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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 COM-
PRISES ALL IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANTS WITH THEIR PHARMA-
COPOEIAL NAMES, THE PRINCIPAL FOOD PLANTS OF THE
WORLD AND ALL OTHERS OF ANY ECONOMIC IMPORT-
ANCE, GIVING ESPECIAL PROMINENCE TO THOSE
WHICH ARE INDIGENOUS IN THE
UNITED STATES.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES

—BY—

A. B. LYONS, M. D.

DETROIT.

NELSON, BAKER & CO., PUBLISHERS,

1900.



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PREFACE.

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 accord 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.

DEC 11 1901

PREFACE.

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.

PREFACE.

The book should thus be of interest and value to every one 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).

U. S. P. United States Pharmacopoeia.

* 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.

1. **ABÁMA**, Adans. 1763. Bog Asphodel. - **Melanthaceæ.**
The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Narthecium*, Juss. 1789.
Small perennial herbs. Four known species, northern Hemisphere; 2 in U. S.
 - a. **A. Americána** (Ker) Morong (*Narthecium Americana* Ker, *N. ossifragum* var. *Americanum* Gray). Southern New Jersey. American Bog Asphodel, Bastard or Lancashire Asphodel, Moor-grass, Rosa-Solis*.

2. **ÁBIES**, Juss. - - Fir. - - **Pinaceæ.**
The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Pinus*, *Picea*, in part. Evergreen trees, mountains and high latitudes of north temperate zone. About 20 species; 12 in U. S.
 - 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, Épicéa, Faux Sapin (Codex). *The resinous exudate* is known as frankincense; from this is prepared Burgundy Pitch; **Pix Burdundica** 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 Minnesota. Balsam Fir, Balm of Gilead Fir, Balsam tree, American Silver Fir, Fir Pine, Blister 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. magnífica** 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.

e. **A. nóbilis** Lind. Washington and Oregon. Noble Fir, Larch. †

f. **A. Píce**a (L.) Lyons (*Pinus Picea* L., *Pinus pectinata* Lam., *P. Abies* DuRoi, *A. alba* Mill., *A. pectinata* D.C. (Kew.), *A. excelsa* Link., not Poir). Europe. Silver Fir, European Silver Fir, Silver Pine, Strassburg Pine, Tanne; Ger. Weisstanne, Edeltanne; Fr. Sapin argenté. *Resinous exudate*, Strassburg Turpentine; *Terebinthina argentoratensis*; Fr. Térébenthine d'Alsace, des Vosges ou de Strasbourg, Térébenthine au citron (Codex). Resembles Venice turpentine.

3. **ABRÓNIA**, Juss. - Abronia. - **Nyctaginaceæ.**

From Greek, "graceful," of the flowers. Syn. *Cycloptera*, *Tricratus*, in part. Annual or perennial herbs, some ornamental. About 15 species; 12 in U. S., mostly western.

4. **ÁBRUS**, L. Abrus, Indian Licorice, etc. **Papilionaceæ.**

From Greek, "graceful," of the seeds. Syn. *Zaga*, in part. Shrubby climbers or sub-shrubs. About 5 species, tropical regions.

a. **A. precatórius** L. (*Glycine Abrus* L., *A. minor* Desv.). India, cult. in most tropical countries. Indian Licorice (Liquorice), Wild Licorice, Red-bean vine; Ger. Indisches Süsshholz; Fr. Liane à réglisse, Réglisse indienne, Herbe à beau-père. *Seeds*, Jequirity (Brazil), Quequiri, Crab's-eyes, Jumble-beads, John-Crow beans, Love-peas, Black-eyed Susan; *Semen abri*; Ger. Paternostererbsen; Fr. Pois d'Amérique. Irritant, used in treatment of ophthalmia. *Root*, a poor substitute for licorice root.

5. **ABÚTA**, Aubl. False Pareira Brava. **Menispermaceæ.**

From vernacular Brazilian name. Syn. *Anelasma*, Miers. Shrubby climbers with coriaceous leaves. About 8 species, tropical America.

a. **A. amára** Aublet. (The Index Kewensis makes this a synonym of *Aristolochia glaucescens* H. B. K.). Brazil. Reputed source of Yellow Pareira brava.

b. **A. ruféscens** Aublet. Brazil. White Pareira brava, Butua (vernacular).

6. **ABÚTILON**, Gaertn. (*Abutilaea*). Abutilon. **Malvaceæ.**

Name given by Arabian Avicenna, d. 1037. Herbs, shrubs or even trees. About 90 species, mostly tropical and sub-tropical; 18 in U. S., mostly south-western.

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

weed, Cotton-weed, American Hemp*, Indian Hemp*, Mormon-weed, Pie-marker, Pie-print, Sheep-weed, Velvet-weed. *Plant, especially flowers, mucilaginous like Althaea.*

- b. **A. Índicum** Don, India, and other species have similar properties.
7. **ACÁCIA**, Adans. Acacia, Wattle (Australia). **Mimosaceae.**
The Greek name, meaning "thorny." Trees and shrubs. About 450 species, mostly sub-tropical, especially of Africa and Australia; 16 in U. S.
- a. **A. Arábica** (Lam.) Willd. (*Mimosa Arabica* Lam. The species probably includes also *A. Adansonii* Guil. & 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* (nebnab). 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. Cátechu** (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. Katechu, Pegukatechu; Fr. Cachou de Pégu, Cashcuttie (Codex). A powerful astringent.
- c. **A. decúrrens** 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), Matitaš (Mexico.), Kalú (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. homalophýlla** Cunningham. Australia. Myall, Violet-wood. *Wood* fragrant, used for tobacco-pipes, etc.
- h. **A. hórrida** Willd. South Africa. Doorn-boom (i. e. Thorn-tree) Karra-doorn, Karoo Thorn. Source of the Cape gum. *Bark* used in tanning.
- i. **A. melanóxylon** R. Br. Southeastern Australia. Black-wood tree, Light wood*. *Wood* valuable for cabinet work.

- j. **A. pycnántha** Benth. Australia. Golden Wattle. *Bark yields a fine quality of cutch.*
- k. **A Sénégal** Willd (A. Verek Guil. & Per.) Kordofan to the Senegal. Gum Arabic tree, Acacia. *Gummy exudate* of this and other species is gum acacia or gum Arabic; **Acacia**, U. S. P., *Acaciae Gummi*, Br., *Gummi arabicum*, *Gummi mimosae*, P. G.; Ger. *Arabisches Gummi*, *Mimosen-gummi*; Fr. *Gomme arabique vraie* (Codex); Sp. *Goma arabiga.*; Mucilaginous, demulcent.
- 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. Ehrenbergiána** Hayne, Arabia and upper Egypt, Seyah; (n.) **A. Séyal** Delile (*A. fistula* Schweinf.), Thirsty Thorn and (o.) **A. tórtilis** 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.
8. **ACAÉNA**, L. - Acaena. - **Rosaceae.**
Syn. *Ancistrum*, Forst. Herbs, some shrubby. About 40 species, New World, especially S. America, to Australia; 1 in U. S.
9. **ACALÝPHA**, L. Three-seeded Mercury. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Greek name of a Nettle. Syn. *Cupameni*, Adans. Herbs or shrubs. About 230 species, mostly tropical and sub-tropical; 9 in U. S.
- a. **A. Virgínica** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Mercury-weed, Virginia Three-seeded Mercury? *Plant* reputed expectorant and diuretic.
10. **ACAMPTOPÁPPUS**, A. Gray. - - **Compositae.**
From Greek, "rigid pappus." Syn. *Aplopappus*, (*Haplopappus*) in part. Low desert shrubs. Two known species, both in southwestern U. S.
11. **ACANTHÓCHITON**, Torr. *Acanthochiton*. **Amaranthaceae.**
From Greek, "Thorny Cloak." Dioecious herb, one species. Texas to Arizona.
12. **ACANTHOMÍNTHA**, A. Gray. *Acanthomintha*. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "thorny Mint." Low annuals. Two known species, Pacific Coast, U. S.
13. **ACANTHÓSCYPHUS**, Small. - - **Polygonaceae.**
From Greek, "thorny cup. 1 in U. S.
14. **ACANTHOSPÉRMUM**, Schrank. - - **Compositae.**
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. ACÁNTHUS. L.** - Acanthus. - **Acanthaceæ.**
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.
- a. **A. móllis L.** Southern Europe. Acanthus, Branc-ursine, Bear's breech, Culberdill||, Sedocke||.
- 16. ÁCER, L.** - Maple. - **Aceraceæ. [Sapindaceæ.]**
The Latin name, from "pointed" lobes of the leaves. Syn. Negundo, in part. Trees and shrubs. About 100 species, North temperate zone; 15 in U. S.
- a. **A. nígrum Michx.** (*A. saccharinum*, var *nigrum* T. & Gr.) Ontario to Alabama, west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Black Sugar Maple, Black Maple, Hard Maple. *Sap* rich in sugar.
- b. **A. Negúndo L.** (*Negundo aceroides* Moench, *N. Negundo* (L.) Karst.). Ontario to Mexico, but rare near Atlantic coast. Ash-leaved Maple, Box Elder, Cut-leaved or Red River Maple, Black Ash*, Maple Ash, Water Ash, Sugar Maple*.
- c. **A. Pennsylvánicum L.** (*A. striatum* Du Roi). Nova Scotia, south to Tennessee. Striped or Goose-foot Maple, Northern Maple, Moosewood, False or Striped Dogwood, Whistle-wood.
- d. **A. Pseudo-Plátanus 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. saccharínum 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. spicátum 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*. **Asclepiadaceæ.**
From Greek, "hornless," of the corona. Syn. *Polyotus*, Nutt., 1835., *Asclepias* in part. Milky perennial herbs, resembling *Asclepias*. Seven species, North America; 5 in U. S.
- 18. ACHILLÉA, L.** - Yarrow, Milfoil. - **Compositæ.**
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.

- a. **A. Millefólium** L. Europe and Asia, naturalized in U. S. Yarrow, (Yarroway, Yerrow) Milfoil, Thousand-leaf, Thousand-leaved Clover, Green-arrow, Camil†, Cammock*, Dog-daisy Gordolobo, Nosebleed, Bloodwort, Carpenter's-grass, Sanguinary, Soldiers' Woundwort, Old-man's-pepper, Tansy†; Ger. Schafgarbe, Schafgrippe, Gachelkraut, Feldgarbe; Fr. Millefeuille, Herbe aux Charpentiers. *The flowering plant or flowers*, Summitates (Flores) millefolii s. Achilleæ. Stimulant tonic, vulnerary, astringent, diuretic.
- b. **A. moscháta**, Jacq. (*Ptarmica moschata* DC.,) Switzerland. Iva; Ger. Iva, Genippkräuter; Fr. Génépi blanc. *The plant*, Herba ivae, H. genippi veri, stimulant, antispasmodic.
- c. **A. nóbilis** L. Central and Southern Europe. Noble Yarrow; Ger Edelgarbe, Edelschafgarbe. Considered more active than common Yarrow.
- d. **A. Ptármica** 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. agerátum** L., Maudlin Tansy, (f.) **A. atráta** L., Iva, (g.) **A. nána** L., Dwarf Iva.]
- 19. ÁCHLYS**, DC. - Achlys. - Berberidaceæ.
From Greek, "mist." Scapose herbs. Two known species, one in Japan; 1 in U. S.
- 20. ÁCHRAS**, L. - Sapodilla. - Sapotaceæ.
Greek name of a wild Pear. A tree. One species only.
- a. **A. Sapóta** L. (*Sapota Achras* Mill.) Tropical America. Sapodilla, Sapodilla Plum, Naseberry. *Bark*, (Jamaica bark,) astringent, febrifuge. *Seeds* aperient, diuretic. The tree is said to yield also chicle gum. See Mimusops.
- 21. ACHROÁNTHEs**, Raf. 1808. Adder's-mouth. Orchidaceæ.
From Greek "green flowered." Syn. *Microstylis*, Nutt, 1818. Low perennials with racemes of small flowers. About 40 species; 4 in U. S.
- 22. ACHYRACHAÉNA**, Schauer. Achyrachaena. Compositæ.
From Greek, "chaffy fruited." Annual herb, the rather large heads nearly rayless. One species, California.
- 23. ACLEISÁNTHUS**, A. Gray. Acleisanthus. Nyctaginaceæ.
From Greek, with "flowers not enclosed." Herbs, some shrubby. About 6 species, warmer region N. America; 5 in southwestern U. S.
- 24. ACNÍDA**, L. - Water-hemp. - Amaranthaceæ.
From Greek, "stingless." Syn. *Amaranthus*, in part. Annual herbs resembling Amaranth. About 5 species, all of Eastern N. America and West Indies.

25. **ACONÍTUM**, 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.

- a. **A. Anthóra** Lin. Europe. Yellow Helmet-flower. Root bitter, tonic.
- b. **A. Chinéuse** Siebold and (c.) **A. Japónicum** Thunberg, yield respectively the Chinese and Japanese Aconite roots. (d.) **A. Físcheri** 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.)
- f. **A. heterophýllum** Wallich. Himalaya mountains. Atis. *Root* tonic, febrifuge, not acrid.
- 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.
- i. **A. Napéllus** L. (**A. variabile** Hayne, **A. vulgare** DC.). Mountains of Europe and Asia. Aconite, Monkshood, Monkey‡, Wolfsbane, Friars'-cap, Friars'-cowl, Cuckoo's-cap, Face-in-hood, Jacob's-chariot, Blue-rocket, Old-wives-matches||, Mousebane, Wolfroot; Ger. Eisenhut, Sturmhut; Fr. Aconit Napel (Codex). *The tuberous root, Aconitum*, U. S. P., *Aconiti radix* Br., *Tubera aconiti*, P. G. Arterial and nervous sedative, anodyne. The principal alkaloid, aconitine, is one of the most active poisons known. *Leaves, Aconiti folia*, Br., much inferior in activity to the tubers.
- j. **A. reclinátum** A. Gray. Virginia to Georgia. Trailing Wolfsbane or Monkshood.
- k. **A. uncinátum** L. Pennsylvania 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.

- a. **A. Cálamus** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Sweet Flag, Calamus, Calmus (New Jersey), Sweet Cane, Sweet Grass, Sweet Myrtle, Sweet Rush, Sweet Sedge, Sweet Segg, Sweet root, Cinnamon Sedge, Myrtle Flag, Myrtle Grass, Myrtle Sedge, Beewort; Ger. Kalmus; Fr. Acore vrai, (Codex), Acore odorant; Sp. Ital. Calamo aromatico. *The Rhizome, Calamus*, U. S. P.; *Rhizoma Calami*, P. G., *Radix acori*, *Rad. calami aromatici*. Aromatic, stimulant, carminative.

- 27. ACRÓSTICHUM, L.** Acrostichum. **Polypodiaceae.**
From Greek, meaning not evident. Syn. Chrysodium, in part. A large evergreen fern. One species. Marshes in tropical regions (Florida).
- 28. ACTAÉA, L.** Baneberry, Cohosh. **Ranunculaceae.**
Greek name of the Elder. Perennial herbs with compound leaves. Four species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.
- a. **A. álba (L.) Mill.** (*A. spicata* var. *alba* L.). British America, south to Georgia and Missouri. White Cohosh, White Baneberry, Herb Christopher, Rattlesnake-herb, Necklace-weed, Blue Cohosh, White-beads, White Grapewort, White-berry, Snakeroot*. *Rhizome* of this and the two following species acrid, emeto-cathartic, parasiticide.
- b. **A. rúbra (Ait.) Willd.** (*A. spicata* var. *rubra* Ait.) Canada and northeastern U. S. Red Cohosh, Red Baneberry, Coral-and-pearl. Poison-berry, Red-berry, Red-berry Snakeroot, Snakeberry, Toad-root, Herb Christopher, Rattlesnake-herb.
- 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. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, "ray scale." Syn. Eriophyllum, in part. Low winter-annuals. Five known species, all of California.
- 30. ACTINOSPÉRMUM, Ell. 1824.** Actinospermum. **Compositæ**
From Greek, "ray seed." Syn. Baldwinia, 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. **Mimosaceæ.**
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).**
Named for Michal Adanson, French naturalist, d. 1806. Syn. Baobab, Adans., Ophelus, Lour. Trees. Three known species, Old World.
- a. **A. digitáta L.** Tropical Africa, nat. in East and West Indies. Baobab, Calabash-tree, African Cream-of-tartar tree, Ethiopian Sour-gourd tree. *Fruit*, Monkey-bread, Bread-nut, Sour-gourd; Ger. Affenbrod; Fr. Pain des Singes. Acidulous, refrigerant as in the following species. *Bark* reputed febrifuge.
- b. **A. Gregórii F. Muell.** Australia. Gouty-stem tree, Australian Baobab or Sour-gourd tree.
- c. **A. Madagascariénsis Bail.** Madagascar. Fruit is called Cream-of-tartar fruit.



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41. **ADÍCEA**, Raf. 1815. Clearweed, Coolweed, etc. **Urticaceae**.
Name unexplained. Syn. *Pilea*, Lindl. 1821. Annual or perennial stingless herbs. About 150 species, chiefly tropical; 2 in U. S.
- a. *A. púmila* (L.) Raf. (*Pilea pumila* A. Gray). Canada and Eastern U. S. Clearweed, Coolweed, Richweed, Stingless Nettle.
42. **ADLÚMIA**, Raf. Climbing Fumitory. **Papaveraceae**.
Named for John Adlum, gardener, of Washington. A delicate climber, one species only.
- a. *A. fungósa* (Ait.) Greene (*Fumaria fungosa* Ait., *A. cirrhosa* Raf.) Canada and N. Carolina, west to Kansas. Climbing Fumitory, Mountain-fringe, Wood-fringe, Alleghany-fringe, Alleghany-vine, Canary-vine, Cypress-vine, Fairy-creeper.
43. **ADÓLPHÍA**, 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. Adonisröschen; Fr. Adonide.
- a. *A. aestvális* L. Europe and Asia, Summer Pheasant's-eye.
- b. *A. ánnua* L. 1753 (*A. autumnalis* L. 1763.) Southern Europe. Cult. in gardens and adv. U. S. Corn Pheasant's-eye, Red Morocco, Red Mathas, Adonis-flower, Bird's-eye, Purple or Red Camomile, Love-lies-bleeding*, Passeflower; Fr. Rose à rubie.
- 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.
45. **ADOPÓGON**, Neck. 1790. Dwarf Dandelion, Goat's-beard. **Cichoreaceae**.
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 Marmelos 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.
- a. **A. Podagrária** L. Europe, adv. in northeastern U. S. Gout-weed, Goutwort, Goat-weed, Herb Gerard, Wild or English Masterwort, Ax-weed, Ash-weed, White-ash herb, Ground Ash, Aiseweed, Dwarf or Bishop's Elder, Dog Elder, Bishop's-weed, Garden-plague, Wild Alder†, Jack-jump-about. *Plant reputed antiscorbutic and diuretic.*
- 49. AESCHYNÓMENE, L.** Joint-Vetch. **Papilionaceae.**
From Greek, "ashamed," from sensitiveness of leaves. Syn. *Hedysarum*, in part. Herbs or shrubs with yellow flowers. About 55 species, warm regions; 2 in U. S.
- 50. AÉSCULUS, L.** - Horse-Chestnut. - **Hippocastanaceæ.**
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. glábra** Willd. Michigan to Alabama, west to Indian Territory. Ohio Buckeye, Fetid Buckeye, American Horse-Chestnut. Wood used for artificial limbs, etc.
- b. **A. Hippocástanum** L. (*H. vulgare* Gaertn.). Asia, nat. and cult. in Europe and U. S. Horse-Chestnut, Bongay, Konker-tree; Ger. Rosskastanie; Fr. Chataignier d' Inde; Sp. Castaño de Indias. *Bark, Cortex hippocastani, Cort. castaneæ equinæ; Tonic, antiperiodic, antiseptic. Seeds (called by children conquerors, konkers or oblionkers) sternutatory, reputed narcotic.*
- c. **A. octándra** 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. AÉTHUSA, L.** - Fool's Parsley. - **Umbelliferae.**
Greek name, "burning," of the taste. Annual herb resembling *Conium*, a single species.
- a. **A. Cynápium** 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.*

52. **AFZÉLIA**, J. G. Gmel. 1796. Afzelia. **Scrophulariaceæ.**
Named for Adam Afzelius, Swedish botanist, d. 1812. Syn. Seymeria, Pursh 1814, Gerardia, in part. Stout, yellow-flowered herbs. About 10 species, N. America and Madagascar; 6 in U. S.

a. **A. macrophýlla** (Nutt.) Kze. East central U. S. Mullen Foxglove.

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.

a. **A. campéstris** L. Cosmopolitan. Mushroom, (Masherroom) Edible Mushroom, Kedgup Mushroom, Button Mushroom. To this and other species, are given the names Fairies'-table, Pisky-stool, White-caps. *Fungus* esculent.

54. **AGÁSTACHE**, Clayt. 1762. ♂ Giant Hyssop. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "many-spiked". Syn. Vleckia, Raf. 1808, Lophanthus, Benth. 1829 [not Adans. 1763.] Tall perennial herbs. Four species, all of U. S.

a. **A. anethiodóra** (Nutt.) Brit. (Lophanthus anisatus Benth., Hyssopus anethiodorus Nutt.) Illinois to Nebraska and northward. Fragrant Giant Hyssop. Anise Hyssop.

55. **ÁGATHIS**, Salisb. 1807. - Wax Pine. - **Pinaceae.**
Syn. Dammara, Lam. 1786, but this name is otherwise applied. Large trees with leathery leaves. About 10 species, East Indies to New Zealand.

a. **A. austrális** (Lamb.) Steud. (Dammara australis Lamb.). New Zealand. Kauri Pine. Source of *Kauri resin*, (New Zealand or Kauri Copal, Kauri gum). A magnificent tree furnishing exceedingly valuable timber.

b. **A. loranthifólia** Salish. (A. Dammara Rich., Dammara alba Rumph., D. orientalis Lamb.). East Indies. Amboyna Pine, Dammar tree, Agath Dammar. *Resinous exudate*, Dammara resin (Damar resin, Damar gum), which is obtained also from (c.) **A. ováta** (C. Moore) Lyons, (D. ovata C. Moore) of New Caledonia and (d.) **A. robústa** (C. Moore) Lyons, (D. robusta C. Moore) of Queensland.

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.

a. **A. Americána** L. Tropical America. American Aloe, Century-plant. *Fresh juice* saccharine, laxative, antiscorbutic.

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.

d. **A. Virginica** L. Southern U. S., False Aloe, Rattlesnake's Master, Virginian Agave. *Root* bitter, carminative.

57. **AGÉRATUM**, L. - Ageratum. - **Compositae**.
Greek name of an aromatic plant, "not growing old." Syn. *Cœlestina*, in part. Herbs with numerous small flower-heads. About 40 species, America, chiefly tropical; 3 in U. S.

a. **A. conyzoides** L. (*A. Mexicanum* Hort.). Tropical America and cult. for ornament. Generally known as *Ageratum*.

58. **AGÓSERIS**, Raf. 1817. False Dandelion, etc. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek, "head Succory." Syn. *Troximon*, Nutt. 1813 [not Gærtn. 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.

a. **A. Eupatória** L. Europe. Agrimony (*Egremoine*, *Egramounde*, *Hemony*) European Agrimony, *Cockle-bur**, *Clive*||, *Garclive*||, *Goosechite*||, *Feverfew*†, *Harvest-lice*, *Liverwort**, *Stickwort*, *White or Wild Tansy**; Ger. *Leberklette*, *Odermennig*, *Heil-aller-Welt*; Fr. *Aigrimoine* (Codex), *Eupatoire des Grecs*. *The flowering herb*, *H. agrimoniae*, *H. lappulæ hepaticæ*. Astringent, antiscorbutic, taenicide.

b. **A. hirsúta** (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. **AGROPÝRON**, J. Gaertn. Wheat Grass. **Gramineae**.
From Greek, "field wheat." Syn. *Triticum*, in part. About 32 species; 22 in U. S.

a. **A. répens** (L.) Beauv. (*Triticum repens* L.). Europe, Northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Couch-grass; Cooch-, Cutch- or Scutch-grass; Quitch-, Quick-, Twitch-, or Squitch-grass, Couch Wheat, Sheep's-cheese, Quickens, Wickens, Wick, Witch-grass; Ger. *Queckenwurz*el, *Graswurz*el; Fr. *Chiendent officinal*, *Petit Chiendent* (Codex); Sp. *Grama*. *The rhizome*, **Triticum**, U. S. P., *Rhizoma* (*Radix*) *graminis*. Emollient, diuretic, lithontriptic, antiphlogistic.

61. **AGROSTÉMMA**, L. Corn Cockle. **Caryophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "field garland." Coarse annual herbs with showy flowers. Two species, Europe and Asia.

- a. **A. Githágo** L. (*Lychnis Githago* Lam.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Corn Cockle, Corn Champion, Corn Pink, Corn Rose, Mullen Pink, Old-maid's Pink, Crown-of-the-field.
- 62. AILÁNTHUS**, Desf. Tree-of-heaven. **Simarubaceae.**
From vernacular, Malacca, meaning "tree-of-heaven."
Trees with pinnate leaves. Four species, China to Australia.
- a. **A. excélsa** Roxb. India. *Bark*, bitter, tonic, febrifuge.
- b. **A. glandulósa** Desf. China, cult. in U.S. as a shade tree. *Ailanthus*, Tree-of-heaven, Chinese Sumach, False Varnish-tree, Devil's-walkingstick, Heavenward tree, Tree-of-the-gods; Ger. Götterbaum; Fr. Vernis de Japon. *Bark* (of tree and of root) bitter, stomachic, tonic, antidysenteric, taenicide.
- c. **A. Malabárica** DC. East Indies. *Gum resin* used as incense and as a remedy for dysentery.
- 63. ÁJUGA**, L. - Bugle, Ground-Pine*. - **Labiatae.**
Syn. *Teucrium*, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 40 species, Old World; nat. in U. S.
- a. **A. Chamaépitys** (L.) Schreb. (*Teucrium Chamæpitys* L.) Europe. Ground-pine*, Field Cypress, Cypress‡, Forget-me-not*, Ground Ivy; Ger. Günsel, Feldcupresse; Fr. Ivette, Chamæpitys (Codex); Sp. Pinillo olorroso. *The flowering tops* aromatic, aperient, tonic.
- b. **A. Íva** (L.) Schreb. (*Teucrium Iva* L.) Europe. French Ground-pine, Herb-ivy, Herb-eve, Gout Ivy, Ground Ivy; Ger. Bisamgünsel; Fr. Ivette musquée (Codex). *Flowering tops* aromatic, tonic, febrifuge.
- c. **A. réptans** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Bugle, Common or Brown Bugle, Carpenter-herb, Middle-comfrey, Middle-consound (i. e. *consolida* or healing), Sickwort, Dead-men's-bellows, Helfringwort, Wild Mint; Ger. Goldner Günsel; Fr. Bugle (Codex). *Plant* mildly astringent, vulnerary.
- d. **A. pyramidális** L. Europe. Mountain Bugle, Upright Bugloss. Properties of (c.)
- 64. ALBÍZZIA**, Courdon. - Albizzia. - **Mimosaceae.**
Name from Albizzi, a noble family of Tuscany. Syn. Besenna, Acacia, in part. Trees and shrubs, natives of tropical Asia and Africa.
- a. **A. anthelmíntica** (Baill.) Courd. (*Acacia anthelmintica* Baill., *Besenna anthelmintica* Rich.). Abyssinia. Mesenna, (Mussenna, Mussena), Busenna, Bisinna; Fr. Moussena. Boussena (Codex). *Bark* taenicide.
- 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. arvénis** (L.) Scop. (*Aphanes arvensis* L.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Parsley-piert, Field Lady's-mantle, Bowel-hive, Colicwort, Argentill, Breakstone, Parsley-breakstone, Parsley-vlix, Fire-grass; Fr. Perce-pierre, Petit pied-de-lion des champs. *Plant* formerly used in strangury.

b. **A. vulgáris** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Lady's-mantle, Ladies'-mantle, Dew-cup, Bear's-foot, Duck's-foot, Lamb's-foot, Lion's-foot (Padelion, Pedelyon), Great Sanicle, Syndaw; Ger. Helft, Frauenmantel; Fr. Alchemille.

66. ALCHÓRNEA, Swz. Alcornoque. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Trees or shrubs. About 30 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.

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

67. ÁLETES, Coult. & Rose. - - **Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, "miller". Herb. One species, western U. S.

68. ÁLETRIS, L. Stargrass, etc. **Liliaceae (Haemodoraceæ).**
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.

a. **A. farinósa** L. Ontario and eastern U.S. Unicorn-root, Colic-root, True Unicorn-root, Unicorn-plant, Unicorn's-horn, Mealy Starwort, Starwort, Star-grass, False Star-grass, Star-root, Blazing-star*, Ague-grass, Ague-root, Aloe-root, Crow-corn, Devil's-bit*, Huskwort; Ger. Einhornwurzel, Mehligé Aletris; Fr. Alétris farineux. *Rhizome* bitter, tonic, stomachic.

69. ALEÚRITES, Forst. Candlenut, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From Greek, "mealy," alluding to the scurfy pubescence. Trees. About 5 species, tropical regions of Old World and Oceanica. See also Croton.

a. **A. Moluccána** (L.) Willd. (*Jatropha Moluccana* L., *A. triloba* Forst., *Juglans Camirum* Lour.). East Indies and Islands of the Pacific. Candlenut, Indian or Tahiti Walnut, Belgaum or Country Walnut, Spanish Walnut, Lumbang-nut, Kukui of Hawaiian Islands; Ger. Kerzennussbaum, Firnissbaum. *Kernels* yield a drying oil, Kekune oil, Lumbang oil, Artists' oil.

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.

71. ALÍGERA, Suksdorf. - *Aligera*. - **Valerianaceae.**
From Latin, "winged". Syn. *Valerianella*, in part. Herbs, eight species in western U. S.

- 72. ALÍ SMA, L.** - Water Plantain. - **Alismaceae.**
From Greek, "salt loving". Aquatic or marsh herbs.
About 10 species, 2 in U. S.
- a. **A. Plantago-aquática L.** Europe, Asia and N. America.
Water Plantain, Mad-dog weed, Deil's-spoons, Great Thrum-
wort; Ger. Fröschlöffel, Wasserwegerich; Fr. Plantain d' eau,
Pain de grenouilles. *Leaves* acrid, counter-irritant, reputed
vulnerary and lithontriptic.
- 73. ALKÁNNA, Tausch.** - Alkanet. - **Boraginaceae.**
Name Arabic, the same word as *Henna*. Syn. *Anchusa*, in
part. Perennial herbs. About 40 species, Mediterranean re-
gion.
- a. **A. tinctória (L.) Tausch.** (*Anchusa tinctoria L.*). Western
Asia and southeastern Europe. Alkanet, Orcanette, Dyer's
Alkanet, *Anchusa*, Spanish Bugloss; Ger. Alkannawurzel, An-
kerwurzel; Fr. Orcanette (Codex). *Root*, *Radix alkannæ*
(*spuriæ*), yields a red dye.
- 74. ALLIÁRIA, Adans.** - Hedge Garlic. - **Cruciferae.**
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.
- a. **A. Alliária (L.) Brit.** (*Erysimum Alliaria L.*, *Sisymbrium*
Alliaria Scop., *Alliaria officinalis Andrz.*). Europe and north-
ern Asia, nat. in U. S. Hedge Garlic, Garlic Mustard, Garlic
wort, Cardiacke†, English Treacle, (i. e. Theriac), Poor-man's-
treacle, Poor-man's-mustard, Leek Cress, Jack-by-the-hedge,
Penny-hedge, Sauce-alone, Swarms; Ger. Knoblauchkraut; Fr.
Alliaire Commune. *Plant* antiscorbutic.
- 75. ALLIÓNIA, Loeffl. 1758.** Umbrella-wort. **Nyctaginaceae.**
Named for C. Allioni, Italian botanist, d. 1804. Syn. *Oxy-*
baphus, L'Her. 1797. Herbs. About 20 species, mostly
American; 9 in U. S.
- a. **A. hirsúta Pursh** (*O. hirsutus Choisy*). Texas to Minnesota
and northward. Hairy Umbrella-wort‡. Musk.
- 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 pro-
perties of all species similar to those of (e).
- a. **A. Ascalónicum L.** Commonly cultivated. Shallot, Scallion,
Cibol; Ger. Schallotte; Fr. Échalote. *Bulb* esulent.
- b. **A. Canadéense L.** Eastern U. S. Meadow Garlic, Wild Garlic.
- c. **A. Cépa L.** Universally cultivated. Onion; Ger. Zwiebel,
Zipolle, Bolle; Fr. Oignon Commun (Codex). *Bulb* esulent.
- d. **A. Pórrum L.** Commonly cultivated. Leek, French Leek,
Ollick, Scallion*; Ger. Lauch; Fr. Porreau.



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- 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. Commelyni** Willd., (f) **A. linguifórmis** L. (Codex), (g) **A. Língua** Willd (*Gasteria Lingua* Link.), (h) **A. perfoliáta** L. (Codex) and (i) **A. purpurás-cens** Haworth. Laxative, cathartic.
- j. **A. Pérryi** Baker. Socotra. Source of Socotrine Aloes, **Aloe Socotrina**, U. S. P., Br.; Ger. Aloe Sucotrina; Fr. Aloès Sucotrin. 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).
- l. **A. Succotrína** Lam. (*A. vera* Mill., Not L. Probably includes *A. officinalis* Forsk. and *A. rubescens* DC.). Eastern Africa. Source of the Moka and the common Socotrine Aloes (F. von Mueller).
- m. **A. véra** (L.) Webb. (*A. perfoliata* var. *vera* L., *A. vulgaris* Lam., *A. Barbadosensis* Mill. Includes *A. Indica* Royle and *A. littoralis* Koenig.) India to northwestern Africa, nat. in West Indies. Source of Barbadoes Aloes, Hepatic Aloes and Curaçao Aloes; **Aloe Barbadosense**. U. S. P., Br.; Ger. Barbados Aloe, Curassao Aloe; Fr. Aloès des Barbades, de la Jamaïque ou des Antilles (Codex), Aloès hépatique. Laxative, cathartic.
81. **ALÓPHILA**, B. & H. - Alophila. - **Iridaceae**.
Herbs; 2 species in U. S.
82. **ALPÍNIA**, L. - Galangal. - **Zingiberaceae**.
Syn. Galanga, in part. Herbs from branching rhizomes, flowers ornamental. About 40 species, warmer regions of Asia to Australia. See *Kæmpferia*.
- a. **A. Galángal** Willd (*Galanga officinalis* Salisb.). Java. Greater Galangal. Properties of (b) but feebler.
- b. **A. officinárum** Hance. Southern China. Galangal, Smaller Galangal, Galangale, Galanga, East India Catarrh-root, Chinese Ginger; Ger. Galgant; Fr. Galanga officinal, Galanga de la Chine (Codex). *Rhizome*, *Rhizoma Galangæ* P. G., *Radix galangæ minoris*; aromatic, carminative, stomachic.
83. **ALSÍNE**, L. 1753. Chickweed, Starwort, etc. **Caryophyllaceæ**.
From Greek, "grove", indicating the habitat. Syn. *Stellaria*, L. 1753; *Cerastium*, in part. Small annual weeds. About 75 species; 25 in U. S.

- a. **A. aquática** (L.) Brit. (*Cerastium aquaticum* L., *Stellaria aquatica* Scop.) Europe, Adv. in U. S. Water Mouse-ear Chickweed, Water Chickweed.
- b. **A. Holóstea** (L.) Brit. Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Greater Stitchwort or Starwort, Adder's-meat, All-bone, Easter-bell, Lady's-lint, Snake-grass, Snake-flower, Snap-jack, Snappers, Star-flower, Thunder-flower, White-bird.
- c. **A. média** L. (*Stellaria media* Cyr.). Europe, northern Asia and N. America, and widely nat. Common Chickweed, Chick-enweed, Satin-flower, Tongue-grass, White-bird, Winter-weed. Formerly reputed refrigerant, demulcent and alterative.
- d. **A. púbera** (Michx.) Brit. (*Stellaria pubera* Michx.) Eastern U. S.; Pennsylvania, southward. Great Chickweed, Star Chickweed.

84. ALSÓPHILA, R. Br. Tree-fern. **Polypodiaceae.**
From Greek, "grove loving." Tree ferns. About 50 species, tropical and subtropical regions.

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

85. ALSTÓNIA, R. Br. *Alstonia*, Dita. **Apocynaceae.**
Named for Dr. Alston, botanist of Edinburgh. Syn. *Echites*, in part. Trees or shrubs with a milky juice. About 20 species, tropical regions of Old World.

- a. **A. constricta** F. Muell. Australia. *Alstonia* bark, Australian Fever-bark, Bitter-bark, Native Quinine. Properties of (b).
- 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.

87. ALTHAÉA, L. Mallow*, Hollyhock, etc. **Malvaceae.**
The Greek name, "healing." Syn. *Alcea*, in part. Mucilaginous herbs. About 15 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.

- a. **A. officinális** L. Europe and Asia, sparingly nat. in U. S. Marsh-mallow, White Mallow, Mortification-root, Sweat-weed, Wymote; Ger. Althee, Eibisch; Fr. Guimauve (Codex); Sp. Altea, Malvavisco. *Root*, **Althaea**, U. S. P.; *Radix Althaeæ* P. G., *Rad. bismalvæ*, *Rad. malvavisci* v. *hibisci*. Mucilaginous, demulcent. *Leaves* and *flowers* are also official in French Codex.

- b. **A. rósea** (L.) Cavanilles (*Alcea rosea* L.). Levant, cult. in gardens. Hollyhock (Holly Oak†, Holy Hoke†, Hollikočke†, Hollek†, Hock, Hockholler), Althea Rose; Ger. Stockrose, Stockmalve; Fr. Rose première, Passerose. *Flowers, Flores malvae arboreae, mucilaginous, emollient.*

88. **ALÝSSUM**, 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.

- a. **A. alyssoides** (L.) Gouan. (*Clypeola alyssoides* L. 1753, *A. calycinum* L. 1762). Europe, adv. in U. S. Yellow or Small Alyssum, Heal-bite, Heal-dog.

89. **ALÝXIA**, Banks. - Alyxia. - **Apocynaceae.**
Shrubs or small trees. About 40 species, tropical Asia to Australia.

- a. **A. olivæfórmis** Gaud. Hawaiian Islands. Maile. The fragrant Myrtle-like leaves used for festal wreaths (leis). The *Maire* of Tahite is an allied species.

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

90. **AMANÍTA**, Pers. **Hymenomyces, 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.

- a. **A. muscária** (L.) Pers. (*Agaricus muscarius* L.). Europe, mostly under pine trees. Fly Agaric, Flybane, Fly Fungus, Bug Agaric, Poisonous Mushroom; Ger. Fliegenschwamm, Fliegenpilz; Fr. Agaric mouche, Fausse orange. *Fungus* used to control night sweats.

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

91. **AMARÁNTHUS**, 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*, Passe-velours, 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.

c. **A. graécizans** L. 1753 (*A. alba* L. 1763). Tropical America, nat. in U. S. Tumbleweed, Pigweed.

d. **A. híbridus** 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.

92. **AMARÝLLIS**, L. Belladonna Lily. **Amaryllidaceæ.**
Greek proper name, "sparkling" or "twinkling". Syn. Belladonna. A scapose bulbous plant with lily-like flowers. One species, south Africa.

a. **A. Belladóña** L. (*Belladonna purpurascens* Sweet). South Africa and cult. for ornament. Belladonna Lily.

93. **AMBLYÓLEPIS**, DC. Amblyolepis. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, "blunt-scaled". A comarin-scented annual. One species, Texas.

94. **AMBLYOPÁPPUS**, Hook. & Arn. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, with "obtuse pappus". Syn. *Aromia*, *Infantea*. Low annuals. About 4 species; 1 nat. in California.

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

a. **A. artemisiæfólia** L. Eastern U. S. to British Columbia and Mexico. Ragweed, Common Ragweed, Hogweed, Roman Wormwood, Wild Tansy, Stammerwort, Black-weed, Bitterweed, Tassel-weed, Stick-weed, Carrot-weed, Bastard Wormwood. The pollen is accused of causing hay asthma.

b. **A. trífida** L. Ontario to Florida and Colorado. Tall Ambrosia, Great Ragweed, Giant Ragweed, Horse-cane, Horse-weed, Bitterweed, Rich-weed, Wild Hemp, Buffalo-weed. *Plant*, like foregoing, astringent, detergent, antiphlogistic, etc.

96. **AMELÁNCHIER**, Medic. June-berry, etc. **Pomaceæ.**
The Savoy name of the Medlar. Syn. *Aronia*, *Mespilus*, *Pyrus*, *Cratægus*, in part. Shrubs or trees with berry-like, edible fruit (pomes). About 12 species, north temperate zone; 10 in U. S.

a. **A. alnífólia** Nutt., Michigan to California and British Columbia. Northwestern June- or Service-berry, Pigeon-berry.

b. **A. Botrápium** (L. fil.) DC. Canada and eastern U. S. Shad-bush, Swamp Sugar-pear, Grape Pear.

- c. **A. Canadensis** (L.) Medic. (*Mespilus Canadensis* L., *Crataegus racemosa* Lam.). Canada to Florida and Louisiana. June-berry, 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*.

97. **AMMÁNIA**, L. *Ammannia*. **Lythraceæ.**
Named for Johann Ammann, German botanist, d. 1741.
Annual herbs. About 30 species; 4 in U. S.

- a. **A. Koéhnei** Britton. New Jersey to Florida. Tooth-cup.

98. **ÁMMI**, L. - Bishop's-weed. - **Umbelliferae.**
Greek name of an African Umbelliferous plant. Herbs resembling *Daucus*. About 12 species, mostly of Mediterranean region. See *Ptychotis*.

- a. **A. Visnága** Lam. Southern Europe, northern Africa and the Orient. Tooth-pick plant, (*visnaga* is Spanish for tooth-pick), Bishop's-weed, El Kellah; Fr. *Herbe aux cure-dents*, *Herbe aux gencives*. *Seeds* diuretic, anodyne.

99. **AMMODÉNIA**, J. G. Gmel. 1769. Sandwort. **Caryophyllaceæ.**
From Greek, "sand loving". Syn. *Honkenya*, Ehrh. 1788.
Fleshy maritime herbs. Two species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

- a. **A. peploides** (L.) Rupr. (*Arenaria peploides* L.). Europe, Asia and N. America, south to N. Jersey. Sea-beach Sandwort, Sea Chickweed, Sea Purslane, Sea Pimpernel.

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

101. **AMÓMUM**, L. Cardamom*, etc. **Zingiberaceae.**
Greek name of some Eastern spice plant. Herbaceous plants from creeping rootstocks. Tropical regions of Old World. See *Elettaria*.

- a. **A. angustifólium** Sonnérat. Madagascar. Probable source of Madagascar Cardamom.

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

- e. **A. Koraríma** Pareira. Eastern Africa. The plant, not yet described, yielding Korarima Cardamom, Korarima, Heil, Guráji spice, Habhal-habashi, Heel-habashee; *Cardamomum majus* (true).
- f. **A. máximum** Roxb. Java. *Fruits* are Java Cardamom.
- g. **A. Meleguéta** 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. subulátum** 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. Xanthioides** Wallich. Further India. *Fruits* are known in England as Bastard or Wild Cardamom of Siam; Xanthioid Cardamom.

102. AMOREÚXIA, Moç. & Sess. *Amoreuxia*. **Bixaceae**.
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.)

a. **A. canéscens** Pursh. Prairie region. Lead plant, Shoe-strings, Wild Tea.

b. **A. fruticósa** 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.

105. AMPELÓPSIS, Michx. 1803. Ampelopsis. **Vitaceæ**.
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*.

a. **A. arbórea** (L.) Rusby (*Vitis arborea* L., *V. bipinnata* T. & Gr., *Cissus stans* Pers.), Southeastern U. S. to Cuba. Pepper-vine, Pinnate-leaved Ampelopsis?

106. AMPELOSÍCYOS, Thou. 1807. **Cucurbitaceae**.
From Greek, "grape-vine" and "cucumber". Syn. *Telfairia*, Hook. 1827, *Joliffia*, Boj. 1827, also *Ampelosycios*. Shrubby climbers. Two species, tropical Africa.

- a. **A. scándens** Thou. (*T. pedata* Hook., *J. Africana* Delile). Zanzibar. *Seeds* edible; yield a bland fixed oil.
107. **AMPHIÁCHYRIS**, DC. *Amphiachyris*. ; **Compositæ**. From Greek, "chaff all around". Syn. *Brachyris*, in part. Small herbs. Two species, both of U. S.
108. **AMPHIÁNTHUS**, Torr. *Amphianthus*. **Scrophulariaceae**. From Greek, a flower being produced both at base and apex of stem. Minute aquatic annual. A single species, Georgia.
109. **AMSÍNCKIA**, Lehm. *Amsinckia*. **Boraginaceae**. Named for William Amsinck of Hamburg. Syn. *Benthamia*, *Lithospermum*, in part. Rough-hispid annuals. About 10 species, New World; 6 in U. S., Pacific border.
110. **AMSÓNIA**, Walt. - *Amsonia*. - **Apocynaceæ**. 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. **AMÝGDALUS**, 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. commúnis** 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. *Amygdalæ 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., *Amygdalæ dulces*, 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. Pêcher; Sp. Melocoton Durazno. **Var. necturína** Maxim (*Persica Nectarina* Steud., *A. glabra* Auct.) is the Nectarine; var. **platycárpa** 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. **ÁMYRIS**, 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.



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- a. **A. Cócculus** (L.) Wight & Arn. (M. Cocculus L., M. lacunosum Lam. A. paniculata Colebr., Cocculus suberosus DC.). East Indies and Hindustan. *Fruit*, Cocculus Indicus, Indian Cocculus or Cockle, Fish-berries, India-berries, Oriental-berries, Levant-nut; Ger. Kockelskörner, Fischkörner, Tollkörner; Fr. Coque du Levant (Codex). Source of **Picrotoxinum**, U. S. P., Br., powerful poison; parasiticide.

- 118. ANAMÓMIS**, Griseb. Anamomis. **Myrtaceae**.
Syn. Luma, H. B. K., also Eugenia and Myrtus, in part. Trees. About 3 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

- 119. ANÁNAS**, Adans. - Pine-apple. - **Bromeliaceae**.
From vernacular, S. America. Syn. Ananassa Lindl. Bromelia, in part. Suffrutescent plants with a fleshy compound fruit. About, 6 species, tropical America.

- a. **A. Anánas** (L.) Lyons (B. Ananas L., A. sativa Schult., Ananassa sativa Lind.). South America and cult. in all tropical countries. Pine Apple, Pine*; Ger. Ananas, Kronananas; Fr. Pomme d' ananas, Pain de sucre. *Unripe fruit*, astringent, diuretic, anthelmintic. *Ripe fruit* contains a peptonizing ferment; esculent.

- 120. ANÁNTHERIX**, Nutt. Anantherix. **Asclepiadaceae**.
From Greek, "awnless". Syn. Acerates, in part. Perennial herb. A single species, Georgia to Florida.

- 121. ANÁPHALIS**, DC. Life-everlasting. **Compositae**.
Greek name of some Composite plant. Syn. Gnaphalium, Antennaria, in part. Woolly herbs resembling Gnaphalium. About 30 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

- a. **A. margaritácea** (L.) Benth. & Hook. (G. margaritaceum L., Antennaria margaritacea Hook.). Northern Asia and N. America, south to N. Carolina, Kansas and California. Pearly Everlasting, Large-flowered Everlasting, Life-everlasting*, Live-long, Ever-white, Cotton-weed, Indian-posy, Lady-never-fade, Ladies' Tobacco, Moonshine, None-so-pretty*, Old-sow, Poverty-weed*, Silver-button, Silver-leaf. *Plant*, aromatic, antiseptic, vulnerary.

- 122. ANASTÁTICA**. L. Rose of Jericho. **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, "resurrection" plant. Annual herb. One species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **A. Hierochúntica** L. Deserts of Syria, Arabia and northern Africa. Rose of Jericho, Resurrection-plant; Fr. Jérose hygrometrique.

- 123. ANCHIÉTEA**, St. Hil. Anchietaea. **Violaceae**.
Named for P. Anchietaea, Brazilian botanist. Syn. Noisettia, in part. Shrubby climbers. About 4 species, S. America.

- a. **A. salutáris** St. Hil. (N. pyrifolia Mart.). Brazil. *Root* emeto-cathartic, alterative.

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

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

125. ANCISTROCÁRPHUS, Gray. Ancistrocarphus. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, "fishhook chaff". Syn. Stylocline, in part. Low canescent annual with small glomerate flower-heads. One species, California.

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.**
Syn. Justicia, in part. Herbs, some suffrutescent. About 20 species, tropical Asia.

a. **A. paniculáta Nees.** (*J. paniculata* Burm.). India. Kariyat, Creyat. *Herb* bitter, tonic.

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

a. **A. Polifólia L.** Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. Wild or Marsh Rosemary, Marsh Holy-rose, Moorwort. *Plant* reputed poisonous.

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.

a. **A. Cálamus Royle.** Central India. The Sweet Calamus of the ancients. Source of the Ginger-grass oil of Nemaar (F. von Mueller).

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. Nárdus 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, Roshé or Rosé oil, Idris-yaghi (Turkey), used for adulterating oil of rose. An allied species, also yielding oil, is (e) **A. Ivarancusa** Roxb.

f. **A. squarrosa** L. (*A. muricatus* 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.

131. ANDROSTÉPHIUM, Torr. Androstephium. **Liliaceae.**
From Greek, "man's crown", the filaments forming a crown. Syn. *Milla*, in part. Scapose herbs from a tuberous root. Two species, both of U. S.

a. **A. coerúleum** (Scheele) Greene (*M. coerulea* Scheele, *A. violaceum* Torr.). Kansas to Texas. Babies'-breath.

132. ANÉMIA, Swz. (Aneimia). Flowering Fern*. **Schizæaceae.**
From Greek, "without covering", Aneimia being the more correct form. Small ferns with fertile portions of fronds contracted into semblance of a spicate inflorescence. About 15 species; 2 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.

a. **A. Canadensis** L. 1768 (*A. Pennsylvanica* L. 1771). British America, south to Pennsylvania and Colorado. Canada Anemone?, Pennsylvanian Anemone, Round-leaved or Round-headed Anemone, White-flowered Anemone or Crowfoot†.

b. **A. Caroliniána** Walt. Georgia to Texas, north to Nebraska. Carolina Anemone?, Purple Anemone, May-flower, Wood-flower.

c. **A. coronária, 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.]

f. **A. multífida** Poir (*A. Hudsoniana* Richards). British America, south to Michigan and Colorado. Red Wind-flower, Cut-leaved Anemone?.

g. **A. nemorósa** Michx. Europe. Wood Anemone (Anemony Aulmoneys†, Enemy†, Neminy), Wind-flower, Bow-bells, Cowslip†, Wood Crowfoot, Cuckoo-flower*, Cuckoo-spit*, Darn-grass, Drops-of-snow, Gallant, Granny's-nightcap, Wild Jessamine†, Moon-flower*, Smellboxes, Soldiers; Ger. Weisser Waldhahmentuss; Fr. Anémone des bois, Anémone sylvie (Codex). *Plant* acrid, containing anemonin, used like Pulsatilla. [In Siberia (h) **A. ranunculoídes** L. and (i) **A. sylvéstris** L. are also used].

j. **A. quinquefólia** 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. Virginiána** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Tall Anemone, Virginian Anemone‡, Thimble weed.

134. **ANÉTHUM**, L. - Dill. - **Umbelliferae**.
The Greek name of Anise or Dill. Syn. Peucedanum, in part. Herbs, perhaps better retained in Peucedanum. About 3 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **A. gravéolens** L. (*P. graveolens*, B. & H.). Asia Minor, now widely cult. Dill, Garden Dill, Dilly; Anet, the *Anise* of Scripture; Ger. Dill; Fr. Anette (Codex), Fenouil puant; Sp. Eneldo. *Fruit*, Anethi fructus Br., aromatic, carminative.

135. **ANGÉLICA**, L. 1753. Angelicá. **Umbelliferae**.
Named from its supposed magical virtues. Syn. Archangelica, Hoffm. 1814. Tall perennial herbs with compound leaves. About 30 species, northern hemisphere and New Zealand; 8 in U. S.

a. **A. Archangélica** L. (*A. officinalis* Moench. *Archangelica officinalis* Hoffm.). Northern Europe and Asia. European Angelica, (Jeelico†, Aunt Jerichos†). Garden Angelica, Angelica, Archangel, Bellyache-root, Ait-skeiters||, Skytes||, Holy Ghost, Ground-ash*, Ground-elder*, Hemlock†, Jack-jump-about; Fr. Angélique officinale (Codex). *Root*, Radix angelicae; Ger. Angelicawurzel, Heilegegeistwurzel, Engelwurz, aromatic, carminative.

b. **A. atropurpúrea** L. (*A. triquinata* Michx., *Archangelica atropurpurea* Hoffm.). 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. sylvéstris** L. Europe. Wild Angelica (of Europe), Gout-weed*, Ground-ash.

d. **A. villósa** (Walt.) B. S. P. (*A. hirsuta* Muhl.). Southeastern U. S. Smaller Angelica, Southern Angelica, Hairy or Pubescent Angelica‡. Properties of (b).

136. ANGRAECUM, Thou. Angraecum. **Orchidaceae.**
Syn. Aerobion, Spreng. Epiphytes. About 15 species, tropical regions, especially of Madagascar and Africa.

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

ANHALÓNIUM. See **LOPHOPHORA.**

137. ANISACÁNTHUS, Nees. Anisacanthus. **Acanthaceae.**
From Greek, "unequal Acanthus". Syn. Drejera, Birnbau-
mia, in part. Shrubby plants. About 6 species, Mexico and
its borders; 3 in U. S.

138. ANISOCÁRPUS, Nutt. Anisocarpus. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "unequal fruited". Syn. Madia, in part.
Herbs. About 5 species, Pacific Coast, 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. ANÓNA, L. (Annona) Custard-apple, etc. **Anonaceae.**
From vernacular Malay name, *Menona*. Trees or shrubs
with fleshy, sometimes edible, fruits.

a. **A. Cherimólia** Mill. (*A. tripetala* Ait.). Peru, cult. in tropi-
cal countries. Cherimoyer, Cherimolia. *Fruit* esculent.

b. **A. muricáta** L. West Indies. Sour-sop; Fr. Corassol épineux
Corassol grand, Cachiman épineux. *Fruit* acid, not highly
valued. *Seeds* astringent. *Leaves* vulnerary.

c. **A. palústris** L. West Indies and tropical Africa. Alligator-
apple, Cork-wood tree. *Wood* spongy, used for corks. *Fruit*
reputed poisonous.

d. **A. reticuláta** L. West Indies. Custard-apple, Bullock's-heart,
Sugar-apple; Fr. Petit Corassol, Mamilier. *Fruit* esculent,
highly esteemed. *Juice* of tree acrid.

e. **A. squamósa** L. East Indies. Sweet-sop, Sugar-apple, Orient-
al Custard-apple, Cachiman; Fr. Atocire, Pomme-canelle, Atte.
Seeds parasiticide. *Unripe fruit* astringent.

141. ÁNODA, Cav. Anoda. **Malvaceae.**
Herbs. About 15 species, warmer regions of America; 7 in
southwestern U. S.

142. ÁNOGRA, Spach. Evening Primrose. **Onagraceae.**
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.

143. ANREDERA, Juss. Anredera. **Chenopodiaceae.**
Herbaceous climber. One species, West Indies to southeastern U. S.

144. ANTENNÁRIA, Gaertn. Everlasting. **Compositae.**
Named from likeness of pappus to "antennæ" of an insect.
— 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. dioíca (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.*

b. **A. plantaginifólia (L.) Richards** (*G. plantaginifolium L., A. Parlinii Fernald*). Canada and eastern U. S. Plantain-leaf Everlasting or Cud-weed, Mouse-ear Everlasting; Spring, Early or Pearly Everlasting, Pussy-toes, Dog-toes, Four-toes, White Plantain, Ladies' Tobacco, Indian or Woman's Tobacco, Love's-test, Pin-cushion, Poverty-weed.

145. ÁNTHEMIS, L. Camomile, etc. **Compositae.**
The Greek name of Camomile. Syn. Maruta, Chamomilla, in part. Herbs with pinnatifid or dissected leaves and rather large flower-heads. About 100 species, Old World; 5 nat. in U. S.

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

b. **A. Cótula L.** (*Maruta Cotula DC.*). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere: May weed, Dog's Camomile, Fetid or Stinking Camomile, Fetid May-weed, Bald-eyebrow, Balderbræ†, Balders, Chigger-weed, Dog or Horse Daisy, Pig-sty or Poison Daisy, Dillweed, Dillidillweed, Dog-fennel, Dog-finkel, Dog-banner, Dog-binder, Dog Camovyne, Field-wort, Flowan, Hog-fennel, Jay-weed, Madder*, Maden-weed. (i. e. Mayweed), Maise, Marg, Mathes, Morgan, Murg; Ger. Stinkkamillen.

c. **A. nóbilis 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 Chamomillæ romanæ*, stimulant tonic, stomachic, nauseant. See *Matricaria*.

146. ANTHÉRIUM, L. Anthericum. **Liliaceae.**
Syn. Phalangium, in part. Scapose herbs with fleshy fasciculate roots. About 60 species, mostly of Europe, Africa and Australia, a few American; 2 in U. S.

- 147. ANTHOXÁNTHUM, L.** Vernal-Grass. **Gramineae.**
From Greek, "yellow flowered". About 5 species, Europe;
2 nat. in U. S.
- a. **A. odorátum L.** Europe, nat. in U. S. Sweet Vernal-grass,
Sweet-scented Grass, Spring-grass, Pig-grass, Prim-grass. *Plant*
fragrant, abounding in coumarin.
- 148. ANTHRÍSCUS, Hoffm.** Chervil. **Umbelliferae.**
Greek name of an umbelliferous plant, perhaps (a). Syn.
Cerefolium, Chaerophyllum, Scandix, in part. Parsley-like
herbs. About 10 species, Old World; 3 nat. in U. S.
- a. **A. Anthriscus (L.) Karst.** (Chaerophyllum Anthriscus L., A.
vulgaris Bernh.). Europe. Bur-chervil, Hemlock-chervil,
Rough Chervil. *Plant* distinctly poisonous.
- b. **A. Cerefólium (L.) Hoffm.** (Scandix Cerefolium L., Chaerophyl-
lum 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.** Europe. Wild Chervil, Wild Cicely,
Wild Caraway, Ass-parsley, Cow-chervil, Cow-weed, Cow-mum-
ble, 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 pro-
perly to (a)].
- 149. ANTHÝLLIS, L.** Kidney-Vetch, etc. **Papilionaceae.**
Herbs or shrubs. About 20 species, Old World.
- a. **A. Vulnerária, L.** Europe, western Asia and northern Africa.
Kidney-vetch, Woundwort, Staunchwort, Cat's-claws, Craw-
nels, Crow's-foot, Jupiter's-beard, Lady's-fingers, Lamb's-toes.
Plant styptic, vulnerary. A fodder plant for sheep.
- 150. ANTIÁRIS, Lesch.** Sack-tree, etc. **Artocarpaceae.**
From vernacular, Java. Syn. Lepurandra, in part. Trees.
About 6 species, tropical Asia to Australia.
- a. **A. saccidora, Dalz.** (Lepurandra saccidora Nimmo, perhaps not
distinct from the following). Western India. Sack-tree.
Inner bark used for sacks.
- b. **A. toxicária, Lesch.** Java. Upas-tree. *Gum-resinous exudate*,
upas antiar, used in Java as an arrow poison. See Strychnos
Tieute.
- 151. ANTIRRHÍNUM, 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.



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- 159. APLÉCTRUM**, Nutt. Adam-and-Eve. **Orchidaceae.**
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.
- a. **A. spicátum** (Walt.) B. S. P. (*Arethusa spicata* Walt., *Aplectrum hyemale* Nutt., *Cymbidium hyemale* Willd.). Ontario to Georgia and California. Adam-and-Eve, Putty-root. *Corm* mucilaginous.
- 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.
- a. **A. androsaemifólium** L. British America, south to Georgia and Arizona. Dog-bane, Bitter-root, Biter or Spreading Dogbane (Dogsbane), Catchfly*, Flytrap, Colic-root*, Honey-bloom, Milk Ipecac, Wild Ipecac, Indian Hemp*, Milkweed*, Wandering Milkweed, Rheumatism-weed, Western Wall-flower, Ger. Kolikwurz. *Root* emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, alterative.
- 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. cannabinum* var. *hypericifolium* Gray). British America south to Ohio and New Mexico. St. John's Dogbane?, Claspingleaved 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. Aptería. **Burmanniaceae.**
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.
- 164. APONOGÉTON**, L. 1781. (*Amogeton*, *Apogeton*). **Naiadaceae.**
Syn. *Ouvirandra*, Thou. 1809. Water plants with fleshy farinaceous rhizomes. About 20 species, Asia, Africa and Australia. *Ouvirandra* includes the species with fenestrated leaves.
- a. **A. fenestrále** Hook. (*O. fenestralis* Poir.). Madagascar, Lattice-leaf, Lattice plant, Lace-leaf, Water-yam. Leaves a mere skeleton. *Fleshy tubers* esculent.

165. AQUILLÁRIA, Lam. Aloe-wood. **Thymeliaceae.**
From vernacular name, erroneously translated "eagle wood"
Syn. *Agallochum*, *Aloexylum*. Trees. About 3 species, China
to East Indies.

a. **A. Agállocha** Roxb. (*Aloexylum Agallochum* Lour.). Cochin
China, Assam and adjoining regions. The fragrant wood is
lignaloos, the *Aloes* of Scripture (*Lign-aloes*=*lignum aloes*,
aloes-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.

166. AQUILÉGIA, L. Columbine. **Ranunculaceae.**
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
acid and the following are reputed diuretic, diaphoretic and
emmenagogue.

a. **A. Canadénsis** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Wild Columbine,
Red Columbine, Bells, Chuckies, Honey-suckle*, Jack-in-trou-
sers, Rock-lily, Meeting-houses. Planted in gardens for orna-
ment, as are other indigenous species.

b. **A. vulgáris** L. Europe. Cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S.
European Columbine, Garden Columbine, (Colourbine‡, Culla-
vine, Curranbine), Bluebells*, Blue-starry, Boots-and-shoes,
Capon's-feather, Capon's-tail, Cock's-foot, Culverwort, Dove's-
foot, Granny's-nightcap, Hawk-feet, Hen-and-chickens*, Lady's-
shoes, Lady's-slippers*, Snapdragon*, Sowdwort, Two-faces-
under-a hat; Ger. Glockenblume, Ackelei; Fr. Colombine.

167. ÁRABIS, L. Rock Cress, Wall Cress. **Cruciferae.**
The Greek name, "Arabian plant". Syn. *Turritis*, L., also
Sisymbrium, *Cardamine*, in part. Annual or perennial cress-
like herbs. About 80 species, mostly of northern hemisphere;
48 in U. S.

a. **A. alpína** L. Sub-arctic Europe, Asia and N. America, also
cult. in gardens. Alpine Rock-cress, Alpine Molewort,
Bishop's-wig, Dusty-husband, March-and-May, May, Snow-
dri't, Snow-on-the-mountain, Sweet-Alice, White-Alison,
White-rock.

b. **A. Canadénsis** L. Canada and northeastern U. S., south to
Texas. Sickle-pod.

c. **A. glábra** (L.) Bernh. (*T. glabra* L., *A. perfoliata* Lam.).
Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Tower Mustard,
Tower Cress.

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

168. ÁRACHIS, L. - Peanut. - **Papilionaceae.**
Greek name of some leguminous plant. Low herbs with
subterranean legumes. About 7 species, tropical America.

- a. **A. hypogaéa** L. Tropical America, widely cult. Peanut, Gouber or Gouber (Negroes 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.

169. ARAGÁLLUS, Neck. Aragallus. **Papilionaceae.**
Syn. Oxytropis, Astragalus, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs related to Oxytropis. About 20 species, all of western U. S.

170. ARÁLIA, L. - Aralia. - **Araliaceae.**
Name of unknown origin. Syn. Fatsia, in part. Perennial aromatic herbs, shrubs or trees. About 27 species, N. America and Asia; 6 in U. S.

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

- b. **A. hispída** Vent. Northeastern U. S. to Labrador and Minnesota. Dwarf Elder, Wild Elder, Bristly Sarsaparilla, Brittle-stem, Rough or Brittle-stem Sarsaparilla, Pigeon berry. *Bark* diuretic, alterative.

- c. **A. nudicaúlis** L. Northeastern U. S. to Manitoba and Missouri. American Sarsaparilla, Wild or False Sarsaparilla, Virginian Sarsaparilla, Small Spikenard, Rabbit's-root, Shot-bush, Wild Licorice; Ger. Nackte Aralie; Fr. Aralie á tige nue, Petit nard. *Rhizome* of this and of (e), formerly called *Nardus Americanus*, alterative, stimulant, diuretic.

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

- e. **A. racemósa** L. Northeastern U. S. to New Brunswick and Minnesota. Spikenard, American Spikenard, Spignet, Spice-berry, Indian-root, l'etty-morrel, Life-of-Man, Old-man's-root; Ger. Amerikanische Nard; Fr. Nard Américain. See (c).

- f. **A. spinósa** L. Gulf States to New York. Hercules'-club, Toothache-tree, Wild Orange, Spikenard-tree, Pick-tree, Shot-bush, Pigeon-tree, Sea Ash, Angelica tree, Southern Prickly Elder, Southern Prickly Ash†; Ger. Dornige Aralie; Fr. Aralie épineuse. *Bark* acrid, alterative, antiarthritic.

171. ARAUCÁRIA, - Araucaria. - **Pinaceae.**
Lo'ty evergreen trees. About 8 species, warm regions, S. America to Australia.

- a. **A. excélsa** R. Br. Norfolk Island. Norfolk Island Pine. *Timber* used for ship building.

- b. **A. imbricáta** Pavon. Chili and Patagonia. Araucaria, Monkey-puzzle. The most hardy of the Araucarias. *Timber* valuable. *Seeds* constitute the chief food of the aborigines in some regions.

- 172. ÁRBUTUS, L.** - Arbutus. - **Ericaceae.**
The classical name. Shrubs or trees. About 30 species, chiefly of western Asia and N. America; 3 in U. S.
- a. **A. Menziésii** Pursh. Pacific coast, U. S. California Madroño or Madroña. See 176 (d).
- b. **A. Unédo** L. Mediterranean region. European Strawberry tree, Arbutus 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.
- c. **A. Xalapénsis** H. B. K. (Arctostaphylos Oxacana DC.). - Mexico and southwestern U. S. Mexican Madroño or Madroña. *Leaves* have the action of Uva Ursi.
- 173. ARCTERÁNTHIS, Greene.** Arcteranthis. **Ranunculaceæ.**
From Greek, "northern spring-flower". One species in U. S.
- 174. ÁRCTIUM, L.** - Burdock. - **Compositæ.**
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.
- a. **A. Láppa** L. (L. major Gaertn.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Burdock, Great Burdock, Baz-zies, Bachelor's-buttons*, Beggar's-buttons, Billy-Buttons, Bourholm, Clive, Clotbur* (Clote-bur, Clit-bur), Cockle-bur* (Cockly-bur, Crocklety-bur, Cuckoldy-bur), Cuckold-dock, Cucklemoors, Cuckoo-button, Harebur, Hurr-bur, Hardock, Hoar-dock, Stick-button, Thistle*, Turkey-bur; Ger. Kletten-wurzel; Fr. Bardane, (Codex) Glouteron; Sp. Bardana. See (b).
- b. **A. mínus** Schk. (Lappa minor DC., A. Láppa var. minus A. Gray). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Lesser Burdock, Common Burdock (of U. S.). Generally con-founded with (a) and called by the same names. Both are in-cluded in A. officinalis Allioni and Lappa vulgaris Neilr. *Root* of both species, **Lappa** U. S. P., Radix bardanæ, and *fruit*, Fructus lappæ, Semen bardanæ; alterative, deobstruent.
- 175. ARCTOMÉCON, Torr.** Arctomecon. **Papaveraceæ.**
From Greek, "northern Poppy". Herbs. Three species in western U. S.
- 176. ARCTOSTÁPHYLOS, Adans.** Bear-berry. **Ericaceæ.**
From Greek, "bear's grape". Evergreen shrubs or small trees. About 25 species, mostly of western N. America; 21 in U. S.
- a. **A. glaúca** Lindl. California. Great-berried Manzanita. *Leaves* employed like those of (f), as are also those of the Mexican species: (b). **A. mucrocífera** DC., (c) **A. Polifólia** Kunth and (d) **A. tomentósa** Dougl., the last being known as Mad-roño or Madroña. See Arbutus (a) and (c).

- e. **A. púngens** H. B. K. California. Common Manzanita, this name being applied to the several shrubby Californian species.
- f. **A. Uva Úrsi** (L.) Spreng. (Arbutus Uva Ursi L., *A. officinalis* Wimmer). Northern Europe. Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey, Colorado and California. Bearberry, Red Bearberry, Bear's Grape, Uva Ursi, Universe-vine, Bear's Bilberry, Bear's Whortleberry, Brawlins, Burren Myrtle, Upland or Mountain Cranberry, Creashak, Crowberry, Kinnikinnic, Killikinic, Meal-berry, Mountain Box, Rock-berry, Sagachomi, Rapper dandies (the fruit); Ger. Bärentraube; Fr. Uva Ursi, Busserole, Raisin d'ours (Codex); Sp. Gayuba. *Leaves*, Uva Ursi, U. S. P., Uvæ ursi folia, Br., Fol. arctostaphyli; astringent diuretic.

177. ARÉCA, L. - Betel-nut. - **Sabalaceae.**
From vernacular name, East Indies. Palms with solid nut-like fruit. About 25 species, tropical Asia and East Indies.

- a. **A. Cátechu** L. East Indies. Betel-nut Palm, Areca-nut Palm, Pinang. *Seeds*, Areca, Br., Semen arecæ; Ger. Arekanuss, Betelnuss; Fr. Noix d'arec. Tænicide, masticatory.

178. ARÉNGA, Labil. Sugar Palm. **Sabalaceae.**
From vernacular name. Syn. Saguerus, in part. Palms. About 5 species, tropical Asia to Australia.

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

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

- a. **A. bulbósa** L. Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Arethusa, Dragon's-mouth, Wild Pink.

180. ARGEMÓNE, L. Prickly Poppy. **Papaveraceae.**
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.

- a. **A. álba** Lestib. (*A. albiflora* Hornem.). South-central U. S. White Prickly-poppy, White or Prairie Poppy-thistle. *Plant* acrid, emeto-cathartic, narcotic; oil from *seeds* purgative.

- b. **A. Mexicána** L. Tropical America, adv. in southern U. S. Mexican Prickly-poppy, 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.

- a. **A. Dracóntium** (L.) Schott. (*Arum Dracontium* L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Green-dragon, Dragon-root. Properties of (b).
- b. **A. triphýllum** (L.) Torr. (*Arum triphyllum* L., *Arisæma atrorubens* Blume). Canada and eastern U. S. Indian Turnip, Jack-in-the-pulpit, Wake-robin, Three-leaved Arum, Wild Pepper, Dragon Turnip, Brown-dragon, Devil's-ear; Marsh-, Swamp-, Wild-, Meadow- or Pepper-turnip, Starchwort, Bog-onion, Priest's-pintle, Lords-and-Ladies, (Some other synonyms of *Arum maculatum* are also sometimes applied to this plant.); Ger. Indianische Aronswurz, Zehrwurz, Dreiblättriger Aron; Fr. Gouet à trois feuilles; Sp. Aro. *Corm*, Arum, Radix (*Tubera*) ari indici; acrid, carminative, expectorant.

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

The Greek name, "favoring child-birth". Syn. *Endodeca*, in part. Perennial herbs or vines with strangely-shaped flowers. About 180 species; 11 in U. S. See *Corydalis*.

- a. **A. lónga** L. Southern Europe. Long Birthwort; Ger. Langer Osterluzei, Lange Hohlwurzel. *Rhizome* alterative, believed to facilitate parturition.
- b. **A. macrophýlla** Lam. (*A. Siphon* L'Her). Pennsylvania to Georgia and Kansas. Dutchman's-pipe, Pipe-vine, Big Sarsaparilla, Wild Ginger*.
- c. **A. Pistolóchia** L. Southern Europe. French or Spanish Birthwort; Ger. Französischer Osterluzei, Netzblatthohlwurzel. *Rhizome*, Rad. pistolochiae, Rad. aristolochiae polyrrhizæ. Properties and uses of (a).
- d. **A. reticuláta** Nutt. Louisiana and Texas. Snake-root, Southern Serpentaria. *Rhizome*, Serpentaria U. S. P., in part, Serpentariæ rhizoma Br., in part. See (f).
- e. **A. rotúnda** L. Southern Europe. Round Birthwort, Somerwort; Ger. Runder Osterluzei, Rund-Hohlwurzel, Gebärmutterswurzel. Properties of (a).
- f. **A. Serpentária** L. (*Endodeca Serpentaria* Klotsch). New York to Michigan and southwards. Serpentaria, Virginia Snake-root, Snakeweed, (Snagrel, Sangrel, Sangree root), Serpentry, Pelican-flower; Ger. Virginische Schlangewurzel; Fr. Serpentaire de Virginie (Codex), Vipérine de Virginie; Sp. Serpentaria de Virginia. *Rhizome and roots*, Serpentaria U. S. P., Serpentariæ rhizoma, Br., Rad. serpentariae (virginianæ), Rad. colubrina v. viperina. Stimulant tonic, diaphoretic, alterative.

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

The classical name, perhaps a corruption of "Ptarmica". Syn. *Doronicum*, in part. Herbs, mostly with yellow flowers. About 25 species, northern hemisphere; 22 in U. S.

- a. **A. montána** L. (D. Arnica R. Br.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Arnica, Leopard's-bane, Wolf's-bane, Mountain Tobacco; Ger. Wohlverleih, Arnika, Fallk aut, Gemsblume, Blutblume; Fr. Arnica (Codex), Arnique. *Flowers, Arnicae flores*, U. S. P., *rhizome and rootlets, Arnicae radix*, U. S. P., *Arnicae rhizoma*, Br. *Leaves, Folia Arnicae, Herba doronici germanici*. Irritant, nauseant, narcotic, vulnerary. Indigenous species, having probably similar properties are (b) **A. alpina** Olin, (c) **A. acaúlis** (Walt.) B. S. P. (*A. nudicaulis* Ell.) and (d) **A. Chamissónis** Less. (*A. mollis* Hook.).
- 184. ARNÓSERIS**, Gaertn. Lamb-Succory. **Cichoriaceae**. From Greek, "lamb succory". Syn. Hyposeris, in part. Herb. One species.
- 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.
- 185. ARÓNIA**, Pers. Choke-berry, Choke Pear. **Pomaceae**. Name from "Aria", the Beam-tree. Syn. *Mespilus*, *Pyrus*, in part. Shrubs with berry-like pomes. Two species, both in U. S.
- a. **A. arbutifolia** (L.) Ell. (*P. arbutifolia* L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Red Choke-berry or Choke-pear, Dog-berry tree. *Fruit excessively astringent*.
- 186. ARRACÁCIA**, Bauer. 1826 (Arracacha). **Umbelliferae**. Syn. *Velæa* DC. 1830. Herbs, with fleshy aromatic roots. About 12 species, all American; 7 in southwestern U. S.
- 187. ARTEMÍSIA**, L. Wormwood, Sage-brush. **Compositae**. Named for Artemisia, wife of Mausolus. Syn. *Absinthium*, in part. Aromatic bitter herbs or small shrubs. About 200 species, northern hemisphere and S. America; 50 in U. S.
- a. **A. Abrótanum** L. Southern Europe and western Asia; cult. and adv. in U. S. Southernwood, Abrotanum (Apple-rienniet, Averoyne†), Boy's-love, Kiss-me-quick-and-go, Lad-savour, Maiden's-ruin, Maid's-love, Old-man, Smelling-wood, Sloven-wood, Sweet-Benjamin; Ger. Eberraute, Eherreiskraut, Gertwurz, Stabwüzel; Fr. Aurone Mâle, Citronelle. (Codex); Sp. Abrotano. *Plant, Herba abrotani*, aromatic, bitter; odor lemon-like.
- b. **A. Absínthium** L. (*Absinthium vulgare* Lam.). North Africa, Europe and northern Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Wormwood, (Warmot, Wormit, Weremod) Absinthium, Maderwort, Mingwort, Old-woman; Ger. Wermuth, Alsei, Wurmtod; Fr. Absinthe (grande), Aluyme (Codex); Sp. Ajenjos. *Tops and leaves, Absinthium*, U. S. P., *Summitates absinthii*; stimulant tonic, anthelmintic, narcotic.
- c. **A. Abyssínica** Oliv. Abyssinia. Tshuking, Zerechtit. *Plant aromatic bitter*.



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188. ARTOCÁRPUS, Forst. Breadfruit, etc. **Artocarpaceae**.
From Greek, "bread fruit". Syn. Iridaps, Polyphema,
Soccus, Rademachia, in part. Trees. About 60 species, warmer
regions of Old World.

- a. **A. incísa** L. (*A. communis* Forst., Iridaps Rima Commers,
Soccus granosus Rumph., Rademachia incisa Thunb.). East
Indies to Polynesia, cult. in all tropical countries. Breadfruit
tree, Bread-tree; Fr. Rima, Arbre à pain. *Fruit* esculent.
- b. **A. integrifólia** L. (*Soccus major* Rumph., Polyphema cauli-
florum Lour.). East Indies. Jack-tree, Jaca- or Jak-tree.
Fruit, Jack-fruit, esculent.

189. ÁRUM, S. - - - Arum. - - - **Araceae**.
The ancient Greek name. Acrid herbs. About 45 species,
Europe and Asia.

- a. **A. maculátum** L. Europe. Spotted Arum (Aron, Aaron),
Adder's-root; Bobbins, Buckram, Cocky-baby, Cuckoo-babies,
Cuckoo-pint, Dragon-root, Great (also Small) Dragon, Friar's-
cowl, Gaglee, Bloody-man's-finger, Kings-and-queens, Lords-
and-ladies, Lamb-lakins, Lily-grass, Mandrake*, Nightingales,
Parson-and-clerk, Poison-berry, Quakers, Sago-plant, School-
masters, Snake's-meat, Starch-root, Wake-robin, Wild Lily;
Ger. Pfaffenpint, Gefleckter Aronstab, Aronwurz, Zehrwurz;
Fr. Arum, Gouet, Pied-de-veau (Codex). *Rhizome* (Corm),
Rhizoma (Tubera) ari, Rad. dracontii minoris; Acrid, carmina-
tive, expectorant. Source of Portland Arrow-root.

190. ARÚNCUS, Adans. Goat's-beard. **Rosaceae**.
The classical name. Syn. Spiræa, 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. macrospérma** 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**.
Named for the distinguished American botanist, Asa Gray.
Syn. Schoenocaulon Gray, 1848, Skoinolon Raf.; Sabadilla,
Helonias, Veratrum, in part. Scapose bulbous herbs. About
5 species, Florida to Venezuela; 2 in U. S.

- a. **A. officinális** (Ch. & Sch.) Lindl. (*Veratrum officinale* Ch. & Sch., *Schoenocaulon officinale* Gray, *Helonias officinalis* Don, *Sabadilla officinarum* Brandt). Mexico to Venezuela. *Cevadilla*, *Sabadilla*, Indian Barley-caustic. *Seeds*, *Sabadilla Br.*; Ger. *Sabadillsamen*, *Laüsekörner*, *Laüsesamen*; Fr. *Cévadille* (Codex); Sp. *Cebadilla*; source of veratrine; insecticide.

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. Canadéense** L. Canada to N. Carolina and Kansas. Canada Snakeroot, Wild Ginger, Indian Ginger, False Coltsfoot, Vermont or Heart Snakeroot, Black or Coltsfoot Snakeroot, Colic-root, Cat's-foot, Broad-leaved Asarabacca; Ger. *Canadische Schlangewurz*, *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. arifólium** Michx., Virginia to Alabama, Halberd-leaved Asarum, (c) **A. caudátum** Lindl., California, (d) **A. micránthum** (Schuttlw.) Small, Virginia and N. Carolina, Large-flowered Asarum and (e) **A. Virgínicum** L., Virginia to Georgia, Virginia Asarum, Southern Wild Ginger, all three of these being called also Heart-leaf.

- f. **A. Europáeum** L. Europe. *Asarabacca*, European Snakeroot, Foalfoot, Hazelwort, Public-house plant, Wild Nard; Ger. *Haselwurz*, *Wilder Nard*; Fr. *Asarum*, *Cabaret* (Codex). *Rhizome*, *Rad. asari*, *Rad. nardi rusticæ* (v. *silvestris*); Emeto-cathartic, sternutatory.

- g. **A. Siebóldii** Miq. Japan. *To-sai-shin*. *Rhizome* aromatic, pungent.

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 Swallowwort.

- a. **A. Curassávica** L. Tropical America. Bastard Ipecacuanha or Ipecac, Blood-flower, Blood-weed, Red-head. In Central America called *Cancerillo* or *Ponchishuiz*. *Herb* and *root*, irritant, emetic, alterative.

- b. **A. incarnáta** L. Canada to Tennessee and Kansas. White Indian Hemp, Swamp Milkweed, Flesh-colored Swallowwort or Asclepias, Rose-colored Silkweed, Rose or Swamp Silkweed, Water Nerve-root; Ger. *Fleischfarbige Schwalbenwurzel*; Fr. *Asclépiade incarnate*. *Root* cardiac tonic, diuretic, anthelmintic.

- c. **A. Syriáca** L. (*A. Cornuti* Dec.). Canada to N. Carolina and Kansas. Silkweed, Common Silkweed or Milkweed, Silky Swallowwort, Virginian Silk, Wild Cotton; Ger. *Seidenpflanze*; Fr. *Asclépiade à la soie*, *Herbe à la ouate*. *Root* diuretic, diaphoretic, sedative. *Milk sap* vulnerary.

d. **A. tuberósa** L. Ontario to Florida, west to Arizona and Minnesota. Pleurisy-root, Butterfly-weed, Canada-root, Indian Posy, Orange-root, Orange Swallowwort, Tuber-root, White-root, Wind-root, Yellow or Orange Milkweed; Ger. Knollige Schwalbenwurzel; Fr. Asclépiade tubereuse. *Root, Asclepias*, U. S. P.; diaphoretic, expectorant, carminative, in large doses emeto-cathartic.

196. ASCLEPIODÓRA. Gray. Milkweed. **Asclepiadaceae.**
From Greek, "gift of Aesculapias". Syn. Anantherix, Asclepias, in part. Milky herbs resembling Asclepias. Five or six species, N. America; 2 in U. S.

197. ÁSCYRUM, L. St. Peter's-wort. **Hypericaceae.**
From Greek, "not rough" Small smooth shrubby plants resembling Hypericum. About 6 species, N. America; 5 in U. S., mostly southern.

a. **A. hypericoídes** L. 1753 (A. Crux-Andree L. 1763). Eastern U. S. St. Andrew's-cross. *Root* resolvent.

198. ASÍMINA, Adans. - Papaw. - **Anonaceae.**
From aboriginal name, *Assimin*. Syn. Anona (Annona), in part. Small trees or shrubs, some with edible fruits. About 8 species, all of U. S. and Mexico.

a. **A. triloba** (L.) Dunal (Anona triloba L.). New York to Michigan and southward. Papaw, Pawpaw, North American Papaw, Custard-apple, False Banana, Fetid-shrub; Fr. Asimnier. *Fruit* edible. *Seeds* emetic.

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.

a. **A. officinális** L. Europe, everywhere cult. as a food-plant. Asparagus, (Sparagus, Sperage) Sparrow-grass†, Grass, Paddock-cheese; Ger. Spargel; Fr. Asperge (Codex); Sp. Esparaguera. *Shoots, Asparagi turiones*, used as food. *Rhizome, Radix asparagi, Rad. atticis*, like the shoots, actively diuretic, cardiac stimulant.

b. **A. scáber** Brign. (A. amarus DC., A. marinus Reich.). Southern Europe. Bitter Asparagus. Properties of (a). "Johnson's Syrup" was made from this plant.

200. ASPERÚGO, L. German Madwort. **Boraginaceae.**
From Latin, "rough". A small rough-hispid herb. One species.

a. **A. procúbens** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. German Madwort, Catch-weed, Great Goose-grass, Small Wild Bugloss. *Plant* diaphoretic, vulnerary.

201. ASPÉRULA, L. Woodruff, etc. **Rubiaceae.**
From Latin, "roughish". Perennial herbs with whorled leaves. About 80 species, Old World.

- a. **A. cynánchica** L. Europe to Asia Minor. Quinsywort, Squinancy, Herb-of-vine, Shepherd's Bedstraw. *Plant* formerly used externally in quinsy.
- b. **A. odoráta** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Sweet Woodruff (Woodrip, Woodrowel, Woodrowe), Sweet Hairhoof, Sweet-grass, Hay-plant, Mugwet, Mugget, Rock-weed, Star-grass; Ger. Waldmeister, Herzfreude, Sternleberkraut; Fr. Aspérule. *Herb*, *Herba asperulæ*, *H. matrisilvæ*, *H. hepaticæ stellatæ*, *H. cordialis*; contains coumarin; diuretic, deobstruent, hepatic stimulant.
- 202. ASPICÁRPA**, Rich. *Aspicarpa*. **Malpighiaceae.**
From Greek, "shield fruit". Low shrubs. About 5 species, Mexico and its borders; 2 in U. S.
- 203. ASPIDOSPÉRMA**, Mart. & Zucc. Quebracho. **Apocynaceæ.**
From Greek, "shield seed". Trees. About 55 species, S. America.
- a. **A. Quebrácho-blanco** Schlecht. Argentine Republic. Quebracho (i. e. axe-breaking), Quebracho blanco. *Bark*, **Aspidosperma**, U. S. P., *Cortex aspidospermatis quebracho*. Tonic, antispasmodic, especially in asthma.
- 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.
- a. **A. Adiantum-nígrum** L. Europe, Asia and Oceanica. Black Maiden-hair, Black-oak Fern, Petty Fern.
- b. **A. Filix-foémína** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, (Common in U. S.). Female Fern, Lady Fern, Backache Brake.
- c. **A. Ruta-murária** L. Europe and widely distributed (Eastern U. S.). White Maidenhair, Wall-rue Spleenwort, Stone-rue, Rue Fern, Tentwort, Wall-pie.
- d. **A. Trichómanes** L. Widely distributed (U. S.). Maidenhair Spleenwort, English Maidenhair, Waterwort.
- 205. ASTÉPHANUS**, R. Br. *Astephanus*. **Asclepiadaceae.**
From Greek, "crownless", alluding to the stamens. Undershrubs or climbers. About 30 species, warmer regions of Africa and America; 1 in U. S.
- 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. cordifólius** L. Blue Wood-aster, Bee-weed, Tongue.
- b. **A. dumósus** L. Rice-button Aster.
- c. **A. ericoídes** L. White Heath-aster, White Rosemary, Dog-fennel*, Mare's-tail, Michaelmas Daisy*, Scrub-brush.
- d. **A. hirsuticaúlis** Lind. Old-field Sweet, Old Virginia Stick-weed, White-devil, Wire-weed.
- e. **A. Lowrieánus** Porter. Bee-weed, Blue-devil.
- f. **A. multiflórus** Ait. White or Dense-flowered Wreath-aster, Fall-flower.
- g. **A. Novæ-Ángliæ** L., New England Aster, Michaelmas Daisy*.
- h. **A. puníceus** 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. ASTÍLBE, Hamilton. Astilbe. **Saxifragaceae.**
 From Greek, "without brightness". Perennial herbs with large decomposed leaves. About 7 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 1 in U. S.

- a. **A. biternáta** (Vent.) Brit. (*Tiarella biternata* Vent. *A. decandra* D. Don). Southeastern U. S. False Goat's-beard.

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

- a. **A. Baéticus** L. Southern Europe. Swedish Coffee; Ger. Stragalkaffee. *Seeds*, a substitute for coffee.
- b. **A. crassicárpus** Nutt. (*A. caryocarpus* Ker, *A. carnosus* Pursh). Manitoba to Texas and Colorado. Ground Plum, Buffalo Apple, Buffalo Bean, Buffalo Pea. *Fleshy legumes* edible. See (o).
- c. **A. crotaláriae** (Benth.) A. Gray. California. California Loco-weed, Loco-plant, Crazy-weed. Plant poisonous to stock. See (p).
- d. **A. exscápus** L. Europe. *Root* mucilaginous, diuretic.
- e. **A. glycyphýllos** L. Europe and northern Asia. Wild Licorice (Liquorice), Licorice Vetch. *Leaves and seeds* have a sweet taste, diuretic.

f. **A. gummifer** Labil. Syria. Tragacanth shrub, Goat's-thorn. *Gummy exudate*, Tragacanth, *not* to be pronounced trajacanth; 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. adscéndens** Bois. & Hsk., Persia; (h) **A. brachycályx** Fischer, Central Asia; (i) **A. Créticus** Lam., Greece; (j) **A. cylléneus** Bois. & Held.; (k) **A. microcéphalus** Willd., Asia Minor; (l) **A. pycnócladus** Bois. & Hsk., Persia; (m) **A. stromátodes** Bunge, Syria; (n) **A. vérus** Olivier, Persia.

o. **A. Mexicánus** 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 nigræ; aromatic, alterative, astringent.*

210. ASTROCÁRYUM, G. W. Meyer. *Astrocaryum*. **Sabalaceæ.**
From Greek, "star fig". Thorny palms. About 35 species, tropical America.

a. **A. vulgáre** Mart. S. America. *Fruit*, source of Tucum oil.

