaux (Codex).

d. **R. Gállíca** L. Southern Europe and the Levant, also cult. in gardens. French Rose, Dutch Rose, Red Rose; Ger. Essigrose, Sammtrose, Zuckerrose; Fr. Rose rouge, Rose de Provins (Codex). *Petals* (or unexpanded flower buds), Red-rose leaves; *Rosa Gállica*, U. S. P., Rose Gallicæ Petala, Br., Flores rose rubre v. domestice; astringent.

e. **R. moschátæ** Mill. North Africa and south Asia, largely grown at Kesanalik. Musk Rose, source of the Kesanalik (Kis-anlik) attar of rose.


The more important of our indigenous species (Wild Rose) are, (g) **R. Carolina** L., Swamp Rose, Hip tree; (h) **R. hámilis** Marsh (R. parviflora Erhr.), Pasture Rose, Dwarf or Low Wild Rose, the common Wild Rose of eastern U. S.; (i) **R. blánda** Ait., Pale, Smooth or Meadow Rose; (j) **R. nítidâ** Willd., Shining or Northeastern Rose; (k) **R. setígera** Michx., Prairie Rose, Michigan Rose (although rare in Michigan), Climbing Wild Rose. Naturalized from China in southeastern U. S. is (l) **R. laevígátâ** Michx (R. Sinica Ait.), Cherokee Rose, Jamaica Buckthorn.

1744. **ROSMARÍNUS, L.** Rosemary. - **Labílatae.**

The Latin name, meaning "sea dew". Shrub. One species, Mediterranean region.

1745. ROTÁLA, L. - Rotala. - Lythraceae.

1746. ROTHRÓCKIA, Gray. Rothrockia. Asclepiadaceae
One species in western U. S.


1748. ROULÍNIA, Decne., not Brogn. Roulinia. Asclepiadaceae
Twining herbs. About 12 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

1749. RÚBIA, L. Madder plant. Rubiaceae.
The Latin name, from *ruber*, "red". Perennial herbs from thickened roots. About 40 species, temperate and warm regions, both hemispheres.


1750. RÚBUS, L. Blackberry, etc. Rosaceae.
The ancient Latin name, from *ruber*, "red". Herbs, shrubs or trailing vines, generally prickly. About 250 species, widely distributed; 31 in U. S.


b. R. Canadénis L. Canada to Virginia, Louisiana and Indian Territory. Low Running Blackberry, Dewberry (of eastern U. S.), Creeping Blackberry. See (p). The Dewberry of the southern U. S. is (e) R. trívialis Michx., called also Low-bush Blackberry. Similar to these is (d) R. cuniefoliúus Pursh, Southeastern U. S., Sand Blackberry, Low or Knee-high Blackberry. The Dewberry of Europe is (e) R. caésiús L., called also Blackberry-token and Blue Bramble.

g. R. fruticosus L. Europe, north Africa to central and northern Asia. Common Bramble (Bramble, Brimble, Brumble, Brummel) or Blackberry of the Old World, Black-boyd or Black-bide (Scotland), Bumble-berry, Ever-bramble, Gait-berry, Lady’s garters, Mulberry Bramble, Scald-berry, Theve Thorn, Theft; Ger. Brombeere; Fr. Ronce sauvage (Codex), Ronce noir; Sp. Zarranora. See (p).


k. R. odoratus L. Canada to Georgia and Tennessee. Flowering Raspberry, Purple or Rose Flowering-raspberry, Thimble-berry, Mulberry*, in England called Virginia Raspberry. Similar to this are (l) R. parviflorus Nutt. (R. Nutkanus Mo-cino), British America and northern U. S., Salmon-berry, Thimble-berry, White Flowering-raspberry, and (m) R. spec-tabilis Pursh, the Salmon-berry of californa.

n. R. strigosus Michx. (R. Idæus var. strigosus Maxim.). British America, south to N. Carolina and New Mexico. Wild Red Raspberry American Red Raspberry, the original of the cultivated Cuthbert and Hansell raspberries. The Purple Wild Raspberry of northeastern U. S. is (o. R. neglectus Beck, whence the cultivated Carolina and Gladstone raspberries.

p. R. villosus Ait. Eastern U. S. American Blackberry or Bramble High-bush Blackberry, Finger-berry, Thimble-berry*, Cloud-berry*, Sow-tit. Fruit esculent. Bark of root of this, also (b) and (c), Blackberry root; Rubus 1. S. P., astringent. The Mountain Blackberry of the northeastern U. S., with larger fruit, is (q) R. Alleghaniensis Porter (R. villosus var. montanus Porter, not R. montanus Ort.). The California Blackberry is (r) Rubus ursinus Cham. & Sch. See (b), (c), (d), (e) and (g).


a. R. Acetósa L. (Acetosa magna Gilib., A. officinalis Gueld., A. pratensis Mill.). Europe, Asia, British America, nat. in U. S. Sorrel, Cock Sorrel. English Dock Sorrel, Green or Meadow Sorrel, Bread-and-Cheese, Donkey's-ears, Kitchen Sorrel. Ginger-sauce, Ginger Sorrel, Red-shank, Sharp Dock, French S unrock (Sourack, Sarock, Souracks, Sorrow), Sour-grass, Sour-sauce (Sour-sabs, Sour-suds); Ger. Sauerampfer; Fr. Oscille commune (Codex); Sp. Acedera. Root astringent. Leaves astringent, refrigerant, used as a pot herb, as are those of (b) R. luxurians L. in Africa.


e. R. críspus L. British America and U. S. throughout. Yellow Dock, Curled Dock, Narrow Dock, Sour Dock*. Root "of this and other species, notably (g) and (h)"; Bámex, U. S. P., Rad. rumicis, Rad. lapíthí a uti v. oxy lápathí v. hy dro lápathí; Fr. Grindwurzel, Wasser mandógwurzel; Fr. Patience (Codex); astringent, alternative, laxative, reses bling rhubarb.


g. R. obtusífoliús L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Bitter Dock, Common Dock (of England) Broad-leaved or Blunt-leaved Dock, Bitter Dock (leaves formerly used for wrapping butter), Celery-seed*. Properties of (e), the species most used in Europe. (h) R. saungúnús L. Europe. adv. in U. S. Bloody Dock. Blo-dwart, Red-veined Dock. Olcott-root, is also used, and in Europe (i) R. aquáticus L. and (j) R. hydrolápathum Huds.

k. R. Patiéntiá L. Europe, nat. locally in U. S. Patience Dock, Passions†, Garden Patience, Monk's Rhubarb. The latter name is given in Scotland to (1) R. alpinús L., called also Mountain Rhubarb.


1755. RÚSCUS, L. Butcher's Broom. Liliaceae. The ancient Latin name of (a). Evergreen plants, but without true leaves. About 5 species, Europe and northern Africa.


a. R. gravéolens L. Southern Europe to the Orient. Rue, Garden Rue, Herb-of-grace (Shakespeare), Ave-grace, Hèrb-of-repentance, Countryman's Treacle; Ger. Raute, Gartenraute; Fr. Rue (Codex); Sp. Ruda, Lágrima antispasmodic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic.


a. *Salix officinarum* L. (S. officinale Salisb., Saccharifera officinalis Stokes). Southern Asia, now cult. in all tropical countries. Sugar Cane. The most important of sugar-yielding plants.


1762. SAGITTÁRIA, L. Arrow-head. *Alismaceae.* From Latin, “arrow” leaf. Syn. Alisma, in part. Scapose aquatic or paludal herbs. About 80 species, warm and temperate regions; 25 in U. S. Typical species are, in America, (a) *S. latifólia* Willd. (S. variabilis Engelm.) and in Europe, (b) *S. sagittaeffólia* L. The names Water-archer and Ad- der’s-tongue are applied to some species. In California the tubers of (a) or a kindred species were formerly used as food by the aborigines under the name of Wappate or Wapato, called also Tule root.


a. *S. herbácea* L. Saline soil throughout U. S. as in Europe and Asia. Common Glasswort (the *ash*, barilla, formerly used in the manufacture of glass), Marsh sapphire (Sampion), Slender or Jointed Glasswort, Chicken’s-toes, Crab-grass, Frog-grass, Marsh Tea, Pickle-plant, Saltwort, Sea-grass, English Seagrape, Swy. Stems used for pickles.

1764. SÁLIX, L. Willow. *Salicaceae.* The ancient Latin name. Trees or shrubs, mostly with narrow leaves. About 160 species, mostly of north temperate and arctic regions; 75 in U. S. Synonyms are Sally (i.e. Salix), Sallow, Salghe, Selly, Seel, Saugh, Soafs, Saff, Willey, Wilf, Wiffes, Widdy, Withy, Wyth; Ger. Weide; Fr. Saule; Sp. Sauce, Sauz.

a. *S. alba* L. Europe to middle Asia, nat. in U. S. White Willow, Common European Willow, Duck Willow, Huntington Willow. Variety vitelina (L.) Koeh is Golden Osier, Cane Withy, Yellow Willow. Bark, *Salix.* U. S. P., Cortex salisic; Ger. Weidenrinde; Fr. Saule blanc (Codex). Medicinal willow bark is obtained also from (g) and (1), likewise from (b) *S. pentándra* L., (c) *S. rúbr*a L., and from other species; bitter, tonic; active constituent Salicin.
d. **S. Babylónica** L. Asia, nat. in Europe and U. S. Weeping Willow, Drooping or Ring Willow, Garb.

e. **S. discolor** Muhl. Canada and northeastern U. S. Glaucescent Willow, Pussy Willow, Bog, Swamp or Silver Willow. Cattins of this and some other species called Pussy-cats, in England Geslings, Lamb's-tails, Pawsms (i. e. palms), etc.

f. **S. flaviatilis** Nutt. (S. longifolia Muhl.). British America to Kentucky and New Mexico. Sand-bar Willow, River-bank Willow, Long-leaf or Narrow-leaved Willow, Osier or Red Willow, Shrub or White Willow.

g. **S. frágilis** L. Southwestern Asia, Europe, nat. in U. S. Crack Willow, Brittle Willow, Snap or Redwood Willow, Varnished Willow. *Bark* very rich in salicin.

h. **S. nigra** Marsh. (S. Purshiana Spreng). Canada to Florida and California. Black Willow, Pussy Willow, Swamp Willow. *Bark* and "bud" bitter tonic, anaphrodisiac. Other indigenous species called Black Willow are (i) **S. laevigáta** Bebb. (j) **S. lasiándra** Benth. and (k) **S. Wardii** Bebb.

i. **S. purpúrea** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Bitter Willow, Basket Willow, Purple Willow, Rose or Whipcord Willow, Osier. See (a).

m. **S. viminalis** L. Europe and Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Osier Willow, Osier (Ausier. Auger), Common or Velvet Osier, Basket Willow, Twig-withy, Wilthy-twig, Wilgers. Twigs (osiers) used for baskets, etc. Other Osier Willows are (a), (b), (l), also (n) **S. amygdalína** L. and (o) **S. rubra** Hudson.


1768. **SALVADÓRA, L.** Salvador. *Salvadoraceae.*

Named for J. Salvador, Spanish botanist. Shrubs or trees. About 3 species, southern Asia and northern Africa.


1769. **SÁLVIA, L.** Salvia, Sage. *Labiatae.*

The Latin name, "healing". Herbs, some shrubs, with flowers often showy. About 500 species, temperate and tropical regions; 33 in U. S.


b. **S. officinális** L. Europe, widely cult. and nat. Garden Sage, Sage, Save; Ger. Salbei; Fr. Sauge officinale (Codex); Sp. Salvia. Leaves: *Salvia, U. S. P.*, Folia salvie; stimulant, tonic, astringent. The Meadow Sage of Europe, (c) **S. praténsis** L.; Ger. Wiesensalbei, has similar properties.

d. **S. Selárea L.** Europe, cult. and adv in U. S. Clary, Clear-eye, Gods-ele, Oculus Christi, See-bright, Scalliewort; Ger. Muscatellersalbei. The mucilaginous seeds used to clear the eye of foreign particles. Other species having mucilaginous seeds are, (e) **S. Columbáricae** Bent., southwestern U. S.; (f) **S. polystácyia** Ortega (S. Chian L.lave), Mexico; (g) **S. Hormínum** L.; (h) **S. verbenáca** L., and (i) **S. verticilláta** L., the three latter of Europe. The seeds of (e) and (f) are called Chia seed, used for their demulcent action.


1771. **SAMBÚCUS, L.** Elder. *Caprifoliaceae.*

The classical name. *Syn. Ebulum, Gareke.* Shrubs or trees, some herbs. About 20 species; 8 in U. S.


1772. **SÁMOLUS**, L. Water Pimpernel, Brookweed. Primulaceae. Name of Celtic origin. Small marsh plants. About 10 species, most common in S. Africa and Australasia; 4 in U. S. (a) **S. floribundus** H. B. K. is the common species of the eastern U. S.; (b) **S. valerandi** L. that of Europe.


b. **S. Marylandica** L. Canada to Georgia. Black Snake-root, Sanicle, American Sanicle, Black Sanicle, Pool-root. *Root* astringent, antispasmodic, antiperiodic. (c) **S. Canadensis** L. (S. Marylandica var. Canadensis Torr.), Short-style Black Snake-root, is also called Black Snake-root, and used indiscriminately with the foregoing as are probably other species.


a. **S. album** L. India. Sandalwood, White Sandal-wood, Yellow Sandal-wood, White Saunders; Probably the Almug of Scripture; Ger. Gelber Sandel; Fr. Santal citrin (Codex). *Wood* Lignum santali album v. citrinum, fragrant. Source of oil of Sandal-wood. Other species yielding fragrant Sandal-wood are (b) **S. Cyminorum** Miq. (Fusanus spicatus R. Br.), Australia; (c) **S. Freycinetianum** Gaud., Hawaiian Islands; (d) **S. Austro-Caledonicum** Vieil., New Caledonia, and (d) **S. Yasi** Seem., Fiji.


1779. **SAPÍNDUS**, L. Soap-berry. Sapindaceae. From Latin, "Indian soap". Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, warmer regions of Asia and America; 3 in U. S.

a. **S. marginatus** Willd. (S. acuminatus Raf.). Florida to Arizona and Mexico. Soap-berry, Wild China-tree. *Fruit* detergent, containing saponin. (b) **S. Saponaria** L. of Mexico and southwestern U. S. has the same synonyms and uses. (c) **S. trifoliatus** L. (S. laurifolius Vahl.) of India, Indian Flibbert, yields a similar fruit.


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a. S. esculéntus Afzel. (C. esculenta Schum. & Thonn.). West Africa. Guinea Peach, Country Fig, Negro or Sierra Leone Peach. Bark, Doudake bark, African Cinchona; astringent, febrifuge. Fruit has emetic properties.


c. **S. variolaris** Michx. Southeastern U. S. Small-pox plant, Spotted Pitcher-plant or Trumpet-leaf, with many of the synonyms of the foregoing. Properties of (a).


1789. **SATURÉIA**, L. **Satureja.** Savory. **Labiateae.**
The Latin name, whence is derived the English. Syn. Micromeria, in part. Aromatic herbs or shrubs. About 18 species, mostly of Mediterranean region, 1 native in U. S.

a. **S. horténis** L. Europe, widely cult. and nat. Summer Savory; Ger. Saturel, Heflerkraut, Bohmenkraut, Wurstkraut; Fr. Sarriette (Codex). *Herb diaphoretic, carminative; used chiefly as a condiment.*


1790. **SAURÚRUS**, L. **Saururus.** Lizard's-tail. **Saururaceae.**
From Greek, "Lizard's tail", alluding to the inflorescence. Marsh herbs. Two known species, one of Asia, one of eastern U. S.


1791. **SAUSSÚREA**, DC. **Saw-wort, etc.** **Compositae.**
Named for H. B. and Theodora de Sassure, Swiss botanists, 18th and 19th Centuries. Syn. Aplotaxis, Aucklandia, in part. Perennial herbs with purple or blue flowers. About 70 species, north temperate zone; 2 or 3 in U. S.

1792. SAXIFRAGA, L. Saxifrage. Saxifragaceae.
The Latin name, "stone breaking". Perennial herbs, generally with tufted basal leaves. About 210 species, north temperate zone; 59 in U. S.


1793. SAXIFRAGÓPSIS, G. Small. Saxifragaceae.
Greek, "Saxifrage like". Perennial with woody caudex. One species, California.

