

**Catalogue of plants in the Broome Botanical Garden, Royal Victoria Park,  
Bath / by J.W. Morris.**

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BROOME  
BOTANICAL GARDEN,  
BATH.

J. W. MORRIS.

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# Catalogue of Plants

IN THE

BROOME BOTANICAL GARDEN

ROYAL VICTORIA PARK,

BATH,

BY

J. W. MORRIS, F.L.S.

BATH: F. CURTIS, X-L-C-R PRESS, BRIDGE STREET.

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TO  
JOHN STOTHERT BARTRUM, Esq., J.P.,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA PARK COMMITTEE,  
TO WHOSE ACTIVE PROMOTION  
AND  
UNFAILING SUPPORT  
OF  
THE BOTANICAL GARDEN,  
CITIZENS AND VISITORS ALIKE ARE LARGELY INDEBTED  
FOR ITS FORMATION AND MAINTENANCE  
THIS VOLUME  
IS CORDIALLY INSCRIBED  
BY THE AUTHOR.

*May, 1893.*





## INTRODUCTION.

---

**I**N preparing this much-needed Catalogue of the Plants in the Broome Botanical Garden, the compiler has endeavoured rather to meet an immediate demand than to satisfy the full scientific requirements of such an enumeration.

The Botanical Garden was laid out in the year 1887, a valuable nucleus being afforded by the extensive collection of the late C. E. Broome, F.L.S., munificently presented to the Committee by his Executors. To this collection large additions have been made from time to time by numerous donors.

The plants, with the exception of those arranged to illustrate the British Flora, are distributed in the Garden according to the requirements of successful culture, and not in systematic order, though illustrative grouping has as far as practicable been cared for and effected.

The number of arborescent specimens is, of course, exceedingly limited—but the Victoria Park itself is an extensive Arboretum which has been fully described in the admirable "Manual" of Mr. Hanham.

The collection of Ferns is, as yet, too incomplete to justify their enumeration. The space at our disposal, suitable to their culture, is limited, but

the desirableness of extending the collection is fully recognised, and considerable additions are being constantly made by generous friends.

Although many of the "Orders" are of necessity not represented in the Garden, their brief characterization has not on that account been omitted, the relation of Order to Order, being frequently of interest and always of importance.

The characteristics indicated, although inadequate to the requirements of the scientific Botanist, will, it is thought, be acceptable to those who do not regard "a little knowledge" as "a dangerous thing." They aim at showing in each given Order, the character of the plants included, the region of native growth, the nature of the fruit, the more important products, and the number of genera and species so far as ascertained. The numbers thus assigned must, however, be regarded as approximate only, such numbers being subject to perpetual revision.

The British Flora is distinguished by an asterisk\* prefixed to the name of the species.

A short glossary of terms employed in the concise descriptions of the "Orders" in the Catalogue, or in the supplementary "Notes" will, perhaps, meet the objection to the use of these scientific terms, which the need of brevity and exactness imperatively demanded.

An apology may perhaps be needed for the insertion of the "Notes" on plants coming into

flower from month to month. These notes are not intended for the Botanist so much as for those lovers of flowers whose interest we would further secure, and to whom a mere classification of formidable names would hardly present in an attractive aspect a study which is rich with reward in so many directions of enquiry.

The *lacunæ* in the Catalogue will be obvious to every Collector: some are inevitable, but it is hoped that in many instances this evidence of incompleteness may lead to its correction by at once stimulating and directing the assistance of those who appreciate the advantages, and enjoy the opportunity of the Botanical Garden.

Apart from the obvious assistance to all who frequent the Garden obtainable from a Catalogue of the genera and species there cultivated, it is hoped that its publication may tend, not indirectly, to the enrichment and increased completeness of the Collection, by affording a basis for the interchange of specimens with other Curators. What we have not, others have, and young as this Garden is it may be found to possess what others may lack. It is only by providing a classified list, such as the present, that we can hope to secure or to afford that assistance which it is ever the pride and delight of Botanists to render to one another.

---

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## GLOSSARY.

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**Achene.**—A small brittle seed-like fruit—"a naked seed"

Ex : The so-called seeds of the Strawberry.

**Arillus.**—A body or membrane adhering to, or encompassing, the seed. Ex : Mace of the Nutmeg.

**Bacca.**—A berry. A succulent seed vessel containing pulp, in which are the seeds. Ex : Grape.

**Bracts.**—Modified leaves placed immediately below the calyx.

**Capsule.**—A dry dehiscent seed vessel. Ex : Yellow Flag.

**Carpel.**—The fertilized cell of an Ovary.

**Coriopsis.**—A one-celled, one-seeded, "superior" fruit with membranous pericarp united to the seed. Ex : Corn.

**Corm.**—A fleshy solid underground stem, bulb-like but not scaly.

**Cyme.**—An umbel-like panicle of which the pedicels are of unequal length, and the flowers thereby brought to nearly the same level. Ex : Elder.

**Drupe.**—A fleshy fruit containing a stone. Ex : Plum.

**Dehiscent.**—Splitting open along an organic line of cleavage.

**Follicle.**—A single carpel dehiscing along one line (ventral suture) only. Ex : Columbine.

**Hilum.**—A scar showing the point of attachment of the seed.

**Involucre.**—A ring of bracts surrounding several flowers.  
Ex : Carrot.

**Legume.**—A single carpel (or pod) dehiscing along either suture, but bearing its seeds on the ventral suture only.  
Ex : Pea.

**Mericaip.**—A carpel ripened and separated from the common axis.

**Ovary.**—The seed-vessel in its young state.

**Panicle.**—A branched raceme. Ex : Lilac.

**Peduncle.**—Flower-stalk.

**Perianth.**—Calyx or corolla indistinguishable. Ex : Hyacinth.

**Pepo.**—A one-celled, many seeded, “inferior” fruit, with pulpy interior. Ex : Gourd.

**Raceme.**—Flowers arranged singly on distinct pedicels along a common axis. Ex : Laburnum.

**Samara.**—A winged appendage of the seed. Ex : Elm.

**Scape.**—A long peduncle rising from the crown of a root.

**Siliqua.**—A long pod. Ex : Wallflower.

**Silicula.**—A short pod. Ex : Shepherd’s Purse.

**Sorosis.**—A fleshy mass formed by the consolidation of many flowers and seed vessels. Ex : Pine-apple.

**Strobilus.**—An imbricated scaly inflorescence. Ex : Fir-cone.

**Suture.**—The line of junction of two different parts.

**Testa.**—The skin of a seed.

**Utricular.**—Bottle-shaped. A thin loose pericarp enclosing a single seed. Ex : Carex.

---

# EXOGENS.

## I. RANUNCULACEÆ. CROWFOOTS.

DESCRIPTION. Herbs, Shrubs, Woody Climbers.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Widely distributed except in the Tropics.  
 FRUIT. Pointed or feathery *achenes*, rarely capsules.  
 PRODUCTS. Acrid, caustic, poisonous, narcotic.  
 EXTENT. 30 Genera. 1200 species.

Genera.	4 <i>heterophyllum</i>	<i>Lisichia</i>
Aconitum	4 <i>Napellus</i>	Monkshood
Actæa	4 <i>spicata</i>	Bane-berry
Adonis	4 <i>vernalis</i>	... Spring Adonis
	4 <i>Pyrenaica</i>	
	* <i>autumnalis</i>	... Pheasant's Eye
Anemone	4 <i>nemorosa</i>	... Wind Flower
	4 — fl: pleno	
	4 — bracteata plena	
	Hepatica	
	4 — triloba	
	4 angulosa	
	4 * <i>Pulsatilla</i>	... Pasque Flower
	4 * <i>Apennina</i>	
	4 Japonica	
	4 — alba	

RANUNCULACEÆ, continued.

Genera.

<b>Anemone</b>	Alpina		
	4 sulphurea		
	Baldensis		
	trifolia		
	Baikalensis		
	4* fulgens		
	4 narcissiflora		
	cylindrica		
	4* ranunculoides		
	palmata		
	4 Robinsoniana		
	rivularis	4 sulphuree	
	4 sylvestris		
	stellata		
	Pennsylvanica		
	4 coronaria		
<b>Aquilegia</b>	4* vulgaris	...	<i>Columbine</i>
	glandulosa		
	4 chrysantha		
	Pyrenaica		
	cærulea		
	<i>canadensis</i>		
<b>Caltha</b>	* palustris	...	<i>Marsh Marigold</i>
	— fl. pl.		
	biflora		
<b>Clematis</b>	<i>binicifuga</i>		
	<i>racemosa</i>		
	<i>sibirica</i>		
	* vitalba	...	<i>Traveller's Joy</i>
	+ flammula		
+ montana			
	Davidiana		
	erecta		
	integrifolia		
<b>Delphinium</b>	* Ajacis	...	<i>Larkspur</i>
	formosum		
	Brunonianum		
	4 cardinale		





## RANUNCULACEÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

Ranunculus	* <sup>2</sup> tricophyllus thora		
Thalictrum	4 *Alpinum adiantifolia 4 aquilegifolium Anemonoides *flavum vaginatum tûberosum 4 *minus purpurascens rugosum	...	<i>Meadow-rue</i>
Trollius	4 *Europæus Americanus 4 Asiaticus pedunculatus flore-croceus	...	<i>Globe Flower</i>

*Xanthoxyliza apiifolia*

## II. CALYCANTHACEÆ. ALL-SPICE.

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	N. America and Japan.
FRUIT	Achenes inclosed by calyx.
PRODUCTS.	Flowers aromatic, Bark carminative.
EXTENT.	2 Genera. 6 species.

*Genera.*

4 Calycanthus	floridus	...	<i>All-spice</i>
4 Chimonanthus	fragrans <i>to grandiflora</i>	...	<i>Japan All-spice</i>

III. **MAGNOLIACEÆ.**

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	N. America and Asia.
FRUIT.	Seeds often <i>arillate</i> and suspended from the fruit.
PRODUCTS.	Bitter, tonic, aromatic.
EXTENT.	12 Genera. 70 species.

Genera. *Dring's Winter*

Illicium	religiosum	...	<i>Aniseed Tree</i>
Liriodendron	tulipifera	...	<i>Tulip Tree</i>
Magnolia	Frazeri	...	<i>Magnolia</i>
	stellata		
	<i>conspicua</i>		

IV. **ANONACEÆ.** *PAPAW.*

DESCRIPTION.	Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropics.
FRUIT.	Pulpy or dry.
PRODUCTS.	Aromatic, pungent.
EXTENT.	

\* \* \*

V. **MENISPERMACEÆ.** *MOON-SEED.*

DESCRIPTION.	Trailing Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropics.
FRUIT.	Succulent one-sided drupe.
PRODUCTS.	Narcotic. <i>Cocculus Indicus.</i>
EXTENT.	60 Genera. 350 species.

\* \* \*

VI. **BERBERIDACEÆ.** *BARBERRY.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	N. Hemisphere, S. America.
FRUIT.	Capsule or berry.
PRODUCTS.	Acid, bitter and astringent qualities. Bark yielding yellow dye.
EXTENT.	12 Genera. 110 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Berberis</b>	4 vulgaris	<i>sudley</i>	<i>Barberry</i>
including	4 aquifolia		
<b>Mahonia</b>	4 Darwinii		
	4 dulcis		
	ilicifolia		
	repens		
	Jamiesonii		
	Japonica		
	4 stenophylla		
	Fortunei		
	Thunbergi		
<b>Epimedium</b>	alpinum	...	<i>Barrenwort</i>
	pinnatum		
	4 rubrum		
	4 macranthum		
+ <b>Jeffersonia</b>	+ diphylla		
<b>Podophyllum</b>	4 Emodi	...	<i>May-Apple</i>
	4 peltatum		

4 *Menispermum canadense*  
*Lardizabala bitermata*

## VII. NYMPHÆACEÆ.

WATER LILIES.

DESCRIPTION.	Aquatic.
DISTRIBUTION.	N. Hemisphere.
FRUIT.	Imbedded in receptacle.
PRODUCTS.	Astringent.
EXTENT.	5 Genera. 60 species.

\* \* \*

## VIII. PAPAVERACEÆ. POPPIES,

*Including FUMARIACEÆ.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Europe and the Tropics.
FRUIT.	Capsular or Siliquiform.
PRODUCTS.	Yielding Opium.
EXTENT.	20 Genera. 150 species.

*Genera.*

Argemone	Mexicana	...	<i>Devil's Fig</i>
Bocconia	cordata		
Chelidonium	*majus *laciniatum	...	<i>Celandine</i>
Corydalis	<del>x glauca</del> *lutea cava solida	...	<i>Fumewort</i>
Dielytra	*nobilis <i>yellow. 1/2 Ban</i> *spectabilis cucullaria *eximia		<i>Dutchman's Breeches</i>

## PAPAVERACEÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

Eomecon	chionantha		
Escholtzia	4 Californica		<i>Californian Poppy</i>
	" <sup>a</sup> alba		
Fumaria	*officinalis	...	<i>Fumitory</i>
Glaucium	*luteum	...	<i>Horn Poppy</i>
Meconopsis	✓*Cambrica	...	<i>Welsh Poppy</i>
Papaver	*Rhœas	...	<i>Poppy</i>
	Δ nudicaule		
	4 orientale		
	+ bracteatum		
	pilosum		
	*dubium		
Sanguinaria	Δ Canadensis	...	<i>Blood-root</i>
	—— grandiflora		
x <i>Romneya bulbifera</i>			

## IX.

## CRUCIFERÆ.

## CRESSES.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly colder Temperate regions.
FRUIT.	Siliqua or Silicula.
PRODUCTS.	Culinary, nitrogenous; oil, sulphur.
EXTENT.	206 Genera. 1730 species.

*Genera.*

Æthionema	cordifolia		
Alyssum	*maritimum	...	<i>Madwort</i>
	montanum		
	✓ saxatile		
	Wulfenianum		
	rupestris		

## CRUCIFERÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>			
Arabis	✱ alpina	...	<i>Wall-cress</i>
	✱ Bellidifolia		
	cærulea		
	lucida		
	rosea		
	*sagittata or hirsuta		
Aubrietia	✱ <del>stricta</del>		
	✱ deltoides		
	purpurea		
	Hendersonii		
	✱ Leichlinii		
Barbarea	✱ vulgaris	...	<i>Winter-cress</i>
Cardamine	pratensis		<i>Cuckoo-flower</i>
	trifoliata		
Cheiranthus	✱ Cheiri	...	<i>Wall-flower</i>
	✱ alpinus		
	Marshalli		
	mutabilis		
Cochlearia	✱ officinalis	...	<i>Scurvy-grass</i>
	✱ danica		
Crambe	*maritima	..	<i>Sea-kale</i>
Dentaria	✱ bulbifera	...	<i>Tooth Wort</i>
	digitata		
Diplotaxis	*muralis	...	<i>Rocket</i>
Draba	✱ aizoides		<i>Whitlow-grass</i>
	aizoon		
	cretica		
	lasiocarpa		
	gigas		
Erysimum	rupestre		
Hesperis	✱ matronalis	...	<i>Dame's Violet</i>
	✱ — albo-plena		

## CRUCIFERÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>			
Hutchinsia	alpina		
Iberis	sempervirens	...	<i>Candy-tuft</i>
	4 Gibraltarica		
	4 corifolia		
Lepidium	*campestre	...	<i>Pepperwort</i>
	*draba		
	*Smithii		
Lunaria	4 biennis	...	<i>Honesty</i>
	— alba		
Nasturtium	*amphibium		
Senebiera	*Coronopus	...	<i>Wart-cress</i>
Sisymbrium	*Thaliana	...	<i>Thale-cress</i>
Tunica	saxifraga		

## X. CAPPARIDACEÆ. CAPERS.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly Tropical.
FRUIT.	Dry and dehiscent, or a berry.
PRODUCTS.	Pungent, stimulant.
EXTENT.	33 Genera. 355 species.

\* \* \*

## XI. RESEDACEÆ. WELDS.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs or under-shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Europe, W. Africa, W. Asia.
FRUIT.	Bladdery capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Yellow dye.
EXTENT.	6 Genera. 30 species.

RESEDACEÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>		
<b>Reseda</b>	*lutea	... <i>Base Rocket</i>
	+ odorata	... <i>Mignonette</i>
	*Luteola	... <i>Dyer's Rocket</i>

XII. **CISTACEÆ.** *ROCK ROSES.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	S. Europe, N. Africa, Britain.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Resinous, balsamic.
EXTENT.	8 Genera. 190 species.

<i>Genera.</i>		
<b>Cistus</b>	+ <i>ladaniferus</i>	... <i>Bog Cistus</i>
	roseus	
<b>Helianthemum</b>	+ *vulgare	... <i>Rock-rose</i>
	croceum	
	grandiflorum	
	libanotis	
	roseum	
	*chamæcistus	
	Carolinianum	
	+ <i>polifolium</i>	

XIII. **VIOLACEÆ.** *VIOLETS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Nearly all parts of the Globe.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Sweet scent in certain species.
EXTENT.	21 Genera. 240 species.



## VIOLACEÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>	
<b>Viola</b>	*canina ... <i>Dog Violet</i>
	Canadensis
	cornuta
	lutea
	obliqua
	4*odorata ... <i>Sweet Violet</i>
	4pedata
	*hirta
	Rothamagensis.
	+tricolor ... <i>Heartsease</i>
	sylvatica ... <i>Wood Violet</i>

XIV. **PITTOSPORACEÆ.**

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Australasia.
FRUIT.	Capsule or berry.
PRODUCTS.	Resinous.
EXTENT.	12 Genera. 80 species.

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*Genera.*

<b>Pittosporum</b>	racemosum
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XV. **POLYGALEACEÆ. MILKWORTS.**

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Most parts of the Globe.
FRUIT.	Capsules. Seed pendulous.
PRODUCTS.	Medicinal; <i>Senegin.</i>
EXTENT.	20 Genera. 80 species.

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*Genera.*

<b>Polygala</b>	*chamæbuxus
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XVI. **FRANKENIACEÆ.** *SEA HEATHS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, or under-shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	S. Europe, N. Africa, Britain.
FRUIT.	One celled capsule.
PRODUCTS.	None of importance.
EXTENT.	6 Genera. 30 species.

\* \* \*

XVII. **CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.**  
*CHICKWEEDS.**Including* ILLECEBRACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate and cold regions.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	None of importance.
EXTENT.	60 Genera. 1100 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Arenaria</b>	4 Balearica	... <i>Sandwort</i>
	-cæspitosa	
	grandiflora	
	montana	
<b>Cerastium</b>	tomentosum	<i>Mouse-ear Chickweed</i>
<b>Dianthus</b>	alpinus	... <i>Mountain Pink</i>
	barbatus	... <i>Sweet William</i>
	fragrans	
	*deltoides	... <i>Maiden Pink</i>
	*cæsius	... <i>Cheddar Pink</i>
	dentosus neglectus	

## CARYOPHYLLACEÆ, continued.

Genera.

Dianthus	Courtsii		
	*Armeria	...	<i>Deptford Pink</i>
	*Caryophyllus	...	<i>Clove Pink</i>
	fimbriatus		
	causicus		
	petræus		
	cruentus		<i>x purpureus</i>
Gypsophila	repens		
	paniculata		
	cerastioides		
	elegans		
Githago	*segetum	...	<i>Corn Cockle</i>
Lychnis	Chalcedonica		
	coronaria	...	<i>Rose Champion</i>
	flos-jovis		
	*flos-cuculi	...	<i>Ragged-Robin</i>
	fulgens speciosa		
	*vespertina		<i>White Champion</i>
	—— multiplex		
	speciosa		
	Haageana		
	*viscaria	...	<i>Catchfly</i>
	*diurna	...	<i>Red Champion</i>
Paronychia	serpyllifolia capitata		
Saponaria	*officinalis	...	<i>Soap-wort</i>
	calabrica		
	ocymoides		
	cæspitosa		
Silene	alpestris		
	quadridentata		
	Schafta		
	Armeria		
Stellaria	*graminea aurea	...	<i>Star-wort</i>
	*aquatica		

XVIII. **PORTULACEÆ.** *PURSLANES.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	S. America and S. Africa.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Anti-scorbutic.
EXTENT.	18 Genera. 196 species.

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<i>Genera.</i>			
Portulaca	oleracea	...	<i>Purslane</i>
	grandiflora	...	
Claytonia	4 alsinoides		
	*perfoliata		
	4 virginica		

XIX. **TAMARASCINEÆ.** *TAMARSIKS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate and Tropics.
FRUIT.	Capsule. Seeds feathered.
PRODUCTS.	Manna and galls.
EXTENT.	3 Genera. 20 species.

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<i>Genera.</i>			
Tamarix	*Gallica	...	<i>Tamarisk</i>
	elegans		

ELATINACEÆ

*Elatine hexandra*

XX. **HYPERICACEÆ.** *TUTSANS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate and warm regions.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Essential Oils and Gum.
EXTENT.	19 Genera. 300 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Hypericum</b>	*androsæmum	...	<i>Tutsan</i>
	*calycinum		
	coris		
	patulum		
	olympicum		
	pulchrum		
	*perforatum		
	Moserianum		
	Burseri		
	oblongifolium		
	*hirsutum		
	*quadrangulatum		
	triflorum		
	aureum		
<b>Eucryphia</b>	pinnatifolia	[? ROSACEÆ]	

XXI. **TERNSTRÆMIACEÆ.** *TEAS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly Tropical.
FRUIT.	A capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Tea.
EXTENT.	33 Genera. 260 species.

*Genera.***Stuartia**

pseudocamelliæ

— *virginiana* *summa*  
*aputans*

## XXII. MALVACEÆ. MALLOWS.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate and Tropical regions.
FRUIT.	Capsule or berry.
PRODUCTS.	Yielding mucilage, cotton, hemp, bast.
EXTENT.	50 Genera. 1000 species.

*Genera.*

Althæa	✓*officinalis	... Marsh-Mallow
Callirrhoe	lineariloba	
Hibiscus	✓ frutex	
	— anemonæflorus	
Lavatera	*arborea	... Tree Mallow
Malva	✓*sylvestris	... Mallow
	*moschata	... Musk Mallow
	su. ✓ lateritia	alba
	✓ alba	
	*rotundifolia	... Dwarf Mallow
Sidalcea	malvæflora	
	✓ candida	

## XXIII. STERCULIACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	S. Africa, Australia.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Fixed Oil, <i>Cocoa Nibs</i> .
EXTENT.	46 Genera. 520 species.

## XXIV. TILIACEÆ. LIMES.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs, rarely Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropics and Temperate regions.
FRUIT.	Globular capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Sugar, Gardener's <i>Bast</i> .
EXTENT.	40 Genera.

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*Genera.*

<b>Tilia</b>	Americana pendula <i>Weeping Lime</i>
	Europ: laciniata <i>Cut-leaved Lime</i>

## XXV. LINACEÆ. FLAX.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Europe and N. Africa.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Flax, Linseed.
EXTENT.	4 Genera. 90 species.

---

*Genera.*

<b>Linum</b>	*usitatissimum ... <i>Com. Flax</i>
	grandiflorum
	flavum
	alpinum
	<i>ch hercynic</i>

## XXVI.

## GERANIACEÆ.

*Including TROPÆOLACEÆ.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Widely distributed.
FRUIT.	Five carpels attached to apex of a central axis.
PRODUCTS.	Astringent and aromatic.
EXTENT.	20 Genera. 750 species.