211. ATAÉNIA, Endl. *Ataenia*. **Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, "without fillet". Syn. *Carum*, in part. Herbs.
Three species in U. S.

a. **A. Gáirdneri** H. & A. (*C. Gairdneri* Benth.). Wyoming to Washington and California. *Tuberous roots*, called *yamp*, 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.*

213. ATHEROSPÉRMA, Labil. *Sassafras**. **Monimiaceæ.**
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. ATHÝSANUS**, 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.
- a. **A. gummífera** L. Southern Europe. Fr. Chaméléon blanc. *Exudate* sold in Greece as pseudo-mastich or acantho-mastich.
- 216. ATRÁGENE**, L. Virgin's-bower*. **Ranunculaceae.**
Greek name for some vine. Syn. Clematis, in part. Perennial climbers with showy flowers. About 4 species, northern U. S.
- 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. - - **Cichoriaceae.**
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.
- a. **A. canéscens** (Pursh) James (*C. canescens* Pursh). S. Dakota to Mexico and California. Bushy Atriplex, Cenizo.
- b. **A. halimoídes** Lind., (c) **A. Muélleri** Benth. and (d) **A. nummulária** Lind. are among the most valuable "Salt-bushes" of Australia.
- e. **A. hastáta** L. Europe and northeastern N. America. Halberd-leaved Orach?, Lamb's-quarters, Fat-hen, Hard-iron. *Plant* sometimes used as a pot herb.
- 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.
- a. **A. Belladónna** L. Southern Europe to central Asia. Deadly Nightshade, Belladonna (i. e. beautiful lady, perhaps from effect on the pupil of the eye), Banewort, Death's-herb, Doft-berry, Dway-berry, Dwale, Great Morel, Jacob's-ladder*, Manicou, Mad, Mekilwort, Poison Black Cherry, Sleeping Nightshade; Ger. Tollkirsche, Wolfskirche, Tollkraut; Fr. Belladone (Codex), Morelle furieuse. *Leaves*, **Belladonnæ folia**, U. S. P., Br; **Folia belladonnæ**, P. G. *Root*, **Belladonnæ radix**, U. S. P., Br. Deliriant narcotic, mydriatic, anodyne. Contains atropine.



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- 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. arborescens** Pursh, Tree or Smooth Azalea, Smooth Honeysuckle; (d) **A. canescens** Michx., Mountain or Hoary Azalea; (e) **A. lutea** L., Flame Azalea, Yellow Honeysuckle.]
- 226. BÁCCHARIS**, L. Baccharis, Groundsel. **Compositae.**
Greek name of an aromatic plant. Dioecious shrubs with small flower heads. About 275 species, all American; 20 in U. S.
- a. **B. halimifolia** 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.
- b. **B. pilularis** DC. California. Kidney-root. *Plant*, diuretic.
- 227. BAÉRIA**, Fisch. & Mey. Baeria. **Compositae.**
Named for Karl Ernst von Baer, Russian naturalist. Syn. *Dichæta*, *Burrielia*, in part. Mostly annual, with yellow flowers. About 23 species, all of California.
- 228. BÁHIA**, Lag. - Bahia. - **Compositae.**
Named for J. F. Bahi, Spanish botanist. Syn. *Trichophyllum*, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs with yellow flowers. About 16 species, all American; 12 in U. S.
- 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. nígra**, L. (*B. foetida* Lam.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Black Horehound, Hairhound, Black Archangel, Dunny Nettle; Fetid, Stinking or Bastard Horehound, Henbit, Stinking-Roger; Ger. Schwarzer Andorn, Gemeine Ballote; Fr. Marube noir, Marube fétide. *Flowering herb*, *H. ballotæ*, *H. marubii nigri* v. *foetidi*, antispasmodic, anthelmintic.
- 231. BALSAMORHÍZA**, Hook. Balsam root. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "balsam root". Syn. *Kalliactis*, *Espeletia*, *Bupthalmum*, *Helianthus*, in part. Perennials with fleshy balsamic roots. Ten species, all of western U. S.
- a. **B. sagittáta** (Pursh) Nutt. (*Bupthalmum 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.

232. BAMBÚSA, Schb. (Bambos, Bambus). Bamboo. **Gramineae.**
From vernacular, East Indies. Gigantic grasses. About 80
species, natives of warm countries.

a. **B. vulgáris** Schrad. India, now nat. in all tropical countries.
Common Bamboo. Uses innumerable.

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.**
Brandísii Munro (120 ft.), Tenasserim and Pegu; (e) **B.**
Balcóoa Roxb. (70 ft.), Bengal to Assam; (f) **B. polymórpha**
Munro (80 ft.), Burma; (g) **B. spinósa** Roxb. (100) ft.),
Bengal; (h) **B. Túlda** Roxb. (70 ft.), Bengal to Burma.

Bamboos belonging to other genera are (i) **Anthrosty lídium**
excélsium Griseb. (80 ft.), West Indies; (j) **Arundinaria acu-**
mináta Munro (20 ft.), Mexico; (k) **Arundinária tesseláta**
Munro, (20 ft.), S. Africa (see also 191); (l) **Cephalostáchyum**
pergrácile Munro (40 ft.), Burma; (m) **Chúsquea simplici-**
flóra Munro (80 ft.), Panama; (n) **Dendrocálamus Hamiltóni**
Nees (60 ft.), Himalayas; (o) **Gigantóchloa heterostáchya**
Munro (30 ft.), Malacca; (p) **Guádua refrácta** Munro (30 ft.),
Brazil; (q) **Meróstachys Clausséni** Munro, (80 ft.), Brazil; (r)
Nástus Bourbónicus Gmel. (50 ft.), Bourbon, (s) **Oxyten-**
anthéra Abyssínica Munro (50 ft.), Abyssinia to Angola; (t)
Phyllóstachys nígra Munro, (25 ft.), China and Japan; (u)
Planótia nóbilis Munro, New Granada, (v) **Pseudostachyum**
polymórphum Munro (very tall), Himalayas, (w) **Schizo-**
stáchyum Blúmei Nees, Java.

233. BÁPHIA, Afzel. Camwood. **Papilionaceae.**
Trees. About 10 species, all African.

a. **B. nítida** Lodd. Western Africa. Camwood, Barwood. *Wood*
yields a red dye.

234. BAPTÍSIA, Vent. Wild Indigo. **Papilionaceae.**
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.

a. **B. austrális** (L.) R. Br. (*S. australis* L.). Southeastern U. S.
Blue, Wild or False Indigo, Blue Rattle-bush.

b. **B. tinctória** (L.) R. Br. (*S. tinctoria* L., *P. tinctoria* Michx.)
Ontario to Minnesota and Louisiana. Yellow or American
Indigo, Indigo-weed, Yellow or Indigo Broom, Clover Broom,
Broom Clover, Horse-fly weed, Shoo-fly, Rattle-bush; Ger.
Baptisie, Wilder Indigo, Pferdfliegenstrauch; Fr. Indigo sau-
vage. *Root* alterative, emeto-cathartic, antiseptic.

235. BÁRBÁREA, R. Br. Winter Cress. **Cruciferae.**
Dedicated to St. Barbara. Syn. Erysimum, in part. Bien-
nial or perennial herbs with yellow flowers. About 10 species,
3 nat. in U. S.

- a. **B. Barbárea** (L.) MacM. (E. Barbarea L., B. vulgaris R. Br.) Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Winter-cress, Land-cress, Herb Barbara, Cassabully, Bitter or Rocket Cress, French or Normandy Cress, St. Barbara's Cress, Yellow Rocket, Winter or Wound Rocket, Yellow Scurvy-grass, Hedge Mustard, St. Barbara's herb; Ger. Winterkresse, Winterbrunnenkressè; Fr. Herbe de Ste. Barbe. *Plant* antiscorbutic, sometimes used for salad.
- b. **B. præcox** (J. E. Sm.) R. Br. (E. præcox. J. E. Sm.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Early Winter-cress, Belle Isle Cress, Land Cress. Properties of (a).

236. BARÓ SMA, Willd. 1809 (Baryosma). Buchu. **Rutaceae**. From Greek, of "heavy odor". Syn. **Bucco**, Wendl., 1808, *Parapetalifera*, Wendl. 1808, *Diosma*, in part. Strong-scented evergreen shrubs. About 15 species, southern Africa.

- a. **B. betulína** (Thunb.) Bart. & Wend. (D. betulina Thunb., D. crenata DC., *Bucco betulina* R. & Sch.). Southern Africa. Buchu, Short Buchu; Ger. Bukko; Fr. Buchu, Bucco (Codex). *Leaves* (of this and the following), Buchu, U. S. P., Buchu folia, Br., Fol. barosmæ v. diosmæ v. buchu v. bucco. Stimulant diuretic, stomachic.
- b. **B. crenulá ĩa** (L.) Hook. (D. crenulata L., B. crenata Kze. D. odorata DC., D. latifolia Lodd.). Southern Africa. Same names and properties as (a).
- c. **B. serratifó lia** (Curt.) Willd. (D. serratifolia Curt.). Long-leaf Buchu, Long Buchu. Properties of (a), but containing less volatile oil.

237. BARTLÉTTIA, A. Gray. Bartlettia. **Compositae**. Named for J. R. Bartlett, Commissioner Mexican Boundary Survey. Slender winter annual with yellow flowers. One species, Mexican border of U. S.

238. BARTÓNIA, Muhl. Bartonia. **Gentianaceae**. 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.

- a. **B. Virgínica** (L.) B. S. P. (*Sagina Virginia* L., B. tenella Willd.). Eastern U. S. Yellow Bartonia, Screwstem.

239. BÁRTSIA, L. Bartsia. **Scrophulariaceae**. 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**. Named for Ferdinand Bassi, Italian botanist, d. 1774. Syn. *Butyrospermum*, *Illipe*, in part. Trees. About 25 species, India and East Indies.

- a. **B. butyrá cea** Roxb. India. Indian Butter-tree, Phulwara. *Seeds* yield a tallow-like fat, Fulwa butter.

b. **B. latifolia** Roxb. (*Illipe latifolia* Muell.). Bengal. Mahwa tree (Mahwah), Mohwa tree. *Fleshy flowers* saccharine, used as food. *Seeds* yield Mahwa butter.

c. **B. longifolia** L. East Indies. Illupi, Elloopa, Meetru. *Flowers* esculent. *Seeds* yield elloopa oil. *Bark* astringent, antipruritic.

d. **B. Parkii** 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.

241. BÁTIS, L. Jamaica Saltwort or Samphire. **Batidaceae.**
Maritime shrub, probably a single species, N. America to Philippine Islands (U. S.).

242. BATRÁCHIUM, S. F. Gray. Water Crowfoot. **Ranunculaceae.**

From Greek, "frog plant", alluding to the habitat. Syn. *Ranunculus*, in part. Aquatic herbs with white flowers. About 20 species; 4 in U. S.

a. **B. trichophyllum** (Chaix) Bossch. (*R. trichophyllus* Chaix, *R. aquatilis* var. *trichophyllus* Gray). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to North Carolina and California. White Water-crowfoot, Green Eel-grass, Pickerel-weed*, Water Milfoil*.

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.

b. **B. variegata** L. China and East Indies. Mountain Ebony. *Bark* astringent.

244. BÉBBIA, Greene. - *Bebbia*. - **Compositae.**
Named for M. S. Webb, American botanist, nineteenth Century. Syn. *Carphephorus*, in part. Suffruticose herb with fragrant golden-yellow blossoms. One species, southwestern U. S.

245. BEGÓNIA, L. Begonia, Elephant's-ear. **Begoniaceae.**
Named for Gov. Begon of San Domingo, 17th Century. Ornamental herbs with oblique leaves, flowers commonly wax-like and rose-colored. Many species cult. in gardens.

246. BEJÁRIA, Mutis (*Befaria*). *Bejaria*. **Ericaceae.**
Named for Prof. Bejar, botanist of Cadiz. Shrubs. About 20 species, New World, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.

- 247. BELLÍNIA**, Roem. & Schult. Bellinia.. **Solanaceae.**
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. perénis** 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, Cat-
posy||, Cockiloorie||, Gowan (Scotland), Ewe Gowan, May
Gowan, Gowlan, Hen-and-chickens, Maple-flower, Margaret;
Ger. Masliebenblume; Fr. Marguerite. *Leaves* formerly re-
puted vulnerary.
- 249. BELOPHÉRONE**, Nees. Belopherone. **Acanthaceae.**
From Greek, "pointed dart". Syn. Jacobinia, Sericogra-
phis, in part. Shrubby plants with red flowers. About 40
species, tropical America; 1 in California.
- 250. BÉNZOIN**, Fabric. 1763. Spice-bush. **Lauraceae.**
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.
- a. **B. Bénzoin** (L.) Coulter (Laurus Benzoin L., Lindera Benzoin
Blume, B. odoriferum Nees.). Ontario to N. Carolina and
Kansas. Spice-bush, Benjamin-bush, Wild Allspice, Fever-
bush, Spice-wood, Snap wood; Ger. Benzoelorberr; Fr. Laurier-
benzoin; *Bark* and *twigs*, stimulant, diaphoretic, febrifuge,
anthelmintic. *Fruit* carminative, condiment.
- b. **B. melissæfólium** (Walt.) Nees. (Laurus melissæfolia Walt.,
Lindera mellissæfolia Blume). Missouri to Florida. Hairy
Spice-bush, Spice-wood, Jove's-fruit.
- 251. BÉRBERIS**, L. Barberry. **Berberidaceae.**
Latin name, from Arabic. Shrubs 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. Lýcium** Royle.
- d. **B. Aquifólium** Pursh. (Berberis repens Lindl., Mahonia repens
Don.). Rocky Mountains. U. S. and British Columbia. Ore-
gon 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, Barbarauue, 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 *Rilts,* refrigerant, esculent.
- 252. BERCHÉMIA,** Neck. Supple-jack. **Rhamnaceæ.**
Name unexplained, Climbing or erect shrubs. About 15 species, all but one of Asia and tropical Africa; 1 in U. S.
- 253. BÉRGIA,** L. - Bergia. - **Elatinaceæ.**
Named for P. J. Bergius, Swedish naturalist, d. 1790. Unimportant herbs, some suffrutescent. About 15 species, mostly Old World; 1 in U. S.
- 254. BERGÍNIA,** Harvey. Berginia. **Acanthaceæ.**
Named for M. Bergin of Dublin. A low shrubby plant. One species, southwestern U. S.
- 255. BERLANDIÉRA,** DC. Berlandiera. **Compositæ.**
Named for J. Berlandier, Swiss botanist. Perennial woolly herbs with rather large flower-heads (yellow). About 5 species, Mexican border; 4 in U. S.
- 256. BERNÁRDIA,** Houst. Bernardia. **Euphorbiaceæ.**
Shrubs or herbs. About 30 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.
- 257. BERTHOLLÉTIA,** Humb. & Bonp. **Lecythidaceæ.**
Named for Claude Louis Berthollet, French chemist, d. 1822. Syn. Bertholetia. Tall trees. One or two species, S. America.
- a. **B. excélsa** Humb. & Bonp. Northern S. America. Juvia tree, Castanhiero de Para. *Seeds,* Brazil-nuts, Para-nuts, Cream-nuts, Nigger-toes, Castana-nuts; Fr. Chataigne du Brésil; esculent, abounding in oil.
- 258. BÉRULA,** Hoffm. Water-Parsnip. **Umbelliferae.**
From Latin name of water-cress. Syn. Sium, in part. One species.
- a. **B. erécta** (Huds.) Coville (*S. erectum* Huds., *S. angustifolium* L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Illinois and California. Cut-leaved or Lesser Water-parsnip, Narrow-leaved or Creeping Water-parsnip.
- 259. BÉTA,** L. - - Beet. - - **Chenopodiaceæ.**
The Latin name. Herbs with fleshy roots. About 15 species, Europe, temperate Asia and Africa.
- 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. Bettarave. *Fleshy roots* esculent, rich in sugar. *Leaves* used as a pot herb. [The wild **B. marítima** L., now regarded as the same species, is called Wild Spinach.]

260. BETÓNICA, L. - Betony. - **Labiatae.**

The Latin name of Wood Betony. Syn. Stachys, in part. Herbs resembling Stachys. About 12 species, Europe and Asia.

- a. **B. officínalis** L. (Stachys Betonica Benth.). Southern Europe, adv. U. S. Wood Betony, Bishop's-wort, Herb Christopher*, Wild Hop, Lousewort; Ger. Zehrkraut, Betonie; Fr. Betoine (Codex). *The blossoming plant*, Herba betonicae, H. veronicae purpureae, formerly reputed febrifuge, etc.

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.

- a. **B. álba** L. Northern Asia and Europe. White Birch, European White Birch, Lady Birch‡, Birke, Make-peace, Ribbon-tree; Ger. Birke; Fr. Bouleau. Source of Birch Tar or *daggett*, used in making Russian leather. *Empyreumatic oil*, Oleum rusci, Oleum betulinum v. moscovitum, antiseptic and vulnerary.
- b. **B. lénta** 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.
- c. **B. papyrífera** Marsh. (B. papyracea Ait.). British America and northern U. S. Canoe Birch, Paper Birch, American White Birch, Silver Birch, Bolean Birch, Spool-wood. *Bark* used for many purposes.

Other indigenous species are (d) **B. lútea** Michx. f., Yellow Birch; Gray, Silver or Swamp Birch; (e) **B. nígra** 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. alba var. populifolia Spach), the true American White Birch; Gray, Pin, Poverty or Old-field Birch, (a smaller tree than (c)); (h) **B. púmila** L., Low Birch, also called Tag Alder‡.

262. BICUCÚLLA, Adans. 1763. Ear-drops. **Fumariaceae.**

From Latin, "double hooded". Syn. Diclytra, Borck. 1797, (Dielytra), Dicentra, 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.

- a. **B. Canadénsis** (Goldie) Millsp. (C. Canadensis Goldie, Diclytra Canadensis DC., Dicentra Canadensis Walp., C. formosa Auct. not DC.). Ontario to Kentucky and Missouri. Turkey Corn, Squirrel Corn, Turkey Pea, Staggerweed, Colic-weed, Wild Hyacinth, Diclytra, Fumitory. *Tubers*, Corydalis, tonic*, diuretic, alterative.



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- a. **B. alliacea** Lam. Guiana and West Indies. Garlic shrub. Fr. Liane à l'ail.
- b. **B. crucigera** L. (*B. capreolata* L.). Virginia and Illinois to Florida. Tendrilled Trumpet-flower ζ , Cross-vine, Quarter-vine. *Root* alterative, detergent.
- 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. Orellána** L. Tropical America, and commonly cult. in tropical countries. Arnotta tree. Fruit yields the coloring matter called Arnotta (Annattò, Annota, Anotto), Orellana, Orleana; Ger. Orlean; Fr. Rocou, Terra de la Nouvelle-Orleana; Sp. Achiotillo.
- 267. BLÉCHNUM, Presl.** Blechnum. **Polypodiaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Ferns. About 40 species, New World to Australia; 1 in U. S.
- 268. BLENNOSPÉRMA, Less.** Blennosperma. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "mucus seed". Syn. Aphalus, Coniothele. Low annuals. Two species, one of Chili, one of California.
- 269. BLEPHARIPÁPPUS, Hook.** Blepharipappus. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "eye-lash" and "pappus". Syn. Layia, Ptilonella, in part. Annual herbs with mostly showy flowers (white or yellow). About 17 species, Pacific border of U. S.
- 270. BLEPHÍLIA, Raf.** Ohio Horsemint. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "eye-lash", alluding to ciliate calyx-teeth. Syn. Monarda, in part. Perennial herbs of mint-like odor. Two species, eastern 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.
- 272. BLÍGHIA, Koenig.** Blighia. **Sapindaceae.**
Named for Capt. Bligh of H. M. S. Bounty. Syn. Akea, Akeesia; Cupania, in part. Trees. Two species, referred by many botanists to **Cupania**; tropical Africa.
- a. **B. sávida** Koenig (*C. sapida* Voigt, *Akea solitaria* Stokes, *Akeesia Africana* Tussac). Western Africa, cult. in tropical countries. Akee tree. *Fruit* acidulous, edible.
- 273. BLÍTUM, L.** Strawberry Blite. **Chenopodiaceae.**
The Greek name of a salad plant. Syn. Chenopodium, in part. A pigweed-like plant with fleshy red fruit. One species.

- a. **B. capitatum** L. (*C. capitatum* Asch.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Colorado. Strawberry Spinach, Indian Strawberry, Indian-paint. Plant used as a pot herb.
- 274. BLOOMÉRIA**, Kellogg. Bloomeria. **Liliaceae.**
Scapose herbs from a small corm. Four species in southwestern 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.
- a. **B. balsamífera** DC. China and Burma. Vernacular name Ngai. *Plant* yields Ngai Camphor.
- 276. BOEHMÉRIA**, Jacq. Ramie, etc. **Urticaceae.**
Named for G. R. Boehmer, German botanist, d. 1803. Herbs, shrubs or trees. About 50 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.
- a. **B. nívea** Gand. Eastern Asia. Ramie, Rhee. Stems yield a strong white fibre from which the Chinese grass-cloth is made.
- 277. BOERHAÁVIA**, L. (*Boerhavia*). - **Nyctaginaceae.**
Named for Hermann Boerhaave, Dutch naturalist, d. 1729. Herbs. About 40 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 17 in U. S.
- 278. BOISDUVÁLIA**, Spach. Boisduvalia. **Onagraceae.**
Syn. *Oenothera*, in part. Herbs. About 10 species, New World; 6 in U. S.
- 279. BOLÁNDRA**, A. Gray. Bolandra. **Saxifragaceae.**
Herbs. Two known species, Pacific coast, U. S.
- 280. BÓLDU**, Adans. 1763 (*Boldea*, *Boldus*). **Monimiaceae.**
From vernacular name, Chili. Syn. *Peumus*, Mol. 1782, *Ruizzia*, R. & P. 1794, *Boldoa*, Endl. not Cav. Fragrant evergreen shrub. One species.
- a. **B. Bóldus** (Mol.) Lyons (*Peumus Boldus* Mol., *R. fragrans* R. & Pav., *P. fragrans*, Pers., *Boldea fragrans*, C. Gay). Chili. Boldo, Boldoa, Boldu; Fr. Boldo (Códex). *Leaves* tonic, anti-spasmodic, used for relief of catarrhal conditions.
- 281. BOLÉLIA**, Raf. 1832. Bolesia. **Lobeliaceae.**
A transliteration of *Lobelia*. Syn. *Downingia*, Torr. 1856. Herbs. About 15 species, New World; 12 in southwestern U. S.
- 282. BOLTÓNIA**, L. Her. Boltonia. **Compositae.**
Named for James Bolton, English botanist, 18th Century. Perennial herbs, with white, pink or purple flowers. Four or five species, all of U. S.
- 283. BOMÁREA**, Mirb. Bomarea. **Amaryllidaceae.**
Named for Valmont de Bomare, French naturalist, 18th Century. Twining plants. About 70 species, S. America and Mexico.

- a. **B. édulis**, Her. Tropical America. Tubers esculent.
- 284. BORÁGO**, L. - Borage. - **Boraginaceae**.
The Latin name, "rough hairy". Hairy herbs with showy blue flowers. About 17 species, Mediterranean region.
- a. **B. officinális** L. Levant, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Borage, Burrage, Bee-bread, Cool-tankard, Lang-de-beef, Star-flower; Ger. Borasch, Boretsch; Fr. Bourrache (Codex); Sp. Borraja. *Herb emollient, diuretic, febrifuge.*
- 285. BORÁSSUS**, L. Palmyra Palm. **Sabalaceae**.
From Greek name of palm fruit. Tall large Palms, two principal species, one of Asia one of Africa.
- a. **B. flabéllifer** L. (*B. flabelliformis* Murr.). Southeastern Asia. Palmyra Palm, Fan Palm, Toddy Palm. Sap yields palm wine (toddy) and palm sugar (jaggery, whence Latin *saccharum*). *Young seedlings esculent.*
- 286. BORBÓNIA**, L. Borbonia. **Papilionaceae**.
Shrubs or suffrutescent herbs. About 30 species, mostly of southern Africa.
- a. **B. cordáta** L. S. Africa. *Leaves used for tea.*
- 287. BORRÍCHIA**, Adans. Sea Ox-eye. **Compositae**.
Named for Olaf Borrick, Danish botanist. Syn. *Buphthalmum*, in part. Fleshy littoral shrubs. About 5 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.
- a. **B. frutésceus** (L.) DC. (*Buphthalmum frutescens* L.). South eastern U. S. and West Indies. Sea Ox-eye, Jamaica Sapphire. See Batis.
- 288. BOSCHNIÁKIA**, C. A. Meyer. Boschniakia. **Orobanchaceae**.
Scaly herbs. Five known species, eastern Asia, Japan and N. America; 3 in U. S.
- a. **B. strobilácea** Gray. California. Squirrel's-grandfather.
- 289. BOSWÉLLIA**, Roxb. Boswellia. **Burseraceae**.
Named for John Boswell of Edinburgh. Trees. About 10 species, southern Asia and eastern Africa.
- 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, Lubân Mayeti (Mati); used as a masticatory.
- c. **B. papyrífera** Hochst. Abyssinia. *Gum resin* resembles that of (a).
- 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.

- 290. BOTRÝCHUM**, Swz. Grape-fern. **Ophioglossaceæ.**
From Greek word for a "cluster of grapes". Syn. *Osmunda*†,
in part. Small fleshy ferns. About 12 species; 9 in U. S.
- a. **B. Lunária** (L.) Swz. (*O. Lunaria* L.). Northern Europe,
Asia and N. America. Moonwort, Moon Fern, Lunary, Plen-
tage, Unshoe-the-horse, the first three of these names being
sometimes extended to other species.
- b. **B. Virginiánum** (L.) Swz. (*O. Virginiana* L., *B. gracile*
Pursh.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Virginia
Grape-fern?, Rattlesnake Fern, Indicator (Virginia), Hemlock-
leaved Moonwort?.
- 291. BOÚCHEA**, Cham. Bouchea. **Verbenaceæ.**
Named for Charles and Peter Bouché, gardeners of Berlin.
Herbs, some shrubby. About 20 species, mostly African, a few
in America and Asia; 3 in southwestern U. S.
- 292. BOUCHÉTIA**, DC. Bouchetia. **Solanaceæ.**
Named for D. Bouchet, French botanist. Low perennial
herb, a single species, Texas to Brazil.
- 293. BOURDÓNIA**, Greene. Bourdonia. **Compositæ.**
Syn. *Keerlia*. Two species in western U. S.
- 294. BOURRÉRIA**, P. Br. (*Beurreria*). **Boraginaceæ.**
Named for a Nuremberg apothecary, Bourrer. Syn. *Crema-*
tomia, Miers, *Ehretia*, *Pittonia*, in part. Trees and shrubs.
About 25 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.
- 295. BOUVÁRDIA**, Salisb. Bouvardia. **Rubiaceæ.**
Name for Dr. Bouvard of the Jardin du Roi, Paris. Orna-
mental shrubs. About 50 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.
- 296. BOWDÍCHIA**, H. B. K. Bowdichia. **Papilionaceæ.**
Named for J. E. Bowdich, traveler in west Africa. Syn.
Sebipira, Mart. Trees. Two species, S. America.
- a. **B. virgilioídes** H. B. K., Brazil. Alcornoco, Alcornoque.
Bark tonic, febrifuge. See 334 (a).
- 297. BOWLÉSIA**, R. & P. Bowlesia. **Umbelliferae.**
Herbs. About 20 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.
- 298. BRABÉJUM**, L. Kafir Chestnut. **Proteaceæ.**
Syn. *Brabyia*. Shrubs. One species, south Africa.
- a. **B. stellatifólium** L. South Africa. Kafir Chestnut, Wild
Chestnut, Wild Almond. *Seeds* esculent, a substitute for coffee.
- 299. BRACHYÁCTIS**, Ledeb. Rayless Aster. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, "short rayed". Syn. *Tripolium*, *Aster*, in
part. Smooth, somewhat fleshy herbs. About 7 species, N.
America and northern Asia; 1 in U. S.
- 300. BRACHYCHAÉTA**, T. & Gr. False Golden-rod. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, "short bristled", of the pappus. Syn. *Solidago*,
in part. One species, eastern U. S.

- 301. BRADBÚRYA**, Raf. 1817. Butterfly-Pea. **Papilionaceae**.
Named for John Bradbury, explorer in America early in 19th Century. Syn. *Centrosema*, Benth. 1838, *Clitoria*, in part. Vines with showy flowers. About 30 species, all American; 2 in U. S.
- 302. BRASÉNIA**, Schreb. Water-shield. **Nymphaeaceae**.
Name unexplained. Syn. *Hydropeltis*, *Menyanthes*, in part. Aquatic plant with small peltate leaves. One species.
- a. **B. purpúrea** (Michx.) Casp. (*H. purpurea* Michx., *B. Schreberi* J. F. Gmel. (Kew), *B. peltata* Pursh.). Nova Scotia to Mexico and California, also in Asia and Australia. Water-shield, Water-target, Water-jelly, Deer-foot, Frog-leaf, Little Lily-pad, Little Water-lily, Water-leaf. *Leaves* astringent. *Roots* farinaceous.
- 303. BRÁSSICA**, L. Cabbage, etc. **Cruciferae**.
The Latin name of Cabbage. Syn. *Sinapis*, in part, Annual, biennial or perennial herbs. About 80 species, Old World.
- a. **B. arvénsis** (L.) B. S. P. (*B. Sinapistrum* Boiss. (Kew), *S. arvensis* L.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Charlock (Carlock, Carlick, Kerlock, Curlock), Wild Mustard, Corn Mustard, Corn or Field Kale, Bastard Rocket, Chadlock (Kedlock, Kellock, Kilk), Kraut-weed, Crowd-weed†, Runch, Warlock, Yellow-flower. *Seeds* like those of (d) but smaller.
- b. **B. campéstris** L. Europe. Wild or Common Navew, Wild Navette, Nape, Bargeman's Cabbage, Colza, Summer Rape. 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.
- c. **B. júncea** (L.) Coss. (*S. juncea* L.). Southern Russia, adv. in U. S. Sarepta Mustard, Russian Mustard, Indian Mustard. Properties of (d).
- d. **B. nígra** (L.) Koch (*S. nigra* L., *B. sinapioides* Roth.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Black Mustard, Red Mustard, Cadlock, Kerlock, Senore, Scurvy. *Seed*, **Sinapis nigra**, U. S. P., *Sinapis nigræ* Semina, Br., Sem. *Sinapis* P. G., Semen sinapeos; Ger. Senf, Schwarzer Senfsamen; Fr. Moutarde noire (Codex); Sp. Mostaza negra; Irritant, emetic, revulsive, counter-irritant, also used as a condiment.
- 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, Kohlrabi; Ger. Kohl; Fr. Chou. *Leaves* (heads, buds, etc.), esculent.
- 304. BRAUNÉRIA**, Neck. 1790. Purple Cone-flower. **Compositæ**.
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. pállida** (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.
- b. **B. purpúrea** (L.) Brit. (*Echinacea purpurea* Moench., *Rudbeckia purpurea* L.) Virginia to Illinois and Louisiana. Black Sampson, Hedgehog Cone-flower, Purple Cone-flower, Red Sun-flower, Comb-flower. Properties of No. 1.
- 305. BRÁYA**, Sternb. & Hoppe. *Braya*. **Cruciferae**.
Perennial scapose herbs. About 15 species, Arctic and Alpine regions; 2 in U. S.
- 306. BRAZÓRIA**, Eng. & Gray. *Brazoria*. **Labiatae**.
Named from the river Brazos in Texas. Syn. *Physostegia*, in part. Low annuals. Two known species, both of Texas.
- 307. BREVOÓRTIA**, Wood. *Brevoortia*. **Liliaceae**.
Scapose herb with showy umbellate flowers. A single species, California.
- a. **B. venústa** Greene (*B. coccinea*, Wats., *B. Ida-Maia* Wood. California. Vegetable Fire-cracker, Crimson Satin-flower.
- 308. BREWÉRIA**, R. Br. *Breweria*. **Convolvulaceae**.
Named for Samuel Brewer, a correspondent of Dillen. Syn. *Stylisma*, *Bonamia*, *Convolvulus*, in part. Procumbent herbs. About 30 species, warm regions; 7 in U. S.
- 309. BRINTÓNIA**, Greene. *Brintonia*. **Compositae**.
Syn. *Solidago*, in part. Herb, allied to Golden-rod. One species in western U. S.
- 310. BRITTONÁMRA**, *Brittonamra*. **Papilionaceae**.
Syn. *Cracca*, in part. Herbs. Two species in western U. S.
- 311. BRODIAÉA**, Sm. California Hyacinth. **Liliaceae**.
Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. About 20 species, New World; 8 in southwestern U. S.
- 312. BROMÉLIA**, L. *Bromelia*. **Bromeliaceae**.
Named for Adolph Bromel, Swedish botanist, d. 1705. Fiber plants. About 30 species, S. America.
- a. **B. Pínguin** L. West Indies. Pinguin, Pen-gwyn. *Fruit* acidulous, refrigerant, anthelmintic. A hedge plant.
- 313. BRÓMUS**, L. *Brome-Grass*, Chess. **Gramineae**.
Greek name of a kind of Oats. About 40 species; 23 in U. S.
- a. **B. secalínus** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Chess, Cheat, Cheat-grass, Smooth Rye-brome.
- 314. BRONGNIÁRTIA**, H. B. K. *Brongniartia*. **Papilionaceae**.
Named for Adolph Brongniart, French botanist. Shrubs. About 20 species, mostly of Mexico; 1 in U. S.

- 315. BRÓSIMUM**, Swz. 1788. Cow-tree, etc. **Artocarpaceae**.
From Greek, "esulent". Syn. *Piratinera* Aubl. 1775 ("with false characters", B. & H.), *Galactodendron* H. B. K., in part. Trees with milky sap. About 8 species, tropical America.
- a. **B. Alicástrum** Swz. West Indies. *Seeds*, called in Jamaica bread-nuts, esulent. *Milk juice* acrid.
- b. **B. Galactodéndron** D. Don (*G. utile* Kunth.). Tropical America. Cow tree, Milk tree, Palo de vaca, Arbol de léche. *Milk juice* resembles cow's milk. See *Clusia*.
- 316. BROUSSONÉTIA**, L'Her. Paper Mulberry. **Moraceae**.
Named for M. Broussonet, French naturalist, d. 1807. Syn. *Morus*, in part. Trees with fibrous bark. About 7 species, eastern Asia and Oceanica.
- a. **B. papyrífera** (L.) Vent. (*M. papyrifera* L.). Asia and Oceanica, nat. in U. S. Paper Mulberry, Tahiti Mulberry, Cut-paper. *Inner bark* made into paper in Japan and into bark cloth (*kapa*, *tapa*) in the islands of the Pacific.
- 317. BRUNFÉLSIA**, L. Brunfelsia. **Solanaceae**.
Named for Otto Brunfels, botanist of Metz, 16th Century. Shrubs or small trees. About 35 species, tropical America.
- a. **B. Hopeána** Benth. (*Franciscea uniflora* Pohl.). Brazil. Manaca (one of several plants so called), called also Manacán, Camganiba, Geratacáca, Mercurio-vegetal (vegetable mercury). *Root* antiarthritic, alterative.
- 318. BRUNNÍCHIA**, Banks. Brunnichia. **Polygonaceae**.
Named for M. T. Brunnich, Norwegian naturalist. Syn. *Rajania*, in part. Shrubby climber. Two species, one of Africa, 1 in U. S.
- 319. BRYÁNTHUS**, S. G. Gmel. Bryanthus. **Ericaceae**.
From Greek, "luxuriant-bloom". Syn. *Menziesia*. Low shrubs. About 6 species, Arctic and north temperate zones; 4 in U. S.
- 320. BRYÓNIA**, L. Bryony, White-vine, etc. **Cucurbitaceae**.
The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Corallocarpus*, in part. Climbing perennial herbs. About 15 species, warmer regions of Old World.
- 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. dioíca** L. Europe. Red Bryony, Common Bryony, Cow-bind, Cow's-lick, Devil's Turnip, False Mandrake, Hedge Grape, Murrain-berry, Snake-berry, White-vine, Wild Hop; Ger. Zaurrübe, Gichtrübe, Stickwurz, Hundskurbis; Fr. Bryone blanche (Codex), Couleuvrée; Sp. Brionia. *Root* of this and of (a), **Bryonia**, U. S. P., *Radix bryoniæ*, *Rad. vitis albæ*,



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- c. **B. retúsa** Swz. West Indies. Bastard Balata or Bully Tree.
- 325. BUDDLÉIA**, Houst. Buddleia. **Loganiaceae.**
Trees, shrubs or herbs. About 100 species, India, South Africa and America; 6 in U. S.
- 326. BUMÉLIA**, Swz. Buckthorn*. **Sapotaceae.**
Greek name of a species of Ash, "ox Ash". Syn. *Sideroxylon*, in part. Shrubs and trees, often thorny. About 30 species, all American; 6 in U. S.
- BUNIUM.** See **CONOPODIUM.**
- 327. BUPLEÚRUM**, L. Hare's-ear, etc. **Umbelliferae.**
The Greek name, "ox-ribbed". Herbs with entire clasping or perfoliate leaves. About 65 species; 1 in U. S.
- a. **B. rotundifólium** L. Europe and western Asia, nat. in U. S. Hare's-ear, Thorough-wax or Thoroughwort, (i. e. perfoliate), Bupleverz, Modesty; Ger. Durchwachskraut, Hasenohr; Fr. Oreille de lièvre. *Herb and seed formerly regarded medicinal.*
- 328. BURMÁNIA**, L. Burmannia. **Burmanniaceae.**
Named for Johann Burmann, Dutch botanist. 18th Century. Syn. *Tripterella*, in part. Herbs with perianth three-winged. About 25 species, warm and tropical regions; 2 in U. S.
- 329. BÚRSA**, Weber, 1780. Shepherd's-purse. **Cruciferae.**
From middle Latin, a "purse". Syn. *Capsella*, Medic. 1792, *Thlaspi*, in part. Inconspicuous annuals. About 4 species, northern hemisphere; 1 nat. in U. S.
- a. **B. Bursa-pastóris** (L.) Brit. (*Thlaspi Bursa-pastoris* L., *C. Bursa-pastoris* Medic.). Europe, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Shepherd's-purse, Blind-weed, Case-weed, Casse-weed, Clappedepouch||, Cocowort, Fat-hen*, Lady's-purse, Mother's-heart, Pepper-and-shot, Pepper-plant, Pick-pocket, Pick-purse, Poor-man's-pharmacetty, Shovel-weed, Toothwort*, Toywort, Ward-seed, Wind-flower*, Witches'-pouches; Ger. Hirtentäschlein, Hirtentäschel, Säckelkraut, Gänsekresse; Fr. Bourse à pasteur, Molette. *Herb, Herba capsellæ, H. bursæ-pastoris; astringent, emmenagogue, diuretic.*
- 330. BÚRSERA**, L. - Bursera. - **Burseraceae.**
Named for Joachim Burser, German botanist, 17th Century. Syn. *Elaphrium*, *Icica*, in part. Trees or shrubs, natives of tropical America; 2 in U. S. See also *Canarium*, *Elaphrium* and *Protium*.
- a. **B. gummífera** 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 Lignaloës is derived from (b) **B. Delpachiana**].
- 331. BÚTEA**, Koenig. 1795. Bastard Teak. **Papilionaceae.**
Named for John, Earl of Bute, d. 1792. Syn. *Plaso*, Adans, 1763. Trees or shrubby climbers with showy flowers. About 5 species, southeastern Asia.

- a. **B. frondosa** Roxb. India to Burma. Dhak tree, Palas 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 aromatica*.

332. BUTNÉRIA, Duham 1755. **Calycanthaceae.**
Syn. *Calycanthus* L. 1759, *Buettneria*, *Byttneria*. Ornamental shrubs. Three species, all of U. S.

- a. **B. fértilis** (Walt.) Kearney (*C. fertilis* Walt., *C. lævigatus* Willd., *C. glaucus* Willd.). Pennsylvania to Georgia. Smooth Strawberry-shrub?, Bubby-bush, Sweet-scented shrub, Spice-bush*. *Root, leaves and bark*, antiperiodic. *Fruit* reputed poisonous to sheep.
- b. **B. flórida** (L.) Kearney (*C. floridus* L.). Virginia to Mississippi. Carolina Allspice, Sweet-scented shrub, Hairy Strawberry-shrub?, Strawberry-bush, Spice-bush*, Sweet-Betsies, Florida Allspice†. *Bark* aromatic.
- c. **B. occidentális** (H. & A.) Greene (*C. occidentalis*, H. & A.). Pacific border of U. S. California Spice-bush.

BUTYROSPERMUM. See **BASSIA.**

333. BÚXUS, L. - - Box. - - **Buxaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Evergreen trees or shrubs. About 20 species, Europe, Asia, Africa and West Indies.

- 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.

334. BYRSONÍMA, Rich. Locust-berry. **Malpighiaceae.**
Shrubs or trees. About 80 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

- 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.

335. CABÓMBA, Aubl. Water-shield. **Nymphaeaceae.**
Vernacular name, Guiana. Aquatic plants with floating peltate leaves. About 5 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

336. CACALIÓPSIS, Gray. *Cacaliopsis*. **Compòsitae.**
From Greek, "resembling *Cacalia*". Floccose-woolly perennial. One species, Pacific border of U. S.

337. CÁCTUS, L. 1753. - Cactus. **Cactaceae.**
Greek name of some thorny plant. Syn. *Mammillaria*, Haw. 1812. Fleshy leafless plants, armed with spines. About 300 species, warm and tropical America; 23 in U. S. None known to have active properties. See *Cereus* and *Opuntia*.

- 338. CAESALPÍNIA, L.** Sappan, etc. **Caesalpinaceae.**
 Named for Andreas Caesalpinus, Italian botanist, d. 1603.
 Syn. *Guilandina*, *Libidibia*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About
 50 species, tropical; 3 in U. S. See *Guilandina*.
- a. **C. coriária** Willd. (*Libidibia coriaria* Schlecht.). West Indies
 and S. America. *Pods* known as *Divi-divi*, *Libi-divi*, *Libi-*
dibi or *Muatta-pana*; *Fructus coriariæ*; astringent, used for
 tanning.
- b. **C. echináta** Lam. (*Guilandina echinata* Spreng.) Brazil. One
 of several species yielding the Brazil wood (true), Pernambuco-
 wood, Nicaragua-wood, Hypernic-wood, Lima-wood, and Peach-
 wood of commerce, used in dyeing.
- c. **C. Sáppan** L. East Indies. Source of Sappan-wood, Sampfen-
 wood, Bukkum or Wukkum of India, used in dyeing.
- 339. CAJUPÚTI, Adans. 1763.** Cajuput. **Myrtaceae.**
 From vernacular. Syn. *Melaleuca*, L. 1767, *Myrtoleucoden-*
dron, Rumph. Aromatic shrubs or trees with showy flowers.
 About 100 species, chiefly of Australia.
- a. **C. ericifólia** (Sm.) Lyons (*Melaleuca ericifolia* Sm.). Aus-
 tralia. Australian Cajuput (Cajeput) tree. *Leaves* yield an
 oil very similar to Cajuput oil.
- b. **C. viridiflóra** (Gaertn.) Lyons (*Melaleuca viridiflora* Gaertn.,
M. Leucadendron L., (Kew.). Includes *M. Cajuputi* Roxb.).
 East Indian Islands to India and Australia. Cajuput tree.
Leaves yield a volatile oil, *Oleum Cajuputi*, U. S. P. which is
 stimulant, analgesic, stomachic, etc.
- 340. CAKÍLE, Gaertn.** Sea Rocket. **Cruciferae.**
 The old Arabic name. Syn. *Bunias*, in part. Fleshy-stem-
 med herbs with 2-jointed siliques. About 3 species, sea and
 lake shores, Europe and N. America; 2 in U. S.
- 341. CÁLAMUS, L.** Rattan Palm. **Sabalaceae.**
 The Greek name of a Reed. Syn. *Rotang*. Slender-stem-
 med plants. About 80 species, tropical regions, Old World.
- a. **C. rudéntum** Lour., (b) **C. vérus** Lour., (c) **C. viminális**
 Reinw. and some other species furnish the *canes* or *rattans* of
 commerce. From (d) **C. Scipiónum** Lour. are obtained the
 Malacca walking-canes.
- 342. CALANDRÍNIA, H. B. K.** Calandrinia. **Portulacaceae.**
 Annual or perennial herbs, some with showy flowers. About
 120 species, mostly of Chili and Australia; 5 in U. S.
- 343. CALCEOLÁRIA, Loeff. 1758.** Calceolaria. **Violaceae.**
 From Latin, "slipper like". Syn. *Ionidium*, Vent. 1803;
Viola, in part. Herbs, mostly of tropical America; 2 in U. S.
- a. **C. Ipecacuánha** (Vent.) Lyons [*I. Ipecacuanha* Vent. (Kew)].
 Brazil. White Ipecac, Poaya. *Root* emetic.

b. **C. verticilláta** (Ort.) Kze. (*V. verticillata* Ort., *I. polygalæfolium* 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 Marigold (Mally-gowl), Mary-bud, Gold-bloom, Golding, Gowlan, Holigold, Jackanapes-on-horseback, Rods-gold, Ruddes, Sunflower*; 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 calendulae, H. calthæ sativæ, H. verrucariæ;* vulnerary, formerly believed to remove warts.

345. CÁLLA, L. - Calla, Water Arum. . . **Araceae.**
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.

346. CALLIÁNDRA, Benth. 1840. Calliandra. **Mimosaceae.**
From Greek, "beautiful stamen". Syn. *Annesia*, Salisb. 1807, not *Annesia*, 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. Houstoni* (King's Disp.)].

347. CALLICÁRPA, L. . Callicarpa. **Verbenaceae.**
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. CALLÍRRHOE, 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. CALLÍTRIS, Vent. Sandarac. - **Pinaceae.**
Syn. *Thuja*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 18 species, Africa to Australia.

a. **C. quadriválvis** Vent. (*T. articulata* Vahl.). Northwestern Africa. Alerce, Sandarac tree, Arar-tree. *Resinous exudate, Sandarac.* Gum Sandarac, Juniper resin, Gum Juniper; *Sandaraca*; 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. **Ericaceae.**
Syn. *Erica*, in part. A low evergreen shrub. One species.

- a. **C. vulgaris** (L.) Salisb. (*E. vulgaris* L.). Europe, nat. in New England. Heather, Dog-heather, He-heather, Dog-, Ling-, Red- or Small Heath, Scotch Heather (U. S.), Broom*, Besom, Busam, Bent, Bream, Grig, Black or Crow Ling, Moor. *Plant* reputed sudorific, diuretic, etc.

351. CALOCHÓRTUS, 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.

- a. **C. álbis** Doug. California. Lily-bell.
b. **C. pulchéllus** Doug. California. Golden Lily-bell.
c. **C. venústus** Benth. California. Mariposa Lily, Butterfly Lily, Wild or Butterfly Tulip, Pretty-grass, names not confined to this species.

352. CALÓPHANES, Don, 1833. Calophanes. **Acanthaceae.**
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.

353. CALOPHÝLLUM, L. Tacamahac. **Clusiaceae.**
From Greek, "beautiful leaf". Large trees with parallel veined leaves. About 60 species, tropical, mostly of Old World.

- a. **C. Inophýllum** L. East Indies and Oceanica. Tacamahac tree, Poon tree, Kamanì (Polynesia). *Resinous exudate*, East Indian or Oriental Tacamahac, Resina Tacamahaca; Ger. Takamahak, 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.

354. CALÓTROPIS, R. Br. Mudar. **Asclepiadaceae.**
Syn. *Asclepias* in part. Shrubs or trees. Three species, Asia and Africa.

- a. **C. gigánteá** (L.) Dryand. (*A. gigantea* L.). India. Bow-string Hemp*. Called in northern India Mudar, Madar or Ak, in southern India Yercum. *Bark of root*, Mudar bark, Radix mudaris, Rad. calotropis; alterative, diaphoretic, emetic.
b. **C. prócera** (Ait.) Dryand. (*A. procera* Ait., *C. Hamiltoni* Wight). India, westward to Africa. French Jasmine. Yields also Mudar bark.

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,

Great Butter-flower, Capers, Coltsfoot*, Cow-lily, Cowslop, Spring Cowslip, Crowfoot†, Crazy-Bet, Drunkards, Gools, Meadow Gowan, Open or Water Gowan, Meadow-bouts, May-blob, Mire-blob, Horse-blob, Water-blob, King-cups*, Palsy-wort, Soldier's-buttons, Swamp-robin, Water-dragon, Water-goggles. *Plant* used as a pot herb.

- 356. CALYCADÉNIA, DC.** Calycadenia. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "cup gland". Syn. Hemizonia, in part.
Annual herbs with linear leaves. About 17 species, southeastern U. S.
- 357. CALYCOCÁRPUM, Nutt.** Cup-seed. **Menispermaceae.**
From Greek, "cup fruit". Syn. Menispermum, in part.
Herbaceous climber. One species, southwestern U. S.
- 358. CALYCÓSERIS, Gray.** Calycoseris. **Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, "cup Succory". Winter-annuals with showy flowers. Two species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
- 359. CALÝPSO, Salisb.** - Calypso. - **Orchidaceae.**
Dedicated to Calypso, of Greek mythology. Syn. Cypripedium, in part. Bog orchid. One species, (U. S.)
- a. **C. bulbósa (L.) Oakes** (Cyp. bulbosum L., Cal. borealis Salisb.).
Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Calypso.
- 360. CALYPTRÍDIUM, Nutt.** Calyptridium. **Portulacaceae.**
From Greek, "veil" or "quiver". Succulent annuals.
Four species, southwestern U. S.
- 361. CAMÉLINA, Crantz.** False Flax. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "low flax". Syn. Myagrum, in part. Annual herbs. About 5 species, Europe and Asia; 2 nat. in U. S.
- a. **C. satíva (L.) Crantz** (M. sativum L.). Europe, nat. in U. S.
Gold-of-pleasure, Wild or False Flax, Dutch Flax, Camline, Cheat, Madwort, Myagrum; Ger. Leindotter. *Seeds*, Dodder-seed, Siberian Oil-seed, yield German Sesame oil.
- 362. CAMPÁNULA, L.** Bell-flower. **Campanulaceae.**
From Latin, "little bell". Herbs, some ornamental. About 250 species, northern hemisphere; 18 in U. S.
- a. **C. Rapúnculus L.** Europe. Rampion. *Tuberous roots* esculent.
- b. **C. rotundifólia L.** Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Illinois, Arizona and California. Harebell (England, also Hair-bell, Air-bell), Bluebell (Scotland), Round-leaved Bellwort? (a misnomer), Blaewort, Blaver, Blue-blauers, Blue-bottle*, Gowk's-thumbs, Heath-bell, Witches'-bell, Lady's-or Witches'-thimble; Ger. Glockenblume, Fr. Campanule.
Noteworthy European species are (c) **C. glomeráta L.**, Dane's-blood, Canterbury-bells*; (d) **C. latifólia L.**, Great Bell-flower, Coventry-bells, White Foxglove†; (e) **C. médium L.**, Canterbury-bells, Marian, Mercury's-violet; (f) **C. Trachélium L.**, Throatwort, Haskwort, Blue Foxglove†, Canterbury- or Coventry-bells.

- 363. CAMPTOSÓRUS**, Link. Walking-fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
From Greek, "bent sori". Small ferns. Two species, one of Asia, one in N. America (U. S.).
- 364. CANÁNGA**, Rumph. not Aubl. Ylang-ylang. **Anonaceae**.
From vernacular name. Syn. *Unona*, *Uvaria*, in part. Trees or shrubs. Three species, East Indies.
- a. **C. odoráta** (Lam.) Hook. f. (*Uvaria odorata* Lam., *Unona odorata* Dunal). East Indies. Ylang-ylang. *Flowers* source of oil of ylang-ylang or cananga.
- 365. CANÁRIUM**, L - Elemi. - **Burseraceae**.
Balsamic trees. About 90 species, tropical Asia and Africa.
- a. **C. commúne** L. East Indies. Probably from this species is derived the *resinous exudate*, Elemi (Br. 1885), Manila Elemi, Resina (Gummi) Elemi; Fr. Élémi (Codex); Sp. Goma de limon. Terebinthinate, vulnerary. *Fruit*, Java Almond, cathartic.
- b. **C. stríctum** Roxb. Southern India. Source of Black Dammar resin.
- 366. CANAVÁLI**, Adans. (*Canavalia*, DC.). **Papilionaceae**.
Shrubby climbers. About 18 species, tropical regions; 2 in U. S.
- 367. CÁNBYA**, Parry. - , Canbya. - **Papaveraceae**.
Named for the American botanist Canby. Herbs. Two known species, California.
- 368. CANÉLLA**, P. Br. 1756. Canella. **Canellaceae**.
From French, *Canelle*, "cinnamon". Syn. *Winterania* L. 1759. Aromatic shrubs. Two known species, tropical America.
- a. **C. Winterána** (L.) Gaertn. (*W. Canella* L., *C. alba* Murray). Florida and West Indies. Canella, White or Wild Cinnamon, Bahama White-wood. *Bark*, False Winter's bark, *Cortex canellæ*, *Cort. winteranus spurius*, *Costus dulcis*; Ger. Weisser Kaneel, Weisser Zimmt; Fr. Canelle blanche (Codex). Sp. Canella blanca. Stimulant tonic, used as a condiment.
- 369. CÁNNA**, L. Indian-shot, etc. **Cannaceæ (Marantaceæ)**.
From Latin, "reed" or "cane". Robust ornamental herbs from fleshy rhizomes. About 80 species, tropical regions especially of New World.
- a. **C. édulis** Ker. Peru and Brazil, cult. in West Indies. *Achiras*. *Fecula* from rhizomes, Canna starch or arrowroot, *Amylum cannæ*, U. S. P. 1870, Toulema (tous-les-mois); Ger. Cannastärke; Fr. Fecule de toleman. A similar starch is obtained from other species, as (b) **C. coccínea** Mill. (*C. rubra* Willd.).
- **C. Índica** 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.]]]



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

c. **C. spinósa** L. Mediterranean region to central Asia. Caper bush, Hyssop of Scripture; Ger. Kapper; Fr. Cáprier; Sp. Alcaparro. *Buds*, called capers, pungent, antiscorbutic.

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

376. CAPRÍOLA, Adans. 1763. Bermuda Grass. **Gramineae.**
From Latin, (food for the) "wild goat". Syn. Cynodon, Rich. 1805. Matted grasses, 4 species; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **C. Dáctylon** (L.) Kze. (Panicum Dactylon L., Cynodon Dactylon Pers.). Naturalized in U. S. from Europe and widely distributed. Bermuda Grass, Scutch or Scotch Grass, Dog's-tooth Grass, Indian Couch-grass, Bahama Grass. *Stolons*, *Radix graminis dactyli*, used in Europe like Couch-grass.

377. CÁPSICUM, L. Red Pepper, Pod Pepper. **Solanaceae.**
From Latin, "box", alluding to the fruit. Herbs with pungent fruit. About 25 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.

a. **C. ánnuum** L. S. America, now universally cult. in many varieties, some of which have been described as species, as **C. lóngum** Fing. **C. gróssum** Willd. and **C. cordifórmé** 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, Schotenpfeffer; 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 Pharmacopœia recognizes *C. annum* and *C. longum*. Properties of (b).

b. **C. fastigiátum** Bl. (*C. minimum*, Roxb. not Mill.) S. America, now widely cult. Cayenne Pepper. *Fruit* known in commerce as African Pepper, Bird Pepper, in Great Britain as Guinea Pepper and Chillies; **Capsicum**. U. S. P., *Capsici fructus* Br. *Piper cajannense*; Ger. Cajennepfeffer; Fr. Piment de Cayenne (Codex). [The only species admitted by the U. S. and British Pharmacopœias.] Stimulant, stomachic, revulsive, rubefacient.

c. **C. frutéscens** 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.

378. CARAPA, Aubl. Crab-tree, etc. **Meliaceae.**
Vernacular name, Guiana. Syn. *Xylocarpus*, in part. Trees. About 5 species, tropical America and Africa.

a. **C. Guianénsis** Aubl. (**X. Carapa** Spreng.). Guiana. Andiroba or Carapa tree, Crabwood tree. *Bark* febrifuge. *Seeds* yield Carapa oil, Carap or Crab oil, Andiroba oil.

- b. **C. prócera** DC. (*C. Touloucouna* Guil. & Per.). Senegal. Kundah tree (*Touloucouna*, *Tallicouna*). *Seeds*, Mote nuts, yield Kundah (*Tallicouna*, *Tulucuna*, *Callicoonah*, *Coundi*, *Kounda*) oil, which is bitter, cathartic and anthelmintic.

379. CARDÁMINE, L. Bitter Cress. **Cruciferae.**
Greek name of a Cress, "heart-strengthening". Herbs.
About 100 species, temperate regions; 29 in U. S.

- a. **C. amára** L. Europe and northern Asia. Bitter Cress.
- b. **C. hirsúta** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Hairy Bitter-cress, Small Bitter-cress, Lamb's Cress, Land Cress.
- c. **C. praténsis** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America (U.S.). Cuckoo-flower (*Flos cuculi*), Cuckoo-spit, Meadow or Small Bitter-cress, Bonny-bird-eeen, Headache*, May-flower, Lady's Smock (Shakespeare), Smick-smock, Milkmaids, Spink; Ger. *Wiesenkresse*, *Cukukskraut*; Fr. *Cresson des prés*. *Herb*, *Herba nasturtii pratensis*. Like the preceding, anti-scorbutic, deobstruent.
- d. **C. purpúrea** (Torr.) Brit. (*Arabis rhomboidea* var. *purpurea* Torr.), **C. Douglassii** (Torr.) Brit.). Canada, south to Maryland and Wisconsin. Purple Cress, Spring Cress, Mountain Water-cress.
- e. **C. rotundifólia** Michx. New Jersey to Ohio and south to N. Carolina. American Water-cress, Round-leaved Water-cress, Mountain Water-cress.

380. CARDIOSPÉRMUM, L. Heart-seed. **Sapindaceae.**
From Greek, "heart seed". Herbaceous vines. About 20 species, warm and temperate regions; 3 in U. S.

- a. **C. Halicácabum** L. South America and cult. in gardens. Balloon-vine, Heart-seed?, Heart Pea, Indian-heart, Winter-cherry*, Puff-ball†. *Root* reputed laxative and diuretic.

381. CÁRDUUS, L. Thistle, Tassel-bur. **Compositae.**
The ancient Latin name, whence our word "card" (for wool etc.). Syn. *Cnicus*, *Cirsium*, *Serratula*, in part. Robust prickly herbs. About 250 species, northern hemisphere; 56 in U. S.

- a. **C. arvénsis** (L.) Robs. (*S. arvensis* L., *Cn. arvensis* Hoffm. (Kew), *Cir. arvensis* Scop.). Europe, nat. in U. S. and elsewhere. Canada Thistle, Boar-, Corn-, Creeping-, Cursed-, Dog-, Hard-, Prickly- (Pricky-), Sharp- or Way Thistle, Dashed, Dodger. A pernicious weed.
- 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. nútans** 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.
- a. **C. arenária L.** Europe, adv. in U. S. Sand Sedge, Sand-star, Sea Sedge, Red Couch-grass, Sea-bent, Sea Bent-grass, Stare, German Sarsaparilla; Ger. Sandriedgras, Sandsegge, Rothe Quecke; Fr. Laiche. *Rhizome*; *Rhizoma caricis*, Rad. *sarsaparillæ germanicæ*. Properties of Sarsaparilla.
- 383. CÁRICA, L.** Papaw. **Caricaceae (Papayaceae).**
Latin name of "fig". Syn. Papaya, Tourn. Shrubby or arborescent plants, generally with simple stem. About 20 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- a. **C. Papáya L.** (*P. Carica* Gaertn., *P. vulgaris* DC.). Tropical America, cult. in all tropical countries. Papaw (Pawpaw), Papaya, Melon tree, Custard Apple†, Mamæiro; Ger. Melonenbaum, Papaybaum. *Milky juice* of unripe fruit, *Succus papayæ*, has properties like those of pepsin.
- 384. CARLÍNA, 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. acaúlis L.** (A variety of this is *C. caulescens* Lam.). Europe. Carline Thistle, Ground Thistle; Ger. Sonnendistel, Eberwurz, Rosswurzel; Fr. Chardon doré, Carline. *Root*, Rad. *carlinæ* v. *cardopatiæ*, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue. *Fleshy receptacle* of this and of (b) **C. acanthifólia** All., esculent.
- 385. CARLOWRÍGHTIA, Gray.** Carlowrightia. **Acanthaceae.**
Named for Charles Wright, American botanist. Undershrubs. 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. CARPENTÉRIA, Torr.** Carpenteria. **Saxifragaceae.**
Undershrub with large white flowers. A single species, California.
- 388. CARPHÉPHORUS, Cass.** Carphëphorus. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "chaff bearing". Syn. *Liatris*, in part. Perennial herbs, some suffrutescent. About 8 species, North America; 4 in U. S.
- 389. CARPHOCHAÉTA, Gray.** Carphochæta. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "chaff bristle". Perennial herbs, some suffrutescent. Three known species, Mexico and its borders; 1 in U. S.
- 390. CARPÍNUS, L.** Hornbeam. **Betulaceae.**
The ancient Latin name. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

- a. **C. Caroliniána** Walt. (*C. Americana* Michx.). Eastern U. S. American Hornbeam, Blue Beech, Water Beech, Iron-wood, Hurst- or Horst- beech, Horse Beech.

391. CÁRTHAMUS, L. Safflower. **Compositae.**
The Latin name, from Arabic, "pigment". Herbs. Two or more species, Old World.

- a. **C. tinctórius** 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. Cartamo, Azafrancillo, Alazor. *Florets*; Flores carthami, Carthamus; diaphoretic, resembling camomile. [The South African Carmendik, used as a stomachic bitter, is from a related plant.]

392. CÁRUM, L. Caraway, etc. **Umbelliferae.**
The ancient Greek name. Syn. Bulbocastanum, Bunium, in part. Herbs. About 50 species, temperate and warm regions; 1 in U. S. See also Apium, Atænia, Conopodium, Ptychotis.

- a. **C. Bulbocástanum** Koch. (*B. Linnæi* Schür.). Mediterranean region. *Tubers and leaves* esculent. *Fruit* a condiment.

- b. **C. Cáruí** 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. Kümmelsamen, Kümmel, Garbe; Fr. Carui (Codex), Cumin des prés; Sp. Alcaravea; aromatic, carminative, used chiefly as a flavor and condiment.

- c. **C. ferulæfólium** Bois. (*Bunium ferulæfolium* Desf.). Cyprus and Candia. Topana. *Tubers* edible.

393. CARÝOCAR, Guiana Butternut. - **Rhizobolaceae.**
From Greek, "head nut", from size of fruit. Syn. Pekea, in part. Trees producing edible nuts. About 10 species, S. America.

- a. **C. butyrósum** Willd. (*Pekea butyrosa* Aubl.), Pekea tree and (b) **C. nucíferum** L., Souari (Suwarrow) tree, both of Guiana, yield oily nuts called South American or Guiana Butternuts.

394. CARYÓTA, L. Toddy Palm, etc. **Sabalaceae.**
From Greek, "nut" palm. Tall palms. About 12 species, East Indies and southeast Asia.

- 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.

395. CASIMIRÓA, La Llave. Zapote. **Aurantiaceae.**
Trees. Two known species, tropical N. America.

- a. **C. édulis** Llav. & Lex. Mexico. Zapote. *Fruit* edible but soporific. *Seeds* poisonous.

- 396. CÁSSIA, L.** - Cassia. - **Cæsalpinaceæ.**
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. auriculáta L.** of India are used like those of Abrus in ophthalmia.
- c. **C. acutifólia Delile** (*C. lanceolata* Nectoux, *C. Senna* var. b. L., *C. orientalis* Pers., *C. lenitiva* Bisch., *Senna acutifolia* Link.). Egypt to Kordofan. Alexandria Senna, Tripoli Senna; Ger. Alexandrinische Senna, Palt-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 sennæ; Ger. Sennesblätter; Fr. Feuilles de séné; cathartic.
- d. **C. angustifólia Vahl.** (*C. elongata* Lemaire, *C. lanceolata* W. & Arn., *C. acutifolia* Nees., *C. medica*, Forsk., *C. medicinalis* Bisch, *Senna officinalis* Roxb., *S. angustifolia* Batka). India westward to Somali coast. Tinnively 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. Indische Senna; Fr. Séné de Tinnevelly (Codex).
- e. **C. Marylándica L.** (*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. níctitans L.** Maine to Indiana and south to Texas. Wild Sensitive-plant, Sensitive Pea. [The larger (g) **C. Chamæcrísta L.** of the same region is called Partridge Pea, Dwarf Cassia, Prairie Senna or Larger Sensitive-pea.
- h. **C. obováta Colladon** (*C. Senna* Forskal, *C. obtusa* Roxb. *C. obtusata* Hayne, *Senna obovata* 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. occidentális 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 chilén; a substitute for coffee.
- j. **C. Tóra L.** (*C. obtusifolia* L.). Southern U. S. and widely diffused in tropical countries. Low Senna, Sickie Senna.
- 397. CASSIÓPE, D. Don.** Moss-plant, Moss-bush. **Ericaceæ.**
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.

- 398. CÁSSYTHA, L.** - Cassytha. - **Lauraceae.**
Slender, apparently leafless vines. About 15 species, mostly Australian; 1 in U. S.
- 399. CASTÁLIA, Salisb.** Pond Lily, etc. **Nymphaeaceae.**
Named from the famed spring on Parnassus. Syn. *Nymphaea*, in part. Aquatic plants with Magnolia-like flowers. About 25 species; 7 in U. S.
- a. **C. álba (L.) Lyons** (*Nymphaea alba* L. *C. speciosa* Salisb.). Europe. European White Water-lily or Pond-lily, Water-blob, Water-can; Fr. Nénuphar blanc (Codex). *Root* alterative, astringent.
- b. **C. odoráta (Dryand.) Woodv. & Wood.** (*Nymphaea odorata* Dryand., *C. pudica* 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. tuberósa (Paine) Greene**, northern U. S. to Nebraska.] *Root* astringent, demulcent.
- 400. CASTÁNEA, Adans.** - Chestnut. - **Fagaceae.**
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.
- a. **C. dentáta (Marsh) Borkh.** (*C. vesca* var. *Americana* Michx., *C. Americana*, Raf.). Ontario to Michigan and Tennessee. American Chestnut, Chestnut, Prickly-bur, Sardinian-nut; Ger. Kastanienbaum; Fr. Châtaignier, Marronier; Sp. Castaño. *Leaves* sedative, used in whooping cough. *Bark* astringent, tonic, febrifuge. *Fruit* esculent.
- b. **C. púmila (L.) Mill.** (*Fagus pumila* L.). New Jersey to Indiana and southwards. Chinkapin (Chincapin, Chinquapin), Dwarf Chestnut.
- c. **C. Castánea (L.) Lyons** (*Fagus Castanea* L., *C. sativa* Mill. (Kew), *C. vesca* Gaertn., *C. vulgaris* Lam.). Asia and Europe. European Chestnut, Spanish Chestnut, Chastey, Bur, French-nut, Meat-nut, Stover-nut. Properties of (a).
- 401. CASTANÓPSIS, Spach.** Oak Chestnut. **Fagaceae.**
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.
- 402. CASTÉLA, Turp.** - Castela. - **Simarubaceae.**
Shrubs. About 10 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- 403. CASTILLÉJA, Mutis.** Painted-cup. **Scrophulariaceae.**
Named for Castell-jo, Spanish botanist. Syn. *Bartsia*, in part. Herbs, flower-spikes often with colored bracts. About 40 species, mostly of New World; 30 in U. S.

- a. **C. coccínea.** (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. CASTÍLLOA,** Cervant. Castilloa. **Artocarpaceae.**
From Spanish, "Castilian". Trees. About 3 species, tropical America.
- a. **C. elástica** Cervantes and (b) **C. Markhamiána** Collins, both of Mexico, yield india rubber. See Hevea.
- 405. CASUARÍNA,** L. Australian Oak, Beefwood. **Casuarinaceæ.**
From Latin, "cassowary tree", alluding to the plummy foliage. Leafless trees, looking like arboreous Equisetums. About 30 species, Australia to East Indies. In 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 astringent. *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.
- a. **C. Catálpa** (L.) Karst. (*C. bignonioides* Walt. (Kew), *B. Catalpa* L., *C. syringæfolia* Sims.). Southeastern U. S. Catalpa tree, Indian Bean, Bean tree, Smoking-bean, Cigar tree, Indian-cigar, Candle tree, Catawba tree*. *Fruit* antispasmodic, cardiac; sedative. *Bark* anthelmintic, alterative.
- b. **C. speciósa** Warder (*C. cordifolia* Duham). Illinois to Arkansas. Hardy or Western Catalpa, Catawba tree, Larger Indian-bean, Cigar tree, Shawnee-wood. Properties of (a).
- 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.**
From the Arabic name. Syn. *Celastrus*, in part. A small shrub. One species.
- a. **C. édulis** Forsk. (*Celastrus edulis* Vahl.). Arabia and eastern Africa. *Leaves* Khat, Kât, 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.
- a. **C. grándis** (L. fil.) Pers. (*Cassia grandis* L. fil. (Kew), *Cassia Brasiliana* Lam., *Cassia mollis* Vahl.). South America. Horse Cassia. Properties of (b).



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- a. **C. Americánu**s L. Ontario to Manitoba and south to the Gulf. Red-root, New Jersey Tea, Jersey Tea, Walpole Tea, Mountain-sweet, Wild Snowball, Sprangles; Ger. Seckelblume; Fr. Céanothe. *Root*, astringent, alterative. *Leaves* used formerly as a substitute for Chinese tea.
- b. **C. coerúleus** Lagasca (*C. azureus* Desf.). Mexico. The plant is there used as a febrifuge.
- c. **C. thyr síflórus** Esch. California. California Lilac, Blue Myrtle.
- 416. CÉBATHA**, Forsk. 1775. Cebatha. **Menispermaceae.**
An Arabic name. Syn. Cocculus, DC. 1818; Menispermum, in part. Dioecious vines. About 10 species, mostly tropical; 2 in U. S.
- a. **C. Carolína** (L.) Britton (*M. Carolinum* L., *Cocculus Carolinus* DC.). Southeastern U. S. Carolina or Red-berried Moonseed.
- 417. CÉDRELA**, P. Br. Spanish Cedar. **Cedrelaceae.**
From Greek, "cedar fir". Syn. Cedrus†, in part. Trees. About 15 species, tropical Asia and America.
- a. **C. odoráta** L. (*C. Cedro* Loeff., *Cedrus odorata* Mill.). West Indies. Jamaica Red Cedar, Spanish Cedar; Honduras, Barbadoes, Havana or West Indian Cedar, Sweet scented Cedar. *Bark* aromatic, febrifuge. *Wood* fragrant; source of Cedar-wood oil.
- 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.
- 418. CEDRONÉLLA**, Riv. Cedronella. **Labiatae.**
Syn. Dracocephalum, in part. Herbs. About 9 species, N. America, Canary Islands and Japan.
- a. **C. Mexicána** Benth. and (b) **C. pállida** Lindl. of Mexico are used as substitutes for Melissa.
- c. **C. triphýlla** Moench. (*D. Canariense* L.). Canary Islands. Balm of Gilead*, Sweet Balm. *Herb* aromatic, diaphoretic.
- 419. CÉDRUS**, Mill. Cedar of Lebanon. **Pinaceae.**
The classical name. Syn. Abies, Pinus, in part. A spreading evergreen tree with fragrant wood. One species, Asia and Africa.
- a. **C. Cédrus** (L.) Lyons (*Pinus Cedrus* L., *C. Libani* Barrel (Kew), *C. Libanotica* Link, *A. Cedrus* Poir.). Syria. Cedar of Lebanon. Source of Lebanon Manna. A variety of this species is the magnificent Deodar Cedar of the Himalayas, *C. Deodara* Loud.
- 420. CEÍBA**, Medic. 1787. Silk-cotton tree. **Bombaceae.**
Vernacular name. Syn. Eriodendron DC.; Bombax, in part. Trees. About 8 species, all but one of tropical America.

- a. **C. pentádra** Gaertn. (*Bombax Ceiba* Auct., *Eriodendron anfractuosum* DC.). Tropical Asia and Africa. Silk-cotton tree, Cotton-tree, God-tree, Cabbage-wood.

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.

- a. **C. scándens** L. Ontario to Manitoba and south to N. Carolina and New Mexico. False Bittersweet, Climbing or Shrubby Bittersweet, Wax-work, Staff-tree, Staff-vine, Fever-twig, Yellow-root, Climbing Orange-root, Roxbury Wax-work, Jacob's Ladder*; Ger. Celaster; Fr. Celastre. *Bark* emetic, discutient, anti-syphilitic.

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

- a. **C. occidentális** L. (*C. pumila* Pursh.). Canada to Louisiana and Kansas. Hackberry. Sugar-berry, American Nettle-tree, Beaver-wood, Bastard Elm, False Elm, Juniper-tree†, Hoop Ash†, Rim Ash†, One-berry. *Fruit* edible.

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

423. CENTAÚREA, L. Blue-bottle, etc. **Compositae.**
Greek name, plant of the Centaurs. Syn. *Calcitrapa*, *Cyanus*, *Plectocephalus*, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 350 species, mostly of Old World; 1 indigenous in U. S.

- a. **C. Americána** Nutt. (*P. Americanus* Don.). South-central U. S. to Mexico. American Star-thistle.

- b. **C. Calcítropa** L. (*Calcitrapa Calcitrapa* (L.) Hill). Europe, adv. in U.S. Star Thistle, Caltrops, Maize-thorn, Mouse-thorn, Knapweed*; Ger. Sterndistel; Fr. Chardon étoilé. *Plant* tonic, irritant, nauseant.

- c. **C. Cýanus** L. (*Cyanus Cyanus* (L.) Hill). Europe, cult. in gardens and nat. in U. S. Blue-bottle, Corn Blue-bottle, Cornflower, Bachelor's buttons, Blue-blow, Blue-bonnets, Blue-caps, Blue Poppy, Blawort, Blaver, Break-your-spectacles, Brushes, Corn-binks, Corn-bottle*, Corn Centaury, French Pink, Hurt-sickle, Knapweed*, Witches'-bells, Witches'-thimbles; Ger. Kornblume; Fr. Bluet, Barbeau (Codex), Casse-lunette. *Florets*, mildly astringent, used in collyria.

- d. **C. nígra** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Black Knapweed, Knapweed, Knobweed, Horse-knobs, Bachelor's-buttons*, Buttonweed, Black soap, Blue-tops, Bole-weed, Bull-weed, Bundweed, Centaury, Club-weed, Crop-weed, Dur-bottle, Drumstick, How-weed, Hurt-sickle, Iron-head, Iron-weed, Lady's-cushion, Loggerheads, Matfelon, Mater-filon, Tar-bottle, Tassel, Sweeps. *Root* tonic, alterative.

- 424. CENTÉLLA, L.** Marsh Pennywort. **Umbelliferae.**
From Latin, "little prickly". Syn. Hydrocotyle, in part.
Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 20 species, mostly of south Africa;
1 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 Wassernabel; Fr. Hydrocotyle (Codex), Bevilacqua; Sp. Hidrocotila. *Plant*, *Herba hydrocotyles asiaticae*, alterative, narcotic, used in cutaneous diseases.
- 425. CENTROMÁDIA, Greene.** Centromadia. **Compositae.**
From Latin, "prickly Madia". Syn. Hemizonia, in part.
Resinous annuals. About 6 species, California.
- 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.**
- 427. CEPHALANTHÉRA, Rich.** Cephalanthera. **Orchidaceae.**
From Greek, "head anther". Terrestrial orchids. About 10 species, temperate regions; 1 in U. S.
- 428. CEPHALÁNTHUS, L.** Button-bush. **Rubiaceae.**
From Greek, "head flower". Shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, Asia and America; 1 in U. S.
- a. **C. occidentális L.** Canada to Florida and California. Button-bush, Button tree, Buttonwood shrub, Box*, Crouper-bush, Crane-willow, Honey-ball, Little Snowball, Mountain Globe-flower, Pin-ball, Pond or Swamp Dogwood, River-bush, Swamp-wood. *Bark* tonic, alterative.
- 429. CERANTHÉRA, Ell.** Ceranthera. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "horn anther". Fragrant annuals. Two known species, southeastern 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"-podded. A small tree, one species only.

- a. **C. Silíqua** L. Mediterranean Basin. Carob tree, Locust tree. St. John's-bread, Honey-bread, Sweet-pod, Locust Bean. [*Locust* because the food of John the Baptist, a name now applied to other leguminous trees]. Ger. Johannisbrod, Soodbrod, Karobe; iFr. Caroube (Codex) Carouge; Sp. Algarroba de Valenca, Garrobo (from Arabic). *Legumes*, Fructus ceratoniae, Siliqua dulcis; demulcent, rich in sugar, the "husks" of the parable. *Seeds*, the original karat weight. See Abrus and Adenantha.
- 433. CERATOPHYLLUM**, L. Hornwort. **Ceratophyllaceae**. From Greek, "horn-leaf". Aquatic plants. One or two species, cosmopolitan.
- a. **C. demersum** L. Cosmopolitan, common in U. S. Hornwort, Horn-weed, Morass-weed. *Plant* reputed emollient.
- 434. CERATÓPTERIS**, Brongn. Water-fern. **Polypodiaceae**. From Greek, "horn frond". Syn. Elbocarpus, Parkeria. Small aquatic fern. One species only, in all sub-tropical countries, (U. S.)
- 435. CERCÍDIUM**, Tul. Cercidium. **Caesalpinaceae**. Latin, from *Cercis*, the Judas tree. Syn. Parkinsonia, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 5 species, all American; 3 in southwestern U. S.
- 436. CÉRCIS**, L. - Judas-tree. - **Caesalpinaceae**. The classical name. Syn. Siliquastrum, Medic. Shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, northern hemisphere; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. Canadensis** L. (*S. Canadense* Medic., *S. cordatum* Moench.). Ontario and eastern U. S. American Judas-tree, Red-bud, Red Judas-tree, Salad-tree; Fr. Bouton rouge, Gainier. Buds have been used in salads and pickles.
- b. **C. Siliquastrum** L. (*S. Arbor-Judae* Medic.). Europe. European Judas-tree, Love-tree; Ger. Judasbaum, Fr. Arbre de Judée.
- 437. CERCOCÁRPUS**, H. B. K. Mountain Mahogany. **Rosaceae**. From Greek, "tailed fruit". Shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
- a. **C. ledifolius** Nutt. Sierra Nevada Mountains. California Mountain Mahogany.
- 438. CÉREUS**, Miller. - Cereus. - **Cactaceae**. Syn. Cactus, in part. A genus of more than 200 species, tropical regions, New World.
- a. **C. grandiflorus** (L.) Mill. (*Cactus grandiflorus* L.). Tropical America. Night-blooming Cereus; Ger. Königen der Nacht; Fr. Cierge à grandes fleurs. *Plant*, especially *flowers*, cardiac sedative. [Several other species have been employed, notably (b) **C. Bonplandii** Parm., Brazil and (c) **C. McDonaldii** Hook., Honduras.]
- d. **C. trianguláris** Mill. Central America to West Indies. Strawberry Pear. *Fruit* edible.

- 439. CERÓXYLON**, Humb & Boup. Wax Palm. **Sabalaceae**.
From Greek, "wax-tree". Tall palms. About 8 species,
South America.
- a. **C. Andícolum** 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.
- 441. CÉTERACH**, Wild. Scale Fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
Old Greek name, of eastern origin. A small genus of coria-
ceous ferns with chaffy fronds.
- a. **C. Céterach** (L.) Lyons (*Asplenium Ceterach* L., *C. officina-*
rum Willd.). Europe to India. Milt-waste, Scale Fern, Scaly
Fern, Ceterach. *Fronds* demulcent.
- 442. CETRÁRIA**. Ach. - **Lichenes (Parmeliacei)**.
Lichens.
- a. **C. Islándica** Acharius (*Lichen Islandicus* L., *Parmelia Islan-*
dica Sprengel.). Northern Asia. Europe and N. America.
Iceland Moss. *Plant*, *Cetraria*, U. S. P., *Lichen islandicus*;
Ger. Isländisches Moos, Isländische Flechte, Krampferlthee,
Krampelthee; Fr. Lichen d'Islande (Codex) Mousse d'Islande;
Sp. Liquen islandico; Mucilaginous, demulcent.
- 443. CEVÁLLIA**, Lag. - Cevallia. - **Loasaceae**.
Herb. One species, Texas and New Mexico.
- 444. CHAENÁCTIS**, DC. Chænactis. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "gaping ray". Herbs, rarely suffrutescent.
About 25 species, California and adjacent regions.
- 445. CHAEROPHÝLLUM**, L. Chervil. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "fragrant leaf". Herbs. About 30 species,
north temperate zone and N. Africa; 3 in U. S. See *Anthrisc-*
us.
- 446. CHAETADÉLPHIA**, Gray. Chaetadelphia. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek; the "bristles" of the pappus being 5-adelphous.
Perennial herb. One species, Nevada.
- 447. CHAETÓCHLOA**, Scribn. Millet. **Gramineae**.
From Greek, "bristle gra-s". Syn. *Setaria*, *Ixophorus*,
Panicum, in part. Grasses with spike-like panicles. About
10 species; 4 in U. S.
- a. **C. Itálica** (L.) Scribn. (*P. Italicum* L., *S. Italica* R. & S., *I.*
Italicum Nash). Europe, originally from Asia, now widely
cult. Italian Millet, Hungarian Grass; German, Golden or
Hungarian Millet. *Grain* used for food.
- 448. CHAETOPÁPPA**, DC. Chaetopappa. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "bristle pappus". Syn. *Distasis*, in part.
Slender herbs. Three species, southwestern U. S.

- 449. CHÁLCAS**, 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. Koenígii** (L.) Kurz. (*M. Koenigii* Spreng (Kew), *B. Koenigii* L.). India. Curry-leaf tree. *Leaves* aromatic. *Seeds* yield Simboleo oil.
- 450. CHAMAEBÁTIA**, Benth. *Chamæbatia*. **Rosaceae**.
From Greek, "ground bush". Syn. *Spiræa*, in part. Shrub with foliage of Milfoil and agreeable fragrance. One species, California.
- 451. CHAMAEBATIÁRIA**, Maxim. *Chamaebatiaria*. **Rosaceae**.
Named from resemblance to preceding. Syn. *Spiræa*, in part. One species, California.
- 452. CHAMAECÍSTUS**, Oeder. 1761. Alpine Azalea. **Ericaceae**.
From Greek, "ground Cestus". Syn. *Loiseleuria*, Desv. 1813; *Azalea*, in part. Low shrub. One species, circumpolar (U. S.).
- a. **C. procúbens** (L.) Kz. (*A. procumbens* L., *C. serpyllifolia* S. F. Gray). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Alpine or Trailing Azalea.
- 453. CHAMAECÝPARIS**, Spach. White Cedar. **Pinaceae**.
From Greek, "ground Cypress". Syn. *Cupressus*, *Thuya*, in part. Evergreen trees, resembling *Thuya*. About 7 species, N. America and Japan; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. thyóides** (L.) B. S. P. (*Cup. thyoides* L. (Kew), *T. sphæroidalis* 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.]
- 454. CHAMAEDÁPHNE**, Moench 1794. *Cassandra*. **Ericaceae**.
From Greek, "ground Daphne". Syn. **Cassandra**, D. Don. 1834; *Andromeda*, in part. Small shrub with aspect of *Vaccinium*. One species, circumpolar (U. S.).
- a. **C. calyculáta** (L.) Moench (*Cass. calyculata* D. Don (Kew), *A. calyculata* L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Leather-leaf, Dwarf *Cassandra*.
- 455. CHAMAELÍRIUM**, Willd. Blazing-star. **Melanthaceæ**.
From Greek, "ground Lily". Syn. *Helonias*, *Veratrum*, in part. Herb from tuberous rootstock. One species, N. America.
- a. **C. lúteum** (L.) A. Gray (*V. luteum* L., *H. dioica* Pursh, *C. Carolinianum* Willd.). Ontario and eastern U. S. *Helonias*, False Unicorn-root, Blazing-star, Drooping Starwort, Devil's-bit, Unicorn-root, Unicorn's-horn, Red-seed. *Rhizome* tonic, diuretic, anthelmintic.
- 456. CHAMAENÉRION**, Adans. Willow-herb. **Onagraceae**.
From Greek, "ground Rose-bay". Syn. *Epilobium*, in part. Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 4 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

- a. **C. angustifólium** (L.) Scop. (*E. angustifolium* L., *E. spicatum* Lam.). British America, south to N. Carolina, Arizona and California. Great Willow-herb, Spiked or French Willow-herb, Purple Fire-weed, Fire-weed*, Fire-top, Burnt-weed, Wickup, Indian Wicopy, Herb-wickopy, Purple Rocket, Rosebay, Bay Willow, Flowering Willow; Blooming, French or Persian Willow, Blooming Sally, Sally-bloom, Pigweed*.
457. **CHAMAÉRHODOS**, Bunge. *Chamaerhodos*. **Rosaceae**. From Greek, "ground Rose". Small sub-shrubs. About 6 species, northern Asia and N. America; 1 in U. S.
458. **CHAMAESÁRACHA**, Gray. *Chamaesaracha*. **Solanaceae**. From Greek, "ground Saracha". Perennial herbs or sub-shrubs. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.
459. **CHAPMÁNIA**, T. & Gr. *Chapmannia*. **Papilionaceae**. Named for Dr. A. W. Chapman, American botanist. Viscid herb. One species, Florida.
460. **CHÁVICA**, Miq. Long Pepper, etc. **Piperaceae**. From vernacular name. Syn. *Piper*, in part. Herbs or shrubs resembling *Piper*. About 40 species, tropical regions, Old World.
- a. **C. Bétle** (L.) Miq. (*P. Betle* L.). India, cult. in tropical countries. Betel Pepper. *Leaves*, Betel-leaves, *sajagogue*, stimulant; chewed with the betel-nut. (The leaves of (b) **C. Siriboa** (L.) Miq. are also used).
- c. **C. lóngum** (L.) Miq. (*P. longum* L., *C. Roxburghii* Miq.) India, Ceylon and Philippines. Long Pepper, resembling the preceding.
- d. **C. officinárum** Miq. (*P. officinarum* DC., *P. Chaba* Hunter). Java. Long Pepper, Elephant Pepper. *Fruit spikes*, *Piper longum*, *Spadices piperis longi*, *Spad. chavicae*; Ger. Langer Pfeffer; Fr. Poivre long (Codex); condiment, counter-irritant, antiperiodic.
461. **CHEILÁNTHES**, Swz. Lip-Fern. **Polypodiaceae**. From Greek, "lip flower", alluding to the lipped indusium. Small rock-loving ferns. About 65 species; 21 in U. S.
- a. **C. gracíllima** 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.
462. **CHELIDÓNÍUM**, L. Celandine. **Papaveraceae**. The Greek name, meaning "swallowwort". Herb with yellow sap. One species.
- a. **C. május** L. (including *C. minus* L.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Celandine (Saladine), Garden or Greater Celandine, Cock-foot, Devil's-milk*, Felonwort, Jacob's-ladder*, Kill-wait, Swallowwort*, Tetterwort, Wart-flower, Wart-weed, Wartwort, Wretweed; Ger. Schellkraut, Schöllkraut; Fr. Chélidoine, Herbe à l'hirondelle; Sp. *Celidonia mayor*. *Herb*; **Chelidonium**, U. S. P., *H. chelidonii*; irritant, cathartic, anthelmintic. 21



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- 465. CHILÓPSIS**, D. Don. Desert Willow. **Bignoniaceae.**
Ornamental shrub. One species, U. S. and Mexico.
- 466. CHIMÁPHILA**, 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).
- b. **C. umbelláta** (L.) Nutt. (*Pyrola umbellata* L., *Pseva umbel-*
lata (L.) O. Kze., *C. corymbosa* Pursh). Europe, Asia and
N. America, Maine to Georgia, west to California. Pipsissewa,
Prince's-pine, Bitter Wintergreen, Bittersweet*, Ground Holly,
King's-cure, Love-in-winter, Noble-pine, Pine Tulip, *Pyrola*,
Rheumatism-weed; Ger. Doldenblüthiges Harnkraut, Winter-
grün; Fr. *Pyrole ombellée*. *Leaves*; **Chimaphila**, U. S. P.,
diuretic, tonic, astringent.
- 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. Cahinca;
Snowberry, Cluster-flowered Snowberry?, David's-root. *Root*,
Radix caincæ (*cahincæ*); Ger. Käinkawurzel; diuretic, hydra-
gogue. [Similar properties are attributed to the Brazilian (b)
C. brachiáta R. & P. (*C. densifolia* Mart., *C. anguifuga*
Mart.), Cainana, Caninana, Brazilian Snakeroot, *Rad. caincae*
brasiliensis, *Rad. serpentariae brasiliensis*].
- 468. CHIÓGENES**, Salisb. Creeping Snowberry. **Vacciniaceae.**
From Greek, "snow born". Syn. *Vaccinium*, in part.
Creeping evergreen plant. One species, N. America and Japan.
- a. **C. hispídula** (L.) T. & Gr. (*V. hispidulum* L., *C. serpyllifolia*
Salisb., *C. Japonica* A. Gray). British America, south to N.
Carolina and Michigan. Creeping Snowberry, Ivory Plum,
Maidenhair†, Moxie-berry, Mountain Partridge-berry, Run-
ning Birch, White Cranberry, White Pollum, White Tea-berry,
White Wintergreen. *Berries* have flavor of gaultheria.
- 469. CHIONÁNTHUS**, L. Fringe-tree. **Oleaceae.**
From Greek, "snow flower". Shrubs or small trees. Three
species, China and N. America; 1 in U. S.
- a. **C. Virgínica** L. Delaware to Florida and Texas. Fringe-tree,
American Fringe-tree, American Fringe, White Fringe, Flower-
ing Ash, Gray-beard tree, Old-man's-beard, White Ash*,
Poison Ash, Shavings, Snow-flower?. *Root bark* tonic, fehri-
fuge, laxative, reputed narcotic.
- 470. CHIONÓPHILA**, Benth. Chionophila. **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Greek, "snow loving". A low herb. One species,
high in the Rocky Mountains (U. S.).

