

A

C A T A L O G U E

OF THE

PLANTS

GROWING IN

BOMBAY AND ITS VICINITY;

SPONTANEOUS, CULTIVATED OR INTRODUCED, AS FAR
AS THEY HAVE BEEN ASCERTAINED.

BY

JOHN GRAHAM.

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NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES, AND FOR THE USE OF THE
AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

TO BE CONTINUED AND COMPLETED,

*Ordines Naturales valent de natura Plantarum; Artificiales
in diagnosi Plantarum.*

Linnæus.

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PREFACE.

The Catalogue of Plants now given to the public, was presented to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India by the late John Graham Esq. Deputy Post Master General of this Presidency, and one of the Members of the Society. The following Letter, which accompanied it's presentation, will explain the circumstances under which it was drawn up.

Bombay, July 20th, 1838.

“ To

JAMES LITTLE, Esq.

Secy. to the Agri. and Hort. Society of Western India.

SIR,

I beg to present to our Society a List of the Vegetable productions of the Bombay Presidency, and to signify my willingness to see it correctly through the press, should the Society deem it worthy of publication.

It has been drawn up with great care through the assistance of Mr. Nimmo; and not a single Plant is put down which has not been seen and examined by one or other of us.

I need hardly say that such a List is much wanted by all who pay any attention to the study of Botany, and will save much time and trouble in consulting Books and figures.

I am, &c.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Member of the Agri. and Hort. Society.”

Viewing the undertaking in the light of a *desideratum*, the Committee of the Society promptly and liberally accepted the offer, and the printing of the Catalogue had proceeded under Mr. Graham's superintendence, as far as the 200th page, when death terminated his labours. The remainder has been completed under the supervision of J. Nimmo Esq. who has been for many years a zealous and successful fellow labourer in the same field of science.

The lovers of botanical Science here gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their deep sense of obligation to Mr. Nimmo for the cordial co-operation, without which this work would not have been undertaken. The value of this assistance was

highly appreciated by Mr. Graham, and (had his life been prolonged) would have been publicly acknowledged by him. The melancholy satisfaction of fulfilling his intentions now devolves upon his friends; and while they record their gratitude to Mr. Nimmo for his steady and disinterested aid throughout the prosecution of the work, they have the gratifying assurance that he will continue to dedicate his time to the investigation of the hitherto neglected Flora of this part of India, much of which still remains unexplored.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the various sources whence the Author derived materials for the preparation of this Catalogue: but acknowledgments are especially due to Mr. Law of the Civil Service, and to Doctors Lush, Gibson, Murray and Heddle of the Medical Establishment, with whom the Author was in constant correspondence on the subject of the work, and from whom he received numerous interesting contributions and much valuable information.

The want of a guide, to the Botanical riches of this Presidency has been very generally felt and acknowledged. To supply this deficiency the present Catalogue was undertaken. It makes no pretension to a systematic treatise, but merely professes to present a List, (with references to Plates, and remarks on the more interesting species) of such Plants, indigenous and exotic, added to a comparatively few novelties, as have been ascertained; and was thus intended to form the groundwork of a plan, the completion of which should be left to future research. Even in it's present state, however, it must be considered a valuable contribution to Indian Botany, and it will be peculiarly acceptable to those who engage in the study of the vegetation of this Presidency. The friends of Mr. Graham have the gratification to state, that Mr. Nimmo, whose botanical acquirements peculiarly fit him for the task, has undertaken to carry out the plan by printing annual Supplements to the Catalogue; and they indulge the hope, that all who have the opportunity, but more particularly those Gentlemen, who have already so actively and liberally assisted in the preparation of the work, will lend their aid towards it's completion.



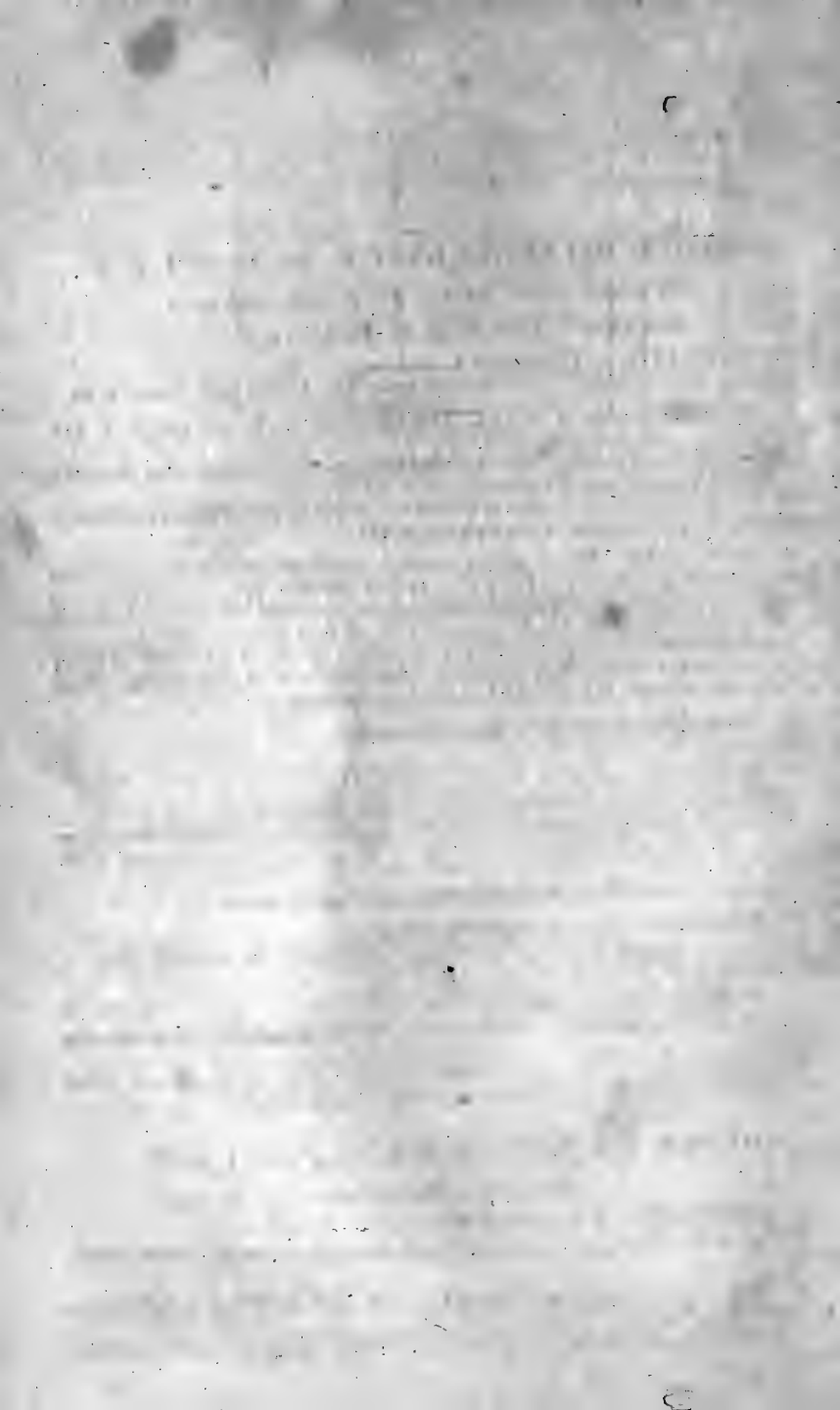
Before concluding these prefatory remarks to this Catalogue, a few words may be permitted regarding it's lamented Author.

Mr. Graham, a native of Dumfriesshire, arrived in India in 1828, under the patronage of the late Sir John Malcolm, who was at that time Governor of this Presidency. He was honoured with the friendship and esteem of that great and good man, and lived in his family until he was nominated by him to the appointment of Deputy Post Master General, which he held up to the period of his death. He possessed a combination of qualities which peculiarly fitted him for the duties of his Office. The natural kindness of his disposition led him to be courteous and obliging to every one who had business to transact with him, and to be ever ready and willing to investigate every complaint, and to rectify any errors that might have been committed by his subordinates; while at the same time, no unreasonable applications or groundless complaint disturbed the equanimity of his temper: nor did he serve the Government with less zeal and diligence than he served the public.

The performance of his arduous duties left him little leisure for the prosecution of his favourite pursuit: but the few and brief opportunities, which were afforded him, were eagerly laid hold of and improved; and it should be added, that one of the objects he was desirous to effect while Superintendent of the Society's Garden, shortly after its establishment, was to store it with an extensive assortment of rare wild as well as useful Indian plants, chiefly collected by himself.

His private virtues will long be held in affectionate remembrance by his sorrowing friends. There was a gentleness and modesty of manner, a simplicity and ingenuousness of disposition, a humble mindedness, and a total freedom from guile and self-seeking which engaged the attachment and esteem of every one to whom he was known. His whole character and conduct were habitually regulated by a deep sense of his own moral imperfection, and by a humble endeavour to act, in all things, in conformity with the Divine Will.

Mr. Graham expired at Khandalla, the favourite scene of his botanical researches, on the 28th of May, 1839, at the age of 34, after only a few days illness. The intelligence of his death was received at every station within this Presidency, with an almost universal feeling of sorrow and regret, and his friends have testified their admiration of his character, and their sorrow for his death, by the erection of a handsome monument over his grave.



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Bottom section of handwritten text, appearing as a concluding paragraph or signature area, also largely illegible.

1. Poly-hypog. Sep. 3-14. Pet. 5-15. Stam. 00. Anth. adnate.
 Carpels numerous distinct or united into a many celled fruit
 fr. baccate or follicular. seeds album. lony
 Mimunculaceae - Herbaceous, suffruticose or rarely
 shrubby plants, having simple much divided leaves
 with dilated sheathing petioles. Narcotico-acid-poisonous
 Clematis: Gen. char - Calyx none - Corolla 4 petalled
 seeds with a long tail
1. Shrubby, climbing - Leaves decomposed - leaflets ovate
 lanceolate entire. Peduncles axillary, term^l Petals revolute

Naravelia. Petals 5-12 longer than calyx. Grains
 seated on a thick hollow stalk.

Delphinium. Cal. 0. Oct. 5 Nectary bifid, cornute
 behind. Siliques 3-1

2. Trees, shrubs, undershrubs. L. Altern. exstipulate
 coriaceous or rough. Tropics. astringent. Indian species
 remarkable for beautiful foliage & flowers - some for perfume
 Poly-hypog. Sep. 5. Oct. 5. Stam. 00. Anth. adnate. Fr. cap-
 sular 2-locate. seed arillate

Tetraera. Fl. often dioc. or polygam. Carpels 3-5. Capsules
 surrounded by the imbricated sepals. Seeds 1-2 shining
 with an arillus - styles 5-

2 ORDER J. RANUNCULACEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 2.

THE CROW-FOOT TRIBE, LIND. *nat. syst.* p. 6.

SUB-TRIBE 1. Clematideæ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 2.

1. CLEMATIS. L. Polyandria Polyginia.

Klema—ashoot, tendril;—climbers like the vine. *Lam. t.* 497. *Gaert. t.* 74.

1. C. GOURIANIA. W. & A. 1. C. Triloba. W. & A. 2. DC. *syst.* 1. p. 138. Wight's illust;—No^o 1. p. 2.

Moriel--Indian Traveller's joy: scandent, perennial;--flowers after the rains, On the Ghauts, and in various parts of the Deckan.

"In the environs of the ancient city of Gour, it forms with *Porana paniculata*. extensive lovely festoons" *Rox. Flora* 2. p. 671.

2. C. WIGHTIANA. W. & A. 3. scandent, perennial, with very soft villous leaves, coarsely serrated. It is also called *Moriel*, and grows common at Mahableschwur, and the adjoining Ghauts, flowering after the rains: Wallich's *C. grata* *Asiat. Pl. t.* 98. much resembles it, and is perhaps identical.

Hedges and thickets where these plants grow have the appearance of being covered with hoar frost, from the white feathery tails of the seeds. They are very ornamental and worthy of a place in Gardens.

2. NARAVELIA. DC. Polyandria Polyginia.

Narawael--the Ceylon name.

3. N. ZEYLONICA. W. & A. 4. DC. *syst.* 1. p. 167.

Atragene Zeylonica, *Rox. Cor. t.* 188. *Rheed. Mal.* 7. t. 52.

A climber with the habit of Clematis; leaves twin, with an intermediate tendril,—Southern Marhatta Country, east of Goa. (Dr. Lush)—flowers in the rains.

Sub-Tribe 2. Helleboreæ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 44.

3. DELPHINIUM, L. Polyandria Trigynia.

Delphin--a dolphin:—from a fancied resemblance in the nectary. *Lam. t.* 482. *Gaert. t.* 65. *Tourn. t.* 241.

4. *D. Ajacis*. W. & A. 12. DC. 1. p. 342.

Ajar's or *Rocket Larkspur*. Supposed to be the Hyacinthus of Theocritus and Ovid.

An annual; naturalized in Deckan Gardens where it is planted below Orange and Peach trees to keep down weeds. (Dr. Lush.)

ORDER 2. DILLENACEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 67.

Sub-Tribe 1. Delimaceæ,

4. TETRACERA. L. Polygamia Dioecia.

Tetras—four, *Keras*, a horn; the four-fold capsules resemble horns. *Gaert. t.* 69.

5. T. RHEEDII. W. & A. 14. DC. *syst.* 1. p. 402. *Rheed. Mal.* 5. t. 8, Wight's *Icones t.* 70.

A Shrub; flowers white, sweet scented.—Hilly parts of the South Concan. N.

5. **DELIMA**. DC. Polyandria Monogynia.
Delimo—to file, the leaves are used for polishing wood. Lam t. 47. Gaert. t. 106.
6. **D. PERIPU**, DC. *syst.* 1. p. 408, Peripu, Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 54.
 A Shrub; flowers small white; in terminal panicles.
 The South Concan, N. Willdenow refers his *T. traceria Sarmentosa*, a Ceylon plant (Bot. Mag. t. 3058) to Rheede's Fig; but Decandolle says, they are quite distinct, and that it is doubtful whether the Peripu belongs to the genus or even to the order.

Sub-Tribe 2. Dilleniæ, DC. *prod.* 1. p. 70.

7. **DILLENIA**. L. Polyandria Polyginia.
Dilleniæ; Professor of Botany at Oxford; author of the Hortus Elthæmensis. Lam t. 492.
7. **D. PENTAGYNA**. W & A. 16. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 20, Rox. Flora 2, p. 652.
Kurmul. A stately forest tree; common along the west face of the Ghauts, and in the vales formed by the rivers running from them. Banks of the Gutpurba, Southern Marhatta Country. (Mr. Law.)
 Flowers March, and April; yellow; showy; in clusters on the branches. The fruit is the size of a small Gooseberry.
 The leaves are much used at Poona, as a substratum for chuppered roofs; they are sold in the Bazar. (Dr. Gibson.)

8. **D. SPECIOSA**. W & A. 17. DC. *syst.* 1. p. 436. and 437. *D. elliptica*, Songium. Rumph, Amb. 2. t. 45. Syalita. Rheed Mal, 3. t. 38 & 39. Wight's Icones No. 17.

Moota Kurmul. A large and beautiful tree; flowers 6 or 9 inches in diameter; petals white, anthers yellow. Fruit size of a Coco-nut.—The Southern Concan, N.

The thick fleshy leaflets of the calyx have an agreeable acid flavour, and are eaten by the Natives.

There is a tree in Kennery forests, Salsette, belonging to this genus, with leaves 4 or 5 feet long; it may be Roxburgh's *D. Augusta*, or what is more probable a young plant of *D. pentagyna*, the leaves of which decrease in size as the tree advances in age.

ORDER 3. MAGNOLIACEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 77.

THE MAGNOLIA TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 24,

8. **MICHELIA**. L. Polyandria Polyginia.
Micheli—A Florentine Botanist. Gaert. t. 137. Lam. t. 493.

9. **M. RHEEDII**. Wight's illust. part 1. p. 13.

Asiat. Res. 4. p. 287. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 19.

The *Peela* or *golden flowered Chumpâ*. A highly ornamental and sacred tree; flowers in the rains.

In Gardens, Bombay, Belgaum &c. This is different from the true *M. Champaca*, (Rumph Amb. 2. t. 671) which is confined to the Eastern Islands. (Mr. Law.)

ORDER 4. ANONACEÆ. DC. *prod* 1. p. 83.

The CUSTARD APPLE TRIBE, Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 22.

9. **ANONA**. L. Polyandria Polyginia.

Latin for corn. (Tacit. Annals B. 6. C. 13)—name probably given on account of the nourishing qualities of the fruit. Lam. t. 494, Gaert. t. 138.

Cal. 5 leaved. Cor. 5 petalled. Germ sup. few or many
1 celled ^{many} 2 celled. attachment interior. Caps. coriaceous round
axial receptacle. Seeds immersed in gelatinous pulp.

3. Trees + Shrubs. L. Altern. coriaceous and deciduous. im-
bricate stipules. Chiefly N. America. bitter, tonic aromatic.
Poly-hypog. Sep. 2-6. Oct. 2-30. Stam. 00. Anth. adnate. Carpels
numerous. Style short. Fr. dehis. or indehis. carpels.

Michelia. Cal. 3 leaved. Pet. 15. Berries many 4 leaved

4. Poly. hypog. Sep. 3-4. Oct. 6. Stam. 00. Anth. adnate. Carpels
numerous. Fr. succulent or dry. Seeds brittle.

Uronalca. Trees or Shrubs with alternate simple or stipulate
leaves - Properties Aromatic & fragrant. bitter-tonic edible.

Calyx 3 leaved - Cor. 6 petalled. Germs numerous 1 celled 1
seeded fruit compound many seeded - Embryo amply
furnished with perisperm.

10. Flowers whitish green. Leaves oblong, narrow, obtuse smooth. Fruit ovate obtuse squamose. Exterior petals lanceolate obtuse - inner scarcely any. S. America
11. Flowers Leaves oblong lanceolate somewhat acute smooth. Fruit ovate lanceolate obtuse.

Uvaria. Sep. 3. Pet 6. Berries many, pendulous 4-seeded

Artabotrys. Sep. 3 Pet 6. ovaries distinct 2-seeded
Berries 2-seeded. seeds collateral erect without arillem

10. A. S. UAMOSA. W. & A. 21. DC. *syst.* 1. p. 472. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 29.

Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 46. Bot. Mag. t. 3095. Rox. Flora 2. p. 657.

Seeta-phul; common Custard Apple; very generally cultivated all over India: it grows without any care and has on some occasions of famine literally proved the staff of life (anona) to the Natives.

11. A. RETICULATA. W. & A. 22. DC. *syst.* 1. p. 473. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 30. 31. Bot. Mag. t. 2911 and 2912.

Ram-phul; *Bullocks heart*.

In Gardens and about Temples, but by no means so common as the last species: the flowers have the fragrance of ripe apples.

12. A. CHERIMOLIA. DC. *syst.* 1. p. 473.

A. tripetala. W. 2. p. 1264. Bot. Mag. t. 2011.

Cherimolia, or soft fruited Custard Apple; native of Peru, where the dark purple coloured fruit is held in great esteem.

Intd. by Mr. Nimmo in 1833.

13. A. MURICATA. DC. *syst.* 1. p. 467.

The *Soursop* of the West Indies; a very handsome tree with smooth shining dark green leaves. Fruit size of a large Apple; studded with soft bristles; has the smell of black Currants.

In gardens, Bombay; Powey, Salsette. Probably it was introduced from Java where the fruit is held in estimation. In Bombay its qualities are hardly known yet.

Dr. Wight says, this is the A. Asiatica. of Linnaeus, which Decandolle puts down as a species not sufficiently known, (see Wight's *Illust.* No. 2. p. 16. and DC. *syst.* 1. p. 476.)

10. UVARIA. DC. Polyandria Polyginia.

Uva—a Grape or cluster of Grapes; the fruit grows in clusters, Lam, t. 495. Gaert. t. 114.

14. U. TOMENTOSA. W. & A. 21. DC. *syst.* 1. p. 483.

Rox. Cor. t. 35. Dons. *syst.* 1. p. 92.

A tree. Berries numerous, about the size of a nutmeg; of a purple colour. — Elephanta; hilly parts of the Concan. Duddi. S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.) Perhaps the tree here referred to is Roxburgh's *Unona Saberosa* (Rox. Cor. t. 31,) though it best agrees with the Fig. of his *U. tomentosa*.

15. U. HEYNEANA. W. & A. 27.

Guatteria montana. DC. *syst.* p. 1. p. 508, Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 17.

A shrub with oblong lanceolate shining leaves.

16. U. NARUM. W. & A. 28. DC. *syst.* 1. p. 486, Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 10, Wight's *Illust.* part 1. t. 5.

A climbing shrub; berries numerous, on long stalks:—the Concan.

11. UNONA. L. Polyandria Polyginia.

Unus—one; the stamens are united with the germens.

17. U. DISCOLOR. W. & A. 32. DC. *syst.* 1. p. 494.

U. chinensis. DC. *syst.* 1. p. 495.

Uvaria monilifera. Gaert. t. 114. Vahls Symbols 2, t. 36.

A small tree; flowers white, delightfully fragrant. Fruit moniliform, like the *Sophora tomentosa*.

Dapooree, introduced from China. (Dr. Lush.)

12. ARTABOTRYS. R. B. Polyandria Polyginia.

Artao, to suspend, *botrys*, a bunch; the peduncle has a curious hook which lays hold on any support near, and assists in bearing up the clusters of fruit.

18. A. ODORATISSIMUS, W. & A. 33.

Uvaria odoratissima, Rox. Flora. 2. p. 666.

U. uncata, Rox. Flora. 2. p. 666.

Modira walli, Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 12, usually referred to, is perhaps the *Aneistroclyadus Heynianus*.

A scandent shrub with shining leaves, and very sweet scented flowers.

In gardens Bombay, as an ornamental plant.

13. GUATTERIA, W. & A. Polyandria Polyginia.

Guatteri—an Italian Botanist.

19. G. LONGIFOLIA, W. & A. 35. Unona longifolia, DC. syst. 1. p. 492.

Arbre de mature. Sonnerat, voy., Ind. 4. t. 131, who says, it is planted by the road sides at Pondicherry. Wight's Icones, part. 1. No. 35. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 288.

Asoca. Rat—Jambool. Deodar; a very handsome erect growing tree; leaves linear oblong; with wavy margins.—In gardens Bombay and the Deccan. The Natives have an idea that it is the male of *Jonesia Asoca*, which belongs to a quite distinct tribe.

20. G. CERASOIDES, W. & A. 36. Uvaria cerasoides, Rox. Cor. t. 34.

A large tree; fruit dark red, about the size of a Cherry.

The Tull Ghaut; Jowar Forests; flowers in February and March.

21. G. SUBEROSA, W. & A. 37. Uvaria suberosa, Rox. Cor. 1. t. 34.

A tree. Bark of the trunk much cracked.—The Conkans.

22. G. KORINTI, W. & A. 38. DC. syst. 1. p. 507. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 14.

A climbing shrub,—the hilly parts of the Conkans. N.

23. G. SEMPERVIRENS, W. & A. 39. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 16.

A shrub; leaves coriaceous, shining.—The Conkans.

24. G. LAURIFOLIA, G.

Undie; a very elegant tree with polished oblong leaves, something like the Portugal Laurel.

Flowers small white, solitary, or in little fascicles, on the branches below the leaves; appear in November; fruit round, size of a marble, one or two seeded: on being cut open it smells agreeably of the wild English Angelica.—in the ravines along the west face of the Ghauts: hills at Nagotnah, and probably throughout the Concan. Jowar Jungles N.

ORDER 5. MENESPERMACEÆ. DC. prod. 1. p. 95.

THE COCULUS TRIBE, Lind. nat. syst. p. 31.

14. COCCULUS, DC. Dioecia Hexandria.

Coccus—cochineal; the berries of most of the species are of a scarlet color. Gaert. t. 46 and 70. Lam. t. 824.

25. C. SUBEROSUS, W. & A. 41. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 22.

Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 1 and 11. t. 62.

Anamirta cocculus W. & A. prod. 1. p. 446.

Kakmari-ka-beenje. A twining shrub; furnishes the *Cocculus indicus* of commerce;—grows throughout the Conkans.

26. C. MALABARICUS, W. & A. 42. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 19 and 20.

A twining shrub,—S. Concan N.

27. C. CORDIFOLIUS, W. & A. 43. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 21. Rumph. Amb. 5. t.

44. p. 1.

Goolwail. A twining shrub with scabrous corky bark and broad cordate leaves.

Guatteria. Sep. 3 united at base ovate subcordate acute
Pet. 6 ovate or obovate. Berries dry coriaceous, 1-seeded
19. Fl. small greenish. Parell garden.

5. Poly. heffoy. Fl. generally of a pale greenish hue. Sep. & Pet.
similar in appearance. Stam. monodel. Anther eduate exterior. Corolla
foli. or num. Fr. a succ. 1-seeded oblique or lunate shape
Twining shrubs with alter leaves & small flowers. Bitter-wood
Oculus. Sep. & Pet ternate, usu. in 2 rare. in 3 rows. Male
Stam. 6 distinct opp. pet. Fem. drupes berried 1-6 generally
oblique reniform compressed 1-seeded. Cotyledons distinct

b. Aquatic plants with peltate or cordate fleshy leaves and a rootstock or stem extending into the mud at the bottom of the water. Astringent, bitter & some sedative. Poly-hypog. Sep. 4. Pet. 00. Stam. 00. Filam. petaloid. Anth. adnate interior. Torus large fleshy. Ov. multiloc. with radiat. septum. i. many celled micelis. Albumen farinaceous

34. L² sub-orbicular, margins sharply sinuate toothed downy underneath. Stam. 40-50. Berries spherical 10-20 celled.

Common every where in hedges and jungles; fruit size of a small Cherry, red succulent.

The extract of Guluncha recommended as a febrifuge, is procured from the bruized stems of this species. Wight's Illust. Part. 2. p. 21.

28. *C. ACUMINATUS*, W. & A. 44. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 3.

A large twining shrub.—The Concan. N.

29. *C. MACROCARPUS*, W. & A. 45. Wight's Illust. Part 1. t. 7.

Ram-rich, Wat-wail; a large scandent shrub; leaves like those of *Cissampelos convolvulacea*; flowers February and March; small yellowish white; in racemes from the main stems.—The Ghauts, pretty common.

15. *CLYPEA*, W. & A. Dioecia Monodelphia.

Clypeus—a shield; in allusion to the shape of the leaves.

30. *C. BURMANNI*, W. & A. 50. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 49.

Pakur; scandent herbaceous plant, with long cordate or triangular leaves. The Ghauts; hilly parts of the Concan—not very common.

16. *CISSAMPELOS*, L. Dioecia Monodelphia.

Kissos-ivy-ampelos, a vine; climbs like ivy, with fruit in clusters like the vine. Lam t. 830.

31. *C. CONVULVULACEA*, W. & A. 51.

A twining herbaceous plant, with somewhat orbicular leaves; flowers yellowish, very small.

Common in hedges; flowers in the rains. Dr. Royle writing of the famous poison "*Bish*" says, this plant is called *Dukh nirbisee* in N. W. Bengal Provinces, (see his Illust. Part 2. p. 50.)

ORDER 6. NYMPHAEACEÆ. DC. *prod.* I. p. 113.

THE WATER LILLY TRIBE, Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 10.

17. *NELUMBIUM*, DC. Polyandria Polyginia.

Nelumbo,—Ceylon name. Lam. t. 453. Gaert t. 19.

32. *N. SPECIOSUM*, W. & A. 54. Bot. Mag. t. 903. Rheed. Mal, 11. t. 30. and 31. *Cyamus nelumbo*. Smith's Exot. Bot. 1. t. 31. p. 32.

Wight's Illust, Part 2. t. 9. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 286.

The sacred bean of India; adopted as the symbol of fertility.—In tanks throughout the Concan; flowers of various lively hues of rose colour, and more beautiful even than those of the beautiful *Nymphaea rubra*;—appear about the beginning of the rains.

"The mode of propagation is very peculiar and unlike any thing else in the vegetable kingdom" (Life of Sir J. E. Smith, 2. p. 229.)

18. *NYMPHAEA*, L. Polyandria Polyginia.

Nymphe—a water nymph; aquatics, Lam. t. 453. Gaert t. 19.