*Genera.*

Erodium	Romanum	...	<i>Stork's-bill</i>
	Reichardii		
	*moschatum	...	<i>Heron's-bill</i>
Geranium	*pratense		<i>Meadow Crane's bill</i>
	4 *sanguineum		
	s. Lancastriense		
	*dissectum		
	Armenum		
	*lucidum		
	*phæum		
	*Pyrenaicum		
	*Robertianum	...	<i>Herb Robert</i>
	*striatum		
	nodosum		
	*sylvaticum		
	*molle	...	<i>Dove's foot</i>
rotundifolium			
- maculatum		<i>+ Wallichianum</i>	
Impatiens	*noli-me-tangere...		<i>Balsam</i>
	<i>in + vesperalii</i>		
Oxalis	*acetosella	...	<i>Wood sorrel</i>
	*corniculata		
Tropæolum	<i>+ floribunda</i>		<i>vesperalii</i>
	+ polyphyllum		
	+ tuberosum		



## XXVII.

## RUTACEÆ.

RUES

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs, Trees, rarely Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropical and Temperate.
FRUIT.	Capsule or berry, rarely a drupe.
PRODUCTS.	Stimulant, narcotic.
EXTENT.	83 Genera. 650 species.

Genera. *Asclepias*

Citrus	trifoliata
+ Dictamnus	fraxinella
Skimmia	oblata
	+ fragrans
<i>Albizia</i>	<i>hemorrhoidalis</i>

## XXVIII.

## SIMARUBACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropics, chiefly China and Japan.
FRUIT.	Samara, capsule, or drupe.
PRODUCTS.	Food of <i>Bombyx cynthia</i>
EXTENT.	31 Genera. 112 species.

Genera.

Ailantus	+ glandulosa	... Tree of Heaven
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## XXIX.

## MELIACEÆ. MAHOGANY.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropics.
FRUIT.	Berry, drupe, or capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Medicinal, febrifuge, etc.
EXTENT.	40 Genera. 270 species.

XXX. ILICINEÆ or AQUIFOLIACEÆ  
[HOLLIES.]

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Widely distributed.
FRUIT.	Fleshy drupe.
PRODUCT.	Medicinal, emetic ; Bird-lime, <i>Paraguay Tea.</i>
EXTENT.	3 Genera. 150 species.

*Genera.*

Ilex	+*aquifolium	...	<i>Holly</i>
	crenata		
	minorca		
	ferox		

XXXI. CELASTRACEÆ.  
SPINDLE-TREES.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly tropical, except "Euonymus."
FRUIT.	Capsule or drupe.
PRODUCTS.	Acrid. Oil "khat."
EXTENT.	35 Genera. 280 species.

*Genera.*

Euonymus	<i>atropurpureus</i>		
	*Europæus	...	<i>Dogwood</i>
	Americanus		
	angustifolius		
	Japonicus		
	J. varieties		

+ *atropurpureus*

## XXXII. RHAMNACEÆ. BUCKTHORNS.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Widely distributed.
FRUIT.	Berry, or fleshy drupe.
PRODUCTS.	Dyes. Medicinal.
EXTENT.	40 Genera. 430 species.

*Genera.*

Ceanothus	azureus albus Gloire de Versailles	
Colletia	horrida	
<i>total</i> Paliurus	aculeatus	... Christ's Thorn
Rhamnus	<i>Frangula</i> <i>californica</i>	
	<i>Purshiana</i>	
Azara	microphylla	

## FLACOURTIACEÆ.

XXXIII. AMPELIDEÆ or VITACEÆ.  
[VINES.]

DESCRIPTION.	Climbers.
DISTRIBUTION.	Widely distributed.
FRUIT.	Berry.
PRODUCT.	Wine.
EXTENT.	53 Genera. 250 species.

*Genera.*

Vitis	purpurea apiifolia
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## XXXIV.

## SAPINDACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly Tropical, & N. Temperate.
FRUIT.	Various.
PRODUCTS.	Saponaceous, farinaceous.
EXTENT.	74 Genera. 700 species.

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*Genera.*

Acer	palmatum	... <i>Japanese Maple</i>
	p. <i>varieties</i>	
Melianthus	major	
Pavia	flava	... <i>Smooth-fruited</i>
	macrostachya	[ <i>Horse-chestnut</i>
	macrocarpa	
Staphylea	colchica	... <i>Bladder-nut</i>
	<i>himala</i>	

## XXXV. ANACARDIACEÆ.

## TEREBINTHS.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropics.
FRUIT.	Berry.
PRODUCTS.	Resinous, milky, caustic juice, Gum.
EXTENT.	400 species.

---

*Genera.*

Rhus	cotinus	... <i>Venetian Sumach</i>
	typhina	<i>Stag's horn Sumach</i>
	glabra	
	— laciniata	
	— coccinea	
	Japonica	

XXXVI. **CORIARIEÆ.** *WINEBERRY.*

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate & sub-tropical regions.
FRUIT.	Crustaceous carpel.
PRODUCTS.	Seeds poisonous, but juice of fruit used as wine.
EXTENT.	1 Genus. 6 species.

\*       \*       \*

*- C Japonica*

XXXVII. **LEGUMINOSÆ.** *PEAS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Widely distributed.
FRUIT.	Legume.
PRODUCTS.	Food products ( <i>lentils, peas, &amp;c.</i> ), gum; some poisonous ( <i>Calabar bean</i> ).
EXTENT.	550 Genera. 7000 species.

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<i>Genera.</i>			
<b>Astragalus</b>	<i>glycyphyllos</i> ...		<i>Milk Vetch</i>
	<i>monspessulanus</i>		
	<i>Tragacantha</i> ...		<i>Tragacanth</i>
<b>Anthyllis</b>	<i>*vulneraria</i> ...		<i>Kidney Vetch</i>
<b>Apios</b>	<i>tuberosa</i>		
<b>Cæsalpinia</b>	<i>Japonica</i>		
<b>Cercis</b>	<i>siliquastrum</i> ...		<i>Judas-tree</i>
<b>Colutea</b>	<i>arborescens</i> ...		<i>Bladder-Senna</i>

## LEGUMINOSÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>			
Cytisus	<i>albus</i> + <i>adami</i> laburnum ...		Laburnum
Desmodium	purpureus		
	<del>prostratum</del> <i>andreae</i> Canadense		
	penduliflorum		
Genista	*tinctoria ..		Base-broom
	—— fl. pl.		
	<i>præcox</i>		
	capitata		
	<i>andreae</i>		
	pungens + <i>parviflora</i>		
	Hispanica		
Galega	<i>virgata</i>		
	+ <i>alba</i> officinalis ...		Goat's Rue
—— alba			
Gleditschia	triacanthos ...		Honey Locust
Indigofera	floribunda ...		Indigo
Lathyrus	*platyphyllus ...		Everlasting Pea
	*sylvestris		
	*tuberosus		
	*maritimus		
	*macrorrhizus ...		Heath-pea
	latifolius albus		
Lotus	<del>in <i>galega</i></del> pilosus		Bird's foot Trefoil
	<i>hispidus</i>		
Lupinus	<i>polyphyllus albus</i> + <i>elegans</i>		Perennial Lupin
Melilotus	altissima ...		Bee-plant
	*officinalis ...		Melilot
Ononis	+ <i>caerulea</i>		
	*repens ...		Rest-harrow
	*spinosa fruticosa		
Onobrychis	*sativa ...		Sain-foin
	<i>robur, verum, alba</i> + <i>Ledyparum cornutum</i> <i>Ja</i>		

## LEGUMINOSÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>			
<b>Robinia</b>	hispida	...	<i>Rose-Acacia</i>
	pseudo-acacia		
	angustifolia		
<b>Spartium</b>	junceum	...	<i>Spanish Broom</i>
<b>Sophora</b>	Japonica		
	— pendula		
<b>Ulex</b>	+ Europæus	...	<i>Furze</i>
<b>Vicia</b>	*Orobus	...	<i>Bitter Vetch</i>
	*Cracca		
	*Bithynica		
	*sylvatica	...	<i>Wood Vetch</i>
	*sepium		

## XXXVIII.

## ROSACEÆ.

## ROSES.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Widely distributed.
FRUIT.	Very various, drupe, berry.
PRODUCTS.	Wholesome, nutritious, rarely poisonous.
EXTENT.	71 Genera. 1000 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Acæna</b>	microphylla		
	N. Zealandiæ		
	sanguisorba		
	pulchella		
<b>Agrimonia</b>	*Eupatoria	...	<i>Agrimony</i>
<b>Alchemilla</b>	*alpina	...	<i>Lady's Mantle</i>
	*vulgaris		

*conjugata*

## ROSACEÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>	
<b>Amelanchier</b>	4 Canadensis ... <i>June Berry</i> vulgaris ovalis
<b>Cerasus</b>	Azorica ... <i>Wild Cherry</i> Mahaleb pendula latifolia pendula Lauro—cerasus ... <i>Garden Laurel</i> — rotundifolia — Colchica Juliana floribus roseis
<b>Cotoneaster</b>	congesta Hookeri 4 Simonsii frigida microphylla 4 horizontalis, <i>vulgaris</i>
<b>Cratægus</b>	*Oxyacantha ... <i>Hawthorn</i> coccinea — corallina 4 Pyracantha Lælandi orientalis virginica punctata aurea 4 præcox <i>Glastonbury Thorn</i>
<b>Dryas</b>	4 *octopetala
<b>Exochorda</b>	4 grandiflora
<b>Fragaria</b>	indica *vesca variegata ... <i>Strawberry</i>
<b>Geum</b>	4 <i>Styriacum</i> montanum ... <i>Avens</i> coccineum — fl. pl. 4 *rivale *urbanum
<b>Gillenia</b>	4 trifoliata 4 stipularia



## ROSACEÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>	
<b>Kerria</b>	4 Japonica <i>HHH</i>
<b>Margyricarpus</b>	setosus ... <i>Pearl-fruit</i>
<b>Mespilus</b>	4 Germanica ... <i>Medlar (Dutch)</i>
<b>Nuttallia</b>	— cerasiformis ... <i>Mountain Holly</i>
<b>Photinia</b>	serrulata
<b>Poterium</b>	— *sanguisorba ... <i>Lesser Burnet</i>
<b>Potentilla</b>	reptans ... <i>Cinquefoil</i>
	atro-sanguinea
	*fragariastrum
	+ *fruticosa
	+ *Anserina ... <i>Silver-weed</i>
	formosa
	+ *Tormentilla ... <i>Blood-root</i>
	Pyrenaica
	nitida
	x *rupestris <i>Switzerland</i>
	4 *verna <i>Worcester Somerset</i>
	calabrica
<b>Prunus</b>	Cerasus ... <i>Dwarf Cherry</i>
	*Padus ... <i>Bird Cherry</i>
	Lusitanica ... <i>Portugal Laurel</i>
	4 *communis (Amygdalus) <i>Almond</i>
	*spinosa ... <i>Sloe</i>
	sinensis
	triloba
	+ Pissardii <i>Manau</i>
<b>Pyrus</b>	4 prunifolia ... <i>Siberian Crab</i>
	coronaria ... <i>American Crab</i>
	*Aucuparia ... <i>Rowan Tree</i>
	+ Japonica
	Sinensis
	+ Maulei
	+ Sorbus
	x <i>parvifolia</i>

## ROSACEÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>	
Raphiolepis	ovata
Rosa	rugosa ———alba pomifera alpina pyrenaica lucida + *spinosissima rubrifolia polyantha
Rubus	*fruticosus ... <i>Bramble</i> Australis odoratus <i>+ delicosus</i> + phœnicolasius <i>+ stivialis</i> *saxatilis <i>villous</i>
Spiræa	*ulmaria ... <i>Meadow Sweet</i> aruncus ... <i>Goat's Beard</i> + *filipendula <i>fl. d. h.</i> ... <i>Dropwort</i> + venusta + palmata + Japonica + ariæfolia Douglassii Lindleyana + bumalda Siberica purpurea callosa atro-sanguinea sorbifolia Thunbergii <i>v. tomentosa</i>
Stephanandra	flexuosa

XXXIX. **SAXIFRAGACEÆ,***Including* RIBESIACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	All parts of the world.
FRUIT.	Capsule or berry.
PRODUCTS.	Fruit edible in certain species.
EXTENT.	73 Genera. 540 species.

*Genera.***Chrysosplenium** oppositifolium *Golden Saxifrage***Deutzia** scabra  
+ gracilis**Escallonia** Philippiana  
+ macrantha**Francoa** sonchifolia + *transvaalensis*  
+ appendiculata**Heuchera** + Americana  
+ sanguinea  
rosularis  
+ rubrifolia**Hydrangea** quercifolia  
+ paniculata  
radiata  
+ hortensis + *variegata***Parnassia** + \*palustris *Grass of Parnassus***Philadelphus** + coronarius ... *Mock Orange*  
latifolium ... *Syringa*  
microphyllus  
+ *grandiflorus***Ribes** flavum ... *Currant*  
triflorum

## SAXIFRAGACEÆ, continued.

Genera.

<b>Ribes</b>	speciosum	
	X sanguineum	
	—— fl. pl.	
<b>Rhodiola</b>	rosea	
<b>Rodgersia</b>	4 podophylla	
<b>Saxifraga</b>	<del>4 apiculata</del>	
	X *umbrosa	... <i>London Pride</i>
	Burseriana	
	X —— major	
	X longifolia	
	X cotyledon	
	X pyramidalis	
	X *granulata	
	—— fl. pl.	
	X *oppositifolia	
	aizoon	
	Andrewsii	
	crustacea	<i>Saxifraga</i>
	Valdensis	
	peltata	
	*aizoides	
	4 camposi	
	4 aretioides	
	4 atropurpurea	
	ceratophylla	
	cochlearis	
	X cordifolia	
	*Geum (umbrosa)	
	*Hirculus	
	—— grandiflora	
	Lantoskana	
	Mac Nabiana	
	I muscoides	
	Rocheliana	
	Malyi (jutea purpurea)	
	<i>saxifraga</i>	
<b>Tiarella</b>	V cordifolia	... <i>Foam-flower</i>

XL. **CRASSULACEÆ.** *STONECROPS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Succulent fleshy Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate and Tropical regions.
FRUIT.	Three or more <i>membranous</i> or <i>coriaceous</i> follicles.
PRODUCTS.	Acrid.
EXTENT.	14 Genera. 400 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Cotyledon</b>	*umbilicus	... <i>Penny-wort</i>
<b>Sedum</b>	♀ *acre ♀ *sexangulare ♀ *reflexum anglicum glaucum spurium ♀ *Telephium ♀ spectabile populifolium *album *rupestre pulchellum Kamschaticum albescens anacampseros cæruleum Niveii *Forsterianum	<i>Yellow Stonecrop</i>
<b>Sempervivum</b>	*tectorum + arachnoideum globiferum triste glaucum	... <i>House-leek</i>

XLI. **DROSERACEÆ.** *SUNDEWS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Widely distributed.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Acid and acrid.
EXTENT.	7 Genera. 100 species.

\* \* \*

XLII. **HAMAMELIDACEÆ.**  
*WITCH HAZELS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	N. America, Asia, Africa.
FRUIT.	Strobilus.
PRODUCTS.	Resinous, <i>Storax</i> .
EXTENT.	17 Genera. 30 species.

<i>Genera.</i>	
Hamamelis	<i>virginica</i> + arborea ... <i>Witch Hazel</i> + Japonica
Liquidambar	✓ <i>styraciflua</i>

XLIII. **HALORAGACEÆ.**

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs or undershrubs—often aquatic.
DISTRIBUTION.	All parts of the world.
FRUIT.	Fruit dry, seeds pendulous.
PRODUCTS.	
EXTENT.	10 Genera. 80 species.

<i>Genera.</i>	
Hippuris	*vulgaris ... <i>Mare's Tail</i>
Gunnera	scabra

XLIV. MYRTACEÆ. CLOVES.

DESCRIPTION. Trees or Shrubs.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Warm Climates.  
 FRUIT. Berry.  
 PRODUCTS. Cloves, Guava, Pomegranate.  
 EXTENT. 100 Genera. 1500 species.

*Genera.*

Eucalyptus globulus ... *Blue Gum*

XLV. MELASTOMACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION. Trees, shrubs, herbs.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Warm Climates.  
 FRUIT. Capsule.  
 PRODUCTS. All wholesome and edible as to succulent fruit.  
 EXTENT. 165 Genera. 2000 species.

\* \* \*

*Rev 4 Pterone naurantha*

XLVI. LYTHRACEÆ. LOOSESTRIFES.

DESCRIPTION. Herbs, rarely shrubs.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Tropics, Europe, N. America  
 FRUIT. Membranous capsule.  
 PRODUCTS. Astringent, *Henna*.  
 EXTENT. 40 Genera. 300 species.

*Genera.*

*Da +* Lythrum

\*salicaria

*Purple Loosestrife*

4 ————superbum

Peplis

\*portula

... *Water Purslane*

## XLVII. ONAGRACEÆ. FUCHSIAS.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate regions.
FRUIT.	Succulent berry, or capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Edible fruits and seeds.
EXTENT.	22 Genera. 300 species.

*Genera.*

Epilobium	*angustifolium ...	<i>Willow herb</i>
	*hirsutum	
	rosmarinifolium	
	Dodonei	
	*parviflorum	
	*Tetragonum	
	*Lamyi	
Fuchsia	procumbens	
Ænothera	<i>harsen</i>	
	*biennis	<i>Evening Primrose</i>
	taraxacifolia	
	tanacetifolia	
	*speciosa <i>Fraser</i>	
	Youngii	

x *Gnaphalium palustre*  
 x *Gnaphalium californicum*

## XLVIII. LOASEÆ. LOASA.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, erect or climbing
DISTRIBUTION.	America.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Stinging hairs.
EXTENT.	10 Genera. 100 species.

*Genera.*

Loasa	canarinoides
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XLIX. **PASSIFLORACEÆ.***PASSION-FLOWERS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs or climbers.
DISTRIBUTION.	Warm regions. Tropical America.
FRUIT.	Succulent berry.
PRODUCTS.	Fruit edible.
EXTENT.	20 Genera. 250 species.

\* \* \*

L. **CUCURBITACEÆ. CUCUMBERS.**

DESCRIPTION.	Climbers.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly warm climates.
FRUIT.	Fleshy ' <i>pepo</i> .'
PRODUCTS.	Edible, <i>Colocynth</i> .
EXTENT.	70 Genera. 340 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Bryonia</b>	*dioica	...	<i>Bryony</i>
	+ <i>alba</i>		

LI. **BEGONIACEÆ. BEGONIAS.**

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs or succulent under-shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	E. and W. Indies. S. Africa. S. America.
FRUIT.	Winged capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Astringent.
EXTENT.	42 Genera. 400 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Begonia</b>	Veitchii Frœbelii
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LII. **CACTACEÆ.** *PRICKLY PEAR.*

DESCRIPTION.	Succulent shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	America.
FRUIT.	Succulent berry.
PRODUCTS.	Edible fruit. Sugar.
EXTENT.	18 Genera. 800 species.

\*            \*            \*

*Anhalonium Williamsonii*  
*Sesuvium*  
*portulacastrum*

LIII. **FICOIDEÆ.** *FIG-MARIGOLD.*

DESCRIPTION.	Succulent herbs or Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Warm regions. Cape of Good Hope
FRUIT	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Food products. <i>N. Zealand Spinach.</i> Soda.
EXTENT.	16 Genera. 400 species.

\*            \*            \*

LIV. **UMBELLIFERÆ.**

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, often gigantic.
DISTRIBUTION.	Northern Hemisphere.
PRODUCTS.	Dry Carpels or Mericarps.
EXTENT.	Food products; Poisons. Aromatic Carminative.
EXTENT.	300 Genera. 1500 species.

## UMBELLIFERÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

Astrantia	4 *major	...	Masterwort
Conium	4 *maculatum	...	Hemlock
Crithmum	✓ *maritimum	...	Sea Samphire
Dondia	A epipactis		
Eryngium	*maritimum	...	Sea Holly
	alpinum		
	4 Amethystinum		
	giganteum		
	4 planum		
	tricuspidatum		
	Bourgati		
	4 <i>foliosum</i> + <i>Sambal</i>		
Ferula	communis	...	Giant Fennel
Heracleum	+ <i>maubertii</i> <i>foliosum</i>	...	Hogweed
Ligusticum	+ Scoticum	...	Lovage
Meum	+ *athamanticum	...	Spignel
Myrrhis	4 *odorata	...	Cicely
Pimpinella	*saxifraga	...	Burnet-Saxifrage
Silaus	*pratensis	...	Pepper-Saxifrage
Sanicula	Europæa	...	Sanicle
	4 <i>Phytopharmum</i> <i>corniculata</i>		
	<i>Trinia vulgaris</i>		

LV.

## ARALIACEÆ.

IVIES.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	N. America, N. Zealand, Europe, Japan.
FRUIT.	Berry, Drupe
PRODUCTS.	Medicinal. <i>Rice Paper.</i>
EXTENT.	35 Genera. 350 species

## ARALIACEÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

<b>Aralia</b>	spinosa Maximowiczii + Sieboldii (Fatsia Japonica). Cashmeriana edulis	
<b>Hedera</b>	conglomerata ...	<i>Ivy</i>
+ <i>Panax</i>	<i>quinquefolium</i>	

## LVI. CORNACEÆ. AUCUBAS.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Widely distributed.
FRUIT.	Drupe.
PRODUCTS.	Tonics, Dyes, Oil.
EXTENT.	9 Genera. 75 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Aucuba</b>	Japonica	
<b>Benthamia</b>	fragifera	
<b>Cornus</b>	4 Siberica - Florida alba ✓ <i>mas variegata</i> Brachypoda 4 *sanguinea, var. ... <i>Dogwoods</i> + <i>mas vallis</i>	
<b>Garrya</b>	elliptica Thurettii ✓ <i>Whit</i>	
<b>Griselinia</b>	littoralis	

## LVII.

## CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

## HONEY-SUCKLE.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, often twining.
DISTRIBUTION.	N. Hemisphere.
FRUIT.	Berry.
PRODUCTS.	Astringent, emetic, purgative.
EXTENT.	16 Genera 230 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Adoxa</b>	*moschatellina ...	<i>Moschatel</i>
<b>Japonicum</b>	Sieboldi	
<b>Leycesteria</b>	formosa	
<b>Lonicera</b>	*Periclymenum ...	<i>Woodbine</i>
	sempervirens	
	fragrantissima	
	odoratissima	
	alpigena	
	<del>Indischii</del>	
<b>Sambucus</b>	serratifolia ...	<i>Elder</i>
	racemosa <i>daurica</i>	
	<del>negra laciniata</del>	
<b>Symphoricarpus</b>	racemosus ...	<i>Snowberry</i>
<b>Viburnum</b>	opulus ...	<i>Guelder Rose</i>
	plicatum	
	tinus <i>luridum</i>	<i>Laurestinus</i>
	rugosum	
	Awafuki	
<b>Weigelia</b>	+ rosea	
	candida	
	+ amabilis nana variegata	

## LVIII.

## RUBIACEÆ.

## COFFEE.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Mostly 'Tropical, or sub-tropical.
FRUIT.	Capsule, berry, or drupe.
PRODUCTS.	Coffee, Quinine, Madder.
EXTENT.	340 Genera. 4100 species.

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*Genera.*

Asperula	*odorata	...	<i>Wood-ruff</i>
Galium	*verum	...	<i>Bedstraw</i>
Nertera	depressa	...	<i>Bead-plant</i>
Sherardia	*arvensis	...	<i>Field-Madder</i>

## LIX.

## VALERIANACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate climates.
FRUIT.	Coriaceous, or woody.
PRODUCTS.	Aromatic.
EXTENT.	12 Genera. 200 species.