The Latin name, the plant reputed to cure "scaly" eruptions. Syn. Knautia, Succisa, in part. Unarmed herbs, the flower-heads resembling those of a Composite plant. About 100 species, Old World; 3 nat in U. S.


b. S. atropurpúrea L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Mourning-bride, Mourning-widow, Sweet Scabious or Scabish, Egyptian Rose*.


1795. SCAÉVOLA, L. Scaevola. Goodeniaceae.
Named for M. Scaevola, in allusion to the one-sided flowers. Herbs or shrubs. About 70 species, Australia and Oceanica, 1 cosmopolitan species in U. S.

1796. SCÁNDIX, L. Venus' Comb, etc. Umbelliferae.


1797. SCHAEFFÉRIA, Jacq. (Scheffera, Schaefera). Celastraceae.
Named for J. C. Schaeffer, German naturalist, d. 1790. Shrubs with small coriaceous leaves. About 6 species, warmer regions of N. America, 2 in U. S. (a) S. frutéscens Jacq. (S. buxifolia Nutt., S. completa Swz.). Florida to Mexico and West Indies. Yellow-wood, Box-wood.
1798. SCHEUCHZÉRIA, L. Scheuchzeria. Scheuchzeriaceae.
Named for the brothers Scheuchzer, Swiss naturalists, 18th Century. Rush-like bog perennial herb. One species, north temperate zone (U. S.).

1799. SCHÍNUS, L. Pepper-tree. Anacardiaceae.
The Greek name of the mastic tree, from its “fissured” bark. Syn. Molle, Adans. Trees or shrubs with pinnate leaves. About 12 species, warmer S. America and Australia.
a. S. Mólle L. South America, cult. in California and elsewhere as an ornamental tree. Pepper-tree, Chili Pepper* (California), Peruvian Mastic-tree, Pepper shrub. Fruit pungent, used in Chili to prepare a wine.

From Greek, “cleft”. Ferns, with slender linear fronds, the fertile ones in our species terminating in a tuft-like expansion. About 16 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S. Sometimes called Curly-grass.

1801. SCHIZÁNDRA, Michx. 1803. Schizandra. Magnoliaceae.
Syn. Stellandria, Brickell 1803. Climbing shrubs with red, white or yellowish flowers. About 10 species, mostly of warmer Asia and East Indies; 1 in U. S.

1802. SCHIZONOTUS, Gray 1876 (not Lind. 1831). Asclepiadaceae.
Syn. Solanoa, Greene; Gomphocarpus, in part. Small perennial herb. One species, California.

1803. SCHKÚHRIA, Roth. Schkuhria. Compositae.

1804. SCHLEICHERA, Willd. Lac tree, etc. Sapindaceae.


1806. SCHÓEPFIA, Schreber. Schöepfa. Olacaceae.
Named for J. D. Schöepf, botanical explorer, d. 1800. Shrubs or small trees. About 16 species, tropical Asia and America; 1 in U. S.

1807. SCHWÁLBEA, L. Chaff-seed. Scrophulariaceae.
Named for C. G. Schwalbe of Holland, 18th Century. Perennial herb with yellowish-purple flowers. One species, eastern U. S.

1808. SCÍLLA, L. Squill, Cape Hyacinth. Liliaceae.
The ancient Greek name of the medicinal squill. See Urginea. Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. About 80 species, Old World, a single species in Chili.
a. **S. festalis** Salisb. (S. nutans Sm.). Europe. Bluebell (England), Harebell (Scotland), Bell-bottle, Crow-bells, Crow Leek. See *Campa nuta* (b).

Latin name of Bulrush, of Celtic origin. Syn. Elytросpernum, in part. Annual or perennial sedges, some almost leafless, others leafy. About 200 species; 35 in U. S.


**1810. SCLERÁNTHUS**, L. Knavel, etc. *Caryophyllaceae.* From Greek, "hard flower". Low herbs. About 10 species, Old World. (a) **S. annuus** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Knavel, German Knotgrass, Gravel Chickweed; Ger. Wilde Knavel; Fr. Gnavelle.


**1816. SCOPÁRIA**, L. Broom-weed. *Scrophulariaceae.* From Latin *sco pa*, a "broom". Herbs or shrubs. About 6 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S. (a) **S.**


Latin from the Spanish name, meaning “snake weed”. Herbs, mostly perennial with large heads of yellow flowers. About 120 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

a. S. hispánica L. Europe and western Asia, extensively cult. Viper’s-grass, Winter Asparagus, Black Salsify. Root esculent, with alleged medicinal properties like those of dandelion. Other species have esculent roots, notably (b) S. deliciósa Guasson, of Sicily and (c) S. tuberosa Pallas, Turkestan.

1820. SCROPHULÁRIA, L. Figwort. Scrophulariaceae.
From Latin, “serofula plant”. Perennial ill-smelling herbs, some shrubby. About 120 species, northern hemisphere, especially in Europe; 4 in U. S.

a. S. aquática L. Europe. Water Figwort, Water Betony, Bullwort, Bishop’s-leaves, Brownwort; Fr. Scrophulaire (Codex), in part. See (b).


1821. SCUTELLÁRIA, L. Skullcap, Helmet flower. Labiatae.
From Latin, “dish”, in allusion to calyx. Bitter herbs, some shrubby, flowers blue or violet, rarely white. About 100 species; 26 in U. S.; Ger. Helmkrat, Schildkrat; Fr. Scutellaire.

a. S. galericuláta L. Europe, Asia and northern America, south to N. Carolina and Arizona. European Skullcap, Marsh Skullcap, Hooded Willow-herb.

c. *S. lateriflora* L. British America, south to Florida, New Mexico and Washington. Mad-dog Skullcap, (Scullcap), Hoodwort, Mad-weed, Side-flowering Skullcap; American Skullcap, Blue Pimpernel, Hooded Willow-herb. *Herb* bitter, tonic, nervine, the same properties being attributed to the foregoing and other species.


1823. **SECÁLE**, L. Rye. **Gramineae.** Latin name, a grain which is "reaped". Grasses related to Triticum. Five species (perhaps only two) are known, of western and central Asia.


1824. **SÉDUM**, L. Stonecrop, etc. **Crassulaceae.** Latin name, alluding to the lowly habit of the plants. *Rhodiola*, in part. Fleshy herbs. About 150 species, cooler regions, mostly of northern hemisphere; 28 in U. S., including some naturalized.


circumpolar region, Rosewort, Rose-root, Snowdon Rose, Heal-all; (i) S. rupestris L., Europe, Jealousy, (j) S. Sieboldii Auct., Japan, Constancy; (k) S. ternatum Michx., New York to Georgia, Wild Stonecrop, Three-leaved Stonecrop, Iceland Moss.


b. S. rupestris (L.) Spring. Throughout northern hemisphere and in Africa. Rock Selaginella, Christmas Evergreen, Festoon Pine; Dwarf Club-moss.


1826. SELÉNIA, Nutt. Selenia. Cruciferae. From Greek, "Moonwort", the species resembling Lunaria. Tufted herbs. Two or three species, northern Mexico and southern U. S.


a. S. tectórum L. Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. House-leek, Homewort, Bullock's-eye, Fon, Fone (Scotland), Healing-blade, Hen-and-chickens, Hockerie-topner, Imbreke, Jupiter's-

1831. *SENECIO*, L. Groundsel, Squaw-weed, etc. **Compositae.**

From Latin *senei*, "old man". Syn. Cineraria, in part. Herbs or occasionally shrubs, many with rather large showy flower-heads. About 1000 species, widely distributed; 109 in U. S.

a. **S. aureus** L. (including *S. gracilis* Pursh, now called *S. aureus* gracilis (Pursh) Britton). Canada and eastern U. S. Life-root, Golden Ragwort, Swamp Squaw-weed, Cocash-weed, Cough-weed, Female-regulator, Fireweed*, Golden Senecio, Grundy-swallow†. Mequot, Nunqua, Nutqua, Uncom, Unkum, Ragwort, Snakeroott, Squaw-weed, False Valerian. *Herb* emollient, anodyne, reputed emmenagogue. (b) **S. obovatus** Muhl. (S. Elliottii T. & Gr.), and some other indigenous species are also employed, and similar properties are attributed to (c) **S. Balsamitae** Muhl. (S. aureus (Kew.), var. Balsamitae T. & G.), British America and southern U. S. Balsam Groundsel, Groundsel Balsam.

d. **S. Cineraria** DC. (C. maritima L.). Mediterranean region, cult. in gardens. Dusty-miller. The name Cineraria among florists is applied to hybrid varieties of (e) **S. cruentus** DC. and other species from the Canary Islands.


g. **S. vulgaris** L. Europe, locally nat. in U. S. Groundsel, (Grinsel), Common Groundsel, Birdseed, Chicken-weed, Chimcone, Fleawort, Groundie-swallow†, Sencion, Simson†, Swichen†; Ger. Kreuzkraut, Jacobskraut; Fr. Seneçon (Codex). Plant mildly astringent, vulnerary, discutient.

h. **S. lobatus** Pers. (S. lyratus Michx., not L.), of southeastern U. S. and Mexico, is Butter-weed or Cress-leaved Groundsel; (i) **S. mikaniaoides** Otto (S. scandens DC.), of southern Africa, cult. in gardens and greenhouses, is German Ivy or Cape Ivy; (j) **S. palustris** (L.) Hook. (C. palustris L.), circumpolar (northern U. S.), is Marsh Fleawort, Marsh Groundsel, Pale Ragwort; (k) **S. tomentosus** Michx., southeastern U. S., is Woolly Rag-weed, Rag-woolwort, Ash-wort.

1832. **SEQUOIA**, Endl. Redwood, etc. **Pinaceae.**


1833. **SERENÓA**, Hook. f. Saw Palmetto, etc. **Sabalaceae.**


1834. **SERICOCÁRPUS**, Nees. White-topped Aster. **Compositae.**


1835. **SERÍNIA**, Raf. 1817. **Serinia. Cichoriaceae.**

From Greek name of Chicory. Syn. Apogon, Ell. 1824, also Krigia, in part. Small annuals with yellow flowers. Three species, all in U. S.

1836. **SERJÁNIA**, Plum. L. (Seriania). **Sapindaceae.**

Named for Paul Serjeant, French botanist. Climbing shrubs. About 155 species, S. America, chiefly tropical; 3 in U. S. The plants are narcotic poisons. In Brazil; (a) **S. lethális** A. St. Hil. is used as a fish poison under the name of Timboe. Honey collected by wasps from the flowers is violently intoxicating.

1837. **SÉSAMUM**, L. **Sesame. Pedaliaceae.**

Latin from ancient Greek name, whence also the English *sesame*. Herbs. About 10 species, nearly all of Africa.


1838. **SÉSBAN**, Adans. 1763 (Sesbana). **Papilionaceae.**

The ancient name, of Arabic or Persian origin. Syn. Sesbania, Scop. 1777; Agati, Adans 1763, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 16 species, warmer regions; 4 in U. S.

a. **S. macrocárpus** Muhl. Florida to Colorado and Central America. Long-podded Sesban, Pe-a-tree, Colorado Hemp. One of several species which yield a strong fibre for cordage.
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   Syn. Pharmaceum, in part. Low fleshy herbs. About 4 species, sea coasts and saline regions; 2 in U. S.

1840. SHERÁRDIA, L. Herb Sherard, etc. Rubiaceae.
   Named for Dr. Wm. Sherard, English botanist, d. 1728. Herb with whorled, spiny-pointed leaves. One species, Old World.
   a. S. arvén sis L. Europe, adv. in eastern U. S. Field Madder, Blue Field Madder, Spurwort, Herb Sherard.

   Named for John Shore, Baron Teignmouth, Governor general of India, d. 1834. Large resinous trees. About 25 species, tropical Asia.
   b. S. Tálura Roxb. (S. laccifera Heyne). East Indies. The tree yields a kind of dammar, also lac.

1842. SHÓRTIA, Tor. & Gr.; Shortia. Diapensiaceae.
   Named for Charles W. Short, American botanist, d. 1863. Perennial stemless plants. Two species, one in Japan, the other (rare) in N. Carolina.

   Herb. One species, western U. S.


1845. SÍCYOS, L. (Sycios). One-seeded Cucumber. Cucurbitaeceae.
   Greek name of a Cucumber or Gourd. Syn. Sicyoides, in part. Annual vines, climbing by tendrils. About 35 species, America and Australasia; 3 in U. S.

   From Greek, "Sicyos-seeded". A herbaceous vine closely related to Sicyos. One species, New Mexico.

Name combined from "Sida" and "Alcea". Herbs. 27 species, California and Mexican border.


b. S. dulleficum A. DC. of western Africa is called Miraculousberry (fruit exceedingly sweet); (c) S. obovatum Gaertn. (B. cuneata Sw.), West Indies, is called Downward Plum, Saffron Plum, Ant's-wood; (d) S. rugosum R. & S (Sap. rugosa Griseb.), Brazil and West Indies, is called in Jamaica Beef Apple, or Bull Apple.

Greek name of some umbelliferous plant. Perennial herbs, natives of Europe and Asia. (a) S. flavescens Bernh. (S. pratensis Bess., Sium Silaus Roth.). Europe. Meadow Saxifrage.

1851. SILÉNE, L. Catchfly, etc. Caryophyllaceae.

a. S. Arnéria L. Europe, cult in gardens and nat. in U. S. Sweet William Catchfly, Garden or Lobel's Catchfly, Dwarf French Pink, Mice Pink, Limewort Catchfly, None-so-pretty, Old-maid's Pink, Pretty-Nancy, Sweet-Susan, Wax-plant.


Other notable species are (c) S. acaulis L., Arctic and Alpine Europe, Asia and N. America; Moss Campion, Moss Pink, Cushion Pink; (d) S. álba Muhl. (C. niveus Nutt., S. nivea Otth.), Pennsylvania to Iowa, Western White Campion, Snowy Campion; (e) S. nútans L., Europe, adv. in U. S. Nodding Catchfly, Dover or Nottingham Catchfly; (f) S. régia Sims., southeastern U. S., Royal Catchfly, Pixie, Piskies, Wild Pink.

1852. SÍLPHIUM, L. (Silphion). Rosin-weed, etc. Compositae.
Greek name of some resinous plant. Robust herbs with coarse foliage. About 13 species, all of U. S.

b. **S. perfoliátum** L. Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Nebraska.
   Cup-plant, Indian-cup, Ragged-cup.

   c. **S. terebinthináceum** Jacq. Ohio to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Minnesota.
   Properties of (a).

1853. SIMÁBA, Aublet. **Simaroubaceae.**
   About 15 species, tropical South America.

   a. **S. Cédron** (R. Br.) Planch. (Q. Cedron R. Br.), Columbia and (b) **S. ferrugínea** St. Hil., Brazil.
   Cedron. Seeds, Cedron seed. Rattlesnake’s beans.
   Semen siraabje s. cedronis; Ger. Cedronbohne, Cedronsamen; Fr. Cotylédon de cédron (Codex).
   Bitter, antidote to venom of serpents.

1854. SIMARÚBA, Aubl. (Simarouba). **Simaroubaceae.**
   From vernacular name of (a), Guiana. Trees with bitter bark and wood.
   About 4 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. See Picrasma.

   Bark of the root, Simaruba bark; Ger. Simarubarinde, Ruhrrinde; bitter, tonic.


1855. SIMMÓNDSIA, Nutt. 1844. Simmondsia. **Buxaceae.**
   Evergreen shrub with acorn-like nuts. One species, California.

1856. SINÁPIS, L. (originally Sinapi). Mustard. **Cruciferae.**
   Herbs of rank growth. About 5 species, southern Europe.

   a. **S. álba** L. (L. alba Spach., B. alba Boiss.). Europe and western Asia, adv. in U. S. White Mustard, Charlock, Kedlock, Senvre; Ger. Weisser Senf, Gelber Senf; Fr. Moutarde blanche (Codex); Sp. Mostaza blanco.
   Seeds, White or Yellow Mustard-seed; **Sinapis Alba**, U. S. P., Sem. erucæ; laxative.
   Seed-leaves used as salad.

1857. SIPHONOGLOÓSSA, Oersted. Siphonoglossa. **Acanthaceae.**
   From Greek, “tube tongue”. Suffrutescent plants.
   About 4 species, Mexico and adjacent territory; 1 in U. S.

1858. SIPHONÝCHIA, T. & Gr. Siphonychia. **Caryophyllaceae.**
   Annual herbs. About 4 species, western N. America; 3 in U. S.
1859. SİSON, L. Honewort. Umbelliferae.
Ancient Greek name. A slender herb. One species, (a) S. Amónum L., Europe to Asia Minor; Honewort, Bastard Stone-parsley. Seeds aromatic, used as a condiment.