33. *N. STELLATA*, W. & A. 55, Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 27.—in tanks, leaves pel-
tate, entire; flowers blue.

34. *N. RUBRA*, W. & A. 56. Wight's Illust. Part 2. t. 10. Bot. Mag. 1280. and 1364. *Castalia magnifica*. Salisb. Parad. t. 14.

Kummul—Red flowering lotus; in tanks, particularly in the neighbourhood of Caves or Temples. Flowers about the close of the rains; of a dark crimson colour; very beautiful. Southey has painted it to the life.

"Around the lotus stem

It rippled, and the sacred flowers that crown

The lakelet with their roseate beauty, ride

In gentlest waving rock'd from side to side,
 And as the wind upheaves
 Their broad and buoyant weight, the glossy leaves
 Flap on the twinkling waters, up and down."

Curse of Kehama.

35. *N. PUBESCENS*. W. & A. 57. *N. lotus*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 577.

Rheed.—Mal. 11. t. 26. Rumph. Amb. 6. p. 172. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 285.

Koeë—Kummul. White flowering Lotus—very common throughout the
 Concans during the rains.

Perhaps a mere variety of the last; according to Decandolle it is a distinct
 species from the Egyptian *N. lotus*. DC. *syst. veg.* 2. p. 53.

ORDER 7. PAPAVERACEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 117.

THE POPPY TRIBE, Lind. *nat. syst.* 1. p. 8.

19. PAPAVER. L. Polyandria Polyginia.

From *papa*—pap—children's food, with which the juice of the poppy was
 mixed to induce sleep. Lam. t. 45f. Gaert. t. 60.

36. *P. SOMNIFERUM*. W. & A. 58.

Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 326. & 2. p. 339. Eng. Bot. t. 2145.

The *poppy*, of which there are several varieties;—in gardens; cultivated
 to a great extent in Malwa. The juice expressed from the seeds is held by
 many to be very useful in chronic bowel complaints, (Dr. Gibson.)

37. *P. RHOEAS*. DC. *syst. veg.* 2. p. 76.

Eng. Bot. t. 645. Thunberg's Flora Japonica 1. p. 222—in gardens at Surat
 and Broach; called *Lala* by the Natives, the Muselman believing it to be the
Lala of the Persian Poets, which is generally translated Tulip. (Mr. Law.)

20. ARGEMONE. L. Polyandria Monogynia.

Argema—a disease of the eye called cataract:—plant used as a remedy.
 Gaert t. 60. Lam. t. 452.

38. *A. MEXICANA*. W. & A. 59. Wight's Illust. Part. 2. t. 11. Bot. Mag.
 t. 243.

Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 43.

Yellow flowering Mexican thistle.

Fico del inferno of the Spaniards;—common every where, and in flower
 all the year, Lamp oil is extracted from the seeds by the poor people in the
 Concan. (Dr. Gibson.)

ORDER 8. FUMARIACEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 125.

THE FUMITORY TRIBE, Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 18.

21. FUMARIA. L. Diadelphia Hexandria.

Fumus—smoke:—in allusion to the unpleasant smell of the plants. Gaert.
 t. 115.

39. *F. PARVI FLORA*. W. & A. 60. Wight's Illust. Part 2. t. 11. *Dons. syst.* 1. p.
 145. Smith's Eng. Bot. t. 590.

Pitpatra—small flowered fumitory:—about Seroor. (Dr. Lush) Candesh.
 (Dr. Gibson.)

ORDER 9. CRUCIFERÆ. DC. *prod.* I. p. 131.

THE CRUCIFEROUS TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 14.

22. CHEIRANTHUS. DC. Tetradynamia Siliquosa.

Cheir—the hand, *anthos*—a flower,

4. Herbs or shrubs with milky or coloured juice, alter-
leaves & long 1 flowered peduncles. everywhere. Narcotic
19 Cal. 2 leaved. Coy. 4 petalled. Cap. super. 1 celled crown
by the permanent dehiscent stigma
Fl. red white or purplish. Ls. amplexicaul repand cut
& toothed. Cap. obovate or glab. caps glab

Poly. hypog. Sep. 4. Oct. 4. Stam tetradym. Anth. below intro
mas with green glands between the pet. Stam + ov. ov super-
og. 2. Fr. bilob. or trilob. Fl. yellow + white ~~and purple~~

10. Herbs shrubs or trees with alter. stalked undivided
or palmate leaves. chiefly tropical. polyphet. hypog. Sep
4. Oct. 4. Stam. 4-6 or 00. Cor. stalked. Style filiform. ovule
curved. Fr. uniloc. siliq. seeds reniform & exalbum.

40. *C. CHEIRI*. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 135.
Wall flower;—in gardens.
23. *NASTURTIUM*. DC. *Tetradynamia Siliquosa*.
Nusus—the nose, *tortus*—twisted;—the acrid taste affects the muscles.
41. *N. OFFICINALE*. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 137.
Smith's Eng. Bot. t. 855.
Common water-cress;—in gardens.
24. *LEPIDIUM*. DC. *Tetradynamia Siliculosa*.
Lepis—a scale; the pods resemble little scales.
42. *L. SATIVUM*. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 204.
Smith's Flora Graeca t. 616. Wight's Illust. Part. 2. t. 12.
Halim—common cress, native of Persia; cultivated in gardens.
25. *BRASSICA*. L. *Tetradynamia Siliquosa*.
Bresic,—celtic for a cabbage.
43. *B. OLERACEA*. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 213. including Cabbages of various kinds.
Brocoli, Cauliflower, Nolcol and Turnips;—commonly cultivated during the cold season.
26. *RAPHANUS*. L. *Tetradynamia Siliquosa*.
Ra—quickly, *phainomai*—to appear; the seeds vegetate rapidly. Lam. t. 566. Gaert. t. 143.
44. *R. SATIVUS*. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 228.
Mohlee—common radish; cultivated.
45. *R. CANDATUS*. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 228.
Java Radish;—has long tapering pods, like whip thongs;—in gardens; much cultivated in Goozerat. (Mr. Vaupell.)

ORDER 10. CAPPARIDEÆ. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 237.

THE CAPER TRIBE. Lind, *nat. syst.* p. 19.

Cleomeæ. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 237.

27. *GYNANDROPSIS*. DC. *Monodelphia Hexandria*.
Gyne—a female, *Aner*—a male, and *opsis*—resemblance; the stamens appear as if inserted on the ovary.
46. *G. PENTAPHYLLA*. W. & A. 67.
Cleome pentaphyllum. Bot. Mag. t. 1681.
Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 96, p. 3. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 24.
Annual erect plant, with whitish flowers;—common in gardens and cultivated grounds.
28. *CLEOME*. L. *Tetradynamia Siliquosa*.
Kleio, to shut; in allusion to the flowers, Gaert t. 76.
47. *C. MONOPHYLLA*. W. & A. 68. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 34.——common.
48. *C. BURMANII*. W. & A. 71.
Polanisia dodecandra DC.
Burm. Zey. t. 100. f. 1.——in cultivated grounds.
29. *POLANISIA*. W. & A. Octo.—*Polyandria Monogynia*.
Polus—many; *anisos*—unequal; stamens numerous and of various lengths.
49. *P. CHELIDONII*. W. & A. 72.
Cleome chelidonii. Liun,

A pretty annual with rose colored flowers, like those of *Chelidonium hybridum*. Eng. Bot. t, 201.

50. P. ICOSANDRA. W. & A. 73. *Cleome Icosandra*. Linn. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 96. f. 2.—common in waste places during the rains.

51. P. FELINA. W. & A. t, 74. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 23,
Cappareæ DC. prod. 1. p. 242.

30. CRATAEVA. L. Polyandria Monogynia.
Crataevus—a Greek Botanist, Lam. t, 395.

52. C. ROXBURGH, W. & A. 76. *C. nurvala*. W. & A. 77. *Capparis trifolia*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 571. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 42. Linn. Trans 15, p. 151.

Varvunna. A middle sized tree with trifoliolate leaves and showy greenish white flowers, which appear in April and May.

Byculla, Bombay; generally to be met without Temples and Muselman Tombs. It is also a native of the Society Islands, and is planted near the abodes of the dead, the same as in India. (See Forster's Prodrusus.)

This argues strongly for all "nations of men being made of one blood." (Acts 20, 16.)

31. NIEBUHRIA. DC. Polyandria Monogynia.
Niebuhr—the traveller in Arabia.

53. N. OBLONGIFOLIA. W. & A. 79.

Capparis heteroclita, Rox. Flora. 2. p. 570—a climbing shrub with simple oval oblong leaves. Flowers December and January. Fruit a long pendulous berry something like pepper.—common in the hedges between Wye and the Kamatke Ghaut in the Deccan. Also common about Surat. (Mr. Law.)

54. N. LINEARIFOLIA. G. a twining shrub with cracked scabrous whitish bark; leaves alternate, simple, linear oblong, slightly bent crescent-form, with intrastipular processes which afterwards become peduncles: peduncles long declinate. calyx 4 parted; corolla none; stamens numerous monodelphous, green; fruit not seen.

Hedges in Kandedh, rare. (Dr. Gibson.) The plant here referred to has the habit of a *Niebuhria*, but as the fruit has not yet been seen it may possibly belong to a different genus.

32. CADABA. W. & A. Tetrandria Monogynia.
Kodhab—the Arabic name of one of the species.

55. C. INDICA. W. & A. 80. *Stroemia tetrandra*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 78. Burm Ind. t. 46. f. 3.—a straggling shrub with something of the appearance of *Clerodendron inerme* when out of flower; flowers in terminal racemes, dingy white; appear the greatest part of the year; fruit a pendulous silique—Malabar and Worlee Hills, Bombay. On the Hill of Parnera, and in Musulman burial grounds throughout the Deccan. (Dr. Gibson.)

33. CAPPARIS. L. Polyandria Monogynia

From *Kabir*; the Arabic name of *C. Spinosa*—the officinal caper. Lam. t. 446.

56. C. BREVISPIA. W. & A. 82. *C. acuminata* Rox. Flora. 2. p. 566.

A scraggy thorny shrub; flowers January and February; fruit size of a small orange; of a beautiful red colour when ripe.

Elephanta—rare. This is perhaps identical with a small tree found scattered here and there in the black soil of the Deccan; one grows in the burial ground at Seroor. (Dr. Gibson.) There is one in a black field near Wye on the road to Poona,

57. C. STYLOSA. W. & A. 83. A tree with linear lanceolate leaves and solitary red flowers.—Common in the Districts between the Bheema and Krishna, and generally in the S. M. Country on barren land. (Mr. Law.)

3. Cal. 4 leaved. Cor. 4 pct. Stam. long. Ov. pedicelled 1 celled
ovules many. Attach. parietal. Berry pedicelled, 1 celled many
seeded. Embryo spiral, no perisperm.

10. Ls. long oval acuminate. peduncles 1 flowered.
Pet. ciliate shorter than the Stam. berries obovate obtuse by
1/2 sided

11. Cal. many part. Pet 4-6 unequal, out. or lacer. Stam. 10-24
filam. variously united. Anth. biloc. innate. dehis. long. Ovary
sess. 3 lobed 1 celled multiloc. with 3-6 pariet. placent. Stig. 3
Fr. Cap. or follic. Seed reniform. Herbs with alter. entire
or div. leaved having gland like stipules

58. *C. HEYNEANA*, W. & A. 68. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 67.—a shrub with ovate oblong leaves from 3 to 4 inches long, resembling those of Roxburgh's *C. corymbosa*.—S. CONCAN, N.

59. *C. HORRIDA*, W. & A. 88.—*C. Zeylonica* Rox. Flora 2. p. 567.—a very common scandent shrub; flowers February and March; the young shoots and calyxes are covered with a ferruginous substance,

60. *C. ROXBURGHII*, W. & A. 90.

C. corymbosa, Rox. Flora. 2. p. 569.

Waguttii.—A scandent shrub armed with recurved thorns; leaves alternate oval, oblong, smooth, shining; flowers February and March, large, white, very showy; berry round smooth, size of a small apple; seeds several, embedded in a whitish pulp.

On Kandalla and Parr Ghaut;—its polished leaves and beautiful flowers recommend it to a place in gardens. *C. floribunda*. Wight's Illust. Part 2. t. 14. has a considerable resemblance, only the flowers are much smaller.

61. *C. INCANESCENS*, W. & A. 91.—A shrub with diffuse flexuose branches, armed with hooked thorns.

Hulberee, near Dharwar, (Mr. Law.)

62. *C. SEPIARIA*, W. & A. 92. Pluk. t. 338.—a straggling much branched thorny shrub, with small white flowers in terminal umbels; fruit black, size of a pea.—Very common in waste uncultivated places; flowers in April and May; it forms an excellent fence.

63. *C. GRANDIS*, W. & A. 94.—an unarmed shrub;—in the Fort of Sholapore (Mr. Law.)

64. *C. APHYLLA*, W. & A. 96.—an erect growing thorny shrub, with a few small linear subulate leaves on the younger shoots; flowers corymbose, reddish; appear in the rains.—common in the barren tracts of the Deccan.—also in Guzerat: at Broach, there are some arborescent specimens. The berries are pickled by the natives. (Mr. Law.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone on his journey to Cabul, found it growing in the midst of the Desert.

65. *C. MURRAYANA*, G.—a diffuse prostrate shrub, armed with short recurved orange coloured thorns: young shoots covered with a white tomentum: leaves roundish small; flowers white, beautifully suffused with red: large and showy: berry oblong, many seeded.—On veins of trap rock in the bottom of ravines at Mahableshwar, rare; at Loghur, (Sir C. Malcolm.)—about Hurrichunderjee (Dr. Gibson.) In point of beauty it ranks next to *C. Roxburghii*,

ORDER 11. RESEDACEÆ. Dons. syst. 1. p. 286.

THE MIGNONETTE TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 106.

34. RESEDA, L. Dodecandria Trigynia.

Resido—to calm, assuage; in allusion to the supposed healing qualities, Gaert. t. 75, Lam. t. 410.

66. R. ODORATA, Dons. syst. 1. p. 288.

Bot. Mag. t. 29. *Mignonette*—in gardens: an universal favorite.

ORDER 12. FLACOURTIANEÆ. DC. prod. 1. p. 255.

35. FLACOURTIA, W. & A. Dioecia Polyandria.

Etienne de Flacourt, once a Director of the French East India Company. Lam. t. 826.

67. *F. RAMONTCHI*. W. & A. 103. Wight's Icones, No. 5. t. 85.

The *Mauritius plum*: a small fruit tree, armed; leaves oval crenate.—introduced by N. from the Mauritius.

68. *F. SAPIDA*. W. & A. 104. Rox. Cor. t. 69.

Panawla.—a small tree armed with straight thorns: It bears a considerable resemblance to the apple tree.—in gardens Bombay; the fruit is eaten; but it is by no means good.

69. *F. SEPIARIA*. W. & A. 105. Rox. Cor. t. 68. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 39.

Tamboot.—*Atroon*.—a common armed shrub; found throughout the hilly parts of the Concan; flowers March and April.

70. *F. INERMIS*. W. & A. 106. Rox. Cor. t. 222.

Tamboot—a small unarmed tree, very common at Mahableswur, has much the appearance of the last, but differs from it in having no thorns and attaining a much larger size. Perhaps the tree here referred to is distinct from Roxburg's *F. inermis*.—it requires examination.

71. *F. MONTANA*, G. *Attuck Ka Jhar*.—a middle sized tree, with the trunk armed; there are also straight axillary thorns on the young shoots; leaves ovate oblong crenate; flowers January and February; fruit size of a crab apple; eaten by the Natives.—On the Ghauts, rare. Perhaps this may be identical with Dr. Wight's *Phoberos crenatus*;—it requires examination.

36. *HYDNOCARPUS*. Gaert. Pentandria Monogynia.

Hydnon—a tuber, *Karpos*—fruit;—the fruit is crowned with tubercles.--- Gaert. t. 60. f. 3.

72. *H. INEBRIANS*. W. & A. 111. Marotti. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 30, Chilmoria pentandra. Hamilt. in Linn. Trans. 13. p. 501. Wight's Illust. Part 3. t. 16.—a tree with oblong acuminate serrate leaves; bears a large ligueous fruit, having something of the structure of that of *Feronia* and *Aegle*.

In Ceylon it is used for poisoning fish.—Common in the Southern Concan. N.

ORDER. 13. BIXINEAE. DC. Prod. 1. p. 259.

THE ARNOTTO TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. 1. p. 152.

37. *BIXA*, L. Polyandria Monogynia.

The American name adopted. Lam. t. 469. Gaert. t. 61.

73. *B. ORELLANA*. W. & A. 112. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 19. Bot. Mag. t. 1456.

Wight's Illust. Part 3. t. 17.—*Kisree*—*Arnotto*.—a tall shrub or small tree with heart-shaped leaves on long footstalks; flowers in loose terminal panicles; of a pale peach colour; capsule prickly.

In gardens Bombay; the bark makes good cordage and is used for this purpose in the West Indies. The red pulp which covers the seeds is called Arnotto, and used for colouring cheese.

ORDER 14. VIOLARIÆ. DC. prod. 1. p. 287.

THE VIOLET TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 146.

38. *VIOLA* L. Pentandria Monogynia.

According to ancient fables the violet (Gr. *ion*) sprung up for food for Io, one of Jupiter's Mistresses whom he was obliged to transform into a Cow. (see Aenied Book 7, and Ovid Meta, Book 1. and for a counterpart to this ridiculous story, Horace Ode 27, Book 3.)—Lam. t. 220. Gaert t. 60.

74. *V. TRICOLOR*. Dons. syst. 1. p. 332. Eng. Bot. t. 1287. *Heart's ease*, *Pansie*.---in gardens.

Calyx Polysepalous. Inferior. Sepals 5

Corolla Polypetalous. Hypog. Petals 5

Stamens Polyandrous. Hypog. oo

Pistil syncarpous. Superior Carpels 2

Seeds oo. albuminous, coated with red pulp

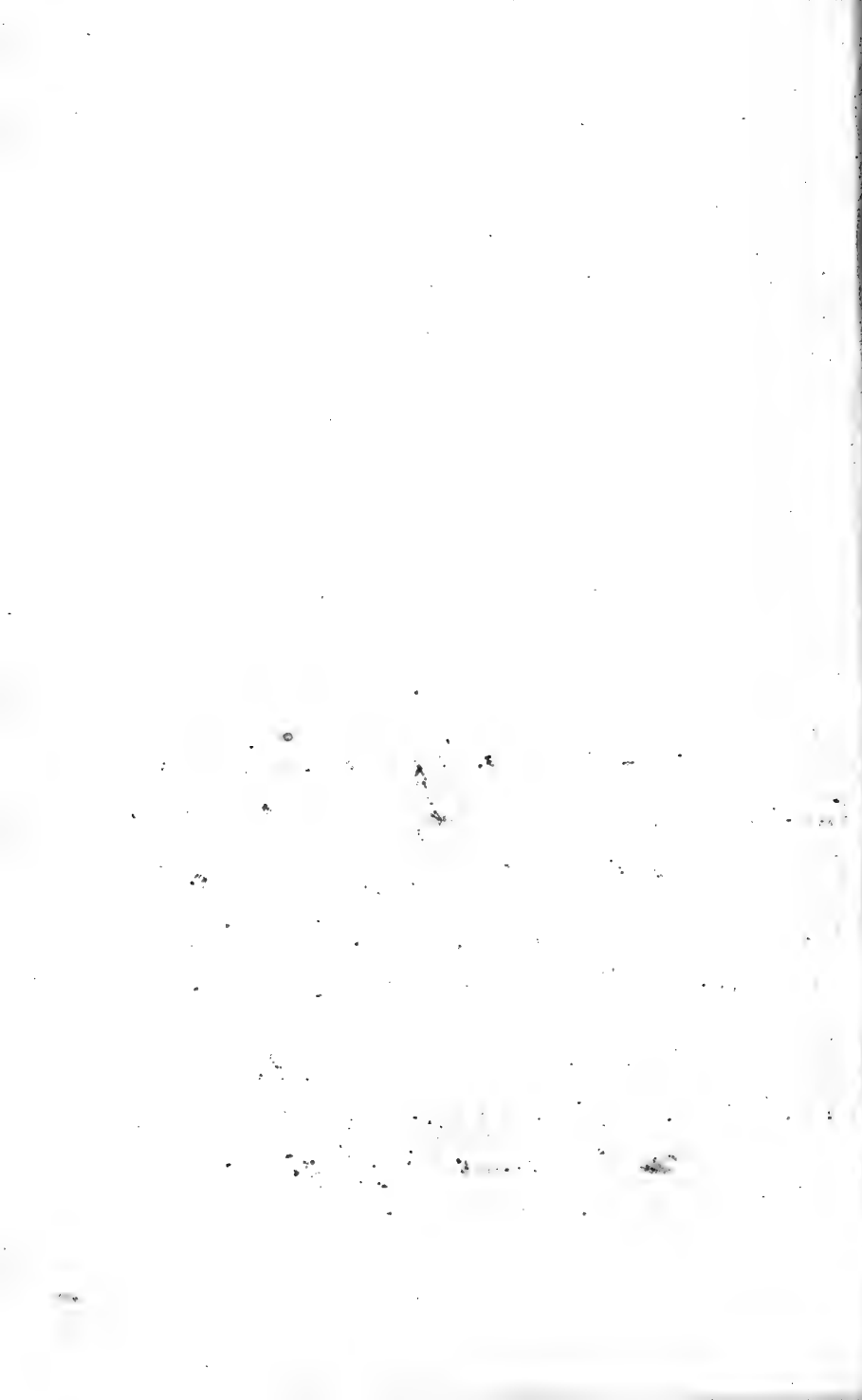
Calyx polysep.: inferior: sepals 5

Corolla polypet. hypog.: petals 5

Stamens pentandrous. hypog.: 5

Pistil syncarp.: superior carpels 3

Seeds parietal, albuminous



39. IONIDIUM. W. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.

Ion—a violet, *cidus*;—resemblance.

75. I. SUFFRUTICOSUM. W. & A. 116.—Rheed, Mal. 9. t. 60. Wight's Illust. Part 3, t. 19. a perennial plant with lanceolate leaves;—the Concan. N.

ORDER 15. DROSERACEAE. D. C. *Prod.* 1. p. 317.

THE SUN DEW TRIBE, Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 153.

40. DROSER. L. Pentandria Pentagynia.

Drosos—dew; (Anac. Ode 43) in allusion to the glands on the leaves resembling dew drops. Lam. t. 220. Gaert. t. 61.

76. D. BURMANI. W. & A. 119. Wight's Illust. t. 20. f. A.—a small plant, leaves all radical; scape 3 or 4 inches high.—S. Concan. N.

77. D. INDICA. W. & A. 121. Rheed. Mal. 10 t. 20. Wight's Illust. t. 20. f. C.—leaves linear, fringed.—Salsette and the Concan. N.

ORDER 16. POLYGALEÆ. D.C. *Prod.* 1. p. 321.

THE MILKWORT TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 144.

41. POLYGALA. L. Monodelphia Octandria.

Polu—much, *gala*,—milk; in allusion to the reputed effects the plant has on cattle that feed on it. Lam. t. 598. Gaert. t. 62.

78. P. ARVENSIS. W. & A. 127. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 61.—pretty common on pasture lands during the rains.—S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.)

42. XANTHOPHYLLUM. Rox. Octandria Monogynia.

Zanthos,—yellow,—*phyllon*,—a leaf.

79. X. FLAVESCENS. W. & A. 140. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 23.—a tree with alternate leaves, and flowers in axillary and terminal racemes.—S. Concan. N.

ORDER 17. TAMARISCINEÆ. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 95.

THE TAMARISK TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 158.

43. TAMARIX. L. Pentandria Trigynia.

From the river Tamaris (modern Tambta) in the Pyrenees, where a species grows abundantly; or more probably from the Greek name *murike*, which is derived from the Hebrew, to cleanse; brooms were made of the shrub.—Gaert. t. 61. Lam. t. 213.

80. T. GALLICA. W. & A. 141. T. indica. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 100. Wight's Illust. No. 4. t. 24.

Jhaoo.—Indian Tamarix— a small tree; grows abundantly on the banks of the Indus, and throughout Cutch and Scinde, where it is commonly used for fire wood. (Dr. Deacon.)

81. T. DIOICA. W. & A. 142. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 101. *Surroo*, *Lal Jhou*, *Phichula*—Asiat. Res. 4. p. 268. Persian *Gaz*.

The celebrated Shaft of Isfendiyar was made of it. (Sir W. Jones.)

A very graceful shrub, with numerous small rose coloured flowers in terminal, drooping spikes.—Common in the beds of the Concan and Deccan rivers,---flowers chiefly during the rains.

44. TRICHAURUS. W. & A. Decandria Trigynia.

82. T. ERICOIDES. W. & A. 143. Tamarix ericoides. DC. *prod.* 3 p. 97. Wight's Illust. No. 4. t. 24,—*Icones.* No. 2. t. 22.

A shrub,—the most beautiful of the tribe: flowers much resembling those of the common *heather*; hence the specific name.—a few plants of it were discovered by the late Ensign Dickenson on the banks of the Indoorange, near Karlee in 1835.—It grows abundantly in the bed of the Krishua at Natwar. (Mr. Law.)

ORDER 18. ELATINEÆ. W. & A, *prod.* 1. p. 40.

THE WATER—PEPPER TRIBE. Lind, *nat. syst.* p. 159.

45. ELATINE. L. Octandria Trigynia.

Elate, in the *Iliad* signifies a pine tree: why applied to this genus of weeds seems uncertain. Lam. *t.* 320. Gaert. *t.* 112.

83. E. AMBIGUA. W. & A. 144. Wight's *Illust.* Part 4. *t.* 25.—annual diffuse plant with rooting stems.

84. E. VERTICILLATA. W. & A. 145. *Bergia verticillata*, Rox. *Flora* 2. p. 456, Rheed. *Mal.* 9, *t.* 78. Rox. *Cór. t.* 142.—annual.

85. E. AMMANOIDES. W. & A. 146.

Bergia ammanoides. Rox. *Flora* 2. p. 457.

Wight's *Illust.* No. 4. *t.* 25.—annual erect plant.—all the species are found on the margins of tanks and other moist places.

ORDER 19. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 351.

THE CHICKWEED—TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 156.

46. MOLLUGO. L. Pentandria Trigynia.

Said to be a name in Pliny, latinized by Linnaeus---see Septuagint version of Job. c. 24. *t.* 24.

“They are withered (the mighty) like *moloche*, in a furnace”—Our translators have left out the simile.—Gaert. *t.* 130. Lam. *t.* 52.

86. M. PENTAPHYLLA. W. & A. 156.

87. M. TRIPHYLLA. W. & A. 157. Rheed. *Mal.* 10. *t.* 26.

88. M. SPERGULA. W. & A. 161. Rheed. *Mal.* 10. *t.* 24.

All are common weeds in gardens &c.

ORDER 20. MALVACEÆ. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 429.

THE MALLOW TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 33.

47. MALVA. L. Monodelphia Polyandria,

From *malasso*, to soften.—in allusion to the mucilaginous properties of the plants. Lam. *t.* 582. Gaert. *t.* 136.

89. M. MAURITANIA. W. & A. 162.—an annual erect growing plant with deep purple flowers.—in gardens, Bombay.

48. ALTHAEA. L. Monodelphia Polyandria.

From *altho*, to cure—A, *officinalis*, possesses medicinal properties. Lam. *t.* 581. Gaert. *t.* 136.

90. A. ROSEA. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 437.

Bot. Mag. *t.* 3198.—common *Hollyhock*.—in gardens.

49. URENA. L. Monodelphia Polyandria.

The Malabar name latinized. Lam. *t.* 583. Gaert. *t.* 135.

0. Poly-hypog. Sep. 5. Oct. 5. act. viv. limited. Stam. 00. Monadelph.
with many other. Uniform. Dry form. 2 or 3 carp. Styles = carp. Fr.
Carp. or fru. Almond. s. often becoming ...

20. Herbaceous plant, trees or shrubs with alternate stipulate
leaves. - wholesome - mucilaginous - Cornage - Cotton
4 y. large; double; exterior one 3 leaved - Capsules many,
one seeded

The *changeable rose*.—*Inconstante amante*---Inconstant lover of the Portuguese, a common shrub in gardens;---flowers chiefly in October;---large, white in the morning, changing to red in the course of the day.—like most of the family, it is easily propagated by cuttings.