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*Genera.*

Centranthus	*ruber	...	<i>Spur-Valerian</i>
Valeriana	*officinalis	...	<i>Valerian</i>
	tripteris		
	*dioica		
	Pyrenaica		

LX.                    **DIPSACEÆ.**                    *TEASELS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate regions.
FRUIT.	Fruit dry—crowned by pappus-like calyx.
PRODUCTS	Astringent. <i>Fullers' Teasel.</i>
EXTENT.	6 Genera.    170 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Cephalaria</b>	alpina	
<b>Dipsacus</b>	*pilosus	... <i>Hairy Teasel</i>
	*sylvestris	... <i>Wild Teasel</i>
<b>Morina</b>	longifolia	
<b>Scabiosa</b>	atropurpurea	
	Caucasica	
	pterocephala	
	*succisa	<i>Devil's bit Scabious</i>
	*columbaria arvensis	

LXI.                    **COMPOSITÆ.**

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	All parts of the globe.
FRUIT.	Single seed crowned with limb of Calyx.
PRODUCTS.	Tonic, aromatic, narcotic.
EXTENT.	800 Genera.    10,000 species.

## COMPOSITÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>			
<b>Achillea</b>	*Ptarmica	...	<i>Sneeze-wort</i>
	4 ——— fl. pl.		
	rupestris		
	tomentosa		
	umbellata		
	+ <i>margaritacea</i>		
<b>Anthemis</b>	*tinctoria	...	<i>Chamomile</i>
<b>Antennaria</b>	*margaritacea		<i>Pearly Cat's foot</i>
<b>Aster</b>	alpinus	...	<i>Starwort</i>
	diplostephioides		
	4 *Linosyris		
	Shortii		
	*tripolium		
	9 amellus		
	cæruleus		
	<i>Buphthalmum</i>		
<b>Brachycome</b>	iberidifolia		<i>Swan-river Daisy</i>
<b>Carlina</b>	*acanthifolia	...	<i>Carlina Thistle</i>
<b>Carduus</b>	*Marianus	...	<i>Holy Thistle</i>
	*nutans	...	<i>Musk Thistle</i>
<b>Catananche</b>	cærulea		
<b>Centaurea</b>	*scabiosa	...	<i>Knapweed</i>
	+ *cyanus		
	4 montana		
<b>Chrysanthemum</b>	*leucanthemum		<i>Ox-eye</i>
	4 maximum		
	*segetum		
	alpinum		
4 <b>Chrysocoma</b>	*Linosyris	...	<i>Goldie-locks</i>
<b>Cichorium</b>	4 *Intybus	...	<i>Chicory</i>



## COMPOSITÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

<b>Cnicus</b>	*setosus (Carduus)	
<b>Coreopsis</b>	4 lanceolatus	
<b>Diplopappus</b>	chrysophyllus	
<b>Doronicum</b>	*pardalianches ... <i>Leopard's Bane</i>	
	4 Caucasicum	
	Clusii	
	*plantagineum-excelsum	
4 <i>Echinops</i>	Ritro ... <i>Globe Thistle</i>	
<b>Echinops</b>	sphærocephalus	
	Moggrigii	
<b>Erigeron</b>	4 speciosum	
	———superbum	
	glaucum	
	*acre	
<b>Eupatorium</b>	+ *cannabinum ... <i>Hemp Agrimony</i>	
<b>Galatella</b>	4 <i>purpurea</i>	
	hyssopifolia	
	cana	
4 <i>Gubnea jameson</i>		
<b>Harpalium</b>	4 rigidum	
<b>Helenium</b>	4 autumnale	
	4 pumilum	
<b>Helianthus</b>	angustifolius ... <i>Sunflower</i>	
	4 multiflorus	
	4 ———plenus	
<b>Hieracium</b>	*villosum ... <i>Hawkweed</i>	
	*Pilosella	
	4 *aurantiacum	
	*maculatum	
	<i>villosissimum</i> L. <i>Pellaea</i> <i>arum</i> 4	
<b>Inula</b>	4 *Helenium ... <i>Elecampane</i>	
	4 glandulosa	
	4 grandiflora	

## COMPOSITÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>			
Inula	squarrosa oculis Christi		
Leontopodium	alpinum	...	<i>Edelweiss</i>
Liatris	squarrosa spicata		<i>Rattlesnake's Master</i>
Ligularia	Siberica		
Matricaria	*inodora *Chamomilla *Parthenium	... ... ...	<i>Wild Chamomile</i> <i>Fever-few</i>
Olearia	Haastii Gunneana Grayii ilicifolia		
Onopordon	Arabicum *Acanthium	...	<i>Cotton Thistle</i>
Ozothamnus	rosmarinifolius		
Pulicaria	*dysenterica (Inula)		<i>Flea-bane</i>
Rudbeckia	hirta Newmanii purpurea speciosa		
Serratula	*tinctoria *monticola	...	<i>Saw-wort</i>
Senecio	pulcher abrotanifolius Doronicum *erucifolius philadelphicus *saracenicus sonchifolia *aquaticus	...	<i>Noble Groundsel</i>

## COMPOSITÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>			
<b>Silphium</b>	laciniatum	...	<i>Compass-plant</i>
	perfoliatum		
	integrifolium		
<b>Solidago</b>	*virgaurea	nana ...	<i>Golden Rod</i>
<b>Stobæa</b>	purpurea		
<b>Tanacetum</b>	*vulgare	...	<i>Tansy</i>
<b>Telekia</b>	speciosa		
<b>Tragopogon</b>	*porrifolius	...	<i>Salsify</i>

## LXII. CAMPANULACEÆ.

*BELL-FLOWERS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, or under-shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	N. Temperate. Cape of Good Hope.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Milky, acrid juice.
EXTENT.	50 Genera. 800 species.

<i>Genera.</i>			
<b>Campanula</b>	alpina		
	cæspitosa		
	eriocarpa		
	lactiflora		
	pulla	<i>alba</i>	
	turbinata		
	Allionii		
	pallida		
	*rotundifolia	...	<i>Harebell</i>
	— alba		
*glomerata			

*x datura*

## CAMPANULACEÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

Campanula	4 *persicifolia <i>alba</i>		
	4 isophylla		
	*rapunculoides		
	*Trachelium		
Glossocomia	clematidea		
Jasione	*montana	...	<i>Sheep's bit</i>
Lobelia	4 cardinalis <i>fulgens</i>		
	erinus		
	*Dortmanna		
Phyteuma	*orbiculare	...	<i>Rampion</i>
Platycodon	4 <i>opificatum</i>		
	4 grandiflorum		
	4 <i>marianus</i>		

## LXIII.

## ERICACEÆ.

## HEATHS.

*Including VACCINIACEÆ.*

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs, or under-shrubs. Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Arctic and Alpine of N. Hemisphere
FRUIT.	Capsular, rarely baccate.
PRODUCTS.	Astringent, edible, poisonous.
EXTENT.	50 Genera. 900 species.

*Genera.*

Andromeda	Japonica		
	4 speciosa (Zenobia)		
	pulverulenta		
Arbutus	*unedo	...	<i>Strawberry-tree</i>
Arctostaphylos	*Uva-ursi	...	<i>Bearberry</i>
Azalea	amoena		
Calluna	*vulgaris (Erica)...		<i>Ling</i>

## ERICACEÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

Clethra	alnifolia		
Daboecia	*polifolia, <i>alba</i>	St. Dabeoc's Heath	
Erica	*vagans	... Cornish Heath	
	*Tetralix	Cross-leaved Heath	
	*mediterranea		
	*cineria <i>alba</i>		
	carnea		
Gaultheria	procumbens		
Menziesia	polifolia alba		
Pernettya	mucronata		
	——major		
Pyrola	*rotundifolia	... Winter-green	
Rhododendron	ferrugineum		
Vaccinium	*Oxycoccus	... Cranberry	
	*Vitis-idea	... Cowberry	
	*Myrtillus	... Whortle-berry	

LXIV.

## STYRACEÆ.

STORAX-WORTS.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees or Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly Tropical. N. America.
FRUIT.	Drupe.
PRODUCTS.	Balsamic resin. <i>Storax. Benzoin.</i>
EXTENT.	6 Genera. 100 species.

*Genera.*

Halesia	tetraptera	... Snowdrop Tree
Styrax	Japonica	

## LXV. EBENACEÆ. EBONY.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly Tropical. N. Asia & China.
FRUIT.	Berry.
PRODUCTS.	Astringent. <i>Keg-Fig</i> of Japan.
EXTENT.	5 Genera. 250 species.

\* \* \*

## LXVI. JASMINACEÆ. JESSAMINES.

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs, often trailing.
DISTRIBUTION.	Widely distributed.
FRUIT.	Berry or capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Fragrant oil.
EXTENT.	6 Genera. 100 species.

*Genera.*

Jasminum	<i>officinale</i> ...	<i>Jessamine</i>
	<i>nudiflorum</i>	

## LXVII. OLEACEÆ. OLIVES.

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate and warm regions.
FRUIT.	Capsule, berry, or drupe.
PRODUCTS.	Olive oil. Manna.
EXTENT.	25 Genera. 180 species.

## OLEACEÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

<b>Forsythia</b>	+ viridissima		
	+ suspensa		
<b>Fraxinus</b>	ornus	...	<i>Ash</i>
	Mariesii		
	*excelsior pendula		
<b>Ligustrum</b>	Japonicum	...	<i>Privet</i>
	sinensis		
<b>Osmanthus</b>	+ <i>ilicifolius</i>		
	+ <i>fragrans</i>		
<b>Phillyrea</b>	laurifolia		
	oleæfolia		
	angustifolia		
	ilicifolia		
<b>Syringa</b>	+ vulgaris	...	<i>Common Lilac</i>
	Emodi var.		
	Persica		

LXVIII.

## APOCYNACEÆ.

*DOG BANES.*

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs, rarely Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Asia and Tropics.
FRUIT.	Capsules, rarely drupes or berries
PRODUCTS.	Acrid, milky secretion. <i>Caoutchouc.</i>
EXTENT.	100 Genera. 600 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Amsonia</b>	salicifolia		
	Tabernæmontana		
<b>Vinca</b>	+ *major	...	<i>Periwinkle</i>
	+ *minor		

## LXIX. ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

- DESCRIPTION. Herbs or Shrubs, often twining.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Tropical, sub-tropical. S. Africa.  
 FRUIT. Pair of follicles, containing tufted seeds.  
 PRODUCTS. Acrid milk, emetic, purgative.  
 Textile fibre. *Soma*.  
 EXTENT. 150 Genera. 1,000 species.

Genera. *Triplaris + grisea*  
 Asclepias + *tuberosa* (Vincetoxicum)  
 + *fuscum*  
*Vincetoxicum*  
 + *syriaca*  
 + *incarnata*

## LXX. LOGANIACEÆ.

- DESCRIPTION. Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Warm climates.  
 FRUIT. Capsule or berry.  
 PRODUCTS. Strychnia. *Nux vomica*.  
 EXTENT. 30 Genera. 350 species.

\* \* \*  
*Buddleia globosa*

## LXXI. GENTIANACEÆ.

- DESCRIPTION. Herbs, rarely shrubs.  
 DISTRIBUTION. World-wide.  
 FRUIT. Capsule or berry.  
 PRODUCTS. Tonic, emetic, narcotic.  
 EXTENT. 70 Genera. 520 species.



## GENTIANACEÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

<b>Erythræa</b>	*Centaurium	...	<i>Centaury</i>
<b>Gentiana</b>	✓ acaulis	...	<i>Gentian</i>
	asclepiadea		
	septemfida		
	Andrewsi		
	✓ lutea		
	*Pneumonanthè		
	Thibetica		
<b>Swertia</b>	+ perennis		

## LXXII. POLEMONIACEÆ. PHLOXES.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate regions.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	
EXTENT.	17 Genera. 100 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Phlox</b>	amœna	...	<i>Phlox</i>
	procumbens		
	✓ setacea		
	stellaris		
	frondosa		
<b>Polemonium</b>	*cæruleum	...	<i>Jacob's Ladder</i>
	— grandiflorum		
	album		
	variegatum		
	flavum		
	pauciflorum		
	Himalayense		
	Richardii		

*reptans.*

LXXIII.      **HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.**

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs or Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	N. America.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Astringent.
EXTENT.	16 Genera. 75 species.

*Genera.*

**Nemophila**      insignis

LXXIV.      **CONVOLVULACEÆ**  
*CONVOLVULUSES.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, twining.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropics and temperate regions.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Jalap, Scammony, Sweet Potato.
EXTENT.	46 Genera. 700 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Convolvulus</b>	*arvensis	...	<i>Birdweed</i>
	tricolor		
	major		
	pubescens		
	Mauritanicus		
	Cantabricus		
<b>Cuscuta</b>	*Europæa	...	<i>Dodder</i>
	*epithimum		

+ *Ipomoea purga*

## LXXV. NOLANACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs or Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	S. America.
FRUIT.	Five or more confluent nuts.
PRODUCTS.	
EXTENT.	6 Genera. 36 species.

\* \* \*

## LXXVI. BORAGINACEÆ.

*BORAGE-WORTS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	N. Temperate chiefly.
FRUIT.	Distinct achenes.
PRODUCTS.	Demulcent mucilage. Dyes.
EXTENT.	58 Genera. 688 species.

*Genera.*

Anchusa	<del>X</del> *officinalis	...	<i>Alkanet</i>
	<del>X</del> *sempervirens		
	Italica		
Arnebia	<del>X</del> echioides	...	<i>Prophet's Flower</i>
Borago	<del>X</del> *officinalis	...	<i>Borage</i>
	orientalis		
	laxiflora		
Cynoglossum	<del>X</del> *officinalis	...	<i>Hound's-tongue</i>
Echium	*vulgare	...	<i>Viper's Bugloss</i>
Heliotropium	<del>X</del> Peruvianum		

## BORAGINACEÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

<b>Lithospermum</b>	*purpureo-cæruleum	...	<i>Gromwell</i>
	prostratum	...	
	*officinale		
	*arvense		
<b>Mertensia</b>	Virginica		
	paniculata		
<b>Myosotis</b>	*palustris	...	<i>Forget-me-not</i>
	dissitiflora		
	alpestris		
	<i>sylvatica</i>		
<b>Omphalodes</b>	verna		
	linifolia		
<b>Onosma</b>	Tauricum		
<b>Pulmonaria</b>	*officinalis	...	<i>Lungwort</i>
	— alba		
	saccharata		
	mollis		
	*angustifolia		
<b>Symphytum</b>	*officinale	...	<i>Comfrey</i>
	Caucasicum		
	— variegatum		
	<i>tuberosum</i>		

## LXXVII. SOLANACEÆ. NIGHTSHADES.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, rarely Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropics chiefly.
FRUIT.	Berry or capsule
PRODUCTS.	Narcotic, poisonous.      Esculent tubers.
EXTENT.	60 Genera.    1,000 species.

## SOLANACEÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>			
Atropa	✓ *Belladonna	Deadly	Night shade
Datura	+ *Stramonium	...	Thorn-apple
	Meteloides		
Fabiana	+ imbricata		
Hyoscyamus	✓ *niger	...	Henbane
Nicotiana	✗ Tabacum	...	Tobacco
Physalis	✓ Alkekengi	...	Winter-cherry
Scopolia	✓ podolica		
Solanum	*dulcamara	...	Nightshade
	crispum		
	*nigrum		

✗ *Physocarpus orientalis*  
*Solanum elaeagnifolium*  
*Solanum elaeagnifolium*

## LXXVIII. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, rarely Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Widely distributed.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Medicinal, anti-scorbutic.
EXTENT.	180 Genera. 1800 species.

<i>Genera.</i>			
Antirrhinum	✓ *majus	...	Snap-dragon
	*Orontium		
Buddleia	✓ globosa		
	Lindleyana		
Chelone	obliqua		

## SCROPHULARIACEÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

Digitalis	X	*purpurea	...	<i>Foxglove</i>
		ferruginea		
		lutea		
	X	grandiflora		
Erinus	X	alpinus		
Euphrasia		*officinalis	...	<i>Eyebright</i>
Linaria		*cymbalaria		<i>Ivy-leaved Toad-flax</i>
		*repens		
	X	*vulgaris		
		*spuria		
	X	*purpurea		
		viscida		
		pallida		
		alpina		
		tricornithophora		
Mimulus	X	*luteus	...	<i>Monkey-flower</i>
	X	moschatus	...	<i>Musk</i>
		cupreus		
Paulownia		imperialis		
Pæderota		Bonarota		
Pentstemon	X	barbatus		
		glaber		
		Scouleri		
Phygelius	X	capensis	...	<i>Cape Figwort</i>
Rhinanthus		Crista-galli	...	<i>Yellow Rattle</i>
Scrophularia		*aquatica	...	<i>Figwort</i>
	X	*nodosa		
	X	*vernalis		
Sibthorpia		*Europæa		
	X	*variegata		

## SCROPHULARIACEÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

<b>Verbascum</b>	*Thapsus	...	<i>Mullein</i>
	*lychnitis		
	*Blattaria		
	*Phœniceum		
	+*nigrum		<i>+ polyneuron</i>
	*virgatum		
<b>Veronica</b>	*officinalis	...	<i>Ground-heele</i>
	*spicata		<i>(Speedwell)</i>
	+repens		
	*montana		
	*serpyllifolia		
	*saxatilis		
	hybrida		
	+ gentianoides		
	Traversii		<i>+ Hectorii</i>
	+ salicifolia		
	salicornoides		
	Lyallii		
	longifolia		
	Taurica		
	pinguifolia		
	amplexifolia		
	+ virginica		

LXXIX.

## BIGNONIACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs—trailing
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropics.
FRUIT.	Dry or woody Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	
EXTENT.	50 Genera. 450 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Catalpa</b>	bignonioides
<b>Eccremocarpus</b>	scaber
	miranda

LXXX. **GESNERACEÆ.** *GLOXINIAS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	S. America chiefly.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Fruit, sometimes edible. Dyes.
EXTENT.	80 Genera. 300 species.

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*Genera.*

**Ramondia** Pyrenaica

LXXXI. **PEDALIACEÆ.**

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropics.
FRUIT.	Woody Capsule, beaked.
PRODUCTS.	Fixed Oils.
EXTENT.	12 Genera.

\* \* \*

LXXXII. **ACANTHACEÆ.**

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs—rarely shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropics, and the Mediterranean.
FRUIT.	Hard hooked Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Mucilage. Dyes.
EXTENT.	150 Genera. 1500 species.

---

*Genera.*

**Acanthus** spinosus  
candelabrum

*mollis*



## LXXXIII. VERBENACEÆ. VERBENAS.

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs, Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly Tropical.
FRUIT.	Nuts or drupes.
PRODUCTS.	Formerly "a herb of grace." <i>Teak</i>
EXTENT.	50 Genera. 600 species.

---

*Genera.*

<b>Caryopteris</b>	✓ mastacanthus	
<b>Clerodendron</b>	— trichotomum	
<b>Verbena</b>	✓ *officinalis	... <i>Vervain</i>
	— venosa	

## LXXXIV. LABIATÆ. LIPWORTS.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs or under-shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate Climes.
FRUIT.	One to four achenes enclosed by calyx.
PRODUCTS.	Carminative. Volatile oils.
EXTENT.	100 Genera. 2,500 species.

---

*Genera.*

<b>Ajuga</b>	*reptans	... <i>Bugle</i>
	Genevensis	
	<i>spannidalis</i>	
<b>Calamintha</b>	officinalis	... <i>Calamint</i>
<b>Dracocephalum</b>	Ruyschianum	
<b>Horminum</b>	pyrenaicum	

## LABIATÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>			
Lamium	longiflorum		
	*maculatum		
	*purpureum	...	<i>Red Dead-nettle</i>
	*Galeobdolon		<i>Yellow Archangel</i>
	*album		<i>White Dead-nettle</i>
	orvala		
Lycopus	*Europæus	...	<i>Gipsy-wort</i>
Leonurus	*Cardiaca	...	<i>Mother-wort</i>
Marrubium	*vulgare		<i>White Horehound</i>
Melittis	*melissophyllum	...	<i>Bastard Balm</i>
+ Mentha	+ <i>prolegium</i>		<i>crispa</i>
	*sylvestris	...	<i>Horse-mint</i>
	+ <i>Requiem</i> *alopecuroides		
	*piperita	...	<i>Pepper-mint</i>
	*rubra		
+ Monardia	+ <i>arvensis</i>		<i>piperascens</i>
	didyma	...	<i>Bee Balm</i>
Nepeta	nepetella		
	*Glechoma	...	<i>Ground-ivy</i>
	*Cataria		
Origanum	*vulgare	...	<i>Marjoram</i>
Prunella	*vulgaris	...	<i>Self-heal</i>
	+ grandiflora		
Phlomis	fruticosa	...	<i>Jerusalem Sage</i>
Scutellaria	*galericulata	...	<i>Skull-cap</i>
	alpina		
	+ <i>latiflora</i>		
Stachys	Betonica	...	<i>Betony</i>
	lanata		
	*palustris		
	*sylvatica		
	+ <i>alpina</i>		<i>Betony</i>

## LABIATÆ, continued.

+ Genera.			
Salvia	<del>patens</del> <i>patens</i>		
	argentea		
	sclaria (bracteata)		Clary
Thymus	serpyllum	...	Thyme
	coccineus		
	lanuginosus		
<sup>n</sup> <del>Ter</del> crum	<del>Scorodonia</del> <i>Scorodonia</i>	...	Wood Sage
	Pyrenaicum		
	polium		
	capitatum		

## LXXXV. LENTIBULARIACEÆ.

## BUTTERWORTS.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, aquatic and marsh.
DISTRIBUTION.	Most abundant in Tropics. Two British Genera.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	
EXTENT.	4 Genera. 150 species.

\* \* \*

## LXXXVI. PRIMULACEÆ. PRIMROSES.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate and cold regions.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Acrid.
EXTENT.	30 Genera. 250 species.

*Mentha sylvestris*

## PRIMULACEÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>			
Anagallis	*tenella	...	<i>Bog-Pimpernel</i>
Androsace	Helvetica Sarmentosa lanuginosa		
Cyclamen	✓ Europæum ... *hederæfolium album vernum ✓ Coum		<i>Sowbread</i>
Dodecatheon	media ... — elegans integrifolia Jeffreyanum		<i>Shooting-Star</i>
Lysimachia	✓ clethroides punctata <del>+</del> *thyrsoflora ... <del>+</del> *nummularia <i>vulgaris</i>		<i>Loose-strife</i>
Primula	✓ *vulgaris ... ✓ *elatior ... ✓ *veris ... ✓ auricula ✓ marginata ✓ spectabilis villosa viscosa Cashmeriana cortusoides ✓ Japonica ✓ rosea - <i>grandiflora</i> Sikkimensis acaulis capitata denticulata *farinosa minima		<i>Primrose</i> <i>Oxlip</i> <i>Cowslip</i> <i>Bird's eye Primrose</i>

*de* ✓ *Poisson*  
+ *Labeille*

## PRIMULACEÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>	
<b>Primula</b>	<del>A</del> nivalis luteola involutrata Balbisii pulcherrimum +*Scotica - <i>Scotica</i>
<b>Soldanella</b>	<del>4</del> alpina <i>alpina</i>
	<i>Orientalis europæa</i>

## LXXXVII. GLOBULARIACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs or small shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Europe chiefly: Mediterranean regions.
FRUIT.	Achene.
PRODUCTS.	
EXTENT.	I Genus. Few species.