1860. SİSÝMBRIUM, L. (Sysimbrium). Cruciferae.
Ancient Greek name of an allied plant. Syn. Erysimum, Adans.; Arabis, Brava, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 50 species, widely distributed; 6 in U. S.


b. S. angustifólium Mill. (S. anceps Cav., S. mucronatum Michx. B. graminifolia Medic. This with some other species has been erroneously referred to S. Bermudiana L.). British America, south to Virginia, Kansas and Colorado. Common Blue-eyed Grass, Pointed Blue-eyed Grass, Blue-grass*, Blue-eyed Lily, Blue-eyed Mary, Grass-flower, Pig-root, Rush Lily, Star-eyed Grass. Root acrid, cathartic.


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b. S. laterífpílo L. Europe. European Water Parsnip, Root, Radix sii palustris, R. pastinacæ aquaticæ; poisonous.


Name unexplained. Syn. Pyrrhopappus (Kew), DC. 1838; Leontodon, Barkhausia, in part. Herbs with rather large heads of yellow flowers. Six known species, North America; 4 in U. S.

1863. SİUM, L. Water Parsnip. Umbelliferae.
The Greek name of a marsh plant, perhaps of Celtic origin. Perennial marsh herbs. About 8 species, north temperate zone and Africa; 3 in U. S. See Berula and Oxypolis.

a. S. cicutaefolium Gmel. (S. lineare Michx., S. latifolium of American authors, not of Lin.). British America, south to Florida, Louisiana and California. American Water Parsnip, Wild Parsnip. The plant is said to have poisonous properties.

b. S. latifólium L. Europe. European Water Parsnip, Root, Radix sii palustris, R. pastinacæ aquaticæ; poisonous.


White-woolly alpine perennials. About 6 species, northern Asia and N. America; 3 in western U. S.
1865. **SMÍLAX, L.** Sarsaparilla, etc. **Smilaceae.**

Greek name of Yew, also of an Oak. Syn. Coprosmanthus, in part. Perennial climbers, commonly shrubby. About 195 species, most abundant in tropical America and Asia; 18 in U. S.

a. **S. áspera** L. Mediterranean region to India. Italian Sarsaparilla, Rough Bindweed. Properties of (e).

b. **S. China** L. Japan and eastern Asia. **Rhizome**, China-root, Radix (Rhizoma s. Tuber) Chinae; Ger. Chinawurzel, Pockenwurzel, Chinaknolle; Fr. Squine (Codex); alternative.


e. **S. médica** Sch. & Cham. Mexico. Mexican Sarsaparilla. Source of the Vera Cruz and Tampico Sarsaparilla. The word Sarsaparilla is from the Spanish, meaning "bramble-vine". **Root** [of this and (f)]; **Sarsaparilla**, U. S. P., Sarsa Radix Br., Radix sarsarillae s. sarsae; Ger. Sarsaparille, Sassafras, Stechwindenwurzel, Sarsa; Fr. Salsépareille du Mexique (Codex); Sp. Zarzapatilla; alternative.

f. **S. officinális** Humb. & Kunth. New Granada. Source of Jamaica Sarsaparilla (the only variety recognized in the British Pharmacopoeia), Red Sarsaparilla, Bearded Sarsaparilla. See (e).

g. **S. papyrácea** Duham. Guiana to Brazil. This species yields a portion of the Brazilian Sarsaparilla (Rio Negro, Para or Lisbon Sarsaparilla), the exact botanical source of the several varieties being not yet ascertained. Other species which furnish medicinal Sarsaparilla are (b) **S. cordato-óváta** Richard, (1) **S. eucalyptítolia** Kunth.; (j) **S. ornáta** Hook. f.; (k) **S. scabriúsceula** Kunth, and (l) **S. siphilítica** Kunth.

h. **S. Pseudo-China** L. Southeastern U. S. Bamboo Brier, American China-root, False or Bastard China-root, Long-stalked Green-brier, Bull-brier. **Rhizome** alternative. The rhizome of (n) **S. Bóna-nóx** L. (S. hastata Willd., S. tamnoïdes A. Gray, not L.), Bristly or Fiddle-shaped Green-brier, is also used.


1866. **SMÝRNÍUM, L.** Alexanders. **Umbelliferae.**

From Greek name of Myrrh. Herbs. About 8 species, middle and eastern Europe. (a) **S. Olúsatrum** L. Alexanders, Alisander (Alshinder, Elshinder), Horse Parsley, Wild Celery, Wild or Macedonian Parsley, Meg-weed, Stan-march. **Leaflats** used like celery.
1867. SOLÁNUM, L. Potato, etc. Solanaceae. Latin name of Nightshade from solamen, “quieting”. Syn. Cyphomandra, Dulcamara, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 900 species, most abundant in tropical America; 23 in U. S.

a. S. aculeatissimum Jacq. Asia and tropical America, nat. in southern U. S. Apple-of-Sodom, a name given also to other species having bright colored dry fruits.

b. S. Aethiopicum L. Tropical Africa, cult. in China and elsewhere. Fruit esculent, as is that of (c) S. betáceum Cav. [C. betacea Sendt (Kew)]; (d) S. dúlces Schum. & Thou. [Index Kew, makes this a syn. of (k)], Guinea; (e) S. giló Raddi, tropical America; (f) S. tórúm Swz., tropical America; (g) S. upóru Dunal, Oceanica; (h) S. véséum F. Müll., the Gunyang of Australia. See also (k), (1), (m).


k. S. Melóngena L., not Wall. (including S. esculentum Dun, the commonly cultivated variety). Tropical Asia, now widely cult. Egg-plant. Fruit, Egg Apple, Jew’s Apple, Mad Apple, Vegetable Egg, Brinjal (East Indies), Aubergine (France), Begoon, Guinea Squash; esculent. The Peruvian (1) S. muri cáium Ait., Pepino, Melon shrub, is also cultivated for its melon-like fruit. The fruit of (m) S. Quítoénse Lam., Quito Orange, resembles an orange in size, color and taste.

n. S. tuberós um L. South America, now widely cult. in many varieties. Potato, Common or Irish Potato; Ger. Kartoffle; Fr. Pomme de terre; Sp. Patata. Tubers, locally called spuds, esculent, source of potato starch. Some other species produce similar starchy tubers.

o. S. nígrum L. A cosmopolitan weed, with numerous botanical synonyms. Black Nightshade, Common or Garden Nightshade, Duscle, Hound’s-berry, Petty-morel; Ger. Schwarzter Nachtschatten; Fr. Morelle (Code). Herb vulnerary, perhaps feebly narcotic, but used as a pot herb. Berries edible. Other species of interest are (p) S. elaéagnisfólium Cav., Kansas to Arizona, Silver-leaved Nightshade, Trompillo; (q) S indigóferum St. Hil., Brazil, a source of indigo; (r) S. paniçylánum L., Brazil, Jeruba, used as a tonic; (s) S. Pseudo-Cápsicum L., Madera, Jerusalem Cherry, Winter
Cherry, cult. for ornament, as is the Brazilian (t) *S. capsicástrum* Link., Star-Capsicum, Dwarf Cherry; (u) *S. Pseudoguinea* St. Hil., Brazil, Quina, which is bitter and febrifuge; (v) *S. rostrátum* Dun. (*S. heterandrum* Pursh), Nebraska to Mexico, Sand-bur, Buffalo-bur, Beaked Nightshade, the original food-plant of the Colorado beetle.


From Greek, “healing”. Syn. Doria, Adans. Perennial herbs with small heads of yellow (or yellowish) flowers, generally in a terminal panicle or thyrsus. About 90 species, mostly of N. America; 83 in U. S. *Flower-of-gold, Yellow-top*. Proposed as the national flower of our country.


Note-worthy indigenous species are (c) *S. bicolor* L., White or Pale Golden-rod, Silver-rod, Silver-weed, Bellyache-weed; (d) *S. Canadénis* L. (S. altíssima L.), one of the most common species, Canada Golden-rod, High or Double Golden-rod, Yellow-weed; (e) *S. Júncea* Ait. (S. arguta T. & Gr.), Early. Golden-rod, Sharp-toothed or Pyramid Golden-rod, Plume Golden-rod; (f) *S. nemorális* Ait., Gray or Field Golden-rod, Dwarf Golden-rod, Dyer’s-rod; (g) *S. rugósa* Mill, (S. altíssima Ait., not L.), Wrinkle-leaved Golden-rod, Tall Hairy Golden-rod, Dyer’s-rod, Bitter-weed, Pyramid Golden-rod, a name applied to several of the more showy species.


Perhaps a play on “Salvia”. Low herbs. About 15 species, mostly in warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.


The ancient Greek name. Succulent herbs with rather small heads of yellow flowers. About 45 species, Old World; 4 nat. in U. S.

a. *S. arvénsis* L., Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Corn Sow-thistle, Milk Thistle, Swine Thistle, Tree Sow-thistle, Dindle, Gut-weed, Rose-may.
b. S. oleráceus L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Sow Thistle, Annual or Common Sow-thistle, Hare’s Lettuce, Hare’s Colewort, Hare’s palace, Hare’s Thistle, Milk Thistle (Dashel), Milkweed*, Milky-dickles, Milky-tassels, Sow-dindle, Sow-dingle, St. Mary’s seed, Swinies; Ger. Gansedistel, Saudistel; Fr. Laiteron. Leaves bitter, used as a pot herb. The similar (c) S. éspera L. is popularly known by the same names.


1874. SOPHÓRA, L. Sophora. Papilionaceae.
From Arabic, sofara, a yellow plant; whence our word saffron. Syn. Astragalus, in part. Perennial herbs, shrubs or even trees. About 25 species, warmer regions; 6 in U. S.


b. S. secundiflóra (Cav.) DC. (S. speciosa Benth.). Texas. Coral-bean, Frigolito. Seeds narcotic, containing an alkaloid, sophorine. Similar properties belong to (c) S. serícea Nutt. (A. carnosus Pursh), Prairies, Nebraska to Arizona; Silky Sophora.

1875. SÓRBUS, L. Mountain Ash. Pomaceae.
The ancient Latin name of (c), whence English sorb and service. Syn. Aria, Pyrus (Kew); Mespilus, in part. Trees or shrubs with pinnate leaves and berry-like fruit. About 7 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.


1876. SÓRGHUM, Pers. Sorghum, etc. Gramineae.


a. S. vulgare Pers. (A. Sorghum Brot., A. sativus Hack.). Africa or India, now cult. widely in numerous varieties. Indian, Pearl or Black Millet. Var. cérnum (Willd.) Gray (A. cernus Roxb., S. cernus Willd.) is Guinea Corn; var. Dùrra is the prolific Durra or Doura of India, and perhaps includes the African Millet or Kafir Corn, in U. S. called Guinea Corn, Coffee Corn, Chocolate Corn (used as substitute for coffee); var. téchnicium is Broom Corn; var. saccharatum (L.) Gray (H. saccharatus L., A. saccharatus Roxb.) is Chinese Sugar-cane, Sorghum, Imphee, cult. for fodder and formerly as a source of sugar.

1877. SORINDÉIA, Thou. Sorindeia. Anacardiaceae.

Trees or shrubs. About 6 species, tropical Africa and Madagascar. (a) S. Madagascarénusis DC., Madagascar, cult. in India, produces in profusion a delicious fruit.


1880. SPARATTOSSÉRMA, Mart. Caroba*. Bignoniaceae.

Syn. Jacaranda, Tecoma, in part. Trees. Two species, Brazil. (a) S. lithontripticum Mart., is one of the plants known in Brazil as Caroba, called also Jacaranda branca.
Ancient Greek name, from ribbon-like leaves. Aquatic or paludal plants with globose flower-heads. About 12 species, cooler regions; 6 in U. S. Synonyms are Bur-flag, Bede-sedge (-segg, -seggin), Knop-sedge, Reed-grass.

1882. **SPÁRTIUM, L.** Spanish Broom. Papilionaceae. 
Latin from the Greek name, signifying "cordage". Syn. Genista, Spartianthus, in part. Shrub, nearly leafless, with fragrant yellow blossoms. One species, Mediterranean region.


1883. **SPAITHYÉMA, Raf. 1808.** Skunk Cabbage. Araceae. 


1884. **SPÉRGULA, L.** Spurry. Caryophyllaceae. 
From Latin, "scattering" its seeds. Obscure annuals. Two or three species, weeds of Old World.


From Greek, "seed" and "point". Herbs with small clustered flowers. About 175 species, tropical regions of Old and New World; 4 in U. S. Several species furnish substitutes for Ipecac.

1886. **SPERMÓLEPIS, Raf.1825, not Brongn.1863. Umbelliferae.** 
From Greek "seed" and "scale". Syn. Leptocaulis, Nutt. 1829; Daucus, Apium (Kew), in part. Slender annuals with dissected leaves. Two species, southern U. S.

1887. **SPHÁCELE, Benth.** Sphacele. Labiatae. 
From Greek, "sage like". Strong-scented shrubs, warmer regions of New World; 2 in western U. S.

1888. **SPHAERÁLCEA, St. Hil.1825. Globe Mallow. Malvaceae.** 
From Greek, "globe Mallow". Syn. Phymosia, Desv. 1825. Herbs or shrubs. About 35 species, America and S. Africa; 23 in southwestern U. S. (a) **S. Cisplátina** St. Hil. of Brazil is used like marsh-mallow.
   From Greek, "spherical berry". Syn. Alsidium, Ceramium, 

a. **S. Helminthochorton** (L.) Agardh. (F. Helminthochorton L., 
   H. officinarum Link. In commerce always mixed with other 
   seaweeds). Mediterranean Sea. Helminthochorton, Corsican 
   Moss, Corsican Worm-weed, Worm Moss, Crow-silk; Ger. 
   Wurmmoos, Wurmtang, Seebusch; Fr. Mousse de Corse (Codex). 
   Plant anthelmintic, resolvent.

b. **S. compréssus** Agardh. One of the seaweeds furnishing Agar- 
   agar. See Eucheuma.

   From Greek, "globe stigma". Syn. Oenothera (Kew), in 
   part. Herbs. About 17 species in western U. S.

   From Greek, "wedge pressed". Syn. Pongatium, Juss. 1789. 
   Annual herb. One species, widely distributed (U. S.).

a. **S. Anthémlia** L. Tropical America. Demerara Pink-root, 
   West India Pink-root. Brazilian Spigelia; Fr. Spigélie anthel- 
   minthique (Codex). Properties of (b).

b. **S. Marylándica** L. New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas and 
   Wisconsin. Indian Pink, Carolina Pink, Maryland Pink, Lorí- 
   cería, Starbloom, Worm-grass, Worm-weed; Ger. Maryland- 
   ische Spigelie; Fr. Spigélie du Maryland. Root, Pink-root; 
   Spigelia, U. S. P., narcotic, used only as an anthelmintic.

   Named for Adrian von der Spigel, Belgian physician, d. 1825. 
   Herbs with red, yellow or purple flowers. About 35 species, 
   New World; 6 in U. S.

a. **S. olerácea** L. South America (?), cult. in all tropical 
   countries. Para Cress; Ger. Parakresse; Fr. Cresson de Para (Co- 
   dex). Plant pungent, used chiefly as an adjuvant to pellitory 
   in the compound tincture called Paraguay roux. (b) **S. 
   Acmélia** Murr. (A. Mauritiana Richard), the East Indian 
   Alphabet-plant, has the same properties.

   From Greek, "spot-flower". Syn. Acmella. Annual or 
   perennial herbs with rather small flower-heads. About 30 spe- 
   cies, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.

a. **S. olerácea** L. South America (?), cult. in all tropical 
   countries. Para Cress; Ger. Parakresse; Fr. Cresson de Para (Co- 
   dex). Plant pungent, used chiefly as an adjuvant to pellitory 
   in the compound tincture called Paraguay roux. (b) **S. 
   Acmélia** Murr. (A. Mauritiana Richard), the East Indian 
   Alphabet-plant, has the same properties.