102. H. HIRTUS. W. & A. 186. H. phoeniceus Rox. Flora. 3. p. 194. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 1.—a suffruticose plant with small whitish flowers which appear in December and January.—common on the Ghauts,

103. H. SABDARIFFA. W. & A. 188.

The *Roselle* plant, or *Red Sorrell* of the West Indies;—cultivated.

Jellies, tarts, &c. are made of the calyxes and capsules freed from the seeds.

52. PARTIUM. W. & A. Monodelphia Polyandria.

The Malabar name latinized.

104. P. TILIACEUM. W. & A. 189. Hibiscus tiliaceus. Rox. Flora, 3. p. 192.

H. tortuosus. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 193. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 30. Wight's Icones. Part 1. No. 189.

A tree, leaves large round cordate; the under side covered with a hoary pubescence; flowers sulphur coloured, purple towards the base.—Bombay Esplanade near Native Education Society rooms.—In Otaheite matting is made of the bark, also ropes and lines for fishing.

105. P. TRICUSPIS. W. & A. 190. Hibiscus tricuspis. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 202— a tree, leaves long petioled, 3 lobed, hoary beneath; flowers in May; large, of a bright yellow with a deep purple bottom.—Bombay Esplanade near the Native Hospital. This and the last have evidently been planted.

53. DECASCHISTIA. W. & A. Monodelphia Polyandria.

Deca—ten, *schidzo*—to split; in allusion to the 10 valved capsules.

106. D. TRILOBATA. Wight's Icones. No. 5. t. 88.—herbaceous tomentose plant, with leaves deeply 3 lobed; flowers in October--- Belgaum towards the foot of the Ghauts;—discovered by Mr. Law.

54. ABELMOSCHUS. W. & A. Monodelphia Polyandria.

From the Arabic. *kabb-el-misk*, a grain of musk.

107. A. ESCULENTUS. W. & A. 192---Hibiscus longifolius. Rox. Flora, 3, p. 210.

The *Bendy* or *Ram toorai*.—a most useful esculent, and much cultivated.

108. A. MOSCHATUS. W. & A. 195. Hibiscus abelmoschus. Rox. Flora, 3. p. 202. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 72. and 335. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 15.

Musk Mallow.—an annual erect hispid plant, leaves long petioled, deeply lobed and serrated; flowers yellow; the seeds have a strong musky odour. Dr. Lindley says, the Arabs mix them in their coffee.—in gardens pretty common.

109. A. TETRAPHYLLUS. G. Hibiscus tetraphyllus. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 211.

A large annual erect hairy plant, with very tough stems; leaves long petioled; palmate; variously lobed and toothed; flowers yellow with a dark purple bottom; outer calyx 4 leaved capsule hairy; in shape and size resembling the common bendy.—Girgaum woods Bombay.

110. A. FICULNEUS. W. & A. 196. Hibiscus prostratus. Rox. Flora. 3, p. 208-Lam. t. 577.—herbaceous—stems rough with sharp tubercles—grows wild in Dapooree garden. (Dr. Lush.)

55. THESPESIA. W. & A. Monodelphia Polyandria.

Thespesios—divine; in allusion to its usually being planted about churches—(Don.) this name is in appropriate, as far as India is concerned.--Gaert. t. 135.

11. L^s roundish cordate, acuminate, entire 5-7 nerves. Cal. truncate. Cap. 5 celled. Fl. yellow with a dark blood colored eye. Avenue Parrell

b. Cal. double. exterior one 3 parted. Cap. 3-5 celled seeds clothed with cotton wool.

12. Herbaceous. Fl. yellow with purple spot near claw of petal. L^s hairy palmate 3-5 lobed. Young parts of stem velvety. Cap. ovate pointed.

13. Cal. simple 5 toothed. Style many parted. Cap. unjoined round a common receptacle from 1 to 3 seeded.

111. T. POPULNEA. W. & A. 197. *Hibiscus populneus*. Rox. *Flora*. 3. p. 190. *H. populnoides*. Rox. *Flora*. 3. p. 191. Rheed. *Mal.* 1. t. 29. Ainslie. *Mat. Ind.* 2. p. 333.

The common *Bendy* tree; native also of Guinea and the Society Islands. The wood is used for making rollers and other purposes where closeeness of grain is required; the fruit abounds in a yellow pigment which might perhaps be turned to some account.

56. GOSSYPIUM. L. *Monodelphia Polyandria*.

A name applied by Pliny to a shrub which grew in upper Egypt, and bore cotton.—*Lam. t.* 586. *Gaert. t.* 134.

112. G. ALBUM. W. & A. 198. *G. herbaceum*. Rox. *Flora*. 3. p. 184. Rheed. *Mal.* 1. t. 31.—*Hamilt. in Linn. Trans.* 13. p. 494.—*G. obtusifolium*. Rox. *Flora*. 3. p. 183. Rox. *Cor.* 3. t. 269.—*Wight's Icones.* Part 1. No. 198.—*Ainslie, Mat. Ind.* 2. p. 282.

The Cotton plant; extensively cultivated in Guzerat and some parts of the Deccan. Cotton as is well known, forms the staple article of the commerce of Bombay.

113. G. NIGRUM. W. & A. 199. *G. Barbadosense*. *Wight's Illust.* No. 4. t. 28.—in gardens Bombay, Bourbon, and Sea Island Cotton.—The variety, *G. Arboreum*. *Linn.*—is generally to be met with about houses and in gardens, as an ornamental shrub.

114. G. RELIGIOSUM. W. & A. 200.

Deo Kapoos.—*Ek sheng Kapoos*.

A shrub; grows at a temple in Giergaum road Bombay,—*Rutnagiree*. (Mr. Elphinstone.)

The habit of this is very different from that of the last two, and it seems to be a distinct species.

115. G. VAUPELLII. G.

Heergoonda-Kapoos.—a shrub 8 or 10 feet high; grows at Sidhpoor in Guzerat. It appears to be quite distinct from the other three Indian species (varieties?) of *Gossypium*.—(Mr. Vaupell.)

57. ABUTILON. W. & A. *Monodelphia Polyandria*.

The Greek name of the mulberry; applied to this genus on account of a resemblance in the leaves, *Lam. t.* 578. *Gaert. t.* 135.

116. A. POLYANDRUM. W. & A. 202. *Sida Polyandria*. Rox. *Flora*. 3. p. 173. *Burm. Ind.* t. 47. f. 1.—annual, erect; leaves alternate, long petioled, cordate, dentate; flowers large yellow, with the petals reflexed; appear in December and January.—hills about Parr; at Kandalla &c.

117. A. INDICUM. W. & A. 205. *Sida Populifolia*. Rox. *Flora*. 3. p. 179.—*Rheed. Mal.* 6. t. 45. *Rumph. Amb.* 4. t. 11. *Wight's Icones.* Part 1. No. 205.

A tall herbaceous plant 3 or 4 feet high, leaves round cordate serrate, very soft and velvety; flowers small yellow, appear throughout the year; Carpels numerous, truncate; placed round a common axis.

Common in waste places about villages.

118. A. ASIATICUM. W. & A. 206. *Sida Asiatica*. Rox. *Flora*. 3. p. 179.—a biennial downy glutinous plant, with very beautiful large orange coloured flowers.—in gardens Bombay.

119. A. GRAVEOLEUS. W. & A. 208.—*Rumph. Amb.* 4. t. 29.—much like the last; flowers smaller.—S. Concan. N.

58. SIDA, L. *Monodelphia Polyandria*—a name applied by Theophrastes to a malvaceous plant—(Don.) *side*—is usually translated a pomgranate. (see *Aristophanes in Plutus.* 8. 721.)

120. *S. ACUTA*. W. & A. 210. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 53. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 18. f. 2. Wight's Icones. No. 5. t. 85.—a shrubby plant with twiggy branches, narrow lanceolate leaves and small yellow axillary flowers.

Malabar Hill; the Scotch Burial Ground Bombay;—not common.

121. *S. CORDIFOLIA*. W. & A. 219. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 54. Fleming in Asiat. Res. 11. p. 178.—a suffruticose plant, leaves cordate, carpels beaked.—the Conkans.

122. *S. RETUSA*. W. & A. 215. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 18.—a shrubby plant with short petioled cuneate serrate leaves; peduncles axillary one flowered.—at Kandalla, and probably along the line of Ghauts;—flowers in the rains.

ORDER 21. BOMBACEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 475.

THE COTTON TREE TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 35.

59. *HELICTERES*. L. Monodelphia Decandria.

Helix—a screw—in allusion to the twisted, screw-like carpels—Lam. t. 735. Gaert. t. 64.

123. *H. ISORA*. W. & A. 224. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 30. Bot. Mag. t. 2681. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 447.

Muradsing,—*Kawun*,—*Kewannie*,—*Dhamnee*—*Screw tree*.

A tall shrub or small tree, much resembling the common hazel; flowers bright red, showy; appear in the rains,—carpels 5; screw-like; twisted together.—Rope may be made from the fibres of the bark of this shrub.—common throughout the hilly jungly parts of the Concan, and on the Ghauts.—used medicinally in diseases of the ears. (Dr. Gibson.)

124. *H. HIRSUTA*. *Dons. syst.* 1. p. 507.

A shrub, with oblong lanceolate serrate leaves.—Parell garden; probably intd. from the Eastern Islands.—Dapooree. (Dr. Gibson)—the fruit is straight, and covered with a thick coat of soft bristles.

125. *H. PURPUREA*. (Dr. Gibson.)

A shrub with bright red flowers.—Dapooree. intd. from Calcutta;—probably this is identical with Decandolle's *H. lanceolata*.

60. *ADANSONIA*. L. Monodelphia Polyandria.

Adanson—a French Botanist and traveller in Senegal.—Lam. 5. t. 588. Gaert. t. 135.

126. *A. DIGITATA*. W. & A. 226. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 164. Bot. Mag. t. 2791. and 2792.

The *Baobab* or *Monkey Bread* tree.—a fantastic looking tree with trunk of an immense size close to the ground, but fast tapering and of little height; somewhat resembling a cone; flowers large, white; appear in May and June.—near the wilderness Bombay, Colaba, Matoonga; probably planted;—along the sea coast of Guzerat, where the fishermen use the large fruit as a float for their nets. (Bombay Med. Trans. 1. p. 18) it is also used medicinally by the natives, who like the Africans esteem it cooling; the leaves are eaten with their food, and are said to restrain excessive perspiration.

A few trees are generally found at places where the Musselmen have been, but it is not indogenous on this side of India. (Dr. Gibson.)

61. *BOMBAX*. L. Monodelphia Polyandria.

Bombyx—a Greek name for cotton: the capsules are filled with a kind of cotton.

127. *B. Malabaricum*. W. & A. 227. *B. heptaphyllum*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 167. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 52. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 297. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 247. Wight's Illust. t. 29.

122 Fl. white. L. hoary underneath. Cap 8 to 10 - one
horned. Malabar

21. Trees or shrubs with alter. palmate or digitate leaves.
Tropics. Mucilaginous & demulcent

110. Cal. simple 5 cleft. style long. Stigma with 10 rays
Cap woody 10 celled. seeds many in the pulp
126. L. digitate quinate glab. petioled. leaflets elliptical
slight acuminate petioles & pedun. pubes. Cal. pubes. silk
inside. pet. 5. Fl. axillary solitary on long pedicels. Fr. a large oblate
downy pericarp filled with farinaceous pulp. Anthers purple

111. Cal. simple. 3 to 5 toothed. Cor. 5 parted. Stam. 5 or
many. Cap. 5 celled. 5 valved. seeds woolly.

127. Fil. in 2 series; the interior ones arising on the style & consist^g of 5 longer & thicker & 10 shorter, the exter. series contains from 50 to 60 united into 5 distinct phalanges. Anthers of large filaments, double. Cap. oblong downy on the outside.

22. Cal 4-5 lobed. aestiv. val. Pet. 4-5 or 0. aestiv. twist. or indep. Stam. hypog. equal pet. or some multiple of them. more or less monad some sterile. Anths. biloc. introrse. ov. free. Carpels 4-10 round a central column. Styles terminal = carp. free or united. Fr. capsular. Seeds winged. Trees, shrubs, & alter. stip. decid. or 0 and stellate or forked hairs. Tropics. Mucilaginous

Saur.—a very large tree; trunk armed with prickles; leaves digitate, deciduous in the cold weather; flowers in February and March; large, of a beautiful bright red colour, rendering the tree a most conspicuous object.—very common throughout the hilly parts of the Concan; in Southern Mahratta Country. (Mr. Law.) Guzerat. (Dr. Gibson.) The wood is soft and spongy, and of little use.

128. *B. CEIBA*. *Dons. syst.* 1. p. 511.

A large tree, native of South America and the West Indies, where its immense trunk is commonly scooped out and converted into Canoes,—intd. by N.

62. *ERIODENDRON*. DC. Monodelphia Polyandria.

Eriou---wool---*dendron*---a tree; the capsules are filled with cotton, the same as in *Bombax*---Gaert. t. 133. Lam. t. 587.

129. *E. ANFRACTUOSUM*. W. & A. 228. *Bombax pentandrum*. Rox. Flora, 3. p. 165. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 50. and 51. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 80. Ainslie, Mat. Ind. 2. p. 95. Bot. Mag. t. 3369.—for the Carribean variety,

Shameula;---an elegant, erect growing tree, throwing out regular horizontal branches, something in the manner of *Terminalia catappa*.—flowers drooping, of a dingy white; appear in February and March when the tree is destitute of leaves.—capsule size and shape of a goose's egg.—in gardens Bombay.—grows wild in Kandesh, where it is called *Shameula*, and attains a noble size. (Lieut. Auld.)

63. *DURIO*. L. Polyadelphia Polyandria.

From *Durien*---the Malay name of the fruit.---Lam. t. 641,

130. *D. ZEBINTHINUS*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 399. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 29. Koenig in Linn. Trans. 7. t. 14. 15. and 16.—The Durien, a Malay fruit tree; intd. by N.

ORDER 22. BYTTNERIACEÆ. DC. *prod.* I. p. 481.

64. *STERCULIA*. L. Monoecia Monodelphia,

Sterculius---a Roman God---Lam. t. 736.

131. *S. BALANGHAS*. W. & A. 229. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 144. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 49. Wight's Illust. No. 5. t. 30.

A tree; leaves alternate, elliptic oblong; flowers in axillary pendulous panicles; appear in April and May; carpels large, ovate, many seeded.---S Concan. N.

132. *S. GUTTATA*. W. & A. 230. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 148. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 61.

Kookur.—*Goldar*.---a large erect tree; leaves long petioled, oblong entire, villous underneath; flowers in simple terminal racemes; segments of the calyx revolute, pubescent on both sides, outer of a pale yellow, inner of the same colour, marked with purple spots.—flowers January and February, when the tree is bare of leaves.—carpels size of a large apple, 3 or more growing together, of a reddish colour; seeds size of a chestnut; they are roasted and eaten by the natives.---common along the Ghauts. Roxburgh mentions that a kind of flax is obtained from the bark in Malabar, which is manufactured into cloth.

133. *S. COLORATA*. W. & A. 233. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 146. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 25.

Khowsey or *Bhawe kove*.—a large tree with palmately 5 lobed leaves, deciduous in the cold weather; flowers March and April; carpels bright red, pendulous, somewhat resembling a broad pod of a pea opened, with the peas adhering: the trees have a very strange appearance when covered with them, and may be recognized at a long distance.—on Elephanta hill;—jungly tracts throughout the Concan;—above the Ghauts. (Dr. Gibson.)

134. *S. URENS*. W. & A. 234. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 145. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 24.

Kavulee.—a large tree; leaves round cordate, 5 lobed, deciduous in the cold weather; flowers February and March; very small; in terminal panicles; carpels clothed with rigid bristly hairs which puncture like *Mucuna pruriens*.

The bark of the trunk is white, and gives to the tree a dead appearance; the seeds are cathartic.—a kind of coffee may be made of them. (Dr. Gibson.)—Malabar hill, Bombay.—common throughout the Concan.—Native Guitars are made of the wood of this tree.

135. *S. VILLOSA*. W. & A. 235. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 153.—a tree: leaves palmately 5 or 7 lobed—S. Concan. N.

136. *S. FOETIDA*. W. & A. 236. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 155. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 107. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 119.—Sonnerat. voy. t. 132.

Jungly--Budam, Poon--tree;---a very stately tree with digitate leaves, deciduous in the cold weather: flowers March and April; of a dull crimson colour, and like those of *S. guttata*, with an offensive smell; carpels large, kidney shaped: the seeds are roasted and eaten like chesnuts.—Mahim and Giergaum woods, Bombay; but evidently planted.—It is a most useful tree and furnishes the masts known by the name of *Poon spars*.

65. *HERITIERA*. W. & A. Monoecia Monodelphia.

Heretier—a celebrated French Botanist.—Gaert. t. 98. and 99.

136. *H. LITTORALIS*. W. & A. 237. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 172. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 21.

A small tree with alternate entire leaves, and flowers in axillary panicles.—S. Concan. N.

66. *KLEINHOVIA*. L. Monodelphia Polyandria.

Kleinhoff—once Director of the Botanic garden at Batavia—Lam. t. 734—Gaert. t. 137.

138. *K. HOSPITA*. W. & A. 238. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 141.—Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 113.

A tree with alternate broad cordate leaves, and small pink coloured flowers, in terminal panicles;—capsule pear shaped, inflated.—S. Concan. N.

67. *THEOBROMA*. Monodelphia Decandria.

Theos.---god---*broma*—food.—celestial food;—surely *chocolate* does not fairly merit such distinction.--Lam. t. 635. Gaert. t. 122.

139. *T. CACAO*. W. & A. 239.

Common chocolate nut tree,--native of South America.—Hort. Soc. garden. Intd. by Col. Frazer, resident in Travancore.

68. *ABROMA*. L. Monodelphia Decandria.

A privative, and *broma* food;--not fit for food; in contradistinction to the last.--an unmeaning name but luckily short.--Lam. t. 636. and 637. Gaert. t. 64.

140. *A. AUGUSTA*. W. & A. 241. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 156. Gossypium daemonum. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 14.

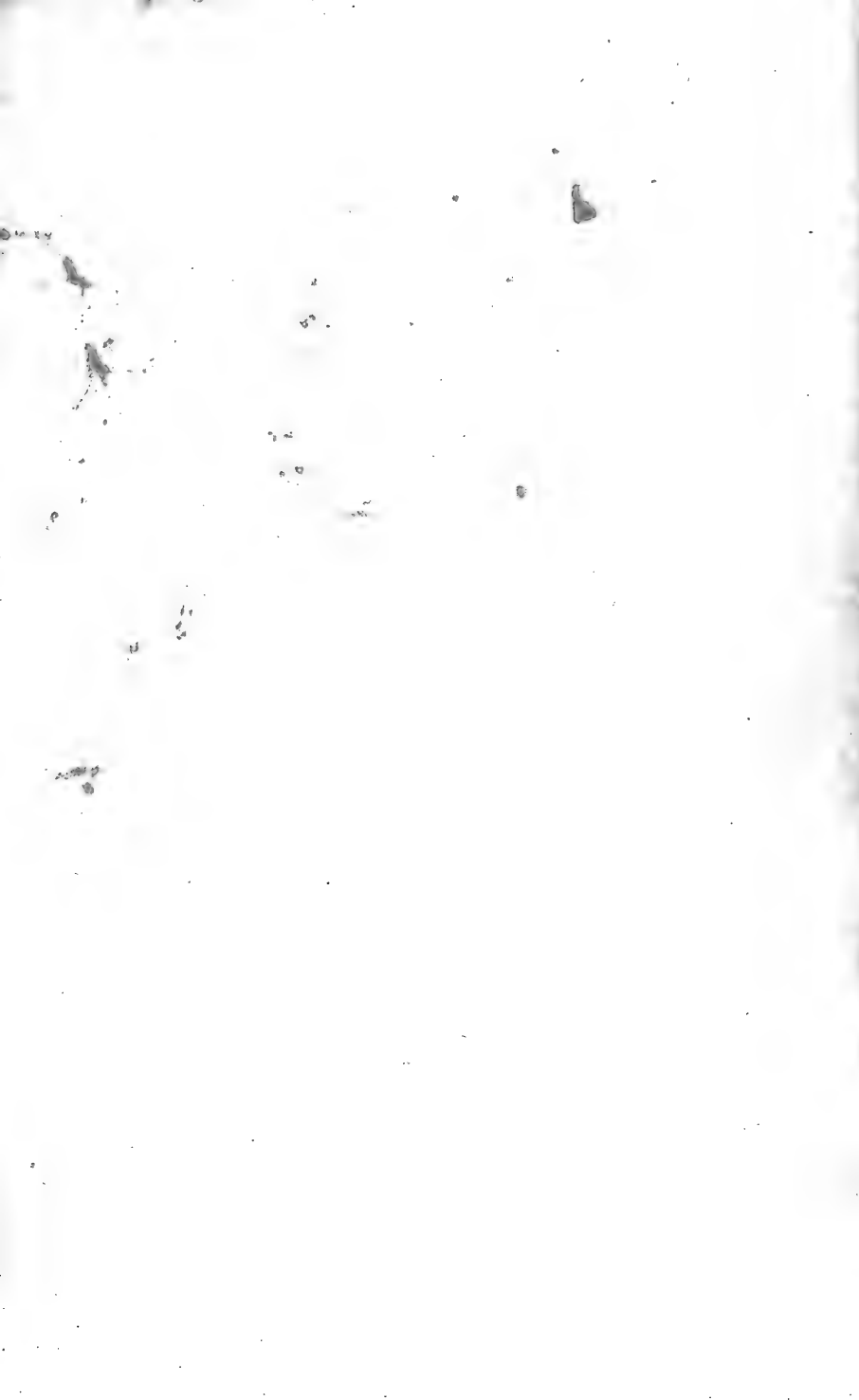
A shrub, with soft velvety branches, leaves ovate oblong acuminate; flowers in the rains; of a dark purple colour and rather pretty; capsule 5 angled,---in gardens Mazagaum, not common:—the fibres of the bark are very tough and well adapted for making cordage.

69. *GUAZUMA*. W. & A. Monodelphia Deccandria.

A Mexican name. Lam. t. 637.

141. *G. TOMENTOSA*. W. & A. 240. Wight's Illust. No. 5. t. 35.

A tree with small yellow axillary, and terminal flowers; capsule woody, tubercled; about the size of a bullace plum.---Pretty common about Bombay, but evidently planted.



4. Cal. 5 cleft. Cor. 5 pet. Stam 20 - 5 of them sterile. Ovary
pedicelled. 5 celled. Cap. woody. Seeds winged

70. BYTTNERIA. L. Monodelphia Decandria.

Byttner—once Professor of Botany in the University of Gottengen.

142. B. HERBACEA. W. & A. 242. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 619. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 29.—a small herbaceous plant with flowers somewhat resembling those of the *Guazuma*:—petals yellow on the outside, red within; forming a circular dome over the pistil and nectary.—Pretty common in Bombay during the rains.

71. RIEDLEIA. W. & A. Monodelphia Pentandria.

Reidle—a French naturalist.

143. R. CORCHORIFOLIA. W. & A. 245.

Melochia corchorifolia. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 139. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 73. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 440.—a common herbaceous plant with sub-cordate plaited leaves.—flowers terminal; pale purple, with a yellow centre.

144. R. TILIAEFOLIA. *Dons. syst.* 1. p. 529. *R. odorata*, and *R. velutina*. *Dons. syst.* 1. p. 529. *Visenia umbellata*. *Sprengel syst.* 3. p. 29. *Dons. syst.* 1. p. 538.

Mathooree.—a small tree, with alternate, long petioled, sub-cordate, serrate leaves; the young ones very soft and velvety;—stipules numerous, resembling those of *Cassia auriculata*.—flowers small, rose coloured; in axillary and terminal corymbiform panicles; appear in November.—The Hill above Sir Herbert Compton's Bungalow at Kandalla.—near Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

72. PENTAPETES. L. Monadelphina Polyandria.

Pente—five; in allusion to the five celled fruit.—*Lam. t. 576. Gaert. t. 134.*

145. P. PHOENICEA. W. & A. 248. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 157. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 56. Herbaceous erect growing plant, 3 or 4 feet high; leaves alternate, linear lanceolate; flowers axillary, large, of a beautiful bright red colour; appear during the rains.—in gardens Bombay.

73. DOMBEYA. W. & A. Monadelphina Polyandria;

Dombey—a French traveller in Peru—*Gaert. t. 137.*

146. D. PALMATA. W. & A. 249. Wall. Pl. As. rar. 3. t. 235.

A shrub; leaves palmate, 5 or 7 cleft, having some resemblance to those of the common castor oil plant; flowers in large terminal corymbs; they appear in September and October.—Sir Roger de Faria's garden, Maza-gaum; intd. from Bengal.

147. D. ANGULATA. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 498.

D. tiliaefolia. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 157. *Bot. Mag. t. 2905.*

A shrub; leaves cordate acuminate, serrate, old ones 3 or 5 angled; flowers in terminal corymbs; of a pretty rose colour, something like those of the common Oleander—intd. from the Mauritius by N.

148. D. TOMENTOSA. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 498.

Walkuffa?—Bruce's Travels. 7. t. 20.—A small tree with sub-rotund cordate, acuminate, tomentose leaves; flowers in terminal corymbs; rose coloured; small, compared with those of the two last species.—intd. by N. from the Mauritius.

74. PTEROSPERMUM. W. & A. Monadelphina Polyandria.

Pteron—a wing, *sperma*—seed; the seeds are winged—*Lam. t. 576. velago*—*Gaert. t. 133.*

149. P. SUBERIFOLIUM. W. & A. 252. *Lam. Illust. t. 576. f. 1.*

Muchucunda;—a tree with alternate cuneate oblong leaves, and axillary fragrant flowers, which appear in May.—The Concans. N.

150. *P. GLABRESCENS*. W. & A. 255. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 58. —a tree---S^t Concan. N.

151. *P. ACERIFOLIUM*: W. & A. 256. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 159.—Bot. Mag. t. 620.

A large tree, leaves slightly peltate, roundish, cordate at the base, under side hoary; flowers in May and June, pretty large, segments of the calyx linear, oblong, recurved,—covered with a whitish felt inside; on the out with short brown hairs.—In the late Col. Hough's garden, Colabah,---Giergaum woods.—not common.

95. *ASTRAPAEA*. Lind. Monodelphia Polyandria.

Astrape.—lightening; in allusion to the brightness of the flowers.

152. *A. WALLICHII*. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 500. Bot. Mag. t. 2503.—a shrub, leaves cordate, angularly lobed, very soft to the touch; flowers in large compact umbels; scarlet, with yellow anthers; have rather a disagreeable smell. The mode of growth somewhat resembles that of the *Compositae*.—In Mr. Skinner's garden, Mazagaum.

76. *KYDIA*. Rox. Monodelphia Polyandria.

In memory of Colonel Kyd, the founder of the Botanic garden, at Calcutta.

153. *K. CALYCINA*. W. & A. 257. *K. faterna*. W. & A. 258. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 188. and 189. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 215 and 216.

Warung or *Warungud*;—a middle sized tree, with alternate, petioled broad cordate, angled leaves, and small white flowers, in terminal panicles; they appear in October and November; capsule size of a pea, hid in the calyx.—Kennery Forests, Salsette;—along the Ghauts, pretty common.

77. *ERIOCHLAENA*. DC. Monodelphia Polyandria.

Erion---wool—*chlania*—a cloak, in allusion to the wooly calyx.

154. *E. HOOKERIANA*. W. & A. 259.

Bootee or *Bother*.—a middle sized, scraggy looking tree;—leaves roundish cordate, toothed, soft and whitish beneath;—flowers February and March, yellow;—capsule woody, size of a plum; 10. celled, 10. valved.—near Karlee Caves (Dr. Arbuckle.)—along the Ghauts, not common.

Probably it is identical with *E. Candolii*—Wall. As. Pl. rar. 1. t. 64—a native of Burmah.

ORDER 23. TILIACEÆ. DC. *prod.* I. p. 503.

THE LINDEN TRIBE. LIND. *nat. syst.* p. 40.

78. *CORCHORUS*. L. Polyandria Monogynia.