<i>Genera.</i>	
<b>Globularia</b>	<del>-</del> cordifolia <i>cordifolia</i> <i>vulgans</i> <i>maria</i>

## LXXXVIII. PLUMBAGINACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs or under-shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Widely distributed.
FRUIT.	Utricular.
PRODUCTS.	Astringent.
EXTENT.	II Genera. 250 species.

## PLUMBAGINACEÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

<b>Acantholimon</b>	glumaceum	
<b>Armeria</b>	*plantaginea grandiflora *maritima *limonium	<i>Thrift</i>
<b>Plumbago</b>	Larpenæ	
<b>Statice</b>	*auriculæfolia latifolia	<i>Sea-lavender</i>
<b>Wulfenia</b>	Carinthiaca	

## LXXXIX. POLYGONACEÆ. DOCKS.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, rarely Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	All regions.
FRUIT.	An achene, or triangular nut.
PRODUCTS.	Farinaceous food, Tannin, Oxalic Acid.
EXTENT.	30 Genera. 500 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Polygonum</b>	<i>alpinum</i> cuspidatum vaccinifolium affine *bistorta *viviparum	<i>Snake Root</i>
<b>Rheum</b>	*palmatum	<i>Rhubarb</i>
<b>Rumex</b>	*sanguineus *maritimus	<i>Dock</i>

*officinale*  
*hymenosepalus*  
*pulcher*  
*hymenosepalus*

## XC. NYCTAGINACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, rarely Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly Tropical.
FRUIT.	Utricular.
PRODUCTS.	Purgative.
EXTENT.	16 Genera. 100 species.

*Genera.*

Mirabilis ✓ Jalapa ... *Marvel of Peru*

## XCI. PHYTOLACCACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	American (Central).
FRUIT.	Berry or dry carpel.
PRODUCTS.	Crimson juice, <i>Red Ink</i> ; emetic, purgative.
EXTENT.	20 Genera. 80 species.

*Genera.*

Phytolacca ✗ decandra ... *Poke-weed*

## XCII. CHENOPODIACEÆ.

*GOOSEFOOT.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs or Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	All parts of the world.
FRUIT.	Utricular, or an achene.
PRODUCTS.	Beet Sugar. Soda. Oils.
EXTENT.	74 Genera. 533 species.

XCIII. **AMARANTHACEÆ.**

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs or under-shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly tropical.
FRUIT.	Membranous or baccate.
PRODUCTS.	Medicinal, mucilaginous.
EXTENT.	74 Genera. 500 species.

\* \* \*

XCIV. **LAURACEÆ. TREE LAURELS.**

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Sub-tropical parts of Asia and America.
FRUIT.	Berry or drupe.
PRODUCTS.	Sassafras. Camphor. Cassia. Cinnamon.
EXTENT.	50 Genera. 450 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Laurus</b>	nobilis	...	<i>Sweet Bay</i>
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>officinale</i>		

XCV. **THYMELACEÆ.**

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	S. Africa. S. America. Australia. Rare in temperate regions.
FRUIT.	Berry, drupe, or nut.
PRODUCTS.	
EXTENT.	40 Genera. 300 species.



## THYMELACEÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>			
Daphne	4*	Mezereum ...	<i>Mezereon</i>
	-	Neapolitanum	<i>acollina</i>
		Oleoides	
	4	cneorum	
	4*	laureola ...	<i>Spurge Laurel</i>
	4	Pontica	
	+4	<i>Blagayana</i>	

## XCVI. PROTEACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs, or small trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Australia, Cape of Good Hope.
FRUIT.	Dry and woody, sometimes a nut.
PRODUCTS.	Unimportant.
EXTENT.	46 Genera. 600 species.

\* \* \*

## XCVII. ELÆAGNACEÆ. OLEASTERS.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees, Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Northern Hemisphere.
FRUIT.	Crustaceous achene in succulent perianth.
PRODUCTS.	Narcotic.
EXTENT.	4 Genera. 30 species.

<i>Genera.</i>			
Elæagnus	edulis ...		<i>Wild Olive</i>
	reflexa		

## ELÆAGNACEÆ, continued.

*Genera.*

Hippophae	4	*rhamnoides	...	<i>Sea Buckthorn</i>
		salicifolia		
Shepherdia	4	argentea	...	<i>Buffalo Berry</i>
		Canadensis		

## XCVIII. LORANTHACEÆ. MISTLETOE

DESCRIPTION.	Parasitic shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Equinoctial regions chiefly.
FRUIT.	Berry.
PRODUCTS.	
EXTENT.	30 Genera. 400 species.

\* \* \*

## XCIX. ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs or Shrubs, often climbers.
DISTRIBUTION.	Europe and America.
FRUIT.	Capsule or berry.
PRODUCTS.	Medicinal, tonic, sudorific, etc.
EXTENT.	8 Genera. 180 species.

*Genera.*

Aristolochia	4	*Clematitis ?	...	<i>Birthwort</i>
		Sipho		
		rotunda		
Asarum	4	*Europæum	...	<i>Asarabacca</i>
		4 Canadense		

## C. EUPHORBIACEÆ. SPURGES.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Equinotial and N. America, Africa, India, Europe.
FRUIT.	Three carpels.
PRODUCTS.	Castor and Croton Oils, Tapioca, Caoutchouc, etc.
EXTENT.	230 Genera. 2600 species.

*Genera.*

Buxus	4 sempervirens ...	Box
	microphyllus	
Euphorbia	4 *pilosa ...	Spurge
	characias	
	*amygdaloides	
	*Cyparissias	
	*Helioscopia ...	Sun Spurge
	✓ *hiberna	
	*Portlandica	
	*paralias	
	4 *lathyris	
	Aleppica	
	exigua	
Ricinus	+ <del>shrub</del> communis ...	Castor-oil Plant
	shrub	

## CI. MORACEÆ. MULBERRY.

DESCRIPTION.	Shrubs and Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate and Tropical regions.
FRUIT.	A succulent sorosis.
PRODUCTS.	Nutritious fruit. Caoutchouc.
EXTENT.	22 Genera. 250 species.

## CII. CANNABINACEÆ. HEMP.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate zone of N. Hemisphere, Old World.
FRUIT.	A nut.
PRODUCTS.	Fibre, <i>Lupuline</i> ; Tonic, Hypnotic.
EXTENT.	2 Genera. 2 species.

*Genera.*

Cannabis	sativa	...	<i>Hemp</i>
Humulus	*Lupulus	...	<i>Hop</i>

## CIII. ULMACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	N. Temperate Zone.
FRUIT	Drupaceous, with a samara.
PRODUCTS.	Timber.
EXTENT.	6 Genera. 50 species.

*Genera.*

Ulmus	*campestris	...	<i>Common Elm</i>
	<i>fulva</i>		

## CIV. PLATANACEÆ. PLANES.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees.
DISTRIBUTION.	N. Temperate.
FRUIT.	Carpels, which become single seeds.
PRODUCTS.	Timber.
EXTENT.	1 Genus. 6 species.

\* \* \*

## CV. JUGLANDACEÆ. WALNUTS.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate and warm regions.
FRUIT.	A drupe.
PRODUCTS.	Timber. Edible nut.
EXTENT.	5 Genera. 30 species.

\* \* \*

## CVI.

## CUPULIFERÆ or CORYLACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees or Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly in N. Temperate regions.
FRUIT.	A nut.
PRODUCTS.	Timber. Edible nut.
EXTENT.	9 Genera. 280 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Alnus</b>	glutinosa	...	<i>Alder</i>
<b>Carpinus</b>	*betulus	...	<i>Hornbeam</i>
<b>Corylus</b>	*Avellana	...	<i>Hazel</i>
	Colurna	...	<i>Constantinople Hazel</i>
<b>Fagus</b>	sylvatica	...	<i>Beech</i>
<b>Quercus</b>	*robur	...	<i>Oak</i>
	cerris	...	<i>Bitter Oak</i>
	sempervirens		
	Fordii		
	Austriaca		

*+ cocinea*  
*+ palustris*  
*+ ...*

CVII. **MYRICACEÆ.** *BOG-MYRTLES.*

- DESCRIPTION. Shrubs or small trees.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Warm and temperate regions.  
 FRUIT. Drupaceous.  
 PRODUCTS. Wax.  
 EXTENT. 1 Genus. 25 species.

*Genera.*

**Myrica**            \*Gale            ...            *Bog-Myrtle*

*cerifera*

CVIII. **BETULACEÆ.** *BIRCHES.*

- DESCRIPTION. Trees or Shrubs.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Temperate and cold regions.  
 FRUIT. A dry nut.  
 PRODUCTS. Timber. Oil. Sugar, &c.  
 EXTENT. 2 Genera. 60 species.

*Betula* \* *lenta* \* \*

CIX. **SALICINIÆ.**

- DESCRIPTION. Trees, Shrubs.  
 DISTRIBUTION. N. Temperate and Arctic.  
 FRUIT. Many seeded capsule.  
 PRODUCTS. Timber. Osier twigs.  
 EXTENT. 2 Genera. 200 species.

*Genera.*

**Populus**            \*tremula            ...            *Aspen*

                          balsamea            ...            *Balsam Poplar*

                          \*alba                ...            *White Poplar*

**Salix**                *Babylonica* *crispa*            *Willow*

                          \*reticulata

*nigra*  
*virellina*

## CX. CONIFERÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Trees or Shrubs, mostly evergreen.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate regions.
FRUIT.	Seeds in cones.
PRODUCTS.	Resinous secretions.
EXTENT.	30 Genera. 300 species.

*Genera.*

Abies	Donglasii glauca	
	Canadensis pendula	
	Albertiana	
	magnifica	
Araucaria	imbricata	
Cedrus	Atlantica glauca	
	deodara	
Cryptomeria	Japonica	
Cupressus	argentea	<i>elegans</i>
	Lawsoniana	
	——— gracilis	
	Shawii	
Juniperus	Aureo-variegata	<i>Sabina</i>
	glauca	+ <i>Virginiana</i>
Pinus	Don Pedri	
	Laricio pygmæa	
	excelsa	
	*Pinaster (maritima)	
Salisburia	adiantifolia	<i>Maiden-hair Tree</i>
Sciadophytis	verticillata	
Taxodium	distichum	
Taxus	*baccata	
Thuja	gigantea	
	Vervæneana	
Thujopsis	borealis	

CXI.            GNETACEÆ.        *JOINT-FIRS.*

DESCRIPTION.    Small trees or creeping shrubs.

DISTRIBUTION.    Temperate and warm regions.

FRUIT.             A two seeded berry.

PRODUCTS.

EXTENT.            2 Genera.    30 species.

\*            \*            \*

47 *Ephedra distachya*



# ENDOGENS.

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## I. PALMACEÆ. PALMS.

DESCRIPTION.	Aborescent plants.
DISTRIBUTION.	Warm climates.
FRUIT.	A drupe or nut.
PRODUCTS.	Oil, Fruits, <i>Dates</i> , <i>Cocoa-nuts</i> .
EXTENT.	600 species.

*Genera.*

Chamærops	Fortunei
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## II. AROIDEÆ or ARACEÆ. ARUMS.

DESCRIPTION.	Mostly tuberous-rooted herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Chiefly Tropical, rare in Temperate regions.
FRUIT.	Berry.
PRODUCTS.	Starch, <i>Arrow-root</i> .
EXTENT.	100 Genera. 1000 species.

*Genera.*

Acorus	✓ calamus	...	<i>Sweet Flag</i>
Arum	✓ *maculatum	...	<i>Cuckoo-pint</i>
	*Italicum		
	dracunculus		
	X triphyllum		
	Zebrinum		

*Symplocarpus foetidus*

## III. HYDROCHARIDACEÆ.

*FROG BITS.*

- DESCRIPTION. Aquatic Herbs.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Europe, Asia, and N. America.  
 FRUIT. One to six celled, dry or succulent.  
 PRODUCTS.  
 EXTENT. 19 Genera. 36 species.

\* \* \*

IV. TYPHACEÆ. *BULLRUSHES.*

- DESCRIPTION. Aquatic herbs.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Widely distributed.  
 FRUIT. Dry or succulent, one seeded.  
 PRODUCTS. Once used in Medicine.  
 EXTENT. 2 Genera.

\* \* \*

## V. ALISMACEÆ.

- DESCRIPTION. Aquatic herbs.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Northern regions and Tropics.  
 FRUIT. Three or more carpels, or follicles.  
 PRODUCT. Formerly of repute in Medicine.  
 EXTENT. 3 Genera. 50 species.

*Genera.*

- Alisma \*plantago ... *Water-plantain*  
 †\*ranunculoides  
 Butomus \*umbellatus ... *Flowering Rush*

✓ *Cochlospermum Danianum*

## VI. ORCHIDACEÆ. ORCHIDS.

DESCRIPTION. Tuberos or fascicle-rooted herbs.

DISTRIBUTION. All regions except the Arctic.

FRUIT. A twisted capsule.

PRODUCTS.

EXTENT. 400 Genera. 3000 species.

*Genera.*

Cephalanthera	*pallens		
Cypripedium	*calceolus	...	<i>Lady's Slipper</i>
	spectabile		
	acaule		
	parviflorum		
	pubescens		
Epipactis	*palustris	...	<i>Helleborine</i>
	*latifolia		
Goodyera	menziesii		
Habenaria	*bifolia	...	<i>Butterfly Orchis</i>
	conopsia		
	*chloroleuca		
Listera	*ovata	...	<i>Ivory-black</i>
Ophrys	*apifera	...	<i>Bee Orchis</i>
	*muscifera	...	<i>Fly Orchis</i>
	arachnites		
Orchis	*mascula	...	<i>Purple Orchis</i>
	*morio		<i>Green-winged Orchis</i>
	*militaris		
	*pyramidalis		
	laxiflora		
	*ustulata	...	<i>Dwarf Orchis</i>
	*latifolia	...	<i>Marsh Orchis</i>
	maculata.	...	<i>Spotted Orchis</i>
	*incarnata		
Spiranthes	*autumnalis	...	<i>Lady's Tresses</i>

*Aceras anthropophae*

## VII. MUSACEÆ. BANANAS.

DESCRIPTION.	Noble Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Warm and Tropical regions.
FRUIT.	Capsular, or berry-like, with imbedded seeds.
PRODUCTS.	Nutritious fruit and valuable fibres.
EXTENT.	5 Genera. 20 species.

\* \* \*

## VIII. MARANTACEÆ CANNAS.

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropics.
FRUIT.	Capsule or berry.
PRODUCTS.	Starch. <i>Arrow-root.</i>
EXTENT.	9 Genera. 150 species.

\* \* \*

## IX. IRIDACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Perennial Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate regions.
FRUIT.	Many-seeded Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	
EXTENT.	50 Genera. 500 species.

## IRIDACEÆ, continued.

- Genera.*
- Anomatheca** ✓ *cruenta*  
+ *iridiflorus*
- Crocus** ✓ \* *vernus* ... *Spring Crocus*  
*medius*  
\* *nudiflorus*  
✓ *Sativus*  
✓ *speciosus* + *zonatus*  
*Aucherii*  
*aureus*
- Gladiolus** + \* *Illyricus* *Brenchleyum*  
*Byzantinus*  
+ *alata*
- Iris** \* *Pseudacorus* ... *Yellow Flag*  
✓ *reticulata*  
— *majus* *crustata*  
\* *foetidissima*  
*gigantea*  
*lævigata* (Kæmpferi)  
\* — *varieties*  
+ *stylosa* *albopurpurea*  
✓ *pumila*  
+ *Florentina*  
✓ *Germanica*  
*Persica*  
+ *cupreus* + *Sibirica* *Sibirica*  
*Wildii* + *Sibirica*  
+ *versicolor* + *verna*  
✓ *Pottsii* 9. + *virginica*  
*crocosmæflora*
- Montbretia**
- Romulea** *speciosa*
- Schizostylis** ✓ *coccinea*
- Sisyrinchium** + *anceps* ... *Blue-eyed Grass*  
*luteum*  
*Californicum*  
*striatum*  
*speciosa*  
+ *grandiflorum*

## X. AMARYLLIDÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Bulbous herbs, sometimes caulescent.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate and Tropical regions.
FRUIT.	Capsule or berry.
PRODUCTS.	
EXTENT.	70 Genera. 400 species.

*Genera.*

Agave	Americana ...	<i>American Aloe</i>
Crinum	capense — <i>Elapica</i> <i>indianum</i>	
Galanthus	*nivalis ... plicatus	<i>Snow-drop</i>
Leucojum	* <i>autumnale</i> *vernum ... *æstivum pulchellum	<i>Snow-flake</i>
Narcissus	* <i>comperticus</i> *Pseudo-Narcissus Bulbocodium <i>album</i> citrinus major *minimus *obvallaris Scoticus poeticus juncifolius Jonquilla odorus triandrus nanus incomparabilis Macleaii *Tazetta triflorum bicolor	<i>Hoop-petticoat</i> <i>Daffodil</i>

## AMARYLLIDÆ, continued.

*Genera.***Narcissus**

4 papyraceus  
 \*biflorus  
 Sibthorpianus

**Sternbergia**

2 lutea  
 + *Fischeriana*

XI.

## LILIACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION. Herbs, Shrubs, Trees.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Temperate and Tropical regions.  
 FRUIT. Capsule, often succulent.  
 PRODUCTS. Emetic, purgative. *N. Zealand*  
*Flax.*  
 EXTENT. 150 Genera. 1500 species.

*Genera.***Allium**

*du* *suvarwio*  
 + *maclani*  
 ursinum ... *Ramsons*  
 Moly  
 pulchellum  
 Neapolitanum  
 \*vineale ... *Crow Garlic*  
 Pedemontanum  
 tricoccum + *argyrium*  
 \*bulbiferum  
 \*sphærocephalum  
 \*triquetrum

**Anthericum**

*argyrium*  
 liliastrum  
 4 liliago  
 - ramosum *6<sup>o</sup> Bau*

**Asparagus**

4 \*officinalis ... *Asparagus*

**Asphodelus**

*plumbosus*  
 luteus *Sprenge*  
 ramosus  
 fistulosus

*4 albus Lymch*

## LILIACEÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>	
Camassia	esculenta cærulea
Chrysobactron	Hookerii
Convallaria	*majalis <i>Lily of the Valley</i>
Eremurus	Himalaicus robustus <i>Symet</i>
Erythronium	dens-canis <i>Dog's Tooth Violet</i> Sibiricum <i>+ grandiflorum</i> albidum <i>+ revolutum</i> Americanum <i>Hartwegi</i>
Fritillaria	<i>+ giganteum</i> imperialis ... <i>Crown Imperial</i> *Meleagris ... <i>Snake's Head</i> Pyrenaica Meleagroides <i>recura</i> Moggridgii <i>recura</i>
Funckia	<i>+ Peruviana</i> cærulea ... <i>Plantain Lily</i> Sieboldiana <i>+ albo-marginata</i> variegata <i>grandiflora</i>
Hemerocallis	fulva ... <i>Day Lily</i> angulosa triloba <i>+ flava</i>
Hyacinthus	orientalis candicans
Lilium	Martagon <i>+ album Turk's-cap Lily</i> candidum <i>+ Brownii</i> giganteum <i>+ canadense</i> bulbiferum imperialis <i>+ canadense</i> excelsum <i>+ croceum</i> <i>+ Brownii</i> <i>+ tenuifolium</i>



## LILIACEÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>		
<b>Lilium</b>		<i>colchicum</i>
		Chalcedonicum
		Pomponium <i>+ Rabellum</i>
		Testaceum
		Tigrinum <i>Zortmayeri</i>
		pardalinum <i>+ superbum</i>
		longiflorum <i>+ schottii</i>
<b>Muscari</b>		Maximowiczii <i>+ Washingtonianum</i>
		racemosum ... <i>Grape Hyacinth</i>
		comosum <i>meruensis</i>
		botryoides <i>alba</i> <i>rosea</i>
		paradoxum <i>Borussia</i>
	azureum <i>part. m. m. m.</i>	
<b>Ophiopogon</b>	<i>+ spicatus</i>	... <i>Snake's Beard</i>
<b>Ornithogalum</b>	<i>✓</i>	umbellatum <i>Star of Bethlehem</i>
	<i>+ *</i>	Pyrenaicum
	<i>+ *</i>	Pyramidale
	<i>+ *</i>	nutans
	exscapum	
<b>Paris</b>	<i>* quadrifolia</i>	... <i>Herb Paris</i>
<b>Polygonatum</b>	<i>+ *</i>	multiflorum ... <i>Solomon's Seal</i>
	<i>+ *</i>	verticillatum
<b>Ruscus</b>	<i>+ *</i>	aculeatus ... <i>Butcher's Broom</i>
		racemosus
	<i>+ *</i>	hypoglossum
<b>Scilla</b>	<i>✓ *</i>	verna ... <i>Squill</i>
	<i>+ *</i>	autumnalis
		Italica
	<i>+ *</i>	bifolia
	<i>+ *</i>	nutans
		Peruviana
		Hispanica
		campanulata
	Sibirica	
	— præcox	

*Smilacina bifolia*

## LILIACEÆ, continued.

<i>Genera.</i>	
<b>Trillium</b>	+ grandiflorum ... <i>Wood Lily</i>
	recurvatum
	sessile
	petiolatum
	nervosum
<b>Tritoma</b>	uvaria (Kniphofia) <i>Flame-flower</i>
<b>Triteleia</b>	+ uniflora
<b>Tulipa</b>	+ *sylvestris ... <i>Tulip</i>
	Gesneriana
	oculis-solis
	Celsiana
	elegans + <i>Persica</i>
	fulgens
	retroflexa
	+ viridiflora + <i>Greigian</i>
<b>Yucca</b>	filamentosa
	flaccida
	gloriosa

## XII.

## SMILACINEÆ.

*Including* DIOSCOREÆ.

DESCRIPTION.	Climbing Shrubs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Tropical and temperate regions.
FRUIT.	Berry.
PRODUCTS.	Sarsaparilla.
EXTENT.	2 Genera. 100 species.

<i>Genera.</i>	
<b>Smilacina</b>	+ *bifolia [? LILIACEÆ]
<b>Smilax</b>	- maculata
<b>Tamus</b>	communis ... <i>Black Bryony</i>

XIII. MELANTHACEÆ.

DESCRIPTION. Herbs.  
 DISTRIBUTION. Chiefly in Northern countries.  
 FRUIT. Capsule.  
 PRODUCTS. Acrid, purgative, emetic, narcotic.  
 EXTENT. 30 Genera. 130 species.

Genera. *4 Pedicularis*  
*+ Speciosum* *Robt*  
*Parkinsonii*  
**Colchicum** *+ \*autumnale* ... *Meadow Saffron*  
*Decaisnei*  
**Veratrum** *+ album* ... *White Hellebore*  
*viride*  
*nigrum*  
**Zygadenus** *+ Decaisnei + Parkinsonii*  
*glaberrimus*  
*+ Uvularia grandiflora* *flora Syncl*

XIV. PONTEDERACEÆ.

*PICKEREL-WEED.*

DESCRIPTION. Aquatic or marsh herbs.  
 DISTRIBUTION. N. & S. America, E. Indies, Africa.  
 FRUIT. Capsule.  
 PRODUCTS.  
 EXTENT. 6 Genera. 30 species.