   From Latin, "spinose", whence the English name. Unattractive 
   annuals, resembling Chenopodium. One or two species, 
   Old World.

a. **S. olerácea** L. Probably from Asia, now widely cult. as a pot 
   herb. Spinach (Spinage); Fr. Épinard; Sp. Espinaca. The 
   Schamum of central Asia may be a distinct species.
1895. SPIRAEA, L. Spiraea, Meadow-Sweet, etc. Rosaceae.
Latin from the Greek name, "twisted" alluding to the follicles. Syn. Filipendula, Tourn. Low or tall shrubs, many ornamental. About 60 species, north temperate zone; 11 in U. S.


c. S. salicifolia L. Northern Asia, Europe and N. America, south to Georgia and Missouri. Common Meadow-sweet (of America), Willow-leaved Meadow-sweet, Bride-wort, Quaker-lady, Queen-of-the-meadow*, Queen’s-needlework, Mock Willow, Spice Hardhack.


From Greek. Syn. Lemna, in part. Minute floating plants. Two species; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) S. polyrhiza (L.) Schleid. (L. polyrhiza L.), Greater Duckweed.

Fleshy, nearly leafless plants. About 3 species, two of South America, one of western U. S.

1898. SPÓNDIAS, L. Hog Plum, etc. Anacardiaceae.
From Greek name of a kind of Plum. Trees, some producing edible fruit. About 5 species, tropical regions of both hemispheres.


1899. SPRÁGUEA, Tor. Spraguea. Portulacaceae.
Herbs closely related to Claytonia. Four species in western U. S.

Ancient Greek name of a species having “spiked” inflorescence. Annual or perennial herbs. About 150 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 24 in U. S., including some naturalized species; Ger. Ziest; Fr. Épiaire; Sp. Yerba de la feridura.
a. *S. palústris* L. Europe, Asia, northern N. America, south to New York and New Mexico. Hedge-nettle, Marsh Woundwort, Clown's Woundwort, Clown-All-heal, Cockhead, Dead-nettle, Rough-weed, Runch, Swine Arnut; Ger. Stinknessel, Sumpfziest; Fr. Ortie rouge. Plant reputed vulnerary, antispasmodic, nauseant, emmenagogue. Some other species have been also used.


From Greek, "narrow beaked". Syn. Spiranthes (Kew), in part. Terrestrial orchids, with showy flowers. About 10 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

From Greek, with "slender" calyx "tube". Syn. Gaura, in part. A perennial herb, the white flowers in slender terminal spikes. One species, Kansas to Colorado and southward.

1911. **STENÓTUS**, Nutt. Stenotus. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "narrow" leaved. Syn. Aplopappus (Kew), in part. Low undershrubs with evergreen leaves, and rather large heads of yellow flowers. About 18 species, western N. America; 7 in U. S.

1912. **STERCÚLIA**, L. Chica, etc. **Sterculiaceae**.
From Latin, alluding to disgusting odor of some species. Trees with fibrous inner bark. About 85 species, mostly of tropical Asia.

a. S. Chica St. Hil. (S. Carthagenensis R. Br.). Brazil. Panama tree, China tree. Seeds eaten as nuts. The Australian Calool tree, (b) S. quadrifida R. Br., and some other species yield also edible seeds.

c. S. Tragacántha Lindl. Northwestern Africa. Source of African or Senegal Tragacanth. (d) S. úrens Roxb., India, is the reputed source of Kuteera (Kutera) or Bassora gum, called also Indian tragacanth. Seeds edible.

1913. **STÉVIA**, Cav. - Stevia. - **Compositae**.
Named for Prof. Esteve of Valencia. Herbs or subshrubs. About 100 species, warmer regions of New World; 6 in U. S.

1914. **STILLÍNGIA**, L. Stillingia. **Euphorbiaceae**.
Named for Dr. B. Stillingfleet. English botanist, 18th Century. Syn. Sapium, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America and Oceania; 7 in U. S.


1915. **STIPULÍCIDA**, Michx. Stipulicida. **Caryophyllaceae**.
Herbs. Two species, both of U. S.

1916. **STOKÉSIA**, L'Her. (not Stocksia, Benth.). **Compositae**.
Named for Dr. Jonathan Stokes, English botanist, d. 1831. Shrubs with spinose leaves and large heads of purple-blue flowers resembling the China Aster. One species, (a) S. laévis\ (Hill) Greene, Gulf States, a rare plant, called Stokes' Aster.

1917. **STREPTÁNTHUS**, Nutt. Streptanthus. **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, "twisted flower", the petals borne on a twisted claw. Annual or perennial herbs. About 38 species, southwestern U. S. (a) S. maculátus Nutt. (S. obtusifolius Hook.) is called Arkansas Cabbage.


a. S. colubríná L. Malabar. Snake-wood tree. Wood of this and some other species (containing strychnine), is regarded in India as an antidote to the venom of serpents. See (d).


STRYCHNOS^amen, Brechnuss, Kraheaugen; Fr. Noix vomique (Codex); Sp. Nuez vomica; bitter tonic, tetanizing poison, containing strychnine and brucine. Bark, False Angostura bark. Wood sold as snake-wood. See (a).

e. S. potatórum L. India. Clearing-nut tree. Seeds, Clearing-nuts, Indian-gum nuts, used to clarify drinking water. Pulp of fruit edible, as in (f) and some other species.

f. S. Ticúte Leschenault. Java. Chettik. An extract of the root-bark is used in preparation of the arrow-poison, Upas ticute or Upas radja. See Anitariis.

g. S. toxífera Schomb. Amazon basin. An extract of the bark constitutes one of the principal constituents of the South American arrow-poison, Urari. Several other species of Strychnos are also used. The compound extract is known as Curare, Wourari, Wourali, Woora, etc., and is official in the French Codex as Curare. A sedative poison, antagonizing strychnine.

h. S. sp. indet. A shrub of western Africa, probablv of this genus, is locally known as Akarga, M'boundou, Boundou, Ikaju or Quai. An infusion of the bark is used as an ordeal. It contains strychnine or a related alkaloid.


1925. STRYPHNODÉNDRON, Mart. Mimosaceae. From Greek, "astringent tree". Trees related to Inga. About 10 species, S. America.


1929. **STYRAX, L.** *Styrax*. **Styracaceae.** The Greek name of S. officinalis. Syn. Benzoin, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 70 species, America, Asia and southern Europe; 5 in U. S. [Index Kewensis makes this of neuter gender.]

a. *S. Benzoín* Dryander (B. odoriferum Nees, B. officinale Hayne). East Indies, cult. in Sumatra. Benzoin tree, (Benjamin tree), *Resina exudate*, Gum Benzoin, Gum Benjamin, Benzoin; *Benzoínum*, U. S. P., Br., Benzoé P. G., Resina benzoë, Asa dulcis; Ger. Benzoéharz; Br. Benjoin de Sumatra (Codex); Sp. Benjui. [From young trees is obtained the "head benz-in" of the natives, from older ones the "belly benzoin" with fewer "tears", finally from the wood of spent trees is obtained "foot benzoin"]. Stimulant, balsamic, vulnerary, expectorant. A source of benzoic acid. Siam benzoin; Fr. Benjoin de Siam (Codex), is obtained probably from another, as yet undetermined, species of Styraç.

b. *S. grandifólia* Ait. Southeastern U. S. Mock Orange, Large-leaved Storax. The name Spring Orange is given sometimes to (c) *S. Americána* Lam.

d. *S. officinális* L. Southern Europe and western Asia. The original Storax tree. Source of genuine hard Storax, *Styrax calamitus* v. solidus, *Scobs styricina*; used for incense, no longer collected for medicinal use. From (e) *S. punctáta* DC. of central America is also obtained a kind of frankincense.

1930. **SUBULÁRIA, L.** *Water Awlwort*. **Cruciferae.** From Latin, "awlwort", alluding to subulate leaves. Small aquatic annuals. Two species, one in Africa, the other in higher latitudes of northern hemisphere (U. S.).


1932. **SULLIVÁNTIA, Tor. & Gr.** Sullivantia. **Saxifragaceae.** Named for Wm. S. Sullivant, American botanist, d. 1873. Perennial herbs, close-ly related to Therofon. Two known species, both of western U. S.


a. *S. Chiráyita* (Roxb.) Lyons (G. Chirayita Roxb., O. Chirata Griseb., S. Chirata Ham., A. Chirayta Don.). Northern India. Chiretta, Chirata, Chirayta, East Indian Balmony; Ger. Ostindischer Enzian; Fr. Chirette. Plant; *Chirata*, U. S. P., Br., Chiretta, U. S. P. 1870; bitter tonic. Other species also are used in India under the same name.


a. **S. occidentális** Hook. Michigan to Colorado and northwestward. Wolf-berry, Buck-bush; (b) **S. racémósus** Michx., British America, south to Kentucky, Minnesota and California. Snow-berry, Snow-drop*, Snow-drop-berry, Egg-plant*, Waxberry*; (c) **S. Symphoriácarpos** (L.) MacM. (L. Symphoricarpos L., S. orbiculatus Moench (Kew), S. vulgaris Michx.). New Jersey to Texas and Dakota. Coral-berry, Indian Currant, Buck-bush, Snap-berry, Turkey-berry.


a. **S. officinális** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Comfrey, Healing-herb, Knit-back, Ass-ear, Backwort Blackwort, Bruiséwort (Briswort), Boneset*, Consound (i. e. Consolida), Galloch, Gum-plant, Slippery-root; Ger. Schwarzwurz, Beinwell; Fr. Grande Consoude (Codex). Root, Radix consolidae majoris, R. symphitii, mucilaginous, demulcent.


1942. SYNÓSMA, Raf. Wild Caraway, etc. Compositae.

Herbs. About three species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 2 in U. S.

1944. SYNTRICHOPÁPPUS, Grav. Compositae.
From Greek, “united pappus-bristles”. Flaccose-woolly winter-annuals. Two species, Arizona to California.

1945. SYRÍNGA, L. - Lilac. - Oleaceae.
From Greek, a “pipe”, the Lilac being formerly called Pipe-tree. Shrubs with showy flowers. About 12 species, Asia and eastern Europe.

a. S. vulgárís L. Eastern Europe, cult. in gardens and nat. in U. S. Lilac (Laylock, Lily-oak), Common or Scotch Lilac, Blue Ash†, Blue pipe, Pipe-tree, Pipe Privet, Prince’s-feather*, Roman Willow†, Spanish Ash†, White Ash†. The Persian Lilac is (b) S. Péraônica L.

1946. TABERNAEMONTÁNA, L. Cow-tree, etc. Apocynaceae.
Named for J. T. Tabernamontanus, German botanist, d. 1590. Shrubs or trees. About 160 species, tropical regions.

a. T. útulis Arn. British Guiana. Cow-tree, Milk-tree, Hya-hya. Milky sap used like cow’s-milk. (b) T. coronária Willd., East Indies, is Adam’s Apple or East Indian Rose Bay; (c) T. dichótoma Roxb., Ceylon, is Forbidden-fruit, Diviladner.

The Malay name. Perennial herbs from a tuberous or creeping rootstock. About 10 species, warmer regions of Old and New World.


From vernacular, Taceo, Peru. Climbers resembling Passiflora. About 25 species. Central America and West Indies.
The fruit of several species is edible, notably of (a) *T. mollis-sima* Kunth, New Granada, and of (b) *T. tripartita* Juss., Ecuador.


a. *T. erecta* L. Mexico and tropical America, cult. in gardens. African Marigold, Large African Marigold, Turkey Gillflower, African Tansy or *Flos africanus* of old herbalists.

b. *T. patula* L. Mexico to S. America, cult. in gardens. French Marigold, Velvet-flower*. *Florets* of this and the preceding sometimes sold as *Calendula*, but without medicinal virtue.


1953. **Talinum**, Adans. *Talinum*. *Portulacaceae*. From vernacular name, Senegal. Fleshy herbs or undershrubs. Warmer regions especially of New World; 8 in U. S. (a) *T. calycinum* Engel., Kansas to Texas, is called Rock Pink; (b) *T. teretifolium* Pursh., Eastern U. S., is Fameflower; (c) *T. patens* Willd. *T. paniculatum* Gaertn., Brazil to southern U. S., is called Puchero and esteemed as a pot herb.


a. *T. indica* L. (T. occidentalis Gaertn., T. umbrosa Salisb., T. officinalis Hook.). Tropical Asia and Africa, cult. in West Indies, etc. Tamarind tree; Fr. Tamarindier (Codex). The preserved fruit or the pulp surrounding the seeds; *Tamarindus*, U. S. P., Br., Pulpa Tamarindorum cruda, P. G., Fructus tamarindi; Ger. Rohes Tamarindemnus, Tamarinden; Fr. Tamarin; Sp. Tamarindo; acidulous, laxative, refrigerant, much used in oriental cookery.

a. **T. articulata** Vahl. (T. orientalis Forsk.). Southern Asia to northern and middle Africa. Oriental Tamarisk. From this and some other species are obtained Tamarisk galls or Atlee galls; Ger. Tamarisken-Gallen, Takuts, used like nutgalls of the Oak.

b. **T. Gállica** L. (Tamariscus Gallicus All.). Mediterranean region to central Asia. Tamarisk (Tamaric, Tamaricke), French Tamarisk, Common Tamarisk (of Europe), Flowering Cypres-s, Cypress*, Heath*, Ling*. The Manna Tamarisk of Arabia, (c) **T. mannifera** Ehrenb., is perhaps a variety of this species. *Exudate* caused by puncture of an insect is the Manna collected near Mount Sinai, Tamarisk Manna, Jew's Manna.


Fortune-teller, Grunsel*, Horse Gowan, Irish Daisy, Milk Gowan, Yellow Gowan, Lion's-tooth?, Monk's-head, One-o'clock, Priest's-crown, Puff-ball*; Ger. Löwenzahn, Pfaffenröhrechen; Fr. Pissenlit, Dent de leon (Codex), Couronne de moine; Sp. Diente de leon, Taraxaci Radix Br.; tonic, aperient, hepatic stimulant, diuretic, (whence the French name with the vulgar English, Pissabed and the equivalent Latin, Lectimminga).


b. T. sp. indet. Central America. Cascara Amarga (i.e. bitter bark), Honduras bark. Bark bitter, tonic, alterative; contains an alkaloid.

From Greek, "Yew-like", of the foliage. Syn. Schubertia, Mirb., not Mart., Cupressus, in part. Tall trees with horizontal or drooping branches. Three known species, two American, one of China; 1 in U. S.


b. T. sp. indet. Central America. Cascara Amarga (i.e. bitter bark), Honduras bark. Bark bitter, tonic, alterative; contains an alkaloid.


1965. **TELANTHÉRA**, R. Br. Telanthera. *Amaranthaceae.* Herbs, some shrubby, warmer regions of New World (one in Africa); 2 in U. S.


a. **T. expánsa** Murray 1783, not Thunb. 1794. S. America to New Zealand, Australia and Japan, nat. in California. New Zealand Spinach, Leaves used as a pot herb, as are those of (b) **T. implexióma** J. Hook., Australia to New Zealand, Victorian Bower Spinach, Australian Spinach.


c. T. Márum L. Mediterranean region. Cat Thyme, Herb-mastich, Germander; Ger. Amberkraut, Katzengamander, Moschuskraut, Theriaakraut; Fr. Germandrée maritime; Sp. H. maritumas, H. thymi catariae; aromatic, sternutatory, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, etc. The other species have a similar action.

d. T. Pólium L. Europe. Poly-mountain, Yellow Poly-mountain (Puliall-mountain, Pellamountain); Ger. Bergpolei; Sp. Zamarilla.


1976. THALÍCTRUM, L. Meadow-Rue. Ranunculaceae. Ancient Greek plant name, probably signifying "luxuriant". Perennial herbs with Maidenhair-like foliage. About 75 species, chiefly of north temperate zone; 17 in U. S.
a. T. dioicum L. British America, south to Alabama and Missouri. Early Meadow-rue, Feathered Columbine, Shining-grass, Quicksilver-weed, Poor-man's Rhubarb.

b. T. flāvum L. Europe. Fen Rue, Maidenhair Rue, False Rhubarb, Meadow or Monks' Rhubarb, Poor-man's Rhubarb.

c. T. glаііum Desf. Spain, cult. in gardens. Spanish-tuft, Tufted Columbine, Feathered Columbine, the latter name applied also generically.