- 471. CHLORÓGALUM**, Kunth. Soap-bulb. **Liliaceae.**
From Greek, "yellow milk". Syn. Phalangium, in part.
Bulbous herbs. About 4 species, western U. S.
- a. **C. pomeridiánum** (Ker) Kunth. (Phalangium pomeridianum Sweet). California. California Soap-root. Soap-bulb, Soap-plant, Soap-apple (the bulb), Amole. *Bulb* formerly used as a detergent.
- 472. CHLORÓPHORA**, Gaud. Fustic tree. **Moraceae.**
From Greek, "yellow bearing". Syn. Maclura, in part.
Trees with milky sap. Two species, tropical Africa and America.
- a. **C. tinctória** Gaud. (Maclura tinctoria D. Don). West Indies and tropical America. Fustic-tree. *Wood*, Old Fustic, Yellow-wood, Cuba-wood, used for dyeing. See Cotinus.
- 473. CHOÍSYA**, H. B. K. Choisy. **Rutaceae.**
Named for Jacques Deny Choisy, Swiss botanist, d. 1859.
Shrub with ternate leaves. One species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.
- 474. CHONDRÍLLA**, L. Gum Succory. **Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, "lump", alluding to exudate on stems. Perennial herbs, leaves mostly basal. About 18 species, Old World.
- a. **C. júncea** L. Europe, sparingly naturalized in U. S. Gum Succory, Devil's-grass, Hog-bite, Naked-weed, Skeleton-weed.
- 475. CHONDRODÉNDRON**, R. & Pav. **Menispermaceae.**
From Greek, "cartilage tree" (incorrectly spelled Chondrodendron). Syn. Botryopsis, Cocculus, in part. Shrubby climbers. About 7 species, South America.
- a. **C. tomentósum** R. & Pav. (Cocculus Chondrodendron DC., B. platyphylla Miers). Brazil and Peru. Abutua, Pareira brava. *Root*; Pareira, U. S. P., Pareirae radix, Br., Rad. pareirae (bravae); Ger. Grieswurz, Pareirawurz; Fr. Sp. Butua; diuretic.
- 476. CHONDRÓPHORA**, Raf. Rayless Golden-rod. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "cartilage bearing". Syn. Chrysocoma, Bigelovia, in part. Perennial herb with aspect of a depauperated Golden-rod. One species, eastern U. S.
- 477. CHÓNDRUS**, Lyngb. Sea Moss. **Gigartineae.**
From Greek, "cartilage" or "gelatine". Syn. Sphaerococcus, Fucus, in part. Dull purple or green seaweeds.
- a. **C. críspus** (L.) Lyngbye (F. crispus L., S. crispus Agardh). Northern Atlantic Ocean. Irish Moss, Carrageen (Carigeen, Carrigeen, Carragheen), Killeen, Pig-wrack, Pearl Moss; Ger. Knorpeltang, Perlmoos, Irländisches Moos; Fr. Carragaheen, Carrageen, Mousse perlée (Codex); Sp. Caragaheen. *The whole plant*; Chondrus. U. S. P., Fucus crispus, Fucus irlandicus; demulcent, mucilaginous.

- 478. CHORIZÁNTHE**, R. Br. Chorizanthe. **Polygonaceae.**
Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 50 species, chiefly of Chili and California; 34 in U. S.
- 479. CHROSPÉRMA**, Raf. 1825. Fly Poison, etc. **Melanthaceae.**
From Greek, "color seed". Syn. Amianthium A. Gray, 1837; Melanthium, Zygadenus, in part. A lily-like bulbous plant. One species (U. S.).
- a. **C. muscaetóxicum** (Walt.) Kze. (*M. muscaetoxicum* Walt., *Z. muscaetoxicum* Regel (Kew), *A. muscaetoxicum* A. Gray). Long Island to Florida and Arkansas. Fly poison, Crow-poison, Fall-poison. *Bulb* insecticide.
- 480. CHRYSACTÍNIA**, Gray. Chrysactinia. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "golden rayed". Resinous-aromatic sub-shrub. One species, Mexican border of U. S.
- 481. CHRYSÁMPHORA**, Grn. Pitcher-plant*. **Sarraceniaceae.**
From Greek, "golden vase". Syn. Darlingtonia, Torr., not DC. *Plant* resembles Sarracenia. One species, California.
- a. **C. Califórnicá** (Torr.) Greene (*D. Californica* Torr.). California Pitcher-plant, California Side-saddle flower.
- 482. CHRYSÁNTHEMUM**, L. Chrysanthemum. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "golden flower". Syn. Balsamita, Leucanthemum, Matricaria, Pyrethrum, Tanacetum, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 100 species, northern hemisphere; 8 in U. S. (indigenous or naturalized).
- a. **C. Balsámíta** 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), Alecoast, Cock Mint, Lavender†, Maudlin (i. e. Magdeline), Mint Geranium; Ger. Frauenminze, Balsamkraut, Marienblatt; Fr. Balsamite odorante, Baume-coq, Menthe-coq, Coq des jardins (Codex). *Herb*; H. *balsamitæ*, H. *menthæ sarracenicæ* v. *romanæ*; aromatic, emmenagogue, resembling Tanacetum.
- b. **C. cárneum** Weber (*P. carneum* Bieber.) and (c) **C. róseum** Weber (*P. roseum* Bibers.). Both species referred in Index Kewensis to *C. coccineum* Willd. Persia to Caucasus mountains. *Flowers*, Flores pyrethri (*rosei* v. *persici*), Pulvis insecticidus persicus; Persian insect-powder, Bubach; Ger. Persische Bertramblüthen; 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. frutéscens** 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-



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- a. **C. graminifolia** (Michx.) Nutt. (*I. graminifolia* Michx.) Southeastern U. S. Grass-leaved Golden-aster, Golden-star, Silver Aster, Silver-grass, Silk-grass, Scurvy-grass.
- b. **C. villosus** (Pursh) Nutt. (*A. villosus* Pursh.). Alabama to Nebraska and British Columbia. Hairy Golden-aster or Rosinwood.
- 489. CHRYSOTHÁMNUS**, Nutt. Chrysothamnus. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "golden bush". Syn. *Linosyris*, *Aplopappus*, *Bigelovia*, in part. Low shrubs with numerous small flower-heads (yellow). About 30 species, all of U. S., mostly western.
- a. **C. nauseosus** (Pursh) Brit. New Mexico to California and British Columbia. Fetid Rayless-Goldenrod?, Rabbit-brush.
- 490. CHYLÍSMÁ**, Small. Chylisma. **Onagraceae.**
Syn. *Oenothera*, in part. Herbs. Seven species in U. S.
- 491. CHYTRACÚLIA**, P. Br. 1756. Chytraculia. **Myrtaceae.**
Syn. *Calyptranthes* Sw. 1788; *Eugenia*, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 90 species, New World; 1 in U. S.
- 492. CIBÓTIUM**, Kaulf. Tree-fern. **Polypodiaceae.**
Arboreous ferns. About 10 species, tropical regions.
- a. **C. Bárometz** J. Sm. (b) **C. glaucéscens** Kze. and (c) **C. Djambiánum** Hassk. of Sumatra yield *penghawar djambi* the "golden moss" of the Chinese, consisting of chaffy hairs from base of stipes; *Piliqv. Paleæ cibotii*; Ger. Farnhaar. In Mexico a similar product called Ocopetate or cola de mono is obtained from (d) **C. Schiédei** Schlecht., and in the Hawaiian Islands the more silky *pulu* is obtained from (e) **C. Menziésii** Hook. and (f) **C. glaucum** 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.**
The Latin name. Syn. *Nochetta*, S. G. Gmel. Herbs. About 10 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.
- a. **C. arietinum** L. (*N. oleracea* S. G. Gmel., *C. sativum* Schkur.). Southern Europe and the Orient. Chick Pea, Egyptian Pea, Coffee Pea. Called in Italy Cece, in Spain, Garbanzos; in India, Gram. One of the most important of food plants.
- 494. CICHÓRIUM**, L. - Chicory. - **Cichoriaceae.**
Classical name from the Arabic. Herbs with cauline leaves very small. About 10 species, Old World.
- a. **C. Endívia** L. Southern Europe and Asia, widely cult. Garden Endive, Endive, Garden Succory, Chicken's-meat. *Blanched tops* used like Celery.

- b. **C. Íntybus** L. Europe, Asia and northern Africa, nat. in U. S., (also cult.). Chicory, Wild Succory, 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.

- b. **C. maculáta** L. (*C. virosa* var. *maculata* Coult. & Rose.). Ontario and eastern U. S., west to N. Mexico. American Water-hemlock, Musquash-root, Beaver-poison, Childrens'-bane, Death-of-man, Musquash-poison, Poison Hemlock*, Poison Snakeweed, Spotted Parsley, Wild Parsnip, Wild Hemlock (not to be confounded with *Conium maculatum* q. v.). Properties of (c).

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

496. CIENFUEGÓSIA, Cav. 1787. Cienfuegosia. **Malvaceae.**
Syn. Fugosia, Juss. 1789, Cienfuegia, Willd. 1800. Shrubby plants with habit of Hibiscus. About 16 species, tropical America, Africa and Australia; 2 in U. S.

497. CIMICÍFUGA, L. Black Cohosh. **Ranunculaceae.**
From Latin, "bug-banisher". Syn. Thalictrodes (1739). Actaea, Macrotys, Botraphis, in part. Tall perennial herbs. About 10 species, N. America, Asia and eastern Europe; 7 in U. S.

- a. **C. racemósa** (L.) Nutt. (*A. racemosa* L., *C. serpentaria* Pursh. *M. actaeoides* Raf., *B. actaeoides* Raf. *T. racemosum* O. Kze.). Ontario to Georgia, west to Minnesota and Wisconsin. Black Cohosh, Black Snakeroot, Bugbane, Bugwort, Rattlesnake's-root, Rattle-root, Rattle-weed, Rattle-top, Rich-weed, Squaw-root; Ger. Klapperschlangenwurzel, Schwarze Schlangenwurzel; Fr. Actée à grappes. *Rhizome* and *roots*; Cimicifuga, U. S. P., Rad. cimicifugæ, Rad. acteæ, Rad. christophorianæ; alterative, antispasmodic, anti-rheumatic, emmenagogue.

498. CINCHÓNA, 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. Calisáya** Weddell (*C. Weddelliana* O. Kze. To this species are also referred **C. Ledgeriána** Moens. and perhaps **C. Has-skarliána** Miq.). Peru to New Granada. *Bark; Cinchona*, U. S. P. (in part). *Cinchona flava* U. S. P. 1880, *Cinchonæ flavæ cortex*, *Cort. chinæ calisayæ*, *Cort. chinæ regiæ*; 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. cordifólia** Mutis. Bolivia. Yields the hard Carthagena Bark or West Pitaya Bark, which is rich in alkaloids.
- c. **C. micrántha** 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.)
- d. **C. nítida** Ruiz. & Pav. (Perhaps belongs to *C. Pavoniana* O. Kze.). Peru and Ecuador. Source of part of the Gray and Huanuco, and some of the Loxa Bark.
- e. **C. officinális** L. (*C. Condaminea* Humb. Probably includes *C. lancifolia* Mutis. and *C. Pitayensis* Wedd., both of which yielded formerly Pitaya Bark.). Ecuador and Peru. Source especially of Loxa Bark, Crown Bark and Brown Peruvian Bark. *Bark; Cinchona*, U. S. P., in part; *Cinchona pallida*, *Cortex cinchonæ pallidæ*, *Cort. chinæ fuscus v. griseus*, *China fusca v. grisea v. pallida v. cinerea*; Pale Peruvian Bark; Ger. Braune Chinarinde, Graue Chinarinde, Kronchina; Fr. Quinquina gris de Loxa, (Codex); Sp. Quina gris de Loja, Quina Charhuarguera. Properties of (a).
- f. **C. succirúbra** Pavon. Peru and Ecuador. *Bark; Cinchona rubra*, U. S. P., *Cinchonæ rubræ Cortex*, Br., *Cortex chinæ (ruber)* P. G., *China rubra*; Red Cinchona, Red Peruvian Bark, Red Bark; Ger. Rothe Chinarinde; Fr. Quinquina rouge (Codex); Sp. Quina roja. Properties of (a).

499. CINNAMODÉNDRON, Endl. False Canella. **Canellaceae**. From Greek, "cinnamon tree". Syn. Canella, in part. Trees. About 3 species, tropical America.

- a. **C. axilláre** Endl. (*Canella axillaris* Mart.). Brazil. Paratudo (i. e. Heal-all) aromatico. *Bark* pungent, aromatic.
- b. **C. corticósum** Miers. Jamaica. Jamaica Canella. *Bark* of this and of (c) **C. macránthum** Baill. of Puerto Rico, are used like Canella and often sold as Canella, also as Winter's Bark; see Drimys.

500. CINNAMÓMUM, L. Cinnamon, Camphor, etc. **Lauraceae**. The classical name. Syn. *Laurus*, *Camphora*, in part. Trees with ribbed leaves. About 100 species, warmer regions, India to Australia.

- a. **C. aromáticum** 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;



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- 502. CÍSSUS**, L. (not Pers.). Cissus. **Vitaceae.**
Ancient Greek name of Ivy. Syn. Vitis, in part. Shrubby
climbers, mostly of warmer regions; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. ácida** L. Tropical America to Florida. Sorrel vine.
- 503. CÍSTUS**, L. Gum Cistus, Rock Rose. **Cistaceae.**
Ancient Greek plant name. Handsome shrubs. About 40
species, Mediterranean region.
- a. **C. Cyprínus** Lam., Cyprus; (b) **C. Ladaníferus** L., Spain
and Portugal, and (c) **C. polymórphus** 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.
- 505. CITRÚLLUS**, Forsk. 1775. Melon, etc. **Cucurbitaceae.**
From Latin name of Lemon. Syn. Colocynthis, Tournf.
1735; Cucurbita, Cucumis, in part. Herbaceous vines. About
4 species, warmer regions of Old World.
- a. **C. Citrúllus** (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. Colocýnthis** (L.) Schrad. (*Cucumis Colocynthis*, L., *Colo-*
cynthis vulgaris Schrad.). Asia, Africa and southern Europe.
Colocynth, Bitter Apple, Bitter Gourd, Bitter Cucumber.
The *decorticated fruit*; Colocynthis, U. S. P., Fructus colocyn-
thidis, Poma colocynthidis; Ger. Koloquinten; Fr. Coloquinte
(Codex); Sp. Coloquintide. (The *pulp* only is official in the
British Pharmacopœia); 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, antiscor-
butic. 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. *Rind of fruit*; **Aurantii Amari Cortex**, U. S. P.
Aurantii Cortex recens and *Aurantii Cortex siccatus*, Br., *Cort.*
aurantii fructus v. pomorum, *Cort. aurantiorum*; Bitter Orange-
peel; Ger. Pomeranzenschale; Fr. Écorce d'orange amère,
Écorce de Curaçao (Codex); bitter, used for flavor, source of
oil of Orange. *Unripe fruit* yields oil of Neroli *petit-grain*.
Flowers, Flores naphæ, yield oil of Neroli *petale*, and by dis-
tillation orange-flower water.

- d. **C. Aurantium** 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 Curaçao Orange, incorrectly written Curaçoa. *Rind of fruit*; **Aurantii dulcis Cortex**, U. S. P., used as a flavoring agent. *Fruit* esculent.
- e. **C. Bergamia** Risso & Poit. (*C. Aurantium* var. *Bergamia* W. & A.). Probably to be referred to (k), perhaps a hybrid. Southern Italy. Bergamot Orange or Lemon. *Rind of fruit*, source of oil of Bergamot.
- 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, Pompelmos. Varieties are known as Grape-fruit and Forbidden-fruit. *Fruit* acid, esculent.
- h. **C. Limétta** 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. Aumia* Risso.). *Fruit* esculent.
- i. **C. Limónium** Risso (*C. medica* var. *b.* L.). Referable to (k). Lemon. *Rind of fruit*; **Limonis Cortex**, U. S. P., Br., *Cort. fructus citri*, *Flavedo citri*, used as a flavor; source of oil of Lemon. *Juice of ripe fruit*, **Limonis succus**, U. S. P., *Succus citri recens*; acid, antiscorbutic. *Fruit*, Lemon; Ger. Citrone, Limonie; Fr. Citron, Limon (Codex), acid, refrigerant, antiscorbutic.
- 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 (c). Japan and China. Mandarin or Chinese Orange, Kid-glove Orange, Tangerine, Oonshin. *Fruit* esculent.

507. **CLADOTHÁMNUS**, Bong. 1833. *Cladothamnus*. **Ericaceae**. From Greek, "branch bush". Syn. *Tolmiea*, Hook. 1834. Shrubs. Two species, northwestern U. S.

508. **CLÁDOTHRIX**, Nutt. *Cladothrix*. **Amaranthaceae**. From Greek, "branching-haired". Syn. *Achyranthes*, in part. Stellate-pubescent herbs. About 4 species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

509. **CLADRÁSTIS**, Raf. Yellow-wood. **Papilionaceae**. From Greek, "brittle-branched". Syn. *Virgilia*, in part. Trees with showy white flowers. Two species, one of China; 1 in U. S.

- a. **C. lútea** (Michx.) Koch (*Virgilia lutea* Michx., *C. fragrans* Raf., 1824, *C. tinctoria* Raf., 1825). Kentucky, Tennessee and N. Carolina. Kentucky Yellow-wood, American Yellow-wood, Yellow Locust, Gopher-wood, Yellow Ash, American Fustic. *Wood* yields a yellow dye.

510. **CLÁPPIA**, Gray. Clappia. **Compositae**.
Named for Dr. A. Clapp, American botanical author. Perennial herb, with fleshy terete leaves. One species, southwestern U. S.

511. **CLÁRKIA**, Pursh (*Clarckia*). **Onagraceae**.
Annual herbs with purple or rose-colored flowers. About 6 species; Pacific coast of N. America (U. S.).

512. **CLÁVICEPS**, Ergot. **Pyrenomycetes**.
From Latin, "club head". Syn. *Cordiceps*. Parasitic on fruit of various grasses.

- a. **C. purpúrea** (Fries) Tulasne (*Cordiceps purpurea* Fries). Parasitic on Rye. Ergot, Spurred Rye, Smut of Rye, Cockspur Rye, Mother of Rye, Hornseed. *Sclerotium* of the fungus; **Ergota**, U. S. P., Br.; *Secale cornutum*, *Clavus* [secalinus, *Mater secalis*; Ger. Roggenmutter, Mutterkorn, Zapfenkorn, Hungerkorn; Fr. Ergot de Seigle (Codex), Seigle ergoté (noir), Blé cornu; Sp. Cuernecillo (Tizon) de Centeno; ecbohic, hæmostatic.

513. **CLAYTÓNIA**, L. Spring-beauty. **Portulacaceae**.
Named for John Clayton, American botanist, d. 1773. Syn. *Montia*, in part. Succulent herbs. About 25 species, mostly of N. America; 20 in U. S.

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

- d. **C. Chamíssoi** Ledeb. Western U. S. Chamisso's Claytonia, Toad-lily.

- e. **C. perfoliáta** Donn. (*M. perfoliata* Greene). British Columbia to Mexico. Indian Lettuce, Spanish Lettuce. *Plant* used as a pot herb.

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.

- a. **C. críspa** L. (*C. cylindrica* Sims). Southeastern U. S. Marsh Clematis, Curl-flowered Clematis, Bluebell vine, Blue Jessamine (Jasmine).

- b. **C. Flámmula** L. Southern Europe and northern Africa. Sweet-scented Virgin's-bower.



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- b. **C. Calamíntha** (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. Népetá** (L.) Kze. (M. Nepeta L., Cal. Nepeta Link. & Hoff.). Europe and Asia. nat. in U. S. Field Balm, Basil Thyme, Field or Lesser Calamint.
- d. **C. vulgáre** L. (M. Clinopodium Benth., Cal. Clinopodium DC.). Europe, Asia and North America, south to W. Virginia and Colorado. Field Basil, Wild Basil, Stone Basil, Basilweed, Bed's-foot, Dog-mint, Horse or Field Thyme, Mother of Thyme*, Poly-mountain*. Like the preceding species, stimulant, diaphoretic.

521. CLINTÓNIA, Raf. Clintonia. **Convallariaceae.**
Named for Gov. DeWitt Clinton of N. Y., d. 1828. Syn. Dracaena, in part. Unpretentious scapose herbs. About 6 species, N. America and Asia; 4 in U. S.

- a. **C. boreális** (Ait.) Raf. (D. borealis Ait.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Yellow Clintonia, Bear-tongue, Cow-tongue, Dog-berry, Heal-all, Clinton's Lily, Northern Lily, Wild Lily-of-the-valley.

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.

524. CNEORÍDIUM, Hook. f. Cneoridium. **Rutacéae.**
Latin, from Cneorum, the name of an allied genus. Shrub. One species, California.

525. CNÍCUS, L. Blessed Thistle. **Compositae.**
Greek name of Carthamus, early transferred to Thistles. Syn. Centaurea, Calcitrapa, in part. Thistle-like herb. One species.

- 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. Cardo-benediktenkraut, Cardenbenedict, Bernhardinerkraut, Bitter tonic with irritant properties.

- 526. COCCÓLOBIS**, 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.
- a. **C. laurifólia** (Jacq.) Sarg. (Coccoloba Floridana Meisn., C. parvifolia Nutt.). Southern Florida. Pigeon Plum.
- b. **C. uvífera** (L.) Sarg. (Coccoloba uvifera L.). West Indies, Florida. Sea-side Grape, Lobe-berry, Sea-grape, Grape tree, Mangrove*. *Fruit* edible. Tree yields Jamaica, West Indian or Caracas Kino, an extract from the wood and bark. Astringent.
- 527. COCHLEÁRIA**, L. Scurvy-grass, etc. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "spoon"-shaped of the leaves. Maritime herbs. About 25 species, north temperate zone; 5 in U. S. See Roripa.
- a. **C. officinális** L. (C. oblongifolia DC.). Arctic Europe, Asia and N. America. Scurvy-grass. Scurvy-weed, Scrubby-grass, Spoonwort; Ger. Löffelkraut, Skorbutkraut; Fr. Cochléaria, (Codex), Herbe au scorbut. *Fresh herb*, Herba cochleariæ, antiscorbutic; used as a salad.
- 528. COCHLOSPÉRMUM**, 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 Moronobea.
- 529. CÓCOS**, L. - Cocoa Palm. - **Sabalaceae.**
Ancient Greek name of a Palm. Tall, graceful palms. About 35 species, mostly American; 1 in U. S.
- a. **C. aculeáta** Jacq. (Acrocomia sclerocarpa Mart.). Tropical America. *Fruit* source of macaja butter, resembling palm oil.
- 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 cocois, 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.
- 530. COELOPLEÚRUM**, Ledeb. Coelopleurum. **Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, "hollow ribbed". Syn. Archangelica, Angelica, in part. Herbs. Two known species, western U. S.
- 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 coffeæ, Coffee; Ger. Kaffee, Kaffeebohnen; Fr. Café (Codex); stimulant, nervine.

532. CÓIX, L. - Job's-tears. - **Gramineae.**
Syn. Lithagrostis, Gaertn. Robust grasses with bony fruits. About 6 species, tropical Asia.

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

533. CÓLA, Schott & Endl. 1823. Cola. **Sterculiaceae.**
From vernacular name. Syn. **Bichea**, Stokes 1812. Lunanea, DC. 1825, Colaria, Raf. 1824; Sterculia, in part. Trees. About 12 species, tropical Africa.

- a. **C. acumináta** (Beauv.) Schott (S. acuminata Beauv., Bichea solitaria Stokes, Lunanea Bichy DC.). Tropical Africa, nat. in West Indies. Kola-nut tree. *Seeds*, Kola-nut, Cola-nut, Female Cola, Soudan Coffee*, Guru (Gourou, Gooroo), Bichy or Bissy-bissy (W. Indies), Ombéné; Ger. Kolanuss; Fr. Noix de Kola, Noix de gourou, Café du Soudan; Sp. Nuez de Cola (Kola); contains caffeine and theobromine. Properties resembling those of coffee.

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.

- a. **C. autumnále** L. Central and southern Europe. Colchicum, Meadow Saffron, Autumn Crocus; Autumn, Fog, Meadow or Michaelmas Crocus, Purple Crocus, Rams, Son-before-the-father, Naked Ladies, Upstart; Ger. Herbstzeitlose, Wiesen-safran; Fr. Colchique (Codex), Safran bâtard; Sp. Colchico. *Corm*; **Colchici radix**, U. S. P., Colchici cormus, Br.. Bulbus v. Tuber colchici, Colchicum root; Ger. Colchicumzwiebel, Zeitlosenwurzel; Fr. Bulbe de Colchique. *Seeds*; **Colchici Semen** U. S. P., Colchici semina, Br.; Irritant, evacuant, antiarthritic.

- 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.

536. COLEÓGYNE, Torr. Coleogyne. **Rosaceae.**
From Greek, "sheath style". Shrub. A single species, California.



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544. **COLUBRÍNA**, Rich. Puerto Rico Bark. **Rhamnaceae**.
From Latin, "serpent". Small trees or shrubs. About 15 species, warmer regions, both hemispheres; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. reclináta** Brongn. [*Ceanothus reclinatus* L'Her. (Kew.)].
West Indies. Puerto Rico Bark; Fr. Écorce costière, Sp. Palomabi. Bark of this species, as well as of the West Indian (b) **C. ferruginósa** Brongn. and (c) **C. fermentum** Rich., used as a substitute for hops.
545. **COLÚTEA**, L. Bladder-Senna. **Papilionaceae**.
Greek name of a leguminous tree, "pod bearing". Shrubs. About 10 species, southern Europe to central Asia.
- a. **C. arboréscens** L. Southern Europe. Bladder Senna, Bastard Senna; Ger. Falsche Senna; Fr. Baguenaudier, Séné indigène; Sp. Espanta-lobos. *Leaves* cathartic; smoke therefrom errhine.
546. **COMÁNDRA**, Nutt. Bastard Toad-flax. **Santalaceae**.
From Greek, "hair anthered". Syn. *Thesium*, in part. Perennial herbs, parasitic on roots. About four species, one in Europe; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. umbelláta** (L.) Nutt. (*T. umbellatum* L.). British America south to Georgia, Arizona and California. Bastard Toad-flax.
547. **CÓMARUM**, L. Marsh Cinquefoil. **Rosaceae**.
Greek name of *Arbutus*. Syn. *Potentilla*, in part. Perennial bog-herb, a single species, north temperate zone (U. S.).
- a. **C. palústre** L. (*Potentilla palustris* Scop., *P. comarum* Nestl.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey, Iowa and California. Marsh Cinquefoil, Purple Cinquefoil, Marsh Five-finger, Purple Marsh-locks, Purplewort, Cow-berry, Bog Strawberry. *Plant* astringent.
548. **COMBRÉTUM**, L. Butter tree, etc. **Combretaceae**.
Shrubby climbers or small trees. About 120 species, tropical regions, Asia, Africa and America.
- a. **C. butyrósum** 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.
550. **COMMÍPHORA**, Jacq. 1797. Myrrh, etc. **Burseraceae**.
From Greek, "gum bearing". Syn. **Balsamea**, Gled. 1782, Niouttout, Adans. 1759, Balsamodendron, Kunth, 1824; *Amyris*, Heudelotia, in part. Balsamic trees or shrubs. About 40 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

- a. **C. Africana** Endl. (*Balsamea Africana* Baill. *Balsamodendron Africanum* Arn., *H. Africana* Rich.). Western Africa. *Resinous exudate*, African Bdellium; Fr. Bdellium d'Afrique (Codex); vulnerary, expectorant, emmenagogue.
- b. **C. Múkul** 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.).
- d. **C. Myrrha** (Nees) Engl. (*Balsamea Myrrha* Baill., *Balsamodendron Myrrha* Nees.). Arabia and eastern Africa. *Resinous exudate*; Myrrha, U. S. P., Br., P. G., Gummi-resina (Gummi) Myrrha; Myrrh; Ger. Fr. Myrrhe (Codex); Sp. Mirra; vulnerary, tonic, emmenagogue.
- e. **C. Opobalsamum** (Forst.) Engl. (*Amyris Opobalsamum* Forst., *Balsamea Meccanensis* Gled., *Balsamodendron Gileadense* DC., *B. Ehrenbergianum* Berg., *B. Opobalsamum* Kunth.). Abyssinia and southward. Balm-of-Gilead tree. *Resinous exudate*, Balm of Gilead (true), Balm or Balsam of Syria, Mecca Balsam; *Balsamum gileadense*, *Opobalsamum (verum)*, *Balsamum meccæ v. judiacum*; Fr. Baume blanc, Baume de la Mecque; balsamic, vulnerary.

551. COMPTÓNIA, Banks. Sweet Fern. **Myricaceae.**
Named for Bishop Henry Compton, d. 1713. Syn. Liquidambar†, *Myrica*, in part. A small aromatic shrub. One species.

- a. **C. peregrina** (L.) Coulter (*L. peregrina* L., *M. asplenifolia* L., *C. asplenifolia* Gaertn., *M. Comptonia* DC.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Sweet Fern, Fern-gale, Fern bush, Meadow Fern, Shrubby Fern, Canada Sweet-gale, Spleenwort bush, Sweet-bush, Sweet Ferry; Fr. Liquidambar à feuilles de céterach. *Leaves and tops* astringent, aromatic, carminative.

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. CONIOSELÍNUM, 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 Snakeweed* or

Snakeroot, Wode-whistle, Cashes, Bunk, Poison Parsley, Spotted Cowbane (often confounded with *Cicuta maculata*); Ger. Gefleckter Schierling; Fr. Ciguë officinale, Grande Ciguë (Codex); Sp. *Cicuta mayor*. *Fruit*; Conium, U. S. P., Conii fructus Br.; Conium-seed, Hemlock-fruits. *Leaves*; Conii folia, Br., Herba conii, H. *cicutæ* (majoris). Sedative, anodyne, discutient; active principle coniine.

556. CONÓBEA, Aubl. Conobea. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Vernacular name, Guiana. Syn. *Capraria*, in part. Herbs.
About 8 species, all American; 2 in U. S.

557. CONOCÁRPUS, L. Button tree. **Combretaceae**.
From Greek, "cone fruited". Trees and shrubs, tropical
America; 1 in U. S.

a. *C. erectus* L. West Indies to Florida. Buttonwood, Button
tree, Zaragoza Mangrove.

558. CONÓPHOLIS, Wallr. Squaw-root, etc. **Orobanchaceae**.
From Greek, "scaly cone". Parasitic scaly herbs. Two
species; U. S. and Mexico.

a. *C. Americana* (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.

559. CONOPÓDIUM, Koch. 1824. Earth-nut. **Umbelliferae**.
Syn. *Bulbocastanum* Lag. 1821; *Bunium*, *Carum*, in part.
Herbs. About 12 species, Spain to Turkestan.

a. *C. denudatum* (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‡, Pig-
nuts, Hawknuts, Grunnut‡, Truffle‡. See *Carum*.

560. CONRADÍNA, Gray. Conradina. **Labiatae**.
Named for Solomon W. Conrad, botanist of Philadelphia.
Canescent herb. One species, Alabama to Florida.

561. CONRÍNGIA, Heist. (Gorinkia). Hare's-ear. **Cruciferae**.
Named for Prof. H. Conring, of Helmstädt, d. 1681. Syn.
Brassica, *Erysimum*, in part. Herbs. About 7 species, Europe
and western Asia.

a. *C. orientalis* (L.) Dumort (*B. orientalis* L., *B. perfoliata* Lam.,
E. orientale R. Br.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Hare's-ear,
Treacle Mustard.

562. CONVALLÁRIA, L. Lily of the Valley. **Convallariaceae**.
From Latin, "valley flower". Perennial herb. One species.

a. *C. majalis* 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-



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1836, not *Chrysophyllum* L. 1752; *Corypha*, in part. Fan palms of medium size. About 6 species, tropical America.

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

567. CÓPTIS, Salisb. Gold-thread. **Ranunculaceae.**
From Greek, "cut leaved". Syn. *Helleborus*, *Isopyrum*, in part. Herbs. About 9 species, north temperate zone; 5 in U. S.

- a. **C. Teéta** Wallich. India. Mishmee Bitter, Chinese Gold-thread. Properties of (b).
- b. **C. trifólia** (L.) Salisb. (*H. trifolius* L., *H. trilobus* Lam., *H. pumilus* Salisb. *I. trifolium* Brit.). British America, south to Maryland and Minnesota. Gold-thread, Canker-root, Mouth-root, Yellow-root; Ger. Gelbe Niesswurz, Kleinste Niesswurz; Fr. Coptide. *Root* Bitter tonic. Contains berberine.

568. CORALLORHÍZA, R. Br. Coral-root. **Orchidaceae.**
From Greek, "coral-root". Syn. *Cymbidium*. Scapose herbs with coral-like roots. About 15 species, north temperate zone; 8 in U. S.

- a. **C. odontorhízon** (Willd.) Nutt. (*Cymbidium odontorhizon* 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. multi-flóra** 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. COREMA, 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.

- a. **C. Conrádii** Torr. Newfoundland to New Jersey near the coast. Plymouth Crowberry, Conrad's Broom Crowberry?, Brown Crowberry, Crakeberry*, Poverty-grass.

- 571. COREÓPSIS, L.** Tickseed Sunflower. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "bug like", of the achenia. Syn. Calliopsis, in part. Herbs, mostly with showy flowers. About 50 species, America, S. Africa and Australia; 25 in U. S.
- a. **C. tinctoria** Nutt. Central U. S. and cult. in gardens. Golden Coreopsis, Wild Flax*, Nuttall's weed.
- 572. CORETHRÓGYNE, DC.** Corethrogyne. **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. sativum** L. Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Coriander (Coliander). *The fruit; Coriandrum.* 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.**
From Latin, "tanner's" shrub. Poisonous shrubs. About 10 species, warmer regions of Old and New World.
- a. **C. myrtifolia** L. (*C. tinctoria* 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.
- b. **C. sarmentosa** Forst. New Zeland. Wine-berry shrub, Tutu (vernacular), Toot plant. *Seeds* poisonous, but wine is made from the juice of the fruit. Source of the New Zealand *toot-poison*.
- 575. CORISPÉRMUM, L.** Bug-seed, Tick-seed. **Chenopodiaceae.**
From Greek, "bug seed". Herbs. About 10 species, circumpolar; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **C. hyssopifolium** L., Bug-weed, Tumbleweed.
- 576. CÓRNUS, L.** Cornel, Dogwood. **Cornaceae.**
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. alternifolia** L. fil. Canada and northeastern U. S. Blue or Purple Dogwood, Green Osier, Umbrella tree†.
- b. **C. Amónum** Mill. (*C. sericea* 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. Canadensis** L. British America, south to New Jersey, Minnesota and California. Low or Dwarf Cornel, Bunch-berry, Bunch Plum, Cracker-berry, Small Flowering-cornel. Very similar to this is the arctic (d) **C. Suécica** L., called Plant-of-gluttony and Dwarf Honeysuckle†.
- e. **C. círcináta** L'Her. (*C. rugosa* Laur., possibly the older name). Canada and northeastern U. S. Round-leaved Cornel 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 Cornelian tree; Flowering, Florida or White Cornel, Indian Arrow-wood, Nature's-mistake; Ger. Grossblüthige Kornel, Hornbaum; Fr. Cornouiller à grandes fleurs. *Bark of root*; Cornus, 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)].
- h. **C. Mas** L. (*C. mascula* L.). Europe and northern Asia. Cornelian Cherry, Male Cornel, Cornelian tree, Redwood of Turkey; Ger. Kornelkirsche, Dürplitze, Herlitz; Fr. Cornouiller. *Flowers* astringent. *Fruit* edible but austere.
- i. **C. stolonífera** Michx. British America, south to Kentucky, Arizona and California. Red Osier Cornel or Dogwood, Red-brush, Dogberry tree, Gutter tree, Kinnikinic, Killikinic, Waxberry Cornel. [Similar to this is (j) **C. sanguínea** L., the common Dogwood of Europe.]

577. CORONÍLLA, L. - Axseed. - **Papilionaceae.**
Latin diminutive, a little crown. Syn. *Emerus*, Mill., *Scorpius*, Medic. Herbs. About 25 species, Europe, Asia and N. Africa.

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

578. CORÓNOPUS, Gaertn. 1791. Wart Cress. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "crow foot", alluding to dissected leaves. Syn. *Senebiera*, DC. 1799; *Cochlearia*, in part. Diffuse herbs. About 6 species, warm and temperate regions.

- a. **C. Corónopus** (L.) Karst. (*Coch. Coronopus* L., *S. Coronopus* Poir.), Europe, adv. in U. S. Wart Cress, Wartwort, Swine's Cress, Sow-grass, Buck's-horn, Herb Ivy*, Wild Scurvy-grass. *Plant* anti-scorbutic.

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.



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- 586. COTYLÉDON**, 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.
- a. **C. Umbilicus** L. (*C. umbilicata* Lam., *U. pendulinus* DC.).
Europe. Navelwort, Pennywort, Penny-leaves, Penny-pies,
Penny-plates, Wall Pennywort, Cups-and-saucers, Hipwort,
Kidneywort, Milk-the-cows, Pancakes; Ger. Nabelkraut; Fr.
Cotylet, Nombril de Vénus. *Leaves* mucilaginous, vulnerary.
- 587. COURSÉTIA**, DC. Coursetia. **Papilionaceae.**
Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, warmer regions of Amer-
ica; 2 in U. S.
- 588. COVILLEA**, Vail. Creosote bush. **Zygophyllaceae.**
Syn. **Larrea**, Cav. Evergreen heavy-scented shrubs.
About 5 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.
- a. **C. divaricata** (Cav.) Vail (*L. Mexicana* Moric.). Southern
Colorado to California and Mexico. Creosote bush, Tar-weed.
Plant alterative, antisyphilitic. One source of lac. See *Croton*
aromaticus.
- 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.**
Latin name of a Vetch. Syn. *Tephrosia*, Pers. 1807; *Galega*
in part. Herbs, sometimes shrubby. About 120 species, warm
and tropical regions; 14 in U. S.
- a. **C. Apolínea** (Delile) Lyons (*T. Apolinea* Link. (Kew), *G.*
Apolinea Delile). Southern Europe. Egyptian Indigo.
Leaves an adulterant of senna, also a source of indigo.
- b. **C. piscatória** (Sol.) Lyons (*G. piscatoria* Sol., *G. littoralis*
Forst., *T. purpurea* Pers. (Kew), *T. piscatoria* Hilleb., *T.*
leptostachya DC.). Fish-poison, Auhuhu, Hola (Hawaii).
Tropical regions generally. *Plant* has narcotic properties; used
medicinally in India and to stupefy fish in Islands of Pacific.
- c. **C. toxicária** (Pers) Lyons (*T. toxicaria* Pers.). Africa, nat.
in West Indies. Fish-poison. Properties of (b).
- d. **C. Virginiána** L. 1753 (*Galega Virginiana* L. 1763, *Tephrosia*
Virginiana Pers.). Southern New England to Florida and
west to Minnesota and northern Mexico. Cat-gut, Hoary Pea,
Goat's Rue, Devil's-shoestrings, Wild Sweet Pea, Turkey Pea,
Rabbit Pea; Ger., Fr. Téphrosie. *Leaves* and *root*, laxative,
tonic, vermifuge.
- 591. CRASSÍNA**, Scepín, 1758. Zinnia. **Compositae.**
Named from Paul Crassus, Italian botanist, 16th century.
Syn. **Zinnia**, L. 1759. Herbs, some species shrubby. About
12 species, N. America; 5 in U. S. [The garden Zinnia is
C. élegans (Jacq.) Lyons, of Mexico.]

- 592. CRATAÉGUS, L.** Hawthorn. **Pomaceae.**
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. Oxyacantha 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. eoccínea 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.**, Pear Thorn, Black Thorn, Common or White Thorn, Pear Haw; (g) **C. uniflóra** Moench (*C. parvifolia* Ait.), Dwarf Thorn, suited for low hedges. *Fruit* of several species called red haws, occasionally thorn-plums or thorn-apples.
- 593. CRATAÉVA, L. 1759.** Garlic Pear. **Capparidaceae.**
Named for Crataevus, ancient Greek herbalist. Syn. *Tapia*, Adans, 1763. Shrubs or trees. About 18 species, tropical regions.
- a. **C. gynándra L.** Jamaica. Garlic Pear. *Bark of root* epispastic.
- 594. CRÉPIS, L.** - Hawk's-beard. - **Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, "sandal". Herbs resembling *Hieracium*. About 180 species, northern hemisphere; 23 in U. S.
- 595. CRESCÉNTIA, L.** Calabash tree. **Bignoniaceae.**
Shrubs or trees. About 15 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- a. **C. Cújete L.** (*C. acuminata* H. B. K., *C. angustifolia* Willd. *C. Cujute* Auct.). Tropical America. Calabash tree. *Fruit* calabash-like.
- 596. CRÉSSA, L.** - Cressa. - **Convolvulaceae.**
From Greek, "Cretan". Low perennial herbs with small flowers. Two known species, widely diffused, both in U. S.
- 597. CRÍNUM, L.** - Lily*. - **Amaryllidaceae.**
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. **Capparidaceae.**
Latin dim. of *cristata*, "crested". Viscid herbs. Two species, both of south-central U. S.

- 599. CRÍTHMUM, L.** - Samphire. - **Umbelliferae.**
A succulent herb. One species, Old World.
- a. **C. marítimum 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), Camphire, Crest-marine, Pasper, Peter's Cress, Rock-semper, Sea Fennel. *Leaves* used for pickles, etc.
- 600. CROCÍDIUM, 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. CRÓCUS, 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. *Stigmas*; **Crocus**, U. S. P., Br., *Stigmata Croci*, Saffron; Ger. Fr. Safran (Codex); Sp. Azafran; aromatic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue. (b.) **C. serótinus** 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. CROSSÓPTERYX, Fenzl.** Crossopteryx. **Rubiaceae.**
From Greek, "tassel wing". Trees with bitter bark. One or two species, Africa.
- a. **C. febrífuga** Benth. (*C. Kotschyana* Fenzl.). Tropical Africa. *Bark* febrifuge, containing a bitter alkaloid.
- 604. CROSSOSÓMA, 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. júncea L.** Southern Asia, nat. in Australia, etc. Yields a strong fibre called Bengal, Bombay, Madrás or Sunn hemp. A valuable fodder plant. Several other species yield useful fibres, notably (b) **C. Búrhia** Hamilton of Afghanistan, and (c) **C. retúsa L.**, East-Indies, nat. in Brazil.
- d. **C. sagittális L.** Eastern U. S. to Mexico. Rattle-box, Wild Pea, Loco-weed*. See *Astragalus* (c) and (p), also *Spiesia*.
- 606. CRÓTON, 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.



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- a. **C. Cubéba** (L. f.) Lyons (P. Cubeba L. f., C. officinalis Miq.). Java and adjacent Islands. Cubeb plant, Cubeb Pepper. *Unripe fruit*; **Cubeba**. U. S. P., Cubebae fructus, Br., Baccae cubebae, Piper caudatum; Cubeb, Cubebs, Tailed Pepper, Java Pepper; Ger. Kubeben, Schwindelkörner, Schwanzpfeffer; Fr. Cubèbe, Poivre à queue (Codex); Sp. Cubebas; stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, balsamic.

Other species yielding very similar fruits are (b) **C. Lówong** Miq. (Piper Lowong Bl.); (c) **C. Wallíchii** Miq. (Piper ribesoides Wallich) and (d) **C. crássipes** Miq. (Piper crassipes Korthals). The fruit of (e) **C. canína** Miq. (Piper caninum Bl.) is smaller; that of (f) **C. Clúsii** 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.

- 612. CUBÉLIUM**, Raf. 1824. Green Violet. **Violaceae**.

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. **Cucurbitaceae**.

Latin name of Cucumber, whence also the English word Cucumber. Syn. Melo, Bryonia, in part. Herbaceous vines. About 30 species, chiefly of tropical Asia and Africa.

- a. **C. Mélo** L. (M. vulgaris Cogu., M. sativus Sagaret.). Central Asia, now universally cult. Melon, Musk-melon (i. e. Muscat Melon), Cantaloupe (Cantaleup), Nutmeg Melon, Abdalavi (Egypt), Conomon (Japan). Var. **flexuosus** L. is the Serpent Melon or Snake Cucumber; var. **Dúdaim** L. (C. odoratissimus Moench), Vegetable Pomegranate. Queen Anne's Pocket Melon, Smelly-million||; var. **Chito** Morr. is Vegetable Orange, Lemon or Apple, Vine Peach. *Fruit* esculent. *Seeds* (cold seeds) emollient. See 614 (d).

- b. **C. myriocárpus** Naud. S. Africa. Cacur. *Pulp of fruit* emetic, cathartic, resembling colocynth.

- 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. Cohombro. *Juice of fruit*, also *seeds* (cold seeds), emollient. See 614 (d).

- d. **C. trígonus** Rottb. (B. callosa Roxb.). India. *Fruit* bitter, purgative. *Seeds* anthelmintic.

- 614. CUCÚRBITA**, L. Pumpkin, etc. **Cucurbitaceae**.

Ancient Latin name of Gourd, whence also the English word Gourd. Syn. Cucumis, in part. Herbaceous vines. About 10 species; 6 in U. S.

- a. **C. foetidíssima** H. B. K. (C. perennis 'A. Gray, Cucumis perennis James). Nebraska to Texas, Mexico and California. Missouri Gourd, Calabazilla, Wild Pumpkin, Chili Cojote:

- 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-marrow, Varieties are the Hubbard, Boston Marrow, etc. Fr. Cource potiron (Codex). *Fruit* esculent.
- c. **C. moschata** Duchesne. Tropical Asia, widely cult. Crook-neck Squash; China, Cushaw or Canada Crook-neck, Winter Crook-neck Squash. *Fruit* esculent.
- d. **C. Pépo** L. North America, widely cult. Pumpkin (of America), 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*; *Pepo*, U. S. P., Semen peonis, Semina cucurbitæ, Pumpkin seeds, Ger. Kürbissamen, 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. Cyminum** L. (*C. odorum* Salisb.). Northern Africa, cult. in southern Europe, etc. Cumin (Cummin), Sweet Cumin. *Fruit*, Fructus cumini (cymini), Semen cumini; Ger. Haferkümmel, Kramkümmel, Mutterkümmel, Pfefferkümmel, Römischer Kümmel; Fr. Cumin (Codex); Sp. Comino; carminative, resembling caraway.

616. CUNILA, L. - Stone-mint, etc. - **Labiatae.**
The Latin name of an *Origanum*. Sym. Hedyosmos, Satureia, in part. Herbs or low shrubs. About 15 species, all American; 1 in U. S.

- a. **C. origanoïdes** (L.) Britton (*S. origanoides* L. 1753, *Cunila Mariana* L. 1759, *H. origanoides* Kze.). New York to Ohio and south to Florida. American Dittany, Stone Mint, Sweet Horse-mint, Mountain Dittany, Wild Basil, High Pennyroyal, Maryland Cunila. *Herb* diaphoretic.

617. CUPRESSUS, 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.

- a. **C. macrocarpa** Hartweg. California. Monterey Cypress.
- b. **C. sempervirens** L. Persia and the Levant. Cypress tree, Oriental or European Cypress.

618. CÚRCAS, Adans. Purging-nut. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Syn. *Jatropha*, in part. Herbs or shrubs, tropical America.

- a. **C. púrgans** Adans. (*C. Adansonii* Endl., *Jatropha Curcas* L.). West Indies and S. America. Purging-nut tree. *Seeds*; *Curcas*, *Semen ricini majoris*, *Sem. curcadis*, *Sem. ficus infernalis*, *Nuces catharticae americanæ*; *Physic-nut*, *Barbados-nut*, *Purging-nut*; Ger. *Schwarze Brechnüsse*, *Grosse Purgirnüsse*, *Grosse Ricinussamen*. *Seeds and oil* expressed therefrom powerfully cathartic. *Leaves* galactagogue. (b) **C. multífidus** (L.) Endl. (*Jatropha multifida* L.), South America, has similar properties.

619. **CURCÚMA, L.** - Turmeric. **Marantaceae.**

From Arabic name of Saffron. Syn. *Amomum*, in part. Herbaceous plants from fleshy rhizomes. About 35 species, warmer regions of Old World to Oceanica.

- a. **C. angustifólia** Roxb. East Indies. *Rhizomes* of this and some other species yield East Indian Arrow-root, Tikor. See *Maranta*.
- b. **C. aromática** Salisb. (*C. Zedoaria* Roxb.). East Indies. Round Zedoary; Fr. *Zédoarie ronde* (Codex). Properties of (e).
- c. **C. lónga** 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*, *Gilbwurzel*, *Gelber Ingwer*, *Gelbsuchtwurzel*; Fr. *Curcuma long et rond* (Codex); aromatic, condiment; yields a yellow dye. (d) **C. viridiflóra**. Roxb. also yields turmeric.
- e. **C. Zedoária** Rosc. (*A. Zedoaria* Willd., *C. Zerumbet* Roxb., *A. Zerumbet* Koenig). East Indies. Zedoary. *Rhizome*; *Zedoaria*, *Rhizoma* (*Radix*) *zedoariae*; Ger. *Zarnabac*, *Zittwerwurzel*, *Langer Zittwer*, *Giftheil*; Fr. *Zédoaire longue*. Pungent, closely resembling ginger in properties and use.

620. **CÚSCUTA, L.** - Dodder. - **Cuscutaceae.**

Latin from the Arabic name. Leafless white or yellow parasitic vines. About 100 species; 25 in U. S.

- a. **C. Epílinum** Weihe. Europe, nat. in U. S. Flax Dodder (*Dothier*), *Flax-drop*, *Flax-vine*. Names applied to the various species are *Beggar-weed*, *Bind*, *Hale-*, *Hell-* or *Hairy-* *bind*, *Hell-weed*, *Hail-weed*, *Hair-weed*, *Devil's-guts*, *Fordboh*, *Love-vine*, *Podder*, *Scald-weed*, *Scold*, *Strangle-tare*, *Strangle-weed*.
- b. **C. Epíthymum** Murr. (*C. Trifolii* 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.)

621. **CUSPÁRIA, Humb. 1814.** Angostura. **Rutaceae.**

Syn. *Bonplandia*, Willd. 1802 not Cav. 1800, *Angostura*, R. & S. 1819; *Galipea*, in part. Shrubs or small trees. About 30 species, tropical America.



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ples of the Hesperides; Ger. Quittenbaum; Fr. Cognassier, *Fruit*; Fructus (Poma) cydoniae; Ger. Quitten; Fr. Coing (Codex); Sp. Membrillo, Portuguese Marmelo, whence our word marmalade; esculent, astringent. *Seeds*; Cydonium, Semen cydoniae, Quince seed; Ger. Quittensamen, Quittenkörner; Fr. Semences (Pépins) de coing; mucilaginous, demulcent. [The ornamental Japanese Quince is (b) **C. Japónica** (Thunb.) Pers.]

629. CYMBALÁRIA, Medic. Kenilworth Ivy. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "cymbal". Syn. Antirrhinum, Linaria, in part. Creeping or spreading herbs. About 10 species, Old World.

a. **C. Cymbalária** (L.) Wettst. (H. Cymbalaria L., L. Cymbalaria Mill.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Kenilworth Ivy, Coliseum Ivy, Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, Wandering Jew, Ivy-weed, Aaron's-beard, Mother-of-thousands, Oxford-weed, Pedlar's-basket, Pennywort, Climbing or Roving Sailor, Rabbits.

630. CYNÁNCHUM, L. 1753. Swallowwort*. **Asclepiadaceae**.
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 Montpellier 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, Domptevenin (Codex), Hirundinaire. *Root*, Rad. vincetoxici v. hirundinariae v. asclepiadis; emetic, cathartic, diuretic, sudorific.

631. CYNARA, L. - Artichoke. - **Compositae**.
The classical name. Thistle-like herbs. About 8 species, Mediterranean region.

a. **C. Cardúnculus** L. Southern Europe, and widely cult. Cardoon. *Blanched leaf stalks* esculent. *Flowers* used in France to coagulate milk.

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.

632. CYNÓCTONUM, J. G. Gmel. 1791. **Loganiaceae**.
From Greek, "dog slaying". Syn. Mitreola R. Br. 1810; Ophiorhiza, in part. Herbs. About 5 species; 1 in U. S.

633. CYNÓGLÓSSUM, L. Hound's-tongue. **Boraginaccae**.
From Greek, "dog's-tongue". Herbs with bur-like fruits. About 75 species; 5 in U. S.

- a. **C. officinale** L. Europe, widely nat. in U. S. Hound's-tongue, Gypsy-flower, Dog's-tongue, Dog-bur, Canadian Bur, Sheeplice, Tory-weed, Rose-noble; Ger. Hundszunge, Venusfinger; Fr. Cynoglosse (Codex), Langue de chien. *Root and herb* sedative, lenitive, expectorant.
- b. **C. Virginicum** L. Canada to Florida and Kansas. Wild Comfrey, Dog-bur.
- 634. CYNOSCIADIUM, DC.** Cynosciadium. **Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, "dog celery". Small annuals. Two species, both of southern U. S.
- 635. CYPÉRUS, L.** Galingale, Cypress-grass. **Cyperaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Pycreus*, *Papyrus*, in part. Sedges with umbellate or capitate inflorescence. About 650 species; 77 in U. S.
- a. **C. articulatus** L. Tropical regions. Adrue, Guinea Rush. *Rhizome* anti-emetic, carminative.
- 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. phymatódes** 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.]
- 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. alternifolius** L., a common house plant.]
- h. **C. vaginatus** 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. laevigatus** L., Ehuawa, is cultivated for the same uses.
- 636. CYPRIPIÉDIUM, 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. acaúle** 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.

- b. **C. arietinum** R. Br. Canada and northeastern U. S. Ram's-head Ladies'-slipper, Ram's-head.
- c. **C. candidum** Willd. New York to Minnesota and Missouri. Small White Ladies'-slipper.
- 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. Gelbfrauenschuhwurz; Fr. *Cypripède* jaune, Valériane américaine. *Rhizome* and *rootlets* (of this and the following species); **Cypripedium**, U. S. P., *Rhizoma cypripedii*, Ladies'-slipper; anti-spasmodic, 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.
- f. **C. reginae** Walt. (*C. spectabile* Salisb., *C. album* Ait.). Nova Scotia to Georgia and Minnesota. Showy Ladies'-slipper, Female Nervine, Pink Moccasin-flower.
- 637. CYRÍLLA**, Gard. Leatherwood, etc. **Cyrillaceae**.
Named for D. Cyrillo, Italian physician. Shrubs or small trees. Two species, southern U. S. and tropical America.
- a. **C. racemiflora** Walt. Southeastern U. S. Southern Leatherwood, Burn-wood, Ironwood, He-Huckleberry, White or Red Titi.
- 638. CYRTOPODÍUM**, R. Br. *Cyrtopodium*. **Orchidaceae**.
From Greek, "curved foot". Fleshy-stemmed orchids, very showy. About 28 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.
- 639. CYRTORHÝNCHA**, Nutt. Buttercup. **Ranunculaceae**.
From Greek, "curved beak". Syn. *Ranunculus*, in part. Herb resembling *Ranunculus*. One species, central U. S.
- 640. CYSTÓPTERIS**, Bernh. Brittle Fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
From Greek, "bladder fern", referring to inflated indusium. Rock ferns. About 5 species; 3 in U. S.
- a. **C. fragilis** (L.) Bernh. (*P. fragile* L.). Cosmopolitan. Brittle Fern, Bottle Fern, White-oak Fern.
- 641. CÝTISUS**, L. - Broom. - **Papilionaceae**.
Ancient Greek name of a leguminous plant. Syn. *Genista*, *Laburnum*, *Sarothamnus*, *Spartium*, in part. Shrubs, often spiny. About 45 species, Old World.
- a. **C. Laburnum** L. (*L. anagyroides* Medic. (Kew), *L. vulgare* Presl.). Southern Europe. Laburnum, Bean-trefoil, Golden-chain, Golden-shower, He-Broom, False Ebony, Ebony of the Alps; Ger. Goldregen, Bohnenbaum; Fr. Faux Ébénier, Cytise. *Seeds* sedative, soporific, narcoto-acrid, aperient.



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- b. **D. Virgínicus** (L.) Brit. (*R. Virginicus* L., *G. quercifolia* Pursh, *D. quercifolia* Benth.). Eastern U. S. Smooth or Oak-leaved False Foxglove, Golden Oak.
- 648. DATÍSCA**, L. - *Datisca*. - **Datisceae**.
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.
- a. **D. arbórea** L. (*B. arborea* Steud.). Tropical America, cult. for ornament in California. *Brugmansia*, *Floribunda*, *Floriponda*†.
- b. **D. Stramónium** L. Asia, now a cosmopolitan weed. *Stramonium*, Thorn-apple, Jamestown-weed, Jimson-weed, Jamestown Lily, Devil's-apple, Devil's-trumpet, Mad-apple, Apple of Peru, Stink-weed, Stink, Fire-weed, Dewtry; Ger. *Stechapfel*, *Dornapfel*; Fr. *Stramoine*, *Pomme épineuse* (Codex); Sp. *Estramonio*, *Toloache*. *Leaves*; **Stramonii folia**, U. S. P., Br., *Herba stramonii*, *Herba daturae*. *Seeds*; **Stramonii semen**, U. S. P., Br., *Semina stramonii* v. *daturae*; sedative anodyne, deliriant.
- 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**.
Named for M. Daubenton, French botanist. Syn. *Sesbania*, in part. Small shrubs with quadrangular pods. About 4 species, sub-tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- 651. DAÚCUS**, L. - *Carrot*. - **Umbelliferae**.
The ancient Greek name. Annual or biennial herbs with dissected compound leaves. About 25 species; 1 in U. S.
- a. **D. Caróta** L. Northern Asia and Europe, widely nat. and cult. Carrot. The wild plant is called Wild Carrot, Bee's-nest or Bird's-nest plant, Devil's-plague, Dawke, Fiddle, Hill-trot, Lace-flower, Mirrot, Rantipole; Ger. *Möhre*, *Gelbe Rübe*; Fr. *Carotte* (Codex); Sp. *Zannahoria*. *Fruit* of wild plant, *Fructus carotae* v. *dauci*, diuretic, emmenagogue. *Root* vulnerary, esculent.
- 652. DÉCODON**, J. F. Gmel. (*Decadon*). **Lythraceae**.
From Greek, "ten toothed", of the calyx. Syn. *Nessaea*, *Lythrum*, in part. Aquatic herb. One species.

- a. **D. verticillátus** (L.) Ell. (*L. verticillatum* L., *N. verticillata* H. B. K.). Eastern U. S. and Canada. Swamp Loose-strife, Swamp Willow-herb, Wild Oleander, Peat-weed, Slink-weed.
- 653. DECUMÁRIA**, L. *Decumaria*. **Saxifragaceae**.
From Latin, "ten parted". Woody climber. One species, southeastern U. S.
- 654. DEINÁNDRA**, Greene. *Deinandra*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "terrible man". Syn. *Hemizonia*, in part. Herbs. Six known species, southwestern U. S.
- 655. DELABÉCHEA**, Lindl. *Bottle tree*. **Sterculiaceae**.
Named for Sir H. T. De la Bêche, geologist, 19th Century. Syn. *Sterculia*, in part. An Australian tree with trunk bulged in barrel form. One species; (a) **D. rupéstris** Lindl. (*S. rupestris* Benth.), Australia.
- 656. DELPHÍNIUM**, L. *Larkspur*. **Ranunculaceae**.
Latin "dolphin-like", of the flower. Syn. *Staphisagria*, in part. Erect herbs with showy blue, red or white flowers. About 60 species, north temperate zone; 46 in 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-heel, Lark's-claw, Staggerweed, King's Consound; Ger. Rettersporn, Lerchenklaue, Hornkümmel; Fr. Pied d'alouette. *Leaves, flowers and seeds*; Herba, Flores, Semen consolidæ (regalis), v. calcitrippæ; acrid, irritant, emeto-cathartic, alterative. [The seeds were official as **Delphinium**, U. S. P., 1870.]
- d. **D. Staphiságria** L. (*S. macrocarpa* Spach., *D. officinale* Wenderoth). Mediterranean basin. Lousewort. *Seeds*; **Staphisagria**, U. S. P., *Staphisagriae semina*, Br., *Sem. staphidis agriae*, *Sem. pedicularis*; **Stavesacre** seed; Ger. Stephanskörner, Stafadriansamen, Läusekörner, Läusepfeffer, Rattenpfeffer; Fr. Staphisaigre (Codex); Sp. Estafisagria, Albarraz; used as a parasiticide.
- e. **D. trolliifólium** A. Gr. California. Cow-poison.
- f. **D. urceolátum** Jacq. (*D. exaltatum* Ait.). Pennsylvania to Alabama, west to Nebraska, also cult. in gardens. Tall Larkspur. This and our other numerous species have properties of (c).
- 657. DÉNDRIUM**, Desv. 1813. *Sand Myrtle*. **Ericaceae**.
From Greek, "tree like". Syn. *Leiophyllum* Pers. 1805; not Erhr. 1780. Shrubs. Two known species, eastern U. S.
- 658. DENDROMÉCON**, Benth. *Tree Poppy*. **Papaveraceae**.
From Greek, "tree poppy". Shrubby plants. Two species, California.

- 659. DENDRÓPHYLAX**, Reichb. *Dendrophylax*. **Orchidaceae**.
From Greek, "tree guard". Leafless epiphytes. Two species, West Indies; 1 in U. S.
- 660. DENTÁRIA**, L. Toothwort, Pepper-root. **Cruciferae**.
From Latin, "toothed", of the rootstocks. Syn. *Cardamine* (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs from scaly or toothed rootstocks. About 16 species, all of U. S.
- a. **D. diphylla** Michx. (*C. diphylla* Wood). Canada and north-eastern U. S. Two-leaved Toothwort or Tooth-root, Pepper-root, Crinkle-root, Trickle. Root of this and other species, antiscorbutic, resembling horseradish.
- b. **D. laciniáta** Muhl. Canada and eastern U. S. Cut-leaved Toothwort or Pepper-root, Crow-toe, Crow-foot*.
- 661. DERÍNGA**, Adans. 1763. Honewort. **Umbelliferae**.
Syn. *Cryptotaenia*, DC. 1829. Perennial herb. One species, eastern U. S.
- 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. barbátus** L., Sweet William, Bunch Pink, French Pink, Blooming-down, London-pride, London-tuft, Snowflake, Sweet-John, Tolmeiner; (c) **D. prólifer** L. [*T. prolifera* Scop. (Kew)], Childing or Proliferous Pink; (d) **D. plumárius** 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. DICHAETÓPHORA**, Gray. *Dichaetophora*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "bearing two bristles". Syn. *Boltonia*, in part. A Daisy-like winter annual. One species, Texas.
- 668. DICHÓNDRA**, Forst. *Dichondra*. **Convolvulaceae**.
From Greek, "two kernalled". Syn. *Sibthorpia*, in part. Round-leaved prostrate or creeping herbs. About 5 species, warm regions, 2 in U. S.



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- a. **D. purpúrea** L. (*D. tomentosa* Link & Hoffm.). Europe, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Purple Foxglove, Foxglove, (originally Folk's-glove), Thimbles, Fairy-cap, Fairy-fingers, Fairy-thimbles, Fairy-bells, Dog's-finger, Finger-flower, Ladies'-glove, Lady-fingers, Ladies'-thimble. Pop-dock, Flap-dock, Flop-dock, Lion's-mouth, Rabbit's-flower, Cottagers, Throatwort, Scotch Mercury; Ger. Fingerhut; Fr. Digitale (Codex), Digitale Pourprée, Grande Digitale; Sp. Dedalera. *Leaves*; **Digitalis**, U. S. P., Digitalis Folia, Br., Folia digitalis, P. G., Herba digitalis; cardiac sedative, diuretic.
- 678. DIÓCLEA**, H. B. K. Dioclea. **Papilionaceae.**
From Greek, "troublesome". Shrubs or climbers. About 25 species, mostly of tropical America, two in Asia; 1 in U. S.
- 679. DIONAÉA**, Ellis. Venus' Flytrap. **Sarraceniaceae.**
Dedicated to Dione of Greek mythology. Herb with sensitive foliage. One species, found only in southern U. S.
- a. **D. muscípula** Ellis (*D. sensitiva* Salisb.). Pine barrens of N. and S. Carolina. Venus' Flytrap; Ger. Venus die Fliegenfängerin; Fr. Attrappe-mouche. An insectivorous plant.
- 680. DIOSCORÉA**, L. - Yam. - **Dioscoreaceae.**
Named for ancient Greek naturalist Dioscorides. Twining vines from thick rootstocks. About 160 species, mostly tropical; 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. sátiva** L., widely distributed; Common Yam, inferior to the above.
- f. **D. villósa** 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 (1899) are from *D. villosa* var. *glabra*].
- 681. DIOSPÝROS**, 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.
- b. **D. Káki** L. f. China and Japan. Japanese Persimmon or Date Plum. The best native fruit of Japan.
- c. **D. Lótus** L. Eastern Asia. Common Date Plum, Lotus tree. *Fruit* edible but small.

- ×d. **D. obtusifolia** Willd. Mexico. Zapote prieto, Zapote negro; *Bark and leaves* astringent, tonic.
- e. **D. Virginiána** L. Rhode Island to Florida and west to Texas and Kansas. Common Persimmon (Parsimon), 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. Embryóptēris** Pers., called Gaub, is also used as an astringent.
682. **DÍPHOLIS**, DC. • Bully-tree*. **Sapotaceae.**
From Greek, "double scale". Syn. Bumelia, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 3 species, West Indies; 1 in S. Florida.
683. **DIPHILLÉIA**, Michx. Umbrella-leaf. **Berberidaceae.**
From Greek, "double leaf". Herbs resembling Podophyllum, with cymose flowers. Two species, one of Japan, one of southeastern U. S.
684. **DÍPLACUS**, Nutt. Diplacus. **Scrophulariaceae.**
Syn. Mimulus, in part. Glutinous evergreen sub-shrubs with solitary showy flowers, New World; 10 in U. S.
685. **DIPLOTÁXIS**, DC. Rocket, Crossweed. **Cruciferae.**
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. murális** (L.) DC. (*S. murale* L.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Sand Rocket, Cross-weed, Flix-weed.
686. **DÍPSACUS**, L. • Teasel. • **Dipsaceae.**
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. Fullónum** 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. sylvéstris** 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, Pricky-bark, Shepherd's-staff, Tassel, Venus'-bath, Venus'-cup, Wood-brooms. *Root* diuretic, diaphoretic, stomachic.
687. **DIPTEROCÁRPUS**, 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. incánus** 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 pterocarpi, Balsamum Gurjun (s. gurjunicum), resembling copaiba, especially useful in treating leprosy.

- 688. DÍPTERYX**, Schreb. 1791. Tonka Bean. **Papilionaceae**.
From Greek, "two winged". Syn. Coumarouna Aubl. 1775,
in part. Trees. About 10 species, tropical America.
- a. **D. odoráta** Willd. (Coumarouna odorata Aublet). Guiana.
Seeds; Semen tonco, Faba tonco; Tonka-bean, Tonga-‡ or
Tonquin-‡ bean, Coumarouma-bean, Snuff-bean; Ger. Tonka-
bohnen; Fr. Tonka [Fêve] (Codex); Sp. Haba tonka; rich in
coumarin, used for flavoring and in perfumery.
- b. **D. oppositifólia** Willd. (Coumarouna oppositifolia Aublet).
Cayenne. English Tonka Bean. *Seeds* smaller and less frag-
rant than those of (a).
- 689. DÍRCA**, L. Leatherwood. **Thymeliaceae**.
Name from a fountain in Thebes. Shrubs with fibrous bark.
Two species, both of U. S.
- a. **D. palústris** L. Ontario to Florida and west to Minnesota.
Leather-wood, Leather-bush, Moose-wood, Swamp-wood, Leav-
er-wood, Lever-wood, American Mezereon, Rope-bark, Wickup,
Wicopy. *Bark* irritant, emetic.
- 690. DÍSPORUM**, Salisb. 1812. Disporum. **Convallariaceae**.
From Greek, "two ovuled". Syn. Prosartes, Don 1840;
Streptopus, in part. Perennial herbs. About 15 species, N.
America and Asia; 8 in U. S., mostly western.
- 691. DÍSTASIS**, DC. - Distasis. - **Compositae**.
Syn. Chaetopappa, in part. Herb. One species, southwest-
ern U. S.
- 692. DITÁXIS**, Vahl. Ditaxis. **Euphorbiaceae**.
From Greek, "two ranked", of the stamens. Syn. Aphora,
Argyrothamnia, in part. Perennial herbs. About 20 species,
temperate and tropical regions; 9 in U. S.
- 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.
- a. **D. Meádia** L. Pennsylvania to Georgia and west to Texas and
Manitoba. Shooting-star, American Cowslip, Mosquito-bells,
Pride of Ohio, Indian-chief, Johnny-jump, Rooster-heads.
- 694. DODONAÉA**, L. Dodonaea. **Sapindaceae**.
Trees or shrubs. About 45 species, tropical regions, es-
pecially of Australia; 1 in U. S.
- 695. DOELLINGÉRIA**, Nees. White Aster. **Compositae**.
Named for Th. Dollinger, botanical explorer. Syn. Diplo-
pappus, Aster, in part. Perennial herbs resembling Aster.
Four species, all of U. S.
- 696. DÓNDIA**, Adans. 1763. Blite, Sea-Blite. **Chenopodiaceae**.
Named for J. Dondi, Italian naturalist, 17th Century. Syn.
Suaeda, Forsk. 1775; Salsola, Chenopodium, in part. Thick-
leaved herbs or low shrubs. About 50 species, widely distri-
buted; 11 in U. S.



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- 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.**
Named for Prof. John William Draper of New York. Syn. Nama, in part. Low perennial herb. One species, California.
- 706. DRÍMYS, Forst.** Winter's-bark. **Magnoliaceae.**
Syn. Tasmania, Wintera, in part. Trees. About 12 species, S. America and Australasia.
- a. **D. Wínteri** 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. magellanicus* 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. axilláris** 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. DRÓSERÁ, L.** - Sundew. - **Droseraceae.**
From Greek, "dewey". Insectivorous bog herbs. About 110 species, especially abundant in Australia; 7 in U. S.
- a. **D. rotundifólia** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Florida and California. Round leaved Sundew, Common Sundew, Dew-plant*, Eye-bright*, Lustwort, Moor-grass, Moorwort, Red-rot, Rosa-solis, Ros-solis, Youthwort; Ger. Sonnentau, Edler Wiederthon, Sinnthau, Yungfernblüthe; Fr. Rosée du Soleil. *Plant*, *Herba rorellae*, *H. droserae* v. *roris solis*; expectorant, diuretic. [(b) **D. longifólia** L. (*D. Anglica* Huds.), Europe and U. S., Long-leaved Sundew, has been also employed.]
- 708. DRYÁS, L.** Mountain Avens. **Rosaceae.**
From Latin, "wood-nymph". Low alpine or arctic shrubs. Three species, circumpolar, (U. S.). [(a) **D. octopétala** 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.

- 711. DRYOPÉTALON**, Gray. (*Dryopetalum*). **Cruciferae.**
Herb. One species, New Mexico.
- 712. DRYÓPTERIS**, Adans. 1763. Shield Fern. **Polypodiaceae.**
From Greek, "oak fern", alluding to forest habitat. Syn. *Aspidium* Swz. 1800; *Polystichum*, *Nephrodium*, *Acrostichum*†, *Polypodium*†, in part. About 350 species; 27 in U. S.
- ✓ a. **D. acrostichoídes** (Michx.) Kze. (*N. acrostichoides* Michx., *Asp. acrostichoides* Swz.). Canada and eastern U. S. Christmas Fern, Holly Fern.
- ✓ b. **D. Fílix-Mas** (L.) Schott (*Polypodium Filix-Mas*, L., *Asp. Filix-Mas*, Swz., *Polystichum Filix-Mas*, Roth.). Almost cosmopolitan (northern U. S.). Male Fern, Male Shield-fern, Basket Fern, Bear's-paw root, Knotty Brake, Sweet Brake; Ger. Wurmfarne, Waldfarne, Johanniskraut; Fr. Fougère mâle (Codex); Sp. Helecho macho. *Rhizome* of this and of (c); **Aspidium**, U. S. P., *Filix-Mas*, Br., *Rhizoma filicis*, *Rad. filicis (maris)*; anthelmintic, taenicide.
- c. **D. marginális** (L.) A. Gray (*Polypodium marginale* L., *Asp. marginale* Swz., *N. marginale* Michx.). British America, south to Alabama and Arkansas. Evergreen Wood-fern, Marginal-fruited Shield-fern‡. Properties of (b).
- d. **D. spinulósa** (Retz.) Kze. (*Polypodium spinulosum* Retz., *Asp. spinulosum* Swz.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Common Wood-fern.
- e. **D. Thelyptéris** (L.) A. Gray (*Acros. Thelypteris* L., *Asp. Thelypteris* Swz.). Europe, Asia and N. America (eastern U. S.). Marsh Shield-fern, Fragrant Meadow-fern, Quill Fern, Female Fern*; Marsh, Meadow or Swamp Fern.
- 713. DRÝPETES**, Vahl. **Drypetes.** **Euphorbiaceae.**
Syn. *Xylosma*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 8 species, warmer regions of New World; 3 in U. S.
- a. **D. crócea** Poit. (*X. nitidum* Gray). West Indies to Florida and S. America. Guiana Plum, White-woodr.
- 714. DUBOÍSIA**, R. Br. **Pituri, etc.** **Solanaceae.**
Named for F. N. A. Dubois, French botanist, d. 1824. Shrubs. About 3 species, Australia and adjacent islands.
- a. **D. Hopwoódii** F. Muell. Australia. Pituri (Pitury, Pitchuri, Pedgery, Bedgery). *Leaves* contain an alkaloid, piturine, different in action from duboisine.
- b. **D. myoporóides** R. Br. Eastern Australia and New Caledonia. Corkwood Elm, Orungurabie, Ngmoo, Duboisia. *Leaves* contain a mydriatic alkaloid, duboisine (hyoscyamine.)
- 715. DUCHÉSNEA**, J. E. Sm. Mock Strawberry. **Rosaceae.**
Named for A. N. Duchesne, French botanist. Syn. *Fragaria*, in part. Perennial herbs resembling *Fragaria* but with insipid fruit. Two species, southern Asia; 1 nat. in U. S., (a) **D. Índica** (Andr.) Focke, called also Indian or Yellow Strawberry.

- 716. DULÁCIA**, Vell. 1825. Muira-puama. **Olacaceae**.
Syn. *Liriosma*, Poepp & Endl. 1842. Shrubs and small trees. About 12 species, S. America.
- a. **D. ováta** (Miers) Lyons (*Liriosma ovata* Miers.). Brazil. Muira-puama. A tree with fragrant wood. *Root* aphrodisiac.
- 717. DUPÁTIA**, Vell. 1825. Pipewort. **Eriocaulaceae**.
Named for M. Dupaty. Syn. *Paepalanthus*, Mart. 1830. Herbs. About 215 species, mostly of tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- 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.
- 719. DÚRIO**, Adans. - *Durian*. - **Sterculiaceae**.
From the vernacular name. Trees. About 7 species, East Indies.
- a. **D. zibethíus** Murr. (*D. stercoraceus* Noronha). East Indies. *Durian*. *Fruit* esculent, delicious in flavor but of intolerable odor.
- 720. DYSÓDIA**, Cav. (*Dyssodia*). Fetid Marigold. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "ill smelling". Syn. *Tagetes*, *Boebera*, in part. Strong-smelling herbs with small flower-heads. About 15 species, mostly of Mexico; 3 in U. S.
- a. **D. pappósa** (Vent.) A. S. Hitchcock (*T. papposa* Vent., *B. chrysanthemoides* Willd.). Ohio to Nebraska, south to Mexico. Prairie-dog weed, Fetid Marigold, False Dog-fennel.
- 721. EASTWOÓDIA**, Brandegee. *Eastwoodia*. **Compositae**.
Herbs. One species in U. S.
- 722. EATONÉLLA**, Gray. *Eatonella*. **Compositae**.
Named for Prof. D. C. Eaton, American botanist. Floccose woolly annual. One species, California.
- 723. ECASTAPHÝLLUM**, P.Br. *Ecastaphyllum* **Papilionaceae**.
Shrubs. About 7 species, Africa and tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- 724. ECBÁLLIUM**, A. Rich. (*Ecbalium*). **Cucurbitaceae**.
From Greek, "squirting". Syn. *Momordica*, in part. Herbaceous vine. One species.
- a. **E. Elatérium** (L.) A. Rich. (*M. Elaterium* L., *E. officinale* Nees, *E. agreste* Reich., *E. cordifolium* Moench). Southern Europe. Squirting Cucumber, Wild Balsam-apple, Wild Cucumber; Ger. Eselsgurke, Springgurke, Eselskürbiss, Spritzgurke; Fr. Concombre sauvage (Codex) Concombre purgatif d'âne; Sp. Cohambrilla amargo. *Fruit*; *Ecballii fructus*, Br., *Cucumis asininus*, v. *agrestis*; Purgative, source of *Elaterinum*, U. S. P., Br., *Elaterin*, a crystallizable neutral principle.



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- 736. ELAÉIS**, Jacq. - Oil Palm. - **Sabalaceae**.
Greek name of Olive tree. Low palms. About 6 species,
mostly of S. America, one African.
- a. **E. Guineénsis** Jacq. Western Africa, cult. in Brazil. Oil
Palm, African Oil-palm. *Fruit*, source of palm oil, largely used
for making soap.
- 737. ELAPHÓMYCES**, Fries. Hart's Truffle. **Tuberaceae**.
From Greek, "hart fungus". Syn. Lycoperdon†, Sclero-
derma, in part. Underground fungi, resembling puff-balls.
- a. **E. cervinum** (L.) Lyons (L. cervinum L., S. cervinum Pers.,
E. granulatus Fries). Europe. Hart's Truffle, Hart's-balls,
Deer-balls, Rut-of-harts, Lycoperdon nuts, Puff-ball†; Ger.
Hirschbrunst, Hirschtruffle; Fr. Truffe de cerf. *Fungus*, Fun-
gus (Boletus) cervinus, formerly reputed aphrodisiac.
- 738. ELÁPHRIUM**, Jacq. Mexican Elemi. **Burseraceae**.
Syn. Bursera (Kew), in part. Trees or shrubs, tropical
America.
- a. **E. elemíferum** Royle (B. elemifera J. Hook.). Mexico. *Resin-
ous exudate*, Mexican Copal, Mexican Elemi. See Canarium.
- 739. ELATÍNE**, L. Waterwort, Mud Purslane. **Elatinaceae**.
Greek plant name, meaning "fir like". Small herbs with
minute flowers. About 9 species, temperate and warm regions;
4 in U. S.
- 740. ELATINOÍDES**, Wettst. 1891. Toad-flax. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "resembling Elatine". Syn. Elatine, Moench
1794, not L. 1753; Antirrhinum, Linaria, in part. Annual
herbs. About 25 species, Old World.
- a. **E. Elatine** (L.) Wettst. (A. Elatine L., L. Elatine Mill.).
Asia and Europe, nat. in U. S. Sharp-pointed Fluellin or
Toad-flax, Canker-root, Cancerwort.
- b. **E. spúria** (L.) Wettst. (A. spurium L., L. spuria Mill.).
Round-leaved Toad-flax, Cancerwort, Female Fluellin.
- 741. ELEPHÁNTOPUS**, L. Elephant's-foot. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "elephant's-foot" or "ivory foot". Perennial
herbs. About 15 species; 3 in U. S.
- a. **E. tomentósus** L. Southeastern U. S. Tobacco-weed, Devil's-
grandmother.
- 742. ELETÁRIA**, Maton 1811. Cardamom. **Zingiberaceae**.
Syn. Cardamomum Salisb. 1812 (Noronha, 1790); Amomum,
Alpinia, Matonia, Reanalmia, in part. Herbs from a thick
rhizome. About 10 species, East Indies, especially Java.
- a. **E. répens** (Sonn.) Baill. (Am. repens Sonnerat, E. Cardamomum,
Maton, (Kew), Alp. Cardamomum Roxb. Am. Cardamomum
White, not Am. Cardamon L., M. Cardamomum Smith, R.
Cardamomum Roscoe). Hindustan. *Fruit*; **Cardamomum**,
U. S. P., Cardamomi semina Br., Fructus (semen) cardamomi

(minoris), Cardamom seed, Cardamom-fruits, commercially divided into "shorts", "short-longs", "mediums" and "longs", also distinguished as Malabar, Aleppy and Madras cardamoms; Ger. Kardamom, Kleiner Kardamom; 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.

- 743. ELLIÓTTIA**, Muhl. *Elliottia*. **Ericaceae**.
Named for Stephen Elliott, American botanist. Shrubs. Three known species, eastern Asia and N. America; 1 in southeastern U. S.
- 744. EMBÉLIA**, Burm. 1768. *Embelia*. **Myrsinaceae**.
Syn. *Ribesiodes*, L. 1744, Samara, L. 1771, not Sw. 1788. Shrubs. About 20 species, tropical Asia and Africa.
- a. *E. Ribes* Burm. (*S. Ribes*, Benth & Hook.). India. *Embelia*.
Fruit highly aromatic, alterative, anthelmintic, adulterant of black pepper.
- 745. EMMENÁNTHE**, Benth. *Emmenanthe*. **Hydrophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "abiding flower". Annual herbs with yellow or yellowish flowers. About 7 species, California and Nevada.
- 746. EMÓRYA**, Torr. *Emorya*. **Loganiaceae**.
Named for Gen. W. H. Emory (Mexican Boundary Survey). Shrubs with fragrant flowers. One species, Texas.
- 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.
- a. *E. nígrum* L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New England, Michigan and California. Black Crow-berry, Heath-berry, Heath, Black-berried Heath, Monox Heather, Crake-berry, Curlew-berry, Crow-pea, Wire Ling. *Berries* edible, used for dyeing.
- 748. ENCÉLIA**, Adans. - *Encelia*. - **Compositae**.
Named for Christopher Eneel. Herbs or undershrubs with rather showy yellow flowers. About 25 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 11 in U. S.
- 749. ENCEPHALÁRTOS**, Lehm. *Kafir-bread*. **Cycadaceae**.
From Greek, "bread pith". Palm-like plants with short cylindrical or spherical trunks. About 20 species, South Africa.
- a. *E. Cáffer* Miq. (*E. Cycadis* Sweet). South Africa. Hottentot Breadfruit, Kafir Bread. *Farinaceous pith* esculent.
- 750. ENGELMÁNNIA**, T. & Gr. *Engelmannia*. **Compositae**.
Named for Dr. Geo. Engelmann, botanist, St. Louis. Perennial herb. One species, southern U. S. and Mexico.

- 751. ÉNTADA**, Adans. 1763. Sea Bean. **Mimosaceae.**
Syn. *Gigalobium* P. Br. 1756; *Mimosa*, in part. Shrubby
climbers. About 12 species, mostly of Africa and tropical
America.
- a. **E. scándens** (L.) Benth. (*M. scandens* L.). East and West
Indies. Sea Bean, Gogo (Philippines), Gandoo (Java), *Faba*
marina. *Plant* acrid, containing saponin.
- 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. antisiphilitica** 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,
antisiphilitic. [From a Japanese species, perhaps (b) **E.**
monospérma S. G. Gmel. (*E. monostachya* Turcz.), is procur-
ed 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. EPIGAÉA**, L. Trailing Arbutus. **Ericaceae.**
From Greek, "trailing". Evergreen prostrate shrubs. Two
species, one in Japan, one in U. S.
- a. **E. répens** L. Florida to Michigan and northward. Trailing
Arbutus, Gravel-plant, May-flower, Shad-flower, Ground
Laurel, Mountain Pink, Winter Pink, Crocus (N. Carolina).
Leaves astringent, diuretic, like those of *Uva Ursi*.
- 755. EPILÓBIUM**, 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.
- b. **E. palústre** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Marsh or
Swamp Willow-herb, Wickup. See *Chamaenerion*.
- 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. viridiflóra** (Hoffm.) Reichb. (*S. viridiflora* Hoffm. *E.*
Helleborine Gray, not L.). Europe, and in eastern U. S.
(rare). Helleborine, Bastard Hellebore, names given also to
the European (b) **E. lateriflóra** L., which this resembles.
- 757. EPIPRÉMNUM**, Schott. (Tonga). **Araceae.**
Syn. *Rhaphidophora*, in part. Shrubby climbers with aerial
roots. About 8 species, East Indies to Polynesia.



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764. EREMOCÁRYA, Greene. Eremocarya. **Boraginaceae.**
From Greek, "desert nut". Syn. Krynitzkia, in part.
Herbs. Two species in western U. S.

765. ÉRICA, L. - Heath, Heather. - **Ericaceae.**
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 Ringe Heather.

766. ERICAMÉRIA, Gray. Ericameria. **Compositae.**
Syn. Aplopappus, in part. Evergreen undershrubs with
heath-like foliage and yellow flowers. About 10 species, south-
western U. S.

767. ERIGENÍA, Nutt. Harbinger-of-spring. **Umbelliferae.**
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. ERÍGERON, 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. annuus* L.). Canada to Virginia and
Missouri. Sweet Scabious (U. S.), Daisy-Fleabane, Lace-button.

b. **E. Philadélficus** L. Throughout North America. Philadel-
phia Fleabane, Sweet Scabious*, Skevish, Daisy-Fleabane,
Daisy*.

c. **E. pulchéllus** 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. púmilus** 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.

769. ERIOBÓTRYA, Lind. Loquat. **Pomaceae.**
Syn. Photinia, Mespilus, in part. Shrubs or trees. About
10 species, southern and eastern Asia.

- a. **E. Japonica** (Thunb.) Lind. (*M. Japonica* Thunb., *P. Eriobotrya* J. Hook.). China and Japan. Loquat (China), Lukwati, Dukwat, Loquat Plum, Japan Plum (southern U. S.), Japanese Medlar, Biwa (Bywa, Pipa), Kuskuhe (Japan). *Fruit* esculent.
- 770. ERIOCÁRPUM**, Nutt. Eriocarpum. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "woolly fruit". Syn. *Aplopappus* and *Amellus*, in part. Herbs and shrubs. About 10 species, all American; 9 in U. S.
- 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.
- 772. ERIODÍCTYON**, Benth. (*Eriodyction*). **Hydrophyllaceae.**
From Greek, "woolly net". Syn. *Wigandia*, in part. Balsamic shrubs. Three species, California to Arizona.
- a. **E. Califórnicum** (H. & A.) Greene (*W. Californica* H. & A., *E. glutinosum* Benth.). California to northern Mexico. Yerba Santa, Consumptive's-weed, Bear's-weed, Mountain Balm, Gum plant, Tar-weed*. *Leaves*; **Eriodictyon**, U. S. P.; expectorant; masks bitterness of quinine.
- 773. ERIÓGONUM**, Michx. Eriogonum. **Polygonaceae.**
From Greek, "wool joint". Herbs, some suffruticose. 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-pawm (i. e. palm), Mo:s-crop, Pull-Ling.
- 775. EROPHÝLLUM**, Lag. Erophyllum. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "woolly leaf". Mostly floccose herbs, some shrubby. About 20 species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
- 776. ERÍTHALIS**, L. - Erithalis. - **Rubiaceae.**
Ancient Greek plant-name. Shrubs. About 5 species, West Indies; 1 in Florida.
- 777. ERÓDIUM**, L'Her. Stork's-bill, etc. **Geraniaceae.**
From Greek, "heron". Syn. *Geranium*, in part. Herbs. About 60 species, widely distributed; 3 native in U. S.
- a. **E. Cicutárium** (L.) L'Her. (*G. Cicutarium* L.). Europe and Asia, widely nat. in U. S. Common Stork's-bill, Hemlock Stork's-bill or Heron's-bill, Pin Clover, Pin-weed, Pin-grass, Pine-needle, Pink-needle, Powk-needle, Stick-pile, *Alfilaria* [*Alfilarilla*, *Filaree*] (California). *Plant* astringent, diuretic.

- 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.

778. ERÓPHILA, DC. 1821. Whitlow-grass. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "spring loving". Syn. Gansblum, Adans. 1763; *Draba*, in part. Herbs. About 6 species, Europe to Asia Minor.

- a. **E. vérna** (L.) E. Meyer (*D. verna* L., *E. Draba* Schimp. & Spen., *E. vulgaris* DC.). Europe, nat. in U. S. : Vernal Whitlow-grass, Faverel, Nailwort, Shad-flower, White-blow.

779. ERNÓDEA, Swz. - - Ernodea. - **Rubiaceae.**
From Greek, "sprouting" or "branching". Procumbent shrub. One species, Florida.

780. ERTÉLA, Adans. 1763. Ertela. **Rutaceae.**
Syn. *Monniera* L. 1759, *Moniera* Loeffl. 1758 (not *Monniera* or *Moniera*, B. Juss. 1756), *Aubletia*, Rich. 1807. Herbs. About 2 species, S. America; (a) **E. trifólia** (L.) Lyons (*Monniera trifolia* L., *A. trifolia* Rich.). One of the Brazilian plants known as Jaborandi.

781. ERÝNGIUM, L. Eryngo, Briery Thistle, etc. **Umbelliferae.**
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.]

- b. **E. campéstre** L. Europe. Field Eryngo, Hundred-headed Thistle, Fever-weed; Ger. Mannstreu, Brachdistel, Krausdistel; Fr. Chardon, Roland, Panicaut (Codex). *Root* diuretic.

- c. **E. marítimum** L. Europe. Sea Holly, Sea Hulver, Sea Eryngo. *Fleshy roots* formerly candied, aromatic, expectorant, diuretic.

782. ERÝSIMUM, L. Erysimum, etc. **Cruciferae.**
Greek name of hedge-mustard. Syn. *Cheiranthus* (adopted in Heller's catalogue). Herbs. About 100 species, north temperate zone, especially Old World; 18 in U. S.

- 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. cheiranthóides** L. Europe and British America, south to Pennsylvania. Treacle Mustard, Wormseed Mustard, Treacle Wormseed, Tarrify. *Plant* anthelmintic, stomachic.