From the Greek, for a pot herb—Lam. t. 478. Gaert. t. 64. and 179.

155. *C. TRILOCULARIS*. W. & A. 264. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 582.—annual.—the Sholapore districts between the Bheema and Krishna. (Mr. Law.)

156. *C. OLITORIUS*. W. & A. 266. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 581. *C. decemangulatis*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 582—Pluk. 5. t. 127. f. 3.—annual erect plant; flowers about the close of the rains, —common in Bombay; springing up in gardens and cultivated grounds.

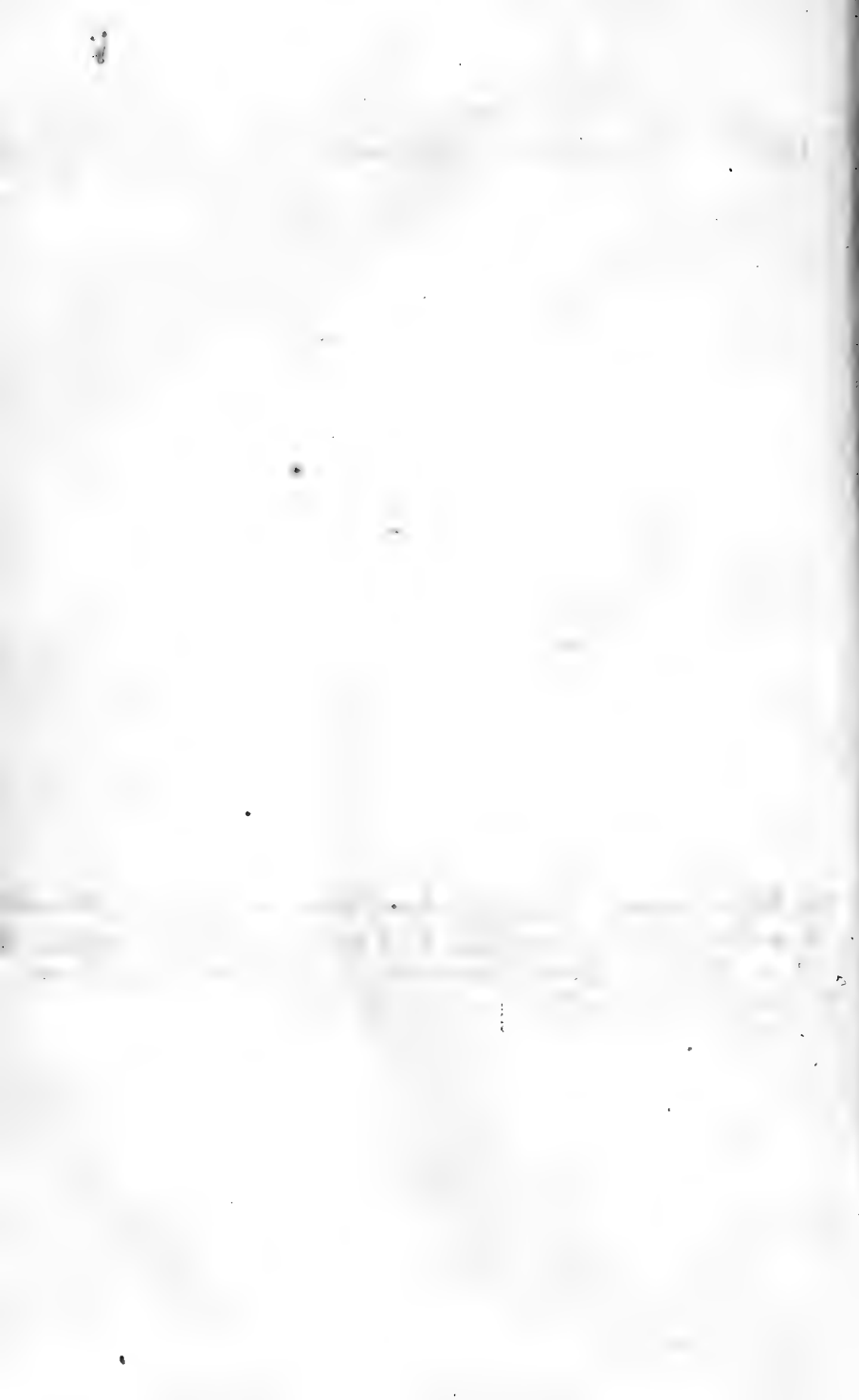
157. *C. ACUTANGULUS*. W. & A. 268. *C. fuscus*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 582. Pluk. t. 44. f. 1.—annual, common in the rains; flowers small yellow, capsules attenuated at the base, 5 angled, 2 of the angles more acute and prominent than the rest.

79. *TRIUMPHETTA*. L. Polyandria Monogynia.

Triumphetti—an Italian Botanist.—Lam. t. 400. Gaert. t. 111.

151. Fl. white fragrant. Prospect Lodge. Cumbria. 1881

23. Polypet. hypog - Sep 4-5. Oct 4-5. Stam 00 free or unit? Auth.
2. called sometimes aborigine. Ditch off. large glandul. Style 1. Stg
= carp. Fr. dry or pulpy. Trees or shrubs with alter. etip. Canes
Fl. usu. pink or white. mucilag. cordage



158. *T. ANGULATA*. W. & A. 272. *T. bartramia*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 463. *Lappago amboinica*. Rumph. Amb. G. t. 25. f. 2.---annual suffruticose plant, with small yellow flowers in terminal racemes.---common during the rains. Roxburgh's description of *T. trilobularis* agrees pretty well with it; the leaves of *T. annua*. Bot. Mag. t. 2296. are much larger than those of the plant here referred to.

80. *GREWIA*. L. Polyandria Monogynia.
Grew---an English Physician. Gaert. t. 106. Lam. t. 467.

159. *G. COLUMNARIS*. W. & A. 279. *G. orientalis*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 586. Wight's Icones. t. 44.
A shrub with ovate oblong leaves, and small yellow axillary and terminal flowers.---Malabar Hill.---Salsette &c. common.

160. *G. HIRSUTA*. W. & A. 284. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 587. *G. pilosa*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 588.---Wight's Icones. t. 76.
A shrub, fruit hairy.---common.---Salsette Jungles, and on the Ghauts.

161. *G. VILLOSA*. W. & A. 288.---at Nalutwar. (Mr. Law.)

162. *G. ASIATICA*. W. & A. 289. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 586.
Phulsi;---a shrub, common in Bombay gardens; the fruit is gratefully acid; sherbet is made from it.---much cultivated in Guzerat; in the Deccan, sparingly. (Dr. Gibson.)

G. TILIAFOLIA. W. & A. 290. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 587.---a small tree with large roundish cordate leaves;---pretty common on Elephanta, Salsette &c.

163. *G. MICROCOS*. W. & A. 293. *G. ulmifolia*.---Rox. Flora. 2. p. 591. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 26. Wight's Illust. No. 5. t. 33. Icones. 5. t. 84.

Sheerul;---a large shrub or small tree; flowers in terminal panicles, appear in May and June.---The fruit is eaten by the natives---grows in great abundance on the hills about Parr. Goa jungles. (Dr. Lush.)

164. *G. LANCAEFOLIA*. G.

Gowlee or *Goewillec*;---a small tree with oblong, lanceolate leaves; flowers in terminal panicles; appear in October and November.---Kennery jungles; on the Ghauts pretty common;---cattle are very fond of the young branches.---probably this is the same with *G. salvifolia*. Linn.

81. *ERINOCARPUS*. N. Polyandria Monogynia.

Erinaceus---a hedge hog; in allusion to the bristly fruit.

165. *E. NIMMONII*. G.---*Chowra*,---*jungle berry*; a middle sized tree; leaves on long petioles, roundish cordate or lobed, strongly nerved beneath; flowers yellow; in terminal panicles; appear in September and October; fruit triangular, covered with bristles; angles somewhat winged.---when young it is mucilaginous and has a very grateful smell.---common at Kandalla;---on the top of Carinjah hill, and probably throughout the Concaus;---at Jambootee, near Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

Dr. Wight in his Illust. Part 5 confounds this with Blume's *Echinocarpus*.

ORDER 24. ELAEOCARPEÆ. DC. prod. 1. p. 519.

82. *ELAEOCARPUS*. L. Polyandria Monogynia.

Elaia---an olive, and *Karpus*---fruit;---the fruit bears a resemblance to an olive. Lam. t. 459. Gaert. t. 43.

166. *E. OBLONGUS*. W. & A. 296. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 24.---Linn. Trans. 17. p. 189. Wight's Icones. t. 46.

Khas, or *Kassow*:--a handsome tree; leaves alternate, petioled, elliptic oblong, very slightly serrated; flowers in simple racemes, from the axils of the fallen leaves; all pointing one way, petals beautifully fringed; flowers in May; the foliage is frequently tinged with red, which gives the trees an autumnal appearance.--On the Wye road side Mahableswur, where it begins to ascend the hill;--in the romantic vale of the Yena above the water fall;--When in full bloom, this is certainly a very beautiful tree.

167. *E. GANITRUS*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 594. Wight's Icones. Part 4. t. 60. Ganitrus. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 101.

Oodrach,--a tree;--S. Concan, N. The nuts are worn as necklaces by Brahmans and Faqueers.

ORDER 25. DIPTEROCARPEÆ. W. & A. Prod. 1. p. 83.

THE CAMPHOR-TREE TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 42.

83. *VATERIA*. L. Polyandria Monogynia.

Vater---once a Professor of Medicine at Wirtemburgh.---Lam. t. 475. Gaert. t. 189.

168. *V. INDICA*. W. & A. 299. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 602. Cor. t. 288. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 15. Chloroxylon dupada. Hamilt. Wight's Illust. No. 5. t. 36.---a large tree with flowers in terminal panicles; the resin called *copal*; exudes from it.---said to grow in some parts of S. Concan. Probably the *Shorea* which furnishes the *saul* timber, the *Dipterocarpus* and *Hopea*, all of this tribe, are to be found under this presidency.

ORDER 26. TERNSTROEMICEÆ. DC. prod. 1. p. 523.

84. *COCHLOSPERMUM*. W. & A. Polyandria Monogynia.

Cochlo---to twist, and *sperma*---seed.---the seeds are kidney shaped, or curved.

169. *C. GOSSYPIUM*. W. & A. 311. *Bombax gossypium*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 169. *B. Grandiflorum*. Sonn. voy. Ind. 2. t. 133.---a large tree; leaves lobed, deciduous in the cold season;--flowers terminal; large, bright yellow; appear in March and April when the tree is destitute of leaves.---capsule size of a goose's egg, filled with cotton, among which the seeds are lodged.---in gardens Bombay.---grows wild on the chains of Hills running inland from the Ghauts.---in Candesh where it attains a large size, (Lieut. Auld.) Saut-poorra Jungles (Dr. Gibson.) This tree yields the gum called *kultura*, substituted in the Bengal N. W. Provinces for tragacanth. (Dr. Royle.)

170. *C. SERRATIFOLIUM*. DC. prod. 1. p. 527.---a tree; much like the last, but with the lobes of the leaves serrated.---flowers at the same period.---Hort. Soc. garden. intd. by Mr. Vaupell.---it is perhaps only a variety of the last.

ORDER 27. OLACINEÆ. DC. Prod. 1. p. 531.

85. *OLAX*. L. Triandria Monogynia.

Greek for a furrow; name given in allusion to the split flowers. Lam. t. 28.

171. *O. ZEYLONICA*. W. & A. 313. Gaert. 2. t. 179.---a tree, with flaccid branches.---the Coucans, N.

172. *O. SCANDENS*. W. & A. 314. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 163. Cor. t. 102.

A large climbing shrub, with alternate, ovate oblong leaves, and small

2 b. Saly. hypog. Sep. 5-7 Concave eria, aestiv in G. Pet 5-10-9. Stam 00
Fil. free or unit? An th ner. ov adnate. Ory multiloc. Style, 2-7. Fr. cap
2-7 celled. Sec 3 few + large. Trees or shrubs. S. Altai. eria. exstif. det
169. Unarmed. Leaves 5 lobed. lobes entire, acute, smooth abn
downy below. Cal. sep. 5. 2 outer ones smaller. Petals 5 emar
ginate. Some of the filaments tinged with red

28. Poly. hypog. Cal. unequal. or campan. Short 3-5 toothed Pet
3-5 broad at base aestiv. imbr. Stam=pet. or multip. Fil. flat
at base distinct or combined. Anther. erect. In alom. large. Very free
multiloc. Style 1, Stig. thick. For. a keepered. Trees or shrubs. In
ster. aff. Comp. Articulated with a winged petiole

white flowers in axillary racemes; they appear in February and March;--- The fruit resembles an acorn and is nearly hid in the calyx.-- the ravines at Kandalla;---along the Ghauts.

86. **BALANITES.** Delile. Decandria Monogynia.

Lam. t. 297.

173. **B. AEGYPTIACA.** DC. *prod.* 1. p. 708.—*Ximenia Aegyptiaca.* Rox. *Flora.* 2. p. 253. Delile's Egypt. t. 28 f. 1.

Hingenbet;---a small thorny tree, with alternate bifoliate leaves, and greenish white flowers; fruit about the size of an egg, covered with a smooth dry cortex.---the Deccan plains and Candesh.---Goozerat. (Dr. Gibson.) This is one of the few trees which flourishes on black soil;---it has not yet been found in the Coucans.

ORDER 28. AURANTIACEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 535.

THE ORANGE TRIBE. Lind. *Nat. syst.* p. 123.

87. **ATALANTIA.** W. & A. Monodelphia Octandria.

Atalanta—who was caught by Hippomanes, causing her to trip by throwing golden apples in her way. (See Ovid. *Met.* 8. Fable 4.)

174. **A. Monophylla.** W. & A. 320.—*Limonia Monophylla.* Rox. *Cor. t.* 82. Rheed. *Mal.* 4. t. 12.

Maker limboo.---*Ranlimboo.*---a large ever-green shrub, armed with small thorns; flowers in November: white.---common on the Ghauts.---at Sidney Point, Mahableshwur.

88. **TRIPHASIA.** W. & A. Hexandria Monogynia.

Triphasios;---in allusion to the 3 cleft calyx, and 3 petals.

175. **T. TRIFOLIATA.** W. & A. 323. *Bot. Rep.* t. 143. *Citrus parva dulcis.* Sonn. *It.* t. 63.

A common shrub in gardens: called *China Limboo*; flowers white, fragrant; berries size of a sloe; make good preserves.—grows wild in S. Concan. N.

It is also a native of China, from which country the plants in Bombay gardens have probably been introduced.

89. **LIMONIA.** L. Decandria Monogynia.

Lymoun—the Arabic name. Lam. t. 353. Gaert. t. 58.

176. **L. ACIDISSIMA.** W. & A. 342. *L. crenulata.* Rox. *Cor. t.* 86. Rheed. *Mal.* 4. t. 14.

A shrub with pinnate leaves, and winged petioles: fruit size of a pea: much used as a tonic in Malabar where it forms an article of commerce with the Arabs. introd. by N.—common on sandstone hills at Padshapore, and at the falls of Gokauk where it is associated with *Tephrosia suberosa*, & *Chloroxylon swietenia.* (Mr. Law.)

90. **GLYCOSMIS.** W. & A. Decandria Monogynia.

Glycus—sweet—*osme*—smell; the flowers are sweet scented.

177. **G. ARBOREA.** W. & A. 327. Rox. *Cor. t.* 85. *Bot. Mag.* t. 2074.—a small tree with pinnate leaves.—S. M. Country. (Dr. Lush.)

178. **G. PENTAPHYLLA.** W. & A. 328. Rox. *Cor. t.* 84.—a tall shrub with pinnate leaves; closely allied, if not a mere variety of the last.---in a garden opposite the "Bee Hive," Bombay.

179. **G. CHYLOCARPA.** W. & A. 332.—a shrub with pinnate leaves, and the habit of the last species; flowers November and January; white,---the fruit much resembles the common gall found on *Oak* trees in England and is

mucilaginous.---common in ravines at Kandalla, and generally along the Ghauts in shady places;---it is perhaps identical with the *Panel*. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 9.

91. BERGERA. Koen. Decandria Monogynia.

Berger---formerly a professor of Botany at Keil.

180. B. KOENIGII. W. & A. 334. Rox. Cor. t. 112. Wight's Icones Part 1. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2 p. 139. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 53.

Koodia neem;---a small tree with pinnate leaves, which are much used in curries by the natives.---gardens Bombay.

181. B. INTEGERRIMA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 376.---also called *Koodia neem*;---a small tree common on the Ghauts; flowers February and March: in terminal corymbiform panicles; of a whitish yellow colour.---Perhaps the tree here referred to is the *B. Koenigii* in its wild state.

92. MURRAYA. L. Decandria Monogynia.

Murray---once Professor of Botany at Gottingen. Lam. t. 352. Gaert. t. 93.

182. M. EXOTICA. W. & A. 335. Wight's Icones. No. 5, t. 96. Camunium sinense. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 18. f. 2.

Koontee;---a pretty ornamental shrub, with white fragrant flowers;---in gardens; probably introd. from China. Dr. Poyle remarks, that it is found all along the jungly tract at the foot of the Himalayas.

183. M. PANICULATA. W. & A. 336. Rumph. Amb. 5 t. 17.---a small tree with pinnate leaves, ---flowers white fragrant; appear in December and January; fruit reddish; something like a small *capsicum*.---the table land of Mahableshwar.---the Ghauts; not common.

93. COOKIA. Sonn. Decandria Monogynia.

Cook---the celebrated voyager. Lam. t. 354.

184. C. PUNCTATA. W. & A. 338. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 55. The *Wampee*, a Chinese fruit tree; in gardens Bombay and Dapooree.

94. FERONIA. Corr. Decandria Monogynia.

Feronia---the Goddess of forests, she had a temple on Mount Soracte, (Horace Book 1, Ode. 9.)

185. F. ELEPHANTUM. W. & A. 341. Rox. Cor. t. 141. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 280. Wight's Icones. Part 1.

Cawtha.---the *Elephant* or *wood apple*; a large and handsome tree, with pinnate leaves; fruit large, with a grey coloured, very hard rind.---gardens Bombay.---Faria Baug, Ahmednuggur. The vale of the Taptee common; also on the Mool river, and throughout Guzerat. (Dr. Gibson.)

95. AEGLE. Corr. Polyandria Monogynia.

The Greek name of one of the Hesperides.

186. Æ. MARMELOS. W. & A. 342. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 37. Rox. Cor. t. 143. Asiat. Res. 2, p. 349. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 188. Wight's Icones Part 1.

Bale --- *Bilwa* --- *Bengal Quince*;---a thorny tree with ternate leaves. Fruit smooth, yellow; with a very hard rind.---the pulp is much used by the natives in cases of chronic diarrhoea. (Dr. Gibson)---Malabar Hill Bombay, Elephanta;---about temples in many parts of the Deccan;---Duddi on the Gutpurba. (Mr. Law.)---Dr. Royle says, that the astringent rind is used in dyeing yellow.

96. CITRUS. L. Polydelphia Polyandria.

Origin of the name unknown.---Lam. t. 639. Gaert. t. 121, Tourn. Inst. 39. 5. and 396.

9. Saly. hypog. Sep. 2-6-8. freq. col. d. aestiv. umb. Pet = sep
or multil. Stam. ov. free or par. fil. uneq. Anths. in vert. Ovar
& fleshy 5-lobed disk. Ovary 1 or many celled. Style per very short
dy. pet. or rad. Fr. dry or fleshy. Seeds in a pulp apterous often
reticulate. Trees, shrubs. L. & stip. Lpp. Corua. entire, strong midrib
lateral veins. Juice resinous Acid purgative yellow

187. *C. DECUMANA*. W. & A. 343. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 21. The well known *Pumalo* or *Shadlock*.—common in Bombay gardens.

183. *C. AURANTIUM*. W. & A. 343.—the Orange, several varieties of which are cultivated. Aurangabad has long been famed for its *Cintra* oranges,—a name adopted into the native languages.

189. *C. LIMONUM*. W. & A. 6th. var. of *C. Aurantium*.—the lime tree, or *Limboo*.—common in gardens.

Those who wish for information on this difficult genus, should consult Risso and Poiteau's work, and the 6th vol. of Wernerian transactions, containing Buchanan Hamilton's Commentary on Rumphius.

There is a member of the family growing apparently wild near Parr, and on the level part of the Rotunda Ghaut. The natives call it *Maloonga*; it is armed with long spines, and has flowers like the citron.

Dr. Royle says, that in the tract bordering the foot of the Himalayas, he noticed two plants growing apparently wild, the one called *Bijooree*, the other *Biharee*; the first having the characteristics of the citron, the other of the lemon;—probably the Parr plant is identical with one of them, and with a plant which Mr. Vaupell found on Mount Aboo in Guzerat, decidedly wild. It bears a fruit of the size and shape of the China orange, and is used at Deesa as a stock to graft on.

97. *AGLAIA*. L. Monodelphia Pentandria.

The name of one of the Graces, expressive of beauty and elegance; it is well bestowed on this family.

190. *A. ODORATA*, Lour. Cochinchina. Camunium Chinense, Rox. Flora. 1, p. 936. *Opilia odorata*, Sprengel.—Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 18.

A shrub with ternate and pinnate leaves, (like *Jasminum odoratissimum*) and very small yellow flowers in axillary racemes.—gardens Bombay.—probably introduced from China.

98. *PARAMIGYNA*. Wight. Decandria Monogynia.

191. *P. MONOPHYLLA*—Wight's Illust. No. 7, p. 103. *Micromelum Monophyllum*, Wight's Illust. 6. t. 42.

Ranyeed.—a scandent shrub, armed here and there with stout, blunt, recurved thorns; leaves alternate, ovate oblong, about 3 inches long and 2 broad: fruit pomaceous; somewhat resembling that of the *Sabia*, figured in the 12th vol. of Linn. Trans.—on the Parr Ghaut, rare.—Brought to Mr. Nimmo from the South Concan.

ORDER 29. GUTTIFERÆ. DC. prod. 1. p. 557.

The MANGOSTEEN TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 45.

99. *GARCINIA*. L. Polyandria Monogynia.

Garcin—a French Botanist and traveller in the East. Lam. t. 406. Gaert. t. 105.

192. *G. AFFINIS*. W. & A. 351. *G. Kydia*. W. & A. 353. *G. Cambogia*, Wight's Illust. No. 8, p. 125. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 24.

A very handsome tree common in Travancore, and some parts of the Malabar Coast.—Hort. Soc. garden. intd. by Col. Frazer, resident in Travancore.

193. *G. PURPUREA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 624. Wight's Illust. No. 8. p. 125. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 32.

The *Kokum*.—*Brindaó*, of the Portuguese;—a very elegant tree; head generally of a conical form; branches drooping; leaves dark green, shining;

fruit round smooth, not furrowed; size of a crab apple,—when ripe of a purple colour throughout; it has an agreeable acid flavor, and is eaten by the natives.—Workers in iron use the acid juice as a mordant.—a concrete oil is obtained from the seeds which is well known and used at Goa for adulterating Ghee. (Bombay Courier 12th June 1830.)—in gardens Bombay.—pretty common in some parts of the Concan:—in the ravines at Kandalla.

194. G. MANGOSTANA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 618. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 43.

The *Mangosteen* tree; intd. by N. from Singapore.—Perhaps it may be naturalized by grafting on the last species.

195. G. ROXBURGH. Wight's Illust. No. 8. p. 125.

G. Zeylonica. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 621.

G. Cowa. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 622.

G. Cambogia. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 298.—fruit furrowed.—some very large trees grow in a grove at Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

100. XANTHOCHYMUS. Rox. Polyadelphia Polyandria.

Zanthos.—yellow, *chio*—to pour out:—the fruit abounds in yellow juice.

196. X. OVALIFOLIUS, W. & A. 355. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 632.—*Garcinia Gutta*. Wight's Illust. No. 8. p. 126. *Hebradendron Cambogioides*. Wight's Illust. t. 44.—in Madras Journal of Science. No. 13.

Taveer;—a small tree: leaves opposite, oval, polished: flowers sessile; verticilled on the branches; small, white; appear in December; fruit ripens in March and April; round, with a smooth green rind; about the size of the *Kokum*; (*Garcinia purpurea*.) full of a yellow clammy juice.—In the ravines at Kandalla.—on the Parr Ghaut; along the line of Ghauts generally.

Dr. Wight describes the fruit as being about the size of a cherry; perhaps he saw it before it had attained the full size, or the plant here referred to may be a distinct species, though it accords well with the one he has figured in Illust. t. 34.—probably this is the tree which furnishes the Gambooge gum of commerce. It is very ornamental.

101. MESUA. L. Polyandria Monogynia.

Mesues—the father and son:—Arabian Physicians who lived at Damascus in the 8th and 9th centuries.

197. M. FERREA. W. & A. 357. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 605. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 53.

Nagesura. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 295.—where Sir W. Jones well remarks, "surely the genuine appellation of an Indian plant should be substituted for the corrupted name of a Syrian Physician who could never have seen it: and if any trivial name were necessary to distinguish a single species, a more absurd one than iron (*ferrea*) could not possibly have been selected for a flower with petals like silver and anthers like gold."

One of the most elegant trees;—much cultivated in the Eastern Islands and Malabar for its beautiful flowers, which in size and shape resemble those of the *sweet briar*;—their perfume partakes of the rose and violet.—S. Concan. N. where it is called *Nag chumpa*. In a grove near Belgaum where it is also called *Nag Chumpa*;—the flowers are regularly picked as they expand, for sale in the bazar, and preserve their fragrance even when dried. The *Jonesia asoca* grows in the same grove. (Mr. Law.)

Dr. Wallich found both these elegant trees growing round the spot where he discovered the *Amherstia nobilis*, in Burmah.

102. CALOPHYLLUM. L. Polyandria Monogynia.

Kalos—beautiful, *phyllon*—a leaf:—the leaves are elegantly veined. Lam. t. 459.

198. C. INOPHYLLUM. W. & A. 358. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 606. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 38.—Wight's Icones, t. 77. Illust. No. 8. p. 128.

100. Cal. 5 leaved. Pet. 5. Nectaries 5. Stam. united in 5
parcels. Style 5 lobed

102. Cal. 4 leaved white. Pet 4. white. Drupe globose
dark round fleshy rose colored

M. Sep. 5. Pet 5 unguiculate with corval. aestiv. Anthers
roundish with projecting process. Styles 3, distinct or united
hr. dry, or fleshy sometimes winged. Trees or shrubs. Lr. simple
pp (rar. acter.) stipulate. Tropical. Astringent

Poona;—the *Alexandrian Laurel*;—a very beautiful tree with dark green polished leaves, elegantly veined; (hence the appropriate trivial name *inophyllum*.) flowers white, fragrant; appear at the commencement of the rains; fruit round, smooth, size of a walnut; the natives obtain lamp oil from it.—Lamarck says *Tacamahac* gum exudes from wounds made in the trunk of this tree and is collected in the Isle of Bourbon.—see *Encyclopædie Methodique*. 1. p. 457.—Love Grove, Bombay.—common on Salsette, and in the Concans, on sandy soil near the Sea.

199. C. SPURIUM. W. & A. 359. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 39. C. Calaba—Wight's Illust. No. 8. p. 128.

A tree with cuneate obovate leaves, much smaller than those of the last species.—S. Concan, N.

103. CALYSACCION. Wight. Dioecia Polyandria.

200. C. LONGIFOLIUM. Wight's Illust. No. 8. p. 130. C. Suriga? Rox. Flora. 2. p. 608.

Woody.—a large tree; leaves opposite oblong; flowers in March and April, in clusters on the thick branches below the leaves; small white, streaked with red, dioecious.—the male tree is called *Woody*—the female *Poonag*—both are also known by the name of *Suringee* and *Gordeoondy*.—Parell and Worlee Hills, Bombay;—Kennery jungles in considerable abundance.—on the Ghauts and throughout the Concans.—the flowers are collected and exported to Bengal for dyeing silk. This tree is closely allied to Wallick's new genus *Kayea*. (*Asiat. Pl. Rar.* 3. t. 210.)

ORDER 30. HIPPOCRATEACEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 567.

104. HIPPOCRATEA. L. Triandria Monogynia.

Hippocrates—the celebrated Greek Physician.—Lam. t. 28.