The ancient Greek name of T. Garganica, originally brought from Thapsus. Perennial herbs. Four known species, Mediterranean region to Madeira.

a. T. Gargánica L. Mediterranean region. Deadly Carrot, Drias; Fr. Thapsie (Codex), Faux fenouil; Sp. Tapsia. Root irritant, emeto-cathartic. Resin counter-irritant, producing an eruption. (b) T. Sylphium Viviani of northern Africa is perhaps only a variety of (a), the Sylphium cyreniacum of the ancients, yielding the gum resin called Laser, Laser cyreniacum, Asa dulcis.


a. T. trifoliátum (L.) A. Gray (Thapsia trifoliata L., S. atropurpureum Desr, T. atropurpureum Nutt.). Rhode Island to Tennessee and Illinois. Purple Meadow-parsnip, Purple Alexanders, Round heart. The variety aureum (T. aureum Nutt.) with yellow flowers is called Golden Alexanders, being confounded popularly with Zizia aurea, q. v.


a. T. Chinénsis L. (also T. Sinensis; C. Thea Link., C. theifera Griffith). Japan and China, cult. in India and other tropical countries. Tea plant. It was formerly supposed that black and green tea were derived from two distinct species, T. Bohea and T. viridis, but this is an error, these varieties being produced by different modes of curing. Numerous varieties are distinguished, such as Bohea, Congou, Souchong and Pekoe of black teas and Hyson Skin, Twankay Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder of the green varieties. Besides these there are now in market, Japan and Ceylon teas in endless variety; Ger. Thee; Fr. Thé; Sp. Te, Te de China. Active constituent theine or caffeine.


a. T. Cacao L. (C. sativa Aubl., C. minor Gaertn., C. Theobroma Tuss.). Brazil to Mexico. Cacao tree, Chocolate tree. Seeds, Cacao; Semen v. Fæse Cacao; Ger. Kakaobohnen; Fr, Cacao (Codex), Féves du Mexique. Source of Cacao, also of Cacao butter or oil of Theobroma; Oleum Theobromatis, U. S. P. Crushed and mixed with sugar they constitute Chocolate or prepared Cocoa. The separated “Cocoa shells” are used also to prepare an inferior beverage. The cotyledons, deprived of the shells are known as “Cocoa-nibs”. Characteristic alkaloid, theobromine.


Greek name of a kind of Cress, perhaps from the "flat" pod. Annual or perennial herbs. About 30 species, north temperate and arctic regions; 5 in U. S.

a. **T. arvense** L. Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Field Penny-cress, Bastard Cress, Dish Mustard, Methridate Mustard, Treadlewort.

From Greek, "three pointed". Low or medium sized fan-palms. About 12 species, mostly of West Indies; 3 in U. S.

a. **T. argéntea** (Jacq.) Lodd. (T. microcarpa Sarg.). Florida to Panama. Silver-top Palmetto (Florida), Chip-hat Palm, Broom Palm (Panama), Silver Thatch-palm (Jamaica), Brickley, Brittle-thatch. *Leaves* used for plaiting hats, baskets, etc. (b) **T. parviflora** Swz. is called in Florida Silk-top Palmetto, in the West Indies, Royal Palmetto.

Syn. Galphimia, in part. Climbing shrubs. About 5 species, mostly of Brazil; 2 in U. S.

The Greek name of an African tree with fragrant wood. Evergreen trees with scaly foliage. About 15 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. **T. gigántea** Nutt. (T. plicata Lambert not Donn. Has been confounded with Libocedrus decurrens Tor.). Oregon and northward. Canoe Cedar, Pacific Red Cedar, Oregon Red Cedar or White Cedar, Yellow Cypress. *Timber* used for canoes, shingles, etc. *Bark fibre* for mats, baskets, etc.

b. **T. occidentális** L. Canada, south to N. Carolina and Minnesota. Arbor Vitae, White Cedar, Northern White Cedar, False White Cedar, Feather-leaf Cedar, Indian Feather-leaf; Ger. Lebensbaum; Fr. Thuya, Arbre de vie. *Branchlets* and volatile oil therefrom, balsamic, stimulant, emmenagogue, etc.


Ancient Greek name, signifying "fragrant". Herbs or low sub-shrubs with small leaves. About 50 species, Old World, chiefly European.

a. **T. Serpyllum** L. (T. Chamaedrys Fries). Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Wild Thyme, Creeping or Horse Thyme, Bank or Running Thyme, Shepherd's Thyme, Mother of Thyme,

b. T. vulgaris L. Southern Europe and cult. in gardens. Garden Thyme, Common Thyme; Ger. Gartenthymian, Thymian, Römischer Quendel; Fr. Thym (Codex); Sp. Tonillo. Herb H. Thy mi, P. G., properties of (a). Other species with like properties are (c) T. capitáts Hoff. and Link., Mediterranean region and (d) T. mastichína L., Spain and Algeria, Herb Mastich.


b. T. Europáea L. [Including T. platyphylllos Scopoli (T. gran- difolia Erh., T. pauciflora Hayne), T. ulmifólia Scop. (T. parviflólia Erh., T. microphylla Vent.) and T. vulgaris Heyne]. Europe and Asia, cult. in U. S. European Linden, (Lin, Line, Linn, Linde), (whence was derived the name of the distinguished botanist Linnaeus), Lime-tree, Til-tree, (Teil, Tilet, Tillet), Locust-bloom, Bast-tree, Bass-tree. Flowers, Flores Tiliæ P. G., Ger. Lindenblüthen; Fr. Fleur de tilleul (Codex), antispasmodic, anodyne, demulcent. Tough inner bark (bast) used for coarse mats, ropes, etc.
2000. **TILLÀÉA, L.** Pigmy-weed. **Crassulaceae.**


2001. **TILLÀNDSIA, L.** Long Moss, etc. **Bromeliaceae.**


2002. **TINÁNTIA, Schiedw.** Tinantia. **Commelinaceae.**

Herbs. About 3 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

2003. **TINÓSPORA, Miers.** Tinospora. **Menispermacae.**

Climbing shrubs. About 12 species, tropical Asia and East Indies. (a) **T. cordifólia** Miers, and (b) **T. crispa** Miers. An extract, called Galuncha or Gulancho is reputed a cure for snake bites. *Plants* bitter, tonic, alterative.

2004. **TIPULÁRIA, Nutt.** Crane-fly Orchis. **Orchidaceae.**

From Latin Tipula, an insect which the flowers resemble. Syn. Limodorum, in part. Scapose herbs from tuberous rhizomes. Two known species, one of Asia, one in U. S.

2005. **TÍSSA, Adans.** 1763. Sand Spurry. **Caryophyllaceae.**

Name unexplained. Syn. Buda, Adans. 1763, Spergularia (Kew), Pers. 1805, Lepigonum, Fries. 1817; Arenaria, in part. Low herbs with fleshy linear or setaceous leaves. About 20 species, mostly of salt marshes; 14 in U. S.

2006. **TITHÓNIA, Desf.** Tithonia. **Compositae.**

Named for Tithonus of Greek myth. Robust annuals. About 8 species, Mexico; 1 possibly in U. S.


b. T. Peruifera (L. fils.) Baill. (Myrox. Peruiferum L. fils (Kew), Myrosp. Peruiferum DC., Myrox. pedicellatum Klotsch). Brazil. Yields a balsam similar to balsam of Peru.


d. T. punctáta Baill. (Myrox. punctatum Klotsch, Myrosp. balsamiferum R. & Pav.). Peru. Quino-quino tree. Probably the same as (c).


2009b. TOURENFÓRTIA, L. False Heliotrope, etc. Boraginaceae. Named for Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, French botanist, d. 1708. Trees or shrubs, related to Heliotropium. About 100 species, warmer regions; 21 in U. S.

2010. **TOXICODENDRUM**, Thunb. **Euphorbiaceae**.
   From Greek, "poison tree". Syn. **Hyacinanche** Lamb. 1797 (Hyacinanche). Poisonous shrubs. Two species, South Africa. 
   (a) **T. Capense** Thunb. (H. Capensis Pers.). S. Africa. Fruit used to poison hyenas.

   From Greek, "bow-wood". Syn. *Hyalacar* (Kew), in part. A thorny tree with foliage like the orange. One species, south-central U. S.

2012. **TRACHELOSPÉRUM**, Lem. **Apocynaceae**.
   From Greek, "neck seed", but the name seems not appropriate. Syn. *Echites*, *Forsteronia*, in part. Twining woody vines or shrubs. About 6 species, Asia and N. America; 1 in U. S.


2014. **TRADESCÁN'TIA**, L. Spiderwort. **Commelinaceae**.

2015. **TRÁGIA**, L. **Tragia**. **Euphorbiaceae**.
   Named for H. Bock, called also Tragus, German botanist, d. 1553. Monoecious herbs, shrubs or climbers with stinging hairs. About 50 species, mostly tropical, 5 in U. S.

2016. **TRÁGOPOGÓN**, L. Salsify, etc. **Cichoriaceae**.
   From Greek, "goat's beard", alluding to the pappus. Herbs with fleshy tap-root and large heads of yellow or purple flowers. About 35 species, Old World.

2017. **TRÁPA**, L. Water-caltrop. **Trapaceae**.
   Abbreviated from Latin *Caleitrapa*, a "caltrop". Aquatic herbs producing farinaceous seeds (nuts). Three species, Old World.
a. **T. natans** L. (including *T. quadrispinosa* Roxb.). Europe to central Asia, nat. locally in U. S. Water Chestnut, Water-nut, Jesuit's-nut (Venice), Water-caltrop, Sanghara-nut*; Fr. Châtaigne d'eau. Seeds escucent. The Chinese (b) **T. bicóris** L. filis, with fruit resembling a buffalo's head, is called Leng, Ling or Links. Singhara nuts, a staple food in Cashmere, are the fruit of (c) **T. bispínosa** L. (T. Cochin-Chinensis Lour., T. incisa, Sieb. & Zucc.), southern Asia and northern Africa.


**2021. TRIANOSPÉRMA, Mart.** Tayuya. Cucurbitaceae. Herbaceous climbers, from fleshy roots. Syn. Dermophylla, Bryonia, in part. **Cayaponia**, (No. 414 q. v.) is the older and preferable name. (a) **T. ficifolia** Mart. (perhaps the same as C. ficifolia (Lam.) Cogn. (414 c.) but also identified by some authorities with B. Tayuya Velloso, C. Tayuya (Vell.) Cogn. and with D. pendulina S. Manso). Brazil. Tayuya. Root, Rad. dermophylla, Rad. tayuyse; hydragogue, antisyphilitic. The synonymy is confused. Probably several species are called Tayuya. See Cayaponia.

**2022. TRIADÉNUM, Raf. 1808.** Triadenum. Hypericaceae. From Greek, "three glands". Syn. Elodes, Pursh 1814, not Michx. 1803 nor Elodes, Adans 1763; Hypericum (Kew), in part. Perennial marsh herbs with pink or purplish flowers. Two species, both of U. S.


**2024. TRÍBULUS, L.** Caltrop. Zygophyllaceae. Greek plant name, signifying "caltrop" (i. e. three pointed). Herbs or sub-shrubs, mostly prostrate, with spinose fruit. About 12 species, warmer regions; 2 in U. S.

a. **T. cistoídes** L. Florida and widely distributed along tropical shores. Turkey-blossom (Jamaica), Nohu, Mahukona Violet (Hawaii, with allusion to the fragrance). (b) **T. terrestris** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Land Caltrop.
From Greek, "three-hearts", alluding to shape of sepals. Perennial herb. One species, Nevada.

2026. **TRICHÍLIA**, P. Br. Incense tree, etc. **Meliaceae.**


2027. **TRICHOCORÓNIS**, A. Gray. Trichocoronis. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "hair crown". Syn. Micrageratum, Margacola. Aquatic or marsh herbs with pink or purple flowers. Three species, Mexican border of U. S.

2028. **TRICHÓMANES**, L. Filmy Ferns. **Hymenophyllaceae.**
Ancient Greek name of a kind of Fern. Ferns with pellucid fronds. About 100 species, mostly tropical; 2 in U. S. (a) **T. rádicans** Sw. Southeastern U. S. and widely distributed. Common Bristle Fern, Hare's-foot Fern, Cup-goldilocks.

2029. **TRICHOSTÉMA**, L. Blue-Curls, etc. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "hair stamen", alluding to the capillary filaments, which suggest also the English name. Herbs, some shrubby. About 9 species, all of U. S., mostly southwestern.

a. **T. dichótomum** L., eastern U. S., is called Blue-curls, Bastard Pennyroyal; (b) **T. lanceolátum** Benth., California, is called Blue Tar-weed; (c) **T. lanátum** Benth., California, is called Black Sage.

2030. **TRIENTALIS**, L. Chickweed Wintergreen. **Primulaceae.**
From Latin, "span"-high. Low perennials, the leaves forming a whorl at the summit of the stem. About 3 species, all of U. S., one also European.


2031. **TRIFÓLÍUM**, L. Clover, Trefoil. **Papilionaceae.**
a. **T. agrárium** L. (Chrys. agraria (L.) Greene). Europe, nat. in U. S. Yellow Clover, Hop Clover, Hop Trefoil*. More common in U. S. is the smaller (b) **T. procúmbens** L. (Chrys. procumbens (L.) Desv.), also from Europe, Low or Smaller Hop-clover.


e. **T. dúbiurn** Sibth. (Chrys. dubia (Sibth.) Greene, T. minus Sm., T. procumbens var. minus, Koch). Europe, nat. locally in U. S. Shamrock (Shamrug, Shambrogue, Scamrog), True Shamrock, Least Hop-trefoil, Yellow Clover or Trefoil, Wild Trefoil.

f. **T. praténsé** L. Europe, Asia, northern Africa, nat. in U. S. Red Clover, Meadow or Purple Clover, Broad-leaved or Cow Clover, Honeysuckle Clover (England), Bee-bread, Cowgrass*, Knapp, Marl-grass, Plyvens, Soukie Clover (Claver), Suckles; Ger. Rother Wiesenklee, Rother Futterklee. *Flowers* alternative, sedative.

g. **T. répéns** L. Europe, Asia, sub-arctic N. America, nat. in U. S. White Clover, Dutch or Honeysuckle Clover, Honey-stalks, Lamb-sucklings, Purple-grass, Purplewort, Quillet, Sheep’s Gowan, Suckling, White Honeysuckle†, White Shamrock, White Trefoil.

Other pasture Clowers are (h) **T. hábridum** L., Alsike, Alsatian Clover, Swedish Clover; (i) **T. incarnátum** L., Carnation or Crimson Clover, French or Italian Clover, Napoleons; (j) **T. médium** L., Zigzag Clover, Cow-grass, Giant or Mammoth Clover, Mail-grass, Pea-vine Clover, the foregoing nat. from Europe. Indigenous species are (k) **T. refléxum** L., Buffalo Clover and (l) **T. stolóuiferum** Muhl., Running Buffalo Clover.

2033. **TRIGLÓCHIN**, L. Arrow-grass. *Scheuchzeriaceae.* From Greek, “three pointed”, alluding to the capsule. Marsh herbs, the small flowers in slender spikes. About ten species, higher latitudes in both hemispheres; 4 in U. S.


a. **T. Fœnúm-Graécum** L. (B. Fœnum-Greceum All., Fœn. officinale Moench). Western Asia, cult. in tropical Africa and Asia. Fenugreek (Fenugreek, Féni-greek, the word meaning
Gree hay). Seeds, Sem. fenugreci, Sem. fen grec; Ger. Bockshornsamen, Fennugrek, Kuhkornsamen, Griechischer Heusamen; Fr. Fenugrec (Codex); demulcent, mucilaginous.


2036. TRÍLLIUM, L. Wake-robin, Birthroot, etc. Convallariaceae.

Name Latin, alluding to the trimerous symmetry of the species (with an echo perhaps of Lilium.). Three-leaved herbs from a perennial rhizome. About 20 species, North America and Asia; 16 in U. S.


b. T. eréctum L. Canada, south to Tennessee and Missouri, also in Japan. Birthroot, Bethroot‡, Red or "Purple" Trillium, Red Benjamin, Red or Purple Wake-robin, Birchwort*, Bathwort†, Bath-flower‡, Bumble-bee-root, Daffy-down-dilly*, Dishcloth, Indian Balm, Indian Shamrock, Ill-scented Trillium or Wake-robin, Nose-bleed, Orange-blossom (the white variety), Squaw-flower, Squaw-root, True-love, Red Wood-lily. Many of these names are applied also to other species. Rhizome astringent, alterative, uterine antispasmodic, in large doses emetic.


2037. TRIÓSTEUM, L. Fever-root, etc. Caprifoliaceae.

From Greek, "three boned", alluding to the three (2–5) bony seeds. Perennial herbs with berry-like fruit. About 6 species, north America and western Asia; 2 in U. S.


Other species worthy of note are (b) *T. dicocceum* Schrank, Emmer Wheat, Arras Wheat of Abyssinia; (c) *T. monocóccum* L., One-grained or Single-grained Wheat, St. Peter's Corn; (d) *T. tricóccum* Schuebl. [Index Kewensis makes this a synonym of (b)], Amel Corn, cult. in Switzerland as a source of starch.