\* \* \*  
*Hydrocotyle*  
*Hydrocotyle erecta*

XV.           **COMMELYNACEÆ.***SPIDER WORTS.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	E. & W. Indies, Australia, Africa.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Starch.
EXTENT.	16 Genera.    260 species.

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*Genera.*

<b>Commelina</b>	coelestis
<b>Tradescantia</b>	virginica
	— rosea
	— alba

XVI.           **JUNCACEÆ.**            *RUSHES.*

DESCRIPTION.	Herbs.
DISTRIBUTION.	Temperate or cold regions.
FRUIT.	Capsule.
PRODUCTS.	Pith formerly used for "wick". Matting.
EXTENT.	18 Genera.    200 species.

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*Genera.*

<b>Luzula</b>	*pilosa	...	<i>Wood-rush</i>
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XVII.            **CYPERACEÆ.**            *SEDGES.*

DESCRIPTION.	Grass-like tufted plants.
DISTRIBUTION.	World-wide.
FRUIT.	Crustaceous or bony achene.
PRODUCTS.	Cellular tissue used for paper. <i>Papyrus.</i>
EXTENT.	120 Genera.    2000 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Carex</b>	repanda variegata
	*vulpina
	*pendula
	*sylvatica
	*flava
	<i>x Fraseri</i> <i>+ Grayi</i>

XVIII.            **GRAMINEÆ.**            *GRASSES.*

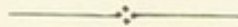
DESCRIPTION.	Herbaceous plant.
DISTRIBUTION.	World-wide.
FRUIT.	Cariopsis.
PRODUCTS.	Corn, Sugar, Rice, &c.
EXTENT.	300 Genera.    4000 species.

*Genera.*

<b>Arundo</b>	conspicua    ...	<i>Reed</i>
<b>Bambusa</b>	Fortunei, var. ...	<i>Bamboo</i>
	Metake	
	Ragamouskii	
	gracilis	

THE GARDEN :

*MONTH BY MONTH.*



NOTES ON PLANTS IN FLOWER.



# THE GARDEN, MONTH BY MONTH

## NOTES ON PLANTS IN FLOWER.

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### JANUARY.

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ERANTHIS HYEMALIS—The Winter Aconitè is one of the earliest of the heralds of the Spring, generally anticipating the Snowdrop, Crocus, and Hepatica. Related to the Hellebores, the resemblance of its shining palmate leaves to those of the Aconite have suggested its popular appellation.

Eranthis grows freely under trees where, among the surface roots, it soon forms a carpet glowing with the first welcome yellow of the year.

HELLEBORUS NIGER. Christmas Rose—Rather the last flower of the year than the earliest, but much depends on season and situation. The term *niger* refers to the dark coloured rootstock, while "Hellebore" probably signifies 'harmful food,' the plant being poisonous to cattle.

*H. fœtidus* and *viridis*, though not uncommon, are probably introduced. The former is a noble plant when growing freely in appropriate situations.

The petals of the Christmas Rose are green and tubular, the beauty of the flower being due to the large petal-like *sepals*.

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### FEBRUARY.

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ARABIS ALBIDA—This free-growing "Wallcress," is frequent but erroneously, called "White Alyssum." The generic name is of doubtful origin, but is said to be due to the plant's thriving in rocky situations, a careless confusion with



Arabia Petræa, though Petræa is from *Petra*, the famous city of Northern Arabia.

CORYDALIS CAVA—The generic name signifies Larkspur (*korydalos* a lark), from the spur of the flower. The species *cava*, so named from its hollow roots, justifies the popular name of Holewort or Hollow-wort. *C. bracteata* is very handsome.

*C. lutea* naturalized in Britain is not uncommon on old walls, which it brightens with its lively yellow flower in June and July.

CYCLAMEN COUM.—The genus is probably named from the flower-stalk, which is very remarkable when, twisted into a spiral (*kuklos*), it carries the spherical seed vessel to ripen on the ground. The English name of “sowbread” refers to the fact that the fleshy rootstocks are eagerly sought after by swine.

DONDIA EPIPACTIS, has so little of the appearance of an umbelliferous plant that the examination of its inflorescence is essential.

It is perhaps better known by the name of Hacquetia from the botanist Hacquet.

ERICA CARNEA.—This hardy and invaluable plant yields to the garden in the days of earliest spring—the rosy masses of colour which later in the year we seek upon the mountains and the moor. Some consider *E. carnea* to be only a variety of *E. mediterranea* which last, however, attains a height of five feet and is of an entirely different habit.

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA. — Fragrant Honeysuckle. Well worthy of its specific name, this welcome harbinger of the “sweet-scented Spring” surprises us with its fragrance, while oftentimes the snow lies unmelted beneath its branches.

*Lonicera periclymenum*, is the Woodbine of Shakespeare and the Eglantine of Milton, who has inaccurately transferred the name from the Sweet Briar to which it rightfully belongs.

“Through the Sweet-briar, or the Vine,  
Or the twisted Eglantine.”

*L'Allegro.*

“The leaf of Eglantine whom not to slander,  
Out-sweetened not thy breath.”

*Cymbeline.*

VIBURNUM TINUS.—This valuable shrub, now so well-known as “Laurustinus,” comes to us from the S. of Europe, but the Wayfaring Tree, *V. Lantana*, and the Guelder Rose, *V. opulus* are British species which in autumn are very ornamental, the black berries of the former and red of the latter being very conspicuous in the hedge-row and woodland. The rind of the root of *V. Lantana* is used to make bird-lime.

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## MARCH.

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DAPHNE MEZEREUM.—This pretty cottage shrub is occasionally found wild. The rose pink flowers appear in profusion before the terminal tufts of leaves, and are succeeded by red and pulpy berries which almost clothe the erect branches, and, if spared by the birds, make a well-grown Mezereum a very striking object.

*D. Neapolitana* is a winter flowering shrub, somewhat resembling in habit *D. Mezereum*, but evergreen and deliciously fragrant. It is a variety of *D. collina*, from which it differs in the absence of pubescence on the under surface of the leaves. The name *Daphne* originally bestowed, for mythological reasons, upon the Bay tree, was readily transferred to this genus, *D. Mezereum* being formerly called the dwarf Bay tree.

The berries of *D. Laureola*, the Spurge Laurel, are highly poisonous.

DRABA AIZOIDES. — Indigenous near Swansea. The generic name is from the Greek *draba*, acrid, a quality of the leaves. *Aizoon* (*aizoides*) is equivalent to *sempervivum*, always alive. The plant is credited with being a cure for Whitlows, hence its popular name of Whitlow Wort.

ERYTHRONIUM DENS-CANIS.—Dog's-tooth-Violet. Not a violet at all, but one of the Liliaceæ. The callous teeth on each of the three inner segments of the corolla are characteristic. Eruthros (red) indicates the prevailing colour of the European species, but the American species is yellow.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA.—A very ornamental shrub, producing like *Jasminum nudiflorum*, its profusion of yellow flowers before the leaves. The leaves often assume a fine colouring of yellow and purple before they fall off in the autumn.

LEUCOJUM VERNUM, ÆSTIVUM, AUTUMNALE.—The snowflakes or white violets, as the Greek name signifies, are allied to the Snow-drops (*Galanthus*), but unlike these heralds of Flora are with us three seasons out of the four. *L. æstivum* is British, but *vernum* is probably naturalized. It is found wild in Dorsetshire. The word snowdrop refers to pendants or earrings and not to the falling snow, *Galanthus* meaning milk-flower.

RANUNCULUS FICARIA.—Commonly called the Lesser Celandine. This name is unfortunate, the Celandine being a distinct genus belonging to the Poppies. Wordsworth's well-known lines addressed to the Lesser Celandine leave us in doubt as to what flower he had in view. He declaims against the yellow flowers :—

Ill befall the yellow flowers,  
Children of the flaring hours !

\* \* \* \* \*

There's a flower that shall be mine  
'Tis the Little Celandine.

Yet the Celandine is as yellow as any of its relations, the Buttercups.

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## APRIL.

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ADONIS VERNALIS.—This "golden glory of the gladdening spring" is represented in our native flora by the Pheasant's Eye, *autumnalis*. This, however, is probably an introduction and is annual, whereas *A. vernalis* is a perennial.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE.—Popularly known as “Gold Dust.” There are several species in cultivation under the less pleasing denomination of “Madworts.” To this the generic name (*a-lyssa*, without rage) corresponds, the plant being credited with the virtue of allaying anger. It is pretty enough to do so. The hoary stellate hairs of the Alyssums are worth examination.

ANEMONE PULSATILLA.—The Pasque or Passover flower, only found on the chalk formation. Pask is an old word for Easter, at which season the bloom may be expected.

The name “Anemone” (*wind-flower*) has probably been transferred from some other plant of the ancient flora, possibly “Cistus.” According to Bion, Anemone was the flower which sprang from the tears wept by Venus over the body of Adonis.

*A. Hepatica.* The specific name refers to this plant’s supposed virtue in curing diseases of the liver.

ARUM.—From the common Cuckoo-pint, or Lords and Ladies of the hedges, *A. maculatum*, to the stately but too odoriferous *A. Dracunculus*, all the plants of this family are interesting. The “Arum” or Trumpet Lily of the flower-market is a Calla, *C.* (or *Richardia*) *(Ethiopica)*, a closely allied genus.

From the tubers of *A. maculatum* the Portland Arrow-root was formerly made, but this valuable starch is now obtainable from so many plants, that the Portland manufacture is no longer profitable.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM.—Our English representative of the *Aristolochias* or Birthworts, of which the Dutchman’s pipe, *A. siphon*, is a familiar example. *A. clematitis*, also found in Britain, is probably an introduction.

AUBRIETIA PURPUREA.—Named after M. Aubriet, a French botanical draftsman.

AUCUBA JAPONICA.—Often regarded as a variegated “Laurel,” *Cerasus Laurocerasus*, but the Cherry Laurel belongs to *Rosaceæ* and the Aucuba to *Cornaceæ*. The Aucuba is dioecious, and, until the introduction of the male plant by

Mr. Fortune in 1861, the coral-red berries which render the shrub so beautiful in autumn were unknown in our gardens.

BERBERIS.—The English name Barberry is an obvious adaptation of the Arabic *Berberis*, and the *berry* is so far accidental. To this interesting order belong also the *Epimediums* or Barrenworts, now also in full flower. The bark of the Barberry was formerly in repute as a remedy for the jaundice, a reputation due to the doctrine of signatures or similitudes, a yellow bark being evidently nature's remedy for a yellow skin. A curious interest attaches to the *rust* or *cluster-cups* frequently found on the leaves, and supposed to be the cause of rust on corn, *Puccinia graminis*. According to Mr. Britten the spores of *Puccinia* sown on the leaves of the Barberry give rise to *Æcidium Berberidis*, and the spores of *Æcidium* in turn to those of *Puccinia*, a curious instance of alternate generation. The "cups" are beautiful objects for the microscope.

DENTARIA DIGITATA, &c.—The popular names of Tooth-cress, Tooth-violet and Coral-root are intelligible. The root is white, and covered with tooth-like scales, "divers small round knobs thereon resembling the knaggy eminences of coral." In *D. bulbifera* (British, flowering May and June) we notice the curious black bulbils produced in the axils of the leaves, and closely resembling those of the well-known Fern *Cystopteris bulbifera*.

DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS.—The name of this singularly handsome, and, in its inflorescence, very curious plant, has a peculiar history. The original name was *Dicentra*—from *dis* and *Kentron*—in reference to the two bulging outer petals (? sepals) to which, apart from the grace of its drooping racemes, the flower owes so much of its beauty. This, by a printer's error, came to be *Diclytra*, which by a happy inspiration was again rendered *Dielytra*—two cases or wing sheaths, a fairly exact description of that peculiarity of the blossom which first arrests attention. The flower proper, however, lying within these *elytra*, is well worthy of study. Like the other Fumitories the *Dielytra* is self-fertilizing, the flower proper never opening. The common Fumitory of the cornfields is the British representative.

DORONICUM PARDALIANCHES.—The Leopard's Bane, though classed as British, is probably an introduction, as its name would suggest. Gerarde, while recording the evil reputation of the plant, throws doubt upon its poisonous properties. It is probable that the name Pardalianches sometimes assigned to Aconite, has led to confusion.

EUPHORBIA PALUSTRIS *or* PILOSA.—The Genus which gives its name to the Order Euphorbiaceæ is one of exceptional interest. Each of the apparently single flowers surrounded by the involucre<sup>7</sup> is really composite, each seeming stamen being botanically a male flower. Some of the Euphorbias closely resemble Cactuses, but their milky juice is decisive evidence of their Order. *E. characias* is a noble plant, and thrives well in this locality. *E. pilosa* is found wild in the vicinity of Bath.

The well-known Poinsettias are included in this genus, and the Box, India-Rubber, and Castor Oil Plants belong to the Order.

FRITILLARIA.—So called from *fritillus*, a dice box—either because of the six prominent glands within, and at the base of, the perianth, or, and less probably, from the “chequered” petals of the British species, *F. Meleagris*, the Snake's Head. This species is named from *Meleagris*, a Guinea-fowl. The Crown Imperial, *F. Imperialis*, is a noble plant, probably of Persian origin.

JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA.—Somewhat resembling *Sanguinaria*. The remarkable cleft leaves—*Diphylla*—are characteristic, and the flower is very striking.

LUNARIA.—The shape of the seed-vessels of this old favourite of the cottage garden accounts for its generic name, but Honesty or Herb Honesty is not of such obvious explanation. Dr. Prior suggests the transparency of the partitions (dissepiments) of the seed-vessels as furnishing the explanation. Other *aliases*, such as Satin-flower, Money-flower, are plainly suggested by the appearance of the dissepiments when the spray of satiny membranes is weathered into readiness for the winter decoration of our dwellings.

NARCISSUS.—“If a man has but two loaves of bread, let him sell one, and buy flower of Narcissus!” Such is the saying attributed to Mahomet, and surely the flower is worthy of being thus selected to represent “the beautiful,” as opposed to “the useful.” The English name “Daffodil” appears to be derived from Saffaroun, *i.e.* Saffron Lily, alliterated first into Daffadowndilly, and so into Daffodil—

“Daffadowndillies are just come to town,  
With their yellow petticoats and green gown.”

“Narcissus,” is supposed to have been originally the name of the Hyacinth, a more narcotic flower. The story of the youth Narcissus may be regarded, according to Dr. Prior, as “an instance of a legend written to a name, for Proserpine was gathering Narcissi long before that youth was born.”

OXALIS ACETOSELLA.—Wood Sorrel, Hallelujah, Gowkmeat, &c. Do we import a fairer flower? “Hallelujah” is its church name in many languages, because it blossoms between Easter and Whitsuntide, when the Hallelujah Psalms are sung. Some aver that this, and neither the Clover nor the Medick, furnished St. Patrick with his famous object-lesson on the Trinity. Sorrel is simply the diminutive of “sour.” The rupture of the elastic coat of the seed vessels and violent expulsion of the contents, can hardly fail to interest those who note the various provisions which exist for the dispersion of seeds.

PULMONARIA.—This old favourite of the cottage garden, where it was known as Jerusalem Cowslip and Lungwort, owes its popularity, not only to its purple flowers and spotted leaves, but to its supposed efficacy in diseases of the lungs. “Every part of the plant,” says Sir J. Smith, “is mucilaginous, but its reputation for coughs and colds arose, not from this circumstance, but from the speckled appearance of the leaves resembling the lungs.”

SAMBUCUS RACEMOSA.—This is the red-berried Elder of the Alps, owing its specific name to the flowers being in racemes and not in cymes. Though a profuse bloomer, the fruit is seldom seen in its rich perfection in our gardens. The

Elder has a mixed reputation, and many a curious superstition still attaches to it. It shares, with the *Cercis siliquastrum*, the Judas Tree, the reputation of being the tree on which the traitor Iscariot hung himself, and the dark fungus often found upon its branches goes by the name of Judas' Ear; but its medicinal properties entitle it to a better fame, and this it has abundantly obtained. The generic name is derived from *Sambuke*, an ancient musical instrument made from this wood, if, indeed, the instrument was not itself named from the tree. Elder is from *Eller* an earlier name, but the meaning of this is uncertain, probably, however, from *alan* to kindle, the hollow stems being used to blow up the fire.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.—This attractive flower owes its formidable name to the red, or rather, orange coloured juice of the root, which is used as a dye. The American popular names are "Puccoon" and "Blood-root," and its medicinal properties, due to the presence of an acrid alkaloid, have given it a place in the Pharmacopœia. The singular way in which the leaf is wrapped around the flower-bud when both emerge from the ground is worth regarding.

SAXIFRAGA ROCHELIANA CORIOPHYLLA.—A very characteristic plant. The pitted margins of the leaves, the clammy glandular hairs, and the prominent white flowers well carried above the leafy rosettes, are all interesting. The name *coris-leaved* refers to the similarity of the leaves to those of *Coris*, which are acute with revolute margins, clothing the stem from base to top.

SCILLA VERNA, NUTANS, &C.—The Italians still call their small Vesper bell, *squilla*, and this early Bellflower is thus not ill-named. *S. nutans*, the Nodding Bluebell is known also as *Hyacinthus non scriptus*. It was so named by Linneus, not, as some say, to indicate "nondescript," but to distinguish it from a very different plant, the Martagon Lily, on the petals of which could be traced a fanciful resemblance to the letters AI, signifying "Alas!" Hyacinthus had been slain by Apollo and changed into a Hyacinth, with those letters inscribed upon its flowers for ever, to denote the sun-god's grief. Some poets



feign however, that the flower arose from the blood of the self-slain Ajax, and that the letters are the first of his name.

TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA.—The Foam Flower, allied to *Heuchera*, from which it differs in having *ten* stamens instead of *five*. Both in foliage and flower this is an attractive plant, and very easy of cultivation.

Some species of *Heuchera* may be readily multiplied from the bulbils which are produced at the base of the midrib, on the upper surface of the leaves.

TRILLIUM.—The White Wood Lilies are exclusively N. American, decking the Prairie regions of the N.W. up to the Arctic Circle, and extending southwards as far as Georgia. The fleshy roots of *T. erectum* under the name of Beth-root, Indian Balm, or Lamb's Quarters, are in high repute amongst the sect of "Shakers" as remedial astringents and antiseptics. The generic name, *Trillium*, refers to the arrangement in *threes* of the principal parts of the inflorescence.

VIOLA ODORATA, &C.—Our native violets may be referred to two groups, of which *V. canina*, the dog violet, and *V. odorata* are representatives. In *V. canina* and *V. tricolor* the flower springs from the axils of the leaves, in *V. odorata* from the crown of the plant. To the first of these groups belong the pansies with their many popular *aliases*—"Heartsease," "Love-in-idleness," "Loving Idols," "Three faces under a hood," &c. The derivations and meanings of these names are doubtful, but Ophelia's interpretation of pansies—"There is pansies, that's for thoughts"—is certainly preferable to Dr. Johnson's derivation from *panacea*. "Heartsease," which Dr. Prior thinks a name belonging properly to the Wallflower, is still a mystery, unless "to ease the heart with thoughts and fancies free" be the idea. It is, however, strange, that while the pansy has a whole glossary of these fancy names the violet has none, but for this and more, Canon Ellacombe's "Plantlore of Shakespeare" should be consulted. The violet produces in autumn many inconspicuous flowers destitute of petals, but yielding abundant seed, which is more than can be said of their fragrant predecessors of the Spring.

## MAY.

ANDROSACE SARMENTOSA.—The Androsaces for the most part grow either in moss-like cushions or form large rosettes of fringed leaves. *A. lanuginosa* however throws off long branching stems which carry their umbels of delicate rose flowers over the rock ledges, and amongst the surrounding foliage, like the runners of a Strawberry. They are mountain plants, and closely akin to the Primulas. *A. lanuginosa* comes from the Himalayas.

ARENARIA BALEARICA.—Sometimes called the Majorca Sandwort, the English name, like the Latin (*arena*, sand), indicating the situations and soil congenial to these lowly flowers. *A. Balearica* is almost mosslike in its growth, covering stone, soil, or gravel, with a close carpet of verdure which is spangled with innumerable starlike blossoms of purest white.

ARNEBIA ECHIOIDES.—“The Prophet’s Flower” of Indian Mussulmen. Allied to *Lithospermum*. The freshly opened flowers are remarkable for the dark purple spots at the base of the corolla, which soon fade, so that the contrast between the different blossoms on the same plant is very striking. A native of Armenia.

CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM.—Judas Tree. A curious and interesting tree, apart from its traditions as to the traitor, Iscariot. The purple flowers appearing in profusion before the leaves, and springing from the old wood as well as the young; the leaves themselves singular in shape and colour, glaucous above and sea-green beneath; both are noteworthy. The flowers and flower-buds are edible, and in some request as ingredients of salads.

DAPHNE CNEORUM.—At once the lowliest and the loveliest of its family. A mere trailing shrub, hardly reaching half a foot in height, the beauty of the terminal clusters of rose-red flowers and their exquisite fragrance, alike ensure attention. It flowers twice in the year, is of easy culture when once established, and speedily covers the ground.

It is equally at home on rockery or rootery, or in the general mixed border, if not overdone by plants of larger growth. The specific name, *Cneorum*, is of very dubious origin. It is itself generic, and was bestowed by Theophrastus on a shrub resembling an olive in its foliage. *Cneorums* have entire linear-oblong leaves, and in this our species of *Daphne* somewhat resembles them.

DODECATHEON.—The name, signifying twelve divinities, *dodeka* and *theos*, has probably been transferred to this plant in error. It is used by Pliny, and this graceful member of the primrose family is exclusively N. American! Its common name in the States “shooting-star” is not inappropriate. The flowers, borne on umbellate scapes, are not unlike those of the Cyclamen, but from the reflexed petals of each corolla protrude the five yellow-anthered stamens, which, converging into a cone, lend a peculiar charm to the nodding clusters.

DRYAS OCTOPETALA.—A thoroughly Alpine plant, not uncommon on the mountains of Britain, delighting in limestone, which it mantles with its prostrate woody stems bearing noticeable white flowers and beautiful foliage. The leaves from their resemblance to miniature oak leaves (*Drys*, an Oak) are said to have suggested the name to Linneus. The leaves repay a close examination, the pellucid fringed scales intermingled with long hairs, constituting a silvery pubescence on the under surface. *Dryas* is readily distinguished from *Geum* and *Potentilla* by the unjointed feathery appendages of the seed vessels.

FRAXINUS ORNUS.—This handsome tree, known as the Manna Ash, is a singularly beautiful object, when, as now, profusely decked with its feathery panicles of fragrant flowers. The “manna” of commerce is collected from this species, and, in Calabria and Sicily, from *Ornus rotundifolia*, by incisions made in the bark.

GENTIANA.—As representatives of the Alpine flora the Gentians hold deservedly premier rank. They are the “living flowers that skirt the eternal frost.” Wonderfully, however, do they accommodate themselves to the conditions of our climate, flowering freely on the Skrine Rockery, unmindful of

their native habitats amid the slowly melting snows. They are of medicinal value, and *G. cruciata*, because its leaves are arranged crosswise, is supposed to have very special virtues, being of avail even in cases of hydrophobia. There are several British species. The "blue belt" of the Alpine Gentians ascends the Himalaya to the height of 16,000 feet, but the Gentians of the Andes are red.

HELIANthemum VULGARE.—This is the "Rock Rose" of Britain, though the name is frequently bestowed on various species of the genus *Cistus*. Botanically this genus differs from *Helianthemum* in having three cells in the capsule instead of five or ten as *Helianthemum*. The *Cistus* is generally a bush bearing large and showy but fugacious flowers—which are never yellow. The "Labdanum" of Crete is a well-known odoriferous gum which exudes from both leaves and branches of *Cistus Creticus*.