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- a. **E. C6ca** Lam. Peru, Bolivia, etc. Coca, Cuca, Hayo, Ipado, Spadic. (Principal varieties, Huanaco from Bolivia and Truxillo from Peru, the latter derived from *E. Coca* var. *Spruceanum* Burck.). *Leaves*: **Coca**, U. S. P., *Erythroxyton*, U. S. 1880; *Cocae Folia*, Br., *Fol. erythroxyli* (cocæ.); Ger. *Cocablätter*; Fr. *Coca* (Codex), *Feuilles de Coca*; Local anaesthetic, stimulant, nervine. Source of cocaine.
788. **ESCHSCH6LTZIA**, Cham. California Poppy. **Papaveraceae**.
Named for T. F. van Eschscholtz, German naturalist, d. 1831. Highly ornamental herbs with dissected leaves and yellow flowers. About 20 species, California.
789. **ESENB6CKIA**, H. B. K. Brazilian Angostura. **Rutaceae**.
Syn. *Evodia*, in part. Trees. About 17 species, tropical regions, New World.
- a. **E. febrifuga** Juss. (*Evodia febrifuga* St. Hil.). Brazil. Brazilian Angostura. *Bark* bitter tonic; contains, besides esenbeckine, an alkaloid (quinovine) analagous to quinine, found also in some cinchona barks.
790. **EUCALYPTUS**, L'Hér. Gum tree. **Myrtaceae**.
From Greek, "well veiled". Trees with thick leathery leaves. About 150 species, Australia and neighboring islands, many furnishing very hard, tough and durable timber.
- 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. corynocalyx** F. Muell. South Australia. Sugar Gum-tree. *Foliage* sweetish, browsed on by cattle and sheep.
- c. **E. gl6bulus** 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. Leuc6xyton** F. Muell. (*E. sideroxyton* A. Cunn.). Victoria, etc. Iron-bark tree. *Bark* very rich in kino tannin. *Wood* stronger even than hickory.
- e. **E. rostrata** 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. corymb6sa** Sm., Bloodwood tree, (g) **E. calophylla** R. Br. and (h) **E. piperita** Sm., Peppermint tree.

- i. **E. viminalis** Labill. Southeast Australia. Manna Gum-tree. *Exudate* Australian Manna, which is also obtained occasionally from (j) **E. goniocalyx** F. Muell., and (k) **E. Gúnni** J. Hooker, Cider tree.

Other Eucalypts worthy of note are (l) **E. cornúta** Labill., Yate tree; (m) **E. diversicolor** F. Muell., Karri tree; (n) **E. gomphiocéphala** DC., Tooart tree; (o) **E. longifolia** Link., Woolly-butt tree; (p) **E. margináta** Sm., Jarrah, Australian or Bastard Mahogany (timber resists teredo); (q) **E. microcorys** F. Muell., Tallow-wood tree, Stringy-bark tree; (r) **E. oblíqua** L'Her., Messmate tree (the Common Stringy-bark tree of Tasmania); (s) **E. odoráta** Behr., Peppermint tree (of south Australia); (t) **E. oleósa** F. Muell., Mallee tree (very rich in volatile oil); (u) **E. piluláris** Sm., Black-butt tree, Mountain Ash; (v) **E. polyanthema** Schauer, Red Box tree, Australian Lignum Vitae; (w) **E. populifolia** Hook., Bembil, Shingle-leaved Box Eucalyptus; (x) **E. punctáta** DC., Leather-jacket, Hickory Eucalyptus; (y) **E. resinífera** Sm., Red or Forest Mahogany (erroneously named as source of Australian Kino); (z) **E. robústa** Sm., Swamp or White Mahogany; (aa) **E. salúbris** F. Muell., Gimlet-wood, Fluted Gum-tree; (bb) **E. Sieberiána** F. Muell., (*E. virgata*, Sieber), Mountain Ash, in Tasmania called Gum-top or Iron-bark tree; (cc) **E. Stuartiána** 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, antiseptic, etc.]

- 791. EUCÉPHALUS**, Nutt. Aster. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, with "fine (flower) heads". Syn. Aster, in part. Herbs resembling Aster. About 10 species, all of U. S.
- 792. EUCHARÍDIUM**, Fisch. & Mey. Eucharidium. **Onagraceæ.**
Annual herbs with red flowers. Two species, California.
- 793. EUCHEÚMA**, Agardh. Agar-Agar. **Gelidiaceæ.**
Sea weeds allied to Gelidium q. v. About 18 species, warmer seas.
- a. **E. gelátinæ** Agardh, (b) **E. spinósum** 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.
- 794. EUCNÍDE**, Zucc. - Eucnide. - **Loasaceæ.**
From Greek, "nettle sure". Syn. Mentzelia, in part. Herbs. Three known species, all of southwestern U. S.
- 795. EUCRÝPTA**, Gray. Eucrypta. **Hydrophyllaceæ.**
From Greek, "well concealed". Syn. Ellisia, in part. Herbs. Three species, southwestern U. S.
- 796. EUGÉNIA**, Micheli. Clove-tree, etc. **Myrtaceæ.**
Named for Prince Eugene of Savoy, d. 1736. Syn. Caryophyllus, Calyptranthes, Syzygium, Myrtus, in part. Trees and shrubs. More than 500 species, tropical regions, Old and New World; 7 in U. S. See Jambos.

- a. **E. aromática** (L.) O.Kze., not Berg. (*Caryophyllus aromaticus* L., *M. Caryophullus* Spreng., *M. caryophyllata* Thunb.). Molucca Islands, cult. in many tropical countries. Clove-tree; Ger. Gewürznelkenbaum; Fr. Giroflier. *Flower buds*, Cloves; **Caryophyllus**, U. S. P., *Caryophyllum*, Br., *Caryophylli*, P. G., *Caryophylli aromatici*; Ger. Gewürznelken, Gewürznägelein; Fr. Girofle (Codex), Clous aromatiques; Sp. Clavos de especia; carminative, counter-irritant, much used as a condiment. Source of *oil of cloves*. *Flower stalks*, Clove stalks; *Festucæ* (Fusti) *caryophyllorum*; Ger. Nelkenstiele, Nelkenholz; Fr. Griffes de girofle. *Fruit*, Mother Cloves; *Anthophylli*; Ger. Mutternelken; Fr. Mères de girofles, Clous matrices.
- (b) **E. Chéquen** Mol. (*E. Chekan* DC., *M. Cheken* Spreng.). Chili. Cheken, Chekan, Chequen. *Leaves* aromatic, astringent.
- c. **E. Jambolána** Lam. (*S. Jambolanum* DC., *Cal. Jambolana* Willd.). East Indies and Oceanica. *Fruit* esculent. *Seeds* used in diabetes mellitus.

Several species of *Eugenia* produce edible fruits, notably; (d) **E. cordifolia** Wight, Ceylon; (e) **E. Hállii** Berg., Bolivia; (f) **E. mabaeoides** Wight, Ceylon; (g) **E. Nhánica** Cambes., Brazil; (h) **E. pyriformis** Cambes., the Uvalho do Campo of Brazil, and (i) **E. revolúta** Wight, Ceylon.

Species found in Florida and the West Indies are, (j) **E. buxifolia** (Swz.) Willd., Spanish Stopper, Gurgeon Stopper; (k) **E. monticola** (Swz.) DC., White Stopper, with edible fruit; (l) **E. prócera** (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. . Eulophia. **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*.
799. **EÚLOPHUS**, Nutt. Eulophus. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "well plumed". Perennial herbs from tuberous roots. About 5 species, all of U. S., mostly western.
800. **EUNÁNUS**, Gray. Eunanus. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "dwarf". Syn. *Mimulus*, in part. Low viscid or glandular-pubescent annuals. About 26 species, California to Utah.
801. **EUÓNYMUS**, L. (*Evonymus*). Wahoo, etc. **Celastraceæ**.
Ancient Greek name, meaning "honored" or "lucky". Shrubs. About 65 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.
- a. **E. Americanus** L. New York to Florida and west to Texas. Strawberry bush, Strawberry shrub, Burning-bush, Fish-wood.



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wax (i. e. "growing through" or perfoliate), Indian Sage, Wild Sage, Ague-weed, Crosswort, Feverwort, Vegetable Antimony, Sweating-plant; Ger. Durchwachsdest, Durchwachsender Wasserdost oder Wasserhanf; Fr. Eupatoire perfoliée, Herbe à fièvre, Herbe parfaite; Sp. Eupatorio. *Leaves and flowering tops*, **Eupatorium** U. S. P., Herba eupatorii perfoliati; bitter, tonic, febrifuge, diaphoretic.

j. **E. purpúreum** L. (*E. trifoliatum* L.). British America, south to Florida and Utah. Queen-of-the-meadow, Joe-Pye weed, Gravel-root, Indian Gravel-root, King-of-the-meadow, Marsh Milk-weed, Motherwort, Nigger-weed, Quillwort*, Purple Boneset; Slunkweed, Tall Boneset, Trumpet-weed. *Root* diuretic, astringent. Closely related to this is (k) **E. maculátum** L. Virginia to New York. Spotted Joe-Pye weed, Spotted Boneset, Spotted Eyebright.

l. **E. rotundifólium** L. Eastern U. S. Wild Hoarhound, Round-leaved Thoroughwort.

m. **E. triplinérve** Vahl. (*E. Aya-pana* Vent.). Brazil. Aya-pana, Nyapana; Ger. Heilsamer Wasserdost; Fr. Aya-pana (Codex). *Leaves* diaphoretic, diuretic, antidote to snake-poison. Plant rich in tannin.

n. **E. verbenaefólium** Michx. (*E. pilosum* Walt., *E. teucrifolium* Willd.). Eastern U. S. Rough Thoroughwort or Boneset, Vervain Thoroughwort, Wild Hoarhound.

803. **EUPHÓRBIA**, 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.

a. **E. corolláta** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Flowering Spurge, Blooming or Large-flowering Spurge, Apple-root, Bowman's-root, Emetic-root, Milk Ipecac, Milkweed*, Milk Purslane or Pursley, Snake-milk, Purging-root, White Purslane, Wild Hippo (Hipp). *Root* of this and of (f); **Euphorbia**, U. S. P. 1880; Emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, irritant.

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.

c. **E. Ésula** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Leafy Spurge, Faitour's-grass, Tithymal.

d. **E. Helioscópia** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Sun Spurge, Wart Spurge, Wart-weed, Wart-grass, Wartwort, Cat's-milk, Churn-staff, Devil's-milk, Mouse-milk, Mad-woman's-milk, Wolf's-milk, Little-good (Scotland), Saturday's-pepper, Seven-sisters, Sun-weed, Turnsole*. *Juice* acrid, formerly used to cure warts.

e. **E. heterodóxa** Muell. Brazil. *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).
- g. **E. Láthyris** L. (T. Lathyris Scop.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Caper Spurge, Caper bush, Wild Caper, Catapuce (Chaucer), Garden or Myrtle Spurge, Gopher plant, Anti-gopher plant, Mole plant, Mole tree, Springwort, Wolf's-milk; Fr. Épurga (Codex). *Seeds* Sem. cataputiae minoris, Sem. lathyridis majoris, Grana regia majora; Ger. Kleine Springkörner, Kleine Purgirkörner; drastic cathartic. Yields an oil resembling Croton oil.
- h. **E. maculáta** L. Throughout most of N. America. Spotted or Blotched 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. nútans** Lag. (*E. hypericifolia* A. Gray, not L., *E. Preslii* Guss.). Large Spotted-spurge, Upright Spotted or Blotched 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.
- m. **E. prostráta** Ait. Arizona. Prostrate Spurge, Swallowwort, Gallindrinera. Reputed an infallible cure for snake bites.
- n. **E. resinífera** Berg. Morocco. *Gum resin*; Euphorbium P. G., Gummi v. Resina euphorbium; Ger. Euphorbium; Fr. Gomme-resine d'Euphorbe (Codex); Sp. Euforbio; drastic cathartic, sternutatory, chiefly used as a counter-irritant.

804. EUPHRÁSIA, L. Eyebright. **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Greek, "delight" or "good cheer". Low parasitic herbs. About 110 species, temperate and cooler regions; 3 in U. S.

a. **E. officinális** L. Europe. Eyebright, Eyewort, Euphrasy; Ger. Augentrost; Fr. Euphrase; Sp. Eufrasia. *Plant* astringent; formerly used in ophthalmia.

805. EURÓTIA, Adans. Eurotia. **Chenopodiaceae.**
From Greek, "hoary" or "mouldy". Syn. Diotis, 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. EUSTÓMA**, Salisb. Canada-pest. **Gentianaceae.**
From Greek, "open mouthed". Syn. *Lisianthus*, in part.
Glaucous 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 *assai*, an important article of food in Pará.
- 809. EUTHAMÍA**, Nutt. Fragrant Golden-rod. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "closely crowded", of the flower-heads. Syn. *Chrysocoma*, *Solidago*, in part. Perennial herbs with corymb-
ed heads. Four species, all of U. S.
- a. **E. Caroliniána** (L.) Greene. Eastern U. S. Slender Fragrant Golden-rod, Quobsque-weed.
- b. **E. graminifolia** (L.) Nutt. (*S. lanceolata* L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Flat-top, Fragrant or Bushy Golden-rod.
- 810. EUTRÉMA**, R. Br. - Eutrema. - **Cruciferae.**
Perennial herbs. About 10 species, Arctic and Alpine re-
gions, 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*.
- a. **E. rutaecárpa** Hook. f. & Thouars. Japan. *Unripe fruits* and *stems* purgative, emmenagogue.
- 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 *Stillingia*.
- a. **E. Agállocha** L. India to Polynesia. Formerly erroneously believed to be source of lign aloes. *Milk juice*, Tiger's-milk, acrid, escharotic. See *Aquilaria*.
- 814. EXÍDIUM**, Fries. Jew's-ear. **Helvellaceae.**
Syn. *Peziza*, *Hirneola*, in part. Cup-like saprophytic fungi.
- a. **E. Auricula-Júdae** Fries (*P. Auricula* L., *H. Auricula-Judae* Auct.). Europe. Jew's-ear Fungus, Jew's-ear, Elder Fungus; Ger. Hollunderschwamm, Judasohr. The *entire fungus*, *Fungus sambuci*, *Auricula Judae*; emollient, formerly reputed hydragogue.



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- a. **F. Fagopyrum** (L.) Karst. (*Polygonum Fagopyrum* L., *F. esculentum* Moench.). Eastern Europe and western Asia, cult. in temperate regions. Buckwheat, Brank, Crap, Indian Wheat, Heath Corn, Saracen's Corn; Ger. Buchweizen; Fr. Sarrasin, Blé noir. *Seeds* esculent. Several other species are cultivated for their seeds, notably (b) **F. cymosum** Meissner, the Chinese Perennial Buckwheat, and (c) **F. Tatáricum** (L.) Gaertn., Tatory (Tartary) Buckwheat, Rough Buckwheat, cult. in U. S.
- 822. FÁGUS, L.** - - - Beech. - - - **Fagaceae.**
Classical name, derived from Greek, "to eat". Trees, some of great size. About 10 species, temperate zones; 1 in U. S.
- a. **F. Americana** Sweet (*F. ferruginea* Ait.). Canada to Florida and west to Texas and Wisconsin. American Beech, Red Beech, White Beech, Beech-nut tree. *Seeds* edible.
- b. **F. sylvática** L. Europe and northern Asia. European Beech, White Beech. *Seeds* esculent; yield a fixed oil, *Oleum fagi*, Beech oil; Ger. Buchelöl, Bucheckeröl; Fr. Huile de faines, suitable for liniments, etc.
- 823. FALCÁTA, Gmel. 1796.** Hog Pea-nut. **Papilionaceae.**
From Latin, "sickle like" referring to the "keel". Syn. *Amphicarpa*, Ell. 1817; *Glycine*, in part. Twining vines, some producing subterranean fruit. About 7 species, eastern Asia and N. America; 2 in U. S.
- a. **F. comósa** (L.) Kze. (*G. comosa* L. 1753, *A. monoica* (L. 1763) Ell. *Amphicarpaea monoica* Nutt.). Hog Pea-nut, Wild Pea-nut, Pea-vine.
- 824. FALLÚGIA, Endl.** - - - Fallugia. - - - **Rosaceae.**
Shrub. One species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.
- FATSLA.** See **ARALIA**, (d).
- 825. FENDLÉRA, Engelm. & Gr.** Fendlera. **Saxifragaceae.**
Named for the American botanist, Fendler. Shrub. Two known species, southwestern U. S.
- 826. FERÓNIA, Corr.** Elephant Apple. **Aurantiaceae.**
From name of an old Italian deity. A large tree. One species only, India.
- a. **F. elephántum** Correa. India. Elephant Apple, Wood Apple. *Leaves* of anise-like odor, carminative. *Fruits* edible; tree yields Feronia gum, or East Indian gum Arabic.
- 827. FERREÍREA, Allem.** Ferreira. **Papilionaceae.**
Syn. *Andira*, in part. Tree. One species; (a) **F. spectábilis** Allemao (*A. spectabilis* Saldanha). Brazil. *Exudate*, *Resina d' angelim pedra*, astringent, resembling Kino.

- 828. FÉRULA, L.** Asafetida, etc. **Umbelliferae.**
Ancient Latin name of Fennel, meaning a "walking stick".
Syn. Angelica†, Euryangium, Narthex, Scordosma, Sumbulus,
in part. Robust herbs. About 80 species, west-central Asia.
- a. **F. aliácea** Boiss. Northeastern Persia. Source of an inferior variety of asafetida.
- b. **F. foétida** (Bunge) Regel (S. foetidum Bunge, F. Scordosma Bent. & Trim., Assafoetida Boiss., not Willd., F. Narthex Willd., not Boiss.). Turkestan, Bokhara and western Afghanistan. *Gum resin*; Asafetida, **Asafoetida**, U. S. P., Br., Gummi-resina asafetida, 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. galbaníflua** 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. rubricaúlis** Boiss. and (e) **F. Scháir** Borszczon).
- f. **F. Nárxhex** Boiss. (F. assafoetida Willd., N. assafoetida Falc.). Persia to Afghanistan. Source of some of the asafetida from Afghanistan.
- g. **F. Pérsica** Willd. not Sims or Bunge. Persia. Source of the *gum resin* Sagapenum, resembling Galbanum.
- h. **F. Súmbul** Hook. f. (E. Sumbul Kauffm. Sum. moschatus Reinsch, A. moschata Wiggers). Central Asia. Musk-root, Sumbul. *Root*; **Sumbul**, U. S. P., Sumbul radix, Br.; Ger. Sumbulwurzel, Moschuswurzel; Fr. Racine de Sumbul; antispasmodic, nervine.
- i. **F. Tingitána** L. Northern Africa. Source of African Ammoniac, formerly known as Silphium. See Dorema and Thapsia.
- 829. FEVÍLLEA, L.** Fevillea. **Cucurbitaceae.**
Vines climbing by tendrils, with gourd-like fruit. About 6 species, tropical America.
- 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].
- 830. FICÁRIA, Huds.** Pilewort Buttercup. **Ranunculaceae.**
From Latin, "fig" like, alluding to the root tubercles. Syn. Ranunculus, in part. Perennial herbs resembling Ranunculus. About 4 species, Old World.
- a. **F. Ficária** (L.) Karst. (R. Ficaria L., F. ranunculoides Moench). Europe, adv. in U. S. Lesser Celandine, Crain, Golden-cup, Golden-guineas, Herb-of-grace, Pilewort, Pilewort Buttercup, Wordsworth's flower; Ger. Feigenranunkel; Fr. Petite chélidoine. Plant formerly believed to cure hemorrhoids.

- 831. FÍCUS**, 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. Cárica** 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 caricæ, Caricæ, Ficus passa; Fici; Ger. Feigen; Fr. Figue (Codex); Sp. Higo. The Turkey or Smyrna figs (caricæ pingues) are much larger than the Greek or Dalmatian figs (caricæ 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. Índica** L. India. Banyan tree: Indian Fig. (The Banyan of Lord Howe's Island, which exceeds this in size, is (d) **F. columnáris**, Moore & Muell.)
- e. **F. religiósá** L. India. Sacred Fig. Pipul tree (Pipal, Pippul, Peepul), Bo tree. One of many trees yielding lac; (f) **F. Benghalénsis** L. and (g) **F. Tsjéla** Hamilton, as well as *F. Indica* (above), also produce lac. See Croton (a).
- h. **F. pedunculáta** Willd. West Indies to Florida. Jamaica Cherry.
- i. **F. Sycamórus** L. Mediterranean region. Sycamore tree, Pharaoh's Fig, the Fig tree of Scripture. *Fruit* esculent.
- 832. FILÁGO**, L. Filago, Everlasting. **Compositae.**
From Latin, filum, a "thread". Syn. Evax, Diaperia, in part. White-woolly annuals. About 12 species, New and Old World; 4 in U. S. (In Heller's catalogue the species are referred to Evax.) See Gifola.
- 833. FILIPÉNDULA**, L. Filipendula. **Rosaceae.**
Syn. Spiraea, in part. Suffrutescent plants, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S. Syn. Fillyfindillan†, Lady's-ruffles.
- 834. FLAVÉRIA**, Juss. Flaveria. **Compositae.**
From Latin *flavus*, "yellow". Syn. *Milleria*, in part. Herbs with small densely clustered heads. About 7 species, warmer regions of America, 4 in U. S.
- 835. FLINDÉRSIA**, R. Br. Leopard tree. **Meliaceae.**
Syn. *Elæodendron*†, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species, Australia to New Caledonia.
- a. **F. maculósá** (Lind.) F. von Muell. (*E. maculosum* Lind.). Australia Leopard-tree, Spotted-tree. *Gummy exudate* resembles Acacia and is used in a similar way.



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- d. **F. véscá** L. (*F. vulgaris* Erhr.) Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. European Wood Strawberry, Sheep-nose, Sow-tit. The parent species of many cultivated varieties; Ger. Erdbeere; Fr. Fraisier (Codex).
- e. **F. Virginiána** Duchesne (*F. vesca* Walt.). Canada to Florida and west to Louisiana, Arizona and S. Dakota. Virginia Strawberry, Scarlet Strawberry, Common Field Strawberry. Parent species of many cultivated varieties.
- 843. FRANKÉNIA**, L. (*Franca*, *Franka*). **Frankeniaceae.**
Named for Prof. Johann Franke, of Upsala, d. 1661. Syn. *Franca*, Micheli 1763. Heath-like herbs or sub-shrubs. About 30 species, widely distributed in temperate regions; 3 in U. S.
- a. **F. grandifólia** Cham. & Schlecht. (*Franca grandifolia* Esch.). California in salt marshes, Yerba Reuma. *Herb* astringent.
- 844. FRÁSERÁ**, Walt. American Calumba. **Gentianaceae.**
Named for John Fraser, English botanical collector, d. 1817. Robust herbs with flowers in terminal panicles. About 13 species, all of the U. S., mostly western.
- a. **F. Carolinénsis** Walt. (*F. Walteri* Michx.). Canada to Georgia and west to Wisconsin. American Columbo, Indian Lettuce, Yellow Gentian, Pyramid-plant, Pyramid-flower, Ground Centaury, Meadow-pride. *Root*; *Radix colombo americanæ*; Ger. Amerikanische Colombowurzel; Fr. Racine de Colombo de Mariette (d'Amérique); bitter tonic resembling Calumba. *Fresh root* emeto-cathartic.
- 845. FRÁXINUS**, L. - - - Ash. - - - **Oleaceae.**
The ancient Latin name. Syn. *Ornus*, in part. Trees, generally with pinnate leaves. About 40 species; 16 in U. S. Ger. Esche; Fr. Frêne; Sp. Fresco.
- a. **F. Americána** L. (*F. alba* Marsh., *F. epiptera* Michx., *F. Caroliniana* Wang., not Mill.). Canada and eastern U. S. American White Ash, White Ash, Cane Ash, Ash. *Bark* of this and other species febrifuge; *leaves* laxative, anti-arthritic. *Wood* tough, elastic.
- 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).
- c. **F. nígra** Marsh. (*F. sambucifolia* Lam.). Canada and north-western U. S. Black Ash, Hoop Ash, Swamp or Water Ash, Basket Ash.
- d. **F. Órnus** L. (*Ornus Europœa* Pers.). Europe and the Levant. Manna Ash, Flowering Ash, European Manna tree. *Erudate*; **Manna**, U. S. P.; Fr. Manne (Codex); laxative. (The species probably includes *F. rotundifolia* Lam.). Additional American species are (e) **F. Caroliniána** Mill. (*F. platycarpa* Michx.), Water Ash, Carolina Ash, Pop or Poppy Ash; (f) **F. lanceoláta** Borck (*F. viridis* Michx.), Green Ash, Blue or Swamp Ash; (g) **F. Pennsylvánica** Marsh (*F. pubescens* Lam.), Red Ash, Black Ash*, and (h) **F. quadranguláta** Michx. (*F. quadrangularis* Lodd.), Blue Ash.

- 846. FREMONTODÉNDRON, Cov. Cheiranthodendraceae.**
From Greek, "Fremont's tree", in honor of Col. Fremont. Syn. *Fremontia*, Torr. 1854 not 1845; *Cheiranthodendron*, in part. Shrub bearing a profusion of yellow flowers. One species, California.
- a. **F. Califórnicum** (Torr.) Coville (*Fremontia Californica* Tor., *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. meleá-gris** L. of Europe, Guinea-hen flower, Checkered Daffodil, Snake's-head, Weeping-widow, Widow-wail.]
- d. **F. verticilláta** Willd., not Bieb. nor Wall. (*F. Thunbergii* Miq.). Siberia. Bai-mo. *Seeds* anti-rheumatic.
- 848. FROELÍCHIA, Moench. Frœlichia. Amaranthaceae.**
Named for J. A. Froelich, German botanist. Syn. *Oplothea*, in part. Woolly or silky herbs. About 12 species, all American; 4 in U. S.
- 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.
- a. **F. nátans** L. (*Sargassum bacciferum* Agardh). Atlantic Ocean. Gulf weed.
- b. **F. vesiculósus** 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, Seeeiche; Fr. Varech vésiculeux (Codex); reputed to reduce obesity. (c) **F. serrátus** L. and (d) **F. siliquósus** L. (*Cystoseira siliquosa* Agardh, *Halidrys siliquosa* Lyngbye) are also used and are authorized by the Codex.
- 850. FUMÁRIA, L. - Fumitory. - Papaveraceae.**
Old Latin name, "smoky". Herbs with dissected leaves. About 35 species, Old World.
- a. **F. officinális** L. Europe, adv. in U.S. Fumitory, Hedge Fumitory, Earth-smokež, Beggary, Wax-dolls; Ger. Erdrauch, Feldraute; Fr. Fumeterre (Codex); Sp. Hiel de tierra, Pajarilla. *Fresh juice* of the plant, alterative, discutient.
- 851. FÚNKIA, Spreng. 1817. Day-Lily. Liliaceae.**
Named for H. Funck, German botanist. Syn. *Saussurea*, Salisb. 1807 (without description), *Niobe*, Salisb. 1812, *Hosta*, Tratt. 1812, not Jacq. 1797. Perennial scapose herbs from woody rhizomes. About 6 species, China and Japan; (a) **F. ováta** Spreng. (*S. cœrulea* Salisb.), Blue Day-lily; (b) **F. subcordáta** Spreng. (*N. cordifolia* Salisb., *H. Japonica* Tratt.) White Day-lily, Plantain Lily.

- 852. FURCRAËA**, Vent. 1793. **Amaryllidaceae.**
Syn. *Fourcroya*, Spreng 1817. Plants resembling *Agave*. About 18 species, tropical America; (a) *F. gigantea* Vent. (*F. viridis* Hemsley), of Central America resembles Sisal Hemp, its leaves yielding a similar fibre.
- 853. FÚSANUS**, R. Br. Quandong nut. **Santalaceae.**
Trees or shrubs, natives of S. Africa and Australia.
- a. *F. acuminatus* R. Br. (*Santalum Preissianum* Miq.). Australia. Quandong-nut, Quandang, Native Peach. Both *fruit* and *kernel* esculent and highly esteemed.
- 854. GAERTNÉRIA**, Med. 1785. *Gærtneria*. **Ambrosiaceae.**
Named for Joseph Gærtner, German botanist, d. 1791. Syn. *Franseria*, Cav. 1793; *Ambrosia*, in part. Hispid or tomentose herbs. About 15 species, America; 12 in U. S.
- 855. GAILLÁRDIA**, Foug. Blanket-flower. **Compositae.**
Named for M. Gaillard, French botanist. Syn. *Agassizia*, in part. Herbs with large flower heads, the rays occasionally wanting. About 12 species, New World; 11 in U. S. and Mexico.
- 856. GALÁCTIA**, P. Br. Milk Pea. **Papilionaceae.**
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.
- 857. GALÁNTHUS**, L. Snowdrop. **Amaryllidaceae.**
From Greek, "milk flower". Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. Three species, Europe and western Asia.
- a. *G. nívalis* L. Europe. Snowdrop, Fair-maids, Fair-maids-of-February.
- 858. GÁLAX**, L. Galax, Beetle-weed. **Diapensiaceae.**
From Greek, "milk", but the name seems not appropriate. Scapose perennial, with densely racemed small flowers. A single species; (a) *G. aphylla* L., southern U. S., called also Galaxy† and Colt's-foot.
- 859. GALEDUPA**, Lam. 1786 Kurung. **Papilionaceae.**
Syn. *Pongamia*, Vent., 1803; *Dalbergia*, in part. A tree. One species, tropical Asia to Australia.
- a. *G. Póngam* Raeusch (*P. glabra* Vent., *D. arborea* Roxb. *G. Indica* Lam., perhaps the oldest name). India to Australia and Fiji Islands. *Seeds* source of Kurung (Kurunj) or Poona oil.
- 860. GALÉGA**, L. Goat's Rue. **Papilionaceae.**
From Greek, "milk producing". Smooth perennial herbs. About 6 species, southern Europe and western Asia.
- a. *G. officinális* L. Mediterranean region to central Europe. Goat's Rue; Ger. Geisraute, Pestilenzkraut; Fr. Rue de chèvre. *Herb*, *Herba rutæ caprariæ*, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, anti-spasmodic.



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- h. **G. triflorum** Michx. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Alabama and California. Sweet-scented or Fragrant Bedstraw. *Leaves* contain coumarin as in *Asperula* (b.).
- i. **G. verum** L. (*G. luteum* L., *G. floridum* Salisb.). Europe, Asia, nat. in U. S. Yellow Bedstraw, Our-lady's Bedstraw, Ladies' or Yellow Cleavers, Bedflower, Brum, Cheese-rennet, Runnet, Curdwort, Keeslip, Fleawort, Maid's-hair; Ger. Megerkraut, Liebfrauenstroh, Labkraut; Fr. Caille-lait jaune (Codex); Sp. Cuajalache. *Herb* diuretic; coagulates milk.
- 864. GALPÍNSIA**, Brit. 1894. Galpinsia. **Onagraceae.**
Anagram of Salpingia. Syn. Salpingia, Raimann 1893, not Salpinga DC.; Oenothera, in part. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, with yellow flowers. About 4 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 3 in U. S.
- 865. GALVÉZIA**, Juss. 1789. Galvezia. **Scrophulariaceae.**
Syn. Galvesia, J. F. Gmel. 1791, Agassizia, Chav. 1830. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 3 species, New World; 1 in U. S.
- 866. GARBÉRIA**, Gray. Garberia. **Compositae.**
Named for Dr. A. P. Garber, the rediscoverer. Syn. *Liatris*, *Leptoclinium*, in part. Shrub with numerous rather small flower-heads. One species, Florida.
- 867. GARCÍNIA**, L. Mangosteen, etc. **Clusiaceae.**
Named for Laurent Garcin, French botanist, d. 1752. Syn. *Mangostana*, *Brindonia*, *Hebradendron*, in part. Trees with yellow milk sap. About 40 species, tropical Asia, Africa and East Indian Islands.
- a. **G. Hanbúrii** Hook f. var. *pedicellata* Hanb. perhaps a distinct species, (*G. pictoria* Roxb., *G. Gutta* Wight, *G. elliptica* Wall., *G. Cambogioides* Royle, *H. Cambogioides* Graham), closely related to *G. Morella* Desr. Farther India. *Gum resin*; **Cambogia**. U. S. P., Br., *Gambogia*, U. S. P. 1870, *Gamboge*; *Gummi-resina guttæ* v. *gutti*, *Gutta gamba*, Cambodia; Ger. *Gutti*, *Gummi-gutt*; Fr. *Gomme-gutte* (Codex); Sp. *Goma guta*, *Guta gamba*; irritant, hydragogue.
- 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. mangostanæ*, erroneously called Mango fruit; astringent, as is also the *bark* of the tree.
- 868. GARDÉNIA**, Ellis. Cape Jasmine. **Rubiaceae.**
Named for Alexander Garden of S. Carolina, d. 1791. Trees or shrubs. About 60 species, tropical Asia and Africa.
- a. **G. campanuláta** Roxb. India to Burma. *Fruit* cathartic, anthelmintic; (b) **G. édulis** F. Muell. is the Australian Breadfruit; (c) **G. jasminoídes** Ellis. (including *G. florida* L. and *G. radicans* Thunb.) from China is the well known Cape Jasmine (*Jessamine*).

- :869. GÁRRYA**, Dougl. California Fever-bush. **Cornaceae.**
Evergreen shrubs with coriaceous leaves. About 14 species, warmer regions of New World, 7 in southwestern U. S.
- a. **G. Fremónti** Torr. California. California Fever-bush, Skunk-bush. *Leaves* cholagogue, tonic.
- :870. GAULTHÉRIA**, L. 1751. (Gualtheria). **Ericaceae.**
Named for Dr. Gaulthier of Quebec. Syn. *Brossæa* L. 1737.
Shrubs with evergreen leaves. About 100 species, mostly of S. America, a few of N. America and Asia; 4 in U. S.
- a. **G. hispida** R. Br. Australia to New Zealand. Wax-cluster.
- b. **G. procúmbens** L. (*Brossæa procumbens* (L.) O. Kze.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Wintergreen, Creeping or Spring Wintergreen, Aromatic or Spicy Wintergreen, Teaberry, Partridge-berry, Box-berry, Checkerberry, Chicken-berry, Spice-berry, Deerberry, Ground-berry, Grouse-berry, Hill-berry, Ivy-berry, Redberry Tea, Canadian Tea, Mountain Tea, Chinks, Drunkards, Red Pollom, Ivory Plum, Rapperdandies; Fr. *Gaulthérie Couchée* (Codex). *Leaves*; *Folia gaultheriæ*; Ger. *Canadischer Thee*, *Bergthee*; Fr. *Feuilles de gaulthérie (de palommier)*, *Thé du Canada*, *Thè de terre-neuve*; astringent, aromatic; source of **Oleum Gaultheriæ**, U. S. P., Oil of Wintergreen. See *Betula lenta*.
- c. **G. Shallon** Pursh. Northwestern U. S. and British Columbia. Shallon, Salal. *Fruit* esculent as is that of (d) **G. Myrsinítes** 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.
- :872. GAURÉLLA**, Small. Spotted Primrose. **Onagraceae.**
Latin, diminutive of *Gaura*. Syn. *Oenothera*, in part. Diffuse perennial herb. One species, Nebraska to New Mexico.
- :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. brachycerum* Michx., *V. buxifolium* Salisb., not Hook. f.), Box Huckleberry (Whortleberry); (b) **G. dumósa** (Andr.) T. & Gr. (*V. dumosum* Andr.), Dwarf or Bush Huckleberry; (c) **G. frondósa** (L.) T. & Gr. (*V. frondosum* L.), Blue-tangle, Tangleberry, Dangleberry, Blue Huckleberry; (d) **G. resinósa** (Ait.) T. & Gr. (*V. resinosum* Ait.), Black or High-bush Huckleberry, Blacksnaps, Crackers.
- :874. GAYÓPHYTUM**, A. Juss. Gayophytum. **Onagraceae.**
Slender annual herbs. About 10 species, New World; 6 in U. S.

- 875. GEISSOSPÉRMUM**, Allem. Dis. **Apocynaceae.**
From Greek, "bordered seed". Trees with hoary-pubescent leaves. About 4 species, South America; (a) **G. Vellósii** Alem. (*G. laeve* Miers) of Brazil is Pao Pareira. *Bark* bitter, anti-periodic.
- 876. GELASINE**, Herb. Gelasine. **Iridaceae.**
Bulbous herbs. One or two species, New World; 1 in southern U. S.
- 877. GELÍDIUM**, Lam. Agar-agar. **Gelidiaceae.**
Syn. *Cornea*, Stackh. Seaweeds abounding in gelose. See *Eucheuma*.
- 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*, *Bignonia*†, in part. Twining woody vines with showy yellow flowers. Two species, one of eastern Asia, one of U. S.
- a. **G. sempérvirens** (L.) Ait. f. (*B. sempervirens* L., *G. nitidum* Michx., *L. sempervirens* Miller, *Anonymos sempervirens* Walt., *G. lucidum* Poiret). Virginia to Florida, Texas and south to Guatemala. Yellow Jasmine or Jessamine, Carolina Jessamine, Carolina Wild Woodbine, Evening Trumpet-flower; Ger. Gelber Jasmin, Jasminbignonie, Immergrüne Trompetenblume, Giftjasmin, Gelsemie; Fr. Gelsemium (Codex), Jasmin sauvage; Sp. Gelsemio. *Rhizome* and *roots*; **Gelsemium**, U. S. P., *Gelsemii radix*, Br.; antispasmodic, arterial and nervous sedative.
- 879. GEMMÍNGIA**, Fahr. 1759. Blackberry Lily. **Iridaceae.**
Syn. *Belamcanda*, Adans., 1763; *Pardanthus*, Ker. 1805; *Ixia*, in part. Rather robust herb with fruit resembling in appearance a blackberry. One species, eastern Asia, nat. in U. S. (a) **G. Chinénsis** (L.) Kze. (*Ixia Chinensis* L.); Blackberry Lily, Leopard-flower, Dwarf Tiger-lily.
- 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. Americana** 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. clusiaefólia** 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.



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- a. **G. maculátum** L. Canada and eastern U. S., south to Georgia. Cranesbill, Spotted or Wild Cranesbill, Storksbill, Spotted or Wild Geranium, Alum-root, Alum-bloom, Chocolate-flower, Crowfoot*, Dove-foot, Old-maid's-night-cap, Shame-face; Ger. Fleckstorchnabel; Fr. Bec-de-grue tacheté, Geranium maculé, Pied-de-corneille; Sp. Geranio. *Rhizome*; **Geranium**, U. S. P., astringent.
- b. **G. Robertiánum** L. Canada to New Jersey, west to Missouri and Manitoba, also in Europe, Asia and northern Africa. Herb Robert, Fox Geranium, Mountain Geranium, Death-come-quickly, Dragon's-blood*, Red-Robin, Red-bird, Red-bird's-eye, Redshanks, Rock-weed, Sailor's-knot, Stinking Cranesbill, Wren's-flower, Jenny-wren; Ger. Ruprechtskraut, Bockstorchnabel; Fr. Herbe à Robert. *Herb* astringent, discutient, diuretic.
- 884. GERÁRDIA, L.** Gerardia. **Scrophulariaceae.**
Named for John Gerarde, author of the Herbal, d. 1612. Herbaceous or suffruticose plants with showy flowers. About 40 species, New World; 20 in U. S. See also Dasystema.
- 885. GÉUM, L.** - Avens. - **Rosaceae.**
The ancient Latin name. Syn. Stylipus, in part. Perennial herbs with yellow, white, rarely purple flowers. About 40 species, mostly in north temperate zone; 17 in U. S.
- a. **G. ciliátum** Pursh (*G. triflorum* Pursh.). British America and northern U. S. Long-plumed Purple Avens, Johnny-smoker, Prairie-smoke.
- b. **G. rivále** 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. caryophyllatæ aquaticæ, Rad. benedictæ sylvestris; Ger. Sumpfnelkenwurzel, Wasserbenediktenwurzel; Fr. Racine de benoite aquatique; astringent, tonic, stomachic.
- c. **G. strictum** Ait. (*G. Canadense* Murr., not Jacq.). British America, south to New Jersey and Arizona. Yellow Avens, Yellow Bennet, Black-bur (local U. S.).
- d. **G. urbánum** L. (*G. caryophyllum* Pers.). Europe. European Avens (Avance, Evans), Bennet, Herb Bennet or Bennett, Blessed herb, Clove-root, City Avens, Yellow or Wood Avens, Goldy-harefoot, London-basket, Star-of-the-earth; Ger. Nelkenwurz, Benediktenwurz; Fr. Benoite (Codex). *Rhizome*; Rad. (*Rhizoma*) caryophyllatæ, Rad. gei. Properties of (b).
- e. **G. Virginiánum** 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. Canadense** 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.]
- a. **G. Germánica** (L.) Dumort (Filago Germanica L.). Europe,
nat. in U. S. Cotton Rose, Chafe-weed, Cudweed, Childing Cud-
weed, Down-weed, Herb Christopher*, Hoarwort, Owl's-crown;
formerly called Herba impia. Plant reputed vulnerary.
- 887. GIGARTÍNA**, Stackh. Sea Moss. **Gigaríneae.**
Syn. Sphærococcus, Mastocarpus, in part. Seaweeds re-
lated to Chondrus. About 50 species, widely distributed.
- a. **G. mamillósa** Greville (S. mamillosus Argardh, M. mamillosus
Kutzing). Coasts of north Atlantic. Irish Moss, in part.
Plant; Chondrus, U. S. P., in part. See Chondrus crispus.
- 888. GÍLIA**, R. & P. Gilia. - **Polemoniaceae.**
Named for Philip Gil, Spanish botanist. Syn. Cantua,
Collomia, in part. Herbs, some ornamental. About 75 spe-
cies, New World; 63 in U. S.
- 889. GÍNKGO**, L. 1771. Maidenhair tree. **Taxaceae.**
Vernacular Japanese name. Syn. Salisburia, Sm. 1797.
A tree with leaves resembling frondlets of an Adiantum.
- a. **G. bilóba** L. (S. adiantifolia Sm.). China and Japan, and
often planted as a shade tree. Ginkgo tree, (Ginkgo, Gingo),
Maidenhair tree; Chinese name Yin-hing (i. e. Silver Apri-
cot). *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. GLADÍOLUS**, L. Sword-lily. **Iridaceae.**
From Latin, dim. of *gladius*, a "sword". Herbs from fleshy
corms. About 90 species, Africa and the Mediterranean region.
- a. **G. édulis** Burchell. South Africa. Corms edible, tasting like
chestnuts when roasted.
- b. **G. palústris** Gaudin (G. Boucheanus Schlecht.). Sword-lily,
Round Ramson, Round Mandrake, Corn Flag; Ger. Runder
Allermannsharnisch, Siegmarswurz. *Corms*, Bulbi victorialis
rotundi, Bulbi gladioli; vulnerary.
- 892. GLAÚCIUM**, Juss. Horned Poppy. **Papaveraceae.**
Name from Greek, alluding to "glaucous" foliage. Syn.
Chelidonium, in part. Glaucous herbs with yellow latex.
About 6 species, mostly of Mediterranean region.
- a. **G. Glaúcium** (L.) Karst. (Chelidonium Glaucium L., G. flavum
Crantz (Kew), G. luteum Scop.). Southern Europe, adv. in
U. S. Yellow Horned Poppy, Yellow Sea Poppy, Horn Poppy,
Bruise-root, Bruisewort, Spatmore, Squatmore, Sea Celandine;
Ger. Hornmohn; Fr. Pavot cornu. *Fresh plant or juice* of
plant purgative, hydragogue; (b) **G. corniculátum** Curtius
has similar properties.

- a. *G. maculatum*; Canada and eastern U. S., south to Georgia. Cranesbill, Spotted or Wild Cranesbill, Storksbill, Spotted or Wild Geranium, Alum-root, Alum-bloom, Chocolate-flower, Crowfoot*, De-foot, Old-maid's-night-cap, Shame-face; Ger. Fleckstorcheschabel; Fr. Bec-de-grue tacheté, Geranium maculé, Pied-de-corne; Sp. Geranio. *Rhizome*; Geranium, U. S. P., astringent.
- b. *G. Robertianum* L. Canada to New Jersey, west to Missouri and Manitoba also in Europe, Asia and northern Africa. Herb Robert, Fox Geranium, Mountain Geranium, Death-come-quickly, Dragon's-blood*, Red-Robin, Red-bird, Red-bird's-eye, Rahanks, Rock-weed, Sailor's-knot, Stinking Cranesbill, Wn's-flower, Jenny-wren; Ger. Ruprechtskraut, Bockstorcheschabel; Fr. Herbe à Robert. *Herb* astringent, discutient, diotic.
884. GERÁRDIA, L. (*Gerardia*. Scrophulariaceae. Named for Jan Gerarde, author of the Herbal, d. 1612. Herbaceous or fruticose plants with showy flowers. About 40 species, New World; 20 in U. S. See also *Dasystema*.
885. GÉUM, L. - *Avena*. - *Rosaceae*. The ancient Latin name. Syn. *Stylipus*, in part. Perennial herbs with yellow, white, rarely purple flowers. About 40 species, mostly in north temperate zone; 17 in U. S.
- a. *G. ciliatum* Pursh (*G. triflorum* Pursh.). British America and northern U. S. Long-plumed Purple Avena, Johnny-smoker, Prairie-smoke.
- b. *G. rivale* L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Pennsylvania and Colorado. Water Avena, Purple or Drooping Avena, Evns-root, Chocolate-root, Indian Chocolate, Cure-all, Maidenhair, Throat-root. *Rhizome* and *rootlets*; Rad. caryophyllatae aquicæ, Rad. benedictæ sylvestris; Ger. Sumpfnelkenwurzel, Wasserbenediktenwurzel; Fr. Racine de benoite aquatique; astringent, tonic, stomachic.
- c. *G. strictum* Ait. (*G. Canadense* Murr., not Jacq.). British America, south to New Jersey and Arizona. Yellow Avena, Yellow Bennet Black-bur (local U. S.).
- d. *G. urbanum* L. (= *caryophyllum* Pers.). Europe. European Avena (Advance-Evans), Bennet, Herb Bennet or Bennett, Blessed herb, Eve-root, City Avena, Yellow or Wood Avena, Goldy-harefoot, London-basket, Star-of-the-earth; Ger. Nelkenwurz, Benedictwurz; Fr. Benoite (Codex). *Rhizome*; Rad. (*Rhizoma*) caryophyllatae, Rad. gei. Properties of (b).
- e. *G. Virginianum*. Canada and northeastern U. S. Rough Avena White Avena, 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. Canadense* Jacq. (*G. album* Gmel. (Kew) *G. Carolinianum* Walt.), which is properly American White Avena. Properties of (b).



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- 893. GLAÚX, 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.
- a. **G. marítima L.** Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Sea
Milkwort, Black Saltwort, Sea Trifoly; Ger. Milchkraut; Fr.
Glauce.
- 894. GLECHÓMA, L.** - Ground Ivy. - **Labiatae.**
Ancient Greek name of a Labiate plant. Syn *Nepeta*, in
part. Creeping herbs. About 6 species, Old World.
- a. **G. hederácea L.** (*Nepeta Glechoma Benth.*, *N. hederacea B. S.*
P.). Europe, widely nat. in U. S. Ground Ivy, Field Balm,
Gill-over-the-ground, Alehoof or Tanhoof (so called from use
in brewing), Cat's-foot, Cat's-paw, Creeping-Charlie, Crow-
victuals, Gill-ale, Gill-go-by-the-ground, Gill-run, Hay-hove,
Hay-maids, Hedge-maids, Hove, Robin-run-away, Robin-run-
in-the-hedge; Ger. Gundelreben; Fr. Lierre terrestre (Codex).
Herb formerly reputed stimulant tonic, etc.
- 895. GLEDÍTSIA, L. 1742.** (*Gleditschia*). **Caesalpinaceae.**
Named for J. D. Gleditsch, German botanist, d. 1786. Syn.
Melilobus, Mitch. 1748. Thorny trees. About 5 species, N.
America and Asia; 2 in U. S.
- a. **G. aquática Marsh.** (*G. monosperma Walt.* (Kew), *G. Caro-*
linensis Lam.). Indiana and southward, west to Missouri.
Water Locust, Swamp Locust.
- b. **G. triacánthos L.** (*G. spinosa Marsh.* *G. brachycarpa*, Pursh.,
G. Meliloba Walt., *G. heterophylla Raf.*). Michigan to
Georgia, west to Texas and Kansas. Honey Locust, Sweet
Locust, Thorn or Black Locust, Honey, Honey-shucks, Sweet-
bean, Three-thorned Acacia. *Pods* contain a saccharine pulp.
- 896. GLÍNUS, Löfl.** - *Glinus*. - **Aizoaceae.**
Syn. *Mollugo*, in part. Herbs, rarely shrubby. About 6
species; tropical and subtropical regions; 1 in U. S.
- 897. GLOBULÁRIA, L.** *Globularia*. **Globulariaceae.**
From Latin, a "little ball". Herbs or shrubs. About 15
species, Mediterranean region.
- a. **G. Álypum L.** (*G. virgata Salisb.*). Southern Europe. Wild
Senna, European Wild Senna. *Leaves* used as a substitute for
true senna.
- 898. GLOSSOPÉTALON, Gray.** (*Glossopetalum*). **Sapindaceae.**
From Greek, "tongue" and "petal". Spiny shrub. One
species, U. S. and Mexico.
- 899. GLOTTÍDIUM, Benth.** *Glottidium*. **Papilionaceae.**
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. Sója** (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.
- a. **G. echináta** L. Southern Europe. Sicilian Licorice, Calabrian Licorice. Properties of (b).
- b. **G. glábra** L. (*G. officinalis* Lepech. *L. officinalis* Moench., *G. vulgaris* Gueld.). Southern Europe to central Asia. Licorice (Liquorice, Lickorice, Lickerice. Licourize). *Root and underground stem; Glycyrrhiza*, U. S. P., *Glycyrrhizæ radix* Br. R. *liquiritiæ*, P. G.; R. *glycyrrhizæ hispanicæ*; Licorice-root, Sweet-root, Sweet-wood, Spanish Juice-root or Juice-wood; Ger. Süssholz, Süssholzwurzel, Lakritzenholz; Fr. Réglisse (Codex), Bois de réglisse, Bois doux, Racine douce; Sp. Orozuz, Regaliz, Palo dulce; demulcent, has the property of masking bitterness of quinine.
- c. **G. glandulífera** Wald. & Kitt. (*G. glabra*, var. *glandulifera* 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. GLYPTOPLEÚRA, Eaton.** Glyptopleura. **Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, "carved rib". Dwarf winter annuals with flowers disproportionately large. Two species, deserts of Utah and Nevada.
- 904. GNAPHÁLIUM, 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. Katzenpfötchen, Immerschön; Fr. Pied de chat, Immortelle; Sp. Gordolobo.

- a. **G. obtusifólium** L. (*G. polycephalum* Michx.). Canada to Florida and west to Texas and Manitoba. Life-everlasting, Sweet Balsam, Field or White Balsam, Old-field Balsam, Balsam-weed, Chafe-weed, Everlasting, Sweet-scented or Fragrant Life-everlasting, Feather-weed, Fuzzy-guzzy, Indian-posy Moonshine, Poverty-weed, Rabbit Tobacco. *Herb* aromatic, anodyne, antiseptic.
- b. **G. sylváticum** 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.)
- c. **G. uliginósum** L. Europe and northern Asia, nat. (or perhaps indigenous) in northern U. S. Low Cudweed, Mouse-ear, Dysentery-weed, Marsh Cudweed, Wartwort, Small Life Everlasting. *Herb* demulcent, stomachic.
- 905. GNAPHALÓDES**, A. Gray. Gnaphalodes. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "resembling Gnaphalium". Syn. *Micropus*, *Rhyncolepis*, in part. Low floccose-woolly annuals. Three species in California.
- 906. GOCHNÁTIA**, H. B. K. *Gochnatia*. **Compositae.**
Named for F. C. Gochnat of Strasburg. Syn. *Moquinia*, in part. Shrubby plants with coriaceous leaves. About 10 species, New World; 1 in Texas.
- 907. GODÉTIA**, Spach. - *Godetia*. - **Onagraceae.**
Syn. *Oenothera*, in part. Annuals resembling *Oenothera*, but with purple or pink, instead of yellow flowers. About 20 species, New World; 16 in U. S. (Pacific border.)
- 908. GOMPHOCÁRPUS**, R. Br. *Gomphocarpus*. **Asclepiadaceae.**
From Greek, "club-fruit". Syn. *Acerates*, in part. Shrubs or herbs. About 50 species, mostly of Africa and Arabia; 2 in California.
- 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*.
- a. **G. tetrágonus** DC. Cundurango de paloma of Malacatos. See *Echites hirsuta*. *Bark* reputed alterative.
- 911. GORDÓNIA**, Ellis. Loblolly Bay. **Theaceae.**
Named for James Gordon, London nurseryman, 18th Century. Syn. *Hypericum*†, in part. Evergreen trees or shrubs. About 16 species, N. America and eastern Asia, 1 in U. S.
- a. **G. Lasiánthus** (L.) Ellis (*Hypericum Lasianthus* L.). Virginia to Florida. Loblolly Bay, Tan Bay, Holly Bay, Bay Holly, Black Laurel, Swamp Laurel. *Bark* astringent, used for tanning.



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- 915. GRÁYIA**, H. & Arn. (Graya). Grayia. **Chenopodiaceae**.
Named for Asa Gray, the distinguished American botanist.
Undershrubs. Two species, Colorado to California.
- 916. GREENÉLLA**, Gray. Greenella. **Compositae**.
Named for Rev. Edward Lee Greene, the discoverer. Slender low winter-annuals. Two species, Arizona.
- 917. GREVILLEA**, R. Br. Silk Oak, etc. **Proteaceae**.
Named for R. K. Greville, English botanist, d. 1866. Includes the older genera *Lysanthe* and *Stylurus* of Salisbury. Trees and shrubs. About 160 species, Australia and New Caledonia.
- a. **G. robústa** Cunningham. East Australia. Silk Oak, Silk-bark Oak, Silky Oak.
- 918. GRINDÉLIA**, Willd. Gum-plant, Tar-weed. **Compositae**.
Named for Prof. H. Grindel of Riga, d. 1836. Syn. *Donia*, in part. Herbaceous or suffruticose perennials with rather large flower heads (yellow). About 35 species, western N. and S. America; 25 in U. S.
- a. **G. robústa** Nutt. California. Grindelia, Gum-plant. *Flowering tops* of this and of (b); *Grindelia*. U. S. P.; balsamic, antispasmodic, used for relief of dyspnœia.
- b. **G. squarrósa** (Pursh) Dunal (*D. squarrosa* Pursh). Central U. S. to Mexico. Broad leaved Gum-plant; (c) **G. glutinósa** Dunal, Mexico, nat. in California, Calancapatle de pueblo (Mexico) and (d) **G. hirsútula** H. & Arn., Pacific coast of U. S., have properties of (a).
- 919. GUÁJACUM**, L. (Guaiacum). Guaiac. **Zygophyllaceae**.
From vernacular, West Indies. Trees with pinnate leaves and blue flowers. About 10 species, tropical America; 1 in Florida. See Porliera.
- a. **G. officinále** L. (*G. bijugum* Stokes). West Indies and northern S. America. Guallacan tree and (b) **G. sánctum** L. (*G. multijugum* Stokes). West Indies, southern Florida and northern S. America. *Heart wood*; **Guaiaci Lignum**. U. S. P., Br., *Lignum guajaci* v. *benedictum* v. *sanctum*, *Lignum vitæ*, Guaiacum-wood, Guaiac- or Gaïac-wood, Pock-wood; Ger. Guajakholz, Pockholz, Franzosenholz; Fr. Bois de gayac (Codex); Sp. Guayaco, Palo Santo; alterative, antiarthritic, emmenagogue.
- 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.
- 921. GUÁREA**, Allem. 1771. Cocillaña. **Meliaceae**.
Vernacular name. Cuba. Syn. *Syncarpus*, in part. Trees or shrubs with pinnate leaves. About 70 species, tropical America and Africa.
- a. **G. Rúsbyi** (Brit.) Rusby (*S. Rusbyi* Brit.). Cocillaña. *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. elliptica* 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.
- a. *G. Bónduc* L. (C. *Bonduc* Roxb., *G. glabra* Mill.). Florida and most tropical coasts. *Seeds*, Yellow Nicker-nuts or Nickar-nuts, Bonduc-nuts (from Arabic, *bondog*, a necklace), Beazor-nuts, Molucca Bean. Properties of (b).
- b. *G. Bonducélla*, L. (C. *Bonducella* Roxb., *G. aculeata* Salisb.). Tropical shores generally. *Seeds*, Gray Nicker-nuts, Nicker-seeds, Gray Bonduc-nuts or Beazor-nuts; bitter, tonic, febrifuge. Source of Nicker-seed oil, used for embrocations. *Bark* tonic.
- 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.**
Named for the French historian, F. P. G. Guizot, d. 1874. Syn. *Werrinuwa*, Heyne 1814; *Verbesina*, in part. Herbs related to *Heliopsis*. About 5 species, tropical Africa and Asia.
- a. *G. Abyssínica* Cass. (*G. oleifera* DC., *V. sativa* Roxb.). India and eastern Africa. Ramtil, Niger-seed, Black Til-seed, Oil-seed. *Seeds* yield a bland fixed oil.
- 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. GYMNÁNTHES, 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.**
Syn. *Asclepias*, in part. Erect or climbing shrubs. About 30 species, warmer regions of Africa, Asia and Australia.
- a. *G. sylvéstre* R. Br. (*A. geminata* Roxb.). Africa and Australia. *Root* a reputed antidote to snake poison. *Leaves* when chewed destroy for a time the sense of taste.
- 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. dioíca** (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.
- 933. GYMNOSPÉRMA**, Less. *Gymnosperma*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "naked seed", pappus being absent. Glutinous shrubby plants. Two species, central N. America; 1 in U. S.
- 934. GYNOCÁRDIA**, R. Br. 1819. *Chaulmugra*. **Bixaceae**.
From Greek, "woman heart". Syn. *Chalmoogra*, Roxb. 1814, *Hydnocarpus*, *Chilmoria*, in part. An ornamental dioecious tree. One species.
- 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*.
- b. **G. Strúthium** L. Mediterranean region. *Levant Soap-root*, *Spanish Soapwort*. *Root*, *R. saponariæ levanticae* v. *hispanicae* v. *ægypticae*, *R. lanariæ*; Ger. *Spanische Seifenwurzel*; detergent, containing saponin.
- 936. GYRÓSTACHYS**, Pers. 1807. *Ladies'-tresses*. **Orchidaceae**.
From Greek, "twisted spike". Syn. *Spiranthes*, L. C. Rich. 1818; *Neottia*, *Limodorum*, *Ophrys*, in part. Terrestrial orchids with flowers (often fragrant) more or less spirally arranged on the spikes. About 80 species, tropical or temperate regions; 13 in U. S.
- a. **G. cernua** (L.) Kze. (*S. cernua* L. C. Rich. (Kew), *O. cernua* L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Nodding or Drooping *Ladies'-tresses*, *Wild Tuberoses*, *Screw-auger*, names not confined to this species.
- b. **G. grácilis** (Bigel.) Kze. (*S. gracilis* Beck. (Kew), *N. gracilis* Bigel.). Canada and eastern U. S. Slender *Ladies'-tresses*, *Corkscrew plant*, *Twisted-stalk*.



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- a. **H. Abyssínica** (Bruce) Gmelin (*Brayera anthelmintica* Kunth (Kew), *Bankesia Abyssinica* Bruce). Abyssinia. Kousso tree. The *female inflorescence*; Cusso (Cosso, Kusso, Kooso): Cusso, U. S. P., Br.; Flores Koso, P. G., Flores brayeræ (*anthelminticæ*); Ger. Kosso, Kusso, Cousso; Fr. Cousso (Codex); anthelmintic, tænicide.
- 942. HALÓPHILA**, Thou. Halophila. **Valisneriaceae.**
From Greek, "sea loving". Inconspicuous annuals growing in salt marshes. About 5 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.
- 943. HALYMÉNIA**, Agardb. Dulse. **Rhodymeniaceae.**
From Greek, "sea" and "moon" or "month". Syn. *Fucus*, *Rhodymenia*, *Sphærococcus*, in part. Seaweeds. About 20 species, warmer seas.
- a. **H. édulis** (L.) Agardh (*F. edulis* L., *R. edulis* Grev., *S. edulis* Kütz) and (b) **H. palmátus** (L.) Agardh (*F. palmatus* L.). Shores of Atlantic and Mediterranean. Dulse, Dallish. Used for food in Shetland and elsewhere.
- 944. HAMAMÉLIS**, L. Witch Hazel. **Hamamelidaceae.**
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.
- a. **H. Virginiána** L. (including many synonyms that are mere varieties.) Nova Scotia to Florida and west to Texas and Minnesota. Witch Hazel, Wych-hazel, Snapping Hazel, Striped Alder, Spotted Alder, Winter-bloom, Tobacco-wood; Ger. Zauberhasel; Fr. Hamamélis. *Leaves*; Hamamelis, U. S. P., Hamamelidis folia Br.; *Bark*, Hamamelidis cortex, Br.; astringent, emollient, vulnerary. A distilled extract is popularly known as Pond's Extract.
- 945. HAMÉLIA**, Jacq. - Hamelia - **Rubiaceae.**
Named for M. du Hamel, French botanist. Shrubs of tropical America. About 12 species; 1 in U. S.
- 946. HANCÓRNIA**, Gomez. Mangaba. **Apocynaceae.**
Small tree or shrub. One species, Brazil; (a) **H. speciósa** Gomez (*H. Gardneri* Miers, *H. pubescens* Nees & Mart.). Yields the Mangabeira rubber. *Fruit* (when fully ripe) edible, called mangaba or mangava. See Hevea.
- 947. HAPLOÉSTHES**, Gray. Haploesthes. **Compositae.**
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.
- 949. HARBOÚRIA**, C. & R. Harbouria. **Umbelliferae.**
Syn. *Cicuta*, *Thaspium*, in part. Herb with yellow flowers. One species, Colorado.

- 950. HARDENBÉRGIA**, Benth. Victorian Lilac. **Papilionaceae**.
Named for Countess Hardenberg, sister of Baron Hugel.
Woody climbers. Three known species, Australia.
- a. **H. monophylla** Benth. Australia. Victorian Lilac, Australian Sarsaparilla, Spurious or Native Sarsaparilla. *Root*, a substitute for Sarsaparilla.
- 951. HARPAECÁRPUS**, Nutt. Harpæcarpus. **Compositae**.
Syn. *Madia*, *Hemizonella*, in part. Herbs, closely related to *Madia*. Three species, western U. S.
- 952. HARPAGONÉLLA**, Gray. Harpagonella. **Boraginaceae**.
Dim. of Latin *harpago*, a "grappling hook". Insignificant annual. One species, California to Arizona.
- 953. HARPAGÓPHYTUM**, DC. Grapple-plant. **Pedaliaceae**.
From Greek, "grappling 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, Grapel plant or Wait-a-bit Thorn of South Africa.
- 954. HARTMÁNNA**, 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. HARTWRÍGHTIA**, Gray. Hartwrightia. **Compositae**.
Herb. One species in southern U. S.
- 956. HASTÍNGSIA**, S. Wats. Hastingsia. **Liliaceae**.
Herbs closely related to *Schoenolirion*. Two species, California.
- 957. HAZÁRDIA**, Greene. Hazardia. **Compositae**.
Syn. *Aplopappus*, in part. Herbs. Six species in southwestern U. S.
- 958. HECÁSTOCLEIS**, 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. HÉCHTIA**, Klotsch. Hechtia. **Bromeliaceae**.
Herbs with spiny-toothed leaves. About 6 species, mostly of Mexico; 1 in Texas.
- 960. HEDEÓMA**, 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. pulegeoídes** (L.) Pers. (*M. pulegeoides* L. 1753, *C. pulegeoides* L. 1762, *Z. pulegeoides* 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.

- a. **H. Hélix** L. (*H. poetica* Salisb.). Europe and Asia, widely cult. Ivy (Ivory, Hyven), English Ivy; Barren, Black, Creeping or Small Ivy, Woodbind, Bindwood (Scotland); Ger. Epheu (gemeiner), Mauerepheu. *Exudate*, Ivy gum, Gumini resina hederæ, Gummi hederæ (arboreæ), emmenagogue, astringent. *Berries* emeto-cathartic, narcotic. *Wood* formerly used for issue peas.

962. HEDÝSARUM, 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.**
Named for Dr. Heim, physician, of Berlin. Syn. Nes-æa, in part. Shrubs with yellow flowers. Two species, New World; 1 in southern U. S.

- a. **H. salicifolia** (H. B. K.) L. & O. (*N. salicifolia* H. B. K.). Texas, Mexico and Argentina. Hanchinol, Abro sol. *Leaves* diaphoretic, anti-syphilitic, insecticide.

964. HELENIÁSTRUM, Vaill. Heleniastrum. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "star Helenium". Syn. Helenium, in part. Herbs with resinous-dotted leaves. Five species, western U. S.

965. HELÉNIUM, 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. autumnále** 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.

- b. **H. tenuifólium** Nutt. Virginia to Florida, Texas and Missouri. Fine-leaved Sneeze-weed. Plant actively poisonous.

966. HELIANTHÉLLA, Torr. & Gr. Helianthella. **Compositae.**
Latin, diminutive of Helianthus. Syn. Encelia, Gerœa, Leighia, Lithonia, in part. Perennial herbs with yellow flowers. About 15 species, N. America; 12 in U. S.

- a. **H. tenuifolia** Torr. & Gr. Florida. Helianthella. *Root*, expectorant, anti-spasmodic, emetic.



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- a. **H. Isóra** L. Southern India. Screw tree. *Fruit*, called Twisted-stick, Twisted-horn or Twisty, believed to relieve colic; (b) **H. Jamaicensis** 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. Peruvíanum** L., one popular name of which is Cherry-pie.
- 974. HELLÉBORUS**, L. Hellebore. **Ranunculaceae**.
The ancient Greek name. Perennial herbs with palmately divided leaves. About 12 species, Europe and western Asia.
- a. **H. foétidus** L. Europe. Bear's-foot, Bastard Bear's-foot, Barefoot, Fetid or Stinking Hellebore, Garget-root. Hellebor-aster, Ox-heal, Setter-grass, Setterwort, Settiswort. Properties of (b).
- b. **H. níger** L. (*H. grandiflorus* Salisb.). Europe and cult. in gardens. Black Hellebore, Christmas-flower, Christmas Rose, Christ's-herb, Clove-tongue, Felon-grass, New-years Rose; Ger. Schwarze Nieswurz, Winterrose, Weinachtswurz, Christwurz; Fr. Hellébore noir (Codex); Sp. Eléboro negro. *Rhizome* and *rootlets*, Rad. hellebori nigri, Rad. melampodii, gastro-intestinal irritant, hydragogue, emmenagogue, powerful depressant.
- 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, "marsh loving". Perennial bog herb with showy purple flowers. One species, New York to Virginia. See *Chamælirium*.
- 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. fúlva** L. the more common Orange Day Lily, Lemon Lily, Eve's-thread.
- 977. HEMIDÉSMUS**, R. Br. Hemidesmus. **Asclepiadaceae**.
From Greek, "half" and "bond". Syn. *Asclepias*, *Periploca*, in part. Twining plants. Three species, India and Moluccas.

- a. **H. Índicus** (L.) R. Br. (*P. Indica* L., *A. Pseudo-Sarsa* Roxb.).
India. Indian Sarsaparilla, Hemidesmus, Nunnari. *Root*,
Hemidesmi radix, Br., used like Sarsaparilla.
978. **HEMIÉVA**, Raf. 1836. Hemieva. **Saxifragaceae**.
Syn. *Suksdorfia*, Gray 1880; *Saxifraga*, in part. Two species
in U. S.
979. **HEMÍTOMUS**, Gray 1855. Hemitomus. **Monotropaceae**.
Syn. *Newberrya*, Torr. 1867, this name adopted later by Gray
himself. Brownish scaly plants with flowers in crowded spikes.
Four species, Pacific coast of U. S.
980. **HEMIZÓNIA**, DC. Tar-weed. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "half girdled", alluding to the ray akenes.
Heavy-scented, generally viscid herbs, related to *Madia*. About
25 species, 12 in California.
981. **HEPÁTICA**, Scop. Liver-leaf. **Ranunculacea**.
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.
- a. **H. acúta** (Pursh) Brit. (*H. triloba* var. *acuta* Pursh, *A. acuti-*
loba Laws. (Kew), *H. acutiloba* DC.). Canada to Georgia,
west to Minnesota. Acute-lobed Liver-leaf, Sharp-lobed Liver-
leaf, Heart Liver-leaf, with many of the synonyms and with
properties of (b).
- b. **H. Hepática** (L.) Karst. (*A. Hepatica* L. (Kew), *H. triloba*
Chaix, *H. nobilis* Moench). Northern Europe, Asia and N.
America, south to Florida and Missouri. Kidney Liver-leaf,
Common Liver-leaf, Liverwort* (a name belonging rather to
Marchantia), Noble Liverwort, Three-leaved or Heart Liver-
wort, Liver-weed, Golden Trefoil, Herb Trinity, Ivy-flower,
Mouse-ears, Spring-beauty*, Squirrel-cup; Ger. *Leberblume*,
Leberkraut, *Edel-Leberkraut*; Fr. *Hépatique*. *Leaves*; *Folia*
hepatici (*nobilis*), *H. hepaticæ*, *H. trifolii aurei*; tonic, deob-
struent.
982. **HERACLÉUM**, L. Cow Parsnip. **Umbelliferae**.
Greek name of a plant, from the Hercules of myth. Peren-
nial 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, Youthwort. *Root and seed* acrid, used in epilepsy, in
dyspepsia, etc.
- b. **H. sphondylium** L. (*H. Branca-ursina* All.). Europe and
northern Asia. European Cow-parsonip, Bear's-breach*, Hog-
weed; Ger. *Bärenklaue*, *Heilkraut*; Fr. *Berce*, *Fausse Acanthe*.
Properties of (a).
983. **HERMÁNIA**, L. Hermannia. **Sterculiaceae**.
Named for Paul Hermann, Professor of botany at Leyden.
Undershrubs. About 90 species, tropical regions of both hemi-
spheres; 2 in U. S.

- 984. HERMÍDIUM**, S. Wats. *Hermidium*. **Nyctaginaceae**.
Herb. A single species, Nevada.
- 985. HERRÁNIA**, Goudot. *Herrania*. **Sterculiaceae**.
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.
- 986. HESPERÁLCEA**, Greene. *Hesperalcea*. **Malvaceae**.
From Greek, "western Mallow". Syn. *Sidalcea*, in part. Robust annual. One species, California.
- 987. HESPERÁLOE**, Engelm. *Hesperaloe*. **Liliaceae**.
From Greek, "western Aloe". Plant resembling *Yucca*. Two species, southwestern U. S.
- 988. HESPERELAÉA**, Gray. *Hesperelæa*. **Oleaceae**.
From Greek, "western Olive". A small tree. One species, Guadalupe Island.
- 989. HESPERÉVAX**, Gray. *Hesperevax*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "western Evax". Syn. *Evax*, *Psilocarphus*, *Stylocline*, in part. Floccose-woolly herbs. About 5 species, California.
- 990. HÉSPERIS**, L. - *Rocket*. - **Cruciferae**.
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.
- 991. HESPEROCÁLLIS**, Gray. *Hesperocallis*. **Liliaceae**.
From Greek, "evening beauty". Scapose herb with large flowers in a simple raceme. One species, California.
- 992. HESPERÓCNIDE**, Torr. *Hesperocnide*. **Urticaceae**.
From Greek, "western nettle". Perennial herbs, related to *Urtica*. Two species, one in Hawaiian Islands one in California.
- 993. HETERANTHÉRA**, R. & Pav. 1794. **Pontederiaceae**.
From Greek, "with diverse anthers". Syn. *Schollera*, Schreb. 1789, not Roth. 1788; also *Leptanthus*, *Pontederia*, *Commelinat*, 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. dúbia* (Jacq.) MacM. (*C. dubia* Jacq., *L. gramineus* Michx., *H. graminea* Vahl. (Kew), *S. graminea* A. Gray). Water Star-grass. (b) *H. renifórmis* R. & P. and (c) *H. limósa* (Sw.) Willd. are called Mud Plantain.
- 994. HETEROCÓDON**, Nutt. *Heterocodon*. **Campanulaceae**.
From Greek, "different bells", alluding to dimorphism of corollas. Syn. *Campanula*, in part. Annual herb. One species, Pacific coast of U. S.



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- 1003. HIBÍSCUS, L.** Hibiscus, Rose Mallow, etc. **Malvaceae.**
Ancient Greek name of mallow. Syn. *Abelmoschus*, in part.
Herbs, shrubs or small trees with showy flowers. About 180 species, warm and temperate regions; 17 in U. S. (including naturalized species).
- a. **H. Abelmóschus L.** (*H. moschatus* Moench). India and Egypt, nat. tropical America. Musk Mallow. *Seeds* Musk-seed, Amber-seed, Ambrette; *Semen* abelmoschi, *Grana* moschata, *Semen* alceæ ægyptiacæ; Ger. Bisamkörner; Fr. Ambrette, Grains d' ambrette; used in perfumery for their musk-like odor.
- b. **H. cannábinus L.** (*H. radiatus* Cavan.). Tropical Asia, Africa and Australia. Ambaree, Bastard Jute, Brown Indian Hemp. *Leaves* used as a pot herb. Plant cultivated for its jute-like fibre.
- c. **H. esculéntus L.** (*A. esculentus* Guil. et. Per.). Tropical Africa and widely cult. Okra, Ochro, Gumbo, Okra bandakai. *Unripe capsules* mucilaginous, esculent.
- d. **H. militáris Cav.** (*H. Virginicus* Walt.). Pennsylvania to Florida, west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Halberd-leaved Rose-Mallow, Sweating-weed.
- e. **H. Moscheútos L.** Brackish marshes, Massachusetts to Florida and Louisiana. Swamp Rose-Mallow, Mallow Rose, Sea Hollyhock, Swamp or Water Mallow.
- f. **H. Rósa Sinénsis L.** Tropical Asia and cult. for ornament. China Rose, Chinese Rose, Shoe-black plant, Shoe-flower. *Root* mucilaginous, used like *Althæa*. *Bark* reputed emmenagogue. *Flowers* yield a black dye.
- g. **H. Sabdaríffa 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. Syríacus, L.** Western Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Shrubby *Althæa*, Rose of Sharon.
- i. **H. Triónum L.** Southern Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Bladder Ketmia, Flower-of-an-hour, Black-eyed Susan, Devil's-head-in-a-bush, Modesty, Venice Mallow.
- 1004. HICÓRIA, Raf. 1808** (*Hicorius*). Hickory. **Juglandaceae.**
From vernacular *hicori* of aborigines, Syn. *Carya*, Nutt. 1818; *Juglans*, in part. Trees, mostly with tough hard wood and oily seeds. About 12 species, N. America; 11 in U. S. Old American name Kiskatom, whence Kiskitomas-nut (*Kisky-Thomas nut*†), no longer in use.
- a. **H. álba (L.) Brit.** (*J. alba* L., *J. tomentosa* Lam., *C. tomentosa* Nutt., *H. maxima* Raf.). Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. White-heart Hickory (*Hiccory*, *Pohickery*,) White or Fragrant Hickory, Bull-nut, King-nut, Mocker-nut, Hardbark, Red or Black Hickory. *Kernel* esculent.

- b. **H. aquática** (Michx. f.) Raf. (*J. aquatica* Michx. f., *C. aquatica* Nutt.). Southeastern U. S., west to Texas. Water Hickory, Swamp Hickory, Bitter Pecan, Water Bitter-nut. *Kernel* bitter. *Wood* soft.
- c. **H. glábra** (Mill.) Brit. (*J. glabra* Mill., *C. porcina* Nutt., *H. porcina* Raf.). Canada and eastern U. S., west to Minnesota. Pig-nut, Pig-nut Hickory, Bitter-nut, Hog-nut, Broom Hickory; Black, Brown, Red or White Hickory. *Kernel* astringent and bitter.
- d. **H. laciniósa** (Michx. f.) Sarg. (*J. laciniosa* Michx. f., *C. sulcata* Nutt., *H. sulcata* Raf.). New York to Tennessee, west to Indian Territory. Big Shag-bark, Shell-bark Hickory, King-nut; Big, Thick or Western Hickory. *Nut* thick-shelled. *Kernel* esculent.
- e. **H. microcárpa** (Nutt.) Raf. (*J. alba* var. *odorata* Marsh., *C. microcarpa* Nutt., *H. glabra* var. *odorata* Sarg.). Massachusetts to Virginia, west to Missouri. Small-fruited Hickory, Balsam Hickory, Little Shag-bark, Small or Little Pig-nut. *Nut* thin shelled. *Kernel* esculent.
- f. **H. mínima** (Marsh) Brit. (*J. alba* var. *minima* Marsh, *J. sulcata* Willd., *C. amara* Nutt., *H. amara* Raf.). Bitter-nut, Bitter Pig-nut, Swamp or Bitter Hickory. *Kernel* very bitter.
- g. **H. ováta** (Mill.) Brit. (*J. ovata* Mill., *C. alba* Nutt., not *J. alba* L.). Canada and eastern U. S., west to Minnesota. Shag-bark, Shag-bark Hickory, Shell-bark or Scale-bark Hickory, White Hickory, Redheart or Upland Hickory, King-nut, White or Sweet Walnut. *Nut* thin shelled. *Kernel* esculent.
- h. **H. Pecán** (Marsh.) Britton (*J. Pecan* Marsh., *H. olivæformis* Raf., *C. olivæformis* Nutt.). Indiana and Kentucky, west to Texas and Iowa. Pecan, Peccan, Illinois-nut, Illinois Pecan, Soft-shell Hickory. *Seed* very sweet, yields a bland, pleasant-flavored fixed oil.

1005. HIERÁCIUM, L. Hawkweed, Speer-hawk. **Cichoriaceae.**

Ancient Greek name of a different plant, meaning "hawkweed". Syn. *Pilosella*, in part. Perennial herbs. About 300 species, north temperate zone and Andes mountains; 37 in U. S. (including some naturalized); Ger. Habichtskraut; Fr. Epervière.

- a. **H. aurantiácum** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Orange or Tawny Hawkweed or Hawkbit, Golden Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Grim-the-collier, Devil's Paint-brush, Flora's Paint-brush.
- b. **H. Canadéuse** Michx. British America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. Canada Hawkweed, High Dandelion.
- 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.

- e. **H. murórum** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Wall Hawkweed, French Lungwort, Golden Lungwort; Ger. Gelbes Lungenkraut; Fr. Pulmonaire des Francais. *Plant* bitter, vulnerary.
- f. **H. Pilosélla** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Mouse Bloodwort, Ling Gowans, Felon-herb; Ger. Mäuseöhrchen; Fr. Piloselle, Oreille de souris. *Plant* bitter, astringent.
- g. **H. praeáltum** Vill. Europe, adv. in U. S. King-devil, a troublesome weed.
- h. **H. umbellátum** L. Europe. Ger. Lungenhabichtskraut. *Plant* used in asthma.
- 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.

1006. HIPPOCRATÉA, L. Hippocratea. **Celastraceae.**
Named in honor of Hippocrates, the father of medicine. Climbing shrubs. About 30 species, tropical regions especially of New World; 1 in U. S.

1007. HIPPÓMANE, L. Manchineel. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Ancient Greek plant name, from "horse" and "madness". Syn. Mancinella, Tuss. 1824, Mançanilla Adans. 1763. Tree with poisonous milk sap. One species, tropical America.

a. **H. Mancinélla** 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.

a. **H. vulgáris** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Maine, N. Mexico and California. Mare's-tail (originally Female Horse-tail), Bottle-brush, Cat's-tail, Joint-weed, Knot-grass*, Female Knot-grass, Paddock-pipes, Witches'-milk; Ger. Schafthalm; Fr. Pesse d'eau.

1009. HOFFMANSÉGGIA, Cav. Hoffmanseggia. **Caesalpinaceae.**
Named for J. Centurius, Graf. Hoffmanssegge. Syn. Pomaria, Caesalpinia, in part. Herbs or low shrubs. About 20 species, western America and south Africa; 10 in southwestern U. S.

1010. HOFMEISTÉRIA, Walp. Hofmeisteria. **Compositae.**
Named for W. Hofmeister, vegetable histologist. Syn. Helogyne, Benth. 1844, not Nutt. 1841. Low suffrutescent plants. Three species, Arizona to lower California; 1 in southwestern U. S.

1011. HOLARRHÉNA, R. Br. Conessi Bark. **Apocynaceae.**
Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, tropical Asia and Africa.



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- 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.
- a. **H. coerúlea** L. (Hed. cœrulea Hook., O. cœrulea A. Gray). Nova Scotia to Alabama, west to Michigan. Bluets, Innocence, Angel's-eyes, Blue-eyed grass, Bright-eyes, Eye-bright*, Little-washerwoman, Nuns, Quaker-bonnets, Quaker-ladies, Star-of-Bethlehem*, Venus'-pride, Wild Forget-me-not. (b) **H. angustifólia** Michx. and (c) **H. mínor** (Michx.) Brit. are called Star Violet.
- 1023. HOUTTUÝNIA, Thunb. 1784 (Houtouynia). Piperaceae.**
 Named for M. Houttuyn, Dutch botanical writer, 18th century. Syn. Anemopsis, Hook. 1838, Anemonopsis Pritz., not S. & Z. Marsh plants. Two species, one of eastern Asia, one of California.
- a. **H. Califórnicá** B. & H. (A. Californica H. & A., A. Berlanderi C. DC.). California to Mexico. Yerba Mansa. Root pungent.
- 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.
- a. **H. ericoídes** L. Nova Scotia to Virginia. Heath-like Hudsonia?, Field Pine, Poverty-grass.
- b. **H. tomentósa** Nutt. Canada and northeastern U. S. Woolly Hudsonia, False Heather, Beach Heather, Heath, Bear-grass, Dog's-dinner, Ground Cedar, Ground Moss, Poverty-grass.
- 1027. HÚLSEA, T. & Gr.** - . Hulsea. - **Compositae.**
 Named for Dr. G. W. Hulse, U. S. Army. Viscid-pubescent balsamic herbs. Six species, California to Washington.

- 1028. HÚMULUS, L.** - Hop. - **Moraceae.**
The Latin name, probably of Teutonic origin. Twining perennials. Two species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.
- a. **H. Lúpulus L.** Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Georgia and Arizona, also widely cult. Hop vine, Bine, Bur, Seeder, anciently known as *Lupus salictarius* (Pliny). Among the varieties are "White Bine", "Golding" and "Grape". *Strobiles*, Hops; **Humulus**, U. S. P., *Lupulus*, Br., *Strobili humuli v. lupuli*, *Coni lupuli*; Ger. Hopfen, Hopfenzapfen, Hopfenkätzchen; Fr. Cône de houblon (Codex). *Glandular powder* from strobiles, Lupulin, Lupulite; **Lupulinum**, U. S. P. Br., *Glandulæ lupuli*, *Lupulina*; Ger. Hopfenmehl; Fr. Lupuline (Codex). Bitter, tonic, sedative.
- 1029. HÚRA, L.** Sand-box tree. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From the vernacular name, S. America. Trees. Two species, tropical America.
- a. **H. crépitans L.** (*H. Brasiliensis* Willd). West Indies and tropical America. Sand-box tree. In S. America called Ajuapar 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.**
Named for Miss Hutchins, botanist of Bantry, Ireland. Syn. *Hymenolobus*, Nutt. 1838; *Lepidium*, *Capsella*, in part. Low herbs. About 8 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.
- 1031. HYDRÁNGEA, 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.
- a. **H. arboréscens L.** (*H. vulgaris* Michx.). New York and eastern U. S. Hydrangea (*Hydrangia*), Wild Hydrangea, Seven-bark, Bissum. *Root* diuretic, lithontriptic.
- b. **H. Thunbérghi Siebold.** Japan. *Leaves* used for tea, called "Tea of Heaven".
- 1032. HYDRÁSTIS, Ellis 1759.** Golden-seal. **Ranunculaceae.**
From Greek, "water compelling", i. e. hydragogue. Syn. *Warnera*, Mill. 1768. Perennial herbs from a thickened yellow rootstock. Two known species, one of Japan; 1 in U. S.
- a. **H. Canadénsis 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.

- 1033. HYDROCÓTYLE**, L. Marsh Pennywort. **Umbelliferae**.
From Greek, "water cup". Perennial herbs, commonly with peltate leaves. About 75 species, widely distributed; 7 in U. S. Synonyms, Fairy-table, Shilling-grass; Ger. Wassernabel.

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, Water-grass, 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.

- 1034. HYDROPHÝLLUM**, Water-leaf. **Hydrophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "water leaf". Herbs with coarse foliage and rather showy flowers. About 7 species, all of U. S.

a. **H. Virgínicum** L. is sometimes called Bur flower or Brook-flower.

- 1035. HYGRÓPHILA**, R. Br. **Hygrophila**. **Acanthaceae**.
From Greek, "moisture loving". Herbs. About 25 species, tropical and sub-tropical; 1 in U. S.

- 1036. HYMENAÉA**, L. 1752, Courbaril. **Caesalpinaceae**.
Dedicated to Hymen, the leaves having each a single pair of leaflets. Syn. Courbari, Adans. 1763. Trees. About 12 species, tropical America.

a. **H. Courbaril** L. Tropical America. South American Locust tree, Courbaril, Varuish tree, Algarroba (of Panama). Wood exceedingly heavy and strong. Seeds surrounded by a saccharine edible pulp. Tree source of West Indian Copal or Coapinole (Mueller). South American Anime has been wrongly referred to this source (Nat. Dispensatory).

- 1037. HYMENOCÁLLIS**, Salisb. Spider Lily. **Amaryllidaceae**.
From Greek, "beautiful membrane", alluding to the crown. Syn. *Pancratium*†, in part. Ornamental bulbous herbs; flowers white, fragrant, the filaments connected by a web-like crown. About 30 species, New World; 11 in U. S.

- 1038. HYMENOCLÉA**, Torr. & Gr. **Hymenoclea**. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "enclosed membrane". Low shrubby plants with numerous small flower-heads. Two species, southwestern U. S.

- 1039. HYMENOPÁPPUS**, L'Her. **Hymenopappus**. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "membrane pappus." Herbs with rather small discoid flower-heads (white or yellow). About 10 species, all of southern U. S. and Mexico.



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- a. **H. crinita** Gaertn. (*H. Thebaica* Mart.). Northeastern Africa and Arabia. Doum Palm, Doom Palm, Gingerbread tree, Mealy husk of fruit edible, resembling gingerbread in taste.

1045. HYPOCHOÉRIS, L. (*Hypochaeris*). **Cichoriaceae.**
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. HYPÓPITYS, Adans. Pine-sap, etc. **Monotropaceae.**
From Greek, "under fir trees". Syn. *Monotropa*, in part. Scapose saprophyte, with flowers in a one-sided raceme. One species, north temperate zone (U. S.).

- a. **H. Hypópitys** (L.) Small (*M. Hypopitys* L., *H. multiflora* Scop. (Kew), *H. lanuginosa* Raf., *H. Monotropa* Crantz). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Florida and Arizona. False Beech-drops, Pine-sap, Fir-rape, Bird's-nest, Yellow Bird's-nest. *Plant* bitter, nauseant, diuretic.

1047. HYPÓXIS, L. Star-grass. **Amaryllidaceae.**
From Greek, "acute below", perhaps descriptive of the capsule. Syn. *Ornithogalum*, in part. Perennial herbs from a corm, with grass-like leaves. About 50 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 3 in U. S.

- a. **H. hirsúta** (L.) Coville (*O. hirsutum* L. 1753, *H. erecta* L. 1759). British America and eastern U. S. Star-grass, Yellow Star-grass. *Root* detergent, vulnerary.

1048. HYSSÓPUS, L. Hyssop. **Labiatae.**
Ancient Greek name of some aromatic herb. Perennial aromatic herb. One species, southern Europe, nat. in U. S.

- a. **H. officinális** L. (*H. canescens* DC., *H. orientalis* Adam, etc.). Hyssop (Ezob, Isop), Garden Hyssop; Ger. Ysop, Eiserig; Fr. Hysope (Codex); Sp. Hissopo. *Flowering herb*, aromatic, bitter, vulnerary.

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.

1050. IBERVÍLLEA, Greene. Ibervillea. **Cucurbitaceae.**
Syn. *Maximowiczia* Cogn., not Rupr. Perennial herbaceous climbers. Two species, Texas.

1051. ICACÓREA, Aubl. Marlberry Cherry. **Myrsinaceae.**
From vernacular (Carib) name. Syn. *Ardisia*, *Bladhia*, *Cyrilla*, *Pickeringia*, in part. Shrubs. About 200 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 1 in Florida, viz. (a) **I. paniculáta** (Nutt.) Sudw. (*C. paniculata* Nutt.). Marlberry Cherry.

- 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.
- a. **I. Piscípula** (L.) Kze. (*E. Piscipula* L., *P. Piscipula* Sarg; *P. Erythrina* Jacq., *P. toxicaria* Salisb., *P. inebrians* Medic.) West Indies to Florida. Jamaica Dogwood, White Dogwood, Manaca*; Ger. Piscidie; Fr. Bois enivrant; Sp. Colorin de peces. *Bark of root*, narcotic, analgesic, sedative. Used to stupefy fish. See Cracca (b) and (c).
- 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.
- a. **I. Aquifólium** L. Europe. European Holly; Aunt Mary's tree, Christmas, Crocodile, He-Holly (also She-Holly), Hulver (Holver, Holiverd, Hollin, Hollen, Hollond, Holyn), Holm, Sparked Holm, Prick-Hollin, Poison-berry; Ger. Stechpalme, Stecheiche, Christdorn; Fr. Houx. *Leaves* anti-arthritic. *Fruit* emeto-cathartic. *Bark* yields bird lime. *Wood* very white and close-grained.
- b. **I. Cassíne** L. (*I. Dahoon* Walt. (Kew); includes *I. myrtifolia* Walt.). Southeastern U. S. Dahoon Holly, Yaupon.
- c. **I. decídna** 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. Paraguariensis* Don., *I. Paraguayensis* Hook., *I. thæzans* Bonpl. not Mart.). Brazil and Argentina. Paraguay Tea, Jesuit's or St. Bartholomew's Tea, Yerba Maté; Ger. Jesuitenthée, St. Bartholomykraut; Fr. Maté (Codex). *Leaves* contain Caffeine. Used like Chinese tea. (f) **I. Gongonha** Lamb., (g) **I. théezans** 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. lævigatus* Pursh), Maine to Virginia. Smooth Winterberry, Hoop-wood, Can-hoop.
- k. **I. vomitória** 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. Apal-achenthee, Carolinathee, Indischer Thee. *Leaves*, *Folia apalachinis*, *Fol. paraguæ*, contain caffeine and were formerly used by Indians to make their "black drink".