2044. TROPAEOLUM, L. (Trophaeum). Geraniaceae.

a. T. majus L. (C. majus Moench). Peru, cult. in gardens. Common Nasturtium (Nasturtium, Stortion, Sturtion, this name applying originally to Roripa; Indian Cress, Lark's-heel*. Flowers used as salad; unripe fruit a substitute for capers.

b. T. peregrinum L., South America, cult. in gardens, is Canary-bird flower; (c) T. sessilifolium Poeppig, of Chili and (d) T. tuberosum R. & P., of Peru, produce esculent tubers.

From Greek, "keel fruited". Annual herbs. Three species, California.

From vernacular, Japan. Syn. Hesperopeuce, Abies, Pinus, in part. Large evergreen trees with leaves apparently two-ranked. About 7 species, North America and Asia; 4 in U. S.


The ancient Latin name, a "swelling". Subterranean fungi, some of the species highly esteemed for food. The English word truffle, is from French, tartoufle, from Latin terre tubera, whence also the German Kartoffel (potato).

a. T aestivum Micheli is the common Truffle of England; (b) T. melanósporum Vitt. is the common Truffle of France; (c) T. eibárium Sibth., the Black Truffle, Perigord and Quercy Truffle; (d) T. magnánum Pico, the garlic-flavored Gray Truffle of Italy. [The following also are known as truffles; (e) Chaireómýces meandífrómus Vitt., the White British Truffle; (f) Mylítta australis Berk., the Australia Truffle; (g) Melanogástér variegátus Tulasne. the Red Truffle of southern Europe; (h) Terfézia léonis of Italy; (i) Sclerodérma vulgáris Fr., False Truffle, allied to the Puff-balls].
From Latin, "trumpet flower". Syn. Elytraria (Kew), Michx. 1803. Low herbs. About 5 species, mostly American; 2 in U. S.

2049. TÚLIPA, L. - Tulip (Culip). - Liliaceae.
From late Latin, "turban". Bulbous plants with showy flowers. About 50 species, Europe and Asia. (a) T. Gesneriana L. Asia Minor and cult. in gardens. Common Tulip, with innumerable varieties. Several other species and many hybrids are cultivated.

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From Greek name of the Yew tree. Syn. Torreya, Am. 1838. Caryotaxus, Zucc. 1817. Foetotaxus. Evergreen trees with yew-like foliage; fruit a drupe. Four known species, N. America and eastern Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. T. californicum (Torr.) Greene (Tor. Californica Torr. (Kew), Tor. myristica Hook., C. myristica Henk. & Hoch., F. myristica Sen.). California Nutmeg tree. Fruit resembles the nutmeg in appearance, not at all in taste or properties.


2051. TÚNICA, Adans. Saxifrage, etc. Caryophyllaceae.
From Latin "cloak", alluding to bracts at base of calyx. Syn. Dianthus, in part. Slender herbs with small flowers. About 20 species, southern Europe and western Asia; 1 adv. in U. S.

2052. TUÑEREA, L. Damiana, etc. Turneraceae.
Named for W. Turner, author of an English herbal, 1551. Herbs or shrubs with yellow flowers. About 54 species, tropical America; 1 in southwestern U. S.


The Latin name, meaning "cough cure". Scapose perennial herb with yellow flowers. One species, Europe and Asia.


2055. **TÝPHA**, L. Cat-tail Flag, Reed-mace, etc. Typhaceae. The ancient Greek name. Reed-like plants. About 13 species, widely distributed; 3 in U. S.


U. *Europaeus* L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Furze (Firsun, Furzen, Furrys, Frez, Fuzz, Fir*, Vuss, Vuz), French or Great Furze, Gorse (Gorst, Goss, Gost), Ling*, Prickly Broom, Thorn Broom, Ruffet, Turr, Ulim. Whin, Whuns; Ger. Stechginster; Fr. Ajone.


2058. **ÚLMUS**, L. - Elm. - Ulmaceae. The Latin name, from Celtic, whence our word Elm. Trees. About 16 species; northern hemisphere; 5 in U. S.

U. *Americána* L. Canada and eastern U. S. American Elm, White or Common Elm, Rock Elm*, Swamp or Water Elm. Other indigenous species are (b) *U. aláta* Michx., South-eastern U. S., Winged Elm, Wahoo*, Cork Elm. Water Elm and (c) *U. racemósa* Thomas., Canada and northeastern U. S., Cork Elm, Corky White Elm, Cliff or Hickory Elm, Rock Elm, Racemed* or Swamp Elm, Wahoo*.
d. U. campéstris L. Europe and western Asia. European Elm, English Elm (Ellem, Allom, Allme. Aum, Elmen, Helm, Elven, Owmm), Horse-may, May; Fr. Orme champêtre, Orme pyramidal (Codex). Inner bark used like that of (f).


f. U. fulva Michx. (U. pubescens Walt.). Canada and eastern U. S., west to N. Dakota. Slippery Elm, Moose or Red Elm, Indian Elm, Rock or Sweet Elm; Fr. Orme fauve (Codex). Inner bark, Elm-bark, Slippery Elm; (f). Ulmus, U. S. P., Cortex ulmi; Ger. Ulmenrinde, Rüsterrinde; mucilaginous, demulcent.

2059. UMBELLULÁRIA, Nutt. 1842. Lauraceae.
From Latin, "umbelled". Syn. Sciadiodaphne, Reichb. 1841 (name only); Litsea, Tetranthera, Oredaphne, in part. Evergreen tree with aromatic foliage. One species, Pacific border of U. S.


Named for Baron Ferdinand von Ungnad of Austria. A tree related to Aesculus. One species; (a) U. speciosa Endl. (U. heterophylla Scheele). Texas and Mexico. Seeds emetic, reputed poisonous.

From Latin, "one leaf", sterile plants often producing but a single leaf. Syn. Maianthemum Wigg. 1780, Smilacina, in part. Low herbs resembling Smilacina. Two known species, one of Euro-Asia; 1 in U. S.


2062. URAGÓGA, L. Ipecacuanha, etc. Rubiaceae.
Syn. Cephaelis, Swz., 1788, Ipecacuanha, Arruda 1810, Psychotria, Mull. Arg. 1759; Callicocca, in part. Trees or shrubs.


a. U. elástica Roxb. Sumatra and Borneo. Caoutchouc vine. From this and other species, notably (a) U. esculenta Benth. (C. esculenta DC.), is obtained Penang and Borneo Caoutchouc, Jintawan. Fruit edible.


2065. URÉNA, L. Indian Mallow. Malvaceae. From vernacular uren, Malabar. Herbs or shrubs. About 5 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.


2067. URTÍCA, L. Nettle. Urticaceae. The ancient Latin name, "burning". Herbs with stinging hairs. About 30 species, widely distributed; 7 in U. S.

a. U. dioíca L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Stinging Nettle, Common Nettle (of Europe), Greater Nettle, Tenging Nettle, Naughty-man's-plaything, Scaddie; Ger. Brennessel; Fr. Ortie brulante; Sp. Oríguo. Fresh plant diuretic, alterative, discutient. Fiber used to make nettle-cloth. The Common Nettle of the eastern U. S. is (b) U. grácilis Ait., Tall Wild Nettle.

c. U. pilúliféra L. India to southern Europe. Burning, Greek, Roman or Wild Nettle, Spanish Marjoram. Seeds galactagogue; root diuretic.


e. U. úreus L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Small Nettle, Dwarf Nettle, Burning or Stinging Nettle, Dwarf Stinging Nettle, Ettle.

a. *U. divaricátum* (L.) Kze. (Urtica divaricata L., L. Canadensis Gaud.). Canada and eastern U. S. Wood Nettle, Canada Nettle, Albany Hemp. *Seeds and leaves* alternative, expectorant, counter-irritant. In India are found (b) *U. crenulátá* (Roxb.) Lyons (Urtica crenulata Roxb.) and (c) *U. stimuláns* (L. f.) Lyons (Urtica stimulans L. f.), both violently irritating nettles, as is (d) *U. férox* (Blanco) Lyons (L. Gaudichaudiana Wedd.), Philippine Islands.


2070. **ÚSNEA, (Dill.) Ach.** Beard Moss, etc. Usneaceae. Lichens with terete, often pendulous thallus, on rocks or trees. About 20 species; 6 in U. S. (a) *U. barbáta* Ach. Beard Moss, Tree-hair, Hanging Moss, Idle Moss, Maple Moss, Necklace Moss, Tree Moss. *Plant* demulcent, expectorant.


2072. **UTRICULARIA, L.** Bladderwort. Lentibulariaceae. From Latin; a little “bag” or “bladder”. Aquatic herbs, the leaves bearing vesicles. About 150 species, widely distributed; 20 in U. S.


b. *V. Arctostáphiyllos* L. Greece to the Caucasus. *The dried leaves* constitute Broussa tea, used for a beverage.

c. *V. corymbósùm* L. (V. amœnnum Ait.). Canada to Virginia and Louisiana, west to Minnesota. Swamp, High-bush or Tall Blueberry, Giant Whortleberry or Huckleberry, Seedy Deerberry. The late market blueberry. *Fruit* esculent. The Pale or Mountain Blue-berry of Virginia to S. Carolina is (d) *V. pállidum* Ait. (V. corymbosum var. pallidum Gray), the finest of our blueberries.

e. *V. Myrtillus* L. Europe, central and northern Asia, northern N. America. Whortleberry (of Europe), Bilberry, European Huckleberry (Huckleberry, Hultleberry, Hurtberry, Hartberry), Whinberry, Wimberry, Winberry, Wine-berry, Whortle (the plant), Whort (the fruit, also the plant), Whurt, Wort, Blueberry (Scotland), Blackberry*, Black-heart; Ger. Heidelbeere, Besinge, Blaubeere, Buckbeere, Gandlebeere (Schwarze); Fr. Airelle myrtille (Codex). *Fruit*, Fructus myrtilli, Bacce myrtillorum, Myrtilla, astringent, antispasmodic, esculent. 

f. *V. pendulíflorùm* Gaud. (M. pendulifóra Nutt.) and (g) *V. reticulátum* Sm. Hawaiian Islands. Ohelo. *Fruit* acidulous and somewhat astringent, esculent.

h. *V. Pennsylvánicum* Lam. British America, south to New Jersey and Illinois. Dwarf, Low-bush or Sugar Blueberry, Whortleberry, Huckleberry, Strawberry Huckleberry, the early market blueberry. Other Low Blueberries are (i) *V. Canadéne* Rich. and (j) *V. vaëllàns* Kalm. (k) *V. atro-cócùm* (Gray) Heller and (l) *V. nígrum* (Wood) Brit., with black fruit, are called Black Blueberry. The California Whortleberry is (m) *V. ovátum* Pursh.


a. **V. racemosa** (L.) Morong (S. racemosa Desf. (Kew), C. racemosa L.). British America, south to Georgia, Missouri and Arizona. False Solomon's-seal, Wild Spikenard, False Spikenard, Small or Zigzag Solomon's-seal, Golden-seal\(^*\), Job's-tears\(^*\).

**2077. VALERIÁNA, L.** Valerian. Valerianaceae.

From Latin valere, to be "strong". Syn. Phu, Rupp. Strong-scented perennial herbs. About 175 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 10 in U. S.


c. **V. officinális** L. (V. angustifolia Tausch, V. sambucifolia Mikan.). Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Valerian, called in America Garden Valerian, in Europe Great Wild Valerian; Cat's Valerian, Common Valerian, All-heal, Cut-heal, Setwall (originally applied to Zedoary, and only another form of the same name), Hardy or Summer Heliotrope, Herb bennet, Van-dal root; Ger. Baldrian; Fr. Valériane officinale. *The root* Valeriana, U. S. P., Valériana Rhizoma Br., Radix Valérianae, P. G., Radix valerianae minoris; antispasmodic, nerve.

(\(d\)) **V. Mexicana** DC. and (\(e\)) **V. Toluccana** DC. of Mexico, also (f) **V. Sitchénsis** Bong. of Alaska and several other species have like properties.

g. **V. Phú L.** Western Asia and Southern Europe. Large Garden Valerian, Spikenard of Crete. *Root*, Radix valerianae majoris, inferior to that of (c).

b. **V. sylvática** Banks (V. dioica Pursh, not L.). British America, south to New York, Michigan and Arizona. Wood Valerian, Swamp or Marsh Valerian (these names in Europe applied to (i) **V. dioica** L.), American Wild Valerian.

**2078. VALERIANÉLLA, Poll.** Corn-Salad, etc. Valerianaceae.


a. **V. Locústa** (L.) Bettke (Valerianella olitoria Poll. (Kew), L. communis Delarb., V. Locusta and var. olitoria L.). Europe to middle Asia and northern Africa, nat. in U. S. European Corn-Salad, Lamb's Lettuce, Milk-grass, White Pot-herb; Ger. Ackersalat; Fr. Mâche. *Leaves*, called Fetticus, used for salad. The American (b) **V. radiáta** (L.) Dufr. (F. radiata Michx.), Beaked Corn-salad\(^*\), is also called Lamb's Lettuce.

**2079. VALERIANÔIDÉS, Medic. 1789.** Verbenaceae.

From Greek, "Valerian-like". Syn. Stachytarpheta. Vahl. 1805 (Stachytarpha), Abena, Neck. 1790, Vermicularia, Moench 1802. Herbs or shrubs resembling Vervain. About 45 species, warmer regions, especially of New World.

2080. VALLÉSIA, R. & P. Vallesia. Apocynaceae. Shrubs or trees. About 5 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.


a. V. spirális L. Temperate and warm regions of both hemispheres. Tape-grass, Eel-grass, Wild Celery or Water Celery (Chesapeake Bay), Spring-plant (Australia).


a. V. planifólia Andrews. Mexico and Central America. Vanilla. The unripe fruit; Vanilla. U. S. P., Fructus Vanillae, P. G., Silqua vanille; Ger., Fr. Vanille (Codex); Sp. Vainilla; Mex. Baynilla. Used as a flavoring agent. Vanilla is obtained from several other species, notably from (b) V. microcárpá Karst of Venezuela; (c) V. Pomponía Schiede, Brazil and Peru and probably (d) V. Guíanén-is Splitberger; not from (e) V. aromática Swz., as is usually believed.

2084. VARÍLLA, Gray. Varilla. Compositae. From vernacular name. Mexico. Shrubby plants with thickened leaves and yellow flowers. Two species, one of Mexico, one of Texas.

2085. VARRÓNIA, P. Br. 1756. Sebesten, etc. Boraginaceae. Syn. Cordia, L. 1763, Sebesten, Adans. 1753; Myxa, Pilicordia, in part. The name Cordia is the older and has been adopted below. Trees or shrubs. About 200 species, warmer regions; 4 in U. S. In West Indies the species are called “Elm”.

a. C. Myxa L. (C. Sebestena Forsk. not L., C. officinalis Lam., S. officinalis Gaertn., probably includes V. Abyssinica DC. and C. Africana Lam.). India to Australia and western Africa. Sebestan (Sebesten, Sapistan), Sebestan Plum, Assyrian Plum; Ger. Schwarze Brustbeere. Bark a mild astrigent. Fruit mucilaginous, emollient. The following have similar properties and uses; (b) C. Boissieri DC., Texas to Mexico, Anacahuita (a jelly made from the fruits used in coughs), and (c) C. obliqua Willd. (C. latifolia Roxb.) of India.


a. **V. Blattária** L. (T. Blattaria Raf., B. vulgaris Four.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Moth Mullen (Mullein).

b. **V. Thápsus** L. (T. Schraderi Opiz., V. Schraderi G. Meyer.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Common Mullen (Mullein), Great Mullen, Velvet or Mullen Dock,
Aaron's-rod, Adam's-flannel, Blanket-leaf, Bullock's-Lungwort, Cow's or Clown's Lungwort, Candlewick, Feltwort, Flannel-leaf, Old-man's flannel, Hare's-beard, Hedge-taper (Hog-taper, High-taper, Hig-taper), Ice-leaf, Jacob's-staff, Jupiter's-staff, Lady's Foxglove, Peter's-staff, Shepherd's-club, Torches, Torchwort, Velvet-plant, Woollen; Ger. Wollkraut, Königskerze, Himmelbrand; Fr. Bouillon blanc, Molène; Sp. Gordoloba. Leaves, Fol. verbasci, mucilaginous, demulcent. Flowers vulnerary, anodyne. In Germany the flowers of (c) **V. Phlomoides** L. and of **V. thapsifforme** Schrad. (V. Thapsus G. Meyer, not L.) are used also.