The stamens of *Helianthemum* are highly sensitive especially in sunshine.

LINARIA.—Toadflax. This extensive genus contains many species of singular attractiveness. *L. Cymbalaria*, popularly known in the West of England as "Mother of Thousands," and in the North as "Pedlar's Basket," though abundant on old walls, is probably naturalized. According to Gerarde, the Toadflax is so called because of its "having a mouth like unto a frog's mouth, even such as is to be seen in the common Snapdragon." *Linaria* differs from the Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum*) chiefly in having a spurred corolla.

MUSCARI.—The Grape Hyacinth. Generic name from *Moschus*, musk, alluding to the smell of the flowers. *M. botrioides* is the handsomest of the clustered species, *M. moschatus* the sweetest scented; and *M. monstrosum* the most curious. In this species the flowers are all barren, the inflorescence being transformed into a dense tuft of slender filaments. Hence its popular name of Feather Hyacinth.

ORNITHOGALUM PYRENAICUM.—Spiked star of Bethlehem. The "spikes" of unopened flowers are sold in the Bath market as Bath Asparagus, or, by corruption, "sparrow-

grass." *O. umbellatum* is supposed to be the "Dove's Dung" of 2 Kings, vi. The bulbs are eaten in Palestine to this day. From its opening its eyes so late in the day it is colloquially known as "Eleven-o'clock lady."

**PÆONIA CORALLINA.**—The only native habitat for this representative of the Pæonies being the Steep Holmes in the Bristol Channel, its indigenous character is doubtful. The generic name, however, is to be found in the old vocabularies so far back as the tenth century, and, as Canon Ellacombe shows, our English gardens in Shakespeare's time had most of the European species now grown. The name is from *Paiōn*, a god of physic.

**PODOPHYLLUM.**—*P. peltatum* is known as the American Mandrake, May Apple, and Wild Lemon. *P. Emodi* has very handsome crimson fruit as large as a hen's egg. A very noticeable and interesting plant, the two large palmate leaves and solitary flower sheltering beneath them, soon to be succeeded by the fleshy drooping berry, arrest attention; and the medicinal properties of the root, from which is made a resinous extract well known as *podophyllin*, have established its value.

**POLYGONATUM MULTIFLORUM.**—Solomon's Seal. The scars upon the root-stock resemble two intersecting equilateral triangles, said by the Arabs to have been the seal of Solomon. Our older writers called it also "Our Lady's Seal", *Sigillum S. Mariæ*, thus the Great Herbal—"It is all one Herbe, Solomon's seale, and our Lady's seale." *Polygonatum*, *many kneed*, refers to the joints of the stem.

**STAPHYLEA PINNATA.**—When not in flower or fruit, a shrub much resembling an Elder in its habit, but now easily distinguishable by its axillary racemes of white pendulous flowers, and yet more in the Autumn by its conspicuous inflated capsules. The white nuts of the fruitage have the flavour of Pistachios, and are commonly known as "Job's Tears."

**TROLLIUS EUROPÆUS.**—This handsome plant is a native of Britain, and not uncommon in Mountain pastures. The name is from Old German, *trol*, a globe.

TULIPA SYLVESTRIS.—The English Tulip. The old name is *Tulipan*, which is Persian for Turban, a name justified alike by the shape and colour of the flower. The Tulip of our gardens is *T. Gesneriana*, so named from the Botanist, Gesner. Possibly *sylvestris* is not indigenous, but only an escape from cultivation. It grows wild in Norfolk and Suffolk, and is found in this neighbourhood.

VIBURNUM PLICATUM.—This fine species comes to us from Japan. Its flowers resemble those of the cultivated variety of *V. Opulus*. In this, the Snowball Tree of our gardens, all the florets of the globular inflorescence are, like the marginal ones of the species, destitute of stamens, the corolla being correspondingly enlarged. *V. lantana*, the Wayfaring Tree, is so called from the dusty appearance of the leaves, or, according to Gerarde, because, being common in the hedges, it is “ever on the road.”

The name of the genus is said to be from *vieo*, to tie, and to this the English name “Lithy-tree” corresponds:—“the branches serve better for bands to tye bundels, or to make wreathes to hold together the gates of fields than either withy or any other the like.”

VINCA.—“Periwinkle” is a curious corruption of *perivincula* or bind-about. The plant was used for chaplets—“A garland of *pervinke* set on his heved.” *Vinca minor* is British, but *V. major* is naturalized.

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## JUNE.

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ASPERULA ODORATA.—Woodruff, or rather Wood-rowel, from the resemblance of its whorled leaves to the rowel of a spur. The dried leaves have the fragrance of new hay, and used to be kept between the leaves of books as a preservative. The old distich gives the old spelling—

Double U, double O, double D, E.  
R, O, double U, double F, E.

ASPHODELUS.—A flower dear to the poets. The meadows of Elysium were adorned with Asphodels :—

“Others in Elysian valleys dwell,  
Resting weary limbs at last on beds of Asphodel.”

The plant of the Greek poets, however, was probably not this, but Narcissus. The name, if from *a-sphallo*, as some think, would signify never-failing. *A. albus* bears in gardens the common name of King's Spear.

ATROPA BELLADONNA.—The English name, “Deadly Nightshade,” is eloquently descriptive of the nature of this poisonous plant. So also is *Atropa* from the “fatal sister” *Atropos*, who cuts the thread of human life; the association with this of the specific name signifying “beautiful lady” is however, curious enough. The medicinal uses of the plant are well known, and so also, unfortunately, are its effects upon the iris of the eye, the contraction of which, stimulated by the poison, seems to enlarge the pupil. Hence, probably, as well as from its use as a cosmetic, the strange specific name. *Atropa* is a British plant, and, with a gloomy consistency, is found most commonly in the vicinity of ruins.

CAMASSIA ESCULENTA.—This is the *Quamash* of the North American Indians, the bulbs being a staple of their vegetable food. The digging of the Quamash is an occasion of high festival, and the young women who dig the most roots are held to be most desirable as squaws.

CYPRIPEDUM.—“The slipper of Venus” or “Our Lady's slipper.” This remarkable genus of the *Orchidaceæ* is represented in our own flora by *C. calceolus*, a very rare plant. *C. spectabile* is every way worthy of its classical appellation. Seen in its full beauty, its supremacy is manifest, and the name of the Cyprian Goddess, recalls the exclamation, “*O Dea, certe!*” The conspicuous and beautiful pouch plays an important part in securing the fertilisation of this flower, which is effected by insects. The account of this process, as given by Sir John Lubbock, is highly interesting.

DIANTHUS.—Flower of Jove. Few plants have undergone more floricultural development than those of this genus. *D. Caryophyllus*, the Clove Pink, is the original of the garden Carnations. But, splendid as have been the results of cultivation, the “firstlings of Nature” are, at least in their native habitats, still unsurpassed. Not only the Alpine, but the Cheddar Pinks are secure of our admiration when seen “at home”, and are attractive plants even in the modest surroundings of our artificial Rockeries. *D. Barbatus*, the well-known “Sweet William”, is indigenous in the Pyrenees. The name is of doubtful parentage; some say that “William” is derived from *oelette*, a little eye, corrupted into Willy, and then again promoted to William.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA.—An old inhabitant of the cottage garden, where, under the name of *Dittany*, it has long been cultivated for its handsome growth and the agreeable lemon-like odour of its fragrant leaves. The inflorescence is characterized by the presence of numerous glands, which, in hot weather, give off an oily or resinous matter so volatile that the air around becomes actually inflammable. The Dittany has been known to outlive father, son, and grandson, in the same spot, without increase,—“all attempts at multiplying it to give away a rooted slip to a newly married member of the family having failed.” The specific name is a diminutive of *Fraxinus*, the Ash, and indicates the similarity of the leaves.

DIGITALIS.—Foxglove. One of the stateliest and most striking of our native plants, but poisonous throughout. The name is rather an enigma. “Fox” is supposed to be a corruption of Folk’s, *i.e.* Fairies’, and “glove” to be from A.S. *gliew*, music, in reference to the arrangement of the flowerbells on their arching stalk resembling a tintinnabulum. The name, *Digitalis*, was given to it by Fuchs in 1542 to carry out the idea of the “finger stalls” of a glove. The Norwegian names *Rev-bielde*, fox-bell, and *Reveleika*, fox-music, resemble our own, but evidently prefer the Fox to the Fairies.



GENISTA.—The Genistas are interesting as well as beautiful. Their famous association with the Plantagenets (*Planta genista*) and the utility of the Dyer's Weed, *G. tinctoria*, from which, by dipping the yellow yarn into a blue solution of Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), was made the famous Kendal Green, give them historical importance. Genista, Spartium, and Cytisus, are closely allied and their names frequently interchanged. Genista, however, differs from Spartium in the form of the calyx and keel of the flowers.

HIPPURIS VULGARIS.—The Mare's Tail bears sufficient superficial resemblance to the Horse Tails (*Equiseta*) to explain the similarity of name. They have no botanical alliance, the Hippuris being an aquatic plant, bearing inconspicuous flowers, each yielding a single seed, and Equisetum, a Cryptogam producing spores in terminal cones.

LEONTOPODIUM ALPINUM.—Under the popular German name of "Edelweiss" familiar almost *ad nauseam* to every traveller in Switzerland. The supposed similarity of its starry flowerheads, covered with white, dense, short, wool, to a Lion's foot has suggested the Generic name.

ONONIS FRUTICOSA.—This pretty little shrub is of the same order as our English Rest-Harrow, *i.e.* Arrest Harrow, or Stay Plough, so called from its strong matted roots checking the progress of the coulter. *O. fruticosa* is a native of S.W. Europe.

ONOSMA TAURICUM.—The name is from *onos*, an ass, and *osme*, a smell, the smell of the plant being, it is said, grateful to that animal. The drooping golden flowers from which comes its English name of Golden Drop, resemble in shape those of the Comfrey. The so-called "stellate" hairs of the leaves are microscopic objects of exceeding beauty. The flowers are frequently visited by the Humming-bird Moth, which will, if undisturbed, search with its long proboscis every open bell in succession before flitting further.

PHILADELPHUS.—The Mock Orange, or, as it is commonly called, *Syringa*, of gardens. *Syringa* is properly the Lilac,

the Persian name of which is *Syrinx*. Philadelphus is allied to *Deutzia*, from which it differs in having four petals only to each flower except the terminal one of each tuft, which, like the *Deutzias*, has five. The leaves have the taste of cucumbers.

SANICULA EUROPÆA.—The name, as Dr. Prior has pointed out, is not from *Sanare*, but probably from Saint Nicholas. The plant had a wonderful reputation in the Middle Ages as a cure. It would "make whole and sound all wounds and hurts, both inward and outward". Hence the proverb, "He who keeps Sanicle has no business with a doctor."

THALICTRUM.—The members of this genus of the *Ranunculaceæ* are remarkable for a conspicuous inflorescence which is destitute of petals, the innumerable stamens, with their long slender filaments and coloured anthers, giving a singularly graceful appearance to the diffuse panicles. The leaves of many species resemble those of the Columbine, but those of *T. Minus* are so like the fronds of the "Maidenhair Fern," *Adiantum*, as to be an excellent substitute.

VERONICA.—This extensive genus, including both herbs and shrubs, is represented in our English flora by 16-18 species, of which *V. chamædris*, the Germander Speedwell, is the most familiar. The specific name is from *chamæ*, dwarf, and *drus* the oak, in allusion to the shape of the leaves. This was probably our original Forget-me-not, a name transferred from it to the Ground Pine, *Ajuga chamæpitys*, and again, some fifty years ago, to the *Myosotis*. Speedwell, equivalent to farewell, refers to the fugitive character of the flowers, but the reference in *Ajuga* is less poetical, being only to the odour of the plant, not soon to be forgotten. Veronica is a word of disputed origin as well as pronunciation: *vera Iconica*, true image, in allusion to the legend of S. Veronica; *Berenike*; *Veroo nikoo*, Arabic for "beautiful remembrance," are among the most probable. *Germander* is one with *chamædris*, through the French *germandrée*.

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## JULY.

ACÆNA.—Named from *akaina*, a thorn, in reference to the curious and beautiful spines, which in most of the species bedeck the globular heads of inconspicuous flowers. In *A. microphylla* these spines are of a crimson hue, and as the seeds ripen, the carpet of close mantling foliage thickly furnished with these showy globes becomes a notable ornament of the rockwork. In some of the species the spines exactly resemble the retro-cusps of certain sponge spicules. *A. ovina* is a great pest in the grazing districts of Australia and Tasmania from the bristles of the fruit getting entangled in the wool of the sheep.

ALTHÆA.—The Marsh Mallow.—Distinguishable from *Malva* chiefly by its double calyx. From *A. officinalis* come the French preparations of *Guimauve*. *A. rosea* is the original of our Hollihocks. This name has exercised the ingenuity of the etymologists. Hock is traced to *Alcea*, (*Althæa*) the *l* being replaced by *u*, and an aspirate, as is usual, prefixed. It is with *Holli* that the difficulty arises, some reading it as *Holy* Hoke, while Dr. Prior suggests *caulis*, cabbage, as more probable, the reference being to the well filled double flowers, and so *Cauli-hock* or Cabbage Mallow.

ANTIRRHINUM.—Snapdragon, from the construction of the flower, and Calf's Snout, from the appearance of the seed capsule, which is so exact in its resemblance to the skull of a calf, that, says Cordus, "even the mouth and the nostrils are apparent"—nor is this difficult to substantiate. The name signifies snout-like, (*anti* like, and *rhin* a snout.)

ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATITIS.—This is probably a naturalized rather than a native representative of a very remarkable genus. The singular inflated flowers of the *Aristolochiæ*, consist of a Calyx only, of a somewhat vicious aspect. The blossoms of *A. cordata*, observed by Humboldt on the banks of the Magdalena, were four-feet in circumference. *A. Siphon* grows vigorously, and the "Dutchman's pipe" is quite at home in our gardens.

CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES.—This handsome tree, when not damaged by the frost or the eastwind, and able to expand its beautiful and showy panicles of white or purple-speckled flowers, is a grand feature of the lawn or avenue which it diversifies and adorns. The fringed seeds are exceedingly beautiful and in request for the microscope.

CICHORIUM.—This genus, including both the Chicory and Endive, is familiarly represented by the common Blue Succory, *C. Intybus*, from the root of which is prepared the Chicory, formerly so largely used in the adulteration of coffee. *C. Endivia* is a plant of very ancient reputation as an esculent, having been used by the Egyptians, from whom the Greeks and Romans acquired its cultivation.

CLEMATIS.—So called from *klema*, a vine twig, from the climbing habit of most of the species. *C. erecta* is an exception, and a very beautiful one, the dense corymbs of creamy flowers being borne on erect stems about three or four feet from the ground. The variety afforded by this magnificent genus is very great, and hybridization, to which we owe *C. Jackmanni* and other charming varieties, is constantly augmenting it. *C. vitalba*, the only British species, well known as Traveller's Joy and Old Man's Beard, is even more beautiful in fruit than in flower, the long feathery awns and scandent habit amply accounting for the trivial names.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS.—“Bladder Senna,” in reference to the inflated bladder-like seedpods, which, when suddenly compressed, burst with a loud noise, and to the purgative properties of the leaves. The leaves not only resemble in this particular those of Cassia, the Senna of Medicine, but are used in its adulteration. *C. arborescens* grows on the crater of Vesuvius.

CRITHMUM MARITIMUM.—Sea Samphire. The etymology of the English name is curious and amusing. Originally called *Perce-pierre* by the French from its growing in the crevices of rocks, and *Herba di San Pietro* by the Italians, this Rock-cress soon came to be called *Saint Pierre*, which,

corrupted into *Sampier*, finally established itself as *Samphire*. As a salad, it is no longer in such request as to make the "dreadful trade" of its collection profitable, and the plant is so abundant on our rocky coasts that the Samphire-gatherer has no need to risk his life in its acquisition.

DEUTZIA.—A genus allied to the Philadelphas, but especially distinguished by the scabrous coating of the leaves. The stellate hairs characteristic of many of the species are microscopic objects of singular beauty. So abundant and rigid is the encrustation, that in Japan the leaves are employed for polishing purposes.

ECHINOPS.—From *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *opsis*, appearance. The Globe Thistles are remarkable for having the dense round clusters of flower-heads—each head one flowered—so arranged at the ends of the branches as to present the appearance of a single head containing many florets. The compound head is surrounded by a common involucre of narrow scales, and each component flower-head has a double involucre, the outer hairlike, the inner spiny. *E. Ritro* is a native of Southern Europe.

EPIPACTIS.—Helleborine, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the "White Hellebore" (*Veratrum album*). The English name is misleading, as it has nothing in common with Hellebore except acidity. This group of terrestrial orchids (allied to *Listera*) is widely distributed, *E. latifolia* and *palustris* being British. The flowers are well worthy of close examination. The generic name is from *epipegnuo*,—to coagulate, its effect upon milk.

ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM.—Sea Holly, a handsome and characteristic plant, common on sandy shores. The fleshy roots used to be collected and prepared as a medicinal sweetmeat, "Candied Eryngo Root."

FUCHSIA PROCUMBENS.—This and *F. excorticata* are natives of N. Zealand, all other species being from Central and South America. *F. procumbens* is chiefly valued for its large and handsome berries, which remain upon the plant for

months. The garden varieties so highly prized are mostly the result of hybridization with *F. fulgens*, introduced in 1837. The name was bestowed in honour of the famous botanist, Leonard Fuchs.

GLAUCIUM LUTEUM.—Horned Poppy. A common plant of the sea shores, both of Europe and North America, remarkable for its long pod-like capsules, so different from the globular “poppy-heads” of other familiar species of *Papaveraceæ*, as to suggest the English name; the Latin, equally descriptive, indicating the glaucous colour of the leaves and yellow of the flowers. *G. Phœniceum*, with purple flowers, has been found growing wild, but is probably an introduction.

HYPERICUM ANDROSÆMUM.—Tutsan, the English name, is a corruption of the French, *toute-saine*, the leaves being formerly applied to fresh wounds. This probably explains the specific name “Man’s blood” (*andros aima*), the allusion being to a supposed styptic property rather than, as some maintain, to the red stain left on the hand by the juice. *H. calycinum*, with large showy flowers and persistent calyx, is popularly known as “Rose of Sharon” and “Aaron’s Beard.” *H. perforatum*, with translucent dots in the leaves, the St. John’s Wort of our hedge-rows, is sometimes called “Park-Leaves,” another illustration of a name originating in mere coincidence of sound, “park” from *perked* or pricked, or from *perkum* the Scandinavian name for *Hypericum*. The French again call it *parcoeur*.

ILLICIUM RELIGIOSUM.—An interesting genus of the Magnoliaceæ. *I. Religiosum* is held sacred by the Japanese, who burn the bark as incense, and decorate their tombs with wreaths formed from its branches. It is also used as a chronometer, the powdered bark being consumed in graduated tubes, the burning being at once slow and regular. The leaves have a strong odour of aniseed, the volatile oil being contained in minute pellucid dots which are visible on the surfaces of the leaves when examined with a lens.

*I. anisatum* is the Star-Anise, and yields an oil often substituted for the genuine product of the *Pimpinella anisum*.

**INULA HELENIUM.** — Elecampane. A plant of noble growth and foliage, probably naturalized in Britain. Formerly much valued as a tonic and astringent. The root stock is still used when candied. It grows wild in Campania, and the English name is a corruption of *Enula* or *Ala Campana*. The pale reddish pappus is interesting.

**LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA.**—The “Tulip Tree” is a native of North America. From the shape of its truncated leaves it is sometimes called the “Saddle Tree.” The flowers, from which the generic name Lily tree (*lirion*, a lily) is derived, have some resemblance to Tulips. These are never produced until the tree is twenty years old. The wood is used by the Indians for canoes, and by English coachmakers for panels, etc. The golden yellow of the autumnal foliage makes the Tulip Tree a conspicuous and often a splendid object.

**NIGELLA.**—The generic name is a diminutive from *niger*, black, the colour of the seeds. The popular names of “Love in a Mist,” “Devil in a Bush,” “Fennel Flower,” all refer to the mossy involucre, from which the horned capsules of the fruit peer quaintly out. One species, *N. sativa*, is, however, destitute of an involucre, and is supposed to be the plant referred to as “fitches,” *i.e.*, vetches, in Isaiah XXVIII, 25, 27. This plant is still cultivated in India and continues, like “cummin,” to be used both as a condiment and a medicine.

**ONOPORDON.**—The Cotton Thistle, by some thought to be the Thistle of Scotland, a distinction assigned by others to *Carduus Lanceolatus*, and even to *C. nutans*. Dr. Prior speaking of the Scottish thistle, says that it is “by gardeners taken to be a Mediterranean plant *which does not grow in Scotland.*” Certainly *Onopordon Illyricum*, to which he refers, does not grow wild in Scotland, and even *O. acanthium* is hardly found in England, north of Chester. Johns in his “Flowers of the Field,” gives Onopordon as the national thistle, but in the Manual by Lindley and Moore, the same writer assigns *C. lanceolatus* as the badge of Scotland and of the Clan Stuart. This is probably correct, though any spinous

thistle would satisfy the requirements of the legend. *O. acanthium* though a noble plant is surpassed in stateliness and beauty by *O. Arabicum* and *O. Illyricum*.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA.—Virginian Poke-weed or Red-ink plant, and thus called from the red juice of its remarkable dark purple berries. In the U. States this is regarded as an eminently medicinal plant, though the young shoots are boiled and eaten as asparagus. *Phytolacca* is a hybrid name from *phyton*, a plant, and the French *lac* or “lake.” “Poke” probably refers to the vigorous up-thrusting of the flowering spikes.

POLYGONUM.—This genus contributes many troublesome weeds to our farmlands, as well as plants useful as food, in medicine and the arts, or highly ornamental in our gardens and shrubberies. *P. Bistorta*, the Snakeweed, is a pretty species probably naturalized. The green tops are eaten in Cumberland under the name of Easter Man Giants, an amusing corruption it is thought of Easter-eating, Fr. *mangeant*. The name, Bis-tort, indicates the twice twisted roots.

RHUS COTINUS.—Venetian Sumach or “Wig Tree.” This shrub which yields the yellow dye-wood known as “Young Fustic,” is chiefly valued in gardens for the remarkable feathery attachments of the seed vessels, which give to the plant after flowering a very remarkable appearance. *R. Typhina* is the Stag’s-horn “sumach” of commerce. The resemblance of the young velvety shoots to the budding antlers of the stag is obvious. *R. venenata* is so poisonous to some constitutions, though harmless to others, as to almost rival the effects fabulously attributed to the Upas Tree of Java.

SEMPERVIVUM ARACHNOIDEUM.—One of the most interesting of this extensive genus, the tiny rosettes of fleshy leaves being covered with a veritable web of multitudinous threads, making it appear as if “a thousand fine-spinning spiders had been at work upon them.” Widely distributed over the Alps and Pyrenees, *S. Arachnoideum*, and its variety, *S. Laggeri*, are perfectly at home in the garden, and



when the pretty rose-coloured flowers, rising three or four inches above the cushioned web-work of the densely impacted foliage, are in full possession of the silvery cushion, the effect is strikingly beautiful.