201. H. INDICA. W. & A. 361, Rox. Flora. 1. p. 165. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 130.

Turroolee.—a scandent shrub, with oval acute shining leaves, slightly serrated; and very minute yellow flowers in corymbiform panicles.—banks of the Quoina river above Parr bridge.—and generally along the Ghauts. The foliage is pretty, and recommends it to a place in gardens.

202. H. OBTUSIFOLIA. W. & A. 362. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 166.—*Salacia laevigata*. Wight in Hooker's Bot. Misc. 3. t. 36.

Dausheer.—a very beautiful scandent shrub, running over high trees; leaves shining, coriaceous; flowers very numerous, minute; in terminal and axillary panicles, which shoot out beyond the leaves. Carpels about 2 inches long, flat, resembling a paper folder.—Lunowlee grove, Kandalla; about Parr &c.—this is much more common than the last species.

105. SALACIA. L. Triandria Monogynia.

The wife of Neptune, Salamis? whom he carried off to the Island which bears that name.

203. S. PRINOIDES. W. & A. 363. *Johnia Coromandelica*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 169.—a shrub with small shining polished leaves; flowers small, axillary; appear in December and January; fruit about the size of a cherry—on the Corinda side of the Hill above Kandalla tank.—common about Malhar and Amboolee, Salsette. N.

ORDER 31. MALPIGHIACEÆ. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 677.

106. MALPIGHIA. L. Monodelphia Decandria.

Malpighi—once a Professor of Medicine at Pisa. Lam. t. 38f.

204. *M. COCCIFERA*. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 578. Bot. Reg. t. 568.—a small stunted shrub, with box looking leaves.—Parell and Dapooree gardens; probably introd. from Bengal.

107. HIPTAGE. Gaert. Decandria Monogynia.

Hiptamui—to fly; in allusion perhaps to the shape of the petals, or the fruit which is winged. Gaert. t. 116. *Molina*. Lam. t. 349.

205. *H. MADABLOTA*. W. & A. 370.—*Gaertnera racemosa*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 368. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 59. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 18. *Madablot*. Sonn. voy. Ind. 2. p. 135. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 282. Wight's Illust. No. 7. t. 50.

Bokhee. Utimookta—a large climbing shrub, with very beautiful white and yellow (one of the 5 petals is yellow, the rest white) flowers, in terminal racemes; petals fringed; one of the stamens is much longer than the rest; fruit unequally 3 winged.

Grows in great abundance on the Ghauts; flowers in February and March;—in Bombay gardens. Sir W. Jones observes, that it was a favorite plant of *Sacotala* which she justly called the "*Delight of the woods.*"

The bark is a very good sub-aromatic bitter. (Dr. Lush.)

108. ANCISTROCLADUS. Wall. Decandria Trigynia.

Ankistron—a hook, *Klados*—a branch; in allusion to the hook like tendrils on the branches.

206. *A. HEYNEANUS*. Wall. Cat. No. 7262. *Modira valli*. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 46. *Valli Modegam*. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 47.

Kurdul.—a climbing shrub with oblong leaves growing at the ends of the branches; flowers small, whitish, in terminal racemes; appear in March.—The Parr Ghaut; ravines at Kandalla; not common.

The *Modira Valli* usually quoted for *Art. botrys odoratissima*, has a great resemblance to this plant: The next figure alluded to by Wight and Arnott (*prod.* 1. p. 107.) has the leaves too broad; besides it wants the hooks on the branches which the *Kurdul* is furnished with. Aublet's Genus *Potalia*. (Lam. t. 348.) seems to have an affinity.

This is a very pretty shrub, but hardly known yet to European Botanists.

109. HIRAEA. W. & A. Decandria Trigynia.

Nicholas de la Hire—a French Physician. Lam. t. 382. Gaert. t. 116.

207. *H. INDICA*. W. & A. 373. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 448. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 160.—a scandent shrub with opposite ovate leaves, and flowers in axillary and terminal panicles; fruit like hops.—Khandalla Ghaut.

ORDER 32. SAPINDACEÆ. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 601.

THE SOAP-TREE TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 116.

110. CARDIOSPERMUM. L. Octandria Trigynia.

Kardia—the heart—*sperma*—seed: in allusion to the shape of the seeds. Lam. t. 317. Gaert. t. 79.

208. *C. HELICACABUM*. W. & A. 376. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 292. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 28. Bot. Mag. t. 1049.—Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 204.

Heart pea.—an annual climbing plant with an inflated membranaceous capsule, from which it is sometimes called the *Balloon Vine*.—common in hedges &c. during the rains.

111. SCHMIDELIA. L. Octandria Monogynia.

Schmiedel—once a Professor at Erlange—Lam. t. 309. and 312. Gaert. t. 44

204. Fl. small pinkish, pet. clawed & wrinkled. Fr. some round like box others spinous-dentate like holly polished. Fr. bright red

~~32. Poly. hypog. Sep. 5. aert. imb. Oct. 5. unguic. aert. Convol. Stigma
W. off. in rad. Auth. 2 or 3 disks. Sep. 9 3 cups. Styles 3 disk
or 4 in dry & fleshy~~
32. Poly. hypog. Sep. 4-5 aertiv. imb. Oct. 4-5. aert. imb. Stam.
8-10. Thal. & fleshy gland. disk. very trilob. Fr. fleshy or caly.
seeds solely off. ault. 4 or 6. Trees shrubs. Fr. all or off. comp.
soft white line or pellucid dot. Some edible. some poisonous



209. *S. COBBE*. W. & A. 378. *S. serrata*. W. & A. 379. *Ornithrope cobbe*, and *serrata*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 266 and 268.---Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 25. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 61.---Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 413.

Teepin.---*Mendrie*.---a straggling shrub, with ternate leaves and small white flowers in axillary racemes; they appear in May;---on the Ghauts:---very common a Mahableschwur. (Dr. Murray.)

112. *SAPINDUS*. L. Octandria Monogynia.

Sapo, indicus.---Indian soap; in allusion to the use of the seeds, Lam. t. 307, Gaert. t. 70.

210. *S. LAURIFOLIUS*. W. & A. 380. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 278. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 19.

Rhete.---a tree, with small dingy white flowers in terminal panicles.---generally to be met with about villages throughout the Concan.

211. *S. EMARGINATUS*. W. & A. 381. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 279. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 213. Wight's Illust. No. 7. t. 51.---a tree; also called *Rhete*, found in the same localities; common in Guzerat; rather scarce in the Deccan; the seeds are used medicinally, and also for washing the finer kinds of silk. (Dr. Gibson.)

212. *S. RUBIGINOSUS*. W. & A. 384. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 282. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 62.---a tree with leaves a good deal resembling those of the *Ash*:---very soft to the touch.---Giergaum woods, Bombay; rare.

213. *S. FRUTICOSUS*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 283, native of the Moluccas; introd. by N. Flowers in racemes: rather pretty.

113. *CUPANIA*. W. & A. Decandria Monogynia.

Cupani.---an Italian Monk.

214. *C. CANESCENS*. W. & A. 386. *Molinaea canescens*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 243. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 60.

Kurpa.---a small tree with pinnate leaves, and whitish flowers in racemes or panicles; they appear in March and April; capsule 3 sided: covered with a brownish coloured substance.---Kandalla, in the ravines; not common.---Kosur Ghaut. (Dr. Gibson.)

114. *NEPHELIUM*. L. Octandria Monogynia.

An ancient name of the burdock; applied to this genus on account of the rough fruit. Lam. t. 306. Gaert. t. 42.

215. *N. LITCHI*. *Dons. syst.* 1. p. 670. *Scyrtalia litchi*: Rox. Flora. 2. p. 269. Sonn. voy. Ind. t. 129.

The Litchi---a Chinese fruit tree:-- in gardens Bombay.

216. *N. LONGANUM*. W. & A. 387. *Scyrtalia longan*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 270. Wight's Icones No. 3. t. 43.

Wumb.---a large tree with pinnate leaves: flowers February and March: small, white: in terminal panicles.---There is a forest consisting principally of *Wumb* trees in a ravine near Parr.---The young leaves are of a reddish hue, and give the trees a pretty appearance at a distance.

115. *SCHLEICHERA*. W. & A. Octandria Monogynia.

Koon.---Gaert. t. 180.

217. *S. TRIJUGA*. W. & A. 388. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 277. *Cussambium spinosum*. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 57.

Koosimb or *Koosum*.---a name approaching to that of Rumphiu's---a middle, sized tree with pinnate leaves, and very minute white flowers in axillary racemes; they appear in February and March; fruit size of a small plum covered with blunt prickles. The natives make oil from it: they also eat it.---Kennery forests, Salsette.---on the Ghauts pretty common.---The genus is closely allied to *Melicocca*. Lam. t. 306.

116. *BLIGHIA*, Koenig. Octandria Monogynia.

Captain Bligh, R. N. who commanded the "Bounty" and first introduced the Bread-fruit tree in the West Indies.

218. *B. SAPIDA*: *Dons. syst.* 1. p. 669.

The *Akee* tree; native of Guinea; has pinnate leaves and the habit of a *Sapindus*; fruit size and shape of a pear, of a pretty red colour; much esteemed in Guinea and the West Indies.

One tree grows in Parell garden;—by whom introduced is unknown.

117. *DODONEA*, L. Octandria Monogynia.

Dodonæus—Physician to Maximilian 2nd—*Lam. t.* 304. *Gaert. t.* 111.

219. *D. BURMANNIANA*. W. & A. 389. *D. Angustifolia*. Rox. *Flora.* 2. p. 256. *Wight's Illust.* No. 7. *t.* 52. *Rumph. Amb.* 4. *t.* 50.

Dawa-ka-jhar.—a scandent shrub, with small greenish yellow coloured flowers in terminal racemose panicles; capsules winged, something like hops.—Kandalla Ghaut; hilly parts of the Concan; very common on the sandstone hills, north and east of Belgaum; the leaves are never so large as in Dr. Wight's Figure. (Mr. Law.)

ORDER 33. *MELIACEÆ*. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 619.

THE BEAD-TREE TRIBE. Lind, *nat. syst.* p. 120.

118. *NAREGAMIA*. W. & A. Decandria Monogynia.

The Malabar name.

220. *N. ALATA*. W. & A. 392. *Wight's Illust.* *t.* 90.

Melianema triphylla. N. Rheed. *Mal.* 10. *t.* 25.—a suffruticose plant with trifoliolate leaves, and large flowers on axillary, solitary peduncles.—The country east of Panwell, rare. N.

119. *MELIA*. L. Decandria Monogynia.

Greek name of the *Ash*.—applied to this genus on account of a resemblance in the leaves. *Lam. t.* 352. *Gaert. t.* 180.

221. *M. AZEDARACH*: W. & A. 393.

M. Sempervirens. W. & A. 394.—a common tree, generally met with about villages, both in the Concan and Deccan.

222. *M. COMPOSITA*. W. & A. 395. *M. Robusta*. Rox. *Flora.* 2. p. 397.

Limbarra, or *Neembarra*.—a middle sized tree with bipinnate leaves; flowers in March; the young leaves and panicles are covered with a mealy kind of substance; fruit round, size of a small plum.—hilly parts of the Concan. Parr Ghaut; not common.

120. *AZADIRACTA*. W. & A. Decandria Monogynia.

A name applied by Avicennes to a poisonous tree; perhaps from *Aze*,—soot.

223. *A. INDICA*. W. & A. 396. *Melia Azadirachta*. Rox. *Flora.* 2. p. 394. *Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Calcutta.* 3. p. 430. Rheed. *Mal.* 4. *t.* 52. *Wight's Icones.* Part. 1. No. 396.

The *Neem* tree, or Indian Lilac.—common about villages. Ach. Richard, (*Lind. nat. syst.* p. 121.) observes, that an oil is obtained from the fruit, which is another instance after the Olive of the Pericarp yielding that substance which is usually obtained from the seed. Probably this is the oil which is called *Vaypa-any* in Mysore, and given to women after child-birth; about an ounce is the usual dose. (see Buchannan Hamilton's Journey in Mysore.)

The bitter bark is useful as a febrifuge. N.

121. *AMOORA*. Rox. Monodelphia Hexandria.

Native name adopted; this genus is the same with the *Andersonia* of Rox. *Flora. Ind.* and *Aphanamixis* of Blume,

33. Tree or shrubs with alter (occas. opp.) by ship. Simple
 or pan. Canes. chiefly trip. Bitter tonic & astringent
 Sep. 4-5 more or less united. Act. imb. Oct. 4-5 hypog. act imb. in
 Feb. stems = pet or 3. 2-4 times as many. Fil. Combined in
 long tube. Act. sess. within a piece of tube. Dist. off. large & cup shaped
 Pet. 5-6. Multiple. Act. 5-6 = pet in num. Crates usu. unct. of.
 1-2 in each cell. Style 1. Sty. distinct or united. Fr. base. strap. or cup
 like. or by abortion umbel. Seeds not winged. Album. 0. 2-3
 Straight with leafy cotyled.

223. Cal 5. herb. pet. 5. L. pinn. leaflets ovate lanceolate
 unequal sided. acum. serrated, Fil.
 Fr. purple, drupe 1 celled 1 seeded (D)

224. *A. MACROPHYLLA*. N.—a solitary tree, grows in the ravine at Kandalla below the old Toll House; the leaves are pinnate about 3 feet long; fruit ripens in March. It much resembles a ball of Windsor soap, is 3 celled, 3 valved, opening from the apex; seeds solitary, of a scarlet colour.

This is quite distinct from *Amoora cucullata*. Rox. Cor. t. 258, whether it is identical with Blume's *Aphanamixis grandifolia*, remains to be discovered.

122. *SANDORICUM*. L. Decandria Monogynia.

Santoor.—the Malay name. Lam. t. 350.

225. *S. INDICUM*. W. & A. 400.---Rox. Cor. t. 261.--Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 64.--an elegant tree with ternate leaves; fruit size of an apple; native of the Moluccas, introd. by N.--it is closely allied to the *yerindee*.

123. *GUAREA*. Rox. Octo-Decandria Monogynia.

The Cuba name of one of the species--Lam. t. 301.

226. *G. BINECTARIFERA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 240.

Yerindee.--a tree with pinnate leaves; leaflets alternate;--flowers August and September, in axillary panicles: fruit size of an apple, 4 celled, 4 valved; of a brownish yellow colour; rind hard;--seeds solitary, size of a chesnut; monkeys are very fond of them.--Lanowlee Grove and in the ravines at Kandalla; not common.

If the tree here referred to, is not identical with Roxburgh's, which is doubtful, it will form the type of a new genus.

124. *EPICHARIS*. Blume. Monodelphia Octo-Decandria.

Greek name for beautiful; given in allusion to the appearance of the trees.

227. *E. EXARILLATA*. N.

Boorumb.--a tree, leaves pinnate; leaflets 2, or 3 pair; flowers in December and January; small white, in axillary racemes: they rarely expand and are generally destroyed by insects.---fruit size of a plum; pear shaped, indehiscent; abounding in a white resinous juice.---this tree requires examination: probably it will form the type of a new genus.--Kandalla, hills about Nagotnah, the Parr Ghaut &c.

125. *HEYNEA*. Rox. Decandria Monogynia.

Dr. Hyne---a German, who spent some time in India.

228. *H. TRIJUGA*. Rox Flora. 2. p. 390 and Cor. t. 260.--Bot. Mag. t. 1738.

Limbara.--a small tree with alternate pinnate leaves, leaflets 3 or 4 pair with an odd one; flowers in axillary corymbiform panicles; of about equal length with the leaves; small, white; appear in March and April: fruit red, resembles the *rowan-berry*; opening from the apex like the *teesul*. (*Fagara*.) seed solitary covered with a thin white aril.--common about Kandalla, the Parr Ghaut &c. it is perhaps different from Roxburgh's plant.

126. *MALLEA*. W. & A. Monodelphia Decandria. Lam. t. 358.

229. *M. RORHII*. W. & A. 397. Ekebergia Indica. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 392.

A shrub with pinnate leaves; flowers small, white, in axillary panicles.--fruit ripens in March, red, much like the *rowan-berry*,--grows in great abundance on the Katruj Ghaut near Poona, and is probably to be met with on all the chains of hills running inland from the Ghauts.

127. *TURRAEA*. L. Monodelphia Decandria.

Turra---once a Professor of Botany at Padua. Lam. t. 351.

230. *T. VIRENS*. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 260.

A shrub, flowers in April and May, much resembling those of the common *honeysuckle*.--Kandalla;--in considerable abundance towards bottom of Parr Ghaut.--the shrub is destitute of leaves when the flowers appear, which sets them off to more advantage.

ORDER 34. CEDRELACEÆ. *Dons. syst.* 1. p. 686.THE MAHOGANY TRIBE. *Lind. nat. syst.* p. 121.

128. SWIETENIA. L. Monodelphia Octo-Decandria.

Gerard Van Swieten—a Dutch Botanist. *Gaert. t.* 96.231. S. FEBRIFUGA. Rox. *Flora.* 2. p. 398. *Soymida febrifuga.* w. & A. 405. *Rox. Cor. t.* 17.

Rouen.--*Ruhim*;—a large tree with pinnate leaves; flowers April and May, in terminal panicles; capsule size of a small apple; 5 celled, 5 valved, opening from the apex; the bark is a powerful febrifuge and an excellent substitute for Peruvian bark.—Grows in considerable abundance in various parts of Goozerat; also in the Adjunta Jungles. (Dr. Gibson.)—at the Sindwah Ghaut. (Lieut. Auld.) Jowar Jungles. N.

129. CHICKRASSIA. w. & A. Monodelphia Decandria.

Native name, latinized.

232. C. TUBULARIS? w. & A. 406. *Wight's Illust. No. 8. t.* 56. *Swietenia chickrasa.* *Rox. Flora.* 2. p. 399.

A magnificent tree, with pinnate leaves; leaflets tomentose; capsule 4 or 5 valved; seeds beautifully arranged in a double series, in a horizontal position.--ripen in January. The tree here referred to was discovered by Mr. Nimmo on the Toongar hills in December 1838.--Adrien de Jussieu, and Roxburgh, both describe the capsule of their tree as 3 valved.—the capsule of this one is 4 or 5 valved, and Mr. N. thinks it a distinct species at least, if not the type of a new genus.

130. CHLOROXYLON. DC. Monodelphia Decandria.

Chloros--yellow, *Xylon*--wood.233. C. SWIETENIA. w. & A. 407. *Rox. Cor. t.* 64. *Wight's Illust. No. 8. t.* 56.

Billoo, Satin wood tree;—has pinnate leaves, and capsular 3 celled, 3 valved fruit.--about the falls of Gokauk, on sandstone hills. (Mr. Law) the Alleh Belah hills. (Dr. Gibson.)

It is a tree of great beauty, with close grained, yellow coloured wood like the box.

ORDER 35. AMPELIDEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 627.THE VINE TRIBE. *Lind. nat. syst.* p. 119.

131. CISSUS. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.

Kissos.—Greek for ivy; (Anacreon, Ode 26) applied in allusion to the climbing habit of the plants. *Lam. t.* 84.

234. C. VITIGINEA. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 406.*Vitis Linnaei.* w. & A. 417 ---Kennery Jungles &c. common in the rains.

235. C. REPANDA. Vahls Symbols. Part 3. p. 18.

Vitis repanda. w. & A. 413.---Malabar hill: Elephanta: leaves large, shoot out of a curious kind of pouch:--flowers in June.

236. C. LATIFOLIA. Vahls Symbols. Part 3. p. 18.

Vitis adnata. w. & A. 416. *Rumph. Amb. 5. t.* 164. *f.* 1.---Malabar hill; the Concan &c. common in the rains.

237. C. GLAUCA. Rox *Flora.* 1. p. 406.*Vitis glauca.* w. & A 415. *Rheed. Mal. 7, t.* 11---the Concan.238. C. CORDATA. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 407.*Vitis repens.* w. & A. 414. *Rheed. Mal. 7, t.* 48.---the Concan.

34. Cal. 4-5 cleft. cor. imb. Pet 4-5. aest. imb. Stam. 8-10
united below into a tube, sometimes distinct inserted into a deep
annul. disk. Anthers. viv. nears. with long debris. Ovary 4-5
celled. Ovules anat. parvac. St. toling. Stig. peltate. Fr. caps.
opening & split. 4. seeds. 1. album. thin or 0. Emb. straight
& set. Cotyled. fleshy. Nect. with alter. pinn. to erect. Leaves
litter and aromatic.

35. Cal. small nearly entire. Pet 4-5. Sometimes cohering above
inserted entire on annul. disk. Anthers. viv. Stam. 4-5
Opp. nat. inserted in disk. Fil. 1 or united at base. Anthers. viv.
base: 2-3 celled. ovule. erect anatrop. Style 1. very short
Stig. simple. Fr. capsule or louse is not united to cal. Seeds 1-4
or 5 erect with 2 sessile spermovores, hairy, album. and erect
curv. Climbing shrubs having lower leaves split to upper and
all. Fl. in rac. and 4-5 or 6 opp. leaves. floral peduncles
Sometimes becoming cirrhose.

36 Sep. 3.4.5 perian. aest. imb. Pet. 3.4.5 fugitive unguiculate
hypog. aest. twisted. Stem = pet. & alter. on a hypog. unguic. dist.
with. into 2. each. many with as many cells & styles as Sepals
stig. Capitate. ovules anatrop. pendul. Fr. a multiloc. cap. Seeds solitary
compressed pendul. Albumen small or 0. Emb. straight cotyled. flat
rad. short & thick. Sec. & 2 or 3. plants with or style. Simple
with 2 or 3. in. mucilage & fibre

239. C. QUADRANGULARIS. ROX. Flora. 1. p. 407.

Vitis Quadrangularis. W. & A. 410. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 41. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 84. f. 2. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 303. Wight's Icones. Part 3. t. 51.

Stem 4 angled, winged, jointed.--In gardens Bombay,--the natives eat the succulent stems in curries. It is the *Saelanthus quadragonus* of Forskal, who says, the Arabs when suffering from affections of the spine, make beds of it.

240. C. CARNOSA. ROX. Flora. 1. p. 409.

Vitis carnososa. W. & A. 420. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 9. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 166. f. 2, and 5. t. 165.---very common in Bombay during the rains, on old walls; the rocky beach &c.--Rumphius says, the tender leaves are eaten as a pot-herb in Amboina.

241. C. TRILOBATA. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 629.

Vitis Rheedii. W. & A. 418. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 45--the Concans.

242. C. LANCEOLARIA. ROX. Flora. 1. p. 412.

Vitis muricata. W. & A. 423. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 8.--the Concans.

243. C. PEDATA. ROX. Flora. 1. p. 413.

Vitis pedata. W. & A. 426. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 10.--the Concans; Mahableswur &c.---common.

244. C. ---? a stout shrubby species; grows abundantly in the ravine at Kondapore, on the Seroor road.--common in the Deccan.

132. VITIS. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Said to come from a Celtic word. Gaert. t. 106. Lam. t. 145.

245. V. INDICA. W. & A. 434. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 6.--a shrubby climbing plant.--the Concans.

246. V. VINIFERA. W. & A. 429.--the common grape vine, successfully cultivated in the Deccan, about Poona, Ahmednuggur, Aurungabad &c.---Dr. Gibson mentions, that it is very susceptible of blight from fogs and heavy atmosphere; this may account for its failing below the Ghauts, where the atmosphere is comparatively moist. Virgil notices a similar peculiarity in Italy.

"Littora myrtetis laetissima, apertos

Bacchus amat colles."

The *Water Withe* of the West Indies belongs to this genus.

133. LEEA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Mr. Lee--of Hammersmith. Lam. t. 139. Gaert. t. 57. and t. 108.

247. L. STAPHYLEA. W. & A. 437. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 26. Rumph. Amb.

4. t. 45. Wight's Icones. t. 78. Illust. 8. t. 58.--*Kurkunnie*. A shrub with flexuose stems, and leaves something like those of the English *Elder*; flowers small, greenish white; in large terminal cymes; the curious nectary is worthy of observation.--Salsette; on the Ghauts; generally growing in patches in the densest parts of the Jungle.

ORDER 36. LINEÆ. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 423.

THE FLAX-TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 155.

134. LINUM. L. Pentandria Pentagynia.

From the Celtic, *llin*---a thread, whence the Greek, *linon*---English, linen. Gaert. t. 112. Lam. t. 219.

248. L. MYSORENSE. W. & A. 439. Wight's Illust. No. 8. t. 60.

Woondree.---herbaceous, erect, with small yellow flowers; grows in great abundance at Kandalla towards the close of the rains.--common also on the Deccan plains.

249. *L. TRIGYNUM*. W. & A. 440. Bot. Mag. t. 1100.

Abai.—a shrubby plant, with large bright yellow flowers.—in gardens Bombay.—at a little temple on the top of the Parr Ghaut, but probably planted. This is a beautiful plant when in flower.

250. *L. USIFATISSIMUM*. W. & A. 441. Eng. Bot. t. 1357.

Ulsee.—*Jowas-ulsee*—cultivated in Guzerat and the Deccan.—the unripe capsules are used as food by the natives. (Dr. Gibson.)

ORDER. 37. BALSAMINEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 685.

THE BALSAM TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 143.

135. *IMPATIENS*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

So named on account of the elastic force with which the capsules burst. Lam. t. 725 Gaert. t. 113.

251. *I. BALSAMINA*. W. & A. 442. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 52.—Bot. Mag. t. 1256.

Teerda.—common *balsam*.—grows abundantly every where, towards the close of the rains.

252. *I. SCAPIFLORA*. W. & A. 451. Bot. Mag. t. 3587.

Stemless balsam.—a singular species discovered by Mr. Nimmo; in the South Concan. The plant figured in the Bot. Mag. was reared in Glasgow Botanic Garden, from seeds sent by him to Sir W. J. Hooker.

253. *I. LATIFOLIA*. W. & A. 452. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 48.—the Concan.

254. *I. FASCICULATA*. W. & A. 455. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 47.—the Concan.

255. *I. RHEEDI*. W. & A. 453. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 49.—the Concan.

256. *I. OPPOSITIFOLIA*. W. & A. 458. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 31.—the Concan.

257. *I. KLEINII*. W. & A. 460. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 50 and 51.—the Concan.

258. *I. FILIFORMIS*. W. & A. 462.—flowers very small.—Kandalla Ghaut, below bushes.

259. *I. ORNATA*. N.—a new and very beautiful species, discovered by Mr. Nimmo in S. Concan.

All the species are annual succulent plants, with simple leaves, alternate or opposite, and showy axillary flowers. DeCandolle remarks, that they have almost the flower of *Fumaria*, the capsule of *Oxalis*, and the embryo of *Linum*.

ORDER 38. OXALIDEÆ. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 689.

THE WOOD-SORREL TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 140.

136. *AVERHOA*. L. Decandria Pentagynia.

Averhoes—of Cordova, who lived in the 12th century and wrote commentaries on Aristotle.—Lam. t. 358.

260. *A. CARAMBOLA*. W. & A. 464. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 35. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 43. and 44.

Kurmul.—a common tree in gardens, with close, thick set, drooping branches; flowers lateral, on short racemes; variegated with white and purple,—fruit acutely angled;—the leaves of this tree are very sensitive.

261. *A. BILIMBI*. W. & A. 465. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 45. and 46—Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 36.

37. Sep. 5 vivay. decid. the 2 inner + upper, connate colored, the
lower, (wid) spurred. aestiv. imbr. Pet. alter. with sep. usu. 10 each.
Coral. Stam. 5. Ovary 5 celled. ov. ov. stig. sess. 5 lobed. Fr. a 5
- celled cap. Succul. herbs. plants with watery juice, mainly
simple opp. or alter. 24 step leaves + ovule. Greg fl. 2. indiv.

38. Sep. 5. eq. heris. imbr. Pet. 5 eq. unguis. hypog. aestiv.
twisted. Stam. 10 in 2 rows. inner ones longer. Anth. erect. lvs. 2
Stig. capit. or lvs. Fr. cap. membran. or fleshy usu. 5 celled. seeds
her. alium. Herbs shrub or trees with alter. rare. opp. comp. l.
Trop. + Temper. acid.
13b Sep. 5 Pet. 5 spreading upwards. Stam. inserted in a neclatiform
ring every other one shorter. Apple 5 celled 5 celled.

Annulla, or *Bilimbi*.—a small tree with pinnate leaves; fruit oblong, obtusely angled; grows on the trunk and branches.—in gardens Bombay, not so common as the last.—the fruit of both possesses an agreeable acid flavor, and is sold in the Bazar.