1054. ILICIOÍDES, Dumont 1802. Mountain Holly. **Ilicaceae**. From Greek, "resembling Holly". Syn. *Nemopanthus* (*Nemopantes*), Raf. 1819 (Kew); *Vaccinium*†, in part. A deciduous shrub. One species, U. S.

a. **I. mucronáta** (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.

1055. ILLÍCIUM, L. Star-Anise. **Magnoliaceae**. 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. Floridánum** Ell. Florida to Louisiana, Poison Bay, Stink-bush (of Louisiana), Sweet Laurel, Florida Anise tree, Florida Star-anise. *Bark* aromatic, tonic. *Leaves* and *fruit* have poisonous properties.

b. **I. parviflórum** Vent. (*I. anisatum* Bartr., not L.). Georgia to Florida. Properties of (a). *Root* said to resemble sassafras.

c. **I. religiósum** Siebold (*I. anisatum* L. not Gaertn., *I. San-ki* Pers.). Eastern Asia and Japan. Sacred Anise tree. *Bark*. Lavola bark, used for incense. *Leaves* and *fruit* aromatic but poisonous.

d. **I. vérum** Hook. f. (*I. anisatum* Gaertn., not L.). Southeastern China, cult. in China and Japan. Chinese Anise tree. *Fruit*, Star-anise, Chinese Anise; **Illicium**. U. S. P.; *Fructus* (*Semen*) *anisi stellati*, *Sem. badiani*; Ger. Indischer Anis, Sternanis, Badian; Fr. Anis étoilé, Badiane; aromatic, carminative, with flavor of true Anise.

1056. ILYSÁNTHES, Raf. False Pimpernel. **Scrophulariaceae**. From Greek, "mud flower". Syn. *Capraria*, *Lindernia*, in part. Small herbs. About 10 species, 6 in U. S.

1057. IMPÁTIENS, L. Touch-me-not. **Balsaminaceae**. 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.

a. **I. aúrea** Muhl. (*I. pallida*, Nutt.). Quebec to Oregon, south to Georgia and Kansas. Pale Jewelweed, Pale Touch-me-not, Yellow or Golden Jewelweed, Wild Celandine, Ceroline, Wild Balsam, Pale Balsam-weed, Quick in-the-hand, Silver-weed, Slipper-weed, Slippers, Wild Ladies'-slipper, Snap-weed, Weathercock. *Herb* aperient, diuretic.

b. **I. Balsámina** L., from tropical Asia is the Common Garden Balsam; (c) **I. Noli-tángere** L. (*I. Noli-me-tangere* Crantz) is the European Touch-me-not or Wild Balsam, called also Codded Arsmart.



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- a. **I. Helénium** L. (Cor. Helenium Merat, A. Helenium Scop.). Central Asia and Europe, nat. in U. S. Elecampane (Alli-campane, Alicompane, Aligopane), Elf Dock, Elfwort, Horse-heal, Horse-elder, Inul, Scabwort, Yellow Starwort, Velvet Dock, Wild Sunflower; Ger. Alant, Glockenwurz, Ottwurz; Fr. Aunée officinale, Grande aunée (Codex). *Root*; **Inula**, U. S. P., *Radix helenii* v. *inulæ* v. *enulæ*; diuretic, expectorant, reputed bactericide. *Candied root* a popular cough remedy.
- b. **I. squarrósa** (L.) Bernh. (Con. squarrosa L., I. Conyza DC.). Europe. Plowman's Spikenard, Cinnamon-root, Fleawort*, Lady's-glove; Ger. Dürrewurz; Fr. Conyze. *Herb* diuretic, emmenagogue, insecticide. (c) **I. crithmoídes** L. of southern Europe is called Golden Samphire; (d) **I. Oculus-Christi** L. (I. Oculus Schr.), Europe, is called Christ's-eye. /
- 1063. IODÁNTHUS**, T. & Gr. Purple or False Rocket. **Cruciferae**. From Greek, "violet" colored "flower". Syn. Hesperis, Thelypodium, in part. *Herb* with violet or white flowers in paniced racemes. One species, eastern U. S.
- 1064. IODÍNA**, Hook. & Arn. Iodina. **Aquifoliaceae**. Shrubs. Two species, South America; (a) **I. rhombifólia** H. & A. is Quebracho flojo. *Wood* and *bark* rich in tannin.
- 1065. IONÁCTIS**, 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. **I. linariifólius** (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.
- 1066. IPOMOÉA**, L. (Ipomæa, Ipomea). **Convolvulaceae**. From Greek, "worm like", alluding to twining stems. Syn. Batatas, Calonyction, Convolvulus, Pharbitis, in part. Herbs, usually twining or trailing. About 300 species, widely distributed; 33 in U. S. See also Exogonium.
- a. **I. Batátas** 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. gramínea** R. Br., Australia (Mallamak of the natives); (f) **I. mammósa** Choisy, Amboina; (g) **I. platani-fólia** R. & S., Central America.
- h. **I. 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** Torr. 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. símulans** Hanbury. Mexico. Source of Tampico Jalap or Sierra Gordo Jalap. See *Exogonium*, to which possibly these species belong.
- n. **I. panduráta** (L.) Meyer (Conv. *panduratus* L.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Man-root, Man-of-the-earth, Hog Potato, Wild Potato, Wild Sweet-potato, Wild Jalap, Mechoacanna, Mechamech (of the aborigines), Scammony-root, Wild Scammony. *Tubers* feebly cathartic.

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. paniculáta** (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 florentinæ*, *R. ireos*; Ger. Irisrhizom, Vielchenwurz, Violenwurz, Schwertelwurz; Fr. Iris de Florence (Codex); Sp. Liria de Florencia; acrid, sternutatory, but chiefly used in dentifrices, 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).
- d. **I. prismática** Pursh. (*I. Virginica* Muhl. not L., *I. gracilis* Bigel.) New Brunswick to N. Carolina. Slender Blue Flag, Poison Flag. Properties of (g).
- 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. **I. vérna** L. Pennsylvania to Georgia. Dwarf Iris, Slender Blue Flag. *Root stock* "pungently spicy".
- g. **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, Glaieul bleu; Sp. Liria Americana. *Rhizome*, Blue Flag, **Iris** U. S. P., cathartic, cholagogue.
- 1069. IRVINGIA**, Hook. Dika Bread. **Simarubaceae**.
Named for Dr. Irving, R. N. Trees with curious annulated branches. Three species, tropical west Africa. (a.) **I. Bárteri** Hook. f. is called Bread-tree, Dika Bread, Mango*. *Seeds* edible.
- 1070. ISÁNTHUS**, Michx. False Pennyroyal, etc. **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. ISÁTIS**, L. - Woad. - **Cruciferae**.
Ancient Greek plant name. Herbs, annual or biennial. About 30 species, southern Europe and western Asia.
- a. **I. tinctória** L. Europe. Dyer's Woad (Wad, Ode, Goud), Ash-of-Jerusalem. This species as well as (b) **I. indigótica** Fortune, of China yields indigo.
- 1072. ISNÁRDIA**, L. Marsh Purslane. **Onagraceae**.
Named for A. D. Isnard, French botanist, d. 1724. Syn. *Ludwigia*, in part. Succulent herbs. About 4 species, N. America; 3 in U. S.
- a. **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.
- 1073. ISOCÁRPHA**, R. Br. 1816. Isocarpha. **Compositae**.
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. ISÓCOMA**, Nutt. Isocoma, Damiana*. **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.
- a. **I. venéta** (H. B. K.) Greene (*Bac. veneta* H. B. K., *Big. veneta* Gray, *L. Mexicana* Schlecht., *A. discoideus* DC.). California to Mexico. One of the plants called Damiana. Plant reputed aphrodisiac.
- 1075. ISÓMERIS**, Nutt. Isomeris. **Capparidaceae**.
From Greek, "equal parts". A shrub of unpleasant odor, with yellow flowers. One species, California.



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- 1085. JACQUÍNIA, L.** Bracelet-wood. **Myrsinaceae.**
 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.
- 1086. JÁMBOS, Adans.** (Jambosa DC., Jambus). **Myrtaceae.**
 Vernacular, Hindustan. Syn. *Eugenia*, in part. Trees bearing large edible fruits.
- a. **J. Jámbos** (L.) Lyons (E. Jambos L. (Kew), E. jambosa Crantz, E. Jamboe Roxb., J. vulgaris DC., Jambus rosatus Noronha). East Indies, cult. in all tropical countries. Rose Apple, Malabar Plum, Jambosade, Jambu. *Fruit* esculent, with flavor of rose-leaves.
- b. **J. Malaccénsis** (L.) DC. (E. Malaccensis L. (Kew), J. purpurea W. & A., J. domestica Rumph.). India, East Indies and Oceanica. Malay Apple, the Mountain Apple or Ohia of Hawaiian Islands. *Fruit* esculent.
- 1087. JANÚSIA, Juss.** Janusia. **Malpighiaceae.**
 Climbing shrubs. About 8 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.
- 1088. JASIÓNE, L.** Sheep's-bit. **Campanulaceae.**
 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. montána** L., Sheep's-bit, Sheep's Scabious.
- 1089. JÁSMINUM, L.** Jasmine, Jessamine. **Jasminaceae.**
 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. odoratíssimum** 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. JATEORRHÍZA, Miers.** Calumba. **Menispermaceae.**
 From Greek, "healing root". Syn. *Cocculus*, *Menispermum*, in part. Woody climbers. Three species, tropical Africa.
- a. **J. palmáta** (Lam.) Miers (*M. palmatum* Lam., *C. palmatus* DC., not Hook., *M. Columba* 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., *Calumbæ 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.
- 1092. JAÚMEA, Pers. 1807.** Jaumea. **Compositae.**
Named for L. H. Jaume St. Hilaire, French botanist. Syn. *Kleinia*, Juss. 1803, not L.; *Coinogyne*, in part. Herbs or subshrubs. About 5 species, chiefly of S. America; 1 in California.
- 1093. JEFFERSÓNIA, Bart.** Twin-leaf. **Berberidaceae.**
Named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the statesman. Syn. *Podophyllum*, in part. Perennial herbs with solitary white flowers. Two species, one in Mantchuria; 1 in U. S.
- a. *J. diphylla* (L.) Pers. (*P. diphyllum* L., *J. binata* Bart. (Kew), *J. Bartonis* Michx.). Ontario to Virginia and west to Wisconsin. Twin-leaf, Rheumatism root, Helm-t-pod, Ground-squirrel Pea, Yellow-root. *Root* diuretic, alterative, anti-arthritic.
- 1094. JEPSÓNIA, Small.** Jepsonia. **Saxifragaceae.**
Two species in U. S.
- 1095. JOANNÉSIA, Vell.** Anda Assu. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Syn. *Anda*, Juss., *Andicus*, Vell. Tree. One species, Brazil.
- a. *J. princeps* Vell. (*Anda Braziliensis* Raddi, *A. Gomesii* Juss., *Andicus pentaphyllus* Vell.). Brazil. Anda Assu. *Seeds*, *Semina* (Nuces) andæ; Ger. Ararafrüchte, Andanüsse; actively cathartic; yield an oil resembling castor oil.
- 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.
- a. *J. cinerea* L. (*J. cathartica* Michx., *J. oblonga* Mill.). Canada to Georgia, west to Arkansas and N. Dakota. Butternut, White or Lemon Walnut, Oil-nut. *Bark of root*; **Juglans**, U. S. P., Butternut bark; Ger. Graue Wallnussrinde; Fr. Écorce de noyer gris; Sp. Nogal; cathartic, cholagogue. *Seeds* rich in oil.
- b. *J. nigra* L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Black Walnut. *Seeds* yield oil; *wood* valuable; (c) *J. Californica* 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 eubœa*; Fr. Noyer commun (Codex). *Rind of fruit*, alterative, anthelmintic. *Leaves*, *Folia juglandis*, P. G., astringent, alterative. *Kernels* yield walnut oil. *Immature fruit* pickled.

- 1097. JUNCOÍDES**, Adans. 1763. Wood Rush. **Juncaceae**.
From Greek, "rush-like". Syn. *Luzula*, DC. 1805. Rush-like perennials. About 40 species; 11 in U. S.
- 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.
- 1099. JUNÍPERUS**, L. Juniper. **Pinaceae**.
Ancient Latin name, meaning "renewing its youth". Syn. *Sabina*, in part. Evergreen trees and shrubs with berry-like fruit. About 30 species, northern hemisphere; 9 in U. S.
- a. **J. Bermudiána** L. Bermuda and Barbados. Pencil Cedar. The fragrant *wood* used for pencils, etc.
- b. **J. commúnis** 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; *Baccæ juniperi*; Ger. Wachholderbeeren; 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. Oxycédrus** 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 nigrum*; Ger. Kadeöl, Kaddigöl, Takinöl; Fr. Huile de cade (Codex), anthelmintic; used in skin diseases; a constituent of Haarlem oil.
- d. **J. Sabína** 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*; **Sabina**, U. S. P.; *Sabinæ cacumina* Br., *Summitates sabinæ*, *Herba sabinæ*; Ger. Sadebaumspitzen, Sadekraut; emmenagogue, irritant, anthelmintic. Also source of oil of savin (U. S. P.)
- e. **J. Virginiána** L. British America and U. S., east of Rocky Mountains. Red Cedar, Carolina Cedar, Virginian Cedar, Pencil Cedar, Savin*, Red Savin, Red Juniper, Pencil-wood. Properties resemble those of (d).
- 1100. JUSSIAÉA**, L. Primrose-Willow. **Onagraceae**.
Named for Bernard de Jussien, d. 1777. Syn. *Ludwigia*, in part, *Jussieua* (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. diffúsa** Forsk., Creeping or Floating Primrose-willow, is called also Clove-strip.



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- 1108. KNOWLTÓNIA**, Salisb. 1796. Knowltonia. **Ranunculaceae**.
Named for Thomas Knowlton, curator botanical garden at Eltham. Syn. Thebesia, Neck. 1790. Acrid herbs. About 6 species, South Africa; (a) **K. vesicatória** Sims. South African Buttercup. *Plant* acrid, vesicant.
- 1109. KÓCHIA**, Roth. White Sage, etc. **Chenopodiaceae**.
Named for W. D. J. Koch, curator botanical garden Erlangen, d. 1849. Syn. Chenopodium, in part. Perennial herbs or low shrubs. About 35 species, mostly of Old World; 2 in U. S.
- a. **K. Americana** Wats. (*K. prostrata* Auct., not Schrad.). Nevada. White Sage. A valuable salt bush, as is (b) **K. villósa** 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.
- 1110. KOEBERLÍNIA**, Zucc. Koeberlinia. **Simarubaceae**.
Shrub, almost leafless. One species, Texas and Mexico.
- 1111. KOÉLLIA**, Moench 1794. Mountain Mint. **Labiatae**.
Named for J. L. C. Koelle, German botanist, 18th Century. Syn. Brachystemum and Pycnanthemum, Michx. 1803; Clinopodium, Origanum, Satureja and Tullia, in part. Mint-like perennials. About 15 species, all of U. S. Properties of *Mentha*.
- a. **K. incána** (L.) Kze. (*C. incanum* L., *P. incanum* Michx.). Ontario to Florida. Hoary Mountain Mint, Mountain Mint, Calamint, Wild Basil, locally known as Horsemint.
- b. **K. Virginiána** (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. flexuósa** (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 Charles Konig; curator in British Museum. Syn. Konig (older form), Lobularia, Desv. 1813; Glyce, Alyssum and Clypeola, in part. [Not to be confounded with *Koenigia* L., *Polygonaceae*.] Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 4 species, Mediterranean region. The Sweet Alyssum of the gardens is (a) **K. marítima** (L.) R. Br. (*C. marítima* L., *G. maritimum* Lind., *A. maritimum* Lam.). Seaside Koniga‡, Sweet Allison, Anise*, Madwort, Snow-drift, Seedling.
- 1113. KOSTELÉTZKYA**, Presl. Kosteletzkya. **Malvaceae**.
Named for V. F. Kosteletzky, botanist of Bohemia. Syn. *Hisbicus*, in Part. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 8 species, New World; 3 in U. S.
- 1114. KRAMÉRIA**, Loeffl. Krameria. **Krameriaceae**.
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. argétea** Mart. Brazil. Source of Para, Brazilian or Ceara Rhatany, Ratanhia da terra.
- b. **K. cistoídea** Hook. Chili. Root resembles Payta Rhatany.
- c. **K. Ixina** L. Brazil to Mexico and West Indies. Source of Savanilla or New Granada Rhatany. See (e)
- d. **K. secundiflóra** DC. (*K. lanceolata* Tor.). Florida to New Mexico and Mexico, Linear-leaved Krameria. Source of Texas Rhatany.
- e. **K. triándra** 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., *Krameria radix*, Br., *Radix ratanhiæ* (*ratanhæ*); Ger. Ratanhawurzel, Ratanhiawurzel; Fr. Ratanhia (Codex); Sp. Ratania, Crameria. [Varieties are Short or Stumpy Rhatany (the main root) and Long Rhatany (the branches)]. A powerful astringent.

1115. KRAÚNHIA, Raf. 1808. Wisteria. **Papilionaceae.**
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.

a. **K. frutésceus** (L.) Raf. (*G. frutescens* L., *W. speciosa* Nutt. (Kew), *W. frutescens* Poir.). Southeastern U. S. American Wisteria, Kidney-bean tree, Virgin's-bower*.

1116. KRYNÍTZKIA, Fisch. & Mey. 1841. **Boraginaceae.**
Syn. *Krynitzia*, *Piptocalyx*, Torr. 1874, not Oliver, 1870 (but Heller catalogues two species under this name). Herbs. Perhaps 20 species, N. America. See *Allocarya*, *Cryptanthe*, *Eremocarya* and *Oreocarya*.

1117. KÚHNIA, L. False Boneset. **Compositae.**
Named for Dr. Adam Kuhn of Philadelphia, pupil of Linnaeus. Syn. *Eupatorium*, in part. Perennial herbs with small flower heads in corymbs. About 8 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.

1118. KUHNÍSTERA, Lam. 1789. Prairie Clover. **Papilionaceae.**
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 Thimble weed.

1119. KUMLIÉNIA, Greene. Kumlienian. **Ranunculaceae.**
Herb. One species in western U. S.

1120. KÚNZIA, Spreng. 1818, not Kunzea, Reichb. **Rosaceae.**
Syn. *Purshia*, DC. 1817, not Spreng 1817. Shrubs. Two species, Pacific slope U. S.

- 1121. LÁBLAB**, Adans. 1763. Egyptian Bean. **Papilionaceae**.
From vernacular name, Africa. Syn. *Lablavia*, Don 1834;
Dolichos, in part. Herbaceous climbers. One species, Africa.
- a. **L. Láblab** (L.) Lyons (D. *Lablab* L., *L. vulgaris* Savi, *L. niger* Medic. and *L. rufus* Medic., *L. cultratus* DC., *Lablavia vulgaris* D. Don). Africa, widely cult. in tropical countries. Egyptian Bean, Black or Hyacinth Bean. *Seeds and pods* esculent.
- 1122. LACHNOCAÚLON**, Kunth. *Lachnocaulon*. **Eriocaulaceae**.
From Greek, "woolly stemmed". Syn. *Eriocaulon*, in part. Scapose herbs resembling *Eriocaulon*. Four known species, southern U. S.
- 1123. LACHNÓSTOMA**, H. B. K. *Lachnostoma*. **Asclepiadaceae**.
From Greek, "woolly mouth", of the corolla. Herbaceous climbers. About 5 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.
- 1124. LACINIÁRIA**, Hill. 1762. Blazing-star. **Compositae**.
From Latin, "fringed", from appearance of flower heads. Syn. *Liatris*, Schreb. 1791; also *Serratula*, *Stœpelina*, in part. Perennial herbs mostly from tuberous roots, the showy flower-heads in racemes or spikes. About 15 species, all of U. S.
- a. **L. scariósa** (L.) Hill (*Ser. scariosa* L., *Liatris scariosa* Willd.). Maine to Florida, west to Texas, Nebraska and Manitoba. Large Button-Snakeroot, Gay-feather, Rattlesnake's-master, Blue Blazing-star, Devil's-bit. *Root* of this and following species reputed diuretic, diaphoretic, carminative.
- b. **L. spicáta** (L.) Kze. (*Ser. spicata* L., *Liatris spicata* Willd.). Massachusetts to Florida, west to Louisiana and Wisconsin. Button Snakeroot, Dense Button-Snakeroot, Gay-feather, Devil's-bit, Rough-root, Sawwort, Throatwort*, Colic-root*, Rattlesnake's-master, Corn Snakeroot, Prairie-pine, Backache-root.
- c. **L. squarrósa** (L.) Hill (*Ser. squarrosa* L., *Liatris squarrosa* Willd.). Scaly Blazing-star, Colic-root, Rattlesnake's-master.
- 1125. LACTÚCA**, L. - Lettuce. - **Cichoriaceae**.
Ancient Latin name, "milky", whence our word *lettuce*. Syn. *Mulgedium*, *Sonchus*, in part. Herbs with small flower heads (yellow, white or blue). About 85 species, northern hemisphere; 10 in U. S.
- a. **L. Canadénsis** L. (*L. elongata* Muhl.). British America, south to Georgia and Louisiana. Wild Lettuce, American or Canada Wild Lettuce, Tall Lettuce, Butter-weed, Devil's-weed, Devil's Ironweed, Fireweed*, Horseweed, Snake-bite, Snake-weed, Trumpet-weed, Trumpet Milkweed, Trumpets, Wild Opium. *Juice* mildly narcotic as also in the indigenous (b) **L. hirsúta** Muhl. (*L. sanguinea* Bigel., *L. elongata*, var. *sanguinea* T. & Gr.), Hairy or Red Wood-lettuce and (c) **L. sagittifólia** Ell. (*L. integrifolia* Bigel, not Nutt., *L. elongata*, var. *integrifolia* T. & Gr.), Arrow-leaved Lettuce, Devil's Iron-weed.



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1131. LAMINÁRIA, Lam. Hanger, Tangle, etc. **Laminariaceae.**
From Latin, *lamina* a thin plate. Leathery seaweeds of cold northern seas.

- a. **L. Clóusti** Edmonston (*L. digitata* Lam. The Linnæan 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 bougies.
- b. **L. saccharína** Lam. Devil's-apron, Sweet Tangle, Sea-belt. *Fronde*s contain mannite and are sometimes eaten.

1132. LÁMIUM, L. - Dead-Nettle. - **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "throat", alluding to ringent corolla. Herbs. About 40 species, Old World; 5 nat. in U. S.

- a. **L. álbum** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. White Dead-nettle, Bee Nettle, Blind Nettle, Day Nettle, Dumb Nettle, Dunny Nettle, Flowering Nettle, Stingless Nettle, White Nettle, Snake-flower, Suck-bottle, Suckie-Sue, White Archangel; Ger. Taubnessel, Weisser Bienensaug; Fr. Ortie blanche, Lamier (Codex). *Flowers* alterative, mildly astringent.
- b. **L. amplexicaúle** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in eastern U. S. Henbit, Henbit Dead-nettle, Greater Henbit.
- c. **L. purpúreum** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Red Dead-nettle, Deaf Nettle, Day Nettle, Dog Nettle, French Nettle, Red Archangel, Sweet Archangel, Rabbit-meat.

1133. LANDÓLPHIA, Beauv. (*Landolfia*). **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 Mbuñgu rubber. The *fruit* of (a), Abo or Aboli fruit, is edible.

1134. LANGLOÍSIA, Greene. *Langloisia*. **Polemoniaceae.**
Syn. *Gilia*, in part. Herbs. Three species in U. S.

1135. LANTÁNA, L. - Lantana. - **Verbenaceae.**
Shrubs, rarely herbs. About 60 species, tropical and subtropical America; 4 in U. S.

- a. **L. Cámara** L. (*L. Antillana* Raf., *L. mutabilis* Salisb.). Georgia, West Indies and cult. as a garden flower. Bahama Tea, Wild Sage (Jamaica), Sage-tree, Cailleau. *Leaves* febrifuge, containing an alkaloid resembling quinine; substitute for Chinese tea.

1136. LAPHÁMIA, Gray 1852. *Laphamia*. **Compositae.**
Named for Dr. J. A. Lapham of Wisconsin, d. 1875. Syn. *Monothrix*, Tor. 1852. Herbs or under shrubs. About 15 species, all of southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

1137. LÁPPULA, Moench 1794. Stickseed. **Boraginaceae.**
Latin, dim. of *Lappa*, "Burdock". Syn. *Echinospermum*, Sw. 1818; *Cynoglossum*, *Myosotis*, in part. Rough-pubescent herbs with bur-like fruit. About 40 species, north temperate zone; 12 in U. S.

- a. **L. Láppula** (L.) Karst. (M. Lappula L., E. Lappula Lehm. (Kew)), L. Myosotis Moench). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. European Stickseed, Bur-seed, Small Sheep-bur, Stick-tight.
- b. **L. Virginiána** (L.) Greene (M. Virginiana L., E. Virginicum Lehm., C. Morrisoni DC.). Canada and eastern U. S. Virginia Stickseed, Stick-tight, Beggar's-lice, Beggar's-ticks, Dysentery-weed, Dysentery-root, Small Sheep-bur, Soldiers, Virginia Mouse-ear. *Root* astringent, demulcent.

1138. LARIX, Adans. Larch. Pinaceae.

Ancient Latin name, probably from Celtic. Syn. Pinus†, Abies, in part. Trees with deciduous needle-like leaves. About 9 species, north temperate zone and northward; 3 in U. S.

- a. **L. Americána** (Muench) Michx. (P. Larix Americana nigra Muench 1770, L. laricina (DuRoi) Koch. (Brit. & Brown), P. laricina DuRoi 1771, P. pendula Ait., L. pendula Salisb., P. microcarpa Lamb.). British America, south to New Jersey, Indiana and Minnesota. Tamarack, American Larch, Hackmatack (Hackmetack, Hacmatac, Hacmack), Black or Red Larch, Cypress*, Juniper*. *Bark* used like that of (b).
- b. **L. Lárix** (L.) Karst. (P. Larix L., L. Europæa DC. (Kew), A. Larix Lam., L. decidua Mill.). Europe. European Larch. *Bark*, Laricis cortex Br.; Ger. Lärchenrinde; Fr. Écorce de mélèze; astringent, terebinthinate. *Oleoresinous exudate*, Venice Turpentine; Terebinthina laricina v. laricis v. veneta; Ger. Lärchen-terpenthin; Fr. Térébenthine de Venise (Codex); balsamic, antiseptic. *Saccharine exudate*, Briançon Manna.
- c. **L. occidentális** Nutt. (P. Nuttallii Parl.). Northeastern U. S. Western Larch or Tamarack. *Exudate* from wounds in trunk sweetish, eaten by the Indians.
- d. **L. Sibírica** Ledeb. Northern Europe. Siberian Larch. Source of much of the European tar. See Pinus palustris.

1139. LASERPÍTIUM, L. Laserwort. Umbelliferae.

Latin name of L. latifolium, the "Laser" plant. Perennial herbs. About 20 species, chiefly of southern Europe.

- a. **L. latifólium** L. Europe. White Gentian, Herb-frankincense, Broad-leaved Laserpitium or Laserwort. *Root*; Radix gentianæ albæ, R. cervariæ albæ; Ger. Weisser Enzian, Laserkrautwurzel; bitter tonic. *Gum resin*, called Laser, acrid, bitter, reputed purgative.

1140. LASTHÉNIA, Cass. Lasthenia. Compositae.

Named for Lasthenia, a pupil of Plato. Syn. Bæria, Crockeria, Orobus, in part. Herbs; mostly annual. About 7 species, southwestern U. S.

1141. LÁTHYRUS, L. Vetchling, Marsh Pea, etc. Papilionaceae.

Ancient Greek name of a Vetch. Syn. Pisum, Orobus, in part. Herbs, mostly climbing by tendrils. About 110 species, northern hemisphere and S. America; 36 in U. S.

- a. **L. marítimus** (L.) Bigel. (*P. maritimum* L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. Beach Pea, Sea or Seaside Pea, Seaside Everlasting-pea. Another circumpolar species is (b) **L. palústris** L., Marsh Pea, Marsh Vetchling, Wild Pea. Closely allied to this is the Myrtle-leaved Marsh Pea, (c) **L. myrtifólius** Muhl., of Canada and eastern U. S.
- d. **L. praténsis** 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. odorátus** L., the Sweet Pea of gardens; (f) **L. latifólus** L., the Everlasting Pea of gardens; (g) **L. decaphyllus** Pursh, Prairie Vetchling also called Everlasting Pea; (h) **L. Cícera** L. of Europe, the Lesser Chick-pea (*Jarosse pois-carrés*); (i) **L. satívus** L. of southern Europe, *Jarosse* or *Gesse*, a valuable fodder plant, the seeds esculent, and (j) **L. montánus** Bern. (*O. tuberosus* L.) of Europe, Dutch-mice, Tine-tare; producing edible tubers.

1142. LAURÉLIA, Juss. Peruvian Nutmeg. **Monimiaceae.**
Latin, "Laurel like". Syn. *Pavonia*, R. & P. 1794, not Cav. 1787; *Atherosperma*, in part. Aromatic trees. Two species, S. America and New Zealand.

- a. **L. sempérvirens** (R. & P.) Tulasne (*L. aromatica* Juss. (Kew), *P. sempervirens* R. & P.). Peru. Peruvian Nutmeg, Chilian Sassafras. *Bark* and *fruit* aromatic, used as condiments, the latter resembling nutmegs in flavor.

1143. LAURÉNTIA, Adans. *Laurentia*. **Lobeliaceae.**
Annual herbs. About 12 species, mostly of Mediterranean region and S. Africa; 1 in U. S.

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 lauri*, *Baccæ lauri*; aromatic, bitter, carminative. By expression from these is obtained Laurel butter or Oil of Bays, *Oleum lauri unguinosum* s. *expressum*; by distillation is procured the ethereal Oil of Bay Laurel, not to be confounded with the oil of *Myrcia*.

1145. LAVÁNDULA, L. - Lavender. - **Labiatae.**
The Latin name of (a). Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 20 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region.

- a. **L. angustifólia** (L.) Mill. (*L. Spica* var. *angustifolia* L., *L. vulgaris* Lam. 1778, *L. officinalis* Chaix., *L. vera* DC. 1805) Mediterranean region. Lavender, Garden Lavender, True Lavender; Ger. Lavandel; Fr. Lavande officinale (Codex), Sp. Alhucema, Spliego. *Flowers*, *Flores lavandulæ*, stimulant, aromatic, perfume; source of the official Oil of Lavender flowers.



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- a. **L. ollária** L. Tropical America. Monkey-pot tree. *Inner-bark*, called Kakarali or Tauaré, 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. Pisónis** Camb., (d) **L. lanceolata** Poir. (Sapucaya branca of Guiana), (e) **L. urnígera** Mart., (f) **L. Amazónum** Mart. and (g) **L. Póhlii** Berg.

1153. LÉDUM, .L Labrador Tea, etc. **Ericaceae.**
Ancient Geeek name of *Cistus Ledon*. Shrubs with leaves of firm texture. Three species, north temperate zone and northwards; 3 in U. S.

- a. **L. Groenlándicum** Oeder (*L. latifolium* Ait.). Greenland and British America, south to New Jersey and Wisconsin. Labrador Tea, Continental Tea, Labrador Continental Tea, James' Tea. *Leaves* expectorant, tonic; applied to insect-stings. Formerly a substitute for Chinese tea.
- b. **L. palústre** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Wild Rosemary, Marsh Rosemary, Marsh Tea, Swamp Tea, Narrow-leaved Labrador Tea, Marsh *Cistus*; Ger. Wilder Rosmarin, Porsch, Sumpfporsch, Porst, Mattenkraut; Fr. Lédon, Romarin sauvage. *Leaves and twigs*, *Herba ledi palustris*, *Herba rosmarini silvestris*; reputed narcotic, sedative, insecticide; used in cutaneous eruptions, etc.

1154. LEGOÚZIA, Durand, 1782. **Campanulaceae.**
Name unexplained. Syn. *Specularia*, Heist, 1830. Annual herbs. About 10 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 4 in U. S. Synonym, Venus' Looking-glass.

1155. LEIBÉRGIA, Coult. & R. *Leibergia*. **Umbelliferae.**
Herb. One species in western 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.

1157. LEMBÉRTIA, Greene. *Lembertia*. **Compositae.**
Syn. *Eatonella*, in part. Herb. One species in western U. S.

1158. LEMMÓNIA, Gray 1877. *Lemmonia*. **Hydrophyllaceae.**
Named for John Gill Lemmon the discoverer. Canescent winter-annual. One species, California.

1159. LÉMNA, L. - Duckweed. - **Lemnaceae.**
Ancient Greek name of a water plant. Minute floating plants. Seven known species; 5 in U. S. Synonyms, Duck's-meat, Water-lentil, Mardling, Toadspit.

1160. LÉNS, Grev. & Godron. Lentil. **Papilionaceae**
The ancient Latin name, whence our word *lens*. Syn. *Ervum*, *Vicia*, in part. Herbs. About 5 species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **L. Léns** (L.) Lyons (*Ervum Lens* L., *L. esculenta* Moench (Kew), *L. vulgaris* Delarb., *L. sativa* Hill, *Vicia Lens* Coss.). Southern Europe and the Orient. Lentil, Common Lentil, Till-seed*. *Seeds* an important esculent in the East. From them is prepared "Revalenta Arabica".

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, *Thrinchia*, Roth 1796; *Crepis*, in part. Scapose perennials with dandelion-like flower-heads. About 45 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

- a. **L. autumnális** L. (*A. autumnalis* Hoffm.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Fall Dandelion, Autumnal Hawkbit, Lion's-tooth, Dog Dandelion, Arnica-bud,

1164. LEONTOPÓDIUM, 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.

- a. **L. Leontopódium** (L.) Lyons (*L. Alpinum* Cass. (Kew), not Colm., *G. Leontopodium* L., *A. Leontopodium* Gaertn.). Alps to the Himalayas. Lion's-foot, better known by its German name, Edelweiss.

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.

- a. **L. Cardíaca** L. (*Cardiaca vulgaris* Moench). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Motherwort, Cowthort, Lion's-tail, Lion's-ear, Throwwort; Ger. Herzgespann, Wolfstrapp; Fr. Agripaume, Cardiaire. *Herb* stomachic, diaphoretic.

- b. **L. lanátus** (L.) Spreng. (*B. lanata* L., *P. lanata* Pers.). Northern Asia. Woolly Motherwort; Ger. Wolliger Wolfstrapp, Wolliges Ballotenkraut. *Herb*, *Herba ballotæ lanatæ*, vascular stimulant, diuretic.

- c. **L. Marrubiástrum** L. (*C. Marrubiastrum* Medic.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Hoarhound Motherwort or Lion's-tail.

- 1166. LEPARGYRÉA**, Raf. 1817. Buffalo-berry. **Elaeagnaceae**.
From Greek, "silvery scaly". Syn. *Lepargyræa*, *Lepargyreia*, *Shepherdia*, Nutt. 1818, also *Elæagnus*, in part. Shrubs with scurfy foliage. Three known species, all of U. S.
- a. **L. argénteá** (Nutt.) Greene (*E. argentea* Nutt. 1813, *S. argentea* Nutt. 1818.) Kansas to Nevada and northward. Buffalo-berry, Rabbit-berry, Beef-suet tree, Bull-berry, Silver-leaf, Wild Oleaster-tree, Wild Olive-tree. *Fruit* edible.
- b. **L. Canadénsis** (L.) Greene (*E. Canadensis* L., *S. Canadensis* Nutt.). British America, south to New York and Utah. Canadian Buffalo-berry, Wild Oleaster- or Olive-tree. *Fruit* insipid.
- 1167. LEPEUROPÉTALON**, Ell. *Lepeuropetalon*. **Saxifragaceae**.
A very small annual herb. One species, Georgia and S. Carolina.
- 1168. LEPÍDIUM**, L. Peppergrass. **Cruciferae**.
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.
- c. **L. campéstre** (L.) R. Br. (*T. campestre* L.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Field Cress, Cow Cress, Mithridate Mustard, Mithridate Pepperwort, Poor-man's Pepper, Yellow-seed, English Peppergrass, Glenn Pepper, Glenn-weed, Bastard Cress, Crowd-weed, False Flax. Properties of (e).
- d. **L. Íberis** L. Europe and northern Asia. Peppergrass (of Europe); Ger. Iberiskresse, Pfefferkraut; Fr. Passerage iberide. 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. piscídium** Forst. (*L. oleraceum* Ait. not Forst.) is used for stupefying fish].
- 1169. LEPIDOSPÁRTUM**, Gray. *Lepidospartum*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "Scale-Broom". Syn. *Linosyris*, *Tetradymia*, *Carphephorus*†, in part. Shrubby plants. Three known species, southwestern U. S.
- 1170. LEPTÁMNIUM**, Raf. 1818. Beech-drops. **Orobanchaceae**.
Syn. *Epifagus* (Kew), Nutt. 1818 (*Epiphegus*); *Orobanche*, in part. A purplish or brownish leafless parasite. One species, N. America.



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- 1178. LEPTOTAÉNIA**, Nutt. Leptotænia. **Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, "slender filleted". Syn. *Ferula* (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs from fleshy roots. About 7 species, western U. S.
- 1179. LESPEDÉZA**, Michx. Bush Clover. **Papilionaceae.**
Named for D. Lespedez, Spanish governor of Florida, about 1800. Syn. *Hedysarum*, in part. Herbs, often suffrutescent, with trifoliate leaves. About 35 species, Asia, Australia and eastern N. America; 11 in U. S.
- a. **L. capitáta** Michx. (*L. frutescens* Ell.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Round-headed Bush Clover, Dusty Clover.
- b. **L. striáta** (Thunb.) H. & A. (*H. striatum* Thunb.). Eastern Asia, nat. in U. S., especially in southern states. Japan Clover, Wild Clover, Hoopkoop plant. A valuable fodder plant.
- 1180. LESQUERÉLLA**, S. Wats. Bladder-pod. **Cruciferae.**
Named for Leo Lesquereux, Swiss botanist, d. 1889. Syn. *Vesicaria* and *Myagrum*, in part. Low herbs with inflated globose silicles. About 35 species, N. America; 32 in U. S., mostly in the west.
- 1181. LESSÍNGIA**, Chamisso. Lessingia. **Compositae.**
Named for Christian F. Lessing, German botanical author. Floccose-woolly annuals with small flower heads. About 14 species, California.
- 1182. LEUCAÉNA**, Benth. Mimosa. **Mimosaceae.**
From Greek, "white". Shrubs or trees with white flowers in globular heads. About 10 species, tropical America; 3 in U. S.
- 1183. LEUCÁMPYX**, Gray. Leucampyx. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "white bordered" (of the bracts). Perennial herb resembling *Hymenopappus*. One species, Colorado.
- 1184. LEUCELÉNE**, Greene. Heath Aster. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "white aster". Syn. *Aster*, in part. Perennial leafy herbs with white flowers. About two species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
- 1185. LEUCÓCRINUM**, Nutt. Soaproot*. **Liliaceae.**
From Greek, "white lily". Perennial acaulescent herb with crocus-like, white, fragrant flowers. One species, Nebraska to California.
- 1186. LEUCOPHÝLLUM**, Humb. & Bonpl. **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Greek, "white leaf". Tomentose shrubs. Three species, Mexico and adjacent territory; 2 in U. S.
- 1187. LEUCOPHÝSALIS**, Rydberg. Ground Cherry. **Solanaceae.**
From Greek, "white *Physalis*". Syn. *Physalis*, in part. A viscid, hairy annual, British America and northern U. S.
- 1188. LEUCÓSYRIS**, Greene. Leucosyris. **Compositae.**
Syn. *Aster*, in part. Perennial herbs resembling *Aster*. Two species, both of U. S.

1189. LEUCÓTHOE, D. Don. Leucothoë. **Ericaceae.**
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 Leucothoë, is also called White Osier, White Pepper.

1190. LEVÍSTICUM, Koch. Lovage. **Umbelliferae.**
Robust herb, with yellow flowers. One species only, Old World. See *Ligusticum*.

a. **L. Levisticum** (L.) Lyons (*Lig. Levisticum* L., *Lev. officinale* Koch., *Lev. vulgare* Reichb.). Southern Europe. Lovage, European Lovage, Italian or Garden Lovage, Lavose, Levose, Sea Parsley, Smellage; Ger. Liebstockel, Badekraut, Bärrnutterwurz; Fr. livèche (Codex), Ache des montagnes. *Root*, *Radix levistici* P. G., *R. ligustici*, *R. laserpitii germanici*, also *fruit*, carminative, stomachic, diuretic, emmenagogue.

1191. LEWÍSIA, Pursh. Lewisia. **Portulacaceae.**
Named for Capt. M. Lewis, explorer. Fleshy perennial herbs, with showy rose-colored flowers. Two species, western U. S.

a. **L. rediviva** Pursh. Arizona to Montana and westward. Bitter-root (whence the name of the Bitter-root Mountains), Tobacco-root. Starchy *roots*, called Spatlum by Oregon Indians, esculent.

1192. LIBOCÉDRUS, Endl. Incense Cedar. **Pinaceae.**
From Greek, "balsam cedar". Evergreen trees with fragrant wood. Syn. *Thuja*, in part. About 8 species, America and New Zealand; 1 in California.

a. **L. decurrens** Torr. Pacific coast of U. S. Post Cedar; White, Bastard or Incense Cedar. Tree attains 200 ft. in height, yielding valuable timber.

b. **L. tetragona** Endl. Chili. Alerce. The most important timber tree of that country.

1193. LIGÚSTICUM, L. Lovage. **Umbelliferae.**
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.

a. **L. Canadense** (L.) Britton (*L. actæifolium* Michx. (Kew), *F. Canadensis* L.). American Lovage, Nondo, Angelico. *Root* aromatic, carminative, stomachic.

b. **L. filicinum** Wats. (*L. apiifolium* of Bot. King's Exp., not of Gray). Utah to Wyoming. Colorado Cough-root, Osha. Properties of (a).

c. **L. Scoticum** L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America. Scotch Lovage, Sea Parsley, Shunas. Used as a pot herb.

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. LILAÉA, Humb. & Bonp. Lilæa. Naiadaceae.

Aquatic or marsh herbs. One or two species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

1196. LÍLIUM, L. - - Lily. - - Liliaceae.

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. Canadense* L. Canada to Georgia, west to Missouri and Minnesota. Canada Lily, Wild Yellow Lily; Field, Meadow or Nodding Lily.
- b. *L. candidum* L. Europe and western Asia. White Lily, Madonna or Annuciation Lily, Juno's Rose.
- c. *L. Mártagon* L. Europe and north-central Asia. Martagon Lily, Turk's-cap Lily. *Bulbs* eaten by Cossacks.
- d. *L. Philadélficum* L. Ontario to west Virginia. Red Lily Wood Lily; Flame, Glade, Philadelphia or Huckleberry Lily, Wild Orange Lily, American Tiger Lily.
- e. *L. supérbum* L. (*L. Martagon* Walt. not L.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Turk's-cap Lily (of America), Turk's-head Lily, Nodding or Wild Lily.
- f. *L. tigrinum* Andr. China and Japan, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Tiger Lily, Crumple Lily. *Bulbs* esculent.

Additional indigenous species, worthy of note, are, (g) *L. Caroliniánum* Michx., Carolina Lily; (h) *L. Catesbaei* Walt., Southern Red Lily; (i) *L. Humbóldtii* R. & L., Pacific Coast, Humboldt's Lily; (j) *L. pardalínium* Kellogg, Pacific Coast, California Tiger Lily, Panther Lily; (k) *L. umbellátum* Pursh (*L. Andinum* Nutt.), Ohio and northwestward, Western Red Lily, often confounded with (d) and known by the same popular names; (l) *L. Washingtoniánum* Kellogg, Pacific Coast, Washington Lily.

Noteworthy exotic Lilies are (m) *L. aurátum* Lindl., Golden-banded Lily; (n) *L. speciósus* Thunb., and (o) *L. longiflórum* Thunb., Long-flowered White Lily, all three from Japan. Var. *eximium* 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. LIMNÁNTHENUM, 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.



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1205. LINÁRIA, Juss. Toad-flax. **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Latin, "flax like". Syn. *Antirrhinum*, in part.
Herbs, some shrubby, many with showy flowers. About 150
species, mostly of Old World; 4 in U. S., including 3 naturaliz-
ed. See *Cymbalaria*.

a. **L. Linária** (L.) Karst. (A. *Linaria* L., *L. vulgaris* Mill.).
Europe, nat. in U. S. Common Toad-flax, Yellow Toad-flax,
Butter-and-eggs, Chopped-eggs, Bread-and-butter, Bride-weed,
Dead-men's-bones, Devil's Flax, Flax-weed, Wild Flax, Gall-
wort, Haycocks, Impudent-lawyer, Jacob's-ladder*, Larkspur*;
Ramsted, Ranstead, Rancid†, Snapdragon*, Wild Tobacco,
Yellow-rod; Ger. Leinkraut, Flachskraut, Löwenmaul; Fr.
Linaire commune. *Herb*, *H. linariæ*, *H. antirrhini*, discutient,
diuretic, alterative.

1206. LINDHEÍMERA, Gray & Engelm. **Compositae.**
Named for the discoverer, F. Lindheimer. Annual herb
with a five-rayed flower head (yellow). One species; Texas.

LINGOUM, see **PTEROCARPUS**.

1207. LINNAÉA, Gronov. Twin-flower. **Caprifoliaceae.**
Named in honor of the botanist Linné. A creeping herb,
the pink flowers borne in pairs. One species, viz. (a) **L.**
boreális L. Circumpolar, south to Long Island, Michigan
and California. Twin-flower, Ground-vine, Deer-vine, Twin-
sisters, Two-eyed berries.

1208. LÍNUM, L. - - Flax. - - **Linaceae.**
The ancient Latin name. Annual or perennial herbs.
About 100 species, temperate or warm regions; 28 in U. S.

a. **L. cathárticum** L. Europe and Asia. Dwarf Flax, Cathartic
or Purging Flax, Fairy or Mountain Flax, Fairy Lint, Lave-
rock's Lint, Mill-mountain. *Plant* cathartic.

b. **L. usitatíssimum** L. Europe and Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S.
Flax (Flix, Vlix) Lin, Lint, Lint-bells. *Fiber* is linen. *Seeds*;
Linum. U. S. P., *Lini semina* Br., *Semen lini* P. G., Flaxseed,
Linseed; Ger. Leinsamen, Flachssamen; Fr. *Semence de lin*
(Codex); emollient, demulcent; source of linseed oil.

1209. LÍPPIA, L. Fog-fruit, etc. **Verbenaceae.**
Named for Auguste Lippi, French naturalist, d. 1703. Syn.
Aloysia, *Lantana*, *Verbena*, *Zapania*, in part. Perennial herbs
or shrubs. About 100 species, mostly of tropical America; 7
in U. S.

a. **L. dúlcis** Trev. Mexico and West Indies. Commonly known
as **Lippia Mexicana**. *Plant* aromatic, stimulant, expectorant.

b. **L. origanoídes** Kunth. Mexico, known there as **Origano**.
Plant aromatic.

c. **L. Pseudo-Théa** (St. Hil.) DC. (*Lantana Pseudo-Thea* St.
Hil.). Tropical America. *Leaves* a substitute for Chinese tea.

- d. **L. triphylla** (L.'Her.) Lyons (*V. triphylla* L'Her., *A. citriodora* Ortega, *L. citriodora* Kunth). Chile, cult. in gardens or as a house plant. Lemon Verbena, Lemon-scented Verbena, Sweet Verbena, Herb Louisa; Fr. Verveine odorante (Codex). *Leaves* yield oil of Verbena.

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 præparatus*, Br., *Styrax liquidus* P. G., *Storax liquidus*; Ger. Flussiger Storax; Storaxbalsam; Fr. *Styrax liquide* (Codex); balsamic, stimulant, vulnerary; used in manufacture of chewing-gum.

- b. **L. Styraciflua** L. Connecticut to Florida, west to Missouri and Mexico. Sweet-gum tree, Star-leaved Gum-tree, Red Gum-tree, Alligator tree, Bilsted, Copalm tree, Liquidambar tree, Opossum tree, Satin Walnut. *Balsamic exudate*, Sweet Gum, White Gum, Red Gum*, Amber, Copalm, Copal-balsam, Gum-wax; Liquidambar, *Ambra liquida*; properties of storax. *Bark* astringent, reputed nervine.

1211. LIRIODÉNDRON, L. Tulip-tree. **Magnoliaceae.**
From Greek. 'lily tree'. A large tree bearing tulip-like blossoms. One (perhaps two) species (U. S.).

- a. **L. Tulipifera** L. Eastern U. S., west to Wisconsin; also in China. Tulip-tree, Whitewood, Yellow Poplar, Blue or Hickory Poplar, Tulip Poplar, White Poplar*, Canoe-wood, Cucumber-tree*, Lyre-tree, Saddle-leaf, Saddle-tree; Ger. Tulpenbaum; Fr. Tulpier. *Bark* bitter, tonic, febrifuge.

1212. LÍSTERA, R. Br. Twayblade. **Orchidaceae.**
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.**
Greek equivalent of 'Saxifrage'. Syn. *Lithofragma* Nutt.; *Tellina*, in part. Herbs. About 10 species, western U. S.

1214. LITHOSPÉRMUM, L. Gromwell, etc. **Boraginaceae.**
From Greek, 'stone seed'. Syn. *Batschia*, in part. Annual or perennial hirsute herbs. About 40 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 14 in U. S.

- a. **L. arvéense** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Bastard Alkanet, Corn Gromwell, Lichwale, Painting-plant, Pearl-plant, Salfern (i. e. Saffron), Stone-seed. *Root* of this and the following species yields a red dye.

- b. **L. canéscens** (Michx.) Lehm. (*B. canescens* Michx.). British America, south to Alabama and Arizona. Hoary Puccoon, Indian Puccoon, Indian-paint, American Anchusa or Alkanet.

c. **L. officinale** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Gromwell (Graymile†), Lichwale, Lithywale, Littlewale, Pearl-plant, Stony-hard. *Seeds*, Fructus lithospermi, Sem. milii solis; Ger. Steinsamen, Meerlinsen, Perlhirse, Sonnenhirse, formerly reputed lithontriptic.

1215. LITTORÉLLA, Berg. (Littanella). **Plantaginaceae.**
From Latin, a "littoral" plant. Insignificant grass-like herb. One species, Europe and N. America, south to Vermont; called Shoreweed or Shore-grass.

1216. LLOYDIA, Salisb. - Lloydia. - **Liliaceae.**
Small herbs. Two species, one of Himalayas, one in U. S.

1217. LOBÉLIA, L. - Lobelia. - **Lobeliaceae.**
Named for Matthias de L'Obel, Flemish botanist, d. 1616. Herbs, occasionally shrubs, often acrid, generally with bright-colored flowers. About 225 species; 25 in U. S.

a. **L. cardinalis** L. British America, south to Florida and Texas. Cardinal-flower, Red Lobelia, Red-Betty, Red Cardinal, Slinkweed, Hog-physic. *Herb* used by Indians as anthelmintic. Properties of (c).

b. **L. inflata** L. British America, south to Georgia and Arkansas. Indian Tobacco, Lobelia, Bladder-pod, Lobelia, Wild Tobacco, Asthma-weed, Gag-root, Puke-weed, Vomitwort, Low Belia†, Eyebright. *Leaves and tops*, Lobelia, U. S. P., Br., Herba lobeliae, P. G., Ger. Lobelienkraut; Fr. Lobélie enflée (Codex). Emetic, nauseant, expectorant, anti-spasmodic. *Seeds* (Brown Lobelia) also sometimes used.

c. **L. syphilitica** L. Ontario to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Dakota. Great Lobelia, Blue Cardinal-flower, Blue Lobelia, High Belia†. *Herb* diaphoretic, alterative, reputed antisyphilitic.

1218. LOEFLÍNGIA, L. Loeflingia. **Caryophyllaceae.**
Named for Peter Loefling, Swedish botanist, d. 1756. Low herbs. About 5 species, both hemispheres; 3 in southwestern U. S.

1219. LOESÉLIA, L. Loeselia. **Polemoniaceae.**
Named for John Lösel, Prussian botanist. Herbs or undershrubs with red or purple flowers. About 10 species, Mexico to New Granada; 1 in U. S.

1220. LÓLIUM, L. Rye-grass, Darnel. **Gramineae.**
The Latin name of (a). Grasses with spiked inflorescence. About 6 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **L. temulentum** L. (L. arvense Withering). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Darnel, Bearded Darnel, Bragge, Gheat, Dragge, Drake, Drank, Dravick, Drunk, Droke, Ivray (Eaver), Lover's-steps, Neele, Ray-grass (i. e. Rye-grass), Ray, Riely, Sturdy; Ger. Lolch, Taumelkorn, Fr. Ivraie. *Fruit* narcotic, intoxicant, reputed anodyne.



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- a. **L. Europaëus** Jacq. Eastern and southern Europe. Oak Mistletoe, Wood-of-the-holy-cross, *Viscum quernum* of old writers. Plant yields bird-lime. See *Viscum*.

1227. LÓTUS, L. 1753. Bird's-foot Trefoil, **Papilionaceae**. An ancient Greek plant name. Syn. *Hosackia*, Dougl. 1829. Herbs or shrubs. About 120 species; 60 in U. S.

- a. **L. corniculátus** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Bird's-foot Trefoil, Ground Honeysuckle, Bloom-fell, Crow-toe (Mil- ton), Crosstoes, Claver, Cat-in-clover, Bird's-eye, Butter-jags, Devil's-fingers, Eggs-and-bacon, Jack-jump-about, Lady's-fingers, Lady's-glove, Lady's-slipper*, Lady's-shoes-and-stockings, Sheep-foot. Valuable as a fodder plant.

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 *Vitel- laria*.]

- a. **L. mammósa** (L.) Juss. (*A. mammosa* L., *V. mammosa* (L.) Radlk.). West Indies. Marmalade tree, Marmalade Apple or Plum, Mammee, Mammee Sapota, in Jamaica called Bully tree (*Bulletrie*, *Bolletrie*). *Fruit*, vegetable egg, esculent.
- b. **L. salicifólia** Kunth. Mexico. Zapote borracho, Zapote amarillo. *Fruit* soporific.
- c. **L. glycyphloéa** Mart. & Eichl. (*C. glycyphloeum* Casaretti). Brazil. *Bark*, Monesia bark, Buranham or Guranham bark; *Cort. monesiæ*; Ger. *Monesiarinde*; astringent with some stimu- lant action. The aqueous extract, *Extractum monesiæ*, as well as the bark is called Monesia, leading to confusion.

1229. LUDWÍGIA, L. False Loosestrife. **Onagraceae**. Named for Prof. C. G. Ludwig of Leipsic, d. 1773. Herbs, mostly with inconspicuous flowers. About 25 species, warm and temperate regions; 14 in U. S.; (a) **L. alternifólia** L., eastern U. S., is called Seed-box, Rattle-box, Bowman's-root*. See *Isnardia*.

1230. LUDWIGIÁNTHA, Small. Ludwigiantha. **Onagraceae**. From Greek, "Ludwigia-flowered". Syn. *Ludwigia*, in part. Fleshy aquatic herb. One species, southeastern U. S.

1231. LUÉTKEA, Bong. 1833. **Luetkea**. **Rosaceae**. Syn. *Lutkea*, Steud. 1841, *Eriogynia*, Hook. 1833; *Spiræa* (Kew), in part. Suffrutescent plants with palmately cleft leaves. About 4 species, Pacific border of U. S.

1232. LÚFFA, Tourn. 1791. Towel Gourd. **Cucurbitaceae**. From the Arabic name. Syn. **Turia**, Forsk. 1775, *Poppya*, Neck. 1790; *Cucumis*, *Momordica*, in part. Prostrate herbs. About 7 species, tropical Asia and Africa, one in America.

a. **L. Lúffa** (L.) Lyons (M. Luffa L., L. Aegyptiaca Mill. (Kew), Turia sativa Forsk., P. Fabiana C. Koch.). North Africa and tropical Asia. Towel Gourd, Dish-cloth Gourd, Washing Gourd, Strainer vine, Luffa (Loofa, Louff, Lief, Liff). The *fibrous network* of the fruit is the familiar vegetable sponge or gourd towel. Other species, as (b) **L. acutángula** (L.) Roxb. (C. acutangula L.), yield similar products.

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.

1233. LÚINA, Benth. Luina. **Compositae.**
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.

a. **L. ánnua** L. (L. biennis Moench, L. inodora Lam.). Europe, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Honesty, Penny-flower, Satin-flower, Money plant, Balbonac, Gold-and-Silver plant, Lunary, Matrimony.

1235. LUPÍNUS, L. Lupine, Sun-dial. **Papilionaceae.**
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. LÝCHNIS, L. Lychnis, Champion, etc. **Caryophyllaceae.**
From Greek word for "lamp", alluding to bright color of flowers. Syn. Agrostemma, Coronaria, in part. Herbs. About 35 species, north temperate and Arctic zones; 16 in U. S., including nat. species.

a. **L. álba** Mill. (L. vespertina Sibth.). Europe, nat. in U. S. White Champion, Evening-blooming Lychnis?, Bull-rattle, Cow-rattle, Snake-flower, Thunder-flower, White or Wild Cuckoo-flower, White Bachelor's-buttons, White-Robin, Ragged-Robin (a double variety).

b. **L. Chalcedónica** L. — Japan, cult. in gardens. Scarlet Lychnis, Cross-of-Jerusalem, Jerusalem- or Knight-cross, Maltese- or Scarlet-cross, Fire-balls, None-such, Scarlet-lightning, Sweet-William*, Mock Sweet-William.

c. **L. Coronária** (L.) Desr. (A. Coronaria L., C. tomentosa A. Br.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Mullen (Mullein) Pink, Mullen Lychnis?, Dusty-miller, Gardener's-eye, Rose Champion.

- d. **L. Flos-cúculi** L. (C. Flos-cuculi A. Br.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Cuckoo-flower, Cuckoo Gilliflower or Lychnis, Crowflower, Indian Pink, Marsh Gilliflower, Meadow Champion, Meadow Pink, Ragged-Jack, Ragged-Robin.

1237. LÝCIUM, 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.

- a. **L. Áfrum** L. Africa and western Asia. Kafir Thorn. Planted for hedges. *Leaves* discutient, alterative. Similar properties are ascribed to (b) **L. umbrósum** Humb. & Bonp. [*L. umbrosa* Miers (Kew)], of South America.
- c. **L. vulgáre** (Ait. f.) Dunal (*L. Barbarum* var. *vulgare* Ait. f.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Matrimony vine, Box Thorn, Bastard Jasmine, Jessamine*, Jackson vine†, Duke of Argyll's Tea-tree. *Root* diuretic.

1238. LYCOPÉRDON, L. Puffball, Bunt. **Gasteromycetes.**
From Greek, "wolf flatus". Syn. *Bovista*, *Pachyma*, in part. Globular or ovoid fungi, the innumerable spores forming when ripe a dust-like powder.

- a. **L. Bovísta** L. (*L. giganteum* Batsch., *B. giganteum* Nees, *L. cælatum* Fries). Giant Puffball, Puffball, Blind-buff, Blind-hairy, Blind-mans'-ball, Bullifer, Bullfeist, Devil's-snuff-box, Feist, Fizbo, Foist, Furze-ball, Fuss-ball, Fuzz-ball, Mollipuff, Paddock-cheese, Pluff, Puckfist, Smut-ball, Wolf's-fist; Ger. *Bovist*; Fr. *Lycoperde des bouviers*, *Vesseloup*. *The ripe fungus*; *Fungus chirurgorum*, *Crepitus lupi*, *Bovista*; formerly used as a styptic. *Unripe fungus* esculent. *Spores* of this and other species anesthetic.
- b. **L. sólídum** Gronov. (*P. Cocos* Fries). Southern U. S., also in China, on roots of fir trees. Tuckahoe, (Tuckahoo), Tuckahoe Truffle, Indian Bread, Indian-head, Fuh-ling. *Fungus* contains much pectic acid; esculent, and used in jellies.

1239. LYCOPÉRSICON, Hill. Tomato. **Solanaceae.**
From Greek, "wolf peach". Syn. *Lycopersicum*, *Solanum*, in part. Diffuse herbs. About 4 species, S. America.

- a. **L. Lycopersicon** (L.) Karst. (*L. esculentum* Mill. (Kew), *S. Lycopersicon* L., *L. Solanum-Lycopersicum* Hill). South America, now everywhere cult. Tomato (from Spanish American, *Tamate*), Love Apple (a translation of the French *Pomme d'amour*, but the original Italian, *Pomo dei Mori*, meant Morocco Apple), Jew's-ear*, Paradise Apple. *Fruit* esculent, diuretic.

1240. LYCOPÓDIUM, L. Club-moss. **Lycopodiaceae.**
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.



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weed, Paul's Betony, Wood Betony, Wolf-foot; Ger. Virginisches Wolfsfuss; Fr. Lycopé de Virginie. *Herb* sedative, hemostatic; antidote to snake bites.

- 1243. LYGODÉSMIA**, D. Don. *Lygodesmia*. **Cichoriaceae**.
From Greek, "twig bundle". Syn. *Prenanthes*, in part. *Herbs* with linear leaves and pink or purple flowers. About 6 species, all of U. S. and Mexico.
- 1244. LYGÓDIUM**, Swz. Climbing Fern. **Schizaeaceae**.
From Greek, "pliant". Syn. *Gisopteris*, in part. Twinning or climbing ferns, 16 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.
- a. **L. palmátum** (Bernh.) Swz. (*G. palmata* Bernh.). Massachusetts to Florida. Climbing Fern, Hartford Fern, Creeping or Windsor Fern.
- 1245. LYONOTHÁMNUS**, Gray. Ironwood*. **Saxifragaceae**.
Named for William S. Lyon, botanist of California. A tree or shrub. One species, islands off coast of California.
- 1246. LYROCÁRPA**, Harv. *Lyrocarpa*. **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, "lyre fruit". Perennial herbs. Two species, Pacific border of U. S.
- 1247. LYSICHÍTON**, Schott. 1857. (*Lysichitum*). **Araceae**.
From Greek, "loose mantle". Syn. *Arctiodracon*, Gray 1858. Robust marsh herb. One species, northern Asia and N. America (U. S.).
- 1248. LYSILÓMA**, Benth. Wild Tamarind, etc. **Mimosaceae**.
From Greek, "loose border". Syn. *Mimosa*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **latisíliqua** (L.) Benth. (*M. latisiliqua* L.), West Indies to Florida; Wild Tamarind.
- b. **L. Sabicú** Benth. Cuba. Sabicu (Savacu, Savico). *Wood*, Sabicu-wood, Horseflesh Mahogany, very hard and durable.
- 1249. LYSIMÁCHIA**, L. Loosestrife. **Primulaceae**.
Ancient Greek name, meaning "loose strife". Syn. *Viscum*†, in part. Herbs with yellow flowers, axillary, racemose or paniculate. About 70 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 7 in U. S.; Ger. Weiderich; Fr. Lysimaque.
- a. **L. Nummulária** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Moneywort, Creeping Loosestrife, Creeping-Jenny, Down-hill-of-life, Herb Two-pence (Tuppence), Two-penny grass, Meadow-runagates, Strings-of-sovereigns, Wandering-Jenny, Wandering-sailor; Ger. Pfen-nigkraut; Fr. Monnayère. *Herb* astringent, vulnerary.
- b. **L. quadrifólia** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Crosswort, Whorled Loosestrife, Five-sisters, Yellow Balm. *Herb* astringent, stomachic, expectorant.
- c. **L. terréstris** (L.) B. S. P. (*L. stricta* Ait. (Kew), *V. terrestre* L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Bulb-bearing Loosestrife, Swamp-candles.

d. **L. vulgaris** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Common Loosestrife, Golden or Yellow Willow-herb, Yellow Rocket*. Properties of (b).

1250. LÝTHRUM, 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. Salicária** 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. alátum** Pursh, Ontario and northeastern U. S., Wing-angled Loosestrife‡, is called also Milk Willow; (c) **L. Hyssopifólia** L. (*H. parviflora* Opiz.), Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., is Hyssop Loosestrife or Grass Poly.

1251. MACBRÍDEA, Ell. Macbridea. **Labiatae**.
Named for Dr. James Macbride. Syn. Thymbra, Prassium, Melittis, in part. Perennial herbs with showy flowers. Two species, southeastern U. S.

1252. MACHAERANTHÉRA, Nees. Aster. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "sickle Aster". Syn. Aster (Kew), Dieteria, in part. Herbs resembling Aster. About 15 species, all of U. S. and Mexico.

1253. MACHAÉRIUM, Pers. Tiger-wood; etc. **Papilionaceae**.
From Greek, "saber", alluding to the fruit. Trees, shrubs or tall climbers. About 60 species, S. America.

a. **M. fértilé** Griseb. Argentina. Tipa. *Wood and bark* astringent, used in tanning; (b) **M. Schombúrgkii** Benth. of British Guiana is called Itaka and Tiger-wood. Some species yield varieties of Rosewood.

1254. MACOUNÁSTRUM, Small. Macounastrum. **Polygonaceae**.
Syn. Kœnigia, L. 1764, not Konig, Adans. 1763. Insignificant herbs. Two or three species, boreal or alpine; 1 in U. S.

1255. MACRANTHÉRA, Torr. Macranthera. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Greek, "long stamened". Syn. Conradia, Dasystema, 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.
- 1259. MADÁRIA**, DC. Mignonette-vine. **Compositae.**
Name Latin, "Madia-like". Syn. Anisocarpus, Madia, in part. Herbs with hirsute leaves. About 4 species, Pacific border of U. S. (a) **M. élegans** (Don) DC. (*Madia elegans* D. Don). California. Mignonette-vine.
- 1260. MÁDIA**, Mol. 1782. Tar-weed, etc. **Compositae.**
From vernacular *madi*, Chili. Herbs, commonly viscid and heavy-scented. About 12 species, New World; 9 in U. S.
- a. **M. satíva** Mol. Chili, cult. in Europe, Africa and Asia. *Seeds* source of Madia oil.
- 1261. MAÉSA**, Forsk. - Saoria. - **Myrsinaceae.**
Shrubs. About 40 species, warmer regions of Old World. (a) **M. lanceoláta** Forst. (*M. picta* Hochstetter). Abyssinia. Saoria. *Fruit* anthelmintic.
- 1262. MAGNÓLIA**, L. Magnolia. **Magnoliaceae.**
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. foétida** (L.) Sarg. (*M. Virginiana* var. *foetida* L. Ed. 1., *M. grandiflora* L. Ed. 2 (Kew), the preferable name as Linné himself decided). Southeastern U. S. Southern Magnolia, Large-flowered Magnolia, Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree, Bull Bay.
- c. **M. Fráseri** Walt. (*M. auriculata* Lam.). Virginia to Florida and Mississippi. Fraser's Magnolia, Long- or Ear-leaved Umbrella-tree, Fraser's Umbrella-tree, North Carolina Bay, Indian-physic*, Water-lily tree, Cucumber-tree.
- d. **M. macrophýlla** 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.
- f. **M. Virginiána** L. 1753 (*M. glauca* L. 1762). Massachusetts, south to Florida and Texas, near Atlantic and Gulf sea-board. Laurel Magnolia, Small or Sweet Magnolia, Swamp Magnolia, Beaver tree, Elk-bark, Holly Bay, Sweet or White Bay, Red Bay†, Indian-bark, Small or White Laurel, Swamp Laurel, Swamp Sassafras.



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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), Mallows (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. High Mallow, Common or Country Mallow, Cheese-flower, Cheese-cake plant, Chock-cheese, Pick-cheese, Pancake plant, Round Dock; Ger. Käsepappel, Waldmalve; Fr. Mauve (Codex), Mauve sauvage, Grande Mauve. *Flowers*, Flores Malvæ P. G., Flores malvæ vulgaris s. silvestris; Ger. Malvenblüthen; mucilaginous, demulcent.

c. *M. vulgaris* Fries (*M. rotundifolia* L.† (Kew), *M. neglecta* Wallr.). Europe. Common Mallow of Europe. *Leaves*, Folia Malvæ, P. G., Herba malvæ; Ger. Malvenblätter, Pappelkraut, Hasenpappelkraut; Fr. Feuilles de Mauve (Codex); mucilaginous, demulcent. (d) *M. Alcaea* 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.**

Name altered from Malva. Syn. *Malveopsis*, Presl. 1847; *Cristaria*, Malva, Sida, in part. Herbs allied to Malva. About 75 species, America and S. Africa; 25 in U. S. (a) *M. coccineum* (Pursh) A. Gray of western prairies is called Red False Mallow, also Moss Rose*.

1272. MALVAVÍSCUS, Adans. Malvaviscus. **Malvaceae.**

Shrubs with crimson flowers. About 20 species, tropical America; 1 in Florida.

1273. MAMMÉA, L. Mammee Apple. **Clusiaceae.**

From vernacular, West Indies. Trees. About 5 species, tropical regions of Old and New World. (a) *M. Americana* L. West Indies, cult. in most tropical countries. Mammee Apple, Mamey tree, South American Apricot. *Fruit* esculent. *Seeds* anthelmintic.

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.

- a. **M. officinarum** L. (*M. officinalis* Mill., *M. vernalis* Bertol., *A. Mandragora* L., Ed. 10). Mandrake (of Scripture), European Mandrake, Mandrake Apple, Mandragora, Devil's Apple; Ger. Alraunwurzel, Schlafapfel; Fr. Mandragora. *Root* narcotic.

1275. MANGÍFERA, L. Mango. **Anacardiaceae.**
From Latin, "Mango bearing". Syn. Mangas, Adans., Manga, Noronha. Trees. About 30 species, tropical Asia. (a) **M. Indica** L. Southern Asia, cult. in all tropical countries. Mango tree. *Bark* astringent. *Fruit* esculent.

1276. MÁNIHOT, Adans. Cassava, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Vernacular name, S. America. Syn. *Jatropha* L., *Janipha*, H.B.K., *Mandioca*, Link. Herbs or shrubs. About 80 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

- a. **M. Glazióvii** J. Muell. Ceara, Brazil. Source of Ceara rubber. See Hevea.

b. **M. Mánihot** (L.) Lyons (*Jat. Manihot* L., *Jan. Manihot* Kunth, *M. utilissima* Pohl). Brazil, now cult. in all tropical countries. Manioc (*Mandioc*, *Maniocca*), Cassava, Bitter Cassava, Tapioca plant. *Starch* obtained from the fleshy roots is Tapioca, Brazilian Arrowroot, Cassava meal, *Amylum manihot*; Ger. Cassavastärke, Tapiocca; Fr. Tapioka (Codex). Tapioca is obtained also from (c) **M. Carthaginénsis** J. Muell. (*Jat. Janipha* L.).

d. **M. palmáta** (Vell.) J. Muell. (*Jat. palmata* Vell., *M. Aipi* Pohl, *Jat. dulcis* Gmel.). Tropical S. America. Aipi, Sweet Cassava. *Root* farinaceous, comparatively free from poisonous properties.

1277. MARÁNTA, 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 marantæ*; 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. **Hymenomyces.**
From Greek, "withering". Syn. *Agaricus*, in part. Fungi with a tough leathery pileus, some edible. About 300 species.

- a. **M. Oréades**, (Bolt.) Fries (*A. Oreades* Bolt.). Champignon, Fairy-ring Mushroom (Champignon is the French word for Mushroom). *Fungus* esculent.

1279. MARGARÁNTHUS, Schlecht. **Solanaceae.**
From Greek, "pearl flower". Syn. *Physalis*, in part. Herbs resembling *Physalis*. About 3 species, Texas to Arizona.

- 1280. MARIÁNA**, Hill 1762. Milk Thistle. **Compositae**.
Syn *Silybum*, Adans. 1763; *Carduus*, in part. A coarse prickly herb. One species, Mediterranean region.
- a. **M. Mariána** (L.) Hill (*S. Marianum* Gært. (Kew), *C. Marianus* L.). Mediterranean region, adv. in U. S. Milk Thistle, Virgin Mary's Thistle, Our Lady's Thistle, Lady's or Holy Thistle, Lady's-milk; Ger. Stechkörner, Frauendistel; Fr. Chardon Marie. *Fruit*, *Fructus silybi*, *Sem. cardui mariæ*; expectorant, tonic.
- 1281. MARRÚBIUM**, L. Hoarhound. **Labiatae**.
Name middle Latin, of uncertain origin. Perennial herbs. About 40 species, temperate regions of Old World.
- a. **M. vulgáre** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Hoarhound, Horehound (Herehoune, Horhowne, Horone), Common Hoarhound, Houndbene, Marvel†, Mawroll†; Ger. Weisser Andorn, Andornkraut; Fr. Marrube blanc (Codex); Sp. Marrubia. *Leaves and tops*; **Marrubium**, U. S. P., *Herba marrubii* (albi); expectorant, laxative, deobstruent, carminative.
- 1282. MARSDÉNIA**, R. Br. Condurango. **Asclepiadaceae**.
Syn. *Gonolobus*, in part. Shrubs or shrubby climbers. About 60 species, tropical regions.
- a. **M. Cundurángo** Nichols, not Reich. (*G. Cundurango* Triana). S. America. This species is cited by the German Pharmacopœia as the source of Condurango. That name, meaning Eglevine, is applied in South America to at least ten different plants. Dr. Ruschenberger names the plant yielding the white Condurango of Peru, **Pseusmagennetus Equatoriensis**, locally known as Condurango blanco or Mata perro (i. e. dog killer). *Bark*, *Cortex Condurango*, P. G., reputed alterative.
- 1283. MARSHÁLLIA**, Schreb. Marshallia. **Compositae**.
Named for Humphrey Marshall of Pennsylvania. Syn. *Athanasia*, in part. Perennial smooth herbs with discoid flowerheads. Four known species, central and southern U. S.
- 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**.
From Latin *matrix*, "womb", alluding to supposed medicinal properties. Syn. *Chrysanthemum*, *Chamomilla*, *Pyrethrum*, *Santolina*, in part. Herbs with dissected leaves; flower heads commonly with white rays. About 20 species, northern hemisphere and Africa; 3 native in U. S.



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- 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, Lucifer†, Purple Medic (England).
- 1292. MEEHÁNIA**, Britton. Meehania. Labiatae. Named for Thomas Meehan, botanist, Philadelphia. Syn. Dracocephalum, Cedronella, in part. Herb with large blue flowers in secund spikes. One species, southeastern U. S.
- 1293. MEGAPTÉRIUM**, Spach. Primrose*. Onagraceae. From Greek, "large winged", alluding to the ovary. Syn. Oenothera, in part. Perennial herbs with large yellow flowers. Three known species, all of southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
- 1294. MEIBÓMLA**, Adans. 1763. Tick-Trefoil. Papilionaceae. Named for Dr. Brandus Meibom, d. 1740. Syn. Desmodium, Desv. 1813; Hedysarum, in part. Herbs, some suffrutescent; fruit a loment, the segments of which adhere to clothing. About 160 species, America, Africa and Australia; 38 in U. S.
- a. **M. Canadensis** (L) Kze. (Hedysarum Canadense L., Desmodium Canadense DC.) Canada and eastern U. S., Canadian or Showy Tick-trefoil, Beggar's-lice, Beggar-ticks; these names applied to other species also. A few of the numerous species are useful fodder plants, popularly called Clover or Lucerne.
- b. **M. gyrans** (L. f.) Lyons (D. gyrans DC., H. gyrans L. f.). India and cult. for curiosity. Telegraph plant, Semaphore plant, Moving plant. Remarkable for active spontaneous movements of the leaflets.

MELALEUCA, see CAJUPUTL

- 1295. MELAMPÓDIUM**, L. Melampodium. Compositae. The Greek name of Black Hellebore, "black foot", in no way applicable to these plants. Herbs, some shrubby. About 25 species, warmer regions of America; 4 in U. S.
- 1296. MELAMPÝRUM**, L. Cow-Wheat. Scrophulariaceae. The Greek name, meaning "black wheat". Annual herbs. About 10 species, northern hemisphere; 2 in U. S.; Ger. Wachtelweizen; Fr. Mélampyre.
- a. **M. arvense** L. Europe. Cow-wheat, Horse-flower, Mother-of-wheat, Poverty-weed. Seeds reputed aphrodisiac. Similar properties are ascribed to (b) **M. sylvaticum** L. of Europe, Horse-flower. Root of the latter reputed diuretic.
- 1297. MELANTHÉRA**, Rohr. (Melanthera). Compositae. From Greek, "black anthered". Suffrutescent herbs with discoid flower heads. About 9 species, warmer regions of America, some African; 3 in U. S.
- 1298. MELÁNTHIUM**, L. Melanthium. Melanthaceae. From Greek, "black flower." Perennial herbs from thick rhizomes. Three known species, all in eastern U. S.

- a. **M. Virgínicum** L. Rhode Island to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota. Bunch-flower, Black-flower, Quafodil. *Root* 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 paniced white or lilac flowers; 12 species, India, Australia and Oceanica.

- a. **M. Azadirácha** L. (Azadirachta Indica Juss., Azedarach deleteria Medic.). East Indies. Nim tree, Neem tree, Margosa. *Bark* tonic, febrifuge.
- b. **M. Azédarach** L. (Azedarach Commelini Medic., Azed. odoratum Noronha). China to India and widely cult. and nat. in tropical countries. Pride-of-India, Pride-of-China, Azedarach, African or Indian Lilac, Lilac tree, Bead-tree, False Sycamore, China tree, Holy tree, Hoop-tree (W. Indies), White Cedar (Australia). *Wood* is called Bastard Cedar. *Bark of root* narcotic, cathartic, anthelmintic.

1300. MELILÓTUS, Juss. (Mellilota). **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.

- a. **M. álba** Desv. (*M. vulgaris* Willd.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. White Melilot. White Millet‡, White Sweet Clover, Honey Lotus, Cabul Clover, Tree or Bokhara Clover, Sweet Melilot, Sweet Lucerne. Properties of (b).
- b. **M. officínalis** (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, Whuttle-grass, Wild Laburnum (England); Ger. Steinklee, Melilotenklee; Fr. Mélilot officinal (Codex); Sp. Meliloto, Trebol oloroso. *Flowering tops*, *Herba Meliloti* P. G., *H. meliloti citrini*, Balsam flowers, emollient, local anodyne; rich in coumarin. (c) **M. altíssimus** 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 Mint, Balm-leaf, Cure-all, Dropsy-plant, Goose-tongue, Honey-plant, Lemon Lobelia, Pimentary, Sweet-Mary; Ger. Citronenmelisse, Citronenkraut; Fr. Mélisse officinale, Citronelle (Codex), Celine, Herbe au citron; Sp. Toronjil. *Herb*, *Folia Melissa* P. G., *H. melissæ citratæ*; in hot infusion, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

- 1303. MELÍTTIS, L. 1753.** Bastard Balm. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "honey". Syn. *Melissophyllum*, Adans. 1763.
Herb with showy flowers. One species, Europe. (a) **M. Melissophyllum L.** (*M. melissæfolium* Salisb.). Bastard Balm; formerly reputed diuretic and lithontriptic.
- 1304. MELÓCHIA, L.** Melochia. **Sterculiaceae.**
Tomentose herbs or sub-shrubs. About 50 species, tropical regions of both hemispheres; 2 in U. S.
- 1305. MELÓTHRIA, L.** Creeping Cucumber. **Cucurbitaceae.**
Old Greek plant name. Vines with small monoecious flowers. About 65 species, chiefly of Old World; 1 in U. S. (a) **M. péndula L.**, of southeastern U. S. to Mexico, is called Creeping Cucumber.
- 1306. MENISPÉRMUM, L.** Moonseed. **Menispermaceae.**
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.
- 1307. MENODÓRA, Humb. & Bonp.** Menodora. **Oleaceae.**
From Greek, "gift of power". Syn. *Bolivaria*, in part. Sub-shrubs. About 15 species, mostly of Mexico and adjacent region; 6 in U. S.
- 1308. MÉNTHA, L.** - Mint. - **Labiatae.**
The Latin name of Mint. Syn. *Pulegium*, in part. Herbs with odorous foliage. About 30 species, north temperate zone; 12 in U. S.; Ger. Minze; Fr. Menthe.
- a. **M. arvénsis L.** Europe, nat. in U. S. Corn Mint, Field Mint, Lamb's-tongue, Wild Pennyroyal, Water Calamint; Ger. Feldminze. Var. **piperáscens** Malinvaud is the source in part of Japanese oil of peppermint, and of menthol.
- b. **M. Canadénsis L.** (*M. borealis* Michx.). British America, south to Virginia and N. Mexico. American Wild Mint. Var. **glabráta** Benth. is also a source of Japanese or Chinese oil of peppermint and of menthol.
- c. **M. citráta** Erhr. [*M. aquaticá* L. (Kew)]. Europe, adv. in U. S. Bergamot Mint, Bishop's-weed*, Fish Mint.
- d. **M. crísipa L.** (*M. aquatica* var. *crispa* Benth.). Europe; adv. in U. S. Crisped-leaved Mint, Curled or Cross Mint, Balm Mint; Ger. Krauseminze. *Leaves* of this and of (e) **M. crispáta** Schrad., perhaps a variety of (j), are the *Folia menthæ crispæ* of the P. G.
- f. **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.



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- 1312. MERCURIÁLIS, L.** Dog's Mercury, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From Latin, "mercurial plant". Herbs. About 6 species, Mediterranean region and eastern Asia; 1 nat. in U. S.; Ger. Bingelkraut; Fr. Mercuriale.
- a. **M. ánnua** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Mercury herb, French Mercury. *Leaves* cathartic, alterative.
- 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).
- 1313. MERÍOLIX, Raf.** Primrose*. **Onagraceae.**
Syn. *Oenothera*, in part. Suffrutescent herb with yellow flowers. One species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
- 1314. MERTÉNSIA, Roth.** Lungwort. **Boraginaceae.**
Named for Prof. F. C. Mertens, German botanist. Syn. *Pulmonaria*, in part. Perennial herbs. About 15 species, northern hemisphere; 10 in U. S.
- a. **M. Virgínica** (L.) DC. (*M. pulmonarioides* Roth. (Kew), *P. Virgínica* L.). Ontario to S. Carolina, west to Kansas and Nebraska. Virginia or American Lungwort, Smooth or Tree Lungwort, Virginia Cowslip, American Cowslip*, Roauoke Bell, Blue-bells*. *Herb* lenitive, expectorant.
- 1315. MESADÉNIA, Raf.** Indian Plantain. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "central gland". Syn. *Cacalia*, *Senecio*, in part. Perennial herbs with small discoid flower-heads. About 12 species, N. America, 8 in U. S.
- a. **M. atriplicifólia** (L.) Raf. (*C. atroplicifolia* L., *S. atroplicifolius* Hook.). Ontario to Florida, west to Kansas and Minnesota. Pale Indian Plantain, Wild Caraway. *Plant* emollient.
- b. **M. renifórmis** (Muhl.) Raf. (*S. Muhlenbergii* Sch. (Kew), *C. reniformis* Muhl.). New Jersey to Minnesota and southward. Great Indian Plantain, Wild Collard.
- 1316. MESEMBRYÁNTHEMUM, L.** **Aizoidaceae.**
From Greek, "midday flower". Syn. *Mesembryum*, Adans. Fleshy-leaved plants, some cactus-like. About 300 species, warmer regions mostly of Old World, especially Africa; 3 nat. in U. S.
- a. **M. cristállum** 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.
- 1317. MESOSPHAÉRUM, P. Br. 1756.** *Mesosphærum*. **Labiatae.**
Syn. *Hyptis*, Jacq. 1786. Herbs or shrubs. About 250 species, warmer regions of New World, especially in Brazil; 4 in U. S.

- 1318. MÉSPILUS, L.** - Medlar. - **Pomaceae.**
From ancient Greek name of (a). Syn. *Pyrus*, in part.
Shrubs or small trees. One or two species, Europe and Asia.
- a. **M. Germánica L.** [*P. Germanica* J. Hook. (Kew)]. Europe and western Asia. Medlar, English or Dutch Medlar, Medle tree, Hosedoup, Howdoup, Marle. *Fruit* edible.
- 1319. METASTÉLMA, R. Br.** *Metastelma*. **Asclepiadaceae.**
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.
- a. **M. excélsum** (Forst.) Lyons (*P. excelsum* Forst., *P. methysticum* L., not Forst., *Mac. excelsum* Miq.). New Zealand to Australia. New Zealand Toothache-tree, Kawakawa tree. *Root* analgesic.
- b. **M. methýsticum** (Forst.) Lyons (*P. methysticum* Forst., *Mac. methysticum* Miq., *Mac. latifolium* Miq. fide Hillebr., *Meth. esculentum* Raf.). Polynesian Islands. *Kavakava*, *Awa*, *Ava*, *Kawa*. *Root* intoxicant, analgesic, local anesthetic.
- 1321. METROSIDÉROS, 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, Hawaiï to Viti. The *Lehua* of Hawaiian song. The similar (b) **M. tomentósa** 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. véra** Lind. (*Nania vera* Miq.) is the Iron-tree of Java.
- 1322. METRÓXYLON, Rottb. 1783.** *Sago Palm*. **Sabalaceae.**
From Greek, "womb wood", meaning probably pith wood. Syn. *Sagus*, Rumph. 1788. Large palms. About 8 species, Malay archipelago to Fiji islands.
- a. **M. Rúmphi** (Willd.) Mart. (*S. Rumphii* Willd., *S. genuina* Blume). East Indies. Prickly Sago Palm. *Starch* from interior of trunk is *Sago*, U. S. P. 1870; Fr. *Sagou* (Codex); Sp. *Sagú*.
- b. **M. Ságu** Rottb. (*M. Sago* Koen., *M. Sagus* Spreng., *M. læve* Mart., *S. lævis* 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.** *Spignel*, etc. **Umbelliferae.**
The ancient Greek name. Herbs. One, possibly 2 or 3, species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **M. Athamánticum** Jacq. Europe. Spignel (Spicknel, Spike-nel, Speknel, Spike-nail), Spignet, Baldmoney (Badmoney), Bawdmoney, Bearwort, Honka, Mew, Micken. *Root, Radix mei (athamantici), Rad. anethi ursini*; Ger. Bärwurzel, Herzwurzel, Mutterwurzel, Barendillwurzel; carminative, stomachic, emmenagogue.

1324. MICHÉLIA, L. Champaca. **Magnoliaceae.**
Named for Micheli, Florentine botanist early in 18th Century. Syn. Cha paca, Adans. Trees. About 15 species, tropical and mountainous Asia.

- a. **M. Chámpaca** L. (C. *Michelia* Noronha, *M. suaveolens* Pers., *M. Blumei* Steud.). India. Chumpaka or Champak tree, sacred to Vishnu. *Root* bitter, tonic. *Flowers* exceedingly fragrant.

1325. MICRÁMPÉLIS, Raf. Wild Balsam-apple. **Cucurbitaceae.**
From Greek, "small grapevine". Syn. *Echinocystis*, T. & Gr.; *Megarrhiza*, *Momordica*, *Sicyos*, in part. Herbaceous vines. About 25 species, New World; 9 in U. S.

- a. **M. fabácea** (Naud.) Greene (*Meg. Californica* Tor.) and (b) **M. Márah** (Wats.) Greene (*Meg. Marah* Wats.), both of California, are called Big-root, Bitter-root, and Yerba marra. *Seeds* called chilli coyote.

- c. **M. lobáta** (Michx.) Greene (*S. lobata* Michx., *E. lobata* Tor. & Gr., *Mom. echinata* Muhl., *Mic. echinata* Raf.). Ontario to Texas. Wild Balsam-apple, Mock Orange*, Creeper, Creeping-Jenny.

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. Chamissónis** (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. obováta** Benth., West Indian Islands, called All-heal.

1329. MICRORHÁMNUS, Gray. *Microrhamnus*. **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.



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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, parturifacient, 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.

a. **M. diphylla** L. Canada to N. Carolina, west to Missouri. Mitrewort, Common or Two-leaved Mitrewort, Bishop's-cap, Currant-leaf, False Sanicle, Fairy-cup, Fringe-cup. *Leaves* astringent, diuretic.

1338. MITRACÁRPCUM, Zucc. (Mithracarpus). **Rubiaceae.**
From Greek, "turban fruit". Herbs. About 30 species, mostly of tropical America, a few African; 1 in U. S.

1339. MODÍOLA, Moench. **Modiola.** **Malvaceae.**
From Latin *modiolus*, an ancient Roman measure. A small mallow-like herb. One variable species, warmer regions of America and S. Africa (U. S.)

1340. MOEHRÍNGIA, L. Sandwort. **Caryophyllaceae.**
Named for P. H. G. Moehring, naturalist of Danzig. Syn. *Arenaria* (Kew), in part. Low herbs. About 20 species, northern hemisphere; 2 in U. S.

1341. MOÉNCHIA, Ehrh. Pearlwort. **Caryophyllaceae.**
Named for Prof. Konrad Moench of Marburg. Syn. *Cerastium* (Kew), in part. Low herbs. About 3 species, Mediterranean region; 1 adv. 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.

1344. MOHRODÉNDRON, Brit. Snowdrop tree. **Styracaceae.**
Named for Dr. Charles Mohr, botanist of Alabama. Syn. *Halesia*, in part. Shrubs or small trees with drooping bell-shaped flowers. About 4 species, southeastern U. S.

a. **M. Carolinum** (L.) Brit. (*H. tetraptera* 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. dípterum** (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.

a. **M. verticilláta** L. Eastern U. S. and widely distributed as a weed. Carpet-weed, Indian Chickweed, Devil's-grip.