**SPIRÆA.**—From March to September our gardens are gladdened by the flowers of this exquisite genus. The Spiræas, white and red, are all beautiful. *S. prunifolia* begins the season with its familiar pure white fascicles extending the entire length of the slender branches; *S. palmata* with corymbs of lively crimson is now in full flower; and *S. Lindleyana*, the grandest of the family, is generally the latest bloomer, the large terminal panicles often remaining, though brown and dry, adhering to the branches through the winter. The common Meadow-Sweet, *S. ulmaria*, and its sister flower, *S. filipendula* the Dropwort, are not unworthy native representatives of this attractive genus. The name Meadow-Sweet is misleading being a corruption of *Mead-wort*,—"the flower mixed with honey (mead) give it the flavour of Greek wines." The old Latin name *Regina prati*, Queen of the Meadow, has probably led to the confusion.

**TAMARIX.**—A familiar plant on our southern sea-coasts where its hardiness and power of resisting the roughest winds make it invaluable. The stems and leaves abound in sulphate of soda. In Arabia, a substance resembling *manna*, is collected by the Bedouins from the leaves, and is known as manna of Mount Sinai. Whether this is an exudation, or an insect deposit, has not been certainly determined. It is eaten with bread. The seeds of the Tamarisk are exquisitely beautiful when viewed as opaque objects, under the microscope, with a low power.

**YUCCA.**—Adam's Needle. The Yuccas are noble representatives of the Flora of Mexico and the Southern States of America. *Y. gloriosa* becomes arborescent with age, and bears a noble panicle of bell-shaped flowers on every branching stem. *Y. filamentosa*, from the thread-like filaments attached to the margins of the leaves, is known as "Adam's Needle and Thread."

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## AUGUST.

ACHILLEA.—A name originally given to a plant “where-  
with Achilles cured the wounds of his soldiers,” whatever  
that plant may have been; now applied to the Yarrows or  
Milfoils. *A. Ptarmica* is known as “Sneeze-wort” and the  
Common Yarrow, *A. Millefolium* as “Nosebleed”—names  
which explain themselves. *A. Eupatorium* is an exceedingly  
showy plant, the large corymbs of densely crowded golden  
flowers continuing in full beauty for two months.

AGAVE AMERICANA.—Though commonly called an Aloe,  
this remarkable plant is of a different Order, the botanical  
distinction being in the flower. The Agave belongs to the  
Amaryllis family, and the Aloe to the Lilies. The popular  
notion that the Agave flowers only once in a hundred years is  
an exaggeration. Some of the species as *A. Sartorii* blossom  
annually. The flowering of the slowly maturing species is, if  
completed, fatal to the plant. The flowering stem of the  
Agave attains a height of from 25 to 40 feet, growing with  
great rapidity (as much as five inches a day), and throwing out  
lateral horizontal branches at the extremities of which innum-  
erable branchlets bear thousands of yellowish-green flowers in a  
combination of admirable symmetry.

From the sap of the Agave, the intoxicant “*Pulque*” is  
obtained by fermentation.

ARGEMONE.—A member of the Poppy family credited  
with many virtues. The name is from *Argema*, cataract of  
the eye, for the cure of which, and of ophthalmia, the yellow  
juice of the plant was formerly used. The seeds of *A.*  
*Mexicana* are sometimes employed as a substitute for  
Ipecacuanha, and their oil has been recommended as a  
remedy for cholera. *A. Mexicana* is an annual with solitary  
yellow flowers of distinct beauty. *A. grandiflora*, also  
from Mexico, is a perennial, bearing its fine white flowers in  
panicles. The leaves are spiny-toothed.

ASCLEPIAS.—An eminently interesting order of plants, named from *Æsculapius*. The fertilization of all the plants of the genus (Asclepiadaceæ) is phenomenal. The pollen grains do not develop the pollen-tube after reaching the stigma, but before, and within the pollen sacs. The peculiar consolidation of the stigmatic surface and staminal apparatus is well worth examination. An account will be found in “Lindley’s Introduction.”

The famous “Soma” plant of India is one of the *Asclepias*. It furnishes the exhilarating drink of the gods, and the plant itself has been deified, and in the “Vedas” is often alluded to as an object of prayer and praise.

*Asclepias vincetoxicum* is now known as *Vincetoxicum nigrum*, the generic name from *vincere* to conquer and *toxicum* poison, signifying its antidotal reputation.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS.—“Red-root” of our English gardens, but “New Jersey Tea” of the United States, from the leaves having been used as a substitute for tea during the War of Independence. Of the many species of these elegant shrubs introduced of late years *C. azureus* and *C. Veitchianus* have both been accounted hardy, but the winter of 1890-91 was generally fatal to them in this neighbourhood. *C. Gloire de Versailles* has proved hardy.

CUSCUTA.—To the botanist the “Dodder” is a most interesting plant, to the agriculturist a most noxious parasitic weed. There are four native species which for the most part severally affect different genera of plants. *C. Europæa* is found closely twining itself around the Thistle and Nettle, *C. Epithymum* on Thyme and Heath, but especially on Gorse, which it often completely veils with its tangled matwork of innumerable red strings and clustering bunches of tiny flowers. *C. Epilinum* is destructive to Flax, and *C. Trifolii* to Clover. It is an interesting experiment to sow Dodder seeds with those of other plants, and note how they make a “natural selection” of those most suited to their parasitic existence.

CYNARA.—The Cardoon or Artichoke (from the French *Artichaut*) is a plant so handsome in its foliage, as to well

deserve promotion from the kitchen garden to the ornamental border. The edible portion of the globose flower-heads of *C. Scolymus* is the fleshy base of the sepals of the calyx, what is botanically known as the receptacle, the "choke" being simply the stamens. *C. Scolymus* is not a species but merely a cultivated form of *C. Cardunculus*, the Cardoon, so much in request on the Continent when blanched for salads, &c. The Jerusalem Artichoke is a sunflower—*Helianthus tuberosus*—and "Jerusalem" is an amusing corruption of *Girasol*, from the flower being *heliotropic* or turning to the sun.

FUNCKIA.—This ornamental genus, though commonly written Funkia, is named after the German botanist, Funck. The English name of Plaintain Lily, only recently adopted, suggests the appearance of the large radical leaves and the lily-like inflorescence, which, when it rises well above the leaves, as in *F. grandiflora*, and *F. subcordata*, the racemes carrying flowers four inches long, is very effective.

LOBELIA.—Named from Matthew Lobel, physician to James I. The variety in the species of this genus is very great, ranging from the stately *fulgens* and *cardinalis* of bright scarlet to the lowly *erinus*, the lively blue and generous flowering of which have established it as a universal favourite. There are two British species, one, *L. Dortmanna*, being aquatic.

LYTHRUM.—From *luthron*, gore, in allusion to the blood-red flowers. The English name of Loosestrife is shared with *Lysimachia* (*luisis*, loosing, *mache*, strife) a very different plant. According to Pliny this name was given to it after the King Lysimachus, while others think there is a reference to the soothing qualities of the herb. *Lythrum Salicaria* is one of the most striking of our wild flowers, the tall and graceful spikes often purpling the margins of our rivers with pre-eminent beauty. A peculiar interest attaches to this plant from the existence of three forms of flower, and the part played by these in the matter of insect fertilization. Mr. Darwin's examination of these different forms has yielded results of the highest interest, for which Sir John Lubbock's "Wild flowers in relation to Insects" may be consulted.

MALVA.—So named from *malakos*, soft, in allusion to the emollient properties characteristic of all the mallows. The beauty of the pollen of these flowers is well known to microscopists. *M. Moschata* is so called from the musky odour which is given off by the plant when kept in a confined space, but which is scarcely perceptible in the open air.

NERTERA.—From *nerteros*, lowly. An interesting member of the great Madder family, to which belong the well-known Peruvian Bark, the Coffee Tree, Ipecacuanha, &c. *N. depressa* is a small creeping plant with greenish inconspicuous flowers, which are succeeded by round berries of an orange red. These are so thickly crowded as to hide the foliage and convert the green mat into an orange carpet of singular attractiveness and beauty. The common name of "Fruiting Duckweed" is false and misleading—due to a careless observation of the leaves.

NICOTIANA.—Named after M. Nicot, a French Ambassador in Portugal, who obtained the seeds from a Dutch merchant. "Tobacco" is either from Tobago, Tobasca in Mexico, or, according to Humboldt, from the Haytian word for the pipe employed in smoking it. Many of the species are ornamental, and *N. tabacum*, the representative of the commercial varieties, is a distinctly handsome annual. The leaves are covered with minute hairs, each carrying a gland which secretes a viscid fluid. Many of the species are night flowering, and emit a powerful and agreeable perfume which is to many more acceptable than that of the so-called "fragrant weed."

ŒNOTHERA.—The Evening Primrose.—The name is said to signify "the pursuit of wine" from *oinos*, wine, *thera*, pursuit, and to refer to the roots of *Œ. biennis* being employed as an incentive to drinking. More probably the name has been transferred to this plant from some species of *Epilobium*, the roots of which were once in request for this apparently very superfluous purpose. *Œ. taraxacifolia* (dandelion-leaved), is a very desirable border plant, the procumbent habit and large white flowers making it strikingly effective in the waning light of the autumn evenings. The pollen of all the *Œnotheras* is singular and characteristic, exhibiting remarkable conditions which have occasioned some controversy.

**OLEARIA HAASTII.**—This invaluable shrub, whose innumerable cymes of white compound flowers render it one of the most welcome additions to our autumn flora, comes to us from N. Zealand. *O. Gunniana* is from Tasmania. Unfortunately the severity of our winters, often proves fatal to this especially beautiful species. The name is from *Olea*, an olive, in allusion to the foliage.

**OPHIOPOGON SPICATUS.**—An interesting genus botanically, but hardly pretty enough to be popular. The variety, *O. Japonicus variegatus*, is however, attractive, both in fruit and in flower. The dense spike of violet-blue blossoms being succeeded by berries also of a deep blue, and about the size of currants.

**PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS.**—An interesting native plant common in high wet pastures, distinguished by the remarkable beauty of its fan-like nectaries fringed with globular-headed filaments. These nectaries are arranged intermediately with the stamens. The large cream-white flowers thus “glorious within,” are borne singly on a one-leaved stem, and are of singular beauty.

Some botanists assign *Parnassia* to the Droseraceæ, and others to Violaceæ.

**PYROLA.**—So called from a fancied resemblance of the leaves to those of the Pear. Four of the species, like the Lily of the Valley, bear their nodding globose flowers on a raceme or scape, but *P. uniflora* bears one large solitary flower, first nodding, then erect. The pretty North Country name of “Yevering Bells,” bestowed on *P. secunda*, from a mountain near Kirknewton, in Northumberland, illustrates at once the local limitation of the plant, and its suggestive resemblance to a “*tintinnabulum terre*”. The seeds of *Pyrola* are remarkable, the loose testa and minute nucleus resembling those of the Orchids.

**SILPHIUM.**—The most interesting species of this North American genus is *S. laciniatum*, the Compass plant, so called from the tendency of the younger leaves to present their faces uniformly north and south. This polarity does not appear to

be persistent. The leaves of the flowering stalk of the garden lettuce have been observed to be similarly sensitive. *S. perfoliatum* owes its familiar name of Cup-plant to the perfoliate foliage affording an ample receptacle for the rain,—as in the Teazel.

STOBÆA PURPUREA.—An interesting thistle-like plant from South Africa, known also in gardens as *Berkheya*. The flowers are large and handsome, purple in bud. The hairs of the pappus combine to form a cylindrical crown. *S. sphaerocephala* resembles the above, but the flower heads are yellow.

TILIA PETIOLARIS.—The “white weeping Lime” is a handsome tree easily distinguished from *T. argentea*, the “silvery Lime,” by its long leaf-stalks and warted fruit, and from *T. vulgaris* by its larger blossoms as well as more pendulous habit. The “galls” of the Lime Tree are remarkable. They are due to the punctures of a species of “Mite”—Phytoptus, and three distinct kinds may often be found on the same tree. One of these was long regarded as a fungus, and called *Erineum Tiliaceum* accordingly. *T. laciniata* is one of the most ornamental of the cut-leaved trees—beautiful in foliage and graceful in habit.

VERATRUM.—The name signifying “truly black” refers only to the root, the genus including species distinguished as white, green, and black.

The deep colour, a blackish purple, of the long flowering spike of *V. nigrum*, at once arrests attention. *V. album* is used by gardeners to destroy caterpillars.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS.—The Great Mullein. A very handsome plant, of high medical reputation. Of its many popular names, one, “Bullock’s Lungwort,” refers to its use in pulmonary complaints of cattle. It is also called “Adam’s flannel,” from the soft texture of its leaves. The Romans gave it the name of *candelaria*, dipping its stalks in suet, to burn at funerals; and the Greeks are said to have utilised the leaves as lamp-wicks. This use of the plant seems to have continued, for the Grete Herbal speaks of the Mullein as “a

plant whereof is made a manor of lynke, if it be tallowed." Possibly another old English name, "Hig-taper" may refer to this, but more probably "hig" is from the A.S. *hege* or *haga*, a hedge, and so we have simply "hedge candle."

*Celsia Cretica* so nearly resembles *Verbascum* as to be easily confounded with it, but a close examination of the flowers discovers important points of difference. *Verbascum* has five stamens, *Celsia* four, in pairs, two long, and two short.

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## SEPTEMBER.

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**AILANTUS GLANDULOSA.**—Tree of Heaven. This handsome tree, a native of China, is dignified in Germany by the name of Götterbaum, Tree of the Gods, said, like "Tree of Heaven," to be a translation of the aboriginal word *ailanto*, and to refer to its rapid growth and early stature. The leaves on young and vigorous trees sometimes attain the length of six feet. They are the favourite food of the silk moth, *Bombyx Cynthia*. The seed capsules, resembling in form the "keys" of the Ash, assume a brilliant colour and, when numerous, add a distinct splendour to the autumn foliage. The specific name *glandulosa* refers to the glands, which are very noticeable on the under side of the leaflets.

**CLERODENDRON.**—The Clerodendrons are mostly stove plants, but *C. trichotomum* is a hardy shrub coming to us from Japan. The name is from *kleros*, chance—chance tree, said to be thus depreciated because of the uncertainty of its medicinal properties.

**COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE.**—Meadow Saffron, often but wrongly called "Autumn Crocus," from which genus it may readily be distinguished by its having six stamens, whereas the Crocus has only three. The leaves, as in most of the species, do not appear until long after the flowers have perished. In the spring the ripened seed-vessels borne on the



elongated flower stalks well above the loose sword-shaped leaves, are very conspicuous. The trivial name of "Upstart" well describes the sudden appearing of the pale purple flowers. The generic name is from Colchis in Asia Minor. "Colchicum," which is prepared from the corms and seeds, is used in medicine as an alleviation of gout.

DESMODIUM.—To this genus belongs the famous Telegraph Plant, *D. gyrans*, so called on account of the remarkable movements of the leaves, the lateral leaflets "moving up and down, either steadily or by jerks," especially under the influence of sunshine. These movements are quite distinct from those of the Sensitive Plants, being altogether independent of touch. *D. penduliflorum*, otherwise known as *Lespedeza bicolor*, is a native of China and Japan. The generic name is from *desmos*, a band, in reference to the stamens being banded together.

LEYCESTERIA.—This distinct and interesting plant (named from Mr. W. Leycester, an Indian Judge), is a member of the Honeysuckle family. Its home is in the higher parts of Nepal. Pheasants are said to be fond of the fruit, and it is consequently in request for coverts.

PALIURUS ACULEATUS. Christ's Thorn. Whether this, or another plant of the same Order—*Zizyphus Spina-Christi*—is to be identified as the shrub from which was made the crown of thorns is uncertain. *Paliurus* has flexible branches easily plaited, and at the base of each leaf are two stout sharp spines, one erect, the other curved and bent downward.

The French name for this interesting shrub, *Porte-chapeau*, is descriptive of the dry hemispherical fruit which bears a quaint resemblance to a head with a broad-brimmed hat.

PHYSALIS ALKEKENGII.—Commonly known as the Alkekengi Winter Cherry, this *Solanum* is chiefly grown on account of the ornamental appearance of its fruit and seed-vessels. The berry, resembling that of the well-known *S. Capsicastrum*, is enclosed in a inflated calyx of an orange-red colour. This calyx is often found skeletonised by exposure to the weather, and the appearance of the netted pouch with its encaged

scarlet berry is then very striking. The calyx is often artificially macerated, and the fibrous net-work of veins, by which it is traversed subsequently bleached, for permanent decoration. *P. Peruviana* is the Cape Gooseberry. The name is from the Greek *phusalis*, a bladder.

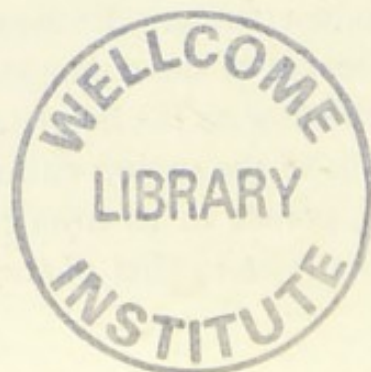
SEDUM SPECTABILE.—Remarkable Stonecrop. This striking plant is well worthy to represent the extensive genus which contributes so many treasures to the Rock Garden. The structure of *Sedums* is such as to enable them, like their allies the *Sempervivums*, to flourish in arid soils and on exposed surfaces of rock. The English name *crop* signifies a tuft or top—"stone tufts," and thus corresponds with *sedum*, from *sedeo*, I sit, both referring to the generally prostrate habit of the plants. *S. spectabile* is, however, an erect and robust grower, 1½ feet to 2 feet high. *S. Telephium* is our English "Orpine." This is a curious instance of perverse naming, Orpine being a contraction of Orpiment, or *auripigmentum*, gold pigment, while *Telephium* is almost the only European species the flowers of which are pink.

SENECIO.—This genus (of which the British Groundsel, from the A.S. *grundswelge*, ground glutton, is the objectionable representative), is probably "the most extensive in point of species in the vegetable kingdom." To it belongs the silvery *S. cineraria*, largely used, for the sake of contrast, in that carpet gardening so aptly described by Lord Bacon when he said, "You may see as good sights many times in tarts," and the beautiful "Cinerarias" of the greenhouse, which have been obtained by hybridization. "Senecio" is from *senex*, an old man, referring to the silvery pappus of the achenes. *Cineraria* is from *cinerea*, ash-coloured, in allusion to the grey down on the under surface of the leaves.

TROPÆOLUM.—Indian Cress. So named from *tropaion* a trophy, the peltate leaves of the commoner species representing the shields, and the flowers the helmet. This generous and showy flower, which is of the easiest culture, accepting almost any soil or situation, comes to us from S. America. From the resemblance of its taste to that of the common Cress it is

known in gardens as *Nasturtium*, but this is misleading as the latter plant belongs to the Cruciferae. Our English representative of *Nasturtium* is the humble Watercress, *N. officinale*, a plant which has, however, attained a dangerous luxuriance in N. Zealand, choking up the rivers with stems 12 feet long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter. The name *Nasturtium* is from *Nasus*, the nose, and *tortus*, twisted, from its pungency occasioning nasal contortion. *Tropæolum* is said to emit sparks (possibly electric) towards evening. This remarkable circumstance was first observed by the daughter of Linneus, and has been inaccurately likened to the inflammable exhalation from *Dictamnus*.

VERBENA.—*V. officinalis*, a common British plant, represents a large order, which includes the Verbenas of our gardens and the Teak-tree of Indian forests. *V. officinalis*, Vervain, had once a reputation for sanctity, and was largely used in sacred ceremonies. It was worn as an amulet, and was held to be good for defective vision.



## ADDENDA.

ORDER XXXVII. p. 25.

**Cytisus**           hirsutus  
**Podalyria**       Australis

ORDER LXI. p. 44.

**Cynara**           scolymus ...       *Artichoke*

ORDER LXII. p. 47.

**Campanula**     nitida

ORDER XVIII. p. 88.

**Eulalia**           Japonica  
**Gynerium**       argenteum ...   *Pampas Grass*  
**Melica**           altissima  
**Stipa**            pennata     ...   *Feather Grass*

## CORRIGENDA.

p. 62.—For Tencrium read *Teucrium*.

p. 85.—The \* prefixed to Smilacina belongs to  
\* *Tamus communis*.

p. 94, line 2.—For nndiflorum read *nudiflorum*.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

“Catalogue of Plants”

IN THE

BROOME BOTANICAL GARDEN

ROYAL VICTORIA PARK,

BATH,

BY

J. W. MORRIS, F.L.S.

BATH: P. CURTIS AND SONS, X-L-C-R PRESS, BRIDGE STREET.

1897.

## SUPPLEMENT.

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A SECOND issue of the Botanical Catalogue is called for in consequence of the addition of some 300 plants to those already enumerated; and, further, by the important corrections rendered necessary by the extensive variations notified in the Kew "Hand-lists" recently published.

In adopting the nomenclature of the Kew Catalogues as authoritative, it is quite possible that some disappointment may be occasioned to those who enquire for plants under the names given in Nurserymen's Catalogues not similarly corrected; but if both names, the old and the corrected, are furnished, there need be little further difficulty.

The tendency of the new Catalogue is towards simplification and the removal of mere synonyms.

Among the more noteworthy changes in familiar names may be instanced:—

Cerasus	...	...	<i>now</i>	Prunus
Cytisus Laburnum	...	..	,,	Laburnum vulgare
Dentaria	...	...	,,	Cardamine
Dielytra	...	...	,,	Dicentra
Genista andreanus, &c.			,,	Cytisus
Montbretia	...	...	,,	Tritonia
Pavia	...	...	,,	Æsculus
Smilacina bifolia		...	,,	Maianthemum
Telekia	...	...	,,	Bupthalmum
Tritoma	...	...	,,	Kniphofia
Weigela	...	...	,,	Diervilla

# ADDITIONS.

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## EXOGENS.

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*Order.*

### I. RANUNCULACEÆ

✓ Aconitum	✓ anthora
”	✓ Fischeri
Anemone	hortensis græca
”	nemorosa intermedia
”	pratensis montana
Aquilegia	Skinneri
Caltha	palustris intermedia plena
Cimicifuga	racemosa
Clematis	æthusifolia
Pæonia	Wittmanniana
Ranunculus	✓ aconitifolius plenus
”	œnanthifolius fl. pl.
”	polyanthemos
Trollius	aurantiacus



*Order.*III.           **MAGNOLIACEÆ**

<b>Magnolia</b>	Kobus
”	nigra
”	obovata purpurea
”	Soulangeana

VIII.           **PAPAVERACEÆ**

<b>Corydalis</b>	nobilis
<b>Papaver</b>	alpinum
”	nodosum
<b>Romneya</b>	✓ Coulteri
<b>Stylophorum</b>	Japonicum

IX.           **CRUCIFERÆ**

<b>Arabis</b>	✓ albida
”	procurrens
<b>Erysimum</b>	ochroleucum helveticum
<b>Ionopsidium</b>	acaule

XII.           **CISTINEÆ**

<b>Cistus</b>	Africanus
”	✓ salvifolius

XIII.           **VIOLACEÆ**

<b>Hymenanchera</b>	crassifolia
<b>Viola</b>	cornuta alba
”	elatior
”	sylvestris rubra

*Order.*XIV. **PITTOSPORACEÆ**

Pittosporum ✓ tobira

XV. **CARYOPHYLLACEÆ**

Dianthus barbatus fl. pl.