137. OXALIS. L. Decandria Pentagynia.

Oxus—sharp, sour; in allusion to the properties of the sorrel tribe. Lam. t. 391. Gaert. t. 113.

262. O. SENSITIVA. W. & A. 466. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 19. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 104. f. 2.

A small annual, almost stemless plant.—common on pasture grounds during the rains.

263. O. CORNICULATA. W. & A. 467. Wight's Icones. No. 467. Linn. Trans. 2. p. 243. English Botany. t. 1726.—in gardens and pasture grounds, during the rains.—it bears a considerable resemblance to the English wood sorrell, (*O. Acetosella*.) and grows over a great part of the globe.

ORDER 39. CONNARACEÆ. Dons. syst. 2. p. 89.

138. CONNARUS. L. Decandria Monogynia.

Gaert. t. 46. Lam. t. 572.

264. C. MONOCARPUS. W. & A. 468. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 26.—a tree with coriaceous, shining leaves, 3, 5 foliate.—S. Concan. N.

265. C. PINNATUS. W. & A. 469. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 24.—a tree; flowers white; in terminal panicles.—hilly parts of the Concan. N.—Goa Jungles. (Dr. Lush.)

ORDER 40. ZYGOPHYLLÆ. DC. prod. 1. p. 703.

THE BEAN-CAPER TRIBE. LIND. nat. syst. p. 136.

139. TRIBULUS. L. Decandria Monogynia.

Treis—three, *bolos*—a point; in allusion to the prickly, pointed fruit. Lam. t. 346. Gaert. t. 69.

266. T. LANUGINOSUS. W. & A. 471. Wight's Icones. No. 5. t. 98.—annual with yellow flowers, and angular hairy fruit.—common in the Deccan. (Dr. Lush.)

140. FAGONIA. L. Decandria Monogynia.

Fagon.—who lived in the time of Louis XIV. and was a patron of Botany. Lam. t. 346. Gaert. t. 113.

267. F. MYSORIENSIS. W. & A. 472.—annual with simple linear leaves, ending in a point; and spinous stipules, longer than the leaves.—common on grain fields in the Deccan.

ORDER 41. RUTACEÆ. DC. Prod. 1. p. 709.

THE RUE TRIBE. LIND. nat. syst. p. 134.

141. PEGANUM. L. Decandria Monogynia.

Peganon—Greek name of Rue—in allusion to the resemblance of the plants. Gaert. t. 95. Lam. t. 401.

268. P. HARMALA. W. & A. 473.

Herbaceous plant, with multifid leaves, and white flowers, with green veins.---grows in considerable abundance on the ruins of Beejapoor. (Mr. Law.) It is also a native of the sandy plains about Madrid, and in the Levant. With the exception of Beejapoor this interesting plant has not yet been found in any other part of Western India. Can it have been introduced by the Muselmén?

142. RUTA. L. Octandria Monogynia.

Rute---Greek for Rue---Lam. t. 345. Gaert. t. 111.

269. R. GRAVEOLENS. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 710. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 1. p. 351.

Saturee, Rue.---The herb of grace.

---“ Reverend Sirs,

For you there's Rosemary and Rue, these keep
Seeming and favor all the winter long.”

The Winter's Tale.

In gardens, cultivated.---by no means common.

143. CYMINOSMA. Gaert. Octandria Monogynia.

Kyminon---cumin, osme---smell; the fruit has the smell of cumin seed.

270. C. PEDUNCULATA. W. & A. 475. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 4. and 15. Vahl's Symbols t. 61.

A shrub with yellowish flowers, in corymbs.---S. Concan. N.

144. ZANTHOXYLON. L. Dioecia Tetrandria.

Xanthos---yellow, Xylon---wood.---Lam. t. 84. Gaert. t. 68.

271. Z. RHETSA. W. & A. 476. Fagara Rhetsa. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 417. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 34.

Teesul,---*Cochlee*.---a large tree, completely armed with sharp prickles; leaves pinnate; deciduous in the cold weather. Flowers October and November, in terminal panicles; capsule round, size of a pea; opening from the apex; 1 seeded. It has a strong aromatic taste, something like orange peel, and the seeds are used for pepper. Rheedee says, it is cultivated in Malabar and the seeds used as a condiment. It is possible the Egyptians used them in embalming.---Parr village. (Capt. Twemlow.) The hill side above Sir H. Compton's Bungalow, Kandalla. (Dr. Arbuckle.) in Kandesh. (Dr. Elliot.) It is a rare tree.

Rhetsa maun.---is the Telengi name of this tree, and according to Roxburgh *rhetsa* means “a committee or select member of men assembled to settle disputes &c. and *maun*, means trees of the largest size. Under the shade of this tree the Hill people assemble to examine and determine their matters of public concern.” (Flora. Ind. 1, p. 417.)

272. Z. TRIPHYLLUM. *Dons. syst.* 1. p. 804.

Fagara triphylla.---Rox. Flora. 1. p. 416. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 62.

A small unarmed tree, with opposite trifoliate leaves, and small white flowers in axillary panicles; they appear in April and May. The capsules are much smaller than those of the last, but possess the same aromatic properties.---the ravines at Kandalla.---Parr Ghaut, and table land of Mahableschwur; not very common.

Rumphius says, the Amboina women prepare a cosmetic from the bark, and apply it to improve their complexions.

The trees from which Roxburgh's description was made, were sent to Calcutta Botanic garden from Pulo Penang, and Wight and Arnott observe in their *Prodromus* that it had not yet (1834) been found in the Peninsula of India. It has now, (1839) and probably extends along the Ghauts.

145. TODDELA. Juss. Pentandria Monogynia.

The Malabar name, latinized---Lam. t. 139.



273. *T. ACULEATA*. W. & A. 479. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 41. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 200. *Scopolia aculeata*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 616. Zey. Burm. 3. t. 24. —a thorny shrub with trifoliolate leaves and small white flowers in axillary racemes; fruit size of a small cherry; has a strong pungent taste, like black pepper.—S. Concan. N.

146. *AILANTHUS*. L. Polygamia Monoecia.

From the Molucca name of one of the species. Lam. t. 859.

274. *A. EXCELSA*. W. & A. 481. Rox. Cor. t. 23. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 450.

A large tree with pinnate leaves, from 2 to 4 feet long; leaflets coarsely toothed; flowers in terminal panicles; appear in January and February.—the light wood is much used for making sword handles &c.

The English Burial Ground, Surat. (Lt. Giberne.) Pretty common about Broach and Baroda. (Dr. Lush.) thinly scattered over the Deccan. (Dr. Gibson.)

275. *A. MALABARICA*. W. & A. 482. Pongelion. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 15. DC. prod. 2. p. 89.

Wood.—a very handsome tree, with long pinnate leaves, collected at the ends of the branches; leaflets quite entire with the mid rib placed to one side; in shape like those of the *Datira*; (*Ficus tseila*. Rheed. Mal. 3 t. 63.) flowers small, white; in terminal racemes, almost hid by the leaves; appear in February and March.—close to Indapoor on the road leading to Mahar; in the ravines at Nagotnah.—Korinda Village, Kandalla, rare.—It is quite distinct from the last species, and Decandolle is correct in assigning it a place in his Prodromus.

The *Brucea* of Abyssinia which produces the *Angostura* bark of commerce is allied to this genus.

ORDER 42. SIMARUBEÆ. DC. Prod. 1. p. 733.

THE QUASSIA TRIBE, Lind. nat. syst. p. 137.

147. *SAMADERA*. Gaert. Octandria Monogynia.

Gaert. t. 156. Niota. Lam. t. 299.

276. *S. INDICA*. W. & A. 483. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 18. *Vittmania Elliptica*. Vahl. Symb. t. 62—Niota pentapetala. Lam. Ency. Meth.

A tree, with large, alternate oblong leaves; peduncles axillary or terminal; long, divided at the top into a small umbel which becomes pendulous in fruit.—Throughout the South Concan. N.—Goa Jungles. (Dr. Lush.)—*N. lucida*, a native of Martaban is figured in Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2. t. 168.

ORDER 43. OCHNACEÆ. DC. prod 1. p. 735.

148. *OCHNA*. L. Polyandria Monogynia.

Ochne—Greek name of the wild pear;—the foliage bears a resemblance. Lam. t. 472.

277. *O. SQUARROSA*. W. & A. 404. Rox. Cor. t. 89. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 643. *O. lucida*. Lam. Illust. t. 472. f. 1.

A small tree with ovate oblong shining leaves, slightly serrated; flowers numerous, yellow; growing in racemes from the branches below the leaves; carpels several; placed in a circle round the base of the style.—Parell road side, Bombay; planted.—grows wild in the Concan.—It is a very handsome tree at all times, but particularly so when in flower, in March and April.

149. *GOMPHIA*. W. & A. Decandria Monogynia.

Gomphos—a club; the fruit is club shaped.

278. *G. ANGUSTIFOLIA*. W. & A. 487. Rheed. Mal. 5 t. 48. and 5. t. 52.

Walkera serrata. Dous. syst. 1. p. 817.

A shrub with elliptic oblong shining leaves, and small yellow flowers in terminal racemose panicles.—S. Concan. N.

ORDER 44. PITTOSPOREÆ. DC. *Prod.* 1. p. 345.

150. *PITTOSPORUM*. Banks. Pentandria Monogynia.

Fitte—resin, *sporos*—seed; (Mark. C. 4. v. 26) in allusion to the resinous pulp which surrounds the seed. Gaert. t. 59.

279. *P. FLORIBUNDUM*. W. & A. 488.

Celastrus verticillata. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 624. *Senacia Nepaulensis*. DC. *prod.* 1. p. 347.

Yekuddy.—a small tree with elliptic, lanceolate, waved leaves, and dingy white flowers in terminal umbellate corymbs: they appear in April and May; capsule size of a pea; opens from the pointed apex: seeds covered with a reddish resinous substance.—Kandalla, pretty common:—the Rotunda Ghaut, and table land of Mahableschwur and probably along the range of Ghauts.

Mr. P. Scott, C. S. brought capsules of *P. undulatum*, from N. S. Wales: probably it is identical. *Cortex foetidus*. Rumph. Amb. 7. t. 7. seems to belong to the genus.---Dr. Royle remarks, that the family is scattered from New Zeyland in the Southern, to Madeira in the Northern hemisphere.

ORDER 45. CELASTRINEÆ. DC. *prod.* 2. p. 1.

151. *ELAEODENDRON*. W. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.

Elai—an olive, *dendron*—a tree; the fruit somewhat resembles an olive.—Gaert. t. 57.

280. *E. ROXBURGHII*. W. & A. 492.

E. Glaucum. Rox. *Schrebera albens*. Retz. Obs. t. 23.—a shrub, or small tree, with opposite leaves, obtusely serrated.—Drupe round, hard, size of a cherry.—the Sattara and Kamatkee Ghauts; about Hurrychunderjee. (Dr. Gibson.)

This plant requires examination. It seems to differ from Roxburgh's *E. glaucum*, which was introduced by Mr. Nimmo, from Bengal, in 1833.

152. *CELASTRUS*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Kelas—the latter season; a name applied to certain trees which were late in ripening their fruit; as the Holly &c. Gaert. t. 95.

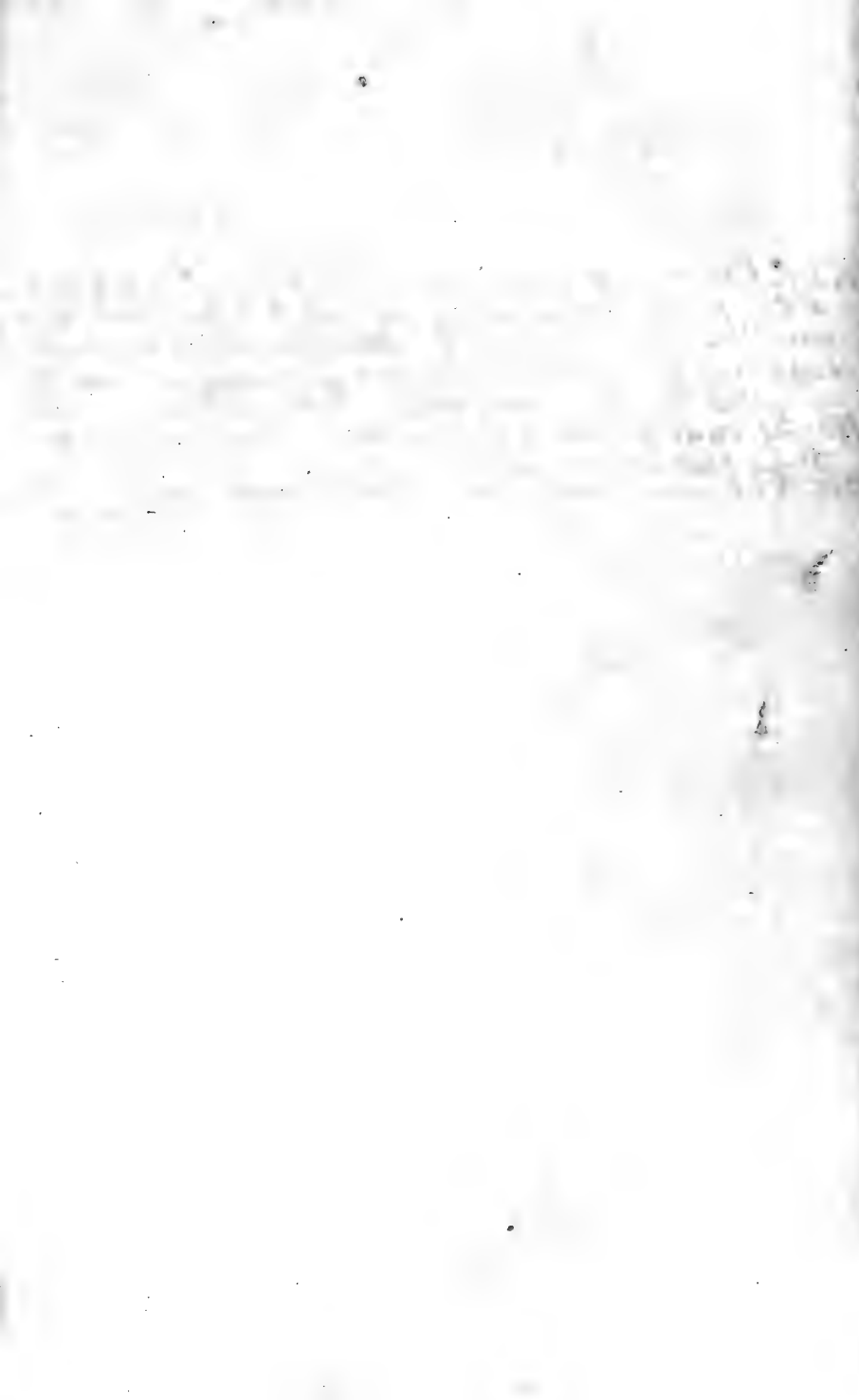
281. *C. PANICULATA*. W. & A. 496. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 621 and *C. nutans*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 623.

Kangoonee, *Karung-Kangoonee*;—a tall scandent unarmed shrub, with small yellow flowers in terminal panicles.—appear in June,—common on the Ghauts and throughout the hilly parts of the Concan; at Mahableschwur. (Dr. Murray.)

282. *C. HEYNIANA*. W. & A. 497.—an unarmed scandent shrub;—common in the hedges of S. M. Country. (Dr. Lush.)

283. *C. MONTANA*. W. & A. 501. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 620.

A thorny shrub, with numerous flexuose branches; leaves smooth obovate, flowers small, whitish, very numerous; growing among the leaves towards the end of the branches; appear in February and March; fruit pear shaped; about the size of a pea.---exceedingly common on Hills in the Deccan where it usurps the place of the Concan *Carissa*, (*Corinda*) to which it bears some resemblance.



46. Cal. 4-5 cleft. aestiv. val. Pet. hooded or connat. insert? in throat
of Cal. sometimes 0. Stam. def. opp. pet. Disk large fleshy flat or
tuberculate. Ovary sup. or $\frac{1}{2}$ sub. 2-4, cellular. Fr. fleshy indehis. or de-
hiscent into 3 parts. Trees or shrubs often spiny with simple alter-
nate opp. leaves & minute stipules. Ca. theoric. edible. Tonic.
53. Cal. 5 parted. Cor. 5 pet. Ovary hid in a corollate flat woody
Drupe Super. 1-3 seeded.
85. Pet. 0. Leaves alter. oval, serrate, 3 nerves, downy underneath

284. *C. EMARGINATA*. W. & A. 502.

Yenkul.—a large erect growing shrub, with smooth obovate leaves; young branches armed; flowers from the branches below the leaves; fruit pear shaped, size of a large pea; of a bright red colour.—common on the Ghauts, also at Mahableschwur.

Perhaps this may be referred to the *C. rigida* of Wallick, in *Flora Ind.* 2. p. 397, or it may prove a new species. It requires examination.

ORDER 46. RHAMNÆ. DC. *Prod.* 2. p. 19.

THE BUCKTHORN TRIBE. *Lind. nat. syst.* p. 113.

153. *ZIZIPHUS*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Zizouf.—the Arabic name of the Lotus. *Gaert. t.* 43. *Lam. t.* 185.

285. *Z. RUGOSA*. W. & A. 506. *Z. latifolia*. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 607.

Toorun.—a large straggling thorny shrub, with flowers in terminal panicles; fruit pear shaped; eaten by the natives; in season April and May.—common on the Ghauts. This is the species referred to by Dr. Gibson, in *Bombay Med. Trans.* 1. p. 20.

286. *Z. XYLOPYRA*. W. & A. 508.

Gootee.—a small thorny tree, fruit size of a large cherry, round, hard, 3 celled.—the Ghauts pretty common---Duddi. (Mr. Law.) The fruit is used by Moochies, for blackening leather, and for making blacking. (Dr. Gibson.)

287. *Z. JUJUBA*. W. & A. 509. *Rheed. Mal.* 4. t. 41. *Rumph. Amb.* 4. t. 36. *Ainslie. Mat. Ind.* 2. p. 94. *Wight's Icones.* No 5. t. 99. *Linn. Trans.* 17. p. 211.

The wild *Bhere* tree.—common almost every where.—very abundant in the Kandesh Jungles, particularly towards the Taptee. (Dr. Gibson.)

288. *Z. OENOPLIA*. W. & A. 511. *Rox. Flora.* 1. p. 611. *Burm. Zey.* t. 61.

A thorny shrub; leaves covered with a rusty down beneath:—the Concan.

289. *Z. VULGARIS*. *Rox. Flora.* 1. p. 609. *Z. sativa*. *Gaert. t.* 43. f. 4.

The cultivated *Bhere*.—generally found about old Musselman cities in the Deccan and Goozerat, and probably introduced at the time of the Mahomedan conquest;—fruit oblong; ripens in January. The Teesgaum *Bhere*, famed in the Deccan, is rather a fine fruit.

A fine gum similar to *Kino* exists in the inner bark of this genus; it is also found in the bark of *Buchanania latifolia*. (Dr. Gibson.)

The *Lote* tree of Mungo Parks Travels belongs to the genus. It is deservedly held in great repute, and is to the Africans what the Date is to the Arabs.

The Greeks gave the name of *Lotophagi* to a tribe who occupied the modern Kingdom of Tunis. A kind of wine was obtained from the fruit on which Ulysses and his friends made merry. (See the *Odyssey*.) Mahomet has ventured to transplant the *Lote* tree to the seventh Heaven. (*Sale's Koran.* C. 53.)

154. *COLUBRINA*. W. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.

Lam. t. 129.

290. *C. ASIATICA*. W. & A. 518. *Ceanothus asiatica*. *Rox. Flora.* 1. p. 615. *Rheed. Mal.* 5. t. 47. *Burm. Zey.* t. 48.

Gootee.—a large shrub.—common on Elephanta and the Ghauts.

155. *SCUTIA*. W. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.

Scutum.—a shield; in allusion to the form of the disk. *Gaert. t.* 106.

291. *S. INDICA*. W. & A. 517. *Rheed. Mal.* 5. t. 30. and 31.

Cheemut.--a tall straggling, armed shrub with small opposite shining leaves; flowers February and March; in small umbels from the axils of the leaves,—very common at Mahableswhnr. (Dr. Murray.) It would form an excellent hedge plant.

156. VENTILAGO. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Ventus---the wind, *ago*---to drive; the seeds are winged and easily carried away with the wind, Gaert. t. 49.

292. V. MADERASPATANA. W. & A. 514. Rox. Cor. t. 76. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 629. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 2.

Lokundie. -*Kanwail*.--a large scandent shrub, with alternate bifarious leaves, and small greenish flowers in terminal panicles; they appear in February and March, and have a very unpleasant smell; capsule size of a small pea, stretching into a long linear membranaceous wing.—Lanowlee grove, Kandalla;—on the Ghauts generally. Padshapore. (Dr. Lush.) Cordage is made of the bark. Asiat. Res. 6. p. 352.---Rumphius says, the Amboina fishermen use the flexile stems, instead of ropes.

157. HOVENIA. Thunb. Pentandria Monogynia.

Hoven---a Dutch resident in Japan. Lam. t. 131.

293. H. DULCIS. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 630. Bot. Mag. t. 2360.

A Chinese fruit tree;---intd. by N. in 1833.

ORDER 47. SAMYDEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 2. p. 47.

158. CASEARIA. DC. Octandria Monogynia.

Casearius—a Missionary at Cochin, who assisted Rheede in the Hortus Malabaricus. Anavinga. Lam. t. 355. Vareca. Gaert. t. 60.

294. C. OVATA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 420. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 49. Linn. Trans. 17. p. 224.—a very common shrub, and when out of flower not easily distinguishable from *Nerium antidysentericum*; flowers in March, small, greenish white; growing in clusters from the naked branches.

295. C. ESCULENTA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 422. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 50.—a shrub; ---the hilly parts of S. Concan. N.

296. C. ———? *Bocarah*.—a shrub;—on the Ghauts; has rather a pretty appearance, with its close clustered reddish coloured fruit, about the size of a gooseberry; growing from the branches.

ORDER 48. TEREBINTHACEÆ. JUSS.

THE TURPENTINE TRIBE.

SUB-TRIBE I. ANACARDEAE, OR CASSUVIÆ.

159. ANACARDIUM. L. Polygamia Dioecia.

Ana—above, without, *Kardia*—the heart:—the heart-shaped nut, contrary to the usual practice of nature, is borne on the outside of the fruit. Lam. t. 332. Gaert. t. 40.

297. A. OCCIDENTALE. W. & A. 522. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 54. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 69. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 312.

Hijulee—*badam*, *Cashew nut*.—A small handsome tree; flowers in March and April: small, reddish coloured, sweet scented; in terminal panicles.—Malabar and Parell hills Bombay.—Salsette common;—near Damaun. (Dr. Gibson.) erroneously printed *Semecarpus* in Bombay Med. Trans. 1. p. 18.

The astringent juice of the fruit is said to have a powerful effect in reducing dropsical habits. (*Dons. syst.* 2. p. 62.)

48. Fl. generally unisexual. Trees or shrubs with a resinous or
caustic juice & altern. leaves. Tropics chiefly. Fl. usu. unisex. Cal.
small persist with 5 or 3-4-7 divis. Pet = div of cal. perisperm. some-
times 0. aestiv imb. Stamens = pet. or double. Lvs. fleshy. Style 1-3-4
Fr. drupac. & indehis.

143. Cal. 5-lobed or 5-parted. Cor. 4 or 5-petalled. Germ. 1-celled 1-seeded
Drupe superior reniform

303. Fl. small greenish yellow with some red stripes near base of petals
C. Alter-petioled. Reclined, lanceolate, entire, firm, smooth shining
Petioles thickish at the base

A kind of wine is made from the fruit in the West Indies.

160. SEMECARPUS. L. Polygamia Dioecia.

Semeion—a mark, *Karpas*—fruit,—the juice of the fruit is used as ink—Lam.
t. 208. Gaert. t. 40.

298. S. ANACARDIUM, W. & A. 523, Rox. Cor. t. 12. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2.
p. 371. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 83.

Bhela, or *marking nut tree*.—Flowers in May and June: the juice of the fruit is exceedingly acrid; for the peculiar effects produced by it, applied externally, see cases by Drs. Morehead and Gibson in Bombay Med. Trans. vol. 1:—common throughout the Concans and in Guzerat, whence a considerable quantity of nuts are exported. (Dr. Gibson.) It is one of the commonest trees in Berar (Dr. Smyttan.)

299. S. CUNEIFOLIA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 86.

Biboo.—a large tree, with cuneate oblong leaves; flowers in December; quite distinct from the last species. It much resembles the *Holigarna longifolia*, and can only be distinguished from it by the fruit.—Lanowlee Grove, Kandalla.—Jungles about Parr.

161. HOLIGARNA. Rox. Polygamia Dioecia.

Native name adopted by Dr. Hamilton.

300. H. LONGIFOLIA. W. & A. 524. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 80. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 9. Rox. Cor. t. 282. *Mangifera racemosa*. Lam. Ency. Meth. Linn. Trans. 17. p. 155.—a large tree also called *Biboo*;—in the hilly wooded parts of the Concan.

162. BUCHANANIA. Rox. Decandria Pentagynia.

Buchanan Hamilton—the well known author of "Journey in Mysore" &c.

301. B. LATIFOLIA. W. & A. 525. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 385.

Larmzon.—Asiat. Res. 5. p. 123.

Pyal, *Char*, *Charolee*.—a large tree; the kernel of the nut is much used in native confectionary, and abounds in a bland oil which may be turned to some account. The tree is common in the Barria Jungles east of Baroda, and the Bheels dispose of the kernels at the rate of 8 or 10 lbs. per rupee. (Dr. Gibson.)—In the Jungles near Belgaum. (Mr. Law.) Salsette, pretty common. N.

302. B. ANGUSTIFOLIA. W. & A. 526. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 386. Rox. Cor. t. 262.---a tree with linear oblong leaves.—the Adjunta Jungles.

163. MANGIFERA. L. Polygamia Monoecia.

Mango-fero—to bear mangoes—Lam. t. 138. Gaert. t. 100,

303. M. INDICA. W. & A. 527. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 642. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 1, and 2. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 25.

Amb. or *Amba*.—the well known mango tree; grows very common throughout the Concans, and in some places attains a magnificent size.

304. M. SYLVATICA. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 644.—near Kennery Caves. (Mr. Vaupell.)

305. M. OPPOSITIFOLIA. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 640.—native of Burmah. introd. by N. in 1833.

There is a variety of the common mango tree, or perhaps a distinct species which bears fruit nearly as large as a man's head: the tree grows about Savanoor, in S. M. Country, and in Cannara.

SUB-TRIBE 2 SUMACHINEÆ.

164. RHUS. L. Pentandria Trigynia.

Roos---red; in allusion to the colour of the leaves and fruit of some of the species—Lam. t. 207. Gaert. t. 44.

306. R. LUCIDA. Sprengel *sys.* 1. p. 937. Pluk. *Phyt.* t. 219. f. 9.--*Shining leaved Sumach*:—Intd. at Dapooree from the Cape. (Dr. Lush.)

307. R. PARVIFLORA. Rox. *Flora.* 2. p. 100.
A small tree, intd. at Dapooree from Bengal. (Dr. Lush.)

165. ODINA. Rox. *Octandria Tetragynia.*
The native name in the south of India, latinized.

308. O. WODIER. W. & A. 530. Rox. *Flora.* 2. p. 293. Wight's *Icones.* Part 3. t. 60.—Rheed. *Mal.* 4. t. 32.—Royle's *Illust.* Part. 3. t. 32.

Shimtee:—a small tree; leaves deciduous after the rains; flowers very small; growing from the extremities of the branches, in pendulous filiform racemes; fruit kidney-shaped; size of a French-bean.—Malabar hill, Bombay.—Elephanta.—On the Ghauts, pretty common.

SUB-TRIBE 3 SPONDIÆ.—THE HOGPLUM-TRIBE.

166. SPONDIAS. L. *Decandria Pentagynia*

Greek name for a plum; which the fruit resembles. Lam. t. 384, Gaert. t. 104.