2091. **VERBÉNA, L.** Verbena, Vervain. **Verbenaceae.**

Latin name, applied first to green boughs used in certain sacred ceremonies. Syn. Buchner, Glandularia; in part. Herbs, some shrubby, a few highly ornamental. About 100 species, nearly all American; 24 in U. S.

a. **V. Canadensis** (L.) Brit. (B. Canadensis L. 1767, V. Aubletia Jacq. 1772 (Kew), G. Carolinensis J. G. Gmel.). Southeastern U. S. to Mexico. Large-flowered Verbena. This and (b) **V. bipinnatifida** Nutt., south-central U. S., are the originals of most of our garden Verbenas.


c. **V. hastata** L. (V. paniculata Lam.). Canada and eastern to central U. S. Blue Vervain, American Blue Vervain, Common Vervain, American or False Vervain, Wild Hyssop, Iron-weed*, Purvain, Simpler’s-joy. **Flowering herb,** nauseant, expectorant, sudorific. (d) **V. stricta** Vent. (V. rigens Michx.), Ohio to New Mexico, Hoary or Mullen-leaved Vervain, is called also Fever-weed; (e) **V. urticifolia** L., Canada and eastern U. S., is White Vervain, Nettle-leaved Vervain, the plant used in Rhus poisoning.

2092. **VERBESÍNA, L.** Crown-beard. **Compositae.**

Name altered from Verbera, q. v. Syn. Actinomeris, Nutt, recognized by Benth. & Hook. as a distinct genus; Siege-beekia, Ximenesia, Coreopsis, in part. Rough herbs, often with decurrent leaves. About 60 species, mostly of New World; 12 in U. S.

Named for William Vernon, English botanist, 17th Century.
Syn. **Behen,** Hill 1762 not Moench 1794, Suprago, Gaertn. 1791; Chrysocoma, Serratula, Calafia, in part. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, with small discoid flower-heads. About 475 species, warmer regions especially in S. America; 11 in U. S.


2094. **VERÓNICA, L. Speedwell, Brooklime, etc. Scrophulariaceae.**

Dedicated to St. Veronica. Herbs, shrubs or even trees, many ornamental. About 200 species, widely distributed; 15 in U. S.


b. **V. Beccabunga** L. Europe and Asia. Brooklime, Horse Well-grass, Well-ink (Ireland), Wall-ink (Scotland), Water-purpie (Scotland); Ger. Bachbungen; Fr. Beccabunga (Codex), Cressonée. *Fresh plant* antiscorbutic, diuretic.

c. **V. Chamaédrys** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Germander Speedwell, Angel’s-eyes, Bird’s-eye, Blue-eye, Cat’s-eye, God’s-eye, Eye-bright, Forget-me-not (Scotland), Base Vervain; Fr. Véronique femelle, Petit chêne. The names Bird’s-eye and Cat’s-eye are given also to (e) **V. Byzantina** (Sibth. & Sm.) B. S. P. (V. agrestis var Byzantina S. & S., V. Buxbaumii Tenore), Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., Buxbaum’s or Byzantine Speedwell.

d. **V. officinális** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Common Speedwell, Fluellin (Llewellyn), Ground-hele, Paul’s Betony* (a name given also to (g) **V. serpyllifólia** L., another naturalized species), Upland Speedwell; Ger. Ehrenpreis, Wundkraut, Heil-aller-Schaden, Grundheil, Veroniken, Stah-up-unga-weg; Fr. Véronique mâle. herb, H. veronicae, H. betonicae albae, astringent, alterative, diuretic.

Other notable species are (h) **V. agréstis** L., Europe, nat. in U. S., Field or Garden Speedwell, Procumbent Speedwell, Germander Chickweed, Winterweed; (i) **V. hederaefólia** L., Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S., Ivy-leaved Speedwell, Ivy Chickweed, Morgeline, Mother-of-wheat, Small Henbit, Winterweed and (j) **V. peregrína** L., widely distributed in Old and New World, Purslane Speedweell, Neckweed.

2095. **VIBÚRNUM, L. Black Haw, Viburnum, etc. Caprifoliaceae.**

The ancient Latin name. Shrubs or trees. About 100 species, widely distributed; 17 in U. S.

a. **V. alnifólium** Marsh. (V. lantanoides Michx.). Canada to N. Carolina and Michigan. Hobble-bush, American Wayfaring-

b. *V. cassinoides* L. (V. nudum var. cassinoides T. & Gr.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Withe-rod (Wythe-rod), Appalachian Tea*, False Paraguay Tea. Leaves used as tea.


e. *V. prunifolium* L. Connecticut to Michigan, south to Florida and Texas. Black Haw, Boots, Nanny-berry*, Sheep-berry, Sloe*, Stag-bush. Bark; *Viburnum Prunifolium*, U. S. P., uterine sedative, antispasmodic. Fruit edible. The name Black Haw is given also to (f) *V. obovatum* Walt. and (g) *V. rufo-tomentosum* Small (*V. prunifolium* var. ferrugineum T. & Gr.), both of southeastern U. S.

Other species worthy of note are (h) *V. acerifolium* L., Canada and northeastern U. S., Maple-leaved Arrow-wood, Dockmakie, Maple Guelder-rose; (i) *V. dentatum* L., Canada and northeastern U. S., Arrow-wood, Mealy-tree, Withe-rod, Withe-wood; (j) *V. Lantana* L., Europe, Wayfaring-tree, Lithy-tree; leaves and berries astringent; (k) *V. mollé* Michx., eastern U. S., Soft-leaved Arrow-wood, Black Alder*; (l) *V. nudum* L. (V. nudum var. Claytonti T. & Gr.), South-eastern U. S., Larger Withe-rod (Wythe-rod) or Withe-wood, Naked Viburnum?, Nanny-berry, Possum Haw, Possum Thorn, Shawnee Haw; (m) *V. paniculatum* Pylaie (*V. Opulus* var. eradiatum Oakes), British America and northern U. S., Few-flowered Cranberry-tree, Squash-berry; (n) *V. Tinus* L., Southern Europe, cult. for ornament in U. S., Laurestine.


a. *V. sativa* L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Common Vetch or Tare, Pebble Vetch, Spring Vetch. An important fodder plant.

Seeds esculent.


2100. VÍNCA, L. Periwinkle. Apocynaceae. The Latin name, originally Pervinca, whence the English periwinkle. Erect or trailing herbs with blue, pink or white flowers. About 12 species, all but one of Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. V. major L. Europe. Larger Periwinkle, Band plant, Cutfinger, Hundred-eyes; Ger. Grosses Sinngrün; Fr. Pervenche grande (Codex). Leaves astringent, hemostatic.

b. V. minor L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Periwinkle (Pennywinkle Penny-winkler), Small Periwinkle, Hundred-eyes, Myrtle, Running Myrtle; Ger. Kleines Sinngrün; Fr. Pervenche petite (Codex). Leaves astringent, hemostatic.


2102. VIOLA, L. Violet. Violaceae. The Latin name. Herbs, a few shrubby. About 150 species, widely distributed; 57 in U. S.

b. *V. Canadensis* L. Canada, south to N. Carolina, Nebraska and Arizona. Canada Violet, American Sweet Violet, June-flower, Hens.

c. *V. canadáta* Ait. Canada and eastern U. S. Common Blue Violet, Meadow or Hooded Blue Violet. In common with other species, called also Johnny-jump-up*, and the flowers (by children) Chicken-fighters and Roosters.

d. *V. odoráta* L. Europe and northern Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. English Violet, Marsh or Sweet Violet; Ger. Märziaichnen; Fr. Violette odorante (Codex); Sp. Violeta. Flowers fragrant, reputed refrigerant and lenitive.

e. *V. pedáta* L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Bird's-foot Violet; Crow-foot, Horse, Horseshoe, Sand, Snake or Wood Violet, American Pansy, Johnny-jump-up, Velvets (applied particularly to var. *bicolor*). Fresh plant (formerly official U. S. P.) reputed emollient, laxative, etc.


a. *V. sebífera* Aubl. (M. sebífera Swz.). Guiana. Malaguito de montana (Panama). Seeds source of *Virola* tallow, called also Ocuba wax, used for candles, etc.


2106. **VÍSMIA**, Vandelli. **Wax-tree. Hypericaceae.**

2107. **VÍTEX**, L. **Vitex, etc. Verbenaceae.**
The Latin name of (a). Aromatic shrubs or trees, some yielding hard and durable timber (Teak of New Zealand, Lignum vitae of Queensland). About 75 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S.


2108. **VÍTIS**, L. **- Grape. - Vitaceae.**
The ancient Latin name. Climbing woody vines, mostly with tendrils. About 40 species, warm and temperate regions; 25 in U. S.


c. **V. Labrúsca** L. New England to Georgia, west to Minnesota, also in Japan. Northern Fox Grape, Northern Plum Grape, Wild Grape, Wild Vine. The original of the Isabella, Concord, Catawba and many other varieties. The Delaware Grape is a cross with this and **V. vinifera** L.

d. **V. rotundifolia** Michx. (V. vulpina Torr. & Gr. not. L.). Maryland to Texas and Mexico, also in eastern Asia. Southern Fox Grape, Bullace Grape, Muscadine Grape. The original of the Scuppernong. Less hardy than other American Grapes, but resists phylloxera perfectly.

e. **V. vinifera** L. Southern Europe to central Asia, widely cult. Wine Grape; European Hot-house or California Grape, including numerous varieties such as Tokay, Muscatel, etc. from which European wines are produced; Ger. Weinebe, Weinstock; Fr. Vigne. **Fruit** esculent. **Fermented juice** of the ripe fruit, Grape Wine; **Vinum Album**, U. S. P., Vinum Xericum Br., Vinum, P. G.; Ger. Wein; Fr. Vin. **Dried fruit**, Raisins, Passule, Uve passe; Ger. Rosinen, Zibeben; Fr. Raisins secs. From the seedless variety **V. (minuta Risso, V. apyrena Auct.)**, the black Corinth or Zante grape, are prepared the "currants" (i. e. Corinthian grapes) of commerce.

2109. VITTÁRIA, Sm. Vittaria. Polypodiaceae.
From Latin, a "band" or "fillet". Ferns with simple linear fronds. About 5 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.

2110. VOUACAPÓÚA, Aubl. 1775 (Vuacapua). Papilionaceae.
Syn. Andira, Lam. 1783 (Kew); Geoffrea (Geoffroya), in part. Ornamental trees. About 25 species, mostly of Brazil.

a. V. Araróba (Aguiar) Lyons (A. Araroba Ag.). Brazil. Araroba or Arariba tree, Angelim Amargoso, Angelin amarzogo. The source of Goa powder, called also Bahia powder, Brazil powder, Ringworm powder; Pulvis goa, Po de Araroba, Po de Bahia; Ger. Goapulver, Bahiapulver. From this is prepared Chrysarobin, Chrysarobinum, U. S. P., antiseptic, discutient.


c. V. retúsa (Poir.) Lyons (G. retusa Poir., A. retusa Kunth). Surinam and Cayenne. Surinam Cabbage-tree. Bark, Surinam bark, Brown Cabbage-tree bark, Bark of (b) and (c) is called Worm bark, Andira; Ger. Kohlbaumrinde, Wurmrinde; Fr. Écorce de geoffrée; emeto-cathartic, anthelmintic.

d. V. vermifuga O. Kze. (G. vermifuga St. Hil., A. vermifuga Mart., A. anthelmintica Benth.). Brazil. Seeds of this and other species, as (e) V. Aubletii (Benth.) Lyons (A. Aubletii Benth.) and (f) V. spinulosa (Mart.) Lyons (A. spinulosa Mart. identified with (d) by Index Kew.), Angelin seeds, Angelim dolce; anthelmintic.

Herbs, parasitical on old tree-trunks. About 25 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

Named for Franz Adam von Waldstein, Wartenburg, German botanist, d. 1823. Herbs with aspect of Fragaria. Four known species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

2113. WALTHÉRIA, L. Waltheria. Sterculiaceae.
Named for Prof. Walther of Leipsic. Herbs or shrubs. About 30 species, tropical regions; 2 in U. S. (a) W. indica L. (W. Americana Lindl.), is widely distributed in tropical countries, extending to southern U. S., and has been used medicinally; (b) W. glomerata Presl. of tropical America, is called Matico* and Yerba del soldado; hemostatic.

Annual herbs. Three species in southern U. S.

a. W. Cláytoni (Michx.) Brit. (M. Cláytoni Michx., O. brevisty-
lis DC.). Canada to N. Carolina and Nebraska. Woolly
Sweet Cicely, Hairy Sweet Cicely, Sweet Chervil or Jarvil.
See Myrrhis.

b. W. longistylis (Torr.) Brit. (M. longistylis Torr., O. longisty-
lis DC.). Canada to Alabama and Texas. Smoother Sweet
Cicely, Anise-root, Sweet Anise, Sweet Chervil or Jarvil, Cicely-
root. Root aromatic, carminative, stomachic.

Niebuhria, Neck. 1790, not DC. 1824 (Kew) nor Scop. 1777.
Herbs and undershrubs, mostly littoral. About 50 species,
warmer regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S. [Wedélia,
Loefl. 1758 is a genus of Nyctaginaceae, in Index Kewensis
united with Allionia, Loefl. 1758. Heller catalogues one spe-
cies, and one also of the foregoing.]

Suffrutescent plants. Two species, Pacific border of U. S.

Low perennial herb with aspect of Arnica. One species, Cali-
fornia.

Named for Francis Willoughby, English naturalist, d. 1672.
Syn. Mikania, Willd. 1804; Eupatorium, in part. Herbaceous
vines, some shrubs, with small discoid flower-heads. About
150 species, New World; 2 in U. S.

a. W. scándens (L.) Kze. (E. scándens L., M. scándens Willd.).
Ontario and eastern U. S. Climbing Hemp-weed, Climbing
Bone-set.

Annual herbs. Two species, Mexican border of U. S.

Hoary shrubs. About 8 species, tropical, all but one of New
World; 2 in U. S.

2122. WÍTHÁNIA, Pauquy 1824. Withania. Solanaceae.
Syn. Physaloides, Moench 1794, not Physalodes, Boehm. 1760.
Hoary or woolly shrubs. Four species, Mediterranean region
and southern Asia.

a. W. coágulans Dun. India. Fruit used as a substitute for ren-
net in making cheese.

2123. WÓLFFIA, Horkel. Wolfia, Duckmeat. Lemnaceae.
Named for N. M. von Wolff; Polish naturalist, d. 1784.
Plant consisting of a minute floating thallus. About 12 species;
3 in U. S. The smallest of flowering plants, except the following.


2131. **XÁNTHIUM**, L. Clotbur, Cocklebur. *Ambrosiaceae*. Ancient Greek name of X. strumarium, the plants yielding a "yellow" dye. Coarse, rough or spiny monoeccious annuals. About 5 species widely distributed; 4 in U. S. (only one indigenous).

a. **X. spinósum** L. S. America (?) now widely nat. in U. S. and in Old World. Spiny Clotbur, Thorny Clotbur or Cocklebur, Spring Clotbur, Thorny Clotweed or Bur-weed. Leaves antiperiodic, reputed a prophylactic against hydrophobia.

b. **X. strumáríum** L. Europe and Asia, widely nat. in U. S. and elsewhere. Common or Broad Cocklebur, Bur-weed, Buttonbur, Bur Thistle, Small or Lesser Burdock*, Sea Burdock, Clotbur (Clote-bur), Ditch-bur, Dike-bur, Louise-bur, Sheep-bur; Ger. Spitzklette, Kropfklette; Fr. Lampourde, Petit glouteron. *Plant* antisyphilitic, alterative. *Seeds* yield a bland fixed oil. Similar to this is (c) **X. Canadénsis** Mill., Canada to N. Carolina, Nevada and Mexico, American Cocklebur, Sea Cocklebur (Cocklebur), Hedge-hog Bur-weed, Canadian Bur.
2132. XANTHOCÉPHALUM, Willd. Compositae.
From Greek, "yellow head". Syn. Gutierrezia, in part. Herbs, some shrubby, with small flower-heads (yellow). About 10 species, mostly of Mexico; 3 in southern U. S.

From Greek, "yellow exudate". Robust plants, somewhat resembling Yucca, with the small flowers in a dense cylindrical spike. About 12 species, Australia.