- 1346. MOLUCCÉLLA**, L. (Molucca). Shell-flower. **Labiatae.**
Named (in error) from Molucca Islands, Herbs with large bell-shaped calyx. About 2 species, Mediterranean region. (a) *M. laévis* 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. Balsámina* 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. dídyma* L. (*M. coccinea* 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 Origanum, Rignum‡, Monarda; Ger. Pferdeminze; Fr. Menthe de cheval. *Herb*, as in other species, diaphoretic, diuretic, carminative, emmenagogue. Source of oil of Monarda. (c) *M. citriodóra* Cerv. (*M. aristata* 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.**
From Greek, "single delight", alluding to the solitary flower. Syn. *Pyrola*, in part. Perennial evergreen herb. One species, (a) *M. uniflóra* (L.) Gray (*M. grandiflora* S. F. Gray (Kew), *P. uniflora* L.). Europe, Asia and N. America. One-flowered Wintergreen, One-flowered Pyrola.
- 1350. MONNIÉRA**, P.Br.1755.Hedge-Hyssop.**Scrophulariaceae.**
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.

- a. **M. Myrística** (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.
- 1353. MONÓLEPIS**, Schrad. Monolepis. **Chenopodiaceae.**
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.
- a. **M. uniflora** L. British America, U. S. throughout, Mexico, Japan and southeastern Asia. Indian-pipe, American Ice-plant, Corpse-plant, Ghost-flower, Pipe-plant, Dutchman's-pipe*, Fairy-smoke, Eye-bright*, Nest-root, Bird's-nest plant, Fit-root, Convulsion-root, Convulsion-weed, Ova-ova.
- 1357. MONOTRÓPSIS**, Schwein. 1817. **Monotropaceae.**
From Greek, "Monotropa-like". Syn. Schweinitzia, Nutt, 1818. Saprophytes. Two species, southeastern U. S. (a) **M. odorata** Ell. (*S. odorata* DC. (Kew), *S. Carolinaana* 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.)
- a. **M. fontana** L. Northern U. S. and widely distributed. Water Chickweed, Blinking Chickweed, Blinks, Water-blinks.
- 1359. MORÍNDA**, L. Indian Mulberry. **Rubiaceae.**
From Latin, "Indian mulberry". Trees or shrubs, some climbers. About 40 species, warmer regions, particularly of Old World.
- a. **M. tinctoria** 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. Róyoc** L. (*M. umbellata* L. (Kew), *M. Rojoc* Lour.), West Indies and Florida, called Yaw-weed. (c) **M. citrifolia** L. is the Noni of the Polynesian Islands: *pulp of fruit* used as a hair-dressing.



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- a. **M. prúriens** (L.) DC. (*D. pruriens*, L., *S. pruriens* Medic., *C. pruriens* Roxb., *M. prurita* 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, Kuhkrätze; Fr. Pois velus, Pois à gratter; Sp. Pica-pica; formerly reputed anthelmintic. (b) **M. úrens** Medic. (*S. urens* Pers.) of S. America has the same properties.

1366. MUÍLLA, S. Wats. Muilla. **Liliaceae.**
Anagram of *Allium*. Syn. *Allium*†, in part. Perennial herbs resembling *Allium* but without the characteristic odor of that genus. Three species, Pacific coast of U. S.

1367. MÚSA, L. - Banana. - **Musaceae.**
Syn. *Ensete*, in part. Gigantic herbs, the leafstalks forming a trunk often more than a foot in diameter. About 25 species, tropical regions.

- 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. sapiéntum** L., Common Banana (many varieties), Adam's Fig, (d) **M. Simiárum** Rumph. (*M. corniculata* Lour.; *M. acuminata* Coll.), Pisang. These closely related species yield valuable esculent fruits.

- e. **M. textílis** 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.

1368. MUSCÁRI, Mill. Grape Hyacinth. **Liliaceae.**
Late Latin, said to mean "musky". Syn. *Hyacinthus*†, in part. Bulbous scapose herbs. About 40 species, Old World; 2 adv. in U. S. (a) **M. botryóides** (L.) Mill. (*H. botryoides* L.). Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., is the Common Globe Hyacinth, Pearls-of-Spain, Blue-bell*. (b) **M. comósum** Mill. Europe. A cultivated variety is called Feather Hyacinth, Purple-tassels, Purse-tassels, Tuzzimuzzy.

1369. MUSENIÓPSIS, C. & R. Museniopsis. **Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, "resembling *Musenium*". Herbs. One species in Texas.

1370. MUSÍNEON, Raf. 1820. Musineon. **Umbelliferae.**
Greek name of "Fennel". Syn. *Adorium* Raf. 1825' *Musenium*, Nutt. 1840; *Seseli*, in part. Resiniferous perennials. Three species, northeastern U. S.

1371. MUTÍSIA, L. f. - Mutisia. - **Compositae.**
Named for José Celestino Mutis, South American botanist, d. 1808. Erect or climbing shrubs, many highly ornamental. About 36 species, South America.

- a. **M. viciaefólia** Cavan. Chili. *Flowers* anti-spasmodic, sedative, cardiac, tonic.

- 1372. MYGÍNDÁ**, Jacq. 1760. Myginda. **Celastraceae.**
Syn. *Crossopetalum*, P. Br. 1756, *Rhacoma*, L. 1759.
Shrubs. About 8 species, warmer regions, New World; 4 in U. S.
- 1373. MYOSÓTIS**, L. Forget-me-not, etc. **Boraginaceae.**
From Greek, "mouse-ear". Low herbs with flowers in one-sided racemes. About 35 species; 4 in U. S. Syn. *Scorpion-grass*, *Mouse-ear*.
- a. **M. palústris** (L.) Lam. (*M. scorpioides*, var. *palustris* L.). Europe and Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Forget-me-not, Mouse-ear, Scorpion-grass, Marsh Scorpion-grass, Snake-grass, Caterpillars, Love-me.
- 1374. MYOSÚRUS**, L. Mouse-tail. **Ranunculaceae.**
From Greek, "Mouse-tail", alluding to form of receptacle. Low annual herbs. About 6 species, America and Australia; 5 in U. S. (a) **M. mínimus** L., Small Mouse-tail, is called also Blood-strange.
- 1375. MYRÍCA**, L. Wax Myrtle, etc. **Myrtaceae.**
Ancient Greek name of Tamarisk. Syn. *Gale*, *Adans.*
Shrubs or small trees. About 35 species; 7 in U. S.
- a. **M. Carolinénsis** 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. Wachsmyrte, Wachsbäum, 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.
- c. **M. Gále** L. (*G. Belgica* Dum.). Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Virginia, Michigan and Washington. Sweet Gale, Burren Myrtle, Bog or Devonshire Myrtle, Dutch or Moor Myrtle, Bay-bush, Fern Gale†, Meadow Fern*, Gall-bush, Golden Osier, Golden Withy, Goule, Goyle, Meadow-burs, Moss Wythan, Sweet Willow, Wild Sumac†; Ger. Gagel, Brabanter Myrte; Fr. Piment royal, Galé odorant. *Leaves* and *buds* alterative, tonic, vulnerary.
- 1376. MYRIOPYLLUM**, L. Water Milfoil. **Haloragidaceae.**
From Greek, "myriad leaved". Aquatic herbs. About 20 species; 11 in U. S. (a) **M. spicátum** L. may serve as a type of the genus. Spiked Water-Milfoil, Meakin, Navelwort, Water Navelwort.
- 1377. MYRÍSTICA**, L. 1742. Nutmeg. **Myristicaceae.**
From Greek, "fit for anything". Syn. *Palala*, *Rumph.* 1741.
Aromatic trees. About 90 species, tropical Asia and America.
- a. **M. Bicuhyba** Schott. (*M. officinalis* Mart.) Brazil. *Seeds* source of Becuiba Tallow.

b. **M. frágrans** Houtt. (*P. fragrans* (Houtt.) O. Kze., *M. moschata* Thunb., *M. aromatica* Swz., *M. officinalis* L. fil.). Molucca Islands, now cult. in many tropical countries. Nutmeg tree. *Seeds*, Nutmegs; **Myristica**. U. S. P., Br. Semen myristicæ P. G., Nux moschata, Nuces nucistæ; Ger. Muskatnuss, Moschatenuss, Myristicasamen; Fr. Muscade (Codex), Noix muscade; Sp. Nuez mosedda. *Arilloid of fruit*, Mace; **Macis**. U. S. P.; *Arillus myristicæ*, Flores macidis; 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. fátua** Houtt. Molucca Islands. The *seeds* are the Long, Wild or Male Nutmegs of commerce.

d. **M. Otóba** Humb. & Bonp. Northwestern S. America. *Seeds* source of Otoba butter.

1378. **MYRRHIS**, Scop. 1772. Sweet Chervil. **Umbelliferae**. The ancient Greek name. Syn. *Lindera*, Adans. 1763. Aromatic herbs. Perhaps only one species. See *Glycosma*.

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. commúnis** 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 Chili and Falkland Islands, Cranberry Myrtle; (d) **M. tomentósa** Ait. of India and China, and (e) **M. Úgni** Mol., the Chilian Guava.]^a

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.

a. **N. álbus** (L.) Hook. (*P. alba* L. (Kew), *H. album* Don). Canada to Georgia and Kentucky. Rattlesnake-root, White Lettuce, Cancer-weed, White Canker-weed, Lion's-foot. *Root* bitter, tonic, reputed antidote to snake poison.



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- 1387. NAREGÁMLA**, W. & Arn. Goanese Ipecac. **Meliaceae**.
Shrub. One species; (a) *N. aláta* W. & A. (*N. dentata* Miq.). West Indies. Goanese Ipecacuanha. *Root and stalk* emetic, nauseant, expectorant.
- 1388. NAUMBÉRGIA**, Moench. Tufted Loosestrife. **Primulaceae**.
Syn. *Lysimachia*, in part. Marsh herb with yellow flowers in axillary spikes. One species, circumpolar; northern U. S.
- 1389. NAVARRÉTLA**, R. & Pav. (*Navarettia*). **Polemoniaceae**.
Named for Dr. Navarrete, Spanish physician. Syn. *Gilia*, in part. Annual herbs with small flowers in dense clusters. About 24 species, all of western U. S. (a) *N. squarrósa* (Esch.) Hook. & Arn., is called Skunk-weed in California.
- 1390. NECTÁNDRA**, Roland. Bebeeru, etc. **Lauraceae**.
From Greek, "nectar stamen". Syn. *Ocotea*, in part. Trees. About 70 species, warmer regions of New World.
- a. *N. Puchury-májor* Nees (*O. Puchury major* Mart.) and (b) *N. Puchury-mínor* Nees (*O. Puchury-minor* Mart.). Brazil. Brazilian Sassafras. *Seeds* (Cotyledons), Pichury beans, Sassafras nuts, Brazilian beans, Pichurim, Puchurim; *Semen v. Fabæ v. Cotylæ pichurim*; Ger. Pichurimbohne, Sassafrasnüsse; Fr. Fève pichurim, Noix de sassafras; aromatic, stimulant. *Bark* aromatic, astringent, febrifuge.
- c. *N. Rodioéi* Hook. (*N. Rodiei* Schomb.). British Guiana. Greenheart tree, Bebeeru tree. *Bark*, Bebeeru or Bibiru bark; *Cortex nectandræ*, Cort. beberu v. bibiru; Ger. Bibirurinde; Fr. Écorce de bébéeru; 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*.
- 1391. NELÚMBO**, Adans. Lotus Lily, Water-bean. **Nymphaeaceae**.
From vernacular, Ceylon. Syn. *Nelumbium*, Willd; *Nymphaea*, in part. Aquatic plants with large peltate leaves and showy fragrant flowers. Two species, one of Old World, the other American (U. S.).
- a. *N. lútea* (Willd.) Pers. (*Nelumbium luteum* Willd.). New England to Michigan; south to Florida and Indian Territory. American Lotus Lily, Great Water-lily, Water Lotus, Great Yellow Lily, American Nelumbo, Water Chinkapin, Wankapin, Yoncopin. *Seeds*, Duck Acorn, Water-nut, Rattle-nut, esculent.
- b. *N. Nelúmbo* (L.) Karst. (*Nym. Nelumbo* L., *Nym. nucifera* Gaertn., *Nelumbium speciosum* Willd.). Egypt to Japan, E. Indies and Australia, adv. in southern U. S. Sacred Lotus, Indian or Egyptian Lotus, Egyptian Bean, Sacred Bean, Pythagorean Bean, Jamaica Water-lily. *Rhizome and seeds* esculent, the former, source of Chinese arrowroot.

- 1392. NEMACAÚLIS**, Nutt. *Nemacaulis*. **Polygonaceae**.
From Greek, "thread stem". Annual herb. One species,
California.
- 1393. NEMÁCLADUS**, Nutt. *Nemacladus*. **Lobeliaceae**.
From Greek, "thread branch". Annual herbs. Three
known species, California to N. Mexico.
- 1394. NEMÁSTYLIS**, Nutt. *Nemastylis*. **Iridaceae**.
From Greek, "thread style". Syn. *Eustylis*, Engelm. & Gr.;
Ixia, 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. *Ellisia*, in part. Fra-
gile annuals. About 12 species, all of U. S., mostly in Cali-
fornia. (a) *N. insignis* Dougl. is called Baby-eyes; (b) *N.*
auríta 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, Cali-
fornia to New Mexico.
- 1397. NEOWASHINGTONIA**, Sudw. **Sabalaceae**.
From Greek, "new Washingtonia". Syn. *Washingtonia*,
Wendl. 1879, not Raf. 1818, *Pritchardia*, Drude 1889. Large
fan-palms. Two species, southern California and southward.
(a) *N. filamentósa* (Wendl.) Sudw., Washington Palm,
is our largest native Palm. *Seeds* used for food by aborigines.
- 1398. NEPÉNTHES**, L. Pitcher-plant. **Nepenthaceae**.
Greek name of a narcotic drug, "sorrow removing". Syn.
Phyllamphora, Lour. Climbers, the leaves having pitcher-like
appendages. About 40 species, tropical regions of Old World.
- 1399. NÉPETA**, L. - Catnep. - **Labiatae**.
The ancient Latin name of Catnep. Herbs. About 130 spe-
cies, Europe and Asia; 1 nat. in U. S.
- a. *N. Catária* L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Catnep (Cat-
nip), Catmint, Catrup, Cat's-wort, Field Mint; Ger. Katzen-
minze, Katzenkraut; Fr. Cataire, Chataire, Herbe aux chats,
Menthe des chats. *Herb* antispasmodic, carminative, emmena-
gogue.
- 1400. NEPHÉLIUM**, L. 1767. Litchi, etc. **Sapindaceae**.
Ancient Latin plant name, from the Greek. Syn. *Diphero-*
carpus, Llanos 1759, Litchi. Small trees producing edible
fruits. About 20 species, southern Asia, East Indies and Fiji
Islands.
- a. *N. lappáceum* L. India. Rambutan (i. e. "hairy"), Rampos-
tan. *Fruit* esculent, highly esteemed.
- b. *N. Lítchi* Cambess. (*N. Lichi* Steud., *L. Chinensis* Sonner.).
South China, Cochin China and Philippine Islands. Litchi,
Litschi, Leechee, Li'tchi, La'tji. A favorite fruit in China.

c. **N. Lóngan** Cambess. India to southern China. Longan-
Fruit, called by the Chinese *lung-yen*, i. e. dragon's-eye, es-
culent.

1401. NEPHRÓLEPIS, Schott. **Polypodiaceae.**
From Greek, "kidney scale", from form of indusium. Sto-
loniferous ferns. About 12 species; 2 in southern U. S.

1402. NEPTÚNIA, Lour. **Neptunia. 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. **Oleander. Apocynaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Syn. Oleander. Shrubs. Two
or three species, Asia.

a. **N. Oleánder** 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, Laurose; Sp. Adelfo. Plant has poisonous properties.
The Sweet Oleander of India is (b) **N. odórum** Ait. (*N.*
odoratum Lam., *O. Indica* Medic.).

1404. NESAEÍA, Comm. (*Nesaea*.) **Nesæa. Lythraceae.**
From name of a sea nymph. Herbs or shrubs. About 25
species, mostly of Africa; 1 in U. S.

1405. NÉSLIA, Desv. **Ball Mustard. 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. **Nesodraba. Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "island Draba". Syn. *Draba*, in part. Herbs.
Three species in western U. S.

1407. NESTRÓNIA, Raf. 1836. **Nestronia. Santalaceae.**
From the Greek name of *Daphne*. Syn. *Darbya*, A. Gray
1846. Low dioecious shrub. One species, southeastern U. S.

1408. NEVIÚSIA, A. Gray (*Neviusia*). **Neviusia. Rosaceae.**
Shrub with large white flowers. One species, southeastern
U. S.

1409. NICOLLÉTIA, A. Gray. (*Nicolletia*). **Compositae.**
Named for J. N. Nicollet, astronomer and explorer. Peren-
nial 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).



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1419. NYCTAGÍNEA, Choisy. Nyctaginea. Nyctaginaceae.

Named from resemblance to *Nyctago* of Jussieu, now called *Mirabilis*. Prostrate hairy annual with rose-colored flowers. One species, Texas.

1420. NYMPHAÉA, L. 1753. Yellow Pond Lily. Nymphaeaceae.

From Greek, "nymph" plant. Syn. *Nuphar* (Kew), Sibth. & Sm. 1806, *Nyphar*, *Nymphozanthus*. Aquatic plants with cordate floating leaves and yellow flowers. About 8 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

- a. *N. ádvena* Soland. (*Nuphar advena* R. Br. (Kew), *Nuphar lutea* Walt., not. L.). Canada to Florida, west to Rocky Mountains. Yellow Pond Lily, Common or Large Yellow Pond Lily, Spatter-dock, Beaver Lily, Beaver-root, Cow Lily, Dog Lily, Frog Lily, Horse Lily, Bull-head Lily, Bonnets, Kelp*. *Rhizome* astringent, emollient; abounds in starch.
- b. *N. lútea* L. (*Nuphar luteum* Sibth. & Sm. (Kew), *Nymphozanthus vulgaris* Rich.). Europe. European Yellow Pond Lily, Cambric-leaf, Can Dock, Clote-leaf, Flatter Dock, Water-blob, Water-car, Water Coltsfoot, Nenuphar, Brandy-bottles (the fruit), also most of the synonyms of (a); Fr. *Nénuphar jaune* (Codex). *Rhizome* astringent, demulcent.
- c. *N. polysépala* (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. sagittæfólia* 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.

- a. *N. aquática* L. [*N. uniflora* Wang. (Kew)]. Virginia to Florida, west to Missouri. Large Tupelo, Swamp Tupelo, Cotton Gum-tree, Tupelo, Black or Sour Gum.
- b. *N. Ogéche* Marsh. (*N. capitata* Walt., *N. Oye-chee* Steud.). Gulf states. Ogeechee Lime, Gopher Plum.
- c. *N. sylvática* Marsh. [*N. multiflora* Wang. (Kew)]. Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Michigan. Pepperidge, Sour Gum, Tupelo, Swamp Hornbeam, Black Gum, Yellow Gum, Beetlebung, Hornbine, Hornpine, Hornpipe. *Fruit* acid.

1422. OBOLÁRIA, L. Pennywort. Gentianaceae.

From Greek, *obolus*, a coin, the leaves being round. A perennial herb with scanty foliage. One species, southern U. S.

1423. ÓCIMUM, L. (Ocimum). Basil. Labiatae.

The classical name. Herbs. About 35 species, warmer regions especially in Africa and Brazil; 1 in U. S.

- a. **O. Basílicum** 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. sánctum** L., southern Asia and Australia, (c) **O. vírídē** Willd. of tropical Africa, perhaps a variety of the following, in Sierra Leone called Fever-plant, and (d) **O. grátíssimū** L., Southern Asia.

1424. OCÚTEA, Aublet. - Ocotea. - Lauraceae.
From vernacular, Guiana. Syn. Oreodaphne, Nees; Laurus, Nectandra, Persea, in part. Aromatic trees or shrubs. About 200 species, mostly of tropical America, some African; 1 in Florida. See Nectandra.

- a. **O. Guianénsis**, Aublet. (*O. opifera* Mart., *Oreodaphne opifera* Nees). Brazil. Canella de cheiro. *Bark* employed in treating abscesses. *Fruit* yields a fragrant volatile oil.

1425. ODONTÍTES, Gmel. Red Bartsia, etc. Scrophulariaceae.
From Greek, "toothache" remedy. Syn. Euphrasia; Bartsia, in part. Annual herbs. About 20 species, Mediterranean region; 1 nat. in U. S.

- a. **O. Odontítes** (L.) Wettst. (*E. Odontites* L., *B. Odontites* Huds.). Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Red Bartsia, Red Eye-bright.

1426. ODONTÓSTOMUM, Tor. *Odontostomum*. Haemodoraceae.
From Greek, "tooth mouth". Bulbous herb with white flowers in paniced racemes. One species, Pacific coast (U. S.).

1427. OENÁNTHE, 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.

- a. **Oe. crocáta** L. Europe. Hemlock Water-dropwort, Belderroot, Bendock, Biller, Dead-tongue, Five-fingered root, Meadow Saffron*, Hemlock Dropwort, Hemlock Water-drop, Water Hemlock, Water Lovage. *Plant* an active poison. The European (b) **Oe. fistulósa** L., Common Water Hemlock; Ger. Rebendoldenkraut, is less poisonous.

- c. **Oe. Phellándrium** Lam. (*P. aquaticum* (L.)). Europe and northern Asia. Fine-leaved Water Hemlock, Death-in, Edgeweed, Horsebane, Phellandrium, Water Dropwort, Water Fennel; Ger. Wasserfenchel, Rossfenchel, Pferdfeuchel; Fr. Phellandrie aquatique (Codex), Fenouil d'eau. *Fruit*, Fructus Phellandrii, P. G., Sem. fœniculi aquatici; diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant.

1428. OENOTHÉRA, 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, Megapterum, Meriolix, Onagra, Pachylophus, all formerly referred to this genus.

- 1429. OLDENLÁNDIA, L.** Bluets. **Rubiaceae.**
 Named for H. B. Oldenland, Danish botanist. Syn. Hed-
 yotes, in part. Small herbs. About 175 species, warmer
 regions, especially of Asia; 4 in U. S.
- a. **O. umbelláta** L. (*H. umbellata* Lam.). India. Shaya, Chaya,
 Indian Madder plant. *Leaves* expectorant. *Root*, Shaya root,
 Chay or Choy root, Indian Madder; yields a valuable red dye.
- 1430. ÓLEA, E.** - - Olive. - **Oleaceae.**
 The classical name, whence our word "oil". Trees or shrubs.
 About 36 species, Old World and Oceanica.
- a. **O. Europaéa** 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 distinguish-
 ed, 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.**
 Syn. *Eurybia*, Cass. 1820. Shrubs, some trees or herbs.
 About 85 species, Australia and New Zealand.
- a. **O. argophýlla** F. Muell. (*E. argophylla* Cass.). Tasmania.
 Silver-leaved Musk tree. *Foliage* has a musky odor. (b.) **O.**
stelluláta 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. ÓLNEYA, 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.
- a. **O. diándra** L. West Indies. Ouabe, West Indian Cob-nut;
 Fr. Noisettier. *Seeds* edible, source of Ouabe oil.
- b. **O. oleífera** Hemsley. Central America. *Seeds* source of Tam-
 bor oil which is purgative like Castor oil.
- 1435. OMPHALÓDES, Moench.** Venus' Navelwort. **Boraginaceae.**
 From Greek, "navel like", alluding to shape of seeds. Syn.
Omphalium. Herbs. About 20 species, northern hemisphere;
 2 in U. S.
- 1436. ÓNAGRA, Adans.** Evening Primrose. **Onagraceae.**
 From Greek, "wild ass". Syn. *Oenothera* (Kew), in part.
 Herbs with yellow nocturnal flowers. About 12 species, chiefly
 North America; 8 in U. S.



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- a. **O. Virginiánum** (L.) DC. (L. *Virginianum* L.) Eastern U. S. False Gromwell, Virginia False Gromwell, Wild Job's-tears, Necklace-weed, Pearl-plant, Gravel-weed. *Root and seeds* reputed diuretic, lithontriptic.
- 1443. OQNÓPSIS**, Greene. Oonopsis. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "egg like", alluding to the involucre. Syn. *Aplopappus*, *Bigelovia*, in part. Perennial herbs with small flower heads. Four known species, central U. S.
- 1444. OPERCULÍNA**, S. Manso. Turpeth root. **Convolvulaceae.**
Syn. *Convolvulus*, *Ipomœa*, in part. Herbaceous vines. About 10 species, tropical Asia and East Indies.
- a. **O. Túrpetum** (L.) Peter (I. *Turpethum* R. Br. (Kew), C. *Turpethum*, L.). India and East Indian islands. *Root*, Turpeth-root, Vegetable Turpeth (Turbit), Indian Jalap; Fr. Turbit vegetal (Codex); purgative.
- 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. OPHIORHÍZA**, L. (Ophiorrhiza). **Rubiaceae.**
From Greek, "snake-root". Syn. *Mungos*, Adans. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 50 species, tropical Asia, Australia and Fiji Islands. (a) **O. múngos** L. East Indies. Mungo, Indian Snakeroot, Earth-gall. *Root* bitter, reputed antidote to snake-poison.
- 1447. OPÓPANAX**, Koch. Opopanax. **Umbelliferae.**
Greek name of the exudate, "all-healing juice". Syn. *Ferula*, *Pastinaca*, in part. Perennial herbs. About three species, Europe and Asia.
- a. **O. Opópanax** (L.) Lyons (P. *Opopanax* L., O. *Chironium* Koch, not Guss., F. *Opopanax* L., not Spreng.). Southern Europe. *Gum-resinous exudate*, Opopanax, Hercules' All-heal; Fr. Opopanax (Codex); Sp. Opoponaso; resembles Ammoniac. See Dorema.
- 1448. OPULÁSTER**, Medic. 1799. Nine-bark, etc. **Rosaceae.**
From Greek, "star Opulus", the fruit being star-shaped. Syn. *Phys ocarpa*, Raf. 1836, also *Spiræa* and *Neillia*, in part. Shrubs with palmately lobed leaves and white flowers in corymbs. About 5 species, 1 of Mántchuria; 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.
- a. **O. Opúntia** (L.) Coult. (C. *Opuntia* L., O. *vulgaris* Mill.). Massachusetts to Florida and Mexico. Eastern Prickly Pear, Prickly-pear Cactus, Indian Fig*, Barbary Fig, Devil's-tongue, Hedgehog Thistle. *Fleshy stems* discutient. *Fruit* edible.

- 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 cochenillifer* (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. latifolia** 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. máscula** L. Europe. Male Orchis, Adam-and-Eve, Bloody-butcher, 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-butcher, Skeatlegs, 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 (e) **O. Mório** L., and (f) **O. ustulata** L. See also *Anacamptis*, *Eulophia* and *Platanthera*.
- g. **O. spectabilis** L. Canada to Georgia, west to Nebraska. Showy Orchis; Gay, Purple or Spring Orchis, Preacher-in-the-pulpit.

1451. OREÁSTRUM, Greene. Mountain Aster. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "Mountain Aster". Syn. Aster, in part. Herbs resembling Aster. Three species in U. S.

1452. OREOBRÓMA, Howell. Oreobroma. **Portulacaceae.**
From Greek, "mountain food". Syn. Calandrina, Lewisia, Talinum, in part. Herbs. Ten species in western U. S.

1453. OREOCÁRYA, Greene. White Forget-me-not. **Boraginaceae.**
From Greek, "mountain nut". Syn. Eritrichium, Krynitzkia, in part. Hairy herbs. About 16 species, all of U. S., mostly southern, extending into Mexico

1454. OREÓDAX, 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.

- a. **O. oleracea** (Jacq.) Mart. (*A. oleracea* Jacq.). West Indies. Cabbage Palm. *Bud* (cabbage) esculent. Pithy wood yields Sago.
- b. **O. régia** 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.**
Syn. *Cymopterus*, in part. Herb. A single species, western U. S.
- 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. **O. 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. **O. Dictámnus** L. Levant. Dittany of Crete; Ger. Kretischer Diptam, Diptamdosten; Fr. Dictame de Crète (Codex).
- c. **O. Majorána** L. (*M. hortensis* Moench). Southern Europe and western Asia, widely cult. Sweet Marjoram, Knotted Marjoram; Ger. Meiran, Mayran, Majoran, Wurstkraut; Fr. Marjolaine (Codex); Sp. Almoraduz, Mejorana. *Herb*, *Herba majoranæ*, *H. amaraci*, *H. sampsuchi*; stomachic, carminative, used as a condiment.
- d. **O. 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) **O. dasycárpa** 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. **O. 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. OROBÁNCHÉ**, L. Broom-rape. **Orobanchaceae.**
From Greek, "choke vetch". Syn. *Aphyllon*, in part. Parasitic, nearly leafless plants. About 90 species. Old World and western America; 8 in U. S. See *Conopholis* and *Leptamnium*.
- a. **O. mínor** Sutt. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S., parasitic on roots of clover. Lesser Broom-rape, Clover Broom-rape, Devil's-root, Hell-root, Herb-bane, Shepherd's-pouch*, Strangle-tare.



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- a. **O. frágrans** (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.

- a. **O. cinnamómea** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Cinnamon Fern, Swamp Brake, Fiddle-heads, Bread-root.
- b. **O. regális** L. Europe, Asia, Canada, U. S. east of Rocky Mountains, Mexico. Royal Fern, Buckhorn Brake, Royal Brake, Royal Osmund, Regal Fern, King Fern, Flowering Fern, Royal Flowering Fern, Snake or Ditch Fern, Tree Fern*, Buckhorn Male-fern, Hartshorn bush, Lady Brake, Flowering Brake, Herb Christopher*, St. Christopher's herb, Bog Onion*, Osmund-the-waterman; Ger. Königsfarn, Traubenfarn. *Rhizome* tonic, astringent, demulcent.

1472. ÓSTRYA, Scop. Hop-Hornbeam. **Betulaceae.**
The classical name. Syn. *Carpinus*, in part. Trees with heavy hard wood. Four known species, N. temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

- a. **O. Virginiana** (Mill.) Willd. (*C. Virginiana* Mill., *O. Virgínicá* Willd.). Canada and eastern U. S. Hop-hornbeam, Ironwood, Deer-wood, Lever-wood, Hardhack*, Black Hazel, Indian Cedar. *Bark* bitter tonic.

1473. OUROUPÁRIA, Aubl. 1775. Gambir. **Rubiaceae.**
Syn. *Uncaria*, Schreb. 1789, *Uncinaria*, Reichb. 1841; *Nauclea*, in part. Shrubby climbers with hooked spines. About 35 species mostly of India, one of S. America.

- 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.

1474. OWÉNIA, F. Muell. Plum*, Wild Apple. **Meliaceae.**
Named for Richard Owen, naturalist. Trees. About 6 species, Australia. (a) **O. cerasífera** F. Muell. is called Sweet Plum, Rancooran; (b) **O. venósa** F. Muell. is called Sour Plum, Pyddharr, Tulip-wood.

1475. OXÁLIS, 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. Acetosélla** 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, Sour Trefoil or Trifoly, Shamrock, Stubwort, Green-sauce; Ger. Sauerklee, Hasenklee; Fr. Alléluia, Surelle, Pain de coucou; Sp. Acederilla, Socoyol. [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.

1476. **OXYCÓCCUS**, Hill. 1756. Cranberry. **Vacciniaceae**. From Greek, "sour berry". Syn. Schollera, Roth. not Schreb.; Vaccinium, in part. Trailing or erect shrubs. Four species, northern hemisphere; 3 in U. S.

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, Bear-berry, with other synonyms of (b).

b. **O. Oxycóccus** (L.) MacM. (*V. Oxycoccus* L., *O. palustris* Pers. (Kew), *S. Oxycoccus* Roth.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. European or Small Cranberry, Cranberry, Cramberry, Crane's-berry, Marsh Cranberry, Crowberry, Marshberry, Moss-berry, Moor-berry, Bog-berry, Fen-berry, Sourberry, Sow-berry†, Swamp Redberry, Bogwort, Marshwort, Moonog, Moss-milion (i. e. Moss-melon); Ger. Moosbeere, Kesselbeere, Sauerbeere, Kranichbeere. *Fruit*, *Fructus oxycoccos*, *Baccæ oxycocci*, acidulous, refrigerant, esculent.

1477. **OXYDÉNDRUM**, DC. Sour-wood. **Ericaceae**. From Greek, "sour tree". Syn. *Andromeda*, in part. A tree with deciduous sour leaves. One species, eastern U. S.

a. **O. arbóreum** (L.) DC. (*A. arborea* L.). Pennsylvania to Florida. Sourwood, Sorrel-tree, Elk-tree. *Leaves* refrigerant, diuretic.

1478. **OXÝGRAPHIS**, Bunge. Crowfoot*. **Ranunculaceae**. From Greek, "sharp style". Syn. *Cyrtorhyncha*, *Ranunculus*, in part. Perennial herbs resembling *Ranunculus*. About 10 species, mostly Asiatic; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **O. Cymbalária** (Pursh) Prantl. (*R. Cymbalaria* Pursh.).

1479. **OXÝPOLIS**, Raf. 1825. Pig Potato, etc. **Umbelliferae**. Syn. *Tiedemannia*, DC. 1829, *Archemora*, DC. 1829; *Oenanthe*, *Peucedanum*, *Sium*, in part. Perennial marsh herbs from tuberous roots. Four species, all of U. S.

- a. **O. filifórmis** (Walt.) Brit. (Oe. filiformis Walt., Ox. teretifolia Raf.). Southeastern U. S. False Dropwort, Oxypolis?
- b. **O. rígida** (L.) Raf. (S. rigidum L., A. rigida DC., P. ternatum Nutt. (Kew), A. ternata Nutt.). Eastern U. S. Cowbane, Hemlock Dropwort, Water Dropwort, Pig Potato.

1480. OXÝRIA, 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.

- a. **O. dígyna** (L.) Hill (R. digynus L., A. digyna Mill., O. reniformis Hook.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Hampshire and Colorado. Mountain Sorrel, Round-leaved Sorrel, Sour Dock, Boreal Sour Dock.

1481. OXÝSTYLIS, 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. Oxytheca. **Polygonaceae.**
From Greek, "pointed case". Annuals resembling Eriogonum. About 10 species, N. America; 8 in western U. S.

1484. OXÝTRIA, Raf. 1836. Oxytria. **Liliaceae.**
Syn. Schoenolirion, Tor. 1855. Scapose herbs. About 3 species, southwestern U. S.

* **1485. PACHÝLOPHUS**, Spach. Scapose Primrose. **Onagraceae.**
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". Monœcious perennial herbs. Two species, one of Japan, one of southeastern U. S.; (a) **P. procúbens** Michx. Alleghany Mountain Spurge.

1487. PACHÝSTIMA, Raf. (Pachystima). **Celastraceae.**
Syn. Oreophila, Nutt. Evergreen shrubs. Two species, both of U. S.

1488. PAEÓNIA, L. - Peony. - **Ranunculaceae.**
The ancient Greek name, from Pæon, the physician of the gods. Herbs, some shrubby. About 10 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

- a. **P. Moútan** Simson. Japan and China. Tree Pæony, Botan (Japan), Moutan (China-meu-tang, King of flowers),



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- a. **P. marítimum** L. Europe. Pancratic Squill, Sea Daffodil. *Bulb* diuretic, emetic, expectorant.
- 1495. PÁNDANUS**, Rumph. 1781. Screw Pine. **Pandanaceae**.
Syn. **Keura**, Forsk. 1775, *Athrodactylis*, Forst. 1776. Shrubby or arboreous plants. About 50 species, tropical regions of eastern hemisphere and Oceanica.
- a. **P. odorífera** (Forsk.) Lyons (*K. odorifera*, Forsk. 1775, *K. odora* Thunb. *P. odoratissima* L. f., 1781 (Kew), *P. verus* Rumph., *P. fascicularis* Lam., *A. spinosa* 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. útilis** 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.
- 1497. PAPÁVER**, L. - Poppy. - **Papaveraceae**.
The classical name. Herbs with milky sap; flowers showy. About 25 species, mostly of Old World; 10 indigenous and nat. in U. S.
- a. **P. Argemóne** L. (*P. clavigerum* Lam.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Pale Rough-fruited Poppy, Long Rough-fruited Poppy, Wind Rose, Headache.
- b. **P. dúbium** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Long Smooth-fruited Poppy, Blaver, Headache.
- c. **P. Rhoéas** L. Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. Corn Poppy (Puppy, Popple, Pope), Field or Red Poppy, Corn Rose, Copper Rose (Cuprose), Cockeno, Canker, Canker Rose, African Rose, Blind-eyes, Cheesebowl, Chasbow‡, Headache, Headwark‡, Thunder-flower; Ger. Klatschrose, Klapperrose, Feldrose; Fr. Coquelicot (Codex), Pavot rouge; Sp. Ampola. *Petals*, Red-poppy petals, Rhoeados Petala, Br., Flores rhoeados, Fl. papaveris erratici; anodyne.
- d. **P. somníferum** L. (*P. officinale* C. C. Gmel., *P. album* Mill.). Mediterranean region, cult: in India and commonly in gardens. Opium Poppy, Cheesebowl (Chasbow), Pushpole, Joan Silverpin, Marble-flower, Ger. Mohn; Fr. Pavot blanc, Pavot officinal (Codex). *Capsules* ' of the white variety, *B. somniferum* var. *album* DC., *P. officinale* Gmel.); *Papaveris Capsulae*, Br., *Fructus Papaveris immaturi* P. G., **Papaver**. U. S. P., 1870,

'Codia; mildly narcotic. *Seeds*, Maw-seed, yield Poppy oil. *Concrete exudation* from unripe capsules, **Opium**. U. S. P., Meconium, Succus thebaicus; narcotic, anodyne, soporific. Source of Morphine, Codeine and other alkaloids.

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.

a. **P. officinális** L. Europe. Wall Pellitory, Wall Paritory†, Pellitory-of-the-wall, Wallwort, Lichwort; Ger. Glaskraut; Fr. Pariétaire (Codex). Perce-muraille; Sp. Parietaria. *Herb* astringent, diuretic, lithontriptic. (b) **P. Pennsylvánica** Muhl., American Pellitory, is called also Hammerwort and Helxine.

1500. PARINÁRIUM, Aubl. Gingerbread-tree. **Rosaceae**.
Syn. Parinari, Nonda. Trees, some having edible fruits. About 40 species, tropical regions. (a.) **P. macrophyllum** Sabine. West Africa. Gingerbread Plum. (b.) **P. Nónda** F. Muell. Australia. Nonda tree. *Fruit* edible. Gingerbread-tree.

1501. PÁRIS, L. Herb Paris. **Convallariaceae**.
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.

a. **P. quadrifólia** L. Europe. Herb-Paris, Herb of Paris, Herb-truelove, Devil-in-a-bush, Fox-grape*, Leopard's-bane*, Four-leaved-grass, One-berry; Ger. Einbeere; Fr. Parisette. *Plant* reputed narcotic.

1502. PARISHÉLLA, Gray. Parishella. **Lobeliaceae**.
Herb. One species in California.

1503. PÁRKIA, R. Br. African Locust. **Mimosaceae**.
Trees. About 25 species, tropical regions of Old and New World.

a. **P. biglandulósa** W. & A. Africa, originally from India. African Locust, Nitta or Nutta tree, Doura (of Soudan), Soudan Coffee. *Seeds* and *saccharine pulp* surrounding them, esculent; a substitute for coffee.

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.

- 1505. PARNÁSSIA, L.** Grass of Parnassus. **Saxifragaceae.**
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.
- 1506. PARONÝCHIA, Adans.** Whitlowwort. **Caryophyllaceae.**
Greek plant name, "whitlow plant". Syn. Anychia, in part. Tufted perennials. About 40 species; 15 in U. S. Synonyms are Nailwort and Knot-grass*.
- a. **P. argyrócoma (Michx.) Nutt.** (*A. argyrocoma Michx.*).
Maine to Georgia. Silver Whitlowwort, Silver Chickweed, Silver-head.
- 1507. PAROSÉLA, Cav. 1802.** Parosela. **Papilionaceae.**
Anagram of Psoralea. Syn. Dalea, Willd. 1803, 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.
- 1508. PARRÁSIA, Greene.** Parrasia. **Cruciferae.**
Syn. Greggia, Gray 1852, not Engelm. 1848. Sub-shrubs. Two species, southwestern U. S.
- 1509. PÁRRYA, R. Br.** Parrya. **Cruciferae.**
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.
- 1511. PARSÓNSIA, P. Br. 1756, (not of R. Br. 1809).** **Lythraceae.**
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.
- a. **P. petioláta (L.) Rusby** (*L. petiolatum L., C. viscosissima Jacq.*). Rhode Island to Georgia, west to Kansas. Blue Wax-weed, Clammy Cuphea, Tar-weed, Wax-bush, Wax-weed.
- 1512. PARTHÉNICE, Gray.** Parthenice. **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.
- a. **P. Hysteróphorus L.** (*P. pinnatifidum Stokes*). West Indies to southeastern U. S. Bastard Feverfew, Indian Mugwort, Wild Wormwood, White-head (W. Indies), Brown-bush. *Plant* tonic, febrifuge, emmenagogue.
- b. **P. integrifólium L.** (*P. amplectens Raf.*). Maryland to Georgia, west to Texas and Minnesota. American Feverfew, Prairie Dock*, Cutting Almond, Nephritic plant, Wild Quinine. *Plant* bitter, diuretic, febrifuge.



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- a. **P. sativa** L. (*Peucedanum sativum* S. Benth.). Europe and Asia, everywhere cult., nat. in U. S. Parsnep (Parsnip, Parsenep, Pastnip, Pasnet); The wild plant is known as Mad-nep, Mypes, Tank, Hart's-eye, Queen-weed. *Root* esculent. *Seeds* diuretic.
- 1517. PATRÍNIA**, Juss. *Patrinia*. **Valerianaceae**.
Named for M. Patrini, French botanist. Herbs with corymbed yellow flowers. About 8 species, Asia. (a) **P. scabiosaefolia** Link. Japan. Kesso. *Root* antispasmodic.
- 1518. PAULLÍNIA**, L. *Guarana*, etc. **Sapindaceae**.
Named for C. F. Paullini, German botanist, d. 1712. Shrub- by twining plants. About 125 species, mostly of tropical America, one African.
- a. **P. Cupána** Kunth (*P. sorbilis* Mart.). Brazil. *Crushed seeds* moulded into cylindrical masses and dried constitute **Guarana**, U. S. P., Brazilian Cocoa; Pasta guarana, Pasta seminum paulliniæ; very rich in caffeine, used as a beverage and as a nerve stimulant.
- 1519. PAULÓWNIA**, Sieb. & Zucc. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Named for Anna Paulowna, daughter of the Czar, Paul I. Syn. *Bignonia*†, in part. A large tree resembling *Catalpa*. One species, Japan, nat. in southeastern U. S. Paulownia.
- 1520. PAVÓNIA**, Cav. *Pavonia*. **Malvaceae**.
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.
- 1521. PÉCTIS**, L. *Pectis*. **Compositae**.
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.
- 1522. PECTOÁRYA**, DC. 1840. *Pectocarya*. **Boraginaceae**.
From Greek, "comb nut". Syn. *Ktenospermum*, Lehm. 1837. Low annuals with minute white flowers. About 6 species, New World; 4 in U. S.
- 1523. PEDICULÁRIS**, L. *Lousewort*. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Latin, "lousewort", the plants formerly believed to breed lice in sheep. Herbs. About 125 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 33 in U. S.; Ger. *Läusekraut*; Fr. *Pediculaire*.
- a. **P. Canadensis** 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. parviflora** J. E. Smith of Oregon and British America.
- 1524. PEDILÁNTHUS**, Neck. Slipper Plant. **Euphorbiaceae**.
From Greek, "sandal flower". Shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America.

- a. **P. tithymaloïdes** Poit. West Indies and S. America. Jew-bush, Slipper-plant, Slipper Spurge. *Plant* emetic, antisyphilitic.

1525. PÉGANUM, L. Peganum. **Zygophyllaceae.**
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.

1526. PELARGÓNIUM, L'Her. Geranium. **Geraniaceae.**
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. odoratíssimum** Ait. South Africa. Nutmeg-scented Pelargonium or Geranium. *Leaves* yield a fragrant volatile oil often substituted for oil of rose. From (b) **P. rádula** (Cav.) Ait., Rough Rose Geranium, and (c) **P. capitátum** (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. tríste** Ait. S. Africa. Night-scented Pelargonium. *Tubers* edible. Among the numerous cultivated Pelargoniums may be especially noted (e) **P. grandiflórum** Willd., the large-flowered Lady Washington Geranium, (f) **P. peltátum** Ait., Ivy-leaved Geranium and (g) **P. zonále** L'Her., the Common Horse-shoe Geranium.


1527. PELLAÉA, Link. Cliff-Brake. **Polypodiaceae.**
From Greek, "dark", alluding to the stipes. Syn. Pteris, in part. Rock-loving ferns. About 55 species; 15 in U. S. (a) **P. atropurpúrea** (L.) Link. (*Pter. atropurpurea* L.). British America, south to Georgia and Arizona. Purple-stemmed Cliff-brake, Clayton's Cliff-brake, Indian's-dream.

1528. PELTÁNDRA, Raf. Arrow-Arum. **Araceae.**
From Greek, "shield stamen". Syn. Calla, Arum, Xanthosoma, in part. Bog herbs with arrow-shaped leaves. Two species, both of eastern U. S.

- a. **P. sagittaefólia** (Michx.) Morong (*C. sagittaefolia* Michx., *P. alba* Raf., *X. sagittaefolia* Chapm., not Schott.). Virginia to Florida. White Arrow-arum, Arrow-leaved Spoon-flower.
- b. **P. Virgínica** (L.) Kunth (*A. Virginicum* L.). Arrow Arum, Green Arrow-arum, Virginia Wake-robin, Tuckahoe*. *Rhizomes* acrid, abounding in starch, formerly used as food by the Indians.

1529. PELTIPHÝLLUM, Engelm. **Saxifragaceae.**
From Greek, "shield leaf". One species in U. S.

1530. PENAÉA, L. Penæa. **Penaeaceae.**
Named for Pierre Pena, French botanist, 16th Century. Undershrubs. About 20 species, Africa.

- a. **P. fucáta** L. (*P. furcata* Mur., *P. fuscata* Auct., not Poir., *P. Sarcocolla* L.) and (b) **P. mucronáta** L. of central and southern Africa, are the reputed although improbable source of the *exudate*, Sarcocolla, Sarcocol, Anzeroot (Arabia), Gujara (Hindustan); Ger. Fleischleimgummi, Fischleimgummi; Fr. Sarcocolle; reputed detergent, discutient, depilatory.
- 1531. PENNISÉTUM**, Pers. Egyptian Millet. **Gramineae.**
From Latin, "feather bristle". Syn. Panicum, Penicillaria, in part. About 40 species, warmer regions.
- a. **P. thyphoídeum** Rich. (*Pan. cœruleum* 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. cereále** 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. Pentachaeta. **Compositae.**
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.
- a. **P. sedoídes** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Virginia Stonecrop, Ditch Stonecrop. *Herb* astringent.
- 1535. PÉNTODON**, Hochst. Pentodon. **Rubiaceae.**
From Greek, "five toothed". Syn. Oldenlandia, in part. Tender annuals. Two species, one in Africa, one in southeastern U. S. to Cuba.
- 1536. PENTSTÉMON**, Soland. Beard-tongue. **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Greek, "five stamens", the flowers having a fifth rudimentary stamen. Syn. Penstemon, Pentastemon. Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 110 species, North America; 107 in U. S., mostly southwestern.
- 1537. PEPERÓMIA**, Ruiz. & Pav. Peperomia. **Piperaceae.**
From Greek, "pepper like". Fleshy herbs, some shrubby. About 400 species, warmer regions especially of New World; 2 in U. S.
- 1538. PERÁMIUM**, Salisb. 1812. Goodyera. **Orchidaceae.**
Syn. Goodyera (Kew), R. Br. 1813, also Satyrium and Neottia, in part. Herbs with tufted basal leaves, the inconspicuous flowers in bracted spikes. About 25 species; 3 in U. S.
- a. **P. pubéscens** (Willd.) MacM. (*N. pubescens* Willd., *G. pubescens* R. Br.). Canada and eastern U. S. Downy Rattlesnake Plantain, Net-leaf Plantain, Spotted Plantain, Rattlesnake-weed, Networt, Adder's Violet*, Ratsbane, Scrofula-weed.



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- c. **P. Périsea** (L.) Cockerell (L. *Persea* L., *P. gratissima* Gaertn., L. *Indica* Sieb., not L.). Mexico to Brazil and Peru, cult. in all tropical countries. Avocado Pear, Avocado^c (Avicato, Avigato, Avocat, corrupted from Ahuaca or Aquacata, vernacular names), Alligator† Pear, Holy-ghost Pear; Fr. Avocatier. *Fruit* Vegetable butter, Midshipman's butter, Vegetable marrow*; esculent. *Seeds* anthelmintic, anodyne.

1547. **PETALÓNYX**, 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.

- a. **P. Petasítes** (L.) Karst. (*T. Petasites* L., *P. officinalis* Moench, *P. vulgaris* Desf.). Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Butter-bur, Butterfly Dock, Butter Dock, Kettle Dock, Batter Dock, Flea Dock, Bog Rhubarb, Poison Rhubarb, Pestilence-weed, Pestilencewort, Umbrella-leaf, Cleat, Eldin, Gallon, Oxwort. *Root* anthelmintic. *Flowers* diaphoretic.

1549. **PETÉRIA**, Gray. Peteria. **Papilionaceae.**
Shrubs with pinnate leaves. Two species, Mexican border of U. S.

1550. **PETIVÉRIA**, L. Guinea-hen weed. **Phytolaccaceae.**
Named for J. Petiver F. R. S., London apothecary, d. 1718. Undershrubs having a garlic-like odor. About 5 species, warmer regions of America; 1 in U. S.

- a. **P. alliácea** 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.

1551. **PETRADÓRIA**, Greene. Petradoria. **Compositae.**
Syn. *Solidago*, in part. Herb. One species, western U. S.

1552. **PETROSELÍNUM**, Hoffm. Parsley. **Umbelliferae.**
Ancient Greek plant name, "rock parsley", whence the English word parsley. Syn. *Carum*, *Apium*, in part. Herbs. About 3 species, Mediterranean region.

- a. **P. Petroselinum** (L.) Lyons (*A. Petroselinum* L., *C. Petroselinum* Benth. (Kew), *P. sativum* Hoffm.). Southern Europe to Asia Minor, and widely cult. Parsley (Perceley, Persel, Parsil, Parcel), Apyum, March, Garden or Common Parsley, Rock Parsley; Ger. Petersilie, Petersilge; Fr. Persil; Sp. Peregil. *Fruit*, *Fructus petroselini*, *Fruct.* (*Semen*) *apii hortensis*; source of apiol, an efficient emmenagogue. *Root* diuretic.

1553. **PETÚNIA**, 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. nyctaginiiflora* Juss. (Kew)], White Petunia, and (b) **P. violácea** Lindl., Purple (or often Variegated) Petunia.

- 1554. PEUCÉDANUM, L.** Hog-Fennel, etc. **Umbelliferae.**
The Greek name of an Umbelliferous plant. Syn. Athamanta, Ferula, Oreoselinum, Selinum, Smyrnum, Thysselinum, in part. Perennial herbs, nearly acaulescent, from tuberous roots. About 125 species; 55 in U. S. See Anethum, Imperatoria and Selinum.
- a. **P. ambíguum** Nutt. Montana to Washington. Cowish. *Tubers* used for food by Indians.
- b. **P. officinale** L. Europe. Hog-fennel, Sow-fennel, Brimstone-wort, Sulphurwort, Sulphur-root, Sulphur-weed, Horestrang, Horestrong, Hairstrong, Spreusidany†; Ger. Haarstrangkraut, Schwefelwurz. *Root and juice* diuretic, antispasmodic, expectorant.
- c. **P. Oreoselinum** (L.) Moench (A. Oreoselinum L., O. legitimum Bieb., O. nigrum Delarb.). Europe. Mountain Parsley, Speedwell, Fluellin; Ger. Bergpetersilie. *Seed and root* aromatic, aperient, deobstruent.
- d. **P. palústre** (L.) Michx. (Sel. palustre L., T. palustre Hoffm.). Europe. Marsh Parsley, Marsh Smallage, Swamp Sow-fennel or Hog-fennel, Swamp Hairstrong; Ger. Sumpfsilge, Elsenich; Fr. Sélin des marais, Persil des marais: *Root, Rad. olsnitii*, pungent, acrid, formerly used in epilepsy.

- 1555. PEUCEPHÝLLUM, Gray.** Peucephyllum. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "Five-leaved". Syn. Psathyrotes, in part. Balsamic shrub. One species, Arizona to California.

PEUMUS, see BOLDU.

- 1556. PHÁCA, L.** †Milk Vetch*. **Papilionaceae.**
Ancient Greek name of Lentil. Syn. Astragalus (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs with inflated pods. About 250 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S. (Heller). (a) **P. longifolia** (Pursh) Nutt. (A. pictus var. trifolius A. Gray) is called Bird-egg Pea.
- 1557. PHACÉLLA, Juss.** Phacelia. **Hydrophyllaceae.**
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.
- 1558. PHALACRÓSERIS, Gray.** Phalacroseris. **Cichoriaceae.**
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.
- a. **P. arundinácea** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Reed Canary-grass, Daggers. Variety *picta*, with variegated leaves, is called Ribbon-grass, Painted-grass, Ladies'-laces, Bride's-laces, London-lace.

- 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. PHASÉOLUS**, 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. derásus** Schranck, Brazil, Brazilian Bean; (b) **P. lunátus** L., Tropical America, now widely cult., Lima Bean, Carolina Bean, Sugar Bean, Butter Bean; (c) **P. Máx** L. (*P. Mungo* L. (Kew), *P. radicans* L.), South Asia and tropical Australia; Green Gram (highly esteemed in India); (d) **P. nánus** 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. Frígol.

- 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. Phegóptervis** (L.) Underw. (*P. polypodioides* Fée). (b) **P. Dryóptervis** (L.) Fée (*Polypodium Dryopteris* L.) is called Oak Fern or Pale Mountain Polypody.

- 1562. PHELLÓPTERUS**, Benth. 1867. Phellopterus. **Umbelliferae**. From Greek, "cork wing". Syn. *Glehnia*, F. Schmidt, 1867. Littoral herb. One species, Corea to Pacific coast U. S.

- 1563. PHERÓTRICHIS**, Decne. Pherotrichis. **Asclepiadaceae**. One species, Mexico extending to U. S.

- 1564. PHILADÉLPHUS**, 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. Pfeifenstrauch; Fr. Séringat).

- a. **P. coronárius** 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**. Diminutive from Philibertia. Syn. *Philibertia*, in part. Shrubby climbers. Six species in U. S.

- 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.



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- a. **P. ténax** Forst. New Zealand and neighboring islands. Flax Lily, New Zealand Flax, New Zealand Hemp; Ger. Flachslilie; Fr. Lin (Chanvre) de la Nouvelle Zélande. *Leaves* yield a very strong fibre. *Root* and leaf-bases vulnerary.
- 1574. PHRYMA, L.** Lopseed. **Phrymaceae.**
An erect perennial shrub. One species, Canada and eastern U. S.
- 1575. PHYLLÁNTHUS, 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.
- a. **P. dístichus** (L.) J. Muell. (*C. disticha* L.). India. Tahiti Gooseberry, Star Gooseberry. *Fruit* esculent. *Leaves* diaphoretic. *Root* violently emetic.
- b. **P. Émblica** L. (*E. officinalis* Gaertn., *C. Emblica* Kurz). India. *Unripe fruit*, Emblic Myrobalans, White Galls; Myrobalani emblicæ; Ger. Graue Myrobalanen; astringent. See Terminalia.
- c. **P. Niuri** L. and (d) **P. Urinária** L., of India, are efficient diuretics.
- 1576. PHYLLÓDOCE, Salisb.** Mountain Heath. **Ericaceae.**
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.
- 1577. PHYLLOSPÁDIX, Hook.** Phyllospadix. **Naidaceae.**
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.
- a. **P. Alkekéngi** L. (*A. officinarum* Moench). Mediterranean region eastward to Japan. Strawberry Tomato, Winter Cherry, Alkekengi, Bladder-herb. *Fruit*, Fructus v. Baccæ alkekengi, Baccæ halicacabi; Ger. Judenkirschen, Blasenkirschen, Schlutten; Fr. Alkékenge coqueret (Codex); diuretic, refrigerant.
- b. **P. Peruviána** L. (*A. pubescens* Moench). South America, cult. in all sub-tropical countries. Cape Gooseberry, Peruvian Ground Cherry, Peruvian Strawberry Tomato, Husk Tomato, Poha or Paina 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. Philadélfica** 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. viscósa** L. 1753, not Pursh (*P. Pennsylvanica* L. 1763, not A. Gray), southeastern U. S. to S. America, Stellate Ground Cherry?, Yellow Henbane.

- 1579. PHYSALÓDES**, Boehm. Apple of Peru. **Solanaceae**.
From Greek, "resembling Physalis". Syn. Nicandra, Adans. 1763; Atropa, in part. Robust herb with nodding blue flowers. One species, (a) *P. physalódes* (L.) Brit. (*A. physalodes* L., *N. physaloides* Gaert., *P. Peruvianum* Kze.). Peru, cult. and adv. in U. S. Apple of Peru, Peruvian Bluebell.
- 1580. PHYSÁRIA**, A. Gray. Bladder-pod. **Cruciferae**.
From Greek, "bladdery", alluding to the inflated fruit. Perennial herbs with yellow flowers. About 4 species, all of western U. S.
- 1581. PHYSOSTÉGLIA**, Benth. Lion's-heart, etc. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "bladder covering", alluding to inflated fruiting calyx. Syn. Dracocephalum, Prasium, in part. Perennial herbs with racemes of showy flowers. About 5 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.
- a. *P. Virginiána* (L.) Benth. (*D. Virginianum* L., *D. speciosum* Sweet). Canada and Eastern U. S. False Dragon-head, Obedient-plant, Lion's-heart.
- 1582. PHYSOSTÍGMA**, Balfour. Calabar Bean. **Papilionaceae**.
From Greek, "bladder stigma". Woody climbers. Two species, tropical Africa.
- a. *P. venenósum* Balf. Western Africa. Calabar Bean, Ordeal Bean, Chop-nut; Ger. Calabarbohne, Ordealbohne; Fr. Fève de Calabar. *Seed*, **Physostigma** U. S. P., *Physostigmatis Semen* Br., *Faba calabarica*, a powerful poison, antagonizing atropine, anti-spasmodic, sedative.
- 1583. PHYSÚRUS**, Rich. Physurus. **Orchidaceae**.
Terrestrial Orchids. About 40 species, warmer regions especially of New World; 1 in U. S.
- 1584. PHYTÉLEPHAS**, Ruiz. & Pav. Ivory Palm. **Sabalaceae**.
From Greek, "ivory plant". Low palms with ample pinnate leaves. About 5 species, S. America.
- a. *P. macrocárpa* 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.
- 1585. PHYTOLÁCCA**, L. Poke-berry. **Phytolaccaceae**.
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.
- a. *P. dioíca* L. Southern Europe to India. (A shade tree). Tree Poke, Bellasombra tree, Umbra tree.
- b. *P. decándra* L. Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Minnesota. Poke, Pócan, Scoke, Coakum, Garget, Pigeon-berry, Poke-weed, Virginian Poke, American Nightshade, Red-ink plant, Redweed, Cancer Jalap, Foxglove*; Ger. Kermesbeere, Scharlachbeere, Fr. Agouman, Morelle à grappes; Sp. Mazorquilla,

Namoll, Jabonera. *Root*, **Phytolaccae Radix**, U. S. P., Poke root. *Fruit*; **Phytolaccae Fructus**, U. S. P., *Baccae solani racemosi*; Fr. Raisin d' Amerique; alterative, emetic, discutient. *Young shoots* used like asparagus.

- c. **P. octándra** L. (?) Mexico and West Indies. West Indian Foxglove, Calulu. *Fruit* in Mexico a substitute for soap.

1586. PIÁROPUS, Raf. 1836. Water Hyacinth. **Pontederiaceae**. From Gréek, "fat foot". Syn. *Eichhornia* (Kew), Kunth. 1843, *Eichornia* A. Rich.; *Pontederia*, in part. Aquatic herbs. One or two species; 1 in U. S.

- a. **P. crássipes** (Mart.) Raf. (*Pont. crassipes* Mart., *E. speciosa* Kunth (Kew), *E. crassipes* Solms., *Pont. azurea* Hook.). Tropical America, nat. in Florida, where it impedes navigation of rivers. Water Hyacinth, Pitcher-plant*.

1587. PÍCEA, Link. - Spruce. - **Pinaceae**. Latin name of a conifer. Syn. *Pinus*, *Abies*, in part. Evergreen conical trees with pendulous cones. About 15 species, north temperate zone and northward; 8 in U. S.

- a. **P. Canadénsis** (Mill.) B. S. P. (*A. Canadensis* Mill., *Pinus alba* Ait., *A. alba* Michx., not Mill., *Picea alba* Link). British America, south to New York, Michigan and Montana. White Spruce, Cat Pine, Cat Spruce, Pine Spruce, Single or Skunk Spruce, Black Spruce*.
- b. **P. Mariána** (Mill.) B. S. P. (*A. Mariana* Mill., *Pinus nigra* Ait., *A. nigra* Desf., *Picea nigra* Link). Black Spruce, Spruce Pine, Blue or Double Spruce, White Spruce*, Spruce-gum tree, He-Balsam*, Juniper*. *Resinous exudate*, Spruce gum, masticatory.

Other indigenous species are (c) **P. Breweriána** S. Wats., the highly ornamental Weeping Spruce of Oregon; (d) **P. púngens** 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. Sitchénsis** (Bong.) T. & M., Sitka or Tideland Spruce, the largest of the Spruces.

1588. PICKERÍNGIA, Nutt. Pickeringia. **Papilionaceae**. Spiny shrub. One species, California.

1589. PICRADÉNIA, Hook. 1833. Picradenia. **Compositae**. From Greek, "bitter gland". Syn. *Actinella* (Kew), Nutt. 1818, not Pers. 1807; *Hymenoxys*, *Cephalophora*, in part. Bitter aromatic herbs with yellow flowers. About 20 species, N. America; 16 in U. S., mostly in southwest.

- a. **P. odoráta** (DC.) Brit. (*H. odorata* DC., *A. odorata* A. Gray.). Kansas to southern California and Mexico. Limonilla, Fragrant Picradenia.

1590. PICRÁSMA, Blume 1815. Quassia. **Simarubaceae**. Syn. *Aeschrion*, Vell. 1827, *Picræna*, Lindl. 1838; *Quassia*, *Simaruba*, in part. Trees. About 8 species, warmer regions, Old and New World. See Quassia and Simaruba.



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Bay, *Oleum Myrciae*. U. S. P., Oil of Myrcia; Ger. Myrcienöl 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. vulgaris* 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 amomi, *Piper jamaicense*; Ger. Nelkenpfeffer, Englisch Gewürz, Neugewürz; Fr. Piment de la Jamaïque, Toute-épice; Sp. Pimienta gorda, Malaguecta; aromatic, stimulant, condiment; source of oil of Pimenta.

1595. PIMPINÉLLA, L. Pimpernel, etc. **Umbelliferae.**

The Latin name of (b). Syn. *Anisum*, *Sium*, in part. 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 (Aneys, Anny, Aunyle), Sweet Cumin. *Fruit*, Anise, Aniseed; **anisum** U.S.P. *Anisi Fructus*, Br., Fructus v. Semen anisi vulgaris; Ger. Anis, Anissamen; Fr. Anis, Anis vert (Codex); carminative, stomachic; source of oil of Anise.
- b. **P. Saxífraga** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Pimpernel (Pimpinell), Bennet, Burnet Saxifrage, Small Burnet Saxifrage, Small Saxifrage, Small Pimpernel, Break-stone, Old-man's-plaything; Ger. Pimpernell, Bibernell; Fr. Grand Bocage. *Root*, *Radix Pimpinellæ*, P. G., aromatic, pungent, nauseant.
- c. **P. Sisárum** (L.) Benth. (*S. Sisarum* L., perhaps also *S. Ninsi* L.). Corea. Skirret, Selt-heal*, Ninsin. *Root* a culinary vegetable (celery-like), also a substitute for ginseng.

1596. PINAROPÁPPUS, Less. Pinaropappus. **Cichoriaceae.**

From Greek, "dirty pappus". Syn. *Troximont*†, in part. Perennial herb. One species, Texas to Mexico.

1597. PINCKNÉYA, Richard. Fever-tree. **Rubiaceae.**

Named for Gen. C. C. Pinckney, S. Carolina statesman. Syn. *Cinchona*, in part. Tree. One species, U. S.

- 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.

1598. PINÉLLIA, Tenore. Pinellia. **Araceae.**

Herbs. About 4 species, western Asia. (a) **P. tuberífera** Ten. Japan. Han-ge. *Herb* has properties of colchicum.

1599. PINGUÍCULA, L. Butterwort. **Lentibulaceae.**

Latin dim. from *pinguis* "fat", the leaves unctuous to the touch. Scapose herbs. About 30 species, cooler regions of both hemispheres; 6 in U. S.

- a. **P. vulgáris** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New York and Minnesota. Butterwort, Bog Violet, Marsh Violet, Earning-grass (i. e. Curdling-grass), Bean-weed, Rot-grass, Sheep-rot, Sheep-weed, Sheep-root, Steep-grass, Yorkshire Sanicle.

1600. PINÍTES, Goep. Pinites. Pinaceae.

A genus of extinct plants known only by their fossil remains.

(a) **P. succínifer** Goeppert (*Pitoxylum succiniferum* Kraus). The principal source of the Baltic Amber, a fossil resin; Succinum, Ambra flava; Ger. Bernstein, Agstein; Fr. Succin, Ambre jaune.

1601. PÍNUS, L. - - Pine. - - Pinaceae.

The Latin name, of Celtic origin. Evergreen trees with needle-like leaves. About 70 species, northern hemisphere; 39 in U. S.

- a. **P. Cémbra** L. European Alps and northern Asia. Siberian Stone-pine, Swiss Stone-pine, Siberian Cedar. *Seeds*, Cembra nuts, Pine nuts, Zibel nuts; edible and rich in oil. *Exudate* is Riga balsam or Carpathian balsam. The Stone Pine of southern Europe, (b) **P. Pínea** L., yields also edible nuts, Pine nuts; Fr. Pignons, Ital. Pinocchi.

American species yielding edible seeds are (c) **P. édulis** Engelm., Texas to Arizona, New Mexico Pinyon (*Sp. piñon*); (d) **P. cembroídes** Zucc., Arizona to Mexico, Stone-seed Pinyon; (e) **P. monophylla** Torr. & Frem., Nevada Nut-pine, Soft-shelled Pinyon; (f) **P. Parryána** Engelm., southern and lower California, and (g) **P. Sabiníana** Dougl., Gray-leaf Pine, Digger Pine, Nut Pine, the last formerly supplying the chief food of some of the aborigines.

- h. **P. Lambertíana** Dougl. Mountains of California and northward. Great Sugar-pine, Sugar Pine, Giant Pine, Shake Pine. The king of Pines, only surpassed in size by the giant Sequoia. Tree yields a saccharine exudate.
- i. **P. palústris** Mill. (*P. australis* Michx.). Virginia to Florida and Texas. Long-leaved Pine, Georgia Pine, Southern or Swamp Pine, Broom Pine, Fat Pine, Florida or Virginia Pine, Georgia or Texas Yellow Pine, Southern or Yellow Pitch-pine, Southern Hard Pine, Long-straw Pine, Turpentine Pine, Yellow Pine, White-rosin tree. *Resinous exudate* is White Turpentine, Turpentine gum or American Thus, from which is obtained oil of turpentine and resin (*Resina*, U. S. P., Rosin, Colophony). Timber hard, compact and durable.
- j. **P. Pináster** Solander (*P. maritima* 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. Halepénsis** Mill. (*P. maritima* 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.

- n. **P. ponderósa** Dougl. British Columbia and Montana, south to Texas and Mexico. Western Yellow Pine, Western Pitch Pine, Bull Pine, Gambier Parry's Pine, Long-leaved Pine (of the West), Red Pine (western), Trucker Pine. *Timber* light, strong and very durable.
- o. **P. resinósa** Ait. Canada and northeastern U. S. Canadian Pine, Red Pine (eastern), Norway Pine*.
- p. **P. rígida** Mill. Canada to Georgia and Kentucky. Pitch Pine, Torch Pine, Sap Pine, Candlewood or Lightwood Pine, Hard or Yellow Pine, Black Norway Pine. Largely used for manufacture of tar.
- q. **P. Stróbus** L. Canada, south to Georgia and Iowa. White Pine, American White Pine, American Deal Pine, Soft Deal Pine, Northern Pine, Spruce Pine, Weymouth Pine. *Timber* light, strong, easily worked and durable.
- r. **P. sylvéstris** L. Europe and northern Asia. Scotch Pine, Red Pine (European), Baltic or Norway Pine, Riga Pine, Scotch Fir, Foehre, Vippe, European or Red Deal. An important timber tree. *Resinous exudate*, Common Turpentine (of Europe), in England known as Common Frankincense; source of the Russian and German oil of turpentine. *Leaves* yield oil of *Pinus Sylvestris*, of agreeable fragrance.
- s. **P. Taéda** L. Delaware to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas. Loblolly Pine, Old-field Pine, Frankincense Pine, called also Longshucks and Bastard, Foxtail, Indian, Longstraw, Prairie, Rosemary, Sap, Slash, Swamp, Torch and Virginia Pine. Largely used for manufacture of tar. *Resinous exudate* American Thus.
- t. **P. Teocótl** Ch. & Schlecht. Mexico. Ocote Pine, Torch Pine; Source of Mexican Turpentine, Brea turpentine.

1602. PÍPER, L. - - Pepper. - - **Piperaceae.**
 The Latin name. Syn. Artanthe, Ottonia, Serronia, Steffensia. Mostly shrubby climbers, a few trees or tall herbs. About 650 species, tropical regions. See Chavica, Cubeba and Methysticum.

- a. **P. angustifólium** R. & P. (*A. elongata* Miq., *P. elongatum* Vahl., *Stef. elongata* Kunth.). Mexico to Brazil and Peru. Matico. *Leaves*, Matico. U. S. P., Maticae folia; Ger. Matico-blätter; Fr. Matico (Codex); Sp. Yerba (Palo) de soldado; astringent, terebinthinate, stimulant.
- 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. unguiculátum** R. & P. (*P. nodosum* Link.) and probably (f) **P. citrifólium** Lam.



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- 1607. PÍSUM, L.** - Pea. - **Papilionaceae.**
The classical name. Herbs climbing by tendrils. Two species, natives of Asia.
- a. **P. satívum L.** Mediterranean region, now universally cult. Garden Pea, Common Pea, Field Pea. Varieties are Sugar Pea, String Pea, etc. *Seeds* esculent.
- 1608. PITHECOLÓBIUM, 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. dulce 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. *Saccharine pods* fed to stock.
(c) **P. brevifólium Benth.**, Texas to Mexico, is called Huajillo; (d) **P. flexicaúle Coult.**, Texas to California and Mexico, is called locally Ebony; (e) **P. Unguis-cáti (L.) Benth.** (*M. Unguis-cati L.*, *M. rosea Vahl.*), Cat's-claw.
- 1609. PLAGIOBÓTHRYS, Fisch. & Mey.** **Boraginaceae.**
From Greek, "oblique pit". Syn. *Eritrichium*, *Echidioncarya*, *Myosotis*, in part. Annual herbs. About 15 species, western N. America; 13 in U. S.
- 1610. PLÁNERA, J. F. Gmel.** Planer tree. **Ulmaceae.**
Named for Prof. J. J. Planer of Erfurt, d. 1789. An Elm-like tree. One species, southeastern U. S. Syn. Water Elm.
- 1611. PLANTÁGO, L.** Plantain. **Plantaginaceae.**
The Latin name. Herbs, mostly acaulescent, a few shrubby. Over 200 species; 20 in U. S.
- a. **P. Corónopus, Lam.** Europe. Hartshorn Plantain, Buck's-horn Plantain, Buck Plantain, Herb Ivy, Star-of-the-earth.
- b. **P. lanceoláta L.** Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Rib-grass, Ripple-grass, Ribwort, English Plantain, Snake Plantain, Black-jacks, Chimney-sweep, Clock, Cocks, Dog's-rib, Headsman, Hen-plant, Jack-straws, Kemp, Kempseed, Leechwort, Long Plantain, Ram's-tongue, Rat-tail, Way-bread, Windles; Ger. Spitzer Wegerich o. Wegertritt, Fr. Plantain [Codex, the name including also (c) and (d)]; Sp. Lauten. *Herb*, *Herba plantaginis*, haemostatic, vulnerary. *Seeds* mucilaginous.
- 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, Sauohr. Properties and uses of (b).

- d. **P. média** L. Europe, adv. in U. S., Hoary Plantain, Lamb's-tongue, Lamb's-lettuce, Fire-leaves, Fire-weed (England), Healing-herb, etc.; Ger. Mittler Wegerich. Properties and uses of (b).
- e. **P. ováta** Forsk. (*P. decumbens* Forsk.). Northern Africa. The **P. Ispaghúla** 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. Psíllium** 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.) **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "flat seed". Low annual herb. One species, Pacific coast of U. S.

1614. PLATYSTÉMON, Benth. 1834. Cream-cups. **Papaveraceae.**
From Greek, "flat stamen". Syn. *Boothia*, Dougl. 1834. Annual herb. One species, California.

1615. PLECTRÍTES, DC. Plectrites. **Valerianaceae.**
Syn. *Valerianella*, in part. Herbs. About 8 species, western U. S.

1616. PLÉEA, Michx. - Pleea. - **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. *Swertia*, in part. Annuals with rather large blue flowers. About 7 species, higher north latitudes, 2 in U. S.

1619. PLÚCHEA, Cass. Marsh Fleabane. **Compositae.**
Named for the Abbé N. A. Pluche of Paris, 18th Century. Syn. *Baccharis*, *Erigeron*, in part. Herbs, some shrubby, with small flower-heads. About 30 species, widely distributed; 6 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. Europaéa** L. Europe. Common Leadwort, Toothwort,
Dentellaria; Ger. Bleiwurz. Juice epispastic, emetic. (b) **P.**
rósea L., India, and (c) **P. scándens** L., San Domingo, called
Herbe au diable, have the same properties.

1621. PLUMÉRIA, L. (Plumieria, Plumiera). **Apocynaceae.**
Named for M. Plumier, French traveler and botanist. d.
1706. Ornamental shrubs, about 45 species, tropical America.

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 Pa-
goda tree, in Burmah Kambodja; (c) **P. álba** L. in West In-
dies is called Pagoda-tree, White Nosegay-tree.

1622. PLÚMMERA, Gray. Plummera. **Compositae.**
Named for its discoverer Miss Plummer (Mrs. J. G. Lem-
mon). Strong-scented robust herb with yellow flowers. One
species, Arizona.

1623. PNEUMÁRIA, Hill. Sea Lungwort. **Boraginaceae.**
From Greek, "lungwort". Syn. Mertensia (Kew), Pul-
monaria, Steenhammera, in part. A fleshy perennial herb,
one species, north temperate zone (U. S.).

a. **P. marítima** (L.) Hill. Pulm. maritima L., M. maritima
S. F. Gray (Kew), S. maritima Reichb.). Coasts of Europe,
Asia and N. America. Sea Lungwort, Sea Bugloss, Oyster-
plant*.

1624. PODÍSTERA, Wats. Podistera. **Umbelliferae,**
Herb. One species, Nevada.

1625. PODOPHYLLUM, 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. peltátum** L. Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Minne-
sota. May Apple, Wild Mandrake, American Mandrake,
Mandrake, Wild Lemon, Ground Lemon, Hog Apple, Devil's
Apple, Indian Apple, Raccoon-berry, Duck's-foot, Umbrella-
plant, Vegetable Calomel. Rhizome, Mandrake-root; **Pod-**
phyllum, U. S. P., Podophylli Rhizoma Br.; Ger. Fussblatt-
wurzel; Fr. Rhizome de podophyllum (Codex); cathartic,
laxative, cholagogue. Active constituent, podophyllotoxin.
Fruit edible. (b) **P. Emodi** Wallish of southern Asia has
similar properties.

1626. PODOSTÉMMMA, Greene. Podostemma. **Asclepiadaceae.**
From Greek, "foot garland". Syn. Asclepias, in part.
Herbs. Five species in U. S.



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- c. **P. réptans** L. Eastern U. S. Abscess-root, American Abscess-root, American Greek Valerian, Creeping Greek Valerian, Jacob's-ladder*, Bluebell*, Forget-me-not*, Sweet-root; Ger. Geschwürwurzel. *Root* alterative, astringent, diaphoretic.
- 1635. POLIÁNTHES, L.** Tuberose. **Amaryllidaceae.**
From Greek, "white flowered". Syn. Polyanthus, Tuberosa, Heist. Herbs from tuberous rootstocks. About 3 species, tropical America.
- a. **P. tuberósa** L. (*T. amica* Medic.). Mexico and widely cult. Tuberose, Mistress-of-the-night. Flowers fragrant, much used in perfumery.
- 1636. POLIOMÍNTHA, Gray.** Poliomintha. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "hoary Mint". Syn. Hedeoma†, in part. Hoary suffrutescent plants. Three species, Mexican border of U. S.
- 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. POLÝGALA, L.** Milkwort. **Polygalaceae.**
From Greek, "abounding in milk". Herbs, rarely shrubs. About 260 species; 44 in U. S.
- a. **P. amára** L. Europe. Bitter Milkwort, European Bitter Polygala; Ger. Kreuzblume, Kreuzwurz. *Herb*, *Herba polygalæ*, bitter tonic, stomachic. See (d).
- b. **P. májor** Jacq. Southeastern Europe. Hungarian Milkwort. *Root*, *Radix polygalæ hungaricæ*.
- 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, Babies'-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. Nuttállii** T. & Gr., eastern U. S., Nuttall's Milkwort, Ground Centaury, and (g) **P. viridescens** 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*, *Senega*, U. S. P., *Senegæ Radix*, Br., *Rad. polygalæ virginianæ*; acrid, stimulant, 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. Boykínii** Nutt., southern and southwestern U. S.

Other species of interest are (k) *P. cruciáta*, eastern U.S., Cross-leaved Milkwort, Marsh Milkwort or Polygala, Drum-heads; (l) *P. incarnáta* L., eastern U. S. to Mexico, Pink Milkwort, (American) Rogation-flower, Procession-flower; (m) *P. lútea* L., eastern U. S., Orange Milkwort, Wild Bachelor's-buttons, Yellow Milkwort or Polygala; (n) *P. Serpentária* Eck. & Zey., South Africa, root regarded an alexipharmic; (o) *P. venenósa* Juss., Java, acrid and poisonous, and (p) *P. vulgáris* L., Europe, European Milkwort, Cross-flower, Four-sisters, Gang-flower, Procession-flower, Rogation-flower, Robin's-eye.

1639. POLYGONÁTUM, Adans. Solomon's-seal. **Convallariaceae.**

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. biflórum* (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.
- b. *P. commutátum* (R. & S.) Dietr. (*P. giganteum* Dietr. (Kew), *C. commutata* R. & S.). Canada to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Utah. Great Solomon's-seal, Giant or Smooth Solomon's seal, Sealwort, Drop-berry.
- c. *P. multiflórum* (L.) All. (*C. multiflora* L.). Europe and Asia. Many-flowered Solomon's-seal?, David's-harp, Jacob's-ladder, Ladder-to-heaven, Scala cœii, Lily-of-the mountain, Fraxinelle, Drop-berry, Whitewort. *Rhizome* of this and of (d), Solomon's-seal (of Europe), Our-Lady's-seal, Lady's-seal, Seal-of-heaven, White-root; Ger. Weisswurzel, Salomon's-siegel; Fr. Sceau de Salomon; formerly reputed to possess marvelous healing virtues.
- d. *P. officinále* (L.) All. (*C. officinalis* L., *C. Polygonatum* L., *P. vulgare* Desf.). Europe and Asia. True Solomon's-seal, Sealwort, with synonyms of (c); Fr. Sceau de Salomon (Codex).

1640. POLYGONÉLLA, Michx. Jointweed. **Polygonaceae.**

Latin, dim. of "Polygonum". Syn. *Polygonum*, *Gonopyrum*, in part. Herbs with jointed stems. About 8 species, all of U. S. (a) *P. articuláta* (L.) Meisn., Coast Jointweed, is called also Sand-grass.

1641. POLÝGONUM, L. Knotweed, etc. **Polygonaceae.**

The Greek name, meaning "many jointed". Syn. *Bistorta*, in part. Herbs, some shrubby, with spiked, racemed or capitate inflorescence. About 200 species, 66 in U. S.

- a. *P. amphíbium* L. Europe and British America, south to Kentucky, Colorado and California. Water Persicaria, Willow-weed, Willow-grass, Ground Willow, Red-shanks, Hearts-ease*.
- b. *P. arifólium* L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Halberd-leaved Tear-thumb, Scratch-grass, Sickle-grass. The latter names apply also to (c) *P. sagitátum* L., Arrow-leaved Tear-thumb, a more common species.

- d. **P. aviculáre** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Knot-grass, Door-weed, Door-grass, All-seed, Armstrong, Beggar-weed, Bird's-tongue, Bird-grass, Bird-weed, Centinode, Cow-grass, Crab-weed, Finzach, Goose-grass, Hog-weed, Iron-grass, Knot-wort, Male Knot-grass, Ninety-knot, Mantil, Pink-weed, Sparrow-tongue, Stone-weed, Swine's-grass, Tacker-grass, Way-grass, Wire-grass*, Wire-weed.
- e. **P. Bistórta** L. (*B. officinalis* Raf., *B. major* S. F. Gray). Europe and northern Asia. Bistort (i. e. twice bent), Snake-weed, Adderswort, Dragonwort, Easter-ledges, Easter-magiens, Astrology†, Osterich, English Serpentary, Snakewort, Passions, Red-legs, Sweet Dock, Twice-writhen; Ger. Wiesenknöterich, Natterwurz, Knöterich; Fr. Bistorte (Codex), Couleuvrine. *Rhizome*, Bistorta, Rad. bistortæ, Rad. columbinæ; astringent. Similar properties belong to the indigenous (f) **P. Virginiánum** L., Virginia Knotweed, Virginia Bistort; also to the circumpolar (g) **P. vivíparum** L. (*B. vivipara* S. F. Gray), Alpine Bistort, Serpent-grass.
- 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. cristátum** Engelm. & Gr.; (j) **P. dumetórum** L. and (k) **P. scándens** L.
- l. **P. Hydró Piper** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Water-pepper, Smartweed, Biting Knotweed; Biting Persicaria, Bite-tongue, Lake-weed, Pepper-plant, Red-knees, Red-shanks, Sickleweed*, Culrage, Ciderage, Arse-smart, Arsenick†. *Plant acrid, diuretic.*
- m. **P. orientále** L. India, nat. in U. S. Prince's-feather, Gentleman's-cane, Garden Persicary, Ragged-sailor.
- n. **P. Persicária** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Spotted Knotweed, Black-heart, Crab's-claws, Heart-weed, Heart's-ease* (U. S.), Heart's-ear, Lover's-pride, Peachwort, Persicaria, Persicary, Pink-weed, Red-shanks, Red-weed, Willow-weed, Plumbago*.
- o. **P. punctátum** Ell. (*P. acre* H. B. K., *P. Hydropiper* Michx., not L.). British America, U. S. throughout, and southward. American Smartweed, Dotted or Water Smartweed, Arsesmart, Arsmart, Hydropiper, Water-pepper, Turkey-troop. *Herb acrid, diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.*
- p. **P. tinctórium** Ait. Japan and China. Japanese Indigo plant. A source of indigo.

1642. POLÝMNIA, L. Leaf-cup. **Compositae.**
Dedicated to the Muse Polhymnia. Perennial herbs, some shrubby. About 10 species, New World; 2 in U. S.

- a. **P. Uvedália** L. Eastern U. S. Yellow Leaf-cup, Bear's-foot, Yellow Bear's-foot, Large-flowering Leaf-cup, Uvedalia. *Root tonic, stimulant.*



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- 1650. PONTEDÉRIA, L.** Pickerel-weed. **Pontederiaceae.**
Named for Prof. G. Pontedera of Padua, d. 1757. Aquatic herbs with spikes of blue flowers. About 8 species, New World; 1 in U. S.
- 1651. PONTIÉVA, R. Br.** Ponthieva. **Orchidaceae.**
Terrestrial orchids. About 15 species, New World; 1 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 Asp, Dutch Beech, Rattler tree, White-bark.
- b. **P. balsamífera L.** British America and northern part of U. S. Balsam Poplar, Tacamahac. A variety, *P. balsamifera candicans* (Ait.) A. Gray, is known as Balm-of-Gilead. *Leaf-buds* resinous, aromatic, expectorant.
- c. **P. deltoídes 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. acumináta Rydb.** also (f) **P. angustifólia 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. tremuloídes Michx.** British America, south to Kentucky, New Mexico and California. American Aspen (Asp, Aps, Espen, Haspen), Mountain Asp, Quaking Asp, 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. nígra L.** (including *P. dilatata* Ait.). Europe. Black Poplar (Pipple, Popillary, Pepillary), Cat-foot Poplar, Old English or Willow Poplar, Cotton-tree. The variety **Italica Du Roi** (*P. fastigiata* Desf.) is the well-known Lombardy Poplar, called also Black-lady or Water Poplar.
- 1653. PORLIÉRIA, R. & Pav.** (Porliera). **Zygophyllaceae.**
Named in honor of a Spanish botanist. Syn. Guaiacum, in part. Shrubs or trees with pinnate leaves. Two species, tropical America; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **P. angustifólia (Engelm.)**. Texas to Mexico. *Wood* has properties of Guaiacum q. v.

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; *Spiræa*,
in part. Perennial herbs with rather large white or pinkish
flowers. Two species, both in U. S.

- a. **P. stipulátus** (Muhl.) Brit. (*S. stipulata* Muhl., *G. stipulacea* Nutt.). New York to Louisiana and Indian Territory. American Ipecac, Indian Physic, with other synonyms of (b).
- b. **P. trifoliátus** (L.) Brit. (*S. trifoliata* L., *G. trifoliata* Moench). New York to Georgia, west to Missouri. Indian Physic, Bowman's-root, Indian Hippo, False Ipecac, Western Dropwort, Meadow-sweet*. *Root* emetic, expectorant.

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.
- b. **P. olerácea** L. Tropical America, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Purslane, Purslain, (Pursley, Pussley). Used as a pot herb. Reputed vulnerary and antiscorbutic.

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. críspus** L. is called Curly-leaved Pondweed, Water Caltrops†, Muckweed; (c) **P. lúrens** 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.

- a. **P. Anserína** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Silverweed, Silver-feather, Wild Agrimony†, Buttercup*, Camoroche, Wild Tansy, Goose Tansy, Goose-grass, Dog's Tansy (Scotland), Argentina; Ger. Gänserich, Silberkraut; Fr. Argentine (Codex) Anserine. *Plant* astringent, tonic.
- b. **P. argénteá** L. Europe, Asia, Canada and northeastern U. S. Silvery Cinquefoil, Hoary 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†, 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.
- e. **P. Monspeliensis** L. (*P. Norvegica* L. (Kew), *P. hirsuta* Michx.). Europe, Asia and N. America. Rough Cinquefoil, Barren Strawberry.
- f. **P. réptans** L. (*T. reptans* Stokes, not L.). Europe and Asia. Creeping Cinquefoil (Sinkfield), European Five-finger, Golden-blossom; Ger. Fünffingerkraut; Fr. Potentille rampante, Quintefeuille. *Plant* astringent, febrifuge.
- g. **P. Tormentilla** Neck. (*T. erecta* L., *T. officinalis* Curt., *P. officinalis* S. F. Gray). Europe and northern Asia. Tormentilla (Tormentil, Thormantle), Septfoil (Setfoil), Bloodroot*, Ewe Daisy, Shepherd's-knot, Sheep's-knapperty (Ireland). *Rhizome*, Rad. Tormentillæ; Ger. Tormentillwurzel, Ruhrwurzel, Heideckerwurzel, Blutwurzel; Fr. Tormentille; astringent, febrifuge.

1659. PRÉMNA, L. Premna. **Verbenaceae.**
From Greek, "stump". Shrubs and trees. About 45 species, warmer regions of Old World.

- a. **P. Taitensis** 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. Aurícula** 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. elátior** Hill. (*P. veris* L. in part). Europe. Oxlip, Great Cowslip, Cow-sinkin, Pagle (Paigle, Peagle).
- c. **P. farinosa** L. (*P. Auricula* Hill., not L.). Europe, Asia and northern N. America, south to Michigan. Mealy Primrose, Bird's-eye Primrose, Scotch Primrose, Bonny-bird-eeen, Powdered-beau.
- 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, Peterschlüssel, Himmelschlüssel; Fr. Primavère *Root* Rad. paralyseos, Rad. arthritica, expectorant, antispasmodic. *Flowers* nervine.



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- a. **P. vulgáris** L. (*P. Canadensis* Mill., *P. officinalis* Cranz). Europe, Asia and N. America. Heal-all, Self-heal, Slough-heal, All-heal, Hook-heal, Carpenter's-herb. Hook-weed, Sick-le-heal, Sick-le-weed, Sicklewort, Blue-curl, Brownwort, Heart-of-the-earth, Pimpernel*, Thimble-flower; Ger. Braunelle, Braunheil; Fr. Paquerette. *Herb* astringent, vulnerary.
- 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. Americána** Marsh. New York to Florida, west to Colorado and Montana; varieties cult. Wild Yellow or Red Plum, Goose Plum, Horse Plum, Hog Plum, Native Plum, Plum-granite‡. *Fruit* esculent.
- b. **P. angustifólia** Marsh. (*P. Chicasa* Michx.). New Jersey to Florida, west to the Rocky Mountains; varieties cult. Chickasaw Plum. *Fruit* edible, but small.
- c. **P. Armeniaca** L. (*A. vulgaris* Lam.). Eastern Asia, now widely cult. Apricot; Ger. Apricose; Fr. Abricotier. *Fruit* esculent. Nearly allied to this is (d) **P. Sibírica** L. (*A. Sibírica* Pers.), the Siberian Apricot.
- e. **P. Ávium** L. (*C. Avium* Moench). Europe, sparingly nat. in U. S. Crab Cherry, Gaskins, Gean, Hawk-berry, Mazard, Merry, Black Merry, Marasca (a variety), Sweet Cherry; Ger. Susskirsche; Fr. Cerisier. *Fruit* esculent. Cultivated varieties are Black-heart, Bigareau, etc. From the fruit are prepared Kirschwasser, also Maraschino, Ratafia and other liqueurs.
- f. **P. Caroliniána** (Mill.) Ait. (*L. Caroliniana* Roem.). Southeastern U. S. Carolina or American Cherry-laurel, Mock Orange, Wild Orange*, Wild Peach, Winter Laurel. Properties of (i.)
- g. **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, Morello, 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), Damasin (Damas, Damsel‡); Ger. Pflaume, 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.