309. S. MANGIFERA, W. & A. 533. Rox. *Flora.* 2. p. 451. Rheed. *Mal.* 1. t. 50. Rumph. *Amb.* 1. t. 61.—*Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 284.—*Poupartia mangifera.* *Don's. syst.* 2. p. 79.

Ran Amb, Hog plum.—A large tree with pinnate leaves, deciduous in the cold weather; they have a very peculiar smell when bruized.—Giergaum and Mahim woods, Bombay; probably planted.

310. S. ACUMINATA. Rox. *Flora.* 2. p. 453:

Ambut or *Ambada*---A middle sized, elegant looking tree; leaves pinnate, leaflets crenulate, polished. Fruit about the size of a chickens egg; ripens in January.—The Hills near Kennery Caves, not common.

311. S. DULCIS. Rox. *Flora.* 2. p. 452. S. *cytheraea.* Sonn. *It.* 2. p. 123. Gaert. t. 103. Lam. t. 384. Rumph. *Amb.* 1. t. 60.

The Otaheite apple tree---much cultivated in the Society Islands. Intd. by N. from Bengal.

SUB-TRIBE 4 BURSEREÆ. Kunth.

167. BOSWELLIA. Rox. *Decandria Monogynia.*

Dr. John Boswell---of Edinburgh.

312. B. GLABRA. W. & A. 535. Rox. *Flora.* 2, p. 384. Rox. *Cor.* t. 207. Ainslie. *Mat. Ind.* 1. p. 136. Rumph. *Amb.* 2. t. 50.

Salphullie, or Salai.---a small tree; leaves pinnate, deciduous in the cold weather. Flowers March and April, in terminal racemes; small, white, with a red nectary, and yellow anthers.—Common on the bare rocky hills of the Deccan; abundant in the Sautpoora Jungles, where the gum may be bought at the rate of 12 lbs. per rupee. (Dr. Gibson.)

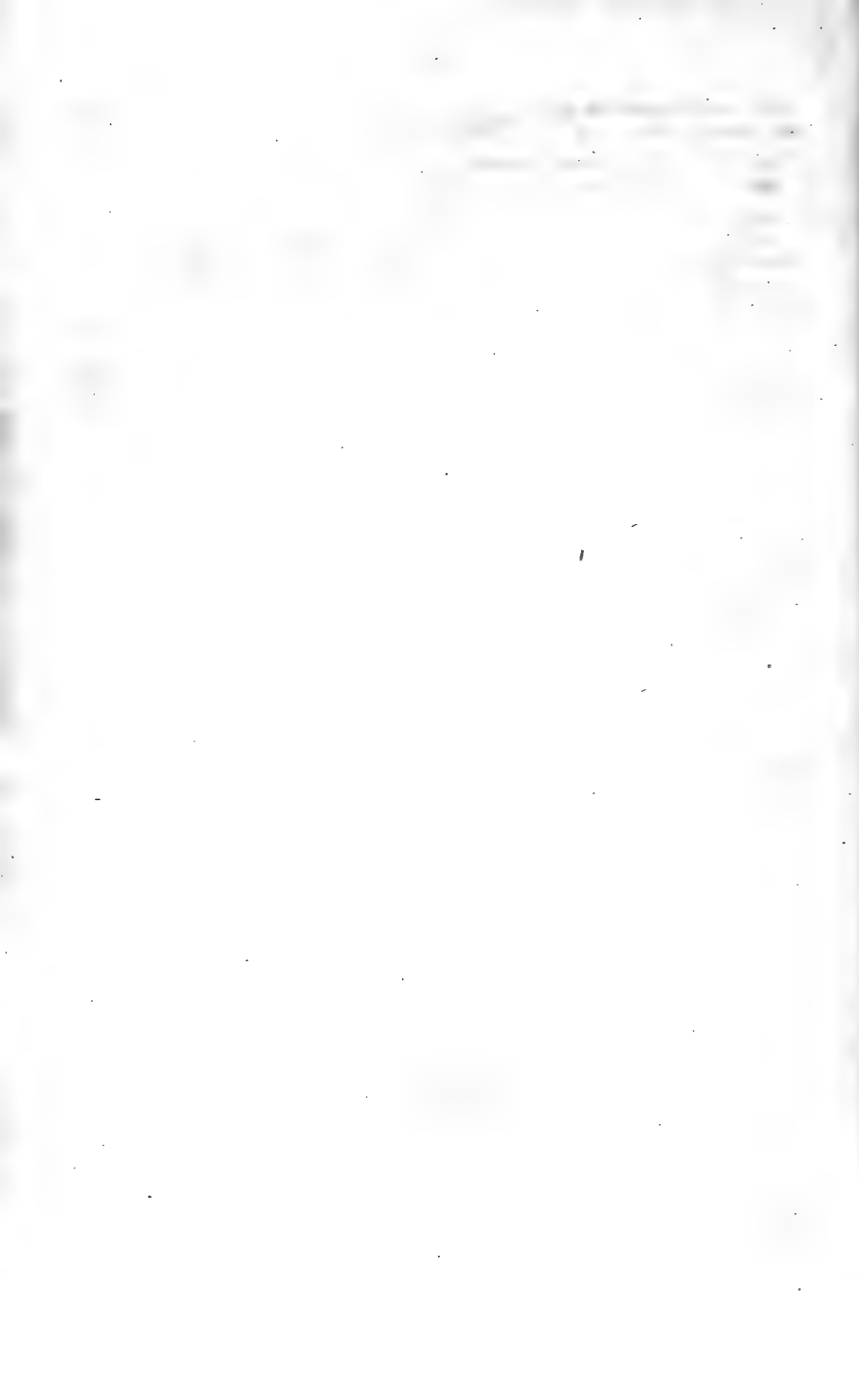
This tree grows readily from cuttings. It matters little how large they are.

313. B. THURIFERA. W. & A. 536. Rox. *Flora.* 2. p. 283. Colebrooke in *Asiat. Res.* 9. p. 37. and 11. p. 158. and in *Linn. Trans.* 15. p. 355.

Dup-Salai.--a tree; leaves pinnate;--S. Concan. N.--Jungles above Rajoor. (Dr. Gibson) Hill of Shendoor in the Chichoore Talook, of the Belgaum Collectorate. (Mr. Law.)

These trees furnish the gum *Olibanum* of commerce.—the *Libanos* of the Greeks. (Rev. 18. 13.) Probably Mount Libanon, or the white mountain, took its name from the Frankincense trees which grew on it.





The genus is closely allied to *Amyris* and *Canarium*; several of the latter are figured in the 2d. Vol. of Rumphius Amboina plants.

168. BALSAMODENDRON. Don. Dioecia Octandria.

Balsamon—*dendron*—balsam tree.

314. B. GILEADENSE. Don's. *systema*. 2 p. 81.

Protium gileadense. w. & A. 543. Vahls symbols 1. t. 11. *Amyris gileadensis*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 246. The *Balissan* of Bruce's Travels figured in Vol. 7. t. 2. and 3. should perhaps be joined: it is at all events closely allied.---Virgil alludes to this shrub in the Georgics.

"Solis est thurea virga sabacis;" and it probably furnished the *retine* mentioned in Genesis 37. v. 25. (see Septuagint).

Hort. Soc. Gardens. Intd. by Mr. Wathen, C. S. in 1837, from Mecca, under the name of *Balsam tree*. It is a stunted looking shrub with ternate, and pinnate leaves, and conveys a good idea of the sterile soil of Arabia.

169. GARRUGA. Rox. Decandria Monogynia.

The *Telingi* name adopted.

315. G. PINNATA. w. & A. 539. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 400. Rox. Cor. t. 208. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 33. Linn. Trans. 17. p. 190.

Kangkur, or *Kooruk*---a tree: leaves pinnate, deciduous in the cold weather. Flowers of a yellowish white colour; in panicles, which are frequently covered with a mealy kind of substance; fruit size of a gooseberry, good for pickling,---on the Ghauts and throughout the hilly parts of the Concan. The *Cassoo* or *Banksia Abyssinica* of Bruce's Travels 7. t. 22. and 23. seems to be allied to this genus.

SUB-TRIBE 5 AMYRIDÆ. DC. *prod.* 2. p. 81.

170. AMYRIS. Rox. Octandria Monogynia.

A intensive and *Myron*, *Myrrh*---the resinous juice of the trees has a strong balsamic smell. Lam. t. 303.

316. A. HEPTAPHYLLA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 248.—Colebrooke in Linn. Trans. 15. p. 365.

Karunphul---a shrub with alternate, pinnate leaves, and small yellowish flowers in terminal panicles. The leaves when bruised have the fragrance of fresh *Anise* seed.

In Mr. Baxter's garden, Tardeo; probably introduced from Bengal.—Dr. Wight refers it to the genus *Clausena*. Lam. Illustr. t. 310. (see w. & A. *Prodromus* 1. p. 95.)

ORDER 49. MORINGEÆ. w. & A. *prod.* 1. p. 177.

171. MORINGA. DC. Decandria Monogynia.

The Malabar name. Lam. t. 337. Gaert. t. 147.

317. M. PTERYGOSPERMA. w. & A. 545.

Hyperanthera moringa. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 368. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 11. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 74. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 277. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 175.

The *Horse radish tree*.—common about villages all over the country. Oil is obtained from the seeds.--- the unripe legumes make a good substitute for *Asparagus*. (Dr. Gibson.)

318. M. CONCANENIS. N.

A new species, discovered by Mr. Nimmo in the South Concan.

ORDER 50. LEGUMINOSÆ. DC. *prod.* 2. p. 93.THE PEA TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 87.

Tribe 1. Papilionaceæ.

Sub-Tribe 1. Sophoreæ.

172. SOPHORA. L. Decandria Monogynia,

Said to be from the Arabic *sophero*;—the name of a tree with pea flowers. Lam. t. 325. Gaert. 2. t. 149.

319. S. TOMENTOSA. W. & A. 548. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 316. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 22. Bot. Mag. t. 3390.

A shrub with pinnate leaves, and pretty yellow flowers in terminal racemes; pod necklace-shaped; each bead-like knot containing one seed. In gardens, common.

It is a very ornamental plant when in flower.

173. VIRGILIA. Lam. Decandria Monogynia.

The Poet *Virgil*, who wrote of rural affairs in his Eclogues and Georgics. Lam. t. 326.

320. V. AUREA. W. & A. 549. Lam. t. 326. f. 1.

Golden flowered virgilia.—a shrub with large drooping flowers; the bark affords a yellow dye,

In gardens, Belgaum. (Mr. Law.) It is said to be a native of Abyssinia.

321. V. CAPENSIS. DC. *prod.* 2. p. 98. Bot. Mag. t. 1590. Bot. Rep. t. 347.

A shrub; flowers pink colored;—Dapooree, intd, from the Cape. (Dr. Lush.)

SUB-TRIBE 2. LOTEÆ.

174. HEYLANDIA. DC. Monadelphia Decandria.

Heyland—an Artist, employed by Decandolle.

322. H. LATEBROSA. W. & A. 550. Crotularia uniflora. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 271. Pluk. Alm. t. 454. f. 8.

Herbaceous procumbent plant, with small yellow flowers, and a 1 or 2 seeded legume.—On pasture grounds.

175. CROTALARIA. L. Monadelphia Decandria.

Krotalon—a rattle; (Nubes. 259.) the pods are inflated, and the seeds rattle when they are shaken. Gaert. t. 148. Lam. t. 617.

323. C. ANTHYLLOIDES. W. & A. 554.

Annual plant;—in the rains pretty common.

324. C. FULVA. W. & A. 561.

A shrubby plant, common on the Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)

325. C. RAMOSISSIMA. W. & A. 564.

Suffrutescent, spreading; very villous and viscous; common in fields at Nalutwar; stains the fingers of a yellow colour; perhaps it might be used in dyeing. (Mr. Law.)

C. JUNCEA. W. & A. 570. Rox. Cor. 7. 193. Bot. Mag. t. 490 and 1933.

Sana. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 296. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 259.

Tag, Ambaree.—*Sun-hemp*—annual erect species, much cultivated for the sake of its fibres, of which cordage is made.

326. C. LESCHENAULTII? W. & A. 574.

Dingala.—a shrub 3 or 4 feet high; flowers in terminal racemes, large, of a bright yellow; like the broom; they appear in October and November, when it is the greatest ornament of Mahableschwur where it grows common. (Dr. Murray.) On the Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.) Perhaps it is a new species.

50. Herbaceous plants, shrubs or trees with alternate usually
Compound stipulate leaves. Fl. frequently papilionaceous and
Fr. leguminous. All parts of the world. Wholesome & poisonous
Cal. 5 part. hooked or cleft. with the odd seg. antec. Pet 5 or by
ab. 2.4.3.2.1. & 0 inserted into base of Cal. seg. or a seg. often papilion.
with odd seg. super. 15 in. distinct, & 10 in. 1. or 10 in. 1. with
fl. 2. versat. in 4 super. 1 called. Style simple. 2 to 1 simple. Fr. 2
Legum. & fructu
Tribe Papilionaceae. Papilion. fl. antec. pet. antec. 2 or 1.
4 pp.



327. *C. SERICEA*. W. & A. 575. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 26.
Annual erect; flowers in terminal racemes. In pasture grounds, Bombay, during the rains; it has a very different habit from the cultivated *Tag*, and seems to be a distinct species.
328. *C. RETUSA*. W. & A. 577. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 272. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 25. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 96. Bot. Mag. t. 2561. Bot. Reg. t. 253.
Annual erect branched plant about a foot high; flowers in terminal racemes; large yellow.—common in the compounds on Bombay Esplanade, during the cold season.
329. *C. VERRUCOSA* W. & A. 578. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 273. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 29. Bot. Reg. t. 1137. Bot. Mag. t. 3031.
Annual, with pale blue flowers; common in Bombay during the rains. In the Sholapore Districts. (Mr. Law.)
330. *C. BIFARIA*. W. & A. 583.
Herbaceous procumbent plant; the Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)
331. *C. LINIFOLIA*. W. & A. 589.—at Kandalla.
332. *C. UMBELLATA*. W. & A. 593.—the Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)
333. *C. LABURNIFOLIA*. W. & A. 602. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 275. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 27. Burm. Zey. t. 25.
An erect shrubby plant with large yellow flowers.—The S. Concan. N.
334. *C. QUINQUIFOLIA*. W. & A. 606. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 278. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 28.
Annual, on the margins of rice fields &c. during the rains.
335. *C. —————*?
A new species, discovered on the Ram Ghaut by Mr. Law.
176. *SPARTIUM*. L. Monadelphia Decandria.
Sparton—cordage; in allusion to the uses of the plants. Gaert. t. 153.
336. *S. JUNCEUM*. DC. *prod.* 2. p. 145. Bot. Mag. t. 85.
Spanish Broom. Hort. Soc. Garden. intd. from Egypt. In Languedoe, thread is made from the fibres of the bark.
177. *MEDICAGO*. L. Diadelphia Decandria.
Gaert. t. 155: Lam. t. 612.
337. *M. SATIVA*. DC. *prod.* 2. p. 173. English Botany. t. 1749.
Lucern—cultivated in the Deccan for feeding horses; also in Goozerat where it is coming fast into use among the natives as green food for cattle. (Dr. Gibson.)
178. *TRIGONELLA*. L. Diadelphia Decandria.
Treis—three, *gonia*—a corner; in allusion to the shape of the flowers—
Gaert. t. 152. Lam. t. 611.
338. *T. FOENUM-GRÆCUM*. W. & A. 610.
Woodville Med. Bot. t. 158.
Maitee or *Meete-Bajee*.—a small annual; commonly cultivated during the cold season and used as greens by the natives. The seeds are esteemed slightly tonic. (Dr. Gibson.)
179. *MELILOTUS*. Tourn. Diadelphia Decandria.
Mel-lotus—honey-lotus; bees are fond of the flowers. Lam. t. 613. Tourn. t. 229.
339. *M. LEUCANTHA*. W. & A. 612.
Trifolium officinale. Var. B. Linn.—white flowered melilot—native of Europe, in pasture grounds.—Islands in the Kistna, near Nalutwar, (Mr. Law.)

340. *M. PARVIFLORA*. W. & A. 613.

Trifolium indicum. Rox. Flora, 3. p. 388.--annual.--on pasture grounds &c. appears in the cold season.

180. *CYAMOPSIS*. DC. *Diadelphia Decandria*.

Kuamos—a bean—*opsis*—resemblance; a plant with something of the habit of the common bean.

341. *C. PSORALOIDES*. W. & A. 614.

Dolichos fabaeformis. Rox. Flora, 3. p. 316.

Mutkee.--*Gaur* or *Goor*; annual erect plant with small purplish coloured flowers;—cultivated for the sake of the pods, which are eaten like French beans.

181. *PSORALEA*. L. *Decandria Monogynia*.

Psoraleos—sorry, scurvy; in allusion to the plants being frequently covered with tubercles. Lam. t. 614. Gaert. t. 145.

342. *P. CORYLIFOLIA*. W. & A. 616. Rox. Flora, 3. p. 387.

Burm. Ind. t. 49. f. 2. Bot. Mag. t. 665.

Bawurcheen.—a common weed in the Deccan.—also in Bombay.

182. *INDIGOFERA*. L. *Diadelphia Decandria*.

Indigo-fero—to produce Indigo. Lam. t. 626. Gaert. t. 148.

343. *I. LINIFOLIA*. W. & A. 618.—Rox. Cor. t. 196. Rox. Flora, 3. p. 370.

A small diffuse plant, common on pasture grounds.

344. *I. ASPALATHOIDES*. W. & A. 622.

Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 37. *Aspalathus indicus*. Linn.—a shrubby erect plant with small red flowers.

345. *I. UNIFLORA*. W. & A. 623.

Perennial, with prostrate slender stems. S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.)

346. *I. TINCTORIA*. W. & A. 633. Rox. Flora, 3. p. 379. Rheed. Mal. 1. t.

54. Lam. t. 626. f. 1. Pluk. Alm. t. 165. f. 5.

Dyer's Indigo;—grows wild in some parts of the Coucan. N.

Hitherto the culture of this useful plant has been little attended to in Western India; the climate and soil of southern Guzerat are the same as in Bengal, and if it thrives in the one, it is reasonable to suppose it will also in the other.

It is cultivated to some extent in Scinde where it forms one of the chief dyes of the country, besides being exported in considerable quantities. (Dr. Burnes, K. H.)

347. *I. PULCHELLA?* W. & A. 635.—*I. atropurpurea?* Rox. Flora, 3. p. 381.

Neerda.—an erect growing shrub with long axillary racemes of pretty dark coloured, purple flowers, which appear in February and March.—at Mahabeshwar pretty common.—Perhaps it is identical with *I. Atropurea*, figured in Bot. Mag. t. 3665.

It is well worthy of a place in gardens, as an ornamental shrub.

348. *I. TRITA*. W. & A. 636. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 36.--herbaceous erect growing plant, with trifoliate leaves.—common.

349. *I. HIRSUTA*. W. & A. 640. Rox. Flora, 3. p. 366. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 30.

Burm. Zey. t. 14.—annual erect plant about 2 feet high, flowers in terminal racemes.—legumes reflexed, hairy.—common every where in waste places during the rains.—It is particularly abundant on Malabar hill, Bombay.

350. *I. Gibsonii* G.

Chimnatee.—a shrubby plant.—on the hills about Hewra. (Dr. Gibson.)

183. *CLITORIA*. L. *Diadelphia Decandria*.

Gaert. t. 149. Lam. t. 609,

83. Cor. sapine, beane, large expanding under the wings
legumes slightly pubescent, called many seeded

51. Cal 5 lobes. ls unequally pinnate. leaflets 2-3 pairs
ovul or ovate

351. *C. TERNATEA*. W. & A. 611. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 321. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 33. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 31. Bot. Mag. t. 1542. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 139.

A shrubby twining plant; in flower almost all the year round: there are varieties with blue and white flowers.—In hedges and Jungles every where.—in gardens;—of easy growth and well adapted for covering trellis work.—The flowers are used in Amboina to tinge boiled rice a coerulean colour. (Rumphius.)

352. *C. ANNUA*. G.

Herbaceous, annual species.—common on Malabar hill &c. during the rains.

353. *C. VAUPELLII*. G.

A suffruticose, erect growing, much branched species: in Mr. Vaupell's garden, at Bandora.

354. *C. BRASILIANA*. DC. *prod.* 2. p. 234.—Perennial, scandent, with large white or blue flowers: intd. by N.

184. *PUERARIA*. DC. Diadelphia Decandria.

Puerari.—a professor at Copenhagen.

355. *P. TUBEROSA*. W. & A. 642. *Hedysarum tuberosum*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 363.

A twining shrub, with woody stems, running over high trees; flowers in long simple or branched racemes; of a beautiful bright blue: appear in March and April.—Roxburgh says, cataplasms are made of the large tuberous roots, and used by the natives to reduce swellings in the joints.

On Malabar hill near Walkeshwar village.—in hedges about Matoonga. It has the habit of a *Desmodium* and should probably be referred to that genus.

185. *TEPHROSIA*. Pers. Diadelphia Decandria.

Tephros—ash coloured; in allusion to the colour of the bark and foliage of some of the species—Lam. t. 606. Gaert. t. 145.

356. *T. SUBEROSA*. W. & A. 652. *Robinia suberosa*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 327.

Soopee or *Sooptee*.—a shrub with corky, ash coloured bark, and very beautiful rose coloured flowers, in terminal racemes.—In gardens Bombay: grows abundantly on the rocky hills to the eastward of Belgaum. (Mr. Law.) The seeds are used to poison fish. It grows abundantly in the Wasua Ghaut. (Dr. Gibson.)

357. *T. CANDIDA*. W. & A. 653. *Robinia candida*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 327.

A shrub.—Dapooree, intd. from Bengal. (Dr. Lush.)

358. *T. INCANA?* W. & A. 659.—A shrubby diffuse plant.—in Guzerat; associated with the next species, but by no means so common. (Mr. Law.)

359. *T. PURPUREA*. W. & A. 663. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 55. Burm. Zey. t. 32. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 49.

Galega purpurea and *lancaefolia*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 386.

Wild Indigo;—a shrubby branched plant appearing with the rains and flowering towards the close of them, when it dies away.—common both in the Concan and Deccan, and particularly abundant about Deesa. (Dr. Brown in Bombay Med. Trans. 1. p. 202.)

This plant, but particularly *the Cassia occidentalis*, when in progress towards decay, emit a heavy sickening smell.

186. *SESBANIA*. Pers. Diadelphia Decandria.

Sesban—the Arabic name.

360. *S. AEGYPTIACA*. W. & A. 667. *Aeschynomene sesban*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 332. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 27. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 297.

Wight's Icones. part. 2. t. 32.

Shewaree.—a small tree of very quick growth; flowers dark purple, with yellow spots; in axillary pendulous racemes. It is cultivated and extensively used in the plain parts of the Deccan as a substitute for the Bamboo. (Dr. Gibson.)

361. *S. ACULEATA*. W. & A. 668. *Coronilla aculeata*. Willd. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 3. t. 564.

A large erect growing annual, 8 or 10 feet high; stem smooth, woody, with a reddish bark; leaves pinnate, with many pairs of leaflets.—common during the rains. It is a graceful looking plant.

362. *S. PROCUMBENS*. W. & A. 670.

An annual straggling plant; grows most abundantly on rice fields in Bombay during the rains; cattle eat it.

187. *AGATI*. Adans. *Diadelphia Decandria*.

The native name adopted.

363. *A. GRANDIFLORA*. W. & A. 671.

Aeschynomene grandiflora. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 331. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 51. Ramph. Amb. 1. t. 76 and 77.

A very common tree of rapid growth, generally found in the neighbourhood of temples and villages. It is cultivated for the sake of its large flowers and pods, both of which are eaten by the natives. There are varieties with white, variegated and red flowers.

SUB-TRIBE 3. HEDYSARÆÆ.

188. *ZORNIA*. Gmelin. *Diadelphia Decandria*.

Zorn—a Continental Botanist.

364. *Z. ANGUSTIFOLIA*. W. & A. 673. *Hedysarum diphyllum*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 353. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 82.

Annual diffuse plant, with lanceolate leaves in pairs.—common in the rains.

365. *Z. ZEYLONICA*. W. & A. 674. *Burm. Zey. t. 50. f. 1. Hedysarum conjugatum*. Willd. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 83.

Annual; common in the rains.

189. *GEISSASPIS*. W. & A. *Diadelphia Decandria*.

366. *G. CRISTATA*. W. & A. 675.

Annual; on rice fields, Bombay. N.

190. *ÆSCHYNOMENE*. L. *Diadelphia Decandria*.

Aischuno—to be ashamed; in allusion to the leaves shutting up like those of the sensitive plant. Lam. t. 629. Gaert. t. 155.

367. *Æ. INDICA*. W. & A. 679. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 18.

Annual; common in the rains.

191. *SMITHIA*. Ait. *Diadelphia Decandria*.

Sir J. E. Smith—Founder of the Linnean Society, author of *English Flora*. &c. Lam. t. 627.

368. *S. SENSITIVA*. W. & A. 683. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 38.

A small annual with pinnated leaves;—common in Bombay towards the close of the rains.

369. *S. RACEMOSA?* W. & A. 684.

Near Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

370. *S. —————?*

A large species, growing to the height of 2 or 3 feet; near Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)



192. LOUREA. Neck. Diadelphia Decandria.
371. L. VESPERTILIONIS. W. & A. 685. Hedysarum vesperilionis. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 352 Jacq. Icones. Rar. 3. t. 566.—annual erect, with simple and ternate leaves, crescent shaped. N.
Bat-wing leaved Lourea.
193. URARIA. Desv. Diadelphia Decandria.
372. U. PICTA. W. & A. 688. Doodia picta. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 368. A shrubby erect plant with long terminal racemes of small red flowers.—Dapooore-intd. from Bengal. (Dr. Lush.) common in the districts south east of Surat. (Mr. Law.)
194. DESMODIUM. DC. Diadelphia Decandria.
Desmos—a band; in allusion to the connected stamens. Desv. Journ. Bot. 3. t. 5. f. 15. and 22.
373. D. UMBELLATUM. W. & A. 692. Burm. Zey. t. 51. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 52.
A shrub, leaves trifoliolate; flowers somewhat umbellate; white.—Districts south east of Surat; near Belgaum; always grows on the banks of streams. (Mr. Law.)
374. D. TRIQUETRUM. W. & A. 695. Burm. Zey. t. 81. Burm. Ind. t. 52. f. 2. Hedysarum alatum. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 348.
A shrubby branched plant; flowers in August and September; small, violet coloured.—Malabar Hill.—Salsette, &c. common: it is easily recognized by its triangular stems and winged petioles.
375. D. LATIFOLIUM. W. & A. 696. Hedysarum latifolium. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 350. Pluk. t. 432. f. 3. Bot. Reg. t. 356.
Shrubby; racemes terminal and axillary; flowers purple.—hilly parts of the Concan.
376. D. GANGETICUM. W. & A. 697. Pluk. t. 50. f. 3. Burm. Zey. t. 49.
Shrubby, with angular stems, and simple leaves; flowers violet coloured, in axillary and terminal racemes.—Malabar hill &c.—common in the rains.
377. D. RECURVATUM? W. & A. 700. Hedysarum recurvatum. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 358.
Jungly ganga,—a shrubby plant: leaves trifoliolate; flowers in August and September, purple and white; in long axillary and terminal racemes.—on the Ghauts common;—when in flower, it is a very ornamental shrub.
378. D. GYRANS. W. & A. 701. Hedysarum gyrans, Rox. Flora. 3. p. 351. Jacq. Ic. Rar. t. 567.—a curious suffruticose plant, with simple and ternate leaves; flowers pale yellow, tinged with blue.—the lateral leaflets have the singular power of voluntary motion.—intd. by N. from Bengal, where it is indigenous.
379. D. POLYCARPUM. W. & A. 703. Hedysarum purpureum. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 358. Lam. t. 628. f. 4. Pluk. t. 433. f. 3.
A suffruticose plant with purple flowers.—the Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)
380. D. TRIFLORUM. W. & A. 706. Burm. Zey. t. 54. f. 1 and 2. Hedysarum reptans. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 354.
A procumbent, diffuse plant, with trifoliolate leaves.—common in the rains.
195. HEDYSARUM. DC. Diadelphia Decandria.
Hedys—sweet, aroma—perfume.
381. H. GIBSONII. G.
Herbaceous; stem round, slightly furrowed; leaves simple, alternate; flowers axillary, 2 or more on a common peduncle; legume jointed; covered with

bristles, 2 seeded.—The margins of rivers and streams in the Deccan; the roots appear to possess the same properties as the common liquorice, and may form a good substitute. (Dr. Gibson.)