" pungens

" Seguieri

Lychnis ✓ Viscaria splendens

Silene saxifraga

XXII. **MALVACEÆ**

Lavatera assurgentifolia

" Olbia

XXIII. **STERCULIACEÆ**

Fremontia Californica

XXVI. **GERANIACEÆ**

Erodium Manescavi

Geranium Atlanticum

" Robertianum album

" Wallichianum

Limnanthes Douglasii

*See* Oxalis ✓ vespertilionis

Tropæolum ✓ speciosum

*Order.*

## XXVII. RUTACEÆ

Choisya	4 ternata
Ptelea	trifoliata
Skimmia	Fortunei
„	laureola

## XXX. ILICINIÆ

Ilex	Lawsoniana
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## XXXI. CELASTRACEÆ

Euonymus	latifolius
„	radicans

*californicus*

## XXXII. RHAMNACEÆ

Ceanothus	azureus
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## XXXIII. VITACEÆ

Vitis	Japonica
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## XXXIV. SAPINDACEÆ

Æsculus	Californica
Staphylea	pinnata
Xanthoceras	sorbifolia

## XXXV. ANACARDIACEÆ

Rhus	Osbeckii
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*Order.*

XXXVII.

## LEGUMINOSÆ

Baptisia	Australis
Coronilla	cappadocica
„	Emerus
„	varia
Cytisus	✓ albus
„	hirsutus
Genista	radiata
„	✕ sagittalis
Hedysarum	multijugum
Lupinus	✓ Foxi
Ononis	rotundifolius
Oxytropis	campestris
Robinia	pseudacacia tortuosa
Sophora	tetraptera
Thermopsis	herbacea

XXXVIII.

## ROSACEÆ

Acæna	inermis
Geum	chiloëse miniatum
„	Rossii
Prunus	chamæcerasus Morrowi
„	Davidiana rubra
„	nana
„	spinosa fl. pl.
Kerria	✓ Japonica fl. pl

## ROSACEÆ, continued.

*Order.*

Rosa	anemonæflora
”	centifolia muscosa
”	cinnamonea
”	damascena versicolor
”	gigantea
”	Hardii
”	hemisphærica
”	Hibernica
”	Indica minima
”	micrantha
”	microphylla
”	mollis
”	moschata alba
”	parvifolia
”	pisocarpa
”	rùbiginosa
”	Wichuriana
Rubus	✓ deliciosus
Spiræa	arguta
”	astilboides
”	bullata
”	canescens
”	✓ filipendula flore pleno
”	palmata alba
”	trilobata
”	ulmaria aureo-variegata

## XXXIX. SAXIFRAGACEÆ

Deutzia	parviflora
”	staminea
Escallonia	Montevidensis
Francoa	✱ ramosa ✓

## SAXIFRAGACEÆ, continued.

*Order.*

Hydrangea	hortensia nigra
”	vestita
Mitella	diphylla
Philadelphus	hirsutus
Ribes	chiliensis
”	stenocarpum

## XL. CRASSULACEÆ

Saxifraga	Bucklandi
Sedum	maximum atropurpureum
”	rupestre monstrosum
Sempervivum	arachnoideum Laggeri
”	arenarium
”	chrysanthum
”	hirtum
”	pumilum
”	soboliferum
”	spinosum
”	Verloti
”	violaceum

## XLVI. LYTHRACEÆ

Lythrum	virgatum
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## XLVII. ONAGRACEÆ

Œnothera	Epilobium Mexicanum
”	Pilgrimi
”	rosea
Zauschneria	Californica

*Order.*

## L. CUCURBITACEÆ

Ecballium ✓ elaterium

## LIV. UMBELLIFERÆ

Aciphylla Colensoi  
" squarrosa

Astrantia carniolica

Ferrula tingitana

## LV. ARALIACEÆ

Acanthopanax ricinifolium

Aralia chinensis

## LVI. CORNACEÆ

Garrya elliptica femina

## LVII. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ

Abelia chinensis

Lonicera tatarica

## LVIII. RUBIACEÆ

Coprosma acerosa

Crucianella stylosa

Order.

LXI.

## COMPOSITÆ

Achillea	clavennæ
”	serrata
”	Tournefortii
Antennaria	dioica tomentosa
Aster	amellus
”	” bessarabicus
”	diffusus horizontalis
”	formosissimus
”	† lævis
”	Novæ-angliæ roseus
”	purpureus
”	vimineus
Bupthalmum	salicifolium
Carthamus	tinctorius
Centaurea	macrocephala
”	montana alba
”	orientalis
Chrysogonum	Virginianum
Coreopsis	grandiflora
Cotula	reptans
Cousinia	Hystrix
Cynara	scolymus
Echinops	spinosissimus
Erigeron	alpinus
”	Mucronatus
Helenium	autumnale grandiflorum
”	grandiceps striatum
Helianthus	giganteus
”	rigidus
”	tuberosus



## COMPOSITÆ, continued.

*Order.*

Inula	ensifolia
Liatris	pycnostachya
Olearia	macrodonta
Rudbeckia	Californica
„	grandiflora
Senecio	compacta
„	leucophyllus
„	saggitifolius
Solidago	recurvata
Stokesia	cyanea
Tussilago	farfara variegata

## LXII. CAMPANULACEÆ

Campanula	carpatica
„	✓ isophylla alba
„	latifolia macrantha
„	nitida
„	pyramidalis
„	turbinata alba
Lobelia	laxiflora
Michauxia	campanuloides

## LXIII. ERICACEÆ

Clethra	paniculata
Gaultheria	✓ <i>almyfolia</i> nummularifolia

*Order.*LXIII A. **DIAPENSIACEÆ**

Shortia galacifolia

LXVII. **OLEACEÆ**

Fontanesia linearis

LXVIII. **POCYNACEÆ**

Apocynum venetum

LXIX. **ASCLEPIDACEÆ**

Asclepias Douglasii

LXXII. **POLEMONIACEÆ**

Phlox amoena canadensis

LXXIV. **HYDROPHYLLACEÆ**

Nemophila maculata

LXXIV. **CONVOLVULACEÆ**

Calystegia hederacea

Convolvulus lineatus

Ipomœa versicolor

*Order*LXXVI. **BORAGINACEÆ**

<b>Mertensia</b>	sibirica
<b>Omphalodes</b>	verna alba

LXXVII. **SOLANACEÆ**

<b>Datura</b>	suaveolens
„	tatulæ
<b>Desfontainea</b>	spinosa
<b>Lycium</b>	Europæum
<b>Nicotiana</b>	alba
<b>Physalis</b>	† Francheti

LXXVIII. **SCROPHULARIACEÆ**

<b>Calceolaria</b>	alba
„	violacea
<b>Diplacus</b>	glutinosus ✓
<b>Linaria</b>	genistifolia
„	✓ vulgaris peloria
<b>Pentstemon</b>	Killermanii
<b>Verbascum</b>	phlomoides
<b>Veronica</b>	cupressoides
„	incana

LXXX. **GESNERACEÆ**

<b>Mitraria</b>	coccinea
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*Order.*

## LXXXII. ACANTHACEÆ

Acanthus mollis

## LXXXIII. VERBENACEÆ

Calicarpa purpurea

Priva lævis

Vitex agnus-castus

## LXXXIV. LABIATÆ

Ajuga reptans atropurpurea

" reptans variegata

Ballota pseudo-dictamnus

Monarda fistulosa

Rosmarinus ✓ officinalis

Salvia ✓ Horminum bracteis violaceis  
" involucrata Bethellii

Satureia montana

" montana Illyrica

Thymus azoricus

" comosus

## LXXXVI. PRIMULACEÆ

Androsace Laggeri

Cyclamen Neapolitanum

" " album

Dodecatheon Meadia splendidum

" " lancifolium

Primula grandis

" ✓ rosea grandiflora

Trientalis Europæa

*Order.*LXXXVII. **GLOBULARIACEÆ**

Globularia trichosantha

LXXXIX. **POLYGONACEÆ**

Polygonum alpinum

XCII. **CHENOPODIACEÆ**

Beta gigantea

C. **EUPHORBIACEÆ**

Daphniphyllum macropodum

Euphorbia pilulifera  
" WulfeniiCII. **CANNABINACEÆ**

Humulus Japonicus

CIII. **ULMACEÆ**

Broussonetia papyrifera

CX. **CONIFERÆ**

Podocarpus andina

## ENDOGENS.

*Order.*

II.	<b>AROIDEÆ</b>
Arum	albispalum
„	maculatum variegatum

IX. **IRIDACEÆ**

Antholyza	paniculata
Iris	alata
„	pavonia
„	pumila lutea
„	Susiana
„	variegata
„	verna
„	xiphioides
Sisyrinchium	grandiflorum
Tigridia	pavonia grandiflora

X. **AMARYLLIDEÆ**

Alströmeria	aurantiaca
Leucojum	autumnale

XI. **LILIACEÆ**

Agapanthus	Mooreanus
„	umbellatus
Anthericum	graminifolium
Brodiaëa	uniflora
Convallaria	majalis rosea
Fritillaria	aurea
„	gigantea
„	meleagris alba

## LILIACEÆ, continued.

*Order.*

<b>Funkia</b>	lanceolata
<b>Hemerocallis</b>	Dumortierii
„	fulva Kwanso
<b>Prosartes</b>	Hookeri
<b>Kniphofia</b>	aloides nobilis
„	„ maxima globosa
„	corallina
„	Macowanii
<b>Tulipa</b>	acuminata
„	clusiana
„	+ Greigi
„	macrospeila
„	sylvestris florentina
	+ <i>Persica</i>

## XIII. MELANTHACEÆ

<b>Colchicum</b>	speciosum
<b>Uvularia</b>	grandiflora

## XVII. CYPERACEÆ

<b>Carex</b>	+ Grayii
<b>Cyperus</b>	longus

## XVIII. GRAMINEÆ

<b>Arundinaria</b>	Veitchii
<b>Bambusa</b>	pygmæa
„	tesselata
<b>Eulatia</b>	Japonica
<b>Gynerium</b>	argenteum
<b>Phænosperma</b>	globosum
<b>Stipa</b>	pennata

# CORRECTIONS.

## EXOGENS.

*Order.*

I.	<b>RANUNCULACEÆ</b>		
<b>Adonis</b>	autumnalis	...	<b>A.</b> <i>æstivalis</i>
„	Volgensis	...	<b>A.</b> <i>Wolgensis</i>
<b>Anemone</b>	Baikalensis	...	<b>A.</b> <i>baicalensis</i>
„	fulgens	...	<i>v.</i> of <b>A.</b> <i>hortensis</i>
„	Robinsonia	...	<i>v.</i> of <b>A.</b> <i>nemorosa</i>
<b>Clematis</b>	Davidiana	...	<b>C.</b> <i>heracleæfolia</i> Davidiana
„	erecta	...	<b>C.</b> <i>recta</i>
<b>Helleborus</b>	atrorubens	...	<b>H.</b> <i>purpurascens</i>
„	Caucasicus	...	<i>v.</i> of <b>H.</b> <i>niger</i>
<b>Ranunculus</b>	Pyrenaica	...	<b>R.</b> <i>Pyrenæus</i>
<b>Thalictrum</b>	vaginatatum	...	<i>v.</i> of <b>T.</b> <i>aquilegifolium</i>

## VI. **BERBERIDACEÆ**

<b>Berberis</b>	dulcis	...	<b>B.</b> <i>buxifolia</i>
„	Jamesoni	...	<b>B.</b> <i>wallichiana</i>
„	Japonica	...	<i>v.</i> of <b>B.</b> <i>nepalensis</i>
<b>Jeffersonia</b>	diphylla	...	<b>J.</b> <i>binata</i>



*Order.*

## VIII. PAPAVERACEÆ

Corydalis	solida	... C. bulbosa
Dielytra		... Dicentra
Glaucium	luteum	... G. flavum
Papaver	bracteatum	... v. of P. orientale

## IX. CRUCIFERÆ

Æthionema	cordifolia	... Æ. cordifolium
Alyssum	rupestris	... A. rupestre
Aubrietia	deltoidea	... A. deltoidea
„	Hendersonii	... v. of deltoidea
„	Leichtlinii	... v. of deltoidea
„	purpurea	... v. of deltoidea
Dentaria		... Cardamine

## XII. CISTACEÆ

Cistus	roseus	... C. albidus
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## XIII. VIOLACEÆ

Viola	Rothamagensis	V. Rothomagensis
„	sylvatica	... V. sylvestris

## CARYOPHYLLACEÆ

Dianthus	causicus	... D. Caucasicus
Githago	segetum	... Lychnis githago
Gypsophila	cerastioides	... G. cerastioides
Lychnis	diurna	... L. dioica
„	vespertina	... L. alba
„	v. multiplex	... L. alba fl. pl.
Silene	quadridentata	S. quadrifida

*Order.*

## XVIII. PORTULACEÆ

Claytonia alsinoides ... C. Sibirica

## XX. HYPERICACEÆ

Hypericum oblongifolium.. H. Hookerianum

Eucryphia referred to ROSACEÆ

## TERNSTRÆMIACEÆ

Stuartia pseudocamelliæ S. pseudocamellia

## XXII. MALVACEÆ

Malva lateritia ... Malvastrum lateritium

## XXIV. TILIACEÆ

Tilia Americana pendula.. T. petiolaris  
 „ Europæa laciniata... T. platiphyllos  
 asplenifolia

## XXVI. GERANIACEÆ

Erodium Reichardii ... E. chamædryoides

## XXVII. RUTACEÆ

Citrus trifoliata ... Aegle sepiaria

Skimmia fragrans ... S. Japonica  
 „ oblata ... S. Japonica



*Order.*

XXXVIII.

## ROSACEÆ

<b>Acæna</b>	N. Zealandiæ...	<b>A. microphylla</b>
<b>Amelanchier</b>	ovalis	... <b>A. canadensis</b>
<b>Cerasus</b>	Azorica	... Prunus lusitanica Azorea
„	Colchica	... Prunus Colchica
„	Juliana	... Prunus serrulata
„	Juliana fl. roseis	Prunus serrulata fl. ros.
„	latifolia	... Prunus latifolia
„	laurocerasus	... Prunus laurocerasus
„	Mahaleb	... Prunus Mahaleb
„	rotundiflora	... Prunus rotundifolia
<b>Cotoneaster</b>	congesta	... <b>C. microphylla</b> glacialis
„	Hookeri	... <b>C. buxifolia</b>
<b>Potentilla</b>	atrosanguinea..	<b>P. argyrophylla</b> atrosanguinea
„	formosa	... <b>P. Nepalensis</b>
<b>Prunus</b>	Pissardii	... <b>P. cerasifera atro-</b> purpurea
„	Sinensis	... <b>P. Japonica</b>
<b>Raphiolepis</b>	ovata	... <b>R. Japonica</b>
<b>Rosa</b>	polyantha	... <b>R. multiflora</b>
<b>Rubus</b>	fruticosus	... <b>R. ulmifolius</b> leucocarpus
<b>Spiræa</b>	ariæfolia	... <b>S. discolor</b>
„	bumalda	... <i>v.</i> of <b>S. Japonica</b>

*Order.*XXXIX. **SAXIFRAGACEÆ**

<b>Heuchera</b>	rosularis	...	<b>H. micrantha</b>
<b>Hydrangea</b>	hortensis	...	<b>H. hortensia</b>
<b>Philadelphus</b>	latifolium	...	<b>P. grandiflorus</b> floribundus
<b>Ribes</b>	triflorum	...	<b>R. rotundifolium</b>
<b>Rhodiola</b>	rosea	...	<b>Sedum roseum</b>
<b>Saxifraga</b>	camposi	...	<b>S. Camposii</b>

XL. **CRASSULACEÆ**

<b>Sedum</b>	Niveii	...	<b>S. Nevii</b>
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XLIII. **HALORAGACEÆ**

<b>Gunnera</b>	Scabra	...	<b>G. chilensis</b>
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XLVII. **ONAGRACEÆ**

<b>Epilobium</b>	Dodoneii	...	<b>E. Dodonæi</b>
<b>Œnothera</b>	tanacetifolia	...	<b>Œ. Nuttallii</b>
„	Youngei	...	<i>v.</i> of fruticosa

XLVI. **LYTHRACEÆ**

<b>Lythrum</b>	sal. superbum...	<b>L. salicaria rosea</b>
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*Order.*

LIV.

## UMBELLIFERÆ

Dondia	epipactis	... Hacquetia epipactis
Eryngium	tricuspidatum.	E. triquetrum
Heracleum	flavescens	... H. villosum

LV.

## ARALIACEÆ

Aralia	Cashmeriana...	A. Cachmeriana
"	edulis	... A. cordata

LVI.

## CORNACEÆ

Benthamia	fragifera	... Cornus capitata
Cornus	brachypoda	... C. macrophylla

LVII.

## CAPRIFOLIACEÆ

Japonicum	Sieboldi	... <i>cancelled</i>
Lonicera	odoratissima	... L. fragrantissima
Sambucus	serratifolia	... <i>v.</i> of S. racemosa
Viburnum	Awafuki	... V. odoratissimum
"	plicatum	... <i>v.</i> of tomentosum
Weigelia	amabilis	... Diervilla florida
"	candida	... D. florida alba
"	rosea	... Diervilla florida

LIX.

## VALERIANACEÆ

Valeriana	Pyrenaica	... V. globulariæfolia
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*Order.*

LXI.

## COMPOSITÆ

Diplopappus	chrysophyllus..	Cassinia fulvida
Doronicum	Clusii ...	D. hirsutum
Echinops	Moggrigii ...	E. albidus
Erigeron	glaucum ...	E. glaucus
„	speciosum ...	E. speciosus
„	superbum ...	E. speciosus superbus
Gallatella	cana ...	A. canus
„	hyssopifolia ...	Aster hyssopifolia
Harpalium	rigidum ...	Helianthus rigidus
Helenium	pumilum ...	var. of H. autumnale
Inula	oculis-Christi...	I. oculis-Christi
Liatris	squarrosa ...	L. scariosa
Ligularia	Siberica ...	Senecio Sibiricus
Olearia	Grayii ...	O. grayi
„	Gunniana ...	O. stellata
Ozothamnus	rosmarinifolius	Helichrysum rosmarinifolium
Rudbeckia	purpurea ...	Echinacea purpurea
Senecio	philadelphicus	Erigeron phila- delphicus
„	saracenicus ...	S. sarracenicus
Stobæa	purpurea ...	Berkheya purpurea
Telekia	speciosa ...	Buphthalmum speciosum

LXII.

## CAMPANULACEÆ

Campanula turbinata ... v. of C. carpatica

*Order.*

LXIII.

**ERICACEÆ**

<b>Erica</b>	cineria	... <b>E.</b> cinerea
<b>Menziesia</b>	polifolia	... Daboccia polifolia
<b>Vaccinium</b>	oxycoccus	... Oxycoccus palustris

LXIV.

**STYRACEÆ**

<b>Styrax</b>	Japonica	... <b>S.</b> Japonicum
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LXVII.

**OLEACEÆ**

<b>Ligustrum</b>	sinensis	... <b>L.</b> sinense
<b>Osmanthus</b>	ilicifolius	... <i>v.</i> of <b>O.</b> aquifolius
<b>Phillyrea</b>	ilicifolia	... <i>v.</i> of <b>P.</b> latifolia
„	laurifolia	... <b>P.</b> decora
„	oleæfolia	... <i>v.</i> of <b>P.</b> media

LXVIII.

**APOCYNACEÆ**

<b>Amsonia</b>	salicifolia	... <i>var.</i> of <b>A.</b> Tabernæ- montana
<b>Asclepias</b>	fuscum	... Vincetoxicum fuscatum

LXXI.

**GENTIANACEÆ**

<b>Gentiana</b>	Thibetica	... <b>G.</b> Tibetica
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*Order.*

## LXXII. POLEMONIACEÆ

Phlox	setacea	...	P. subulata
Polemonium	album	...	<i>var.</i> of P. cæruleum
„	Himalayense	...	P. Himalayanum
„	Richardii	...	P. Richardsoni

## LXXIV. CONVULVULACEÆ

Convolvulus	Cantabricus	...	C. Cantabrica
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## LXXVI. BORAGINACEÆ

Arnebia	echioides	...	A. cornuta
Mertensia	virginica	...	M. pulmonarioides
Onosma	Tauricum	...	O. echioides

## LXXVII. SOLANACEÆ

Scopolia	podolica	...	S. carniolica
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## LXXVIII. SCROPHULARIACEÆ

Digitalis	grandiflora	...	D. ambigua
Linaria	cymbalaria	...	L. cymbalaria
Verbascum	thapsus	...	V. thapsiforme
Veronica	amplexifolia	...	V. amplexicaule

*Order.*

## LXXXII. ACANTHACEÆ

Acanthus candelabrum... A. candelabrus

## LXXXIV. LABIATÆ

Monardia didyma ... Monarda didyma

Salvia sclaria ... S. sclarea

Tencrium  ... Teucrium

## LXXXVI. PRIMULACEÆ

Dodecatheon media ... D. Meadia

Primula Cashmeriana... v. of P.denticulata

" nivalis ... P. pubescens

" villosa ... P. viscosa

## LXXXVIII. PLUMBAGINACEÆ

Plumbago Larpentæ ... Ceratostigma  
plumbaginoides

## XCV. THYMELACEÆ

Daphne Neapolitanum.. ~~Doleoides~~

## XCVII. ELÆAGNACEÆ

Elæagnus edulis ... E. multiflora

" reflexa ... E. pungens

*Order.*C.                   **EUPHORBIACEÆ****Buxus**                   microphyllus... **B. microphylla**CVI.               **CUPULIFERÆ**

**Quercus**           Austriaca   ... *v.* of **Q. cerris**  
 „                   Fordii       ... *v.* of **Q. ilex**  
 „                   sempervirens... **Q. Turneri**

CIX.               **SALICINIÆ****Populus**           balsamea   ... **P. balsamifera**CX.               **CONIFERÆ****Abies**             Donglasii   ... **A. Douglasii**

## ENDOGENS.

*Order.*

VI.

## ORCHIDACEÆ

Habenaria chloroleuca ... H. ochloreuca

IX.

## IRIDACEÆ

Montbretia crocosmæflora Tritonia crocos-  
mæflora  
 „ Pottsii ... Tritonia Pottsii  
 Sisyrinchium anceps ... v. of S. angustifolium

X.

## AMARYLLIDEÆ

Crinum capense ... C. longifolium  
 Narcissus bicolor ... v. of N. pseudo  
 narcissus  
 „ citrinus ... v. of N. bulbocodium  
 „ obvallaris ... v. of N. pseudo  
 narcissus  
 „ Scoticus ... Do.  
 „ Sibthorpianus ... Do.

XI.

## LILIACEÆ

Allium Pedemontanum A. narcissiflorum  
 Asphodelus luteus ... Asphodeline lutea  
 Funckia ... Funckia

## LILIACEÆ, continued.

*Order.*

Ophiopogon	spicatus	...	O. Japonicus inter- medius
Ruscus	racemosus	...	Danæa laurus
Scilla	campanulata	...	S. Hispanica
„	præcox	...	v. of S. bifolia
Triteleia		...	Brodiaëa
Tritoma		...	Kniphofia
Yucca	flaccida	...	v. of Y. filamentosa

## XII. SMILACINEÆ

Smilacina	bifolia	...	Maianthemum convallaria
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## XV. COMMELYNACEÆ

Tradescantia	alba	...	v. of T. virginiana
„	rosea	...	Do.
„	virginica	...	T. virginiana

## XVIII. GRAMINEÆ

Bambusa	gracilis	...	A. falcata
„	Metake	...	Arundinaria
„	Ragamouskii	...	A. tesselata

CATALOGUE OF PLANTS  
IN THE  
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BY  
J. W. MORRIS, F.L.S.

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