2134. XANTHORRHÍZA, L. Her.(Zanthorrhiza). Ranunculaceae.

From Greek, "yellow body". Herbs from a tuberous or thickened root-stock. About 20 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. (a) X. *sagittifolium* Schott. West Indies to southern Florida. Tannier (Tanier), Blue or Nut Eddoes. *Tubers* farinaceous, esculent, resembling Taro.

From Greek, "yellow wood". Syn. Zanthoxylon, Walt., Fagara, L. 1759., Pterota, P. Br. 1756; Fagarastrum, in part. Trees or shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves. About 110 species, temperate and warm regions; 6 in U. S.

a. X. alátum Roxb. of India, and (b) X. *piperítum* DC. of Japan (Japanese Pepper), produce pungently aromatic fruits used as condiments.

c. X. Americánum Mill. (X. fraxineum Willld.). Canada, south to Virginia and Missouri. Prickly Ash, Northern Prickly Ash, Angelica-tree, Pellitory bark, Suter-berry, Toothache-tree, Toothache-bush, Yellow-wood; Ger. Zahnwehrinde, Zahnwehholz; Fr. Clavalier, Frêne epineux. *Bark* of this and of (e); *Xanthoxylum*, U. S. P., pungent, sialagogue, alternative, emmenagogue. *Berries* used to flavor beer, etc.


e. X. Cláva-Hérculis L. (X. Carolinianum Lam.). Southeastern U. S. Southern Prickly Ash, Sea Ash, Hercules'-club, Yellow-Hercules, Pepper-wood, Wild Orange*, Yellow Prickly Ash, Yellow-wood, Prickly or West Indian Yellow-wood, German and French synonyms and properties of (c). This plant has been popularly confounded with 170 (f) q. v.
f. X. Fagara (L.) Sarg. (X. Pterota H. B. K., X. Pterotum St. Lag., P. Fagara Crantz). Tropical America to southern U. S. Bastard Ironwood, Wild Lime, Savin*. The South American (g) X. Naranjillo Griseb. is said to be sudorific, sialagogue and diuretic, like Jaborandi.

2137. XEROPHYLLUM, Michx. Turkey-beard. Melanthaceae. From Greek, "dry leaf". Tall perennial herbs with ample terminal racemes of white flowers. Three species, all of U. S.

2138. XIMÉNIA, L. Tallow-nut, etc. Oleaceae. Named for Francisco Ximenes, Spanish naturalist, 17th Century. Shrubs or trees. About 5 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.


a. X. Aethiopicum (Rich.) Lyons (Xylodia Aethiopica Rich., H. Aethiopica A. DC.). Western Africa. **Fruit**, African, Guinea or Negro Pepper, Piper aethiopicum of old writers. Several South American species also yield aromatic fruits used as condiments. (b) X. glábra L. is the Bitter-wood of the West Indies.


2142. XÍRIS, L. Yellow-eyed Grass, etc. Xyridaceae. Greek name of a species of Iris, "sharp". Scapose plants mostly with two-ranked equitant leaves and yellow flowers. About 40 species; 19 in U. S.

a. X. Caroliniana Walt. (X. Jupicai Michx., P. elata Chapm.). Atlantic and Gulf States. Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass. **Leaves** and roots used in cutaneous diseases, as are those of (b) X. indica L., in India; (c) X. Americana Aubl., in Guiana and the related (d) *Abolboda Brasiliénsis* Kunth (X. vaginata Spreng.), in Brazil.

2144. YÚCCA, L. Adam’s-needle, etc. Liliaceae.

The vernacular name (San Domingo). Robust, even arborescent plants, the showy white flowers in an ample panicle. About 16 species, N. America; 15 in southern U. S. Leaves of several species yield a fiber called dagger-fiber. The stems of some species are used by the Mexicans as a substitute for soap, called by them Amole.


d. Y. gloriósa L. (Y. integerrima Stokes). Southeastern U. S. Glorious Yucca, Dwarf Palmetto*, Mound Lily. Still more ornamental is (e) Y. macrocárpá Coville, Texas to New Mexico and Mexico.


2145. ZÁMIA, L. Florida Arrow-root. Cycadaceae.

From Latin, “fir cone”. Plants with palm-like foliage and a short thick caudex, often wholly subterranean. About 30 species, tropical N. America; 2 in U. S.

a. Z. integrífolia Jacq. Florida and West Indies, called in Florida Coontee (Coontie, Koontee), in Jamaica Wild Sago. Starch from the tuber-like caudex, Florida Arrowroot. A similar product is obtained in the West Indies from other species.


Named for J. H. Zannichelli, Italian botanist, d. 1729. Obscure water-weeds. About 3 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

2147. ZANTEDÉSCHII, Spreng. 1826, not Koch 1854. Araceae.


2148. ZÉA, L. Maize, Indian Corn. Gramineae. Greek name of a grain used for fodder. A robust grass. One species, New World (U. S.)

a. Z. Máys L. Probably originated in S. America, now universally cult. Maize, Indian Corn, Mealies (Australia, S. Africa), Guinea Wheat, Turkey Corn*, Turkey Wheat; Ger. Mais; Fr. Mais. The numerous varieties are arranged by Dr. Sturtevant under six sub-species, viz: 1. Z. tunicata, Pod Corns, in which each kernel is enclosed in an individual husk; 2. Z. evérta, Pop Corns, including 25 varieties; 3. Z. indurata, Flint Corns, 69 varieties; 4. Z. indentata, Dent Corns, 322 varieties; 5. Z. amylacea, Soft Corns, 27 varieties and 6. Z. Zaccarata, Sweet Corns, with shriveled kernels, 63 varieties. Styles and stigmas Corn-silk; Zea, U. S. P., Stigmata mayidis; Ger. Maispistille; Fr. Filament de mais, diuretic. Unripe grain, source of Corn Starch, Amylum mayidis. Ripe grain supplies food for man and animals. Stalks used as fodder and formerly as a source of sugar.


a. Z. Cassumúnar Roxb. (C. Roxburghii Colla). India. Source of Cassumunar Ginger or Bengal root.

b. Z. Zingiber (L.) Rusby. (Z. officinale Rosc. (Kew), A. Zingiber L.). Tropical Asia, now cult. in all tropical countries. Ginger plant. Rhizome, Ginger; Zingiber, U. S. P., Br., Rhizoma Zingiberis, P. G.; Ger. Ingwer, Ingber; Fr. Gingembre (Codex); Sp. Zengibre. Commercial varieties are Jamaica and African ginger, black or "coated" and white or "scraped" ginger. The branched rhizomes are known as "hands" or "races". Stimulant, carminative, anodyne, derivative; largely used as a condiment. Young rhizomes used for preserves in China and West Indies.


The ancient Greek name of (c). Syn. Jujuba, Burm. Thorny shrubs or trees. About 65 species, mostly of tropical Asia and America; 3 in U. S.


b. *Z. Lótus* Lam. Mediterranean region. Lotus-tree, Lote-tree, Lote-bush. Fruit, Italian Jujubes; esculent, but inferior to that of (c); believed by some to be the food of the Lotophagi.


Syn. Hemizonia, in part. Two species in U. S.

Named for Johann Zorn, German apothecary. Herbs with digitately bifoliate or quadrifoliate leaves. About 12 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

2158. **ZOSTÉRA**, L. Eel-grass, etc. *Naiadaceae.*

From Greek, "yoke gland". Syn. *Amianthium*, *Melanthium*, in part. Perennial herbs, the numerous white or whitish flowers in a terminal panicle. About 10 species, one in Siberia, the rest in N. America; 9 in U. S.

a. *Z. élegans* Pursh (*Z. glaucus* Nutt.). British America, south to New York and N. Mexico. Glaucous *Zygadenus*§, called also Alkali-grass; (b) *Z. Fremonti* Torr, California, is called Soap-plant.


2160. **ZYGOPHYLLUM**, Bean Caper, etc. *Zygophyllaceae.*
From Greek, "yoke leaf". Low shrubs, often spinescent. About 60 species, Old World and Australia. (a) *Z. Fa-bágo* L. Levant. Bean Caper. *Flower buds* used as capers.
### NATIONAL FLOWERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Flower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Sugar Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Lotus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Fleur de lis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Corn-flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Shamrock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Lily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>Linden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>Mignonette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>Thistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>Leek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the United States Golden-rod is proposed, although some favor the Trailing Arbutus.

### STATE FLOWERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Flower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Eschscholtzia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Peach Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>Ilima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Pine (cone and tassel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Apple-blossom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Bitter-root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Cypripedium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Golden-rod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Dakota</td>
<td>Golden-rod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma Ter.</td>
<td>Mistletoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Sego Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Rhododendron</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

(NUMBERS REFER TO PARAGRAPH, NOT TO PAGE.)

2. a. Insert synonym Mast tree.
2. f. For A. Picea (L.) Lyons, read A. Picea (L.) Lind.
45. For Cichoreaceae, read Cichoriaceae.
75. Insert, see Wedelia.
81. For Alophila, read Alophia (bis) and insert, From Greek, "without crest".
82. a. For A. Galangal, read A. Galanga.
34. a. For Balantium, read Dickonia.
101. b. For A. Cardamomum L., read A. Cardamom L. (A. Cardamomum Koen., not White.)
223. a. For New Zeland, read New Zealand.
263. f. For Bar-marigold, read Bur Marigold.
321. a. Insert as synonym C. floripendia Comm., probably an older name.
374. c. Read 374. d
414. b. Read C. ﬁcifolia (Lam.) Cogn. (B. ﬁcifolia Lam.). Insert also, See Trianosperma.
500. d., also 500 g. Read Properties of (a).
534. a. line 2. Omit the second "Autumn"
565. a. Read C. Langsdorﬃii.
629. a. For H. Cymbalaria, read A. Cymbalaria.
712. d. Read Fr. Fougère mâle.
713. d. Read Whitewood.
802. k. Strike out Spotted Eyebright as synonym.
918. a. line 3. Read dyspnoea.
1140. Strike out Orobus as synonym.
1723. e. Read 1723. c.
2063. After notably, read (b) instead of (a).
Botanical names must be looked for in their alphabetical place in the body of the work. If not found there, look in the index for the genus name which will be marked with an Asterisk (*) and see whether the name does not occur elsewhere as a synonym. Thus failing to find Atropa physalodes L. under Atropa, No. 219, look for Atropa in the index, where there will be found references to 1274 and 1579. Under the latter you will find the name sought given as a synonym of Physalodes physalodes (L.) Brit., known popularly as Apple of Peru or Peruvian Bluebell.

Where the common name consists of a noun and adjective look always for the noun, if that is properly a plant name, as Lily or Rose. Otherwise you will find the name treated as a compound word, e.g. Meadow-sweet, Old-man, to be looked for in their alphabetical place in the index.

Remember in this connection that all such names as Calisaya bark, Spruce gum, Persian berries are treated as compound words; do not look for Bark, Gum, Berries, but for Calisaya, Spruce, Persian.

Where the same popular name is applied to several species, that which it most commonly designates is placed first, and where the application of the name is unusual, the fact is indicated by affixing to the reference a dagger (†).

In the case of common genera such as Oak, Maple, Ash, a general reference only is given to the genus in question, under which the species sought can then be readily found. Thus, to find Sugar Maple, look for Maple (species). The reference is to 16, under which you will find that the name is applied especially to Acer Saccharum Marsh., but also to A. Negundo L. and to A. nigrum Michx., the last distinguished, however, as Black Sugar Maple. If you fail to find a name in the index, turn always to the body of the work, and see whether the name is not given there in its alphabetical place as a genus name.

German, French and Latin names are to be looked for in the index, the noun usually standing first. Pharmacopoeial names are not given in the index when they coincide with the botanical
(generic) name, as there will be no difficulty in finding them. The aim has been to include in the index all that is necessary to its practical completeness, without extending it to inordinate proportions.

* Generic name used as a synonym.

† Name more properly applied to some other plant, or else a misnomer.

Names in Italics are synonyms not included in the body of the work.

Names in small capitals are English equivalents of generic names.

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ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

SEE ALSO PAGE 406.

455. a. Add to list of English synonyms, Grub-root, Star-grass*.
619. b. For Zedoarie, read Zedoaire.
707. a. For Wiederthon, read Widerthon.
942. For Valisneriaceae, read Vallisneriaceae.
1280. a. For Steckkörner, read Stechkörner.
2081. For Valisneria read Vallisneria and for Valisneriaceae read Vallisneriaceae.
2148. a. For mayidis (lines 12 and 13) read maydis.

The following corrections should be made with a pen in the index.
Page 415. Box, Wild Running 1336. a, instead of 1366. a.
Page 447. Partridge-vine 1336. a, instead of 1366. a.
ABBREVIATIONS OF AUTHORS' NAMES.

Adans.................Michel Adanson
A. DC..................Alphonse De Candolle
A. Rich................A. Richard
Ait....................William Aiton
Ait. f..................Wm. Townsend Aiton
All.....................Carlo Allioni
Andr...................Henry C. Andrews
Andrz.................Andrzejowski
Arn....................George A. W. Arnott
Aubl.................Jean Baptiste Aublet
Bart. & Wend...Bartling and Wendland
Baill. or Ball.....Ernest Henri Baillon
Bart...................William P. C. Barton
Bartl..................Bartling
Bartr.................William Bartram
Beauv................Ambrose Palisot de Beauvais
Beck...................Lewis C. Beck
Benth.................George Bentham
B. & H. or Benth. & Hook...Bentham (George) and Hooker (J. D.)
Berg..................Bergius
Bennh...............Johann Jacob Bernhardi
Bieb...F. A. Marschall von Bieberstein
Bigel.................Jacob Bigelow
Bl.....................Karl Ludwig Blume
Boiss..................Edmond Boissier
Borkh.................Borkhausen
Brit..................Nathaniel Lord Britton
Brong.................Adolphe T. Brongniart
Brot..................Brotero
Bunge.................Alexander von Bunge
Burm...................Burman
Carr..................Ellie Abel Carrière
Cass..................Compte de Cassini
Cav...................Antonio José Cavanilles
C, DC..................Casimir De Candolle
Cerv.................Vicente Cervantes
Cham.................Adalbert von Chamisso
C. & S............Chamisso & Schlechtendal
Chapm.................Alvan W. Chapman
Chois................Jacques Denys Choisy
Corr.................Corrêa de Serra
Curt.................William Curtis
Curtis..............Moses Ashley Curtis
DC....................A. P. De Candolle
Dec. or Decne.....Joseph Decaisne
Del....................Delile
Desf.................René Louiche Desfontaines
Desr..................Desrousseaux
Desv...............Augustin N. Desvaux
Don....................George Don
D, Don...............David Don
Doug..................David Douglas
Dryand..........Jonas Dryander
Duchesne........Antoine N. Duchesne
Dumort........Barthélemy C. Dumortier
Dun...................Michel Felix Dunal
Ehrh.................Friedrich Ehrhart
Ell...................Stephen Elliott
Engelm........George Engelm
F. Muel........Ferdinand von Mueler
Fee..................Antoine L. A. Fée
Fisch............Friedrich E. Ludwig von Fischer
Forst..............Johann R. Forster
Froel...............Joseph Aloys Froelich
Gaertn..............Joseph Gaertner
Gaud................Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupré
Gil..................Gilibert
Gmel.................Samuel Gottlieb Gmelin
Gr. or Gray........Asa Gray
Griseb..............Heinrich R. A. Grisebach
Hassk..............Justus Karl Hasskari
Haw..................Adrian Hardy Haworth
H. B. K. Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth
Hedw................Hedwig
Herb...............William Herbert
Hoffn..............George Franz Hoffmann
Hook.................William Jackson Hooker
Hook, f............Joseph Dalton Hooker
H. & A...............Hooker and Arnott
Hort..............Horticulturalist's name
Houtt..............Houttuyn
Jacq...............Nicolas J. Jacquin
Juss...............Antoine Laurent Jussieu
Kauff..............Kaufmann
Kauf................Kaufuss
Koch................Karl Koch
Kunth.............Karl Sigismund Kunth
L..................Carl von Linné (Linnaeus)
L. f................Carl von Linné, the son
Labill.............Jacques J. Labillardière
Lam................Jean Baptiste Lamarck
Lamb..............Aylmer Bourke Lambert
LeConte...........John Eaton LeConte
Ledeb.............Karl Friedrich von Ledebour
Lehm..............Johann G. C. Lehmann
Lem................Charles Lemaire
L'Her...............C. L. L'Héritier
Lindl...............John Lindley
<table>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>Loisel</td>
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