- j. **P. Maháleb** L. (C. Mahaleb Mill.). Southern Europe. Mahaleb Cherry; Ger. Weichselkirsche. Used as a stock for grafting.
- k. **P. marítima** Wang. (*P. sphærocarpa* Michx.). Atlantic coast, Virginia and northward. Beach Plum, Sand Plum. *Fruit* esculent.
- l. **P. nígra** Ait. (*P. mollis* Tor., *C. nigra* Loisel, *P. Americana* T. & Gr., not Marsh.). Canada and northeastern U. S.; varieties cult. Canada Plum, Horse Plum, Red Plum, Wild Plum, Pomegranate*. *Fruit* esculent.
- m. **P. Pádus** L. (*C. Padus* Delarb.). Europe. Bird Cherry, Hag Cherry, Hag-berry, (Egg-berry, Eck-berry, Hack-berry, Heck-berry, Hic-berry), Fowl Cherry, Cluster Cherry, Cherry Bay; Ger. Faulbaum. *Fruit* scarcely edible.
- n. **P. Pennsylvánica** L. f. (*C. Pennsylvanica* Lois., *P. lanceolata* Willd., *C. borealis* Michx., *P. persicifolia* Desf.). Canada and eastern U. S. Pin Cherry, Bird Cherry, Fire Cherry, Pigeon Cherry, Red Cherry. *Fruit* small and sour.
- 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 Zierstrauch; 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*, Black-berry*, Hedge-picks, Stone-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. Virginiána** 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.

1669. PSACÁLIUM, Greene. Psacalium. **Compositae.**
From Greek, a minute "drop", or "grain". Syn. Luina, in part. Herb. One species, western U. S.

1670. PSATHYRÓTES, Gray (*Psathyrotus*). **Compositae.**
From Greek, "brittle", of the branches. Syn. Tetradyxia, Polydymia, Bulbostylis, in part. Low winter annuals. Four species, Arizona to Nebraska.

- 1671. PSEUDOCYMÓPTERUS**, Coult. & Rose. **Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, "false Cymopterus". Herbs, Three species, of western U. S.
- 1672. PSEUDOMAGÉNNETUS**, Rusch. **Asclepiadaceae.**
Shrubby climber, perhaps referable to some other genus.
(a) **P. Equatoriénsis**, Rusch. Peru to Ecuador. Cundurango blanco, Mata perro, *Bark* alterative.
- 1673. PSEUDOPHOÉNIX**, Wendl. **Sabalaceae.**
From Greek, "false Date". A small palm with pinnate leaves. One species, West Indies to Florida.
- 1674. PSEUDOTSÚGA**, Carr. False Hemlock-Spruce. **Pinaceae.**
From Greek, "false Tsuga". Syn. *Pinus*, in part. Trees resembling Hemlock Spruce. Two species, both of western U. S.
- a. **P. taxifólia** (Lamb.) Brit. (*Pin. taxifolia* Lamb., *Ps. Douglasii* Car. (Kew), *B. mucronata* (Raf.) Sudw.). Puget Sound to California. Douglas Spruce, Douglas Fir, Yellow or Red Fir, Oregon Pine†. *Timber* valuable, especially for ship's masts.
(b) **P. macrocárpa** (Torr.) Lemmon, Big-cone Spruce, is the Hemlock tree of southern California.
- 1675. PSÍDIUM**, L. Guava. **Myrtaceae.**
From Greek, "pulpy", the name originally of the pomegranate. Syn. *Guaiava*, Adans. Trees or shrubs. About 100 species, tropical America; 2 nat. in U. S.
- a. **P. Cattleiánum** Sabine. Brazil, cult. in all tropical countries. Purple Guava, Strawberry Guava. *Fruit* esculent, agreeably acid.
- b. **P. Guajáva** L. (*G. pyriformis* Gaertn., including *P. pomiferum* L. and *P. pyriferum* L.). Tropical America, widely cult. and nat. in tropical countries. Guava, Common Guava, Bay Plum; Sp. *Guayaba*. *Fruit* esculent, yielding a delicious jelly. Other species also produce esculent fruits.
- 1676. PSILÁCTIS**, Gray. *Psilactis*. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "naked ray", the ray florets having no pappus. Annual herbs. Two species, Texas to California.
- 1677. PSILOCÁRPHUS**, Nutt. *Psilocarphus*. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "bare chaff". Syn. *Benzanilla*, *Micropus*, in part. Woolly annuals. About 8 species, all American; 5 in U. S. (Pacific border).
- 1678. PSILÓSTROPHE**, DC. 1838. *Psilostrophe*. **Compositae.**
Syn. *Riddellia*, Nutt. 1841. Perennial herbs with rather small flower-heads (yellow). Three species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
- 1679. PSORÁLEA**, L. *Psoralea*. **Papilionaceae.**
From Greek, "scurfy". Syn. *Hedysarum*, in part. Herbs or shrubs with flowers in racemes, spikes or heads. About 110 species; 37 in U. S.



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- d. **P. santalínus** L. f. (*L. santalinum* (L. f.) O. Kze.). India. The *wood* is Red Sandalwood, Red Saunders, Red Santal, Redwood*, Ruby-wood; *santalum rubrum*, U. S. P., *Pterocarpi Lignum* Br., *Lignum santalinum rubrum*; Ger. Rothes Sandelholz; Fr. Santal rouge (Codex); Sp. Sandalo rojo. Yields a red dye.
- 1683. PTEROCAÚLON**, Ell. Indian Black-root. **Compositae**. From Greek, "wing stem". Syn. *Conyza*, *Chænobolus*, *Gnaphalium*, in part. Perennial herbs. About 10 species, America and Australia; 3 in southeastern U. S.
- a. **P. pychnostáchyum** Ell. (*C. pychnostachya* Michx., *G. undulatum* Walt.). Southeastern U. S. Indian Black-root. *Root* alterative, narcotic. (b) **P. virgátum** DC. Texas, Mexico and West Indies. Jamaica Golden-locks, Golden-tuft, Golden Cudweed.
- 1684. PTERÓSPORA**, Nutt. Pine Drops, etc. **Monotropaceae**. From Greek, "wing seeded". Syn. *Monotropa*, in part. Leafless saprophyte. One species, U. S.
- a. **P. Andromedéa** Nutt. 1818. (*M. procera* Torr. 1818). British America, south to Pennsylvania, Arizona and California. Pine-drops, Albany Beech-drops, Giant Bird's-nest, False Crawley, Gall-of-the-earth.
- 1685. PTEROSTÉGIA**, Fisch. & Mey. *Pterostegia*. **Polygonaceae**. From Greek, "wing" and "covering". Herb. A single species, California.
- 1686. PTILÍMNIUM**, Raf. 1825. Mock Bishop-weed. **Umbelliferae**. Syn. *Discopleura*, DC. 1829; *Ammi*, *Peucedanum*, in part. Annual herbs. About 4 species, America and East Indies; 3 in U. S.
- a. **P. capilláceum** (Michx.) Hollick (*A. capillaceum* Michx., *D. capillacea* DC.). Atlantic and Gulf border of U. S. Mock Bishop-weed, Bolewort, Bullwort, Herb William, Woodnep.
- 1687. PTILOCALÁIS**, Greene. *Ptilocalais*. **Cichoriaceae**. Syn. *Microseris*, in part. Herbs. Three species, western U. S.
- 1688. PTILONÉLLA**, Nutt. *Ptilonella*. **Compositae**. Syn. *Blepharipappus*, in part. Herbs. Two species, western U. S.
- 1689. PTILÓRIA**, Raf. 1832. *Ptiloria*. **Cichoriaceae**. 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.
- 1690. PTYCHÓTIS**, Koch. Bishop's-weed. **Umbelliferae**. Syn. *Carum* (Kew), *Ammi*, in part. Herbs related to *Carum*. A few species, Mediterranean region to India.

- a. **P. Cópica** (L.) Lyons (A. Copticum L., C. Copticum Benth. (Kew), C. Ajowan Bentley, P. Ajowan DC.). Hindustan. Ajowan, Ajowan, Ajawa, Javane; Fr. Ammi officinal (Codex). *Fruit* aromatic, antispasmodic, used like caraway seed; contains thymol.

1691. PULICÁRIA, Gaertn. Fleawort. **Compositae**. Latin, "fleawort". Syn. Inula, in part. Herbs. About 30 species, mostly of Mediterranean region.

- a. **P. dysentérica** (L.) Gaertn. (I. dysenterica L.). Southern Europe. Fleawort, Fleabane, Fleabane-mullet, Cammock*, Herb Christopher*; Ger. Flohkraut; Fr. Pulicaire. *Herb* insecticide.

1692. PULMONÁRIA, L. Lungwort. **Boraginaceae**. Latin, "lungwort". Hispid perennial herbs. About 6 species, Europe and Asia.

- a. **P. officinális** L. Europe. Lungwort, Jerusalem Cowslip, Bugloss or Bedlam Cowslip, Spotted Lungwort Spotted Comfrey, Spotted-Mary, Beggar's-basket, Joseph-and-Mary, Sage of Bethlem, Sage of Jerusalem; Ger. Lungenkraut; Fr. Pulmonaire officinale (Codex). *Herb* demulcent.

1693. PULSATÍLLA, Adans. Pasque-flower. **Ranunculaceae**. Name unexplained. Syn. Anemone (Kew), Clematis, in part. Perennial scapose herbs. About 18 species, north temperate zone and northward; 2 in U. S.

- a. **P. hirsutíssima** (Pursh) Brit. (C. hirsutissima Pursh., A. patens (Kew), var Nuttalliana A. Gray, A. Nuttalliana DC.). Texas to Nebraska and British Columbia. American Pulsatilla, American or Nuttall's Pasque-flower, April-fool, Badger-weed, Easter-flower, Gosling, Hartshorn plant, Headache plant, May-flower, Prairie Anemone, Prairie or Wild Crocus. Properties of (b).

- b. **P. praténsis** (L.) Mill. (A. pratensis L.) and (c) **P. Pulsatilla** (L.) Lyons (A. Pulsatilla L., P. vulgaris Mill.). Europe and northern Asia. Pulsatilla, European Pulsatilla or Pasque-flower, Dane's-blood, Easter-flower; Ger. Küchenschelle, Pulsatille; Fr. Anemone Pulsatille, Coquelourd (Codex), Sp. Pulsatila. *The flowering herb* of both species, **Pulsatilla**, U. S. P.; alterative, antispasmodic.

1694. PÚNICA, L. 1753. Pomegranate. **Punicaceae**. The Latin name, "Carthaginian" fruit. Syn. Granatum, St. Lag. 1880. Shrub. One species, northern Africa and western Asia.

- a. **P. Granátum** L. (G. Punicum St. Lag.). Pomegranate, Carthaegnian or Punic Apple, Garnet Apple, Balausta, Balaustine; Ger. Granatbaum; Fr. Grénadier (Codex), Balustier; Sp. Granada. *Bark* of stem and root, **Granatum**, U. S. P., **Granati Radicis Cortex**, Br., **Cortex Granati** P. G., Tænicide, containing the alkaloid pelletierine. *Rind of fruit* **Cortex psidii**, **Cort. malicorium**; astringent used in tanning morocco leather. *Flowers*, **Flores balaustii**, Balaustia, astringent. *Fruit* acidulous, esculent.

- 1695. PÚYA**, Mol. (Puja). Puya. **Bromeliaceae.**
From vernacular (Chili). Syn. Pourretia, R. & Pav.
Shrubby or arborescent plants. About 5 species, Chili and Peru.
- a. **P. lanuginósa** Schult. (*Pourretia lanuginosa* R. & P.). Chili.
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. ellíptica** Nutt. British America, south to Maryland, Illinois and New Mexico. Shin-leaf, Wild Lily of-the-valley. (b) **P. chlorántha** Swz. and (c) **P. mínor** 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.**
Syn. *Aplopappus* (Kew), in part. Rigid perennial herbs; 26 species in U. S., Pacific border.
- 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.
- a. **P. púbera** Michx. (*P. oleifera* A. Gray, *H. oleifera* Muhl.). Pennsylvania to Georgia. Oil-nut, Buffalo-nut, Elk-nut. *Seeds* rich in oil.
- 1699. PÝRUS**, L. (*Pirus*). - Pear. **Pomaceae.**
Latin name of the Pear. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species, Old World. See *Cydonia*, *Malus*, *Mespilus* and *Sorbus*.
- a. **P. comúnis** 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.**
From Greek, "box anther". Syn. *Diapensia*, in part. Dwarf evergreen shrub. One species; (a) **P. barbuláta** Michx. (*D. barbulata* Ell.). New Jersey to N. Carolina. Flowering Moss, Pyxie, Pyxie Moss, Pine-barren Beauty.
- 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.



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- l. **Q. coccífera** 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].
- m. **Q. Ílex** L. Southern Europe. Holly Oak, Evergreen Oak; Fr. Chêne vert (Codex). *Acorns*, Chestnut acorns, Ballota, edible.
- n. **Q. Lusitánica** Lam. (*Q. infectoria* Oliv.). Mediterranean region. Gall Oak. *Excrescences* 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, Gallen; 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).
- o. **Q. lobáta** Nee. California. Sacramento White Oak. *Excrescences*, Oak-balls. are California Nutgalls. *Acorns* once the chief food of the aborigines.
- p. **Q. Prínus** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Rock Chestnut Oak, Swamp or White Chestnut Oak, Mountain or Rock Oak, Tan-bark Oak. *Bark* much used in tanning. *Acorns* edible.
- 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* Kotschy).
- v. **Q. Virginiána** Mill. (*Q. virens* Ait.): Southeastern U. S. to Mexico and Cuba. Live Oak. *Timber* used in ship building.
- w. **Q. velutína** Lam. 1783 (*Q. tinctoria* Bartr. 1791, *Q. coccinea* 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. coccínea** Wang., Scarlet Oak; Red, Black or Spanish Oak; (y) **Q. Marylandica** Moench (*Q. nigra* var. b, L.), Black-Jack, Jack Oak, Barren or Iron Oak; (z) **Q. nána** (Marsh.) Sarg. (*Q. ilicifolia* Wang.), Bear Oak, Scrub Oak, Bitter or Barren Oak, Bitter-bush, Holly Oak, Dwarf Black Oak; (aa) **Q. nígra** L.

(*Q. aquatica* Walt.), Water Oak, Black-Jack*; Barren, Duck, Possum, Punk or Spotted Oak; (bb) *Q. Phellos* L., Willow Oak, Peach Oak, Sand Jack Oak, and (cc) *Q. rúbra* L., Red Oak, Black Oak*, Champion or Spanish Oak.

1705. QUILLÁJA, Mol. (*Quillaia*). Soap bark. **Rosaceae.**
From vernacular *Quillai*, Chili. Evergreen trees with thick veiny leaves. About 4 species, South America.

a. *Q. Saponária* Mol. (*Q. Molinæ* DC.). Chili to Peru. Soap-bark tree, Soap tree, Quillaya (*Quillai*, Cullay). *Bark*, Soap-bark, Quillaja, U. S. P.; Ger. Seifenrinde, Panamarinde; detergent, an emulsifier; contains saponin. (b) *Q. smegmadermos* DC. also yields Soap-bark.

1706. QUÍNCULA, Raf. Quincula. **Solanaceae.**
Syn. *Physalis* (Kew), in part. Perennial scurfy herb. One species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

1707. RAFFLÉSIA, R. Br. Rafflesia. **Rafflesiaceae.**
Named for Sir Stamford Raffles, its discoverer. Leafless and stemless parasites, the plant consisting practically of a single flower. About 8 species, Sumatra and Java. The flower of (a) *R. Arnóldi* R. Br. (*R. Titan* Jack.) is a meter in diameter.

1708. RAILARDÉLLA, Gray. Railardella. **Compositae.**
Diminutive of Railardia. Stemless perennial herbs. About 4 species, California.

1709. RAMÓNA, Greene. - Ramona. **Labiatae.**
Syn. *Audibertia*, Benth., in part. Shrubs or undershrubs, closely allied to *Salvia*. About 10 species, all of California.

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. dumetórum* 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. Acid herbs. About 200 species, temperate and cooler regions of both hemispheres; 41 in U. S. Synonyms are Buttercup, Creesy, Gildcups, Golland.

a. *R. abortívus* L. Canada and eastern U. S. to Colorado. Chicken Pepper, Kidney-leaved Crowfoot?

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-knops, Golden-knops, Guilty-cup, King-cup, Blister-flower, Blister-weed, Butter Cress, 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. arvénis** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Corn Crowfoot, Hunger-weed, Devil's-claws, Gold-weed, Hell-weed, Horse-gold. This species and (e) **R. aurícomus** L., the European Goldilocks, 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).
- g. **R. delphinifólius** Torr. (*R. lacustris* Beck. & Tracy, *R. multifidus* Pursh, not Forsk.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Yellow Water-crowfoot, Water Buttercup.
- 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, Sitfast, Setsicker, Tether-toad, with most of the synonyms of (c). Indigenous Buttercups are (i) **R. fasciculáris** Muhl., 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.

- a. **R. Raphanístrum** L. Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Wild Radish, Jointed Charlock, White Charlock, Cadlock, Skedlock, Curlock, Warlock, Krautweed, Black Mustard*, Rape*. *Seeds* pungent like those of mustard.
- 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. RAVENÁLA, Adans. 1763. (Ravanella). **Musaceae.**
Syn. *Urania*, Schreb. 1789. Arborescent plants with huge



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- b. **R. Caroliniána** Walt. (*F. Caroliniana* A. Gray, *F. fragilis* Raf.). Southeastern U. S. Southern or Carolina Buckthorn, Alder Buckthorn, Bog Birch, Indian Cherry. *Bark* laxative. (c) **R. alnifolia** L'Her., northern U. S. and northward, Alder-leaved Buckthorn, is called Dwarf Alder.
- d. **R. cathártica** L. (*C. cathartica* Moench). Europe, northern Africa to middle Asia. Buckthorn, Purging Buckthorn, Hart's-thorn, Rhineberry, Rain-berry Thorn, Way-thorn; Ger. Kreuzdorn, Hirschdorn; Fr. Neprun purgatif (Codex); Sp. Ramno caíartico, Espina cervical. *Fruit*, Fructus rhamni cathartici, Baccæ spinæ cervinæ, Baccae domesticæ, hydragogue cathartic; source of *sap green* and *bladder green*, used in dyeing. (Lokao or Chinese green indigo is a similar product obtained from (e) **R. tinctória** Waldst. & Kit. (*R. chlorophora* Decne.) and (f) **R. Dahúrica** Pal. (*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, Bourgène. *Bark* (at least one year old); **Frangula**, U. S. P., Rhamni Frangulæ 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. Gelbbeeren; 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. Purshiana** DC. Northern California, northward. Bear-berry tree, Bearwood, Shittim-wood, Cascara Sagrada tree. *Bark*, Chittam or Chittim bark, Cascara Sagrada, Sacred bark, Purshiana bark, Persian‡ bark, Wahoo*: **Rhamnus Purshiana**, U. S. P.; laxative. The bark of (l) **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.

1722. RHAPHIDOPHYLLA, Wend. & Drude. **Sabalaceae.**
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.

1723. RHÉUM, L. Rhubarb. **Polygonaceae.**
The Greek name, perhaps from *Rha* the ancient name of the Volga. Stout herbs from thick rootstocks. About 20 species, Asia.

- a. **R. austrále** D. Don (*R. Emodi* Wall., *R. Webbianum* Royle). Himalayan region. Yields medicinal rhubarb.
- b. **R. híbridum** Murray. Central Asia. This species may be one of those yielding commercial rhubarb.

- e. **R. officinale** Baill. Central Asia. Chinese Rhubarb plant. Believed to be the source of the best Chinese rhubarb. *Root* Rhubarb; **Rheum**, U. S. P., Rhei Radix, Br.; Ger. Rhabarber, Echte Rhabarber; Fr. Rhubarbe de Chine (Codex); Sp. Ruibarbo. Laxative, cathartic, but also astringent.
- d. **R. palmatum** L. Central Asia, cult. in Europe. Rhubarb plant. Source of the Russian rhubarb formerly highly valued and of some of the European rhubarb; Fr. Rhubarbe de Moscovie (Codex). Properties of (c).
- e. **R. Rhaponticum** L. Eastern Europe and central Asia. Rhapontic Rhubarb, Pie-plant, Wine Rhubarb; Ger. Rhapontik-rhabarber, Inländische Rhabarber, Fr. Rhapontic (Codex, employed only in veterinary medicine). *Root*, Radix rhei indigeni v. nostratis. *Roots* constitute French, English and Hungarian rhubarb which are inferior to Chinese rhubarb. *Leaf stalks* esculent. Some other species, as (f) **R. undulatum** L. and (g) **R. Tatáricum** L. fil. are used in a similar manner.
- 1724. RHÉXIÀ, K.** Meadow-Beauty. **Melastomaceae.**
A Greek plant name, meaning "brittle". Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 10 species, all in U. S.
- a. **R. virginica** L. Eastern U. S. Meadow-beauty, Deer-grass, Handsome-Harry.
- 1725. RHINACÁNTHUS, Nees.** Rhinacanthus. **Acanthaceae.**
From Greek, "nose Acanthus", alluding to shape of flower. Shrubs. About 6 species, natives of India.
- a. **R. communis** Nees. (*Justicia nasuta* L.). India to China. Ringworm-root. *Leaves* and *root*, containing rhinacanthin, used for cure of ringworm.
- 1726. RHINÁNTHUS, L.** Rattle-box, etc. **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Greek, "nose flower". Herbs. About 3 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.
- a. **R. Crista-Gállii** L. [*R. minor* Erhr. (Kew)]. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Rattle, Rattle-box, Yellow or Penny Rattle, Penny-grass, Rattle-bags, Money-grass, Yellow Cockscomb. *Plant* insecticide.
- 1727. RHIZÓPHORA, L.** Mangrove. **Rhizophoraceae.**
From Greek, "root bearing". Trees with aerial roots. About 3 species, tropical coasts and river margins; 1 in U. S.
- a. **R. Mángle** L. (*R. racemosa* Meyer, *R. Americana* Nutt.). Florida, and on tropical shores generally. Mangrove, Mangué, Red Mangrove (a variety); Fr. Manglier. *Bark* astringent, febrifuge, used in dyeing and tanning.
- 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.
- a. **R. Catawbiense** Michx. Virginia to Georgia. Mountain Rose-bay, Catawba or Carolina Rhododendron. Highly ornamental.

- b. **R. chrysánthemum** Pall. Siberia. Yellow Rhododendron, Siberian Rose, Snow Rose; Ger. Sibirische Alpenrose. *Leaves* diuretic, narcotic. (c) **R. ferrugíneum** L., Europe, Dwarf Rose-bay, has similar properties.
- d. **R. máximum** L. Canada to Georgia. Great Laurel, Rose-bay, Wild Rose-bay, Rose Laurel, Big Laurel, Big-leaf Laurel, Deer Laurel, Horse or Mountain Laurel, Cow-plant, Spoon-hutch. Properties of (b). *Wood* used for engraving.
- 1729. RHODÓRA, L.** Rhodora, Lamb-kill. **Ericaceae.**
From Greek *rhodon*, a "rose". Syn. Rhododendron, in part. A shrub with deciduous leaves. One species. (a) **R. Canadénsis** L. (Rhododendron Rhodora J. F. Gmel.). Canada and northeastern U. S.
- 1730. RHÚS, L. 1753.** Sumac (Sumach), etc. **Anacardiaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Syn. Toxicodendron, Mill. 1759; Metopium, Styphonia, 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.
- a. **R. aromática** Ait. (*T. crenatum* Mill., *R. Canadensis* Marsh, not Mill.). Canada and eastern U. S. Fragrant Sumac, Sweet-scented Sumac. *Root bark* astringent, a remedy in enuresis.
- 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-make†, 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. copallína** 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.
- g. **R. Metópium** L. (*M. Linnæa* Engelm., *R. oxymetopium* Griseb.). Florida to West Indies and S. America. Mountain Manchineel, Coral Sumac, Bum-wood. Poison-wood. Properties of (h). *Gummy exudate*, hog gum, doctor's gum, emeto-cathartic.
- h. **R. rádicans** 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 vénéneux; Sp. Zumaque venenoso. *Fresh leaves*; **Rhus Toxicodendron**, U. S. P., *Folia toxicodendri*; diaphoretic, diuretic, stimulant to nervous system. The Poison



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- h. **R. rúbrum** 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. Groseille rouge (Codex). *Fruit*, *Ribia rubra*, *Ribesia rubra*, acidulous, refrigerant, esculent.
- i. **R. Uva-crispa** L. (*R. Grossularia* L. (Kew), *G. Uva-crispa* Mill.). Europe and Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Garden Goose berry, Feaberry (i. e. Feverberry), Fayberry, Feabes, Fabes, Fapes, Grozet or Groserts (Scotland) Gozelle, Goggles, Gaskins, Goose gogs, Carberry, Cat-berry, Day-berry, Eat-berry, Wine-berry, Honey-blob, Tea-berry, Berry tree; Ger. Krauselbeere, Stachelbeere; Fr. Groseille. *Fruit* esculent.

1733. RICHÁRDIA, L. not Kunth. (*Ricardia*). **Rubiaceae.**
Syn. *Richardsonia* (Kew), Kunth 1818. Herbs. About 8 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S. See *Zantedeschia*.

- a. **R. scábra** 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*.

1734. RICINÉLLA, C. & F. **Ricinella.** **Euphorbiaceae.**
Latin, diminutive from "Ricinus". One species in western U. S.

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 arbore-cent. One exceedingly variable species, Africa and Asia.

- a. **R. comúnis** L. (*R. vulgaris* Mill., *R. medicus* Forsk., *C. minor* 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, Stedfast; Ger. Wunderbaum; Fr. Ricin (Codex); Oil from the seeds, Castor oil; *Oleum ricini*, U. S. P., *Oleum palmæ Christi*, *Oleum castoris*; cathartic. *Leaves* galactagogue.

1736. RIGIOPÁPPUS, Gray. **Rigiopappus.** **Compositae.**
From Greek, "stiff pappus". Slender annual with yellow flowers. One species, Pacific border of U. S.

1737. RIVÍNA, L. (*Rivinia*). **Hoop-withe.** **Phytolaccaceae.**
Named for A. Q. Rivinus, German botanist d. 1723. Herbs, somewhat shrubby. About 10 species, warmer regions New World; 2 in U. S.

- a. **R. húmilis** L. W. Indies and southeastern U. S. Blood-berry, Rouge-berry, Rouge plant.

1738. ROBÍNIA, L. Locust tree. **Papilionaceae.**

Named for Jean and Vespasien Robin, royal gardeners, Paris, 17th Century. Syn. Pseudo-Acacia, Medic. Trees or shrubs with showy flowers in racemes. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.

- a. **R. Pseudacácia** L. (*P. vulgaris* Medic., *P. odorata* Moench.). Southeastern U. S. and much planted as a shade and timber tree. Locust tree, Yellow Locust, Black or Common Locust, Post or White Locust, Honey Locust*, North American Locust tree, Pea-flower Locust, Bastard or False Acacia, Silver-chain?, White Laburnum, Whya tree; Ger. Falsche Acazie; Fr. Robnier. *Bark* of root tonic, emetic, narcotic. *Timber* strong and durable.

Other indigenous species are (b) **R. hispida** L. (*P. hispida* Moench), Rose Acacia, Moss Locust, Bristly Locust, and (c) **R. viscósa** 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, Orchil, Orchella, Canary Moss, Dyer's Moss, Cape-weed. From this and (b) **R. fusifórmis** Ach., Angola-weed, Mauritius-weed, Flat Archil or Orchil, is obtained litmus. See Lecanora.

1740. ROMANZÓFFIA, Cham. (Romanzovia). **Hydrophyllaceae.**
Named for Count Nicholas Romanzoff. Delicate pale herbs. Two known species, Alaska to California.**1741. ROMNÉYA, Harv.** Romneya. **Papaveraceae.**
Glaucous herb. One species, California.**1742. RORÍPA, Scop. 1760 (originally Rorippa).** **Cruciferae.**
Syn. Nasturtium, R. Br. 1812; Armoracia Sisymbrium, Cochlearia, Neobeckia, in part Herbs, more or less pungent. About 25 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 22 in U. S.

- a. **R. Armórácia** (L.) A. S. Hitchcock (*C. Armoracia* L. (Kew), *N. Armoracia* Fries., *A. sativa* Bernh.). Europe, cult. and nat. in U. S. Horseradish; Ger. Meerrettig; Fr. Raifort. Cran de Bretagne, Moutarde des moines; Sp. Rabano rusticano. *Fresh root* pungent, diuretic, condiment.
- b. **R. Nastúrtium** (L.) Rusby (*S. Nasturtium* L., *N. officinale* R. Br.). Europe, northern Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Water-cress, Common or True Water-cress (Crashes, Carsous, Kars, Kar-se), Brown Cress, Water-grass (Ireland), Water-kers, Well-grass, Brook-lime, Eker. Teigtongues; Ger. Brunnenkresse; Fr. Cresson de fontaine (Codex); Sp. Berro. *Fresh plant* antiscorbutic, used for salad.
- c. **R. palústris** (L.) Bess. (*S. amphibium* var. *palustre* L., *N. palustre* DC. (Kew), *N. terrestre* 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 (Shakespeare), Wild Brier, Bird Brier, Cat-whin, Hip Brier, Brère Rose, Bramble Rose, Horse Bramble, Hip-tree, Hedge-peak, Lawyers, Soldiers, Bedeguar Rose; Ger. Hundrose; Fr. Rosier sauvage, Églantier sauvage (Codex). *Fruit* (of this and allied species), Hips, Rose-hips; Rosæ Caninæ Fructus Br., Cynosbata, Fructus cynosbati, Cynorrhoda; Ger. Hagebutten, Hahnebutten, Hainbutten; Fr. Cynorrhodon (Codex); astringent, refrigerant. *Excrescence* from puncture of insect, Rose-gall, Bedeguar, Gallæ rosæ, Fungus cynosbati, astringent.
- b. **R. centifólia** 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 Centifolia**, U. S. P., Rosæ Centifoliae Petala, Br., Flores rosæ P. G., Flores rosæ pallidæ v. incarnatæ. Source of oil of rose, which is prepared also from petals of (c) and (e).
- c. **R. Damascéna** Mill. [Perhaps not distinct from (b)]. Orient. Damascus or Damask Rose; Fr. Rose de Damas, Rose des quatre saisons, Rose de Puteaux (Codex).
- d. **R. Gállica** 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 Gallica**, U. S. P., Rosæ Gallicæ Petala, Br., Flores rosæ rubræ v. domesticæ; astringent.
- e. **R. moscháta** Mill. North Africa and south Asia, largely grown at Kesanlik. Musk Rose, source of the Kesanlik (Kisanlik) attar of rose.
- f. **R. rubiginósa** L. (*R. micrantha* Bor., *R. Eglanteria* Mill. not L.). Europe to central Asia, nat. locally in U. S. Sweet Brier (Breer), Eglantine (Shakespeare and Spenser); Eglantine Rose, Eglantère, Hip Brier, Kitchen Rose. *Foliage* fragrant.

The more important of our indigenous species (Wild Rose) are, (g) **R. Carolína** L., Swamp Rose, Hip tree; (h) **R. húmilis** 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. nítida** 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. laevigáta** Michx (*R. Sinica* Ait.), Cherokee Rose, Jamaica Buckthorn.

1744. ROSMARÍNUS, L. Rosemary. **Labiatae.**

The Latin name, meaning "sea dew". Shrub. One species, Mediterranean region.



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- 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, Theif; Ger. Brombeere; Fr. Ronce sauvage (Codex), Ronce noir; Sp. Zarzamora. See (p).
- h. **R. Idaeus** L. Europe, west to Japan. European Raspberry, Aruberry, Hainberry, Hindberry, Sivven; Ger. Himbeere; Fr. Framboise (Codex); Sp. Frambuesa, Sanguesa. *Fruit*; **Rubus Idaeus**. U. S. P. Allied to this is the American (i) **R. occidentalis** L. (**R. Idaeus** var. **Americanus** Torr.), Black Raspberry, Black-cap, Wild Purple Raspberry, Blackberry*, the original of the cultivated Gregg and Hilborn raspberries. The California Raspberry is (j) **R. leucodermis** Dougl. See (n).
- 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** Mocino), British America and northern U. S., Salmon-berry, Thimble-berry, White Flowering-raspberry, and (m) **R. spectabilis** Pursh, the Salmon-berry of California.
- n. **R. strigosus** Michx. (**R. Idaeus** 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 Hansall raspberries. The Purple Wild Raspberry of northeastern U. S. is (o) **R. neglectus** Peck, 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** U. 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) **R. ursinus** Cham. & Sch. See (b), (c), (d), (e) and (g).

1751. **RUDBÉCKIA**, L. Cone-flower. **Compositae**.

Named for Olaus Rudbeck, founder of botanic garden at Upsala d. 1702. Coarse herbs with showy yellow-rayed flowers. About 27 species, N. America; 22 in U. S., especially southwestern.

- a. **R. hirta** L. Western prairies, nat. in eastern U. S. Black-eyed-Susan, Brown-eyed Susan, Yellow Daisy, Brown-Daisy, Nigger Daisy, Ox-eye Daisy*, Golden-Jerusalem, Nigger-head, Brown-Betty, English Bull's-eye.
- b. **R. laciniata** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Thimble-weed, Tall or Green-headed Cone-flower, Cone-disk Sunflower; Double variety in cultivation, Golden-glow. *Plant* diuretic, tonic.
- c. **R. triloba** L. New Jersey to Georgia, west to Missouri. Thin-leaved Cone-flower, Brown-eyed Susan.

- 1752. RUÉLLIA, L.** Ruellia. **Acanthaceae.**
 Named for Jean Ruel, French herbalist, d. 1537. Syn. *Dipteracanthus*, in part. Herbs or shrubs with showy flowers. About 200 species, tropical, mainly of New World; 9 in U. S.
- 1753. RÚMEX, L.** Dock, etc. **Polygonaceae.**
 The ancient Latin name, "lance", from form of leaf. Syn. *Acetosella*, *Acetosa*, in part. Robust herbs, some shrubby. About 130 species; 28 in U. S., including naturalized species.
- 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 Cock Sorrel, Green or Meadow Sorrel, Bread-and-Cheese, Donkey's-oats, Kitchen Sorrel. Ginger-sauce, Ginger Sorrel, Redshank-, Sharp Dock, French Surock (Sourack, Sarock, Souracks, Sorrow), Sour-grass, Sour-sauce (Sour-sabs, Sour-suds); Ger. Sauerampfer; Fr. Oseille commune (Codex); Sp. Acedera. *Root* astringent. *Leaves* acidulous, refrigerant, used as a pot herb, as are those of (b) **R. luxúrians** L. in Africa.
- c. **R. Acetosélla** L. (*Acetosella vulgaris* Four., *Acetosa Acetosella* Mill.). Europe, Asia and N. America. Sheep Sorrel, Field Sorrel, Horse or Cow Sorrel, Common or Gentleman's Sorrel, Mountain or Red-top Sorrel, Toad's Sorrel, Ranty-tanty, Sour Dock, Sour grass, Sour Leek, Green-sauce, Red-weed. Properties of (a). French Sorrel is the allied (d) **R. scutátus** L. (*Acetosa scutata* Mill.).
- 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)"; **Rumex**, U. S. P., Rad. rumicis, Rad. lapathina uti v. oxylapathi v. hydrolapathi; Fr. Grindwurz, Wassermangoldwurz; Fr. Patience (Codex); astringent, alterative, laxative, resinous rhubarb.
- f. **R. hymenosépalus** Torr. Texas to Arizona and Mexico, now extensively cult. Canaigre, Wild Pie-plant. *Roots* used for tanning, astringent.
- g. **R. obtusifólius** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Bitter Dock, Common Dock (of England) Broad-leaved or Blunt-leaved Dock, Butter Dock (leaves formerly used for wrapping butter), Celery-seed†. Properties of (e), the species most used in Europe. (h) **R. sanguíneus** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Bloody Dock, Bloodwort, Red-veined Dock. Olcott-root, is also used, and in Europe (i) **R. aquáticus** L. and (j) **R. Hydro-lápathum** Huds.
- k. **R. Patiéntia** L. Europe, nat. locally in U. S. Patience Dock, Passions†, Garden Patience, Monk's Rhubarb. The latter name is given in Scotland to (l) **R. alpinus** L., called also Mountain Rhubarb.
- 1754. RÚPPIA, L.** Ditch-grass, etc. **Naiadaceae.**
 Named for H. B. Rupp, German botanist, 18th Century. Slender-stemmed aquatic plants. About 4 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S.

- a. **R. marítima** L. (*R. spiralis* L., *R. rostellata* K. B.). Brackish and salt water, widely distributed. Ditch-grass, Tassel-grass, Tassel Pond-grass, Tassel Pondweed, Sea-grass. *Plant* reputed vulnerary.

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. aculeátus** L. (*R. flexuosus* Mill.). Mediterranean region to middle Europe. Butcher's Broom, Sweet Broom, Box Holly, Knee Holly, Knee Holm or Hulver, Bruscus, Horse-tongue, Pettigree, Prickly Box, Shepherd's Myrtle, Wild or Jew's Myrtle; Ger. Mausdorn; Fr. Petit Houx, Fragon épineux (Codex). *Root* diuretic. *Shoots* eaten like asparagus.

1756. RÚTA, L. - - Rue. - - **Rutaceae.**
Latin, from Greek name of (a). Heavy-scented perennial herbs. About 50 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

- a. **R. gravéolens** L. Southern Europe to the Orient. Rue, Garden Rue, Herb-of-grace (Shakespeare), Ave-grace, Hêrb-of-repentance, Countryman's Treacle; Ger. Raute, Gartenraute; Fr. Rue (Codex); Sp. Ruda, *Leaves* antispasmodic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic.

1757. SÁBAL, Adans. Palmetto. **Sabalaceae.**
From vernacular, Mexico or S. America. Syn. Chamaerops, Corypha, in part. Fan Palms. About 7 species, New World; 4 in U. S.

- a. **S. Palmétto** (Walt.) R. & S. (Cor. Palmetto Walt., Cham. Palmetto Michx.). N. Carolina to Florida and Bermuda Islands. Cabbage Palmetto, Palmetto.
- b. **S. Mexicánium** Mart. (*S. umbraculiferum* Hort., not Mart.). Texas to Mexico and West Indies. Texas Palmetto, Royal Palmetto, Big-thatch, Bull-thatch. Our largest species.

1758. SABBÁTIA, Adans. Marsh Pink, etc. **Gentianaceae.**
Named for L. Sabbati, Italian botanist. Syn. Chironia, Gentiana, Swertia, in part. Annual or biennial herbs with pink, red or white flowers, some highly ornamental. About 14 species, all in southern U. S. and Mexico.

- a. **S. anguláris** (L.) Pursh (*C. angularis* L.). Eastern U. S. American Centaury, American Red Centaury, Bitter-bloom, Bitter Clover, Rose Pink, Pink-bloom, Square-stemmed Sabbatia?; Ger. Sabbatie; Fr. Centaurée américaine. *Herb* bitter tonic. Similar properties belong to other species, notably (b). **S. Elliottii** Steud. (*Swertia difformis* L., *Sab. paniculata* Ell., not Pursh). Quinine-flower, Quinine-plant, Quinine-herb.

1759. SÁCCHARUM, L. (*Saccharifera*). **Gramineae.**
Latin word for sugar, from the Sanskrit. Compare *jaggery*, the palm sugar of Hindustan. Robust grasses with solid culms. About 12 species, Old World.



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- 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. Glauous Willow, Pussy Willow, Bog, Swamp or Silver Willow. *Catkins* of this and some other species called Pussy-cats, in England Geslings, Lamb's-tails, Pawms (i. e. palms), etc.
- f. **S. fluviatilis** 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. fragilis** 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. nígra** Marsh. (*S. Purshiana* Spreng). Canada to Florida and California. Black Willow, Pussy Willow, Swamp Willow. *Bark* and "buds" bitter tonic, anaphrodisiac. Other indigenous species called Black Willow are (i) **S. laevigata** Bebb. (j) **S. lasiandra** Benth. and (k) **S. Wardii** Bebb.
- l. **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, Withy-twig, Wilgers. *Twigs* (osiers) used for baskets, etc. Other Osier Willows are (a), (b), (l), also (n) **S. amygdalina** L. and (o) **S. rúbra** Hudson.

1765. SALAZÁRIA, Tor. (*Salizaria*). **Labiatae.**
Named for Don José Salazar y Larrequi, Mexican Commissioner of Boundary Survey. Shrubby plant. One species, Mexican border of U. S.

1766. SALPICHRÓA, Miers 1845. (*Salpichroma*). **Solanaceae.**
From Greek, "colored trumpet", alluding to the corolla. Syn. *Busbeckia*, Mart. 1829. Herbs. About 10 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in Arizona.

1767. SÁLSOLA, L. Saltwort, Glasswort. **Chenopodiaceae.**
The Latin name, "salt soil". Syn. *Kali*, Adans., Soda, in part. Herbs with aculeate-pointed leaves. About 50 species, saline districts; 2 in U. S.

a. **S. Káli** L. (*K. Soda* Moench, *K. Tragus* Scop.). Europe, Asia and Atlantic coast of U. S. Prickly Saltwort, Saltwort (Sowdwort), Salt-grape, Sea-grape, Sea-thrift, Eestrige, Kelpwort, Prickly Glasswort, Sparrow's dung. *Ash* of the plant (barilla), as also that of (b) **S. Sódá** L. (*K. Soda* Scop., *Soda inermis* Four.), Glasswort, of Mediterranean region, formerly a source of soda.

c. **S. Trágus** L. (*S. Kali* var. *Tragus* Moq.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Russian Thistle, Russian Cactus.

- 1768. SALVADÓRA, L.** *Salvadora.* **Salvadoraceae.**
 Named for J. Salvador, Spanish botanist. Shrubs or trees.
 About 3 species, southern Asia and northern Africa.
- a. **S. Pérsica L.** Asia. Tooth-brush tree. Believed to be the
 Mustard-tree of Scripture. *Seeds* yield Kikuel oil.
- 1769. SÁLVIA, L.** *Salvia, Sage.* **Labiatae.**
 The Latin name, "healing". Herbs, some shrubs, with
 flowers often showy. About 500 species, temperate and tropi-
 cal regions; 33 in U. S.
- a. **S. axilláris Sesse.** Mexico. Mexican Hyssop.
- b. **S. officinális L.** Europe, widely cult. and nat. Garden Sage,
 Sage, Save; Ger. Salbei; Fr. Sauge officinale (Codex); Sp. Sal-
 via. Leaves; *Salvia*, U. S. P., *Folia salviæ*; stimulant, tonic,
 astringent. The Meadow Sage of Europe, (c) **S. praténsis**
 L.; Ger. Wiesensalbei, has similar properties.
- d. **S. Sclárea L.** Europe, cult. and adv in U. S. Clary, (Clear-
 eye, God's-eye, Oculus Christi, See-bright, Scallewort; Ger.
 Muscatellersalbei. The mucilaginous *seeds* used to clear the eye
 of foreign particles. Other species having mucilaginous seeds
 are, (e) **S. Columbárie** Benth., southwestern U. S.; (f) **S.**
polystáchya Ortega (*S. Chian LaLlave*), Mexico; (g) **S.**
Horminum 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.
- 1770. SAMÁNDURA, L. 1747.** *Samandera.* **Simarubaceae.**
 From vernacular, East Indies. Syn. *Samadera* (Kew),
 Gaertn. 1791, *Niota*, Lam., not Adams. Trees with showy
 flowers. Two species, East Indies and Madagascar.
- a. **S. Índica** (Gaertn.) Lyons (*Samadera Indica* Gaertn., *S. per-*
tapetala G. Don, *N. pentapetala* Lam., *N. Commersoni* Pers.).
 Hindustan. *Bark*, Niepa bark, Ni ta bark, *Samadera bark*;
 bitter, tonic. *Seeds* yield fixed oil used in rheumatism.
- 1771. SÁMBÚCUS, L.** *Elder.* **Caprifoliaceae.**
 The classical name. Syn. *Ebulum*, Garcke. Shrubs or trees,
 some herbs. About 20 species; 8 in U. S.
- a. **S. Canadénsis L.** Canada to Florida, west to Arizona and
 Manitoba. American Elder, Elder, Sweet Elder. *Flowers*,
 Elder-blows, Elder-flowers; *Sambucus*, U. S. P., diuretic,
 diaphoretic, emollient. *Bark* cathartic, emetic. The Mexican
 (b) **S. Mexicána** Presl has similar properties.
- c. **S. Ébulus L.** (*E. humile* Garcke). Europe. Dwarf Elder,
 European Dwarf Elder, Blood Elder (Hilder), Bloodwort,
 Danewort, Deadwort, Lithewort, Walewort, Wallwort; Ger.
 Attich; Fr. Hièble (Codex) Yéhle; Sp. Yezgo. *Fruit* laxative.
- d. **S. gláuca** Nutt. (*S. cœrulea* Raf., *S. Californica* Koch.). Cali-
 fornia. California Elder. *Fruit* blue.

e. **S. nígra** L. Europe, northern Africa to middle Asia. European Elder (Ellar, Ellen, Ellarne, Alderne, Ellet, Elnorne, Elren, Hilder, Hillerne, Hylder), Common Elder (of Europe), German or Parsley Elder, Black-berried Elder, Boor-tree, Bore-tree, Bur-tree, Bone-tree, Bountry, Boutry), Ellanwood, Ellhorn, Judas tree*, Skaw, Winlin-berry, Whist-aller; Ger. Flieder, Hollunder; Fr. Sureau (Codex); Sp. Sahuco. *Flowers*, diaphoretic, diuretic, emollient. *Fruit*, Fructus v. Baccae sambuci, Grana actes; Ger. Fliederbeeren, Hütscheln; aperient, diuretic. *Juice of fruit*, Elder-roob, Elder-rob, Succus sambuci inspissatus, Rob sambuci; Ger. Fliedermus; Fr. Rob de sureau; aperient, diuretic, deobstruent.

f. **S. púbens** Michx. British America south to Georgia, Colorado and California. Red-berried Elder, Mountain Elder, Red Elder, Poison Elder.

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. floribúndus** H. B. K. is the common species of the eastern U. S.; (b) **S. valerándi** L. that of Europe.

1773. SANGUINÁRIA, L. Bloodroot. **Papaveraceae.**

From Latin, "bloody", alluding to the red juice. Perennial herb from a fleshy rhizome. One species only, N. America (U. S.):

a. **S. Canadénsis** L. Canada to Florida, west to Arkansas and Nebraska. Blood-root, Red Puccoon, Red Indian Paint, Red-root, Puccoon-root, Coon-root. White Puccoon, Pauson, Snakebite, Sweet-slumber, Tetterwort, Turmeric*; Ger. Blutkraut, Blutwurzel; Fr. Sanguinaire. *Rhizome*; **Sanguinaria**, U. S. P., emetic, expectorant, sialagogue, emmenagogue.

1774. SANGUISÓRBA, L. Burnet. **Rosaceae.**

From Latin, "blood staunching". Syn. **Poterium** (Kew), in part. Herbs with pinnate leaves. About 20 species, north temperate zone; 4 in U. S.

a. **S. Canadénsis** L. (**P. Canadense** A. Gray). Canada to Georgia and Michigan. American Great Burnet, Canada Burnet.

γb. **S. officinális** L. (**P. officinale** A. Gray). Europe. Garden Burnet, Italian Burnet, Burnet Blood-wort, Italian Pimpernel, Bipennula, Pimpinall, Sol begrella. *Plant* astringent, tonic.

c. **S. Sanguisórba** (L.) Brit. (**P. Sanguisorba** L. (Kew), **S. Poterium** Wigg., **S. minor** Scop. S., **media** L.). Europe and northern Africa, adv. in U. S. Salad Burnet, Burnet, Common or Garden Burnet, Bloodwort, Pimprenelle, Toper's plant Small Bibernel; Ger. Bibernell. *Plant* used as salad.

1775. SANÍCULA, L. Snake-root, Sanicle. **Umbelliferae.**

From Latin, "healing". Biennial or perennial herbs, the umbellets capitate. About 20 species, temperate regions; 15 in U. S.



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- a. **S. officinális**, L. Europe to middle Asia, nat. in U. S. Bouncing-Bet, Common Soapwort, Soaproot, Bruisewort, Buryt, Boston Pink, Chimney Pink, Crow-soap, Hedge Pink, Old-maid's Pink, Fuller's-herb, Lady-by-the-gate, London-pride, Latherwort, Mock Gilliflower, Saponary, Scourwort, Sheep-weed, Sweet-Betty Wild Sweet William, Woods Phlox, World's-wonder; Ger. Seifenwurzel, Waschwurzel; Fr. Savonnière; Sp. Saponaria. *Root*, Radix saponariæ rubra, detergent, discutient, alterative.
- 1782. SÁRACA**, L. 1767 (not Saracha R. & P.). **Caesalpinaceae**. Syn. Jonesia, Roxb. 1795. Trees or shrubs. About 6 species, tropical Asia. (a) **S. Índica** L. (J. Asoca Roxb., J. pinnata Willd., S. arborescens Burm.) of Hindustan yields a bark which is astringent and a uterine tonic.
- 1783. SARCÓBATUS**, Nees. Grease-wood. **Chenopodiaceae**. From Greek, "flesh" and "thorn". Syn. Batis, in part. Thorny shrub with fleshy leaves. One species, Nebraska to Nevada.
- 1784. SARCOCÉPHALUS**, Afz. Guinea Peach, etc. **Rubiaceae**. From Greek, "fleshy head". Syn. Cephalina. Shrubs or trees with fleshy fruit. About 10 species, tropical regions, Old World.
- a. **S. esculéntus** Afzel. (C. esculenta Schum. & Thonn.). West Africa. Guinea Peach, Country Fig, Negro or Sierra Leone Peach. *Bark*, Doundake bark, African Cinchona; astringent, febrifuge. *Fruit* has emetic properties.
- 1785. SARCÓDES**, Torr. Snow-plant. **Monotropaceae**. From Greek, "flesh like", alluding to succulent red stem. A leafless saprophyte with red stem and flowers. One species, (a) **S. sanguinea** Torr., the Snow-plant of mountains of California.
- 1786. SARÓTHRA**, L. Orange-grass. **Hypericaceae**. From Greek, "broom". Syn. Hypericum, in part. Low annual herb. One species, eastern U. S.
- a. **S. gentianoídes** L. (H. Sarothra Michx., H. nudicaule Walt., S. hypericóides Nutt.). Eastern U. S. Orange-grass, Pine-weed, Ground Pine*, Nit-weed, False Johnswort. *Plant* aperient, alterative.
- 1787. SARRACÉNIA**, L. (Sarracena). **Sarraceniaceae**. Named for Dr. J. A. Sarrazin of Quebec. Perennial marsh or bog herbs with trumpet shaped leaves. About 8 species, N. America; 7 in U. S. Syn. Pitcher-plant, Trumpet-leaf, Indian-cup.
- a. **S. fláva** L. Southeastern U. S., Trumpet-plant, Yellow Trumpet leaf, Trumpets, Yellow Trumpets, Huntsman's-horn, Biscuits, Dumb watches, Water-cup, Eve's-cup, Fly-trap, Yellow-flowered Water-cup or Side-saddle plant. *Plant* astringent, tonic, stomachic.

- b. **S. purpúrea** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Pitcher-plant, Side-saddle Flower, Fly-trap, Fox-glove*, Eve's-cup, Forefather's-cup, Huntsman's-cup, Indian-pitcher, Indian-cup, Dumb-watches, Saddle-plant, Purple-flowered Pitcher-plant (although in one variety the flowers are yellow), Small-pox plant*, Whippoorwill-boots, Whippoorwill-shoe*, Skunk Cabbage*; Ger. Wasserkrug, Jägermütze, Trompetenblatt; Fr. Sarracénie. *Plant* tonic, anodyne, astringent.
- c. **S. varioláris** Michx. Southeastern U. S. Small-pox plant, Spotted Pitcher-plant or Trumpet-leaf, with many of the synonyms of the foregoing. Properties of (a).

1788. SÁSSAFRAS, Nees & Eberm. Sassafras. Lauraceae.
The Spanish popular name. Syn. *Laurus*, in part. An aromatic tree. One species, eastern N. America.

- a. **S. Sásafras** (L.) Karst. (L. *Sassafras* L., *S. officinale* Nees, not Sieb., *S. variifolia* (Salisb.) O. Kze., *L. variifolius* Salisb.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Sassafras, Saxitrax, Ague-tree, Cinnamon-wood, Saloop, Smelling-stick; Ger. Fenchelholz, Panameholz, Fr. Sassafras (Codex); Sp. Sassafras. *Bark of root*; sassafras, U. S. P., *Cortex sassafras*; stimulant, aromatic, alterative, owing its virtues to the volatile oil. *Root*, Sassafras Radix Br., *Lignum Sassafras* P. G. *Lignumpavanum*. *Pith*; sassafras medulla, U. S. P., mucilaginous, demulcent.

1789. SATURÉIA, L. Savory. Labiatae.
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. horténsis** L. Europe, widely cult. and nat. Summer Savory; Ger. Saturei, Pfefferkraut, Bohnenkraut, Wurstkraut; Fr. Sarriette (Codex). *Herb* diaphoretic, carminative; used chiefly as a condiment.
- b. **S. montána** L. (*M. montana* Reich.). Southern Europe. Winter Savory. Properties of (a).

1790. SAURÚRUS, L. 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.

- a. **S. cernuus** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Lizard's-tail, Breast-weed. *Root* emollient, discutient.

1791. SAUSSÚREA, DC. Saw-wort, etc. Compositae.
Named for H. B. and Theodora de Sature, 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.

- a. **S. Lappa** C. B. Clarke (Ap. *Lappa* Decaisne, Auck. *Costus* Falconer). Cashmere. *Costus* root, Koot (Cashmere), Putchuk (Bengal), Koost (Arabic). *Root*, believed to be the *costus* of the ancients; pungent, aphrodisiac.

- 1792. SAXÍFRAGA, 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.
- a. **S. sarmentósa L.** China and Japan, cult. as a house plant. Beefsteak or Strawberry Geranium, Aaron's-beard, Chinese Saxifrage, Creeping-sailor, Humility, Mother-of-thousands, Old-man's-beard, Pedlar's-basket, Poor-man's Geranium, Roving-Jenny, Spider plant, Strawberry plant, Thread-of-life, Wandering Jew.
- b. **S. Virginiénsis Michx.** Canada to Georgia and Tennessee. Early Saxifrage, Spring Saxifrage, Everlasting, Sweet-Wilson.
- 1793. SAXIFRAGÓPSIS, G. Small.** **Saxifragaceae.**
Greek, "Saxifrage like". Perennial with woody caudex. One species, California.
- 1794. SCABIÓSA, L.** Scabious, Pincushion-flower. **Dipsacaceae.**
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.
- a. **S. arvénsis L.** (*K. arvensis* Coult.) Europe; nat. in eastern U. S. Field Scabious, Blue-buttons, Blue-caps, Easteningwort, Gipsy Rose, Egyptian Rose, Pin-cushion. *Leaves* expectorant, demulcent.
- b. **S. atropurpúrea L.** Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Mourning-bride, Mourning-widow, Sweet Scabious or Scabish, Egyptian Rose*.
- c. **S. succísa L.** (*Succisa pratensis* Moc.). Europe. Devil's-bit, Devil's-root, Blue Scabious, Wood Scabious.
- 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.**
The Greek name of a salad plant. Syn. Pecten. Annual herbs, with dissected leaves. About 10 species, Old World.
- a. **S. Pécten-Véneris L.** (*Pecten Veneris* Lam.). Europe and Asia, nat. in eastern U. S. Venus'-comb, Lady's-comb; Shepherd's-needle, Adam's-needles, Beggar's needles, Crake-needles, Crow-needles, Devil's-darningneedle, Needle Chervil, Pink-needles, Pucker-needle, Puck-needle (Poukenel), Shepherd's-needles, Hedge-hog. *Shoots* eaten as salad.
- 1797. SCHIAEFFÉRIA, 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. frutésceus Jacq.** (*S. buxifolia* Nutt., *S. completa* Swz.). Florida to Mexico and West Indies. Yellow-wood, Box-wood.



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- a. **S. festalis** Salisb. (*S. nutans* Sm.). Europe. Bluebell (England), Harebell (Scotland), Bell-bottle, Crow-bells, Crow Leek. See *Campanula* (b).

1809. SCÍRPUS, L. Rush. **Cyperaceae.**

Latin name of Bulrush, of Celtic origin. Syn. *Elytrospermum*, in part. Annual or perennial sedges, some almost leafless, others leafy. About 200 species; 35 in U. S.

- a. **S. lacustris** L. (Includes the American *S. validus* Vahl.). Widely distributed. Great Bulrush, Bulrush, Bass, Bent, Black Rush, Bolder, Bumble, Club Rush, Frail Rush, Mat Rush, Panier Rush, Pole Rush, Spurt-grass. Probably a distinct species is (b) **S. Californicus** (C. A. Meyer) Brit. (*E. Californicum* C. A. Meyer, *S. riparius* J. & C. Presl. (Kew), *S. Tatora* Kunth, *S. lacustris* var. *occidentalis* S. Wats.). Florida to California. California Bulrush, Tule, Tule Rush.

1810. SCLERÁNTHUS, L. Knawel, etc. **Caryophyllaceae.**

From Greek, "hard flower". Low herbs. About 10 species, Old World. (a) **S. ánnuus** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Knawel, German Knotgrass, Gravel Chickweed; Ger. Wilde Knauel; Fr. Gnavelle.

1811. SCLEROCÁRPUS, Jacq. Sclerocarpus. **Compositae.**

From Greek, "hard fruit", alluding to indurated enclosing bracts. Syn. *Aldama*, *Gymnopsis*, in part. Herbs with yellow flowers. About 8 species, Africa and Mexico; 1 in Texas.

1812. SCLERÓLEPIS, Cass. Sclerolepis. **Compositae.**

From Greek, "hard scale", descriptive of pappus. Syn. *Aethulia*, *Sparganophorus*, in part. A slender aquatic herb with whorled leaves. One species, eastern U. S.

1813. SCOLÍOPUS, Tor. Scoliopus. **Liliaceae.**

Herbs related to *Clintonia*. Two species, western U. S.

1814. SCOLOPÉNDRIUM, Adans. **Polypodiaceae.**

From Greek, "centipede", alluding to sori. Syn. *Asplenium*, *Phyllitis*, in part. Ferns with entire fronds. About 5 species; 1 in U. S.

- a. **S. Scolopéndrium** (L.) Karst. (*A. Scolopendrium* L., *S. vulgare* J. E. Sm., *P. Scolopendrium* (L.) Greene, *S. officinarum* Swz., *S. officinale* DC.). Widely distributed in Old World, rare in U. S. Hart's-tongue, Seaweed Fern, Snake Fern, Snake-leaves, Caterpillar Fern, Adder's-tongue*, Fox-tongue, Button-hole, Lamb's-tongue, Finger Fern; Ger. Hirschzunge. *Fronds*, *Folia scolopendrii*, *Fol. linguæ cervinæ*, *Fol. phyllitidis*; diuretic, expectorant.

1815. SCÓLYMUS, L. Spanish Oyster-plant. **Compositae.**

Thistle-like plants. About 4 species, Mediterranean region; 1 nat. in U. S. (a) **S. Hispánicus** L., Spanish Oyster-plant, Golden Thistle.

1816. SCOPÁRIA, L. Broom-weed. **Scrophulariaceae.**

From Latin *scopa*, a "broom". Herbs or shrubs. About 6 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S. (a) **S.**

dúlcis L. (*S. procumbens* Jacq., *S. ternata* Forsk.). Southern U. S. and southward. Sweet Broom-weed, Licorice-weed (West Indies).

1817. SCOPÓLA, Jacq. (*Scopolia*). *Scopola*. **Solanaceae**.
Named for Scopoli, Austrian naturalist, 18th Century. Syn. *Hyoscyamus*, in part. Narcotic herbs. About 5 species, mostly of eastern Asia.

a. **S. Japónica** Maximowicz. Japan. Japanese Belladonna. Properties of Belladonna, as in the European (b) **S. Carnióllica** Jacq. (*H. Scopolia* L.).

1818. SCORZONÉLLA, Nutt. *Scorzonella*. **Cichoriaceae**.
Diminutive from *Scorzonera*. Syn. *Anacalais*, *Calais*, *Microseris*, in part. Biennial or perennial herbs. About 12 species, Pacific border of U. S.

1819. SCORZONÉRA, L. Winter Asparagus. **Compositae**.
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. tuberósa** Pallas, Turkestan.

1820. SCROPHULÁRIA, L. Figwort. **Scrophulariaceae**.
From Latin, "scrofula 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).

b. **S. nodósa** L. Europe. Figwort, Common or Water Figwort, Knotty-rooted Figwort?, Brownwort, Carpenter's-square. Square-stalk, Heal-all, Kernelwort, Pilewort, Scrofula-plant, Throatwort; Ger. *Kropfwurzkraut*, *Knotenwurz*; Fr. *Scrophulaire* (Codex), in part; Sp. *Escrofularia*. *Herb* vulnerary, alterative, emmenagogue. The same synonyms and properties belong to the indigenous (c) **S. Marylándica** L. (*S. nodosa*, var. *Marylándica* Gray). American or Maryland Figwort, Holmes'-weed.

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. *Helmkraut*, *Schildkraut*; Fr. *Scutellaire*.

a. **S. galericuláta** L. Europe, Asia and northern America, south to N. Carolina and Arizona. European Skullcap, Marsh Skullcap, Hooded Willow-herb.

b. **S. integrifólia** (*S. hyssopifolia* L.). Eastern U. S. Hyssop Skullcap, Larger Skullcap.

- 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.

1822. SEBASTIÁNIA, Sprengel. (Sebastiana). **Euphorbiaceae.**
Named for Antonio Sebastiani, early part of 19th Century. Shrubs, allied to *Stillingia*. About 40 species, mostly of Brazil, two in Old World; 1 in West Indies and Florida.

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.

- a. **S. cereále** L. Central Asia, much cult. in colder climates. Rye; Ger. Roggen; Fr. Seigle (Codex); Sp. Centeno. *Grain* esculent. See *Claviceps*.

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.

- a. **S. ácre** L. Europe and northern Asia, locally nat. in U. S. Wall-pepper, Mossy or Biting Stonecrop, Bird's-bread, Creeping-Charlie, Creeping-Jack, Crowdy, Ginger*, Gold-chain, Golden Moss, Jack-of-the-buttery, Kit-of-the-wall, Love-entangle, Mountain Moss, Pepper-crop, Poor-man's-pepper, Prick-madam, Pricket, Rock-plant, Stonnard, Tangle-tail, Treasure-of-love, Trip-madam, Wall Moss, Wallwort; Ger. Mauerpfeffer, Steinkraut, Katzentraublein; Fr. Joubarbe acre, Poivre des murailles; Sp. Siempre viva menor. *Herb*; *Herba sedi minoris*, *H. illecebræ vermicularis*; acrid, vesicant, emeto-cathartic, alterative.

- b. **S. refléxum** L. Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. Reflexed Stonecrop[?], Dwarf House-leek, Creeping-Jenny, Indian-fog, Love-in-a-chain, Prick-madam, Trick-madam, Trip-madam.

- c. **S. Teléphiúm** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Orpine, Garden Orpine, Orpies[†], Orphan-John[†], Live-forever, Live-long, Aaron's-rod, Arpent-weed, Bag-leaves, Everlasting, Evergreen, Frog's-bladder, Frog's-mouth, Frog-plant, Life-of-man, Midsummer-men, Witches'-moneybags, Solomon's-puzzles; Ger. Fetthenne, Fette Henne; Fr. Joubarbe des vignes, Grasette. *Herb*; *Herba telephii*, *H. crassulæ majoris*, *H. fabariæ*; refrigerant, febrifuge, antispasmodic.

- d. **S. telephioides** Michx. Pennsylvania to Georgia. American Orpine, Wild Live-forever, Sweet-heart. Other notable species are (e) **S. álbum** L., Europe, White Stonecrop, Prick-madam, Worm-grass; (f) **S. Anacámpseros** L., Europe, Herb-of-friendship; (g) **S. pulchéllum** Michx., southeastern U. S., Widow's-cross, Flowering Moss, Rock Moss; (h) **S. róseum** (L.) Scop. (*S. Rhodiola* DC., *R. rosea* L.), North



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beard, Jobarbe†, Jubard†, Sengreen, Thunder-plant (formerly believed to ward off lightning); Ger. Hauslauch, Hauswurz, Dachlauch, Donnerkraut, Fr. Grande joubarbe; Sp. Siempre-viva major. *Herb*, *Herba sedi majoris*, *H. sempervivi*; refrigerant, astringent, antispasmodic, detergent. See *Sedum*.

1831. SENÉCIO, L. Groundsel, Squaw-weed, etc. **Compositae**. From Latin *senex*, "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. aúreus 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, Uncum, Unkum, Ragwort, Snakeroot*, Squaw-weed, False Valerian. *Herb* emollient, anodyne, reputed emmenagogue. (b) **S. obovátus** Muhl. (*S. Elliottii* T. & Gr.), and some other indigenous species are also employed, and similar properties are attributed to (c) **S. Balsámítæ** Muhl. (*S. aureus* (Kew.), var. *Balsamitæ* T. & G.), British America and northern U. S. Balsam Groundsel, Groundsel Balsam.

d. S. Cinerária DC. (*C. marítima* L.). Mediterranean region, cult. in gardens. Dusty-miller. The name *Cineraria* among florists is applied to hybrid varieties of (e) **S. cruéntus** DC. and other species from the Canary Islands.

f. S. Jacobaéa L. Europe, adv. in eastern U. S. Tansy Ragwort, Staggerwort, Ban-weed, Cammock, Cheadle Dock, Cush-ag, Fairies'-horse, Felon-weed, Kettle Dock, Kadle Dock, Ragweed*, Saracen's Comfrey, St. James'-wort, Staverwort, Stinking-Alexander (Elshinder), Stinking-Willie, Tansy*, Weeby. Properties of (a).

g. S. vulgáris L. Europe, locally nat. in U. S. Groundsel, (Grinsel), Common Groundsel, Birdseed, Chicken-weed, Chincone, Fleawort, Groundie-swallow†, Sencion, Simson†, Swichen†; Ger. Kreuzkraut, Jacobskraut; Fr. Senegon (Codex). *Plant* mildly astringent, vulnerary, discutient.

h. S. lobátus Pers. (*S. lyratus* Michx., not L.), of southeastern U. S. and Mexico, is Butter-weed or Cress-leaved Groundsel; (i) **S. mikanóides** Otto (*S. scandens* DC.), of southern Africa, cult. in gardens and greenhouses, is German Ivy or Cape Ivy; (j) **S. palústris** (L.) Hook. (*C. palustris* L.), circumpolar (northern U. S.), is Marsh Fleawort, Marsh Groundsel, Pale Ragwort; (k) **S. tomentósus** Michx., southeastern U. S., is Woolly Rag-weed, Rag-woolwort, Ash-wort.

1832. SEQUOÍA, Endl. Redwood, etc. **Pinaceae**. Named for Se-quo Yah (George Guess), d. 1843. Syn. *Condylocarpus*, Salisb. 1823, not Hoffm. 1816, *Gigantabies*, Sen., *Washingtonia*, Winslow 1854, *Wellingtonia*, Lindl. 1853, not Miers 1840; *Taxodium*, in part. The noblest of conifers. Two species, western U. S.

a. **S. sempervirens** (Lamb.) Endl. (*T. sempervirens* Lamb., *T. giganteum* Kell. & Behr., *C. sempervirens* Salisb., *S. gigantea* Endl., *G. taxifolia* Sen.). California and northward. Redwood, Bastard Cedar, Oregon Red Cedar. The most valuable timber tree of the West Coast.

b. **S. Wellingtonia** (Winsl.) Seem. (Wash. *Wellingtonia* Winsl., *G. Wellingtoniana* (Nelson) Sen., Wash. *Californica* Winsl., Wash. *Americana* Hort., *Well. gigantea* Lindl., *S. gigantea* Lindl. & Gord. (Kew), not Endl.). California. Washington Cedar, California Big-tree, Mammoth tree, Giant tree of California. The largest of trees.

1833. SERENÓA, Hook. f. Saw Palmetto, etc. **Sabalaceae.**
Named for Prof. Sereno Watson of Harvard University. Syn. *Serenæa*, *Brahea*; *Chamærops*, *Sabal*, in part. A dwarf fan-palm. One species, southern U. S.

a. **S. serruláta** (R. & S.) Hook. f. (*Sabal serrulatum* R. & S., *B. serrulata* H. Wendl. (Kew), *C. serrulata* Pursh). S. Carolina to Florida and West Indies. Saw Palmetto. *Fruit* tonic, alterative, expectorant, reputed aphrodisiac.

1834. SERICOCÁRPUS, Nees. White-topped Aster. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "silky fruit". Syn. *Conyza*, *Aster*, in part. Perennial herbs with rather small flower-heads (rays white). About 5 species, all in U. S.

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.

a. **S. Índicum** L. Southern Asia, cult. in all tropical countries, nat. in southern U. S. Benne, Sesame, Oily-grain, Oily Bean, Oil plant, Gingili, Teel, Til; Ger. Sesam; Fr. Sésame; Sp. Ajonjoli. *Leaves* demulcent, emollient. *Seeds* esculent; source of Benne oil, Gingili or Teel oil; **Oleum Sesami**, U. S. P., having properties of olive oil.

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 15 species, warmer regions; 4 in U. S.

a. **S. macrocárpa** Muhl. Florida to Colorado and Central America. Long-podded Sesban?, Pea-tree, Colorado Hemp. One of several species which yield a strong fibre for cordage.

- 1839. SESÚVIUM, L.** Sea Purslane. **Aizoaceae.**
Syn. Pharnaceum, 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. arvénsis L.** Europe, adv. in eastern U. S. Field Madder, Blue Field Madder, Spurwort, Herb Sherard.
- 1841. SHÓREA, Roxb.** Sâl tree. **Dipteraceae.**
Named for John Shore, Baron Teignmouth, Governor general of India, d. 1834. Large resinous trees. About 25 species, tropical Asia.
- a. **S. robústa Gaertn.** India. Sâl-tree, Saul-tree, Indian Sal. Timber exceedingly heavy, hard and durable. Leaves the food of the Tussa silkworm. *Exudate* a kind of dammar.
- 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.
- 1843. SIBARA, Greene.** Sibara. **Cruciferae.**
Herb. One species, western U. S.
- 1844. SIBBÁLDIA, L.** Sibbaldia. **Rosaceae.**
Named for Robert Sibbald, Scotch physician, d. 1712. Syn. Potentilla (Kew), in part. Small shrubby plants of alpine regions. About 5 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.
- 1845. SÍCYOS, L. (Sycios).** One-seeded Cucumber. **Cucurbitaceae.**
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.
- a. **S. angulátus L.** (*Sicyoides angulata* Medic.). Canada and eastern U. S., nat. in Europe. Star-cucumber, Bur-cucumber, One-seeded Bur-cucumber, Wild Cucumber, Nimble-Kate. Root and seeds bitter, diuretic.
- 1846. SICYOSPÉRMA, Gray.** Sicyosperma. **Cucurbitaceae.**
From Greek, "Sicyos-seeded". A herbaceous vine closely related to Sicyos. One species, New Mexico.
- 1847. SÍDA, L.** Sida, Indian Mallow. **Malvaceae.**
An ancient Greek plant name. Herbs. About 75 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 22 in U. S. See Abutilon. (a.) **S. rhombifólia Canariensis** (Willd.) Griseb. (*S. Canariensis* Willd.). Canary Islands, nat. in southern U. S. Canary-island Tea-plant, Queensland Hemp. Leaves demulcent. Inner bark yields a strong fibre.



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- b. **S. perfoliatum** L. Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. Cup-plant, Indian-cup, Ragged-cup.
- c. **S. terebinthinaceum** Jacq. Ohio to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Prairie Dock, Prairie Burdock, Rosin-plant, Rosin-weed, Turpentine Sunflower. Properties of (a).

1853. SIMÁBA, Aublet. Cedron. **Simaroubaceae.**
From vernacular, Guiana. Syn. Quassia, in part. Trees and shrubs. About 15 species, tropical South America.

- a. **S. Cédrón** (R. Br.) Planch. (Q. Cedron R. Br.), Columbia and (b) **S. ferrugínea** St. Hil., Brazil. Cedron. *Seeds*, Cedron seed, Rattlesnake's-beans, Semen simabæ s. cedronis; Ger. Cedronbohne, Cedronsamen; Fr. Cotylédon de cédrón (Codex). Bitter, antidote to venom of serpents.

1854. SIMARÚBA, Aubl. (Simarouba). **Simarubaceae.**
From vernacular name of (a), Guiana. Trees with bitter bark and wood. About 4 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. See Picrasma.

- a. **S. amára** Aubl. (*S. officinalis* DC., Q. Simaruba L. f.). Guiana to Brazil. Mountain Damson, Bitter Damson, Paradise tree, Paraiba; in Guiana called Simaruba, in Martinique, Bois blanc. *Bark of the root*, Simaruba bark; Ger. Simarubarinde, Ruhrrinde; bitter, tonic.
- b. **S. gláuca** DC. (Q. glauca Spreng, *S. officinalis* Macf. not DC., *S. medicinalis* Endl.). West Indies and Central America. Paradise tree; Fr. Simarouba (Codex). Properties of (a).

1855. SIMMÓNDSIA, Nutt. 1844. Simmondsia. **Buxaceae.**
Named for T. W. Simmonds, English naturalist. Syn. Brocchia, Mauri 1845. Evergreen shrub with acorn-like nuts. One species, California.

1856. SINÁPIS, L. (originally Sinapi). Mustard. **Cruciferae.**
The Greek name, from Celtic. Syn. Brassica, Leucosinapis, in part. 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. SIPHONOGLÓSSA, 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. SÍSON, L. Honewort. **Umbelliferae.**
Ancient Greek name. A slender herb. One species, (a) **S. Amómum L.**, Europe to Asia Minor; Honewort, Bastard Stone-parsley. *Seeds* aromatic, used as a condiment.

1860. SISÝMBRIUM, L. (Sysimbrium). **Cruciferae.**
Ancient Greek name of an allied plant. Syn. Erysimum, Adans.; Arabis, Braya, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 50 species, widely distributed; 6 in U. S.

a. **S. officinále (L.) Scop.** (E. officinale L.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Hedge Mustard, Bank Cress, Hedge-weed, California Mustard (locally), Lucifer-matches, Scrambling Rocket; Ger. Wilder Senf, Hederich; Fr. Erysimum, Vélar, Tortelle, Herbe aux chantres (Codex); Sp. Erésimo. *Plant* antiscorbutic, lithontriptic. *Seeds* pungent.

1861. SISYRÍNCHIUM, L. 1753. Blue-eyed Grass. **Iridaceae.**
Ancient Greek plant name. Syn. Bermudiana, Adans. 1763. Perennial scapose herbs with grass-like leaves. About 70 species, New World; 10 in U. S.

a. **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.

1862. SITÍLIAS, Raf. 1836. False Dandelion. **Cichoriaceae.**
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. SÍUM, 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. cicutaefólium 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.

c. **S. Sisárum L.** Japan, China and Siberia, also cult. Skirret (Skeryth, Skyryth, Skyrwort), Crummock; Ger. Zuckerwurzel; Fr. Suçrerot. *Root* esculent.

1864. SMELÓWSKIA, C. A. Meyer. Smelowskia. **Cruciferae.**
White-woolly alpine perennials. About 6 species, northern Asia and N. America; 3 in western U. S.

- 1865. SMÍLAX, L.** Sarsaparilla, etc. **Smilacaceae.**
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. Chína** L. Japan and eastern Asia. *Rhizome*, China-root, Radix (*Rhizoma* s. *Tuber*) *Chinae*; Ger. Chinawurzel, Pockenwurzel, Chinaknolle; Fr. Squine (Codex); alterative.
- c. **S. glycyphýlla** Smith. Australia. Botany Bay Tea, Sweet Tea. *Leaves* used instead of tea. *Root* alterative.
- d. **S. herbácea** L. (*C. herbaceus* Kunth, *S. pulverulenta* Michx.). Canada and eastern U. S. Carrion-flower, American Jacob's-ladder.
- e. **S. mé dica** 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., Sarsæ Radix Br., Radix sarsaparillae s. sarsae; Ger. Sarsaparille, Sassaparille, Stechwindenwurzel, Sarsa; Fr. Salsepareille du Mexique (Codex); Sp. Zarzaparilla; alterative.
- 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 (h) **S. cordato-ováta** Richard, (i) **S. eucalyptifólia** Kunth.; (j) **S. ornáta** Hook. f.; (k) **S. scabriúscula** Kunth, and (l) **S. syphilítica** Kunth.
- m. **S. Pseudo-Chína** L. Southeastern U. S. Bamboo Brier, American China-root, False or Bastard China-root, Long-stalked Green-brier, Bull-brier. *Rhizome* alterative. The rhizome of (n) **S. Bóna-nóx** L. (*S. hastata* Willd., *S. tamnoides* A. Gray, not L.); Bristly or Fiddle-shaped Green-brier, is also used.
- o. **S. rotundifólia** L. (*S. caduca* L., *S. quadrangularis* Willd.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Green-brier, Cat-brier, Horse-brier, Bamboo-brier, Biscuit-leaves, Bread-and-butter, Devil's Hopvine, Hungry-vine, Nigger-head, Wait-a-bit. *Rhizome* alterative; largely used for making brier-wood pipes.

- 1866. SMÝRNIUM, 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. *Leafstalks* used like celery.



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Cherry, cult. for ornament, as is the Brazilian (t) *S. capsicastrum* Link., Star Capsicum, Dwarf Cherry; (u) *S. Pseudoquina* St. Hil., Brazil, Quina, which is bitter and febrifuge; (v) *S. rostratum* Dun. (*S. heterandrum* Pursh), Nebraska to Mexico, Sand-bur, Buffalo-bur, Beaked Nightshade, the original food-plant of the Colorado beetle.

1868. SOLENOSTÉMMA, Hayne. Arghel. **Asclepiadaceae.**
From Greek, "tube garland", Syn. *Cynanchum*, *Gomphocarpus*, in part. A hoary undershrub. One species, northern Africa. (a) *S. Árgel* (Delile) Hayne (*C. Argel* Del., *C. oleæfolium* Nect., *C. fruticosa* R. Br.). Egypt to Syria. Arghel, Argel. *Leaves* found as an adulterant of Alexandria senna.

1869. SOLIDÁGO, L. Golden-rod. **Compositae.**
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.

a. *S. odóra* Ait. Canada and eastern U. S. Sweet Golden-rod, Anise-scented or True Golden-rod, Blue Mountain Tea. *Leaves* anise-scented; astringent, diaphoretic, carminative.

b. *S. Virgaúrea* L. (*D. Virgaurea* Scop.). Europe, also northeastern U. S. European Golden-rod, Aaron's-rod, Woundwort; Ger. Goldrute, Heidnisch-Wundkraut, Gulden-Wundkraut; Fr. Verge d'or; Sp. Vara de oro. *Herb*, *H. virgaureæ*, *H. consolidæ saracenicæ*; diuretic, lithontriptic, vulnerary.

Note-worthy indigenous species are (c) *S. bicolor* L., White or Pale Golden-rod, Silver-rod, Silver-weed, Bellyache-weed; (d) *S. Canadensis* L. (*S. altissima* 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. nemoralis* Ait., Gray or Field Golden-rod, Dwarf Golden-rod, Dyer's-weed; (g) *S. rugósa* Mill. (*S. altissima* Ait., not L.), Wrinkle-leaved Golden-rod, Tall Hairy Golden-rod, Dyer's-weed, Bitter-weed, Pyramid Golden-rod, a name applied to several of the more showy species.

1870. SOLIVA, Ruiz. & Pav. Soliva. **Compositae.**
Perhaps a play on "Salvia". Low herbs. About 15 species, mostly in warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

1871. SÓNCHUS, L. Sow Thistle. **Cichoriaceae.**
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. arvénis* L., Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Corn Sow-thistle, Milk Thistle, Swine Thistle, Tree Sow-thistle, Dindie, 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. Gänsedistel, Saudistel; Fr. Laiteron. *Leaves* bitter, used as a pot herb. The similar (c) **S. áspera** L. is popularly known by the same names.

1872. **SÓNNEA**, Greene. Sonnea. **Boraginaceae.**
Syn. Plagiobothrys, in part. Herbs. Six species in western U. S.

1873. **SÓPHIA**, Adans. 1763. Tansy-mustard. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "wise". Syn. Descurainia, Webb & Barth. 1836; Erysimum and Sisymbrium (Kew), in part. Hoary-pubescent herbs, some shrubby. About 12 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

- a. **S. Sóphia** (L.) Brit. (Sis. Sophia L., Sophia vulgaris Fourr., D. Sophia Webb.). Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Flixweed, Herb Sophia, Fine-leaved Hedge-mustard. *Plant* astringent, vulnerary.

1874. **SOPHÓRA**, L. Sophora. **Papilionaceae.**
From Arabic, *sofara*, a yellow plant; whence our word *safron*. Syn. Astragalus, in part. Perennial herbs, shrubs or even trees. About 25 species, warmer regions; 6 in U. S.

- a. **S. Ja ónica** L. Japan and China. Pagoda-tree, Yen-ju. *Buds* called Waifa or Chinese-berries, yield a yellow dye. *Bark, flowers, etc.* purgative.

- b. **S. secundiflóra** (Cav.) DC. (*S. speciosa* Benth.). Texas. Coral-bean, Frigolito. *Seeds* narcotic, containing an alkaloid, sophorine. Similar properties belong to (c) **S. seríceá** Nutt. (*A. carnosus* Pursh), Prairies, Nebraska to Arizona; Silky Sophora.

1875. **SÓRBUS**, L. Mountain Ash. **Pomaceae.**
The ancient Latin name of (e), 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.

- a. **S. Americána** Marsh. (*S. microcarpa* Pursh, *P. Americana* DC.). Canada and northeastern U. S. American Mountain-Ash, Dogberry, American Service-tree, Indian Mozemize, Misseymoosey, Moose-misse, Life-of-man, American Rowan-tree, Round-tree, Round-wood, Mountain Sumac, Quick-beam, Wild Ash, Wine-tree, Witch-wood. In the West this is replaced by the very similar (b) **S. sambuçifólia** (C. & S.) Roem.

- c. **S. Aria** Cranz. (*A. Graeca* Roem., *M. Aria* Scop., *P. Aria* (L.) Ehrh.). Europe and northern Asia. White-beam, Chess Apple, Hen Apple, Hoar Withy, Lot-tree, Mulberry*, Sea Ouler, Service-berry (Scotland), Whip-beam, Widbin Pear-tree; Ger. Mehlbeerbaum; Fr. Alisier.

- d. **S. Aucupária** L. (M. Aucuparia Scop., P. Aucuparia Gaertn.). Europe and western Asia. European Mountain-Ash, Rowan tree (Roan, Royne, Rawn, Roddin), Round-tree, Service-tree*, Quick-beam, Whistle-wood, Wicky, Wicken tree (Wiggen, Wiggin), Wild Ash, Witchen, Wychen, Witch-wood, Witch Hazel*, Witty tree; Ger. Eberesche, Vogelbeere; Fr. Sorbes. *Unripe fruit and bark astringent.*
- e. **S. doméstica** L. (P. domestica Sm. (Kew), P. Sorbus Gaertn.). Europe. Sorb Apple, Sorb, Service-berry, Corne, Checker (i. e. choker) tree, Whitty Pear, Whitten Pear. *Fruit astringent, antiscorbutic.*
- 1876. SÓRGHUM**, Pers. Sorghum, etc. **Gramineae.**
From vernacular, East Indies. Syn. Andropogon, Holcus, in part. Robust grasses. About 13 species, warmer regions.
- a. **S. Halepéne** (L.) Pers. (H. Halepensis L., A. Halepense Brot.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Possibly the original of (b). Johnson Grass, Means Grass (Southern States), Egyptian Grass, Egyptian Millet, Cuba or Guinea Grass, Australian or Morocco Millet, Maiden Cane.
- b. **S. vulgáre** Pers. (A. Sorghum Brot., A. sativus Hack.). Africa or India, now cult. widely in numerous varieties. Indian, Pearl or Black Millet. Var. **cérnuum** (Willd.) Gray (A. cernuus Roxb., S. cernuum Willd.) is Guinea Corn; var. **Dúrra** 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. **téchnicum** is Broom Corn; var. **saccharátum** (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. Madagascariensis** DC., Madagascar, cult. in India, produces in profusion a delicious fruit.
- 1878. SOULÁMEA**, Lam. Bitter-king. **Simarubaceae.**
From vernacular, Moluccas, "king of bitters". Shrubs. About 8 species, East Indies. (a) **S. amára** Lam. (Cardiocarpus amarus Reinw., Cardiophora Hindsii Benth.). Molucca Islands. Bitter-king. Bitter tonic, febrifuge.
- 1879. SÓYMIDA**, Juss. Bastard Cedar. **Meliaceae.**
From vernacular, Telugu. Syn. Swietenia, in part. Tree with bitter bark and hard wood. Two species, tropical Africa and East Indies.
- a. **S. febrífuga** (Willd.) Juss. (S. febrifuga Willd.). East Indies. Rohan, Rohun, Rohuna, Bastard Cedar, Indian Red-wood, Red Cedar*, East Indian Mahogany, Juribali*. *Bark astringent, tonic.*
- 1880. SPARATTOSPÉRMA**, 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.



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1889. SPHAEROCÓCCUS, Stackh. Worm Moss. **Gigartineae.**
From Greek, "spherical berry". Syn. *Alsidium*, *Ceramium*,
Fucus, *Gigartina*, *Helminthochortus*, in part. Sea-weeds.

- a. **S. Helminthochórtion** (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* (Co-
dex). *Plant* anthelmintic, resolvent.
- b. **S. compréssus** Agardh. One of the seaweeds furnishing Agar-
agar. See *Eucheuma*.

1890. SPHAEROSTÍGMA, Small. Primrose*. **Onagraceae.**
From Greek, "globe stigma". Syn. *Oenothera* (Kew), in
part. Herbs. About 17 species in western U. S.

1891. SPHENOCLÉA, Gaertn. 1788. *Sphenoclea*. **Campanulaceae.**
From Greek, "wedge pressed". Syn. *Pongatium*, Juss. 1789.
Annual herb. One species, widely distributed (U. S.).

1892. SPIGÉLIA, L. Pink-root. **Loganiaceae.**
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. Anthélmia** 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, Lori-
cera||, Starbloom, Worm-grass, Worm-weed; Ger. *Maryland-
ische Spigélie*; Fr. *Spigélie du Maryland*. *Root*, Pink-root;
Spigelia, U. S. P., narcotic, used only as an anthelmintic.

1893. SPILÁNTHES, Jacq. (*Spilanthus*). **Compositae.**
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 coun-
tries. 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.**
Acmélla Murr. (*A. Mauritiana* Richard), the East Indian
Alphabet-plant, has the same properties.

1894. SPINÁCEA, L. Spinach. **Chenopodiaceae.**
From Latin, "spinose", whence the English name. Unattract-
ive 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. SPIRÆA, L.** Spiræa, Meadow-Sweet, etc. **Rosaceae.**
Latin from the Greek name, "twisted" alluding to the fol-
licles. Syn. Filipendula, Tourn. Low or tall shrubs, many
ornamental. About 60 species, north temperate zone; 11 in
U. S.
- a. **S. Filipéndula** L. (*F. vulgaris* Moench). Europe. Dropwort,
Droopwort.
- b. **S. hypericifólia** L. Europe and Siberia and cult. in gardens.
Bridal-wreath, May-wreath, Italian May, St. Peter's-wreath.
Flowers astringent.
- c. **S. salicifólia** 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 Wil-
low, Spice Hardhack.
- d. **S. tomentósa** L. Canada, south to Georgia and Kansas. Hard
hack, Steeple-bush, Purple Hardhack, Spice Hardhack, Horse-
weed*, Pink Meadow-sweet, Meadow-queen, Poor-man's-soap,
Rosy-bush, Silver-leaf, Silver-weed, White-cap, White-leaf,
Spiræa. *Bark and leaves* astringent.
- 1896. SPIRODÉLA, Schleid.** Duckweed. **Lemnaceae.**
From Greek. Syn. Lemna, in part. Minute floating plants.
Two species; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **S. polyrhíza** (L.) Schleid.
(*L. polyrhiza* L.), Greater Duckweed.
- 1897. SPIRÓSTACHYS, Wats.** Spirostachys. **Chenopodiaceae.**
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 hemi-
spheres.
- a. **S. dúlcis** G. Forst. (*S. lutea* Royen, *S. acida* Blume, *S. fragrans*
Pav.). Fiji and Society Islands and commonly cult. in tropi-
cal countries. Vi tree, Rewa. *Fruit*, Vi-fruit, Vi-apple,
Tahiti Apple, acidulous, esculent.
- b. **S. lútea** L. (*S. myrobalans* L., *S. Mombin* Jacq., not L.).
Tropical America. Jamaica Plum, Hog Plum, Golden Apple.
Flower buds used for a sweetmeat. *Fruit* laxative, esculent.
- 1899. SPRÁGUEA, Tor.** Spraguea. **Portulacaceae.**
Herbs closely related to Claytonia. Four species in western
U. S.
- 1900. STÁCHYS, L.** Hedge-Nettle, Woundwort. **Labiatae.**
Ancient Greek name of a species having "spiked" inflores-
cence. Annual or perennial herbs. About 150 species, mostly
of north temperate zone; 24 in U. S., including some naturaliz-
ed 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-heal, Clown's All-heal, Cock-head, 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.

1901. STANFÓRDIA, Wats. Stanfordia. Cruciferae.
Herb. One species, California.

1902. STAPHYLÉA, L. Bladder-nut. Staphyleaceae.
From Greek, "cluster" (of grapes). Shrubs. About 6 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

1903. STÁTICE, L. 1753. Thrift, etc. Plumbaginaceae.
Greek name of an astringent herb, blood "staunching". Syn. Armeria, Willd. 1809; Limonium, Adans. 1763, in part. Scapose fleshy herbs. About 20 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

- a. **S. Arméria** L. (*A. vulgaris* Willd.). Europe, northern Asia and N. America, south to California. Thrift, European Thrift, Cliff Rose, Cushion Pink, Ladies'-cushion, Sea-cushion, Marsh or Sea Daisy, French or Scawfall Pink, Sea Pink, Red-root*, Rock Rose*, Sea Gilliflower, Sea-grass, Sea Thrift. Root astringent. See Limonium.

b. **S. mucronáta** L. Morocco. Safrifa. Root nervine.

1904. STEIRONÉMA, Raf. Loosestrife, etc. Primulaceae.
From Greek, "sterile filaments". Syn. Lysimachia, in part. Perennial herbs with axillary yellow flowers. About 5 species, all of U. S. (a) **S. quadriflórum** (Sims) Hitchc. (*L. quadriflora* Sims, *L. longifolia* Pursh), Canada and eastern U. S., Linear-leaved Loosestrife?, is called Prairie Moneywort.

1905. STEMÓDIA, Goatweed. Scrophulariaceae.
Shortened from Stemodiacia, Greek, "two tipped stamen". Herbs, some shrubby. About 30 species, mostly tropical; 2 in U. S. (a) **S. durantifólia** Swz., Arizona to Brazil, is called Goat-weed.

1906. STENÁNDRIUM, Nees. Stenandrium. Acanthaceae.
From Greek, "slender stemmed". Herbs. About 20 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in southwestern U. S.

1907. STENÁNTHIUM, Kunth. Stenanthium. Melanthaceae.
From Greek, "narrow petaled". Syn. Helonias, Veratrum, in part. Bulbous herbs with linear leaves, the flowers in an ample terminal panicle. Five species, Mexico and adjacent region; 3 in U. S.

1908. STENOPHRÁGMA, Celak. Mouse-ear Cress, etc. Cruciferae.
From Greek, with "narrow septum". Syn. Arabis, Sisymbrium, in part. Herb. One species only. (a) **S. Thaliána** (L.) Celak (*A. Thaliana* L., *Sis. Thaliarum* Gray). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Mouse-ear Cress, Thale Cress, Wall Cress, Rock Cress, Turkey-pod. *Plant* antiscorbutic.



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1918. STRÉPTOPUS, Michx. Twisted-stalk. **Convallariaceae.**

From Greek, "twisted foot", the peduncle being bent or twisted in the middle. Syn. *Uvularia*, in part. Perennial herbs resembling Solomon's-seal. About 5 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S. Called also Liver-berry.

1919. STROPHÁNTHUS, DC. Strophanthus. **Apocynaceae.**

From Greek, "twisted flower", alluding to the twisted and tailed lobes of the corolla. Trees, shrubs or climbers. About 20 species, tropical Africa and Asia.

- a. **S. hispídus** DC. var. *Kombé* Oliver. [*S. Kombe* Oliv. (Kew)]. Tropical Africa. Source of the African arrow-poisons, *Kombe*, *Inée* (*Ineh*, *Onage*, *Onaye*, *Wanika*). *Seeds*, deprived of the awn, *Strophanthus*, U. S. P., *Semen Strophanthi* P. G.; cardiac tonic, resembling *digitalis* in action.

1920. STROPHOLÍRION, Tor. Stropholirion. **Liliaceae.**

From Greek, "twisted lily". Syn. *Brodiaea*, in part. Scapose herb. One species, California.

1921. STROPHOSTÝLES, Ell. Wild-bean. **Papilionaceae.**

From Greek, "twisted style". Syn. *Phaseolus* (Kew), in part. Mostly herbaceous vines. About 6 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

1922. STRÚMPFIA, Jacq. 1760. *Strumpfia*. **Rubiaceae.**

Named for C. C. Strumpf. Syn. *Patjotti*, Adans. 1763. Low shrub. One species, Florida.

1923. STRÝCHNOS, L. (*Strychnus*). **Loganiaceae.**

Greek name of a poisonous plant. Syn. *Ignatia*, *Ignatiana*, in part. Trees, shrubs or climbers. About 65 species, tropical regions of Asia and America.

- a. **S. colubrína** L. Malabar. Snake-wood tree. *Wood* of this and some other species (containing strychnine), is regarded in India an antidote to the venom of serpents. See (d).

- b. **S. Ignátii** Lindl. (*Ignatia amara* L. fil., the oldest name, but with false description, *S. Philippinensis* Blanco, *Ignatiana Philippica* Lour. According to Eng. and Prantl, **S. multiflóra** Benth.). Philippine Islands, nat. in Cochin China. Bean of St. Ignatius, *Ignatius Bean*, *Ignatia Bean*. *Seeds*; **Ignatia**, U. S. P. 1880, *Semen Ignatiæ*, *Faba ignatii*, *Faba febrifuga*; Ger. *Ignatiusbohne*, *Ignazbohne*; Fr. *Fève de Saint-Ignace* (Codex), *Fève igasurique*; Sp. *Haba de San Ignacio*; bitter tonic, tetanizing poison, containing strychnine and brucine.

- c. **S. Malaccénsis** Benth. (*S. Gaultheriana* Pierre). Southeastern Asia. *Bark*, the chief active constituent of the Chinese *Hoang-nan*, a reputed cure for leprosy.

- d. **S. Nux-vómica** L. India to Australia. *Nux-vomica* tree. *Seeds* *Nux-vomica*, *Dog-buttons*, *Quaker-buttons*, *Crow-fig*, *Bachelor's-buttons**, *Poison-nut*, *Vomit-nut*, **Nux vomica** U. S. P. Br., *Semen strychni*, *Nuces vomicæ*, *Nux metella*; Ger

Strychnosamen, Brechnuss, Krahenaugen; 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. potatorum** 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. Tieúte** Leschenault. Java. Chettik. An extract of the root-bark is used in preparation of the arrow-poison, Upas tieute or Upas radja. See Antiaris.
- 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, Woorara, etc., and is official in the French Codex as Curare. A sedative poison, antagonizing strychnine.
- h. **S. sp. indet.** A shrub of western Africa, probably of this genus, is locally known as Akazga, M'boundou, Boundou, Ikaju or Quai. An infusion of the *bark* is used as an ordeal. It contains strychnine or a related alkaloid.

1924. **STUÁRTIA**, L. (originally Stewartia). **Theaceae.**

Named for John Stuart, Marquis of Bute. Syn. Malachodendron, in part. Shrubs with large showy flowers. About 6 species, north America and Japan; 2 in U. S.

1925. **STRYPHODÉNDRON**, Mart. **Mimosaceae.**

From Greek, "astringent tree". Trees related to Inga. About 10 species, S. America.

- s. **S. polyphyllum** Martius. Brazil. Barbatimao, Barbimao. *Bark*, Cortex adstringens brasiliensis, astringent. See Acacia Jurema.

1926. **STYLÓCLINE**, Nutt. Stylocline. **Compositae.**

From Greek, 'column bed', i. e. columnar receptacle. Syn. Ancistrocarphus, Micropus, in part. Floccose-woolly annuals. About 4 species, Pacific border of U. S.

1927. **STYLÓPHORUM**, Nutt. Stylophorum. **Papaveraceae.**

From Greek, "style bearing". Syn. Chelidonium, Meconopsis, in part. Herbs with yellow sap. About 4 species, eastern Asia and N. America; 1 in U. S.

- a. **S. diphyllum** (Michx.) Nutt. (C. diphyllum Michx., M. diphylla DC.). Ohio to Wisconsin and Missouri. Yellow Poppy, Celandine Poppy.

1928. **STYLOSÁNTHES**, Swz. Pencil-flower, etc. **Papilionaceae.**

From Greek, "pillar flower", alluding to stalk-like calyx-tube. Syn. Trifolium†, in part. Perennial herbs or undershrubs. About 25 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 2 in U. S.

- a. **S. biflora** (L.) B. S. P. (T. biflorum L., S. elatior Swz.).
New York to Florida, west to Indian Territory. Pencil-flower,
Afterbirth-weed. *Plant* reputed a uterine sedative.

1929. STYRAX, L. Storax. **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. Benzoin** Dryander (*B. odoriferum* Nees, *B. officinale* Hayne).
East Indies, cult. in Sumatra. Benzoin tree, (Benjamin tree),
Resinous exudate, Gum Benzoin, Gum Benjamin, Benzoin; **Ben-**
zoinum, U. S. P., Br., Benzoë P. G., Resina benzoë, Asa
dulcis; Ger. Benzoëharz; Fr. Benjoin de Sumatra (Codex); Sp.
Benjui. [From young trees is obtained the "head benzoin" 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 undeter-
mined, species of *Styrax*.
- b. **S. grandifolia** Ait. Southeastern U. S. Mock Orange, Large-
leaved Storax. The name Spring Orange is given sometimes to
(c) **S. americana** Lam.
- d. **S. officinalis** L. Southern Europe and western Asia. The
original Storax tree. Source of genuine hard Storax, *Styrax*
calamitus v. *solidus*, *Scobs styracina*; used for incense, no
longer collected for medicinal use. From (e) **S. punctata**
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.).

1931. SUCKLÉYA, Gray. Suckleya. **Chenopodiaceae.**
Herb. One species, western U. S. Syn. *Atriplex*, in part.

1932. SULLIVÁNTIA, Tor. & Gr. Sullivantia. **Saxifragaceae.**

Named for Wm. Starling Sullivant, American botanist, d.
1873. Perennial herbs, closely related to *Therofon*. Two
known species, both of western U. S.

1933. SWÉRTIA, L. Chiretta. **Gentianaceae.**

Named for Emanuel Sweert, herbalist of 17th Century. Syn.
Agathotes, *Ophelia*, also *Gentiana*, in part. Annual or peren-
nial herbs. About 55 species, mostly of Old World.

- 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. Ost-
indischer 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.



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- a. **S. thalictroides** (L.) Hoffmg. (*Anemone thalictroides* L., *T. anemonoides* Michx., *Anemonella thalictroides* Spach). Ontario and eastern U. S. Rue-anemone, Meadow-rue Anemone, May-flower, Wind-flower*, Meadow-rue.
- 1941. SYNEDRÉLLA**, Gaertn. *Synedrella*. **Compositae**. From Greek, "seated together", of the flower-heads. Syn. *Oligogyne*, *Calyptrocarpus*, in part. Annual herbs with small heads of yellow flowers. Two species, tropical America; 1 in Texas.
- 1942. SYNÓSMA**, Raf. Wild Caraway, etc. **Compositae**. From Greek, seeming to mean a "fragrant Composite". Syn. *Cacalia*, *Senecio*, in part. Perennial herb with small discoid flower heads. One species; (a) **S. suavéolens** (L.) Raf. (*C. suaveolens* L., *Sen. suaveolens* Ell.), Eastern U. S., Sweet-scented Indian Plantain, Wild Caraway.
- 1943. SYNTHLÍPSIS**, Gray. *Synthlipsis*. **Cruciferae**. Herbs. About three species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 2 in U. S.
- 1944. SYNTRICHOPÁPPUS**, Grav. **Compositae**. From Greek, "united pappus-bristles". Floccose-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. vulgáris** 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. Pérsica** L.
- * **1946. TABERNAEMONTÁNA**, L. Cow-tree, etc. **Apocynaceae**. Named for J. T. Tabernæmontanus, German botanist, d. 1590. Shrubs or trees. About 150 species, tropical regions.
- a. **T. útilis** 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.
- 1947. TÁCCA**, Forst. Arrowroot*. **Taceaceae**. The Malay name. Perennial herbs from a tuberous or creeping rootstock. About 10 species, warmer regions of Old and New World.
- a. **T. pinnatífida** Forst. (*T. oceanica* Nutt., *T. littorea* Rumph.). Fiji, Hawaiian and other islands of the Pacific. Pia plant, Tahiti Salep. *Tubers* yield a variety of arrowroot called by the natives *Pia*.
- 1948. TACSÓNIA**, Juss. *Tacsonia*. **Passifloraceae**. From vernacular, *Tacso*, Peru. Climbers resembling *Passiflora*. About 25 species. Central America and West Indies.

The *fruit* of several species is edible, notably of (a) *T. mollissima* Kunth, New Granada and of (b) *T. tripartita* Juss., Ecuador.

1949. TAENIOPLEÚRUM, C. & R. *Taeniopleurum*. **Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, "fillet rib". Herb. One species, western U. S.

1950. TAENÍTIS, Willd. *Taenitis*. **Polypodiaceae.**
From Greek, "ribbon-like", of the fronds. A small genus of ferns; 1 in U. S.

1951. TAGÉTES, L. *Marigold**. **Compositae.**
Latin name of Marigold, from Tages, an Etruscan divinity. Strong-scented herbs with large flower-heads. About 20 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in Arizona.

a. *T. erecta* L. Mexico and tropical America, cult. in gardens. African Marigold, Large African Marigold, Turkey Gilliflower, African Tansy or *Flos africanus* of old herbalists.

b. *T. pátula* 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.

1952. TALINÓPSIS, Gray. *Talinopsis*. **Portulacaceae.**
From Greek, "resembling *Talinum*". An undershrub. One species, New Mexico.

1953. TALÍNUM, Adans. *Rock Pink, etc.* **Portulacaceae.**
From vernacular name, Senegal. Fleshy herbs or undershrubs. Warmer regions especially of New World; 8 in U. S. (a) *T. calycinum* Engelm., Kansas to Texas, is called Rock Pink; (b) *T. teretifolium* Pursh., Eastern U. S., is Fame-flower; (c) *T. pátens* Willd. (*T. paniculatum* Gaertn.), Brazil to southern U. S., is called Puchero and esteemed as a pot herb.

1954. TAMARÍNDUS, L. *Tamarind.* **Caesalpinaceae.**
The Latin name, "Indian Date". A large tree. One species, Old World.

a. *T. Índica* 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.

1955. TÁMARIX, L. *Tamarisk.* **Tamaricaceae.**
From the Latin name. Syn. *Tamariscus*, Tourn. Shrubs or trees. About 60 species, Mediterranean region to Central Asia, a few in S. Africa.

- a. **T. articuláta** 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 Cypress, Cypress*, Heath*, Ling*. The Manna Tamarisk of Arabia, (c) **T. mannífera** 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.

1956. TÁMUS, L. Black Bryony. **Dioscoreaceae.**
Altered from *Thamnus*, Latin name of a grape-like vine. Herbaceous climbers from tuberous roots. Two species, Europe.

- a. **T. commúnis** L. Europe. Black Bryony (Broyant), Black Bindweed, Adder's-meat, Isle-of-Wight vine, Lady's-seal-Mandrake*, Tamus, Wild-vine. *Root* acrid, vulnerary, diuretic. *Fruit* called Murrain-berries, Roll-berries or Ox-berries, *Shoots* eaten in Greece like asparagus.

1957. TANACÉTUM, L. Tansy. **Compositae.**
From the French name, derived from Greek, "immortal". Syn. *Chrysanthemum*, *Pyrethrum*, in part. Strong-scented herbs, the numerous flower-heads generally rayless. About 35 species, northern hemisphere; 8 in U. S.

- a. **T. vulgáre** L. (*C. Tanacetum*, Karsch, *P. Tanacetum* DC.). Europe and northern Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Tansy, Bitter-buttons, English Cost, Ginger-plant, Hind-heal, Parsley Fern, Scented Fern; Ger. Rainfarn, Wurmkraut; Fr. Tanaisie (Codex), Herbe aux vers; Sp. Tanaceto. A variety, **Crispum**, is called Double Tansy; *Leaves and tops*; **Tanacetum**, U. S. P., *Summitates tanaceti*, *Herba athanasiae*; stimulant, emmenagogue, vulnerary. Source of oil of Tansy.

1958. TANGHÍNIA, Thou. Tanghin. **Apocynaceae.**
From vernacular name, Madagascar. Syn. *Cerbera*, in part. A tree. One species, Madagascar.

- a. **T. venenífera** Poir. (*T. veneneflua* C. Don, *Cerbera Tanquin* Steud. (Kew), *C. Tanghin* Hook.). Madagascar. Tanghin, Tanguen. *Seeds* emetic and poisonous, used as an ordeal. Contain a poisonous alkaloid, tanghine.

1959. TARÁXACUM, Hall (*Taraxacon*). **Cichoriaceae.**
Greek name of an allied plant. Syn. *Dens-leonis*, *Tourn.*, *Leontodon*, in part. Scapose herbs with large heads of yellow flowers. About 20 species, northern hemisphere and S. America; 2 or 3 in U. S.

- a. **T. Taráxacum** (L.) Karst. (*L. Taraxacum* L., *T. officinale* Weber, *T. Dens-leonis* Desf., *T. vulgare* Schrank). Europe, northern Asia and N. America, now widely dispersed. Dandelion, Dindle, Arnica*, Blow-ball, Cankerwort, Doon-head-clock,



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- 1964. TECÓMA**, Juss. Trumpet-flower, etc. **Bignoniaceae**.
From vernacular Aztec name. Syn. *Bignonia*, *Tecomaria*, in part. Trees, shrubs or woody climbers with showy red or orange flowers. About 25 species, warmer regions, Old and New World; 2 in U. S.
- a. T. rádicans** (L.) DC. (*B. radicans* L.). Southeastern U. S. and cult. for ornament. Trumpet-flower, Virginia Trumpet-flower, Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet-vine, Trumpet Ash†, Cross-vine*, Foxglove*, *Bignonia*.
- 1965. TELANTHÉRA**, R. Br. *Telanthera*. **Amaranthaceae**.
Herbs, some shrubby, warmer regions of New World (one in Africa); 2 in U. S.
- 1966. TELLIMA**, R. Br. *Tellima*. **Saxifragaceae**.
Syn. *Lithophragma*, in part. Perennial herbs. Two species, western U. S.
- 1967. TETRACLÉA**, Gray. *Tetraclea*. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "four closed (nutlets)". Low herb. One species, Mexican border of U. S.
- 1968. TETRADÝMIA**, DC. *Tetradymia*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "four together", the original species having only four florets. Syn. *Lagothamnus*, in part. Low rigid shrubs, sometimes spinescent. Six species, plateau region of U. S.
- 1969. TETRAGONÁNTHUS**, S. G. Gmel. 1769. **Gentianaceae**.
From Greek, "four-angled flower". Syn. *Halenia*, Borck 1796; *Swertia*, in part. Herbs with spurred flowers. About 30 species, mountains of New World and of Asia; 3 in U. S. (a) **T. defléxus** (J. E. Sm.) Kze. (*S. deflexa* J. E. Sm., *H. deflexa* Griseb.). Canada and eastern U. S., Spurred Gentian.
- 1970. TETRAGÓNIA**, L. New Zealand Spinach. **Ficoideae**.
From Greek, "four angled", ancient name of the Spindle-tree. Fleshy perennials. About 20 species, southern hemisphere, especially Africa.
- 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. implexicóma** J. Hook., Australia to New Zealand, Victorian Bower Spinach, Australian Spinach.
- 1971. TETRAGONOTHÉCA**, L. *Tetragonotheca*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "four-angled case" (i. e. involucre). Perennial herbs with large heads of yellow flowers. Three species, southern U. S. and Mexico.
- 1972. TETRAMÉRIUM**, Nees, not Gaertn. **Acanthaceae**.
From Greek, "four parted". Herbs. About 10 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

1973. TEÚCRIUM, L. Germander. Labiatae.

Named for Teucer, King of Troy. Syn. Scordonia, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 100 species, temperate and tropical regions; 5 in U. S.

- a. **T. Canádense** L. (*T. Virginicum* L.). Canada and eastern U. S. to Mexico. American Germander, American Wood-sage, Ground-pine* (See *Ajuga*).
- b. **T. Chamaédrys** L. Europe. Common Germander (of Europe), Chamædryas, Herteclowre, Horse-chire, Ground Oak, Wall Germander; Ger. Edler Gamander, Frauenbiss, Gamanderlein; Fr. Germandrée Chamædryas, Petit-chêne (Codex). *Herb*; *H. chamaedryos*, *H. trixaginis*; alterative, febrifuge, antiarthritic.
- c. **T. Márum** L. Mediterranean region. Cat Thyme, Herb-mastich, Germander; Ger. Amberkraut, Katzengamander, Moschuskraut, Theriakkraut; Fr. Germandrée maritime; Sp. Maro cortesso. *Leaves and tops*; *Herba* (Summitates) *mari veri*, *H. thymi catarixæ*, aromatic, sternutatory, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, etc. The other species have a similar action.
- d. **T. Pólium** L. Europe. Poly-mountain, Yellow Poly-mountain (Puli-all-mountain, Pellamountain); Ger. Bergpolei; Sp. Zamarilla.
- e. **T. Scórdium** L. Europe. Water Germander, English Treacle, Garlic*, Wood Garlic; Ger. Lachenknoblauch, Wasser-Bathengel; Fr. Germandrée aquatique; Sp. Escordio. *Herb*, *Herba scordii*; diaphoretic, anthelmintic, etc.
- f. **T. Scordónia** L. (*S. sylvestris* Link.). Europe. Wood or Wild Germander, Ambrose, Ambroise, Garlic Sage, Mountain Sage, Rock Mint. *Plant* bitter, a substitute for hops.

1974. THALÉSIA, Raf. 1818. Cancer-root, etc. Orobanchaceae.

Dedicated to "Thales". Syn. Anoplanthus, Endl. 1838, Aphyllon, A. Gray 1848; Orobanche, Phelipæa, in part. Root-parasites, with a few scales in place of leaves. Three species, all in U. S.

- a. **T. uniflóra** (L.) Raf. (*O. uniflora* L., *An. uniflorus* Endl., *Aph. uniflorum* Tor. & Gr.). British America, south to Virginia, Texas and California. Naked Broom-rape, One-flowered or Pale Broom-rape, Cancer-root. *Plant* astringent. The Yellow Cancer-root of the central and northwestern U. S., Clustered Cancer-root?, is (b) **T. fasciculátum** (Nutt.) Brit. (*O. fasciculata* Nutt.).

1975. THÁLIA, L. Thalia. Marantaceae.

Named for Johann Thalius, German naturalist, 16th Century. Scapose herbs. About 7 species, all of America; 2 in U. S.

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. flavum** L. Europe. Fen Rue, Maidenhair Rue, False Rhubarb, Meadow or Monks' Rhubarb, Poor-man's Rhubarb.
- c. **T. glaucum** Desf. Spain, cult. in gardens. Spanish-tuft, Tufted Columbine, Feathered Columbine, the latter name applied also generically.
- d. **T. polygamum** Muhl. (*T. Cornuti* Tor. & Gr.). Canada and eastern U. S. Tall Meadow-rue, Fall Meadow-rue, Celandine*, Muskrat-weed, Musquash-weed, Rattlesnake-bite, Silver-weed.

1977. THAMNOSMA, Tor. & Frem. 1845. **Rutaceae.**
From Greek, "odorous plant". Syn. *Rutosma*, Gray 1849.
Strong-scented desert herbs. Two species, western U. S.

1978. THAPSIA, L. **Deadly Carrot. Umbelliferae.**
The ancient Greek name of *T. Garganica*, originally brought from Thapsus. Perennial herbs. Four known species, Mediterranean region to Madeira.

- a. **T. Garganica** 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*.

1979. THASPIUM, Nutt. **Meadow-Parsnip. Umbelliferae.**
By transposition from Thapsia, an allied genus. Syn. Thapsia, Smyrnum†, Zizia†, in part. Perennial herbs. Three known species, all of eastern U. S.

- a. **T. trifoliatum** (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.

1980 THEA, L. **Tea. Theaceae (Ternstroemiaceae).**
Syn. *Camellia*. Evergreen shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, southeastern Asia.

- a. **T. Chinensis** 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.



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- a. **T. Thévetia** (L.) Lyons (C. Thevetia L., T. nereifolia Juss.). Tropical America. Yellow Oleander, Exile-tree, Quashy-quasher. *Bark* febrifuge.

1989. THLÁSPI, L. Penny-Cress. **Cruciferae.**
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. arvése** L. Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Field Penny-cress, Bastard Cress, Dish Mustard, Mithridate Mustard, Treaclewort.

1990. THRÍNAX, L. fil. Thatch Palm. **Sabalaceae.**
From Greek, "three pointed". Low or medium sized fan-palms. About 12 species, mostly of West Indies; 3 in U. S.

- a. **T. argétea** (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. parviflóra** Swz. is called in Florida Silk-top Palmetto, in the West Indies, Royal Palmetto.

1991. THRYÁLLIS, Mart. Thryallis. **Malpighiaceae.**
Syn. Galphimia, in part. Climbing shrubs. About 5 species, mostly of Brazil; 2 in U. S.

1992. THÚJA, L. (Thuja). Arbor Vitae, Cedar. **Pinaceae.**
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. gigánteá** 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. Thuja, Arbre de vie. *Branchlets* and volatile oil therefrom, balsamic, stimulant, emmenagogue, etc.

1993. THYMOPHÝLLA, Lag. 1816. Thymophylla. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "thyme leaved", a name not well chosen. Syn. Hymenatherum, Cass. 1817, Lowellia, Gray 1849. Herbs or under-shrubs with rather small flower-heads, rays generally yellow. About 20 species; 14 in U. S., mostly western.

1994. THÝMUS, L. Thyme. **Labiatae.**
Ancient Greek name, signifying "fragrant". Herbs or low sub-shrubs with small leaves. About 50 species, Old World, chiefly European.

- a. **T. Serpýllum** L. (T. Chamædryis 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,

Brotherwort, Hillwort, Pellamountain, Puliall-mountain, Penny-mountain, Serpolet; Ger. Quendel, Feldthymian, Wilder Thymian, Feldkümmelkraut, Gundelkraut, Gundling, Hühnerkraut; Fr. Serpolet (Codex); Sp. Serpol. *Herb*, H. Serpylli, P. G., carminative, antispasmodic, emmenagogue. Var. **citriodorus** (*T. citriodorus* Schreb.) is Lemon Thyme, Lemon-scented Thyme.

- b. **T. vulgaris** L. Southern Europe and cult. in gardens. Garden Thyme, Common Thyme; Ger. Gartenthymian, Thymian, Römischer Quendel; Fr. Thym (Codex); Sp. Tomillo. *Herb* H. Thymi, P. G., properties of (a). Other species with like properties are (c) **T. capitatus** Hoff. and Link., Mediterranean region and (d) **T. mastichina** L., Spain and Algeria, *Herb* Mastich.

1995. THYRSANTHEMA, Neck. 1790. **Compositae.**
Syn. *Chaptalia* (Kew), Vent. 1800. Perennial herbs, mostly acaulescent. About 18 species, New World; 3 in western U. S.

1996. THYSANOCÁRPUS. Hook. Lace-pod. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "tassel fruit". Slender annuals. About 12 species, Pacific coast of U. S.

1997. TIARÉLLA, L. False Mitrewort. **Saxifragaceae.**
Latin diminutive of *tiara*, from form of capsule. Perennial herbs with leaves mostly basal. About 6 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

- a. **T. cordifolia** L. Coolwort, White Coolwort, False Mitrewort, Foam-flower, Gem-fruit. *Herb* reputed diuretic.

1998. TIGRIDIA, Ker. Tigridia, Tiger-flower. **Iridaceae.**
From Latin, "tiger" flower, alluding to spotted perianth. Bulbous herbs with showy flowers. About 7 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

1999. TÍLIA, L. Linden, Lime-tree. **Tiliaceae.**
The Latin name, whence English *Teil* and *Til*. Trees with cordate inequilateral leaves. About 16 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

- a. **T. Americana** L. (*T. glabra* Vent., *T. Canadensis* Michx.). Canada to Georgia, west to Texas and Nebraska. Basswood, American Linden, White-wood, Black Lime-tree, American Lin-tree or Lime-tree, Bast-tree, Bee-tree, Daddy-nut tree, Monkey-nut tree, White Lind, Whistle-wood, Wickup, Red Basswood, Yellow Basswood. *Flowers* antispasmodic, anodyne.

- b. **T. Europaéa** L. [Including *T. platyphyllos* Scopoli (*T. grandifolia* Erhr., *T. pauciflora* Hayne), *T. ulmifolia* Scop. (*T. parvifolia* Erhr., *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.

c. **T. heterophylla** Vent. (*T. alba* Michx.). Southeastern U. S. White Basswood, White Linden (Lin, Linn), Bee-tree, Cottonwood†, Silver-leaf Poplar†, Wahoo*, Lynn Wahoo. Resembles the European Silver Lime-tree, (d) **T. argentea** Desf.

e. **T. pubescens** Ait. (*T. Americana* var. *pubescens* Loud., *T. Americana* var. *Walteri* Wood). Southeastern U. S. Southern Basswood, Southern Linden (Lin, Linn), Southern Whitewood.

2000. TILLAÉA, L. Pigmy-weed. **Crassulaceae.**
Named for Michael Angelo Tilli, Italian botanist, d. 1740. Syn. Bulliarda, in part. Diminutive aquatic or paludal plants. About 25 species, widely distributed; 6 in U. S.

2001. TILLÁNDZIA, L. Long Moss, etc. **Bromeliaceae.**
Named for Elias Tillands, Swedish botanist, 17th Century. Syn. Reanalmia, in part. Epiphytes, varying greatly in habit. About 350 species, warmer regions of New World; 14 in U. S.

a. **T. usneoides** L. 1762 (*R. usneoides* L. 1753). Southeastern U. S., south to Uruguay and Chili. Long Moss, Florida or New Orleans Moss, Black Moss, Hanging Moss, Spanish Moss, Long-beard, Old-man's-beard, Tree-beard, Barba hispanica. The black filiform stems constitute vegetable horsehair, used for stuffing mattresses, etc. The names Air-plant and Barren Pine-apple are given to such species as (b) **T. utriculata** LeConte. c/

2002. TINÁNTIA, Schiedw. Tinantia. **Commelinaceae.**
Herbs. About 3 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

2003. TINÓSPORA, Miers. Tinospora. **Menispermaceae.**
Climbing shrubs. About 12 species, tropical Asia and East Indies. (a) **T. cordifolia** Miers, and (b) **T. crispa** Miers. An *extract*, called Galuncha or Gulancha 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.

a. **T. unifolia** (Muhl.) B. S. P. (*L. unifolium* Muhl., *T. discolor* Nutt.). Eastern U. S. (rare). Tallow-root, Crane-fly Orchis.

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.

a. **T. rúbra** (L.) Brit. (*A. rubra* L., *B. rubra* Dumort, *S. rubra* Presl.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Sand Spurry, Purple Sandwort. Red Sandwort. *Plant*; *Arenaria rubra* (Codex), diaphoretic; alterative. Other species are also used.

2006. TITHÓNIA, Desf. Tithonia. **Compositae.**
Named for Tithonus of Greek myth. Robust annuals. About 8 species, Mexico; 1 possibly in U. S.



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- 2010. TOXICODÉNDRUM**, Thunb. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From Greek, "poison tree". Syn. *Hyaenanche* Lamb. 1797 (Hyænachne). Poisonous shrubs. Two species, South Africa. (a) *T. Capense* Thunb. (*H. Capensis* Pers.). S. Africa. *Fruit* used to poison hyenas.
- 2011. TÓXYLON**, Raf. Osage Orange. **Moraceae.**
From Greek, "bow-wood". Syn. *Maclura* (Kew), in part. A thorny tree with foliage like the orange. One species, south-central U. S.
- a. *T. pomiferum* Raf. (*T. Maclura* Raf. *Maclura aurantiaca* Nutt.). Missouri to Texas and cult. as a hedge plant. Osage Orange, Osage, Osage Apple, North American Bow-wood, Bois d'arc, Bowdark†, Bodark†, Hedge plant, Yellow-wood. *Leaves*, food of silkworm. *Root* yields a yellow dye.
- 2012. TRACHELOSPÉRMUM**, 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.
- 2013. TRACHYLÓBIUM**, Hayne. Chacaze Copal. **Caesalpinaceae.**
From Greek, "rough pod". Syn. *Hymenæa*, in part. Tree. One species, tropical Africa. (a) *T. Hornemanniánum* Hayne. Eastern Africa. Zanzibar Copal tree. Yields a Copal called Chacaze Copal or Jackass† Copal.
- 2014. TRADESCÁNTIA**, L. Spiderwort. **Commelinaceae.**
Named for John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I. Perennial herbs generally with linear leaves and rather showy flowers. About 35 species, New World; 16 in U. S. (a) *T. Virginiána* L. New York to Kentucky, west to Arkansas and S. Dakota. Common Spiderwort, Spider Lily*, Trinity Violet.
- 2015. TRÁGIA**, L. **Tragia.** **Euphorbiaceae.**
Named for H. Bock, called also *Tragus*, German botanist, d. 1553. Monœcious herbs, shrubs or climbers with stinging hairs. About 50 species, mostly tropical, 5 in U. S.
- 2016. TRAGOPÓGON**, 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.
- a. *T. porrifólius* L. Europe, widely cult., adv. in U. S. Oyster plant, Oyster-root, Vegetable-oyster, Salsify (Salsafy), Jerusalem-star, Nap-at-noon, Purple Goat's-beard. *Root* esculent.
- b. *T. praténsis* L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Meadow Salsify, Buck's-beard, Go-to-bed-at-noon, Noon-flower, Noon-tide, Noon-day-flower, Jack-by-the-hedge, Joseph's-flower, Shepherd's-clock, Star-of-Jerusalem, Yellow Goat's-beard. *Root* esculent.
- 2017. TRÁPA**, L. Water-caltrop. **Trapaceae.**
Abbreviated from Latin *Calcitrapa*, a "caltrop". Aquatic herbs producing farinaceous seeds (nuts). Three species, Old World.

- a. **T. nátans** 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* esculent. The Chinese (b) **T. bicórnis** L. fil., 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. bispinósa** L. (*T. Cochinchinensis* Lour., *T. incisa*, Sieb. & Zucc.), southern Asia and northern Africa.

2018. TRAUVETTÉRIA, F. & M. Ranunculaceae.

Named for Prof. Trauvetter, Russian botanist. Syn. *Cimicifuga*, *Hydrastis*, in part. A stout perennial herb. One species, eastern Asia and eastern U. S. (a) **T. Carolinénsis** (Walt.) Vail (*H. Carolinensis* Walt., *C. palmata* Michx.). Eastern U. S. and Japan. False Bugbane.

2019. TRÉMA, Lour. Nettle-tree. Urticaceae.

From Greek, "hole", alluding to pits in endocarp. Syn. *Sponia*, *Celtis*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 25 species, warmer regions; 1 in U. S. (a) **T. micrántha** B. & H. Florida to West Indies and Brazil. Nettle-tree.

2020. TREPOCÁRPUS, Nutt. Trepocarpus. Umbelliferae.

Smooth annual. One species, south-central U. S.

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. ficifólia** 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. dermatophyllæ*, *Rad. tayuyæ*; hydragogue, antisiphilitic. The synonymy is confused. Probably several species are called Tayuya. See Cayaponia.

2022. TRIADÉNUM, Raf. 1808. Triadenum. Hypericaceae.

From Greek, "three glands". Syn. *Elodea*, 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.

2023. TRIANTHÉMA, L. Horse Purslane. Aizoaceae.

From Greek, "three flowering". Herbs, generally fleshy and prostrate. About 12 species, warmer regions, mostly of Old World; 1 in U. S. (a) **T. monógynum** L. Florida to West Indies and Venezuela. Horse Purslane (Jamaica).

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. terréstris** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Land Caltrop.

- 2025. TRICÁRDIA**, Torr. *Tricardia*. **Hydrophyllaceae**.
From Greek, "three-hearts", alluding to shape of sepals.
Perennial herb. One species, Nevada.
- 2026. TRICHÍLIA**, P. Br. Incense tree, etc. **Meliaceae**.
From Greek, "three-lipped", alluding to the stigma. Syn.
Mafureira, *Moschoxylon*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About
112 species, tropical Africa and America.
- a. **T. emética** Vahl. (*Maf. oleifera* Bertol.). East Africa to
Arabia. *Mafura* (*Mafurra*) tree. *Seeds* source of *Mafura* Tal-
low, resembling cacao butter.
- b. **T. moscháta** Swz. (*Mos. Schwartzii* Juss.). Jamaica. Incense
tree, Musk-wood, Pameron-bark tree, *Juribali*, *Jurubali*.
Bark astringent, febrifuge.
- 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. TRICHOPTÍLIUM**, Gray. *Trichoptilium*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "hair-feather". Syn. *Psathyrotes*. Small
winter annual. One species, Arizona to California.
- 2030. TRICHOSTÉMA**, L. Blue-Curls, etc. **Labiatae**.
From Greek, "hair stamen", alluding to the capillary fila-
ments, 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.
- 2031. TRIENTALIS**, L. Chickweed Wintergreen. **Primulaceae**.
From Latin, "span"-high. Low perennials, the leaves form-
ing a whorl at the summit of the stem. About 3 species, all of
U. S., one also European.
- a. **T. Americana** Pursh. Canada, south to Virginia and Illinois.
Chickweed Wintergreen, May-star, Star-flower, Star-flowered
Chickweed, Star-of-Bethlehem*, Snake-flower.
- 2032. TRIFÓLIUM**, L. Clover, Trefoil. **Papilionaceae**.
The ancient Latin name, "three leaved". Syn. *Chrysaspis*,
Chronosemium, *Melilotus*, in part. Herbs, leaves generally
trifoliate, flowers in heads or spikes. About 250 species, mostly
of north temperate zone; 108 in U. S., including some natura-
lized.



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Greek hay). *Seeds*, Sem. fœnugreci, Sem. feni greci; Ger. Bockshornsamen, Fenugrek, Kuhkornsamen, Griechischer Heusamen; Fr. Fenugrec (Codex); demulcent, mucilaginous.

2035. TRÍLISA, Cass. Vanilla-leaf. **Compositae.**

Anagram of Liatris. Syn. Liatris, in part. Perennial herbs with small discoid heads. Two known species, southeastern U. S.

- a. **T. odoratíssimus** (Walt.) Cass. (*Anonymos odoratissimus* Walt., *L. odoratissimus* Michx.). Pine-barrens, Virginia to Florida and Louisiana. Vanilla-leaf, Vanilla plant, Carolina Vanilla, Dog's-tongue, Deer's-tongue, Hound's-tongue. *Leaves* have an agreeable vanilla-like odor.

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.

- a. **T. cernuum** L. Canada, south to Georgia and Missouri. Nodding Wake-robin, White Benjamin, Cough-root, Ground Lily, Jew's-harp plant, Lamb's-quarters*, Rattlesnake-root, Snakebite.
- b. **T. erectum** L. Canada, south to Tennessee and Missouri, also in Japan. Birthroot, Bethroot‡, Red or "Purple" Trillium, Red Benjamin, Red or Purple Wake-robin, Birthwort*, 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.
- c. **T. grandiflorum** (Michx.) Salisb. (*T. rhomboideum* var. *grandiflorum* Michx.). Canada and eastern U. S. Large-flowered White Wake-robin, Wake-robin, White Benjamin, Trinity Lily, White Birth-root, Bath-flower, White Bath, White Wood-lily. Other indigenous species worthy of note are (d) **T. sessile** L., Sessile-flowered Red Wake-robin, flowers agreeably fragrant; (e) **T. nivale** Ridd., the Early or Dwarf White Wake-robin and (f) **T. undulatum** Willd. (*T. erythrocarpum* Michx.), Painted Wake-robin, Sarah, Wild Pepper.

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.

- a. **T. perfoliatum** L. Canada, south to Alabama and Kansas. Fever-root, Horse Gentian, Horse Ginseng, White Ginseng, White Gentian, Genson, Feverwort, Bastard Ipecac, Wild or Wood Ipecac, Tinker's-weed, Tinkar's-root‡, Wild Coffee. *Root* febrifuge, cathartic, deobstruent.

2038. TRIPHÁSIA, Lour. Lime Myrtle. **Aurantiaceae.**
From Greek, "three-fold", i. e. trimerous. A thorny shrub with fragrant white flowers. One species, China, widely cult. in tropical countries. (a) **T. Aurantióla** Lour. (*T. Javanica* M. Roem.). Lime Myrtle, Lime-berry, Bergamot*. *Fruit* esculent.

2039. TRITELÉIA, Lindl. (*Tritelia*). **Liliaceae.**
Syn. *Brodiaea*, *Calliprora*, in part. Scapose herbs with blue or violet flowers. Thirteen species in western U. S.

2040. TRÍTICUM, L. Wheat. **Gramineae.**
The Latin name of Wheat, "threshed" or "ground". Robust grasses. About 15 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

a. **T. aestívum** L. (*T. vulgare* Vill., *T. sativum* Lam. The Linnaean name originally applied to a variety). The most universally cultivated of all cereals. Wheat. The very numerous varieties form three principal groups; 1. Bearded or Summer Wheat, *T. aestivum* L., proper; 2. Unbearded or Winter Wheat, *T. hybérnum* L., and 3. Spelt or Dinkel Wheat, with adherent grain, *T. Spélta* L.; a remarkable variety is the Egyptian Wheat with compound spikes. *Seeds*, ground and sifted, Wheat flour: *Farina Tritici* Br., used as an application for burns, etc.; esculent. Starch, *Amylum tritici*, is also largely prepared from the grain.

Other species worthy of note are (b) **T. dicóccum** 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.

2041. TRIUMFTÉTA, L. Burweed. **Tiliaceae.**
Named for G. B. Trionfetti, Italian botanist, d. 1708. Herbs and shrubs. About 50 species, warmer regions; 1 in U. S.

(a) **T. semitríloba** Jacq. Florida to West Indies and tropical regions generally. Burweed, Paraquet-bur. *Bark*, Bur-bark, yields a fibre resembling jute.

2042. TRÍXIS, P. Br. Trixis. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "three-fold", the corolla being trifid. Syn. *Perdicium*, in part. Herbaceous or shrubby perennials. About 30 species, tropical America; one or two, Mexican border of U. S.

2043. TRÓLLIUS, L. Globe-flower. **Ranunculaceae.**
From German, signifying probably "round". Perennial herbs mostly paludal with showy flowers. About 10 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

a. **T. Europaéus** L. Europe. Globe flower, Globe Ranunculus, Trollflower, Butter-basket, Cabbage Daisy; Golden-ball, Lock-in-gowan, Lapper-gowan.

- b. **T. láxus** Salisb. (*T. Americanus* Muhl.). New Hampshire to Michigan, also in Washington. American Globe-flower, Spreading or Swamp Globe-flower, Troll-flower, with other synonyms of (a).

2044. TROPAÉOLUM, L. (*Trophæum*). **Geraniaceae.**
From Greek, "trophy", alluding to the shield-like leaves. Syn. *Cardamindum*, Adans. Climbing or diffuse succulent herbs. About 40 species, warmer regions of New World.

- a. **T. május** L. (*C. majus* Moench). Peru, cult. in gardens. Common Nasturtium (Nasturtion, Stortioner, Sturtion), this name applying originally to Roripa; Indian Cress, Lark's-heel*. Flowers used as salad; *unripe fruit* a substitute for capers.

- b. **T. peregrínium** L., South America, cult. in gardens, is Canary-bird flower; (c) **T. sessilifólium** Poeppig, of Chili and (d) **T. tuberósum** R. & P., of Peru, produce esculent tubers.

2045. TROPIDOCÁRPUM, Hook. *Tropidocarpum*. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "keel fruited". Annual herbs. Three species, California.

2046. TSÚGA, Carr. Hemlock Spruce. **Pinaceae.**
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.

- a. **T. Canadénsis** (L.) Carr. (*P. Canadensis* L., *A. Canadensis* Michx.). Canada, south to Alabama and Wisconsin. Hemlock, Hemlock Spruce, Weeping Spruce, Spruce Pine, Tan-bark tree, Palm†. Bark extensively used for tanning, medicinally under the name of *Pinus Canadensis* as an astringent.

- b. **T. Mertensiána** (Bong.) Car. (*P. Mertensiana* Bong., *A. Pattoniana* A. Murr., *T. Hookeriana* Car.). Oregon to Alaska, east to Montana. Western Hemlock, Mountain Hemlock, Patton's Spruce. Supplies most of the tan-bark of the Northwest.

2047. TÚBER, Mich. Truffle, Earth-ball. **Tuberaceae.**
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 *terræ tubera*, whence also the German *Kartoffel* (potato).

- a. **T aestívum** Micheli is the common Truffle of England; (b) **T. melanósporum** Vitt. is the common Truffle of France; (c) **T. cibárium** Sibth., the Black Truffle, Perigord and Quercy Truffle; (d) **T. magnátum** Pico, the garlic-flavored Gray Truffle of Italy. [The following also are known as truffles; (e) *Chairómyces meandrifórmis* Vitt., the White British Truffle; (f) *Mylitta austrális* Berk., the Australia Truffle; (g) *Melanogáster variegátus* Tulasne, the Red Truffle of southern Europe; (h) *Terfézia leónis* of Italy; (i) *Scleroderma vulgáris* Fr., False Truffle, allied to the Puff-balls].



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- 2054. TYLÓPHORA**, R. Br. Indian Ipecac. **Asclepiadaceae**.
From Greek, "knob bearing". Syn. *Asclepias*, *Cynanchum*, in part. Shrubby or herbaceous twiners. About 40 species, warmer regions, Old World. (a) *T. asthmática* (L.) W. & A. (*A. asthmatica* L., *C. Ipecacuanha* Willd.). India. Indian Ipecac. *Root* emetic.
- 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.
- a. *T. latifolia* L. North America, except extreme northern part. Cat-tail Flag, Common or Broad-leaved Cat-tail, Great Reed-mace, Blackamoor, Black-cap, Bulrush*, Bull-rush, Bull-segg, Marsh-beetle, Marish-beetle, Marsh-pistle, Candle-wick, Cat-of-nine-tails, Dunche-down, Flax-tail, Keree, Water-torch.
- 2056. ÚLEX**, L. Furze, Gorse, etc. **Papilionaceae**.
The ancient Latin name. Spiny shrubs, practically without foliage; flowers yellow, showy. About 20 species, mostly of eastern Europe.
- a. *U. Europaëus* 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. Ajonc.
- 2057. ULMÁRIA**, Hill. Meadow-sweet, etc. **Rosaceae**.
From Latin, "Elm-like". Syn. *Filipendula*, *Spiræa*, in part. Perennial herbs with flowers in large cymose panicles. About 9 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.
- a. *U. Ulmária* (L.) Barnh. (*S. Ulmaria* L., *U. palustris* Moench, *F. Ulmaria* Maxim). Europe and western Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Meadow-sweet, Meadow-queen, Mead-sweet, (Meadow-soot), Meadowwort, Bride-sweet, Bridewort, Courtship-and-matrimony, Herb Christopher*, Harif, Honey-sweet, Maid-sweet, Maid-of-the-meadow, My-lady's-belt, Pride-of-the-meadow, Queen-of-the-meadow, *Spiræa*, Sweet-hay, Sweet-meadow; Ger. *Ulmenspiräe*, Geissbart, Krampf, Medesüss; Fr. *Ulmairé*, Reine des prés (Codex). *Herb* astringent; *flowers* (Codex) antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic. The indigenous (b) *U. rúbra* Hill (*S. lobata* Gronov., *S. rubra* Brit.) is called Queen-of-the-prairie.
- 2058. ÚLMUS**, L. - Elm. - **Ulmaceae**.
The Latin name, from Celtic, whence our word *Elm*. Trees. About 16 species; northern hemisphere; 5 in U. S.
- a. *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., Southeastern 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, Owm), Horse-may, May; Fr. Orme champêtre, Orme pyramidal (Codex). *Inner bark* used like that of (f).
- e. **U. montána** With. Europe. Scotch Elm, Broad-leaved or Mountain Elm, Chew-bark, Halse, Wych Elm, Witch Elm, Witch, Wychwood, Witch-wood, Wych-hazel*, Witch Hazel*.
- f. **U. fúlva** 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; **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*, *Oreodaphne*, in part. Evergreen tree with aromatic foliage. One species, Pacific border of U. S.

- a. **U. Califórnicá** (Arnott) Nutt. (*T. Californica* H. & Arn., *O. Californica* Nees, *L. Californica* B. & H.). California to Puget Sound, California Bay-laurel, California Bay tree, California Laurel, Spice tree, Mountain Laurel (of the West), Balm-of-heaven, Sassafras Laurel, Cajeput tree, California Wild Olive. *Leaves* stimulant, anodyne, used as a condiment.

2060. UNGNÁDIA, Endl. Spanish Buckeye. **Sapindaceae.**

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.

2061. UNIFÓLIUM, Adans. 1763, Solomon's-seal. **Convallariaceae.**

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.

- a. **U. Canadénsé** (Desf.) Greene (*M. Canadense* Desf., *S. bifolia*, var. *Canadensis* A. Gray). British America, south to N. Carolina and S. Dakota. Two-leaved Solomon's-seal, False or Wild Lily-of-the-valley, Bead-ruby, Cowslip*, One-blade, One-leaf.

2062. URAGÓGA, L. Ipecacuanha, etc. **Rubiaceae.**

Syn. *Cephaelis*, Swz., 1788, *Ipecacuanha*, Arruda 1810, *Psychotria*, Muell. Arg. 1759; *Callicocca*, in part. Trees or shrubs.

- a. **U. Ipecacuánha** (Brot.) Baill. (*P. Ipecacuanha* Stokes (Kew), *Ceph. Ipecacuanha* C. Rich., *Call. Ipecacuanha* Brot., *Ceph. emetica* Pers. 1805, *I. officinalis* Arr.). Brazil and New Granada. Ipecac, Ipecacuanha, Hippo, Poaya (vernacular); Ger. Brechwurzel, Ruhrwurzel, Graue Ipekakuanhe; Fr. *Ipécacuanha annelé* ou *officinal* (Codex), *Racine brésilienne*. *Root*; **Ipecacuanha**, U. S. P., *Ipecacuanhæ radix* Br.; emetic, expectorant.

- 2063. URCÉOLA**, Roxb. Caoutchouc vine. **Apocynaceae.**
From Latin, "a little urn". Syn. *Chavannesia*, DC.
Shrubby climbers. About 8 species, East Indies.
- a. **U. elástica** Roxb. Sumatra and Borneo. Caoutchouc vine.
From this and other species, notably (a) **U. esculénta** Benth.
(*C. esculenta* DC.), is obtained Penang and Borneo Caoutchouc,
Jintawan. *Fruit* edible.
- 2064. URECHÍTES**, Muell. Arg. Urechites. **Apocynaceae.**
Prostrate or climbing shrubs with showy flowers. About 4
species, Mexico and West Indies. (a) **U. suberécta** Muell.
Arg. San Domingo. Savannah flower, Yellow-flowered
Nightshade. *Leaves* arterial sedative, alterative.
- 2065. URÉNA**, L. Indian Mallow. **Malvaceae.**
From vernacular *uren*, Malabar. Herbs or shrubs. About
5 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.
- a. **U. lobáta** L. Southern U. S., a common weed in nearly all
tropical countries. Indian Mallow, Perpulut (Penang),
Guaxima (Brazil). A fibre plant. *Flowers* in Brazil used for
coughs.
- 2066. URGÍNEA**, Steinh. Squill, etc. **Liliaceae.**
From Latin, "compressed", of the seeds. Syn. *Scilla*, in
part. Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. About 24 species,
Mediterranean region to India.
- a. **U. marítima** (L.) Baker (*Scilla maritima* L., *U. Scilla* Steinh.).
Mediterranean basin. Squill, Sea Onion; Ger. Meerzwiebel;
Fr. Scille (Codex) Squille; Sp. Eschila, Cebolla albarrana.
The *bulb*, Squill, Squills; *Scilla*, U. S. P., Br., *Bulbus Scillae*
P. G.; expectorant, nauseant, diuretic. Varieties of the drug
are distinguished as White Squill and Red Squill.
- 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. Ortigo. *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. pilulífera** L. India to southern Europe. Burning, Greek,
Roman or Wild Nettle, Spanish Marjoram†. *Seeds* galactago-
gue; *root* diuretic.
- d. **U. spatuláta** Sm. (*U. urentissima* Blume). India. Devil's
Stinging-leaf, Devil's-leaf.
- e. **U. úrens** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Small Nettle, Dwarf Net-
tle, Burning or Stinging Nettle, Dwarf Stinging Nettle, Ettle.
- 2068. URTICÁSTRUM**, Fahr. 1759, Wood-nettle. **Urticaceae.**
From Latin, "star nettle". Syn. *Laportea*, Gaud, 1826,
Urtica, in part. Herbs with stinging hairs. About 25 species,
mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.



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- a. **V. arbóreum** Marsh. Southeastern U.S. Farkleberry, Sparkleberry, Tree Huckleberry, Gooseberry*.
- b. **V. Arctostáphylos** L. Greece to the Caucasus. *The dried leaves* constitute Broussa tea, used for a beverage.
- c. **V. corymbósum** L. (*V. amœnum* 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. Myrtíllus** L. Europe, central and northern Asia, northern N. America. Whortleberry (of Europe), Bilberry, European Huckleberry (Hockleberry, Hurtleberry, Hurtberry, Hartberry), Whinberry, Wimberry, Winberry, Wine-berry, Whortle (the plant), Whort (the fruit, also the plant), Whurt, Wort, Blaeberry (Scotland), Blackberry*. Black-heart; Ger. Heidelbeere, Besinge, Blaubeere, Bickbeere, Gandlebeere (Schwarze); Fr. Airelle myrtille (Codex). *Fruit*, Fructus myrtilli, Baccæ myrtillorum, Myrtilla, astringent, antispasmodic, esculent.
- f. **V. penduliflórum** Gaud. (*M. penduliflora* 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. Canadénse** Rich. and (j) **V. vacíllans** Kalm. (k) **V. atrocóccum** (Gray) Heller and (l) **V. nígrum** (Wood) Brit., with black fruit, are called Black Blueberry. The California Whortleberry is (m) **V. ovátum** Pursh.
- n. **V. stamíneum** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Deerberry, Dangle-berry, Buck-berry, Goose-berry*, Squaw-berry, Squaw Huckleberry or Whortleberry. *Fruit* astringent, not edible. *Root* diuretic.
- o. **V. uliginósum** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Bog Bilberry, Great Bilberry, Bog Whortleberry, Bog Blueberry, Bleaberry. *Fruit* edible.
- p. **V. Vitis-Idaéa** L. Europe, Asia, northern N. America. Mountain Cranberry, Rock Cranberry, Cow-berry, Cluster-berry, Flowering Box, Ling-berry, Red Bilberry, Red Whortleberry, Wine-berry, Wind-berry; Ger. Preisselbeere, Kronsbeere, Steinbeere, Rothbernitzbeere. *Fruit* acid, edible. *Leaves* astringent diuretic, expectorant.

5076. VÁGNERA, Adans. 1763. Smilacina. **Convallariaceae**.
Named for Wagner. Syn. Smilacina (Kew), Desf. 1807, also Convallaria, in part. Perennial herbs with aspect of Solomon's-seal. About 25 species, Asia and north to central America; 5 in U. S.

- a. **V. racemósa** (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.

- a. **V. Céltica** L. Alps of Europe. Celtic Nard or Spikenard. *Root*, *Nardus*, *Spica celtica*, valued in the Orient for its perfume. See *Nardostachys*.
- b. **V. édulis** Nutt. British America, south to Ohio and Arizona. Edible Valerian, Tobacco-root, Oregon Tobacco. *Root* used by aborigines as food.
- 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, Vandal root; Ger. Baldrian; Fr. Valériane officinale. *The root* Valeriana, U. S. P., Valerianæ Rhizoma Br., Radix Valerianæ, P. G., Radix valerianæ minoris; antispasmodic, nerve. (d) **V. Mexicána** DC. and (e) **V. Toluccána** 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 valerianæ majoris, inferior to that of (c).

- h. **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.
Latin, diminutive of "Valerian". Syn. Fedia, Locusta, Riv., Valeriana, in part. Dichotomously branched annuals. About 50 species, northern hemisphere, especially Mediterranean region; 7 in U. S.

- 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.) Dufur. (*F. radiata* Michx.), Beaked Corn-salad?, is also called Lamb's Lettuce.

2079. VALERIANOÍDES, 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.

- a. **V. Índica** Medic. (S. Indica Vahl., V. Jamaicensis Medic.). Common to tropical countries. Gervao, Brazilian Tea. *Leaves* used in Europe as a substitute for Chinese tea.
- 2080. VALLÉSIA**, R. & P. Vallesia. **Apocynaceae.**
Shrubs or trees. About 5 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- 2081. VALISNÉRIA**, L. Tape-grass, Eel-grass. **Valisneriaceae.**
Named for Antonio Vallisneri, Italian naturalist, d. 1730. Aquatic perennials with grass-like leaves. One species, widely distributed (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).
- 2082. VANCOUVÉRIA**, Morr. & Dcsne. **Berberidaceae.**
Named for Capt. Vancouver, English navigator, 18th Century. Scapose perennials. Three species, Pacific coast of U. S.
- 2083. VANÍLLA**, Plum. Greenwithe, Purple-lip. **Orchidaceae.**
From Latin (?), diminutive meaning "little pod". Robust climbers. About 20 species, tropical regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S.
- a. **V. planifólia** Andrews. Mexico and Central America. Vanilla. *The unripe fruit*; **Vanilla**, U. S. P., Fructus Vanilla, P. G., Siliqua vanillæ; Ger., Fr. Vanille (Codex); Sp. Vainilla; Mex. Baynilla. Used as a flavoring agent. Vanilla is obtained from several other species, notably from (b) **V. microcárpa** Karst. of Venezuela; (c) **V. Pompóna** Schiede, Brazil and Peru and probably (d) **V. Guianénsis** 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. Mýxa** 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 astringent. *Fruit* mucilaginous, emollient. The following have similar properties and uses; (b) **C. Boissíeri** DC., Texas to Mexico, Anacahuita (a jelly made from the fruits used in coughs), and (c) **C. oblíqua** Willd. (C. latifolia Roxb.) of India.
- d. **C. Sebesténa** L. Florida to West Indies and northern S. America. Geiger tree.



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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. Phlomoïdes* L. and of *V. thapsifôrme* 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. Buchnerat, Glandularia; in part. Herbs, some shrubby, a few highly ornamental. About 100 species, nearly all American; 24 in U. S.

a. *V. Canadénsis* (L.) Brit. (*V. Canadensis* L. 1767, *V. Aubletia* Jacq. 1772 (Kew), *V. Carolinensis* J. G. Gmel.). Southeastern U. S. to Mexico. Large-flowered Verbena. This and (b) *V. bipinnatífida* Nutt., south-central U. S., are the originals of most of our garden Verbenas.

b. *V. officinális* L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. European Vervain (Vervein, Vervine, Vervin, Berbine), Blue Vervain (of Europe), Enchanter's herb, Enchanter's plant, Herb-of-grace, Herb-of-the-cross, Holy-herb, Juno's-tears, Pigeon-grass, Simpler's-joy; Ger. Eisenkraut, Eisenhart, Stahlkraut, Isenkraut, Venusblut; Fr. Verveine officinale (Codex). *Herb*, *H. verbenæ* v. *columbariæ* v. *sanguinalis*; astringent, vulnerary. *Leaves* a substitute for Chinese tea.

c. *V. hastáta* 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. strícta* Vent. (*V. rigens* Michx.), Ohio to New Mexico, Hoary or Mullen-leaved Vervain, is called also Fever-weed; (e) *V. urticifólia* 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-beckia*, *Ximenesia*, *Coreopsis*, in part. Rough herbs, often with decurrent leaves. About 60 species, mostly of New World; 12 in U. S.

a. *V. alternifólia* (L.) Brit. (*C. alternifolia* L., *A. squarrosa* Nutt. (Kew), *A. alternifolia* DC.). Southeastern U. S. *Actinomeris*, Wing-stem, Stick-weed. (b) *V. helianthóides* Michx. Iowa to Texas and Georgia. Sunflower Crown-beard. *Plant* reputed diuretic.

2093. VERNÓNIA, Schreb. 1771. Iron-weed. **Compositae.**

Named for William Vernon, English botanist, 17th Century. Syn. *Behen*, Hill 1762 not Moench 1794, *Suprago*, Gaertn. 1791; *Chrysocoma*, *Serratula*, *Cacalia*, in part. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, with small discoid flower-heads. About 475 species, warmer regions especially in S. America; 11 in U. S.

- a. *V. Noveboracensis* (L.) Willd., Ser. *Noveboracensis* L., B. *Noveboracense* Hill). Eastern U. S. New York or Common Iron-weed, Flat-top.

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.

- a. *V. Americana* Schwein. British America, south to Pennsylvania, Nebraska and California. American Brooklime, Bluebell*. Resembles (b) *V. Anagallis-aquática* L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America. Water Speedwell, Water Pimpernel.

- c. *V. Beccabúnga* 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.

- d. *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?

- f. *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. serpyllifolia* L., another naturalized species), Upland Speedwell; Ger. *Ehrenpreis*, *Wundkraut*, *Heil-aller-Schaden*, *Grundheil*, *Veroniken*, *Stah-up-un-ga-weg*; Fr. *Véronique mâle*. *Herb*, *H. veronicæ*, *H. betonicæ albæ*, 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. hederæfolia* L., Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S., Ivy-leaved Speedwell, Ivy Chickweed, Morgeline, Mother-of-wheat, Small Henbit, Winterweed and (j) *V. peregrina* L., widely distributed in Old and New World, Purslane Speedwell, 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. alnifolium* Marsh. (*V. lantanoides* Michx.). Canada to N. Carolina and Michigan. Hobble-bush, American Wayfaring-

- tree, Dogwood*, Moose-berry, Moose-bush, Tangle-foot, Tangle-legs, Trip-toe, Witch-hobble, Witch-hopple. *Bark* diuretic, antiperiodic.
- b. **V. cassinoïdes** 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.
- c. **V. Lentágo** L. Canada to Georgia and Missouri. Nanny-berry, Nanny-bush, Nanny Plum, Black Haw*, Black Thorn*, Sheep-berry, Sweet-berry, Sweet Viburnum, Tea-plant*, Wild Raisin. *Fruit* edible.
- d. **V. Ópulus** L. (*V. trilobum* Marsh.). Europe, Asia, northern N. America, south to New Jersey, Michigan and Oregon. Cranberry tree, High-bush Cranberry, Wild Guelder-rose, Gueldres-rose, Cherry-wood, Cramp-bark tree, Dog Rowan-tree, White Dogwood (England), Whitten-tree, Red or Rose Elder, Marsh or Water Elder, White Elder, Gadrise, Gaiter-tree, Gatten, Love Rose, May Rose, Pincushion-tree, Squaw-bush, Witch-hobble, Witch-hopple; in cultivation Snowball-bush; Ger. Wasserholder, Wasserschwelke; Fr. Obier. *Bark*; **Viburnum Opulus**, U. S. P.; uterine sedative, antispasmodic. *Fruit* acid.
- e. **V. prunifólium** 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. obovátum** Walt. and (g) **V. rufo-tomentósum** Small (*V. prunifolium* var. *ferrugineum* T. & Gr.), both of southeastern U. S.

Other species worthy of note are (h) **V. acerifólium** L., Canada and northeastern U. S., Maple-leaved Arrow-wood, Dockmakie, Maple Guelder-rose; (i) **V. dentátum** L., Canada and northeastern U. S., Arrow-wood, Mealy-tree, Withe-rod, Withe-wood; (j) **V. Lantána** L., Europe, Wayfaring-tree, Lithy-tree; *leaves* and *berries* astringent; (k) **V. mólle** Michx., eastern U. S., Soft-leaved Arrow-wood?, Black Alder*; (l) **V. núdum** L. (*V. nudum* var. *Claytoni* T. & Gr.), Southeastern U. S., Larger Withe-rod (Wythe-rod) or Withe-wood, Naked Viburnum?, Nanny-berry, Possum Haw, Possum Thorn, Shawnee Haw; (m) **V. pauciflórum** Pylaie (*V. Opulus* var. *eradiatum* Oakes), British America and northern U. S., Few-flowered Cranberry-tree, Squash-berry; (n) **V. Tínus** L., Southern Europe, cult. for ornament in U. S., Laurestine.

2096. VÍCIA, L. Vetch, Tare. **Papilionaceae.**

The ancient Latin name. Syn. *Ervum*, in part. Pea-like vines. About 120 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 24 in U. S., including nat. species.

- a. **V. satíva** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Common Vetch or Tare, Pebble Vetch, Spring Vetch. An important fodder plant.



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- a. **V. blánda** Willd. British America, south to N. Carolina and California. Sweet White Violet, American Sweet Violet.
- b. **V. Canadénsis** L. Canada, south to N. Carolina, Nebraska and Arizona. Canada Violet, American Sweet Violet, June-flower, Hens.
- c. **V. cuculláta** 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. Märzvielen; 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.
- f. **V. tricolor** L. Europe and northern Asia; cult. and adv. in U. S. Pansy, Heart's-ease, Lady's-delight, Garden or Trinity Violet, Battle-field flower, Biddy's-eyes, Cat's-faces, Cupid's-delight, Fancy, Flamy, Garden-gate, Heart's-pansy, Herb-trinity, Johnny-jump-up, Johnny-jumper, Kisses, Kiss-me, Love-in-idleness (Shakespeare), Monkey's-face, None-so-pretty, Stepmother; Ger. Stiefmütterchen, Freisamkraut, Dreifaltigkeitskraut, Ie-länger-ie-lieber; Fr. Pensée sauvage (Codex); Sp. Trinitaria. The wild-grown flowering *herb* (official in U. S. P. 1880); *Herba violæ tricoloris*, P. G., jaceæ, H. trinitatis, alterative, discutient.

2103. VÍROLA, Aubl. *Virola*. **Myristicaceae**.
Trees, the species referred by many botanists to *Myristica*.
About 10 species, tropical S. America.

- a. **V. sebífera** Aubl. (*M. sebifera* Swz.). Guiana. Malagueto de montana (Panama). *Seeds* source of *Virola* tallow, called also *Ocuba wax*, used for candles, etc.

2104. VISCÁRIA, Roehl. *Campion*. **Caryophyllaceae**.
From Latin, "glutinous". Syn. *Lychnis*, in part. Herbs.
About 5 species, north temperate and arctic zones; 1 in U. S.
(a) **V. Alpína** (L.) Roehl. (*L. Alpina* L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Red Alpine *Campion*.

2105. VÍSCUM, L. - *Mistletoe*. - **Loranthaceae**.
The ancient Latin name, from Greek. Shrubby parasites.
About 30 species, warm and temperate regions, Old World.

- a. **V. álbum** L. Europe, growing often on apple, pear or plum trees. *Mistletoe* (*Misseltoe*, *Miseltoe*, *Miselto*), European *Mistletoe*; Ger. Mistel, Eichenmistel*; Fr. Gui de chêne, Gillon; Sp. Visco, Muérdago. *Branches*, *Stipites visci*, *Lignum visci*, antispasmodic, uterine stimulant; source of *bird-lime*.

- 2106. VÍSMIA**, Vandelli. Wax-tree. **Hypericaceae.**
 Named for Visme, botanist of Lisbon. Shrubs or trees. About 30 species, tropical Africa and America. (a) **V. Guianénsis**. Mexico to Brazil. Gutta-gum tree, Wax-tree. *Gum resin*, American Gamboge, (Gummi gutta), a drastic cathartic. Other species yield similar products.
- 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 vitæ* of Queensland). About 75 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S.
- a. **V. Ágnus-cástus** L. Mediterranean region. Chaste-tree, Abraham's-balm, Hemp-tree, Monk's Pepper-tree; Ger. Abrahamstrauch, Keuschlamm, Mönchspfeffer. *Seeds* aromatic. (b) **V. lignum-vítæ** A. Cunn. is Queensland *Lignum vitæ*.
- 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.
- a. **V. aestivális** Michx. Eastern U. S. Summer Grape, Small Grape. Original among others of Jacques, Cynthiana and Norton's Virginia varieties of cultivated grapes.
- b. **V. cordifólia** Michx. Eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. Frost Grape, Fox Grape, Chicken Grape, Possum Grape, Winter Grape.
- 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. rotundifólia** 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. vinífera** 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. Weinrebe, 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, *Passulæ*, *Uvæ passæ*; Ger. Rosinen, Zibeben; Fr. Raisins secs. From the seedless variety *V. (minuta* Bisso, *V. apyrena* Auct.), the black Corinth or Zante grape, are prepared the "currants" (i. e. Corinthian grapes) of commerce.
- f. **V. vulpína** L. (*V. riparia* Michx., *V. cordifolia* var. *riparia* Gr.). Canada, south to Maryland and Arkansas. River-side Grape, Sweet-scented Grape, Bull Grape, Frost or Winter Grape, Aroyo Grape, Muscadine Grape. Source of the Clinton and Franklin varieties.

- 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. VOUACAPOÚA**, Aubl. 1775 (*Vuacapua*). **Papilionaceae**.
Syn. *Andira*, Lam. 1783 (Kew); *Geoffræa* (*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.
- b. **V. inérmis** (Swz.) Lyons (*G. inermis* Swz., *A. inermis* Kunth.). West Indies. *Jamaica Cabbage-tree*, *Partridge-wood*. *Bark*, *Yellow Cabbage-tree bark*, properties of (c):
- 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. vermífuga** O. Kze. (*G. vermifuga* St. Hil., *A. vermifuga* Mart., *A. anthelmintica* Benth.). Brazil. *Seeds* of this and other species, as (e) **V. Aubléti** (Benth.) Lyons (*A. Aubletii* Benth.) and (f) **V. spinulósa** (Mart.) Lyons (*A. spinulosa* Mart. identified with (d) by *Index Kew.*), *Angelim seeds*, *Angelim dulce*; anthelmintic.
- 2111. VOÝRIA**, Aubl. *Voyria*. **Gentianaceae**.
Herbs, parasitical on old tree-trunks. About 25 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.
- 2112. WALDSTEÍNIA**, Willd. *Waldsteinia*. **Rosaceae**.
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. glomeráta** Presl. of tropical America, is called *Matico** and *Yerba del soldado*; hemostatic.
- 2114. WÁREA**, Nutt. (not *Waria*, L.) *Warea*. **Cruciferae**.
Annual herbs. Three species in southern U. S.
- 2115. WASHINGTONÍA**, Raf. 1818. *Sweet Cicely*. **Umbelliferae**.
Named in honor of George Washington. Syn. *Osmorrhiza*, Raf. 1818, *Myrrhis*. Perennial herbs with aromatic, somewhat fleshy clustered roots. About 15 species, eastern Asia and America; 5 in U. S.



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- 2124. WOLFFIÉLLA**, Hegelm. *Wolffiella*. **Lemnaceae**.
Latin, diminutive of "Wolffia. Syn. *Wolffia*, in part. Minute floating plants. About 7 species; 3 in U. S.
- 2125. WOÓDSIA**, R. Br. *Woodsia*, Flower-cup Fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
Named for Joseph Woods, English botanist, d. 1864. Syn. *Hypopeltis*, in part. Small or medium-sized ferns. About 15 species; 7 in U. S.
- 2126. WOODWÁRDIA**, J. E. Smith. Chain-fern. **Polypodiaceae**.
Named for Thomas J. Woodward, English botanist, d. 1820. Robust ferns. Six species; 3 in U. S.
- 2127. WRÍGHTEA**, R. Br. *Wrightia*. **Apocynaceae**.
Named for Dr. William Wright, botanist of Jamaica. Syn. *Nerium*, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 12 species, tropical Asia, Africa and Australia. See *Holarrhena*. (a) *W. tinc-tória* R. Br. (*N. tinctorium* Roxb.). India. Palay. Ivory-tree. One of the plants yielding indigo.
- 2128. WULFÉNIA**, Jacq. 1781. *Wulfenia*. **Scrophulariaceae**.
Named for Rev. F. X. Wulfen, botanical author, d. 1804. Syn. *Synthyris*, Benth. 1846, also *Gymnandra*, in part. Herbs with dense spikes of pink or purple flowers. About 12 species, mostly of New World; 9 in U. S.
- 2129. WYÉTHIA**, Nutt. *Wyethia*. **Compositae**.
Named for Nathaniel J. Wyeth, American botanist. Stout low herbs with large heads of mostly yellow flowers. Twelve species, Pacific slope, U. S.
- 2130. XANTHÍSMA**, DC. 1836. *Xanthisma*. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "dyed yellow". Syn. *Centauridium*, Tor. & Gr. 1840. Annual or biennial herb with showy yellow flowers. One species, Texas.
- 2131. XÁNTHIUM**, L. Clotbur, Cocklebur. **Ambrosiaceae**.
Ancient Greek name of *X. strumarium*, the plants yielding a "yellow" dye. Coarse, rough or spiny monœcious 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 prophylatic against hydrophobia.
- b. **X. strumárium** 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, Louse-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. Canadéense** Mill., Canada to N. Carolina, Nevada and Mexico, American Cocklebur, Sea Cocklebur (Cucklebur), 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.
- 2133. XANTHORRHŌEA**, Smith. Black-boy tree. **Liliaceae.**
From Greek, "yellow exudate". Robust plants, somewhat resembling *Yucca*, with the small flowers in a dense cylindrical spike. About 12 species, Australia.
- a. **X. arborea** R. Br. Australia. Black-boy tree. *Resinous exudate*, Black-boy gum, red, like dragon's blood.
- b. **X. hastilis** R. Br. Australia, Grass Gum-tree, Grass-tree, Yellow-gum tree. *Fragrant yellow resinous exudate*, Botany-bay resin, Acaroid resin or gum, antispasmodic, carminative.
- 2134. XANTHORRHÍZA**, L. Her. (*Zanthorrhiza*). **Ranunculaceae.**
From Greek, "yellow root". Low shrubby perennial with yellow wood. One species, viz. (a) **X. apiifolia** L'Her. (*X. simplicissima* Marsh.). New York to Florida. Shrub Yellow-root, Parsley-leaved Yellowwort, Yellow-wood. *Rhizome and root*, bitter, tonic.
- 2135. XANTHOSÓMA**, Schott. Blue Eddoes. **Araceae.**
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.
- 2136 XANTHÓXYLUM**, L. 1753. (*Zanthoxylum*). **Rutaceae.**
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. alatum** Roxb. of India, and (b) **X. piperitum** DC. of Japan (Japanese Pepper), produce pungently aromatic fruits used as condiments.
- c. **X. Americanum** Mill. (*X. fraxineum* Willd.). 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, alterative, emmenagogue. *Berries* used to flavor beer, etc.
- d. **X. Capense** Harv. (*Fagarastrum Capense* G. Don). South Africa. Wild Cardamom. *Fruit* aromatic, carminative.
- 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. Narangílo** Griseb. is said to be sudorific, sialagogue and diuretic, like *Jaborandi*.

2137. XEROPHÝLLUM, 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. XIMÉNTA, L. Tallow-nut, etc. **Olivaceae**.
Named for Francisco Ximenes, Spanish naturalist, 17th Century. Shrubs or trees. About 5 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.

- a. **X. Americana** L. (*X. inermis* L., *X. spinosa* Salisb.). West Indies, Florida and Mexico. Tallow-nut, Wild Olive, called in Florida Hog Plum and Wild Lime, in West Indies Mountain or Seaside Plum, False Sandalwood, in Mexico Alvarillo del campo. *Fruit* edible. *Flowers* and *wood* fragrant.

2139. XOLÍSMA, Raf. 1819. Privet Andromeda. **Ericaceae**.
Syn. *Lyonia*, Nutt. 1818, not Raf. 1808, nor Ell. 1817; *Andromeda*, *Vaccinium*, in part. Shrubs or small trees. About 10 species, N. America; 3 in U. S.

- a. **X. ligustrína** (L.) Brit. (*V. ligustrinum* L., *A. ligustrina* Muhl., *L. ligustrina* DC.). Canada and eastern U. S. Privet Andromeda, Lyon's Andromeda?, Seedy Buck-berry, White Alder, White-bush, White Pepper.

2140. XYLOPÍCRUM, P. Br. 1756. Bitter-wood. **Anonaceae**.
From Greek, "bitter wood". Syn. *Xylophia*, L. 1759; *Habzelia*, *Unona*, *Uvaria*, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 35 species, tropical regions, mostly of New World.

- a. **X. Aethiopicum** (Rich.) Lyons (*Xylophia 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.

2141. XYLORRHÍZA, Nutt. **Xylorrhiza**. **Compositae**.
From Greek, "wood root". Syn. *Aster*, in part. Herbs resembling *Aster*. Seven species in western U. S.

2142. XÝRIS, 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. Caroliniána** 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.



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- 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. tunicáta**, Pod Corns, in which each kernel is enclosed in an individual husk; 2. **Z. evérta**, Pop Corns, including 25 varieties; 3. **Z. induráta**, Flint Corns, 69 varieties; 4. **Z. indentáta**, Dent Corns, 323 varieties; 5. **Z. amylácea**, Soft Corns, 27 varieties and 6. **Z. Zaccaráta**, 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.
- 2149. ZENÓBIA, D. Don.** Zenobia. **Ericaceae.**
Syn. *Andromeda*, in part. Two species in U. S.
- 2150. ZEPHYRÁNTHES, Herb.** Swamp Lily. **Amaryllidaceae.**
From Greek, "wind flower". Syn. *Amaryllis*, *Atamasco*, *Habranthus*, in part. Lily-like bulbous plants with one-flowered scapes. About 30 species, New World; 5 in U. S.
- a. Z. Atamásco (L.) Herb.** (Am. *Atamasco* L., At. *Atamasco* Greene). Southeastern U. S. *Atamasco Lily*, *Daffodil Lily*, *Easter Lily**, *Fairy Lily*, *Swamp Lily*, *Stagger-grass*.
- 2151. ZEXMÉNIA, Llave & Lex.** Zexmenia. **Compositae.**
Transliteration of *Ximenesia* (*Ximenezia*). Shrubs. About 35 species, mostly Mexican; 3 in U. S. (Mexican border).
- 2152. ZÍNGIBER, Adans.** (Zinziber). Ginger. **Zingiberaceae.**
Latin, from ancient Greek name. Syn. *Amomum*, *Cassumunar*, in part. Canna-like plants from tuberous rootstocks. About 25 species, India to Oceanica.
- a. Z. Cassumúnar Roxb.** (*C. Roxburghii* Colla). India. Source of *Cassumunar* Ginger or Bengal root.
- b. Z. Zíngiber (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.
- c. Z. Zerúmbet (L.) Roscoe** (*A. Zerumbet* L.). Java. Source of *Zerumbet* root.

- 2153. ZIZÁNIA, L.** Indian Rice, Wild Rice. **Gramineae.**
Ancient Greek name of Darnel. An aquatic grass. One species, N. America (U. S.). (a) **Z. aquática** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Wild Rice, Indian Rice, Canada Rice, water Rice, Water Oats, Reed. *Seeds* a favorite food of water-fowl, formerly collected for food by Indians.
- 2154. ZÍZIA, Koch.** Zizia, Alexanders, etc. **Umbelliferae.**
Named for I. B. Ziz, Rhenish botanist. Syn. Smyrnium, Thaspium, in part. Perennial herbs with yellow flowers. Three species, all of U. S.
- a. **Z. aúrea** (L.) Koch (S. aureum L., T. aureum var. apterum Gray). Canada and eastern U. S., west to Dakota. Early or Golden Meadow-parsnip, Golden Alexanders, Wild Parsley.
- 2155. ZÍZYPHUS, L.** Jujube, Lotus-tree. **Rhamnaceae.**
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.
- a. **Z. Jujúba** Lam. China to Australia and tropical Africa. Chinese Date. *Fruit* esculent. *Leaves* food for the Tussa silkworm.
- 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.
- c. **Z. satíva** Gaertn. (*Z. vulgaris* Lam.). Mediterranean region Jujube tree; Ger. Judendorn; Fr. Jujubier (Codex). *Fruit*, French Jujubes, Fructus v. Baccæ jujubæ, Jujubæ gallicæ v. magnæ; Ger. Jujuben, Brustbeeren; Sp. Azufaytas; esculent, demulcent, used in coughs. Other species also yield edible fruits as (d) **Z. Joazeíro** Mart. and (e) **Z. Místal** Griseb., of S. America; (f) **Z. rugósa** Lam., of India and (g) **Z. Sinénsis** Lam., of China and Japan.
- h. **Z. Spina-Christi** Willd. (*Z. Africana* Mill.). Northern Africa and southwest Asia. Christ's Thorn, Nebbuk tree. A hedge plant. Possibly the thorn from which our Savior's "crown" was plaited. See Paliurus.
- 2156. ZONÁNTHEMIS, Greene.** Zonanthemis. **Compositae.**
Syn. Hemizonia, in part. Two species in U. S.
- 2157. ZÓRNIA, Gmel.** Zornia. **Papilionaceae.**
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. **Naidaceae.**
From Greek, girdle, alluding to the ribbon-like leaves. Syn. Alga, in part. Marine herbs with grass-like leaves. About 6 species, widely distributed; 3 in U. S.

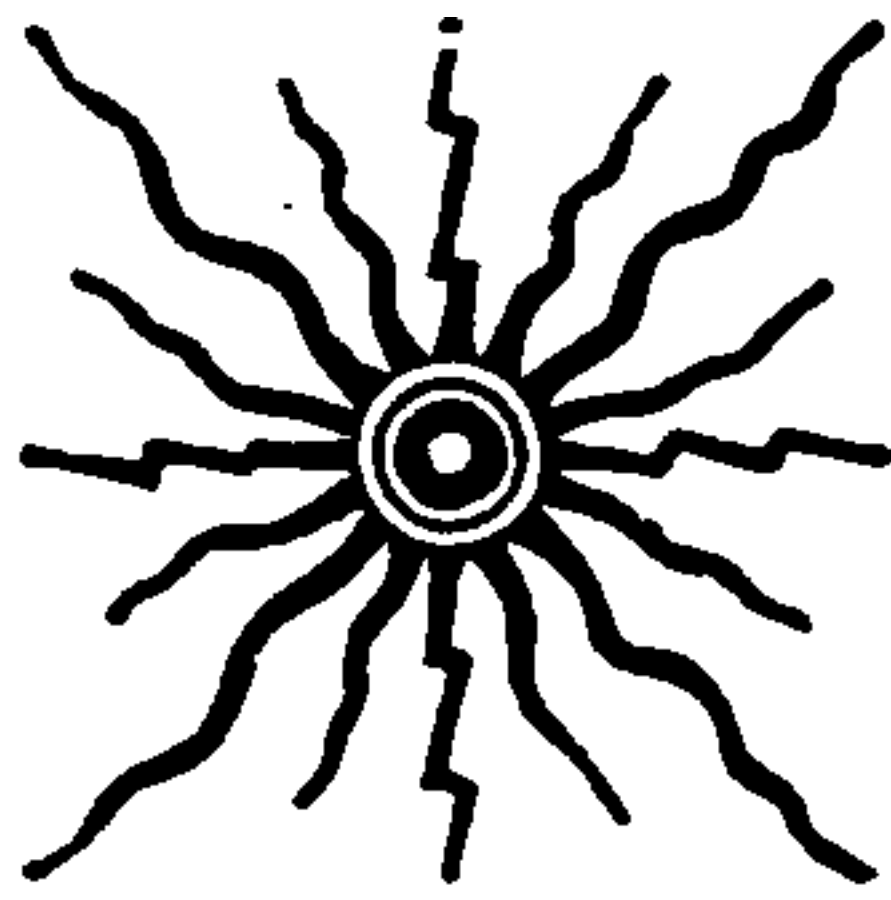
- a. **Z. marina** L. (*A. marina* Lam., *Z. maritima* Gaertn.). Coasts of Europe, Asia and N. America. Eel-grass, Grass-weed, Grass-wrack, Sea-grass, Sea-wrack* Barnacle-grass, Bellware, Sweet-grass, Tiresome-weed, Turtle-grass, Widgeon-grass, Wrack-grass. The *dried plant*, Sea-hay, Sea Sedge, *Alva marina*, used as bedding for horses, etc.

2159. ZYGADÉNUS, Michx. Soap-plant, etc. **Melanthaceae.**
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. Fremónti** Torr, California, is called Soap-plant.

- c. **Z. venenósus** S. Wats. British Columbia to S. Dakota and California. Poisonous *Zygadenus*?, Death Camass, Hog Potato.

2160. ZYGOPHÝLLUM, Bean Caper, etc. **Zygophyllaceae.**
From Greek, "yoke leaf". Low shrubs, often spinescent. About 60 species, Old World and Australia. (a) **Z. Fabágo** L. Levant. Bean Caper. *Flower buds* used as capers.





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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 Dicksonia.
- 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.
- 330. a. For B. gummifera L., read B. Simaruba (L.) Sarg. (Pistacia Simaruba L.).
- 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. Langsdorffii.
- 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.
- 2001. b. Read T. utriculata.
- 2063. After notably, read (b) instead of (a).

GENERAL INDEX.

NUMBERS REFER TO PARAGRAPH, NOT TO PAGE.

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 re
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 420. Clover, Winter 1336. a, instead of 1366. a.
Page 447. Partridge-vine 1336. a, instead of 1366. a.

ABBREVIATIONS OF AUTHORS' NAMES.

Adans.....	Michel Adanson	Don.....	George Don
A. DC.....	Alphonse DeCandolle	D. Don.....	David Don
A. Rich.....	A. Richard	Dougl.....	David Douglas
Ait.....	William Aiton	Dryand.....	Jonas Dryander
Ait. f.....	Wm. Townsend Aiton	Duchesne.....	Antoine N. Duchesne
All.....	Carlo Allioni	Dumort.....	Barthélemy C. Dumortier
Andr.....	Henry C. Andrews	Dun.....	Michel Felix Dunal
Andrz.....	Andrzejowski	Ehrh.....	Friedrich Ehrhart
Arn.....	George A. W. Arnott	Ell.....	Stephen Elliott
Aubl.....	Jean Baptiste Aublet	Engelm.....	George Engelmann
Bart. & Wend..	Bartling and Wendland	F. Muell.....	Ferdinand von Mueller
Baill. or Bail.....	Ernest Henri Baillon	Fee.....	Antoine L. A. Fée
Bart.....	William P. C. Barton	Fisch..	Friedrich E. Ludwig von Fischer
Bartl.....	Bartling	Forst.....	Johann R. Forster (also Georg Forster, the son)
Bartr.....	William Bartram	Froel.....	Joseph Aloys Froelich
Beauv.....	Ambrose Palisot de Beauvais	Gaertn.....	Joseph Gaertner
Beck.....	Lewis C. Beck	Gaud.....	Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupré
Benth.....	George Bentham	Gil.....	Gilibert
B. & H. or Benth. & Hook.....	Bentham (George) and Hooker (J. D.)	Gmel.....	Samuel Gottlieb Gmelin
Berg.....	Bergius	Gr. or Gray.....	Asa Gray
Bernh.....	Johann Jacob Bernhardt	Griseb.....	Heinrich R. A. Grisebach
Bieb...F. A. Marschall von Bieberstein		Hassk.....	Justus Karl Hasskarl
Bigel.....	Jacob Bigelow	Haw.....	Adrian Hardy Haworth
Bl.....	Karl Ludwig Blume	H. B. K. Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth	
Boiss.....	Edmond Boissier	Hedw.....	Hedwig
Borkh.....	Borkhausen	Herb.....	William Herbert
Brit.....	Nathaniel Lord Britton	Hoffm.....	Georg Franz Hoffmann
Brong.....	Adolphe T. Brongniart	Hook.....	William Jackson Hooker
Brot.....	Brotero	Hook. f.....	Joseph Dalton Hooker
Bunge.....	Alexander von Bunge	H. & A.....	Hooker and Arnott
Burm.....	Burman	Hort.....	Horticulturalist's name
Carr.....	Elie Abel Carrière	Houtt.....	Houttuyn
Cass.....	Compte de Cassini	Jacq.....	Nicolaus J. Jacquin
Cav.....	Antonio José Cavanilles	Juss.....	Antoine Laurent Jussieu
C. DC.....	Casimir De Candolle	Kauf.....	Kauffmann
Cerv.....	Vicente Cervantes	Kaulf.....	Kaulfuss
Cham.....	Adalbert von Chamisso	Koch.....	Karl Koch
C. & S.....	Chamisso & Schlechtendal	Kunth.....	Karl Sigismund Kunth
Chapm.....	Alvan W. Chapman	L.....	Carl von Linné (Linnaeus)
Chois.....	Jacques Denys Choisy	L. f.....	Carl von Linné, the son
Corr.....	Corréa de Serra	Labill.....	Jacques J. Labillardière
Curt.....	William Curtis	Lam.....	Jean Baptiste Lamarck
Curtis.....	Moses Ashley Curtis	Lamb.....	Aylmer Bourke Lambert
DC.....	A. P. DeCandolle	LeConte.....	John Eaton LeConte
Dec. or Decne.....	Joseph Decaisne	Ledeb...Karl Friedrich von Ledebour	
Del.....	Delile	Lehm.....	Johann G. C. Lehmann
Desf.....	René Louiche Desfontaines	Lem.....	Charles Lemaire
Desr.....	Desroussaux	L'Her.....	C. L. L'Heritier
Desv.....	Augustin N. Desvauz	Lindl.....	John Lindley



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MEMORIAL OF THE DEEDS OF THE EARL OF PEMBROKE

The first of these was the Earl's...
 secondly...
 thirdly...
 fourthly...
 fifthly...
 sixthly...
 seventhly...
 eighthly...
 ninthly...
 tenthly...
 eleventhly...
 twelfthly...
 thirteenthly...
 fourteenthly...
 fifteenthly...
 sixteenthly...
 seventeenthly...
 eighteenthly...
 nineteenthly...
 twentiethly...
 twenty-firstly...
 twenty-secondly...
 twenty-thirdly...
 twenty-fourthly...
 twenty-fifthly...
 twenty-sixthly...
 twenty-seventhly...
 twenty-eighthly...
 twenty-ninthly...
 thirtiethly...

The first of these was the Earl's...
 secondly...
 thirdly...
 fourthly...
 fifthly...
 sixthly...
 seventhly...
 eighthly...
 ninthly...
 tenthly...
 eleventhly...
 twelfthly...
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 twenty-eighthly...
 twenty-ninthly...
 thirtiethly...