196. ALHAGI. Tourn. Diadelphia Decandria.

The Arabic name altered.

382. A. MAURORUM. W. & A. 714. Manna Hebraica. Don. Hedysarum alhagi. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 344.

Jowassee.—shrubby; leaves obovate; flowers purple; common in Guzerat and S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.) native also of Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia &c. The Hebrew or Persian Manna exudes from its leaves and branches. In the hot season when almost all the smaller plants die, this sends forth leaves and flowers. (Dr. Gibson.)

It is also found throughout Scinde. (Dr. Burnes. K. H.)

197. ALYSICARPUS. DC. Diadelphia Decandria.

Alysis—a chain, *Karpos*—fruit; the legume is composed of several 1 seeded joints.

383. A. NUMMULARIFOLIUS. W. & A. 716. Burm. Zey. t. 49. f. 1.

A shrubby plant; common in cultivated places; flowers purple.

384. A. BUPLEURIFOLIUS. W. & A. 718. Hedysarum bupleurefolium. Rox. Cor. t. 194. Bot. Mag. t. 1722.

Suffruticose; leaves linear lanceolate, flowers red in terminal spikes.

Hare's ear leaved Alysicarp.

385. A. STYRACIFOLIUS. W. & A. 720.

Shrubby; flowers in terminal spikes; red; appear in September and October.

386. A. BELGAUMENSIS. Wight Icones. No. 5 t. 92.

A new species, discovered by Mr. Law on the Ram Ghaut; flowers in September.

SUB-TRIBE 4. VICIÆ.

198. CICER. Tourn. Diadelphia Decandria.

Kikus—strength; in allusion to the nourishing properties of the pulse. The Roman Family of Ciceros probably derived their name from it. Gaert t. 121. Lam. t. 632.

387. C. ARIETINUM. W. & A. 723. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 324. Bot. Mag. t. 2274. *Chickpea*, *Hurburree*.—*Chunna*.—*Gram*.—extensively cultivated in some parts of the Deccan and Goozerat for feeding horses with.—Nothing looks more beautiful than a luxuriant field in full blossom, glistening with dew.

Dr. Christie in Madras Journal of Science, No. 13. mentions that an acid (oxalic acid,) exudes from all parts of the plant, which is collected by the Ryots and used in their curries instead of vinegar.

199. ERVUM. L. Diadelphia Decandria.

Said to be derived from a Celtic word, signifying tilled land. Gaert. t. 151. Lam. t. 634.

388. E. LENS. W. & A. 724. Cicer lens. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 324.

The *Lentil* or *Mussoor*:—commonly cultivated. It was known to the Greeks by the name of *Fhakos*, and has been in estimation as a pulse ever since the days of Esau. (See Genesis C. 25, v. 24. Septuagint Version.)

200. PISUM. L. Diadelphia Decandria.

From the Celtic, for a pea. Gaert. t. 152. Lam. t. 633.

389. P. SATIVUM. DC. *prod.* 2. 368.

Common pea;—cultivated in gardens, during the cold season. Its native country is unknown.



104. Keel with the stamina & style spirally twisted

400. Fl. dirty greenish yellow. Leaflets cordate. Legumes horizontal hairy. Seeds 8-12 green

201. LATHYRUS. L. Diadelphia Decandria.

La-t'houros—impetuous; in reference to the exciting qualities of the seeds. Tourn. t. 216.

390. L. SATIVUS. Don's syst. 2. p. 335, Bot. Mag. t. 115.

Chickling vetch.—native of Spain, France and Italy;—commonly cultivated in Guzerat where it is called *Lang*;—it looks very pretty when in flower. (Mr. Law.)

SUB-TRIBE 5. PHASEOLEAE.

202. ABRUS. L. Diadelphia Decandria.

Abros—soft, tender; in allusion to the delicate leaves. Gaert. t. 151. Lam. t. 608. f. 1.

391. A. PRECATORIUS. W. & A. 726. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 39. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 32. Gunja. Asiat. Res. 2. p. 154 and 499. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 79.

Goonch.—a very common twining plant with a woody stem; flowers at the close of the rains. The bright red bead looking seeds, are used in the Bazar as weights, under the name of *Vahl*.—A succedaneum for the common liquorice. N

203. FLEMINGIA. Rox. Diadelphia Decandria.

Dr. Fleming, formerly Physician general in Bengal:

392. F. PROCUMBENS. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 338.

Perennial, procumbent.—at Mahableswar. (Dr. Gibson.)

393. F. LINEATA. W. & A. 744. Burm. Ind. t. 53. f. 1.

Lespedeza lineata. Persoon's Synop.—a shrubby plant, common in Goozerat. (Dr. Lush.)

394. F. STROBILIFERA. W. & A. 745. Hedysarum strobiliferum, and H. bracteatum. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 350. and 351. Linn. Flora. Zey. t. 3.

A shrubby plant; leaves simple; flowers December and January, in terminal racemes; imbricated with large inflated kidney-shaped bracts.—common on the Ghauts and throughout the hilly parts of the Concan. It generally grows in patches.

204. PHASEOLUS. L. Diadelphia Decandria.

Phaselus—a little boat; in allusion to a fancied likeness in the pods. Lam. t. 610. Gaert. t. 150:

395. P. VULGARIS. W. & A. 746.

French bean;—commonly cultivated; India is said to be its native country.

396. P. LUNATUS. W. & A. 749. P. rufus, Jacq. Hort. Vind. 1. t. 34.—Dapoorce. (Dr. Lush.)

397. P. ROSTRATUS. W. & A. 750. P. alatus. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 287. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 42. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. t. 63. Wights Icones 2. t. 34.

Hullounda.—a perennial twining plant, with large violet or purple coloured flowers, which appear in the rains.—common throughout the Concans. The natives eat the tuberous roots.

398. P. CARACALLA. DC. prod. 2. p. 390. Bot. Rep. t. 341.

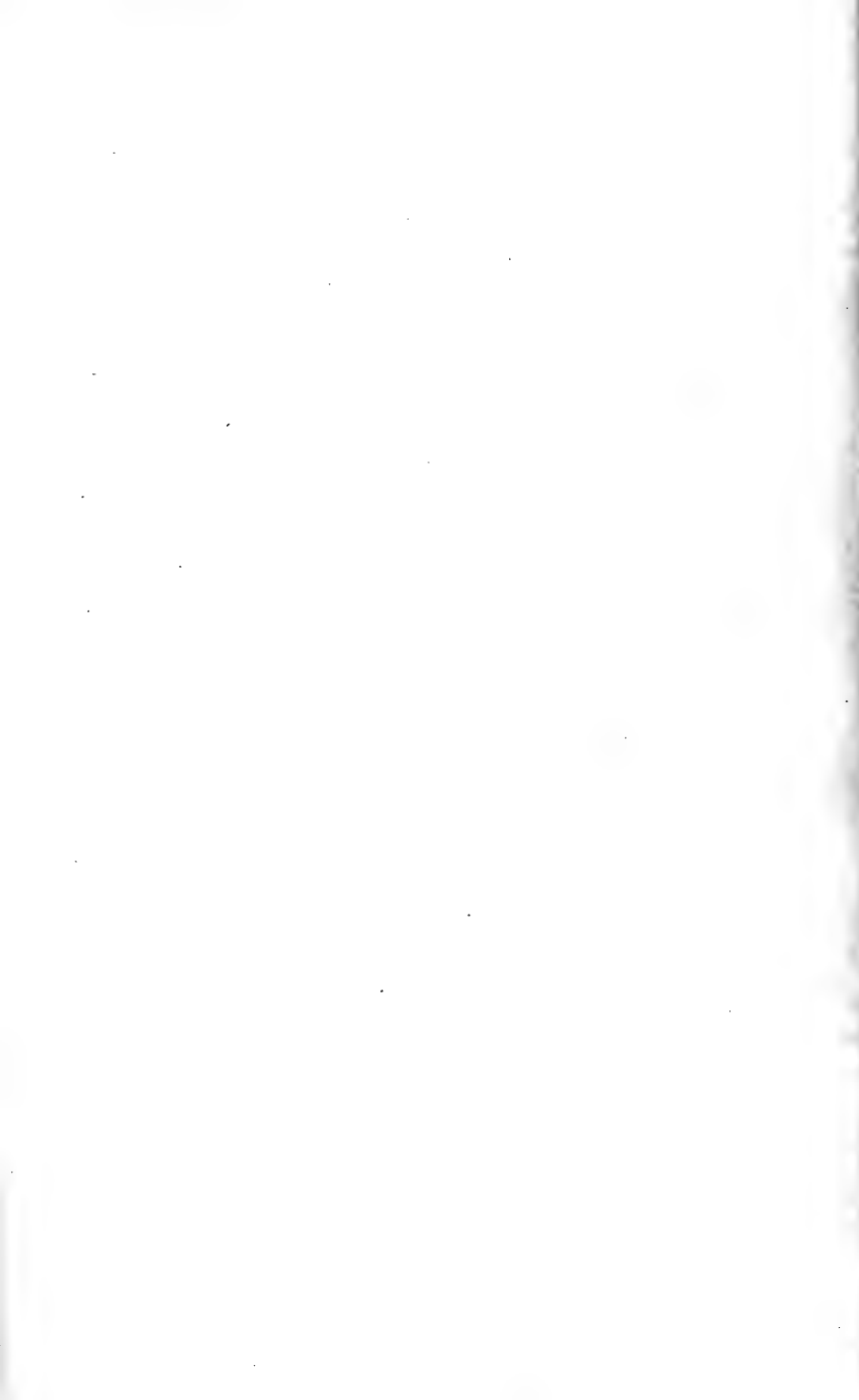
The *Snail plant*.—has flowers much like the last species, introd. at Goa by the Portuguese; in gardens Bombay, not common.

399. P. TRINERVIUS. W. & A. 755. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 37.

A twining plant, with trifoliate, hairy leaves, of rather a hard texture; flowers yellow; appear in August and September; legume hairy.—common during the rains.

400. P. MUNGO. W. & A. 756. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 292. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 50. Oored. Moong. Oolundoo.—several varieties are commonly cultivated all over the country. It is a most useful plant to the natives.

401. *P. TRILOBUS*. W. & A. 760. Pluk. Alm. t. 120. Burm. Ind. t. 50. f. 1. Ainslie, Mat. Ind. 2. p. 434.
Flowers small, yellow; in heads.—common in the Deccan. (Dr. Lush.)
402. *P. ACONITIFOLIUS*. W. & A. 761. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 299. Jacq. Obs. 3. t. 52.
Mut.—cultivated in the Deccan and Goozerat.
403. *P.* ————— ?
A species on the Ram Ghaut, with large flowers. (Mr. Law.)
404. *P. HIRTUS*. Sprengel *syst.* 3. p. 254.
Flowers purple, fragrant. introd. by N.
205. *SOJA*. W. & A. Diadelphia Decandria.
Sooja—name of a Chinese sauce prepared from the seeds.
405. *S. HISPIDA*. W. & A. 762. Dolichos soja, Rox. Flora. 3. p. 314. Jacq. Ic. Rar. t. 145.
An annual, hairy plant; flowers small, of a reddish purple; in gardens. In Japan the seeds are called *Miso*, and are commonly eaten in soups. (Don.)
206. *DOLICHOS*. L. Diadelphia Decandria.
Greek, for long, tedious; (Odys.) name given in allusion to the habit of the plants, sending forth long shoots. Gaert. t. 150. Lam. t. 610.
406. *D. UNIFLORUS*. W. & A. 766. Pluk. t. 213. f. 4.—*D. biflorus*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 313.
Kooltee.—cultivated in the Deccan. (Dr. Lush.)
407. *D. FALCATUS*. W. & A. 768. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 311.
Flowers of a blueish purple colour, appear in the cold weather.—in hedges &c. common.
408. *D. SINENSIS*. W. & A. 771. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 134. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 41. Bot. Mag. t. 2232. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 302.
Suffeed lobeh. Hurreu lobeh. Choulee.—commonly cultivated.
207. *LABLAB*. W. & A. Diadelphia Decandria.
Gaert. t. 150.
Said to be the Arabic name for *Convolvulus*, with which this genus has no affinity whatever, except in its twining habit.
409. *L. VULGARIS*. W. & A. 772.—*Dolichos lablab*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 305. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 136. 137. 141. Bot. Mag. t. 896. Wight's Icones. Part. 3. t. 57.
Saim ka puttee.—commonly cultivated. There are several varieties.
208. *PSOPHOCARPUS*. Neck. Diadelphia Decandria.
Psophos—a sound, and *Karpus*, fruit;—the seeds rattle in the pods when shaken.
410. *P. TETRAGONLOBUS*. W. & A. 776. Dolichos tetragonolobus. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 305. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 133.
Chandaree, Charputtee, Chevaux de Frize-Bean, so named from the pods having 4 membranaceous angles, with jagged edges. In the Mauritius where it is indigenous, it is called *Pois carré*.—commonly cultivated in gardens and used like French-beans.
209. *CANAVALIA*. W. & A. Diadelphia Decandria.
The Malabar name of one of the species.
411. *C. GLADIATA*. W. & A. 777. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 44. *C. ensiformis*. Don's, *syst.* 2. p. 363. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 135. f. 1. *Dolichos gladiatus*, Rox. Flora. 3. p. 300.



Commonly cultivated. There are varieties with red and white flowers. The half grown pods are eaten like French-beans.

412. *C. VIROSA*. W. & A. 778. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 45. *Dolichos virosus*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 301.

Biennial, twining; flowers large, of a beautiful colour, between rose and purple.—common in hedges and jungles; in flower a great part of the year. It is reckoned a poisonous plant.

413. *C. OBTUSIFOLIA*. W. & A. 780. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 43. Pluk. t. 51. f. 2. *Dolichos rotundifolius*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 302.—the Concans.

210. *MUCUNA*. W. & A. *Diadelphia Decandria*.
The Brazil name of one of the species.

414. *M. MONOSPERMA*. W. & A. 781. Wight's Icones, Part 2. t. 35. *Carpogon monospermum*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 283.

A large perennial twining plant; produces the Brahminee vegetable called *Negro Bean*. (Dr. Lush.)

415. *M. ATROPURPUREA*. W. & A. 782. *Carpogon atropurpureum*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 287.

Legume curiously plaited; armed with stinging hairs.—S. Concan. N.

416. *M. GIGANTEA*. W. & A. 783. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 36. *Carpogon giganteum*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 286. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 6.

A large perennial twining plant with sulphur coloured flowers, in pendulous umbels;—the Concans. N.

417. *M. PRURITA*. W. & A. 785. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 35. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 142. *Carpogon pruriens*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 283. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 93.

Cowitch.—annual, twining, with pendulous racemes of dark coloured flowers, which appear in the rains. Pod shape of the letter S, clothed with stinging hairs. One of the commonest plants in hedges and jungly tracts during the rains.

418. *M. GIBSONII*. G.—Scandent; flowers deep blue, in racemes going off at right angles to the stem.—On the road between Trimbeck and Wadewara. (Dr. Gibson.)

211. *PACHYRRHIZUS*. Rich. *Diadelphia Decandria*.

Pachys—thick, and *rhize*, a root: in allusion to the thick tuberous roots of the plants.

419. *P. ANGULATUS*. W. & A. 774. *Dolichos bulbosus*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 309. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 132. Pluk Alm. t. 52. f. 4.

A twining plant; flowers of a beautiful blue violet colour; in long axillary racemes.

212. *CAJANUS*. DC. *Diadelphia Decandria*.

Amboina name, Catjang.—Lam. t. 618.

420. *C. INDICUS*. W. & A. 789. *Cytisus cajan*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 325. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 13.

The *Pigeon Pea*, *Toor*, *Dhal*.—a shrub; leaves trifoliate, flowers yellow.—commonly cultivated; the seeds are generally sown in rows among different kinds of grain. In the West Indies it is used as a fence for Sugar plantations.

213. *ATYLOSIA*. W. & A. *Decandria Monogynia*.

421. *A. LAWH*. Wight's Icones. No. 5. t. 93.

Ran-toor—a shrubby plant with trifoliate leaves, and small yellow flowers.—common at Mahableswar, and along the line of Ghauts.

214. CYLISTA. w. & A. Diadelphia Decandria.

Kylix.—a calyx; in allusion to the large scarious calyx.

422. C. SCARIOSA. w. & A. 796. Rox. Cor. t, 92, Rox. Flora. 3. p. 320.

Ranguera.—perennial, twining plant, with woody stems;—flowers December and February; yellow; almost hid in the large curious shaped calyx,---common on the Ghauts and hilly parts of the Concan,---grows abundantly in Kennery Jungles, Salsette.

423. C. TOMENTOSA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 319, Rox. Cor. t. 221.

Cyanospermum tomentosum. w. & A. 797. intd. by N. from Bengal.

215. ERYTHRINA. L. Diadelphia Decandria.

Erythros—red; the flowers are of a very brilliant red colour, and the name is given *par excellence*, on this account. Lam. t. 608.

424. E. INDICA. w. & A. 798. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 249. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 7. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 76.

Kuara!—Bruce's Travels. 7. t. 19. Wight's Icones. part 3. t. 58.

Pangara.—*Indian Coral tree*.—A middle sized tree, trunk and branches armed with black prickles; leaves ternate, deciduous after the rains. Flowers in March and April; in terminal horizontal racemes; of a bright scarlet colour. In the Deccan this tree is generally used as a prop for Vines.--It grows common throughout the Concans.

Bruce says, the seeds of *kuara*, which is perhaps identical, have been used from the earliest ages as a weight for gold.--hence "*Carat*."

"Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;

Other, less fine in *carat* is more precious,"

Shakespeare.

425. E. SUBEROSA. w. & A. 800. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 253.

A tree, with light coloured, deeply cracked, corky bark; flowers at the same period with the last species,--pretty common in the Mahal districts east of the Ghauts,--in Goozerat. (Dr. Gibson.) Kandesh. (Lt. Auld.)

426. E. STRICTA. w. & A. 799. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 251.—a tree, completely armed with strong prickles; trunk branches, and leaves,--Elephanta,--on the Ghauts,--not very common.

SUB-TRIBE 6. DALBERGEEAE.

216. BUTEA. Rox. Diadelphia Decandria.

John, Earl of Bute,---a Patron of Botany.

427. B. FRONDOSA. w. & A. 802. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 16 and 17. Rox. Cor. t. 21. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 244. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 335.

Erythrina monosperma. Lam. Ency. Meth.

Pullus.—*Kakria*, Guz. also called Bastard Teak;—a large tree, flowers in February and March; in large axillary and terminal racemes, closely clustered; of a beautiful deep red, shaded with orange, downy, they are used to dye with, and also applied as a discutient to indolent tumours; a powder prepared from them enters into the composition of "*Goolal*."

Common both in the Concans, Kandesh and Goozerat; it is one of the few trees which thrives on black soil. (Dr. Gibson.)

Palasi.—Asiat. Res. 3. p. 469. and 4. p. 229.—a venerable and holy tree; gave its name to the celebrated plain of "*Plassey*" in Bengal.

428. B. PARVIFLORA. w. & A. 804. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 248.

A large scandent shrub, running over high trees;—flowers small white--Hilly parts of the Concan;—not common. One grows over the Well at the bottom of the Nagotnah *kind*. When out of flower it much resembles *B. superba*. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 22.

215. Cal. bilabiate. Cor. with the standard much larger than the small wings & keel. Legume pedicelled, torose.
+24. Cal. spathaceous. apex contracted 5-toothed. Keel 2-toothed like the wings. Legume cuspidate very protuberant at the seeds. when ripe blackish & wrinkled. Seeds 10-12 oblong smooth purplish.

216 Cal. Campanulate, bilabiate. Stam. simple 9-cleft. Legume pedicelled, membranaceous with one seed at the apex.
+27. L^s Alter. spreading ternate, shining above, slightly below. Cor. banner reflected ovate pointed little larger than the wings - Legume pendulous linear thin downy 1/2 inch long. Seed one lodged near point of legume oval much compressed smooth brown 1 1/2 in. long - 1/2 in. broad.

430. Cal. cyathiform. Stamina 1 and 4. Legume elliptically
falcate, plain, 1 or 2 seeded

30 Fl. mixture of blue white & purple. Cal. purple. Banner broad
emarginate with 2 callosities, at the base of limb. L. unequally pinn
ovate acuminate glabrous. Legume ovate compressed
1 celled. Seed generally single

429. B. GIBSONII. G.

Teweess—a tree; leaves ternate, flowers small white, something like those of the *Karunj*.—common in the Buglana Jungles, and about Jooneer; carpenters prefer it to all other woods, for works requiring toughness of fibre; as shafts for gigs &c. A few trees grow near Yelloo, on the road between Poona and Mahableshwur.

217. PONGAMIA. Lam. Diadelphia Decandria.

Pongam—the Malabar name. Lam. t. 603.

430. P. GLABRA. W. & A. 805. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 3. *Dalbergia arborea*. Willd. Galedupa Indica. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 239. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 300. Wight's Icones, Part 3. t. 59. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 332.

Karunj.—a large tree with light green foliage like the *Beech*. Flowers in April and May. Oil is made from the seeds;—very common throughout the Concan; also near rivers in the Deccan. (Dr. Gibson.)

Buchanan calls it *Robinia mitis*, and says, it flourishes equally on the arid hills of the Carnatic, and the muddy banks of the Ganges.

431. P. ULIGINOSA. W. & A. 807. Galedupa uliginosa. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 243. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 46.

A twining shrub with rather pretty rose coloured flowers, in axillary racemes.—the sea shores on the verge of high water mark.—near the "Wilderness," Bombay.—east side of Neats Tongue, Salsette.

218. DALBERGIA. L. Diadelphia Decandria.

Dalbergh.—a Swedish Botanist.

432. D. SCANDENS. W. & A. 812. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 22. Rox. Cor. t. 19. t. 192. 2. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 232.

A very beautiful scandent shrub, with dark green polished leaves, and long drooping racemes of light rose coloured flowers;—they appear in the rains; this shrub is well adapted for covering trellises; it looks pretty at all times.—common throughout the jungly tracts of the Concan; also in the Mawul districts. (Dr. Gibson.)

433. D. SISSOO. W. & A. 813. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 223.

Sissoo tree,—common in Kennery Jungles.—hills about Nagotnah,—in Goozerat. (Dr. Gibson.)

434. D. LATIFOLIA. W. & A. 814. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 221. Rox. Cor. t. 113. The *Blackwood* tree, used for making furniture.—S. Concan,—banks of the Kalinadi river, S. M. Country. (Mr. Lav.)

435. D. VOLUBILIS. W. & A. 818. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 231. Rox. Cor. t. 191. Scandent shrub.—hills about Nagotnah.—The plant here referred to, requires examination.

436. D. PANICULATA. W. & A. 819. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 227. Rox. Cor. t. 114. *Passee*.—a large and useful tree; pretty common in the Mawul districts, above the Ghauts. (Dr. Gibson.)

437. D. FRONDOSA? W. & A. 820. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 266.—a tree; on the Ghauts, has somewhat lance shaped leaflets like Rheed's Figure of *D. scandens*; legume thin; 2 seeded.—the Lulling pass, Kandesh. (Dr. Gibson.)

438. D. SYMPATHETICA. N.

Ana Mullu.—Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 40.

Pentgool, or *Pendkool*.—a very large scandent shrub, running over high trees; the trunk is armed with strong blunt thorns, growing in clusters, from 6 to 10 inches long, and sometimes beautifully curved;—the foliage resembles

that of the *Tamvind* tree.—Common on the Ghauts: when no support is near, it forms a large straggling shrub.—Flowers in February and March
Some very large plants of it grow in a wooded ravine near Parr.

219. PTEROCARPUS, L. Diadelphia Decandria.

Pteron.—a wing—*karpos*—fruit; the fruit is girt round with a wing. Lam. t. 602. Gaert. t. 156.

439. P. MARSUPIUM. W. & A. 823. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 234. Rheed. Mal. 6 t. 25. Rox. Cor. t. 116.

Bewba, *Bia*, or *Beebla*.—a tree with pinnate leaves and white flowers in terminal panicles.—Common in some parts of the Concaus.—Rajpeepla Jungles. (Dr. Lush.)

The bark and leaves afford Gum *kino*, exported in considerable quantities from Malabar. (Dr. Gibson.) The best Kino is obtained from the *Nauclera Gambir*. N.

The *Dragon's blood tree* of the West India Islands belongs to this genus.—It is said also to grow on Socotra Island, but this is doubtful.

TRIBE 2. MIMOSEAE.

SUB-TRIBE 1. ACACIEAE.

220. ENTADA. W. & A. Polygamia Monoecia.

The Malabar name. D. C. Mem. Legum. 12.

440. E. PUSAETHA. W. & A. 826. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 32, 33 and 34, and 9. t. 77. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 4. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 107—*Mimosa scandens*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 554. *Acacia scandens*. Willdenow.

Garbee, or *Gardul*.—an immense climbing shrub, running over the highest trees, and forming elegant festoons; legumes from 1 to 3 feet long, and 4 or 5 inches broad, formed of a series of joints, each containing one seed.—Lanowlee grove, near Kandalla.—along the range of Ghauts pretty common:—at Wanjura in Bamsari, one grows with a stem full 6 feet in circumference, and runs over trees to a great distance. (Dr. Gibson.)

The seeds are used as an antifebrile medicine by the Ghaut people. (Dr. Gibson.)

In Java and Sumatra they are roasted and eaten like chesnuts. (Rumphius.)

221. MIMOSA. W. & A. Polygamia Monoecia.

Mimos—a mimic; in allusion to the sensitive properties of the leaves. Gaert. t. 155.

441. M. PUDICA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 564. Bot. Rep. t. 544.—*Lajuck* or *Lajalu*.

The sensitive plant; well named *Aischynomene*, by the Greeks—in gardens common.

442. M. HAMATA. W. & A. 827.—an armed shrub with curved legumes,—common about Surat. (Mr. Law.)

443. M. RUBRICAULIS. W. & A. 828.—*M. Octandra*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 564. Rox. Cor. t. 200.—A large straggling shrub, well armed.—Malabar hill &c. common; flowers in the rains; legumes prickly.

222. INGA. W. & A. Polygamia Monoecia.

The South American name of one of the species.

444. I. DULCIS. W. & A. 829. *Mimosa dulcis*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 556. Rox. Cor. t. 99.

A large and handsome tree, with drooping branches, armed with short straight thorns. Pods curiously twisted, filled with a sweet firm pulp, which forms a very nourishing food.—common about Bombay, in Nesbit Lane &c. probably introduced from the Eastern Islands, of which it is a native.

Mimosaceae. Flowers. roy. pict. vul. in artist.



445. I. XYLOCARPA. W. & A. 831. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 543. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 400. *Don's. syst.* 2. p. 363.

Jamba.—an unarmed tree; flowers in May.—Legumes falcate; very hard and woody.—the hilly parts of the Concan.—Parr Ghaut &c.—Roxburgh says, the timber is serviceable for ship building.

446. I. BIGEMINA. W. & A. 833, Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 12. *Don's. syst.* 2. p. 394. *Mimosa lucida*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 544.

A tree with bipinnate leaves and spirally twisted legumes.—the Concan. N.

223. PARKIA. Br. Monadelphia Decandria.
Mungo Park, the celebrated Traveller in Africa.

447. P. BIGLANDULOSA. W. & A. 865.

Chendoo-phool.—A very elegant tree; the flower buds resemble balls of red velvet; legumes filled with a farinaceous edible pulp. One tree grows in the neighbourhood of Belgaum, which has probably been planted. (Mr. Law.) in a garden at Kurmulla. (Dr. Gibson.)

The *Nitta tree* of Parks Travels, is a closely allied species, if not identical.

224. DESMANTHUS. W. & A. Polygamia Monoecia.

Desme.—a bundle—*anthos*.—a flower; in reference to the mode of growth.

448. D. NATANS. W. & A. 835. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 20. Rox. Cor. t. 119. *Mimosa natans*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 553.

Annual, aquatic, with jointed flexuose piped stems.—Tanks throughout the Concan. N.

449. D. TRIQUETRUS. W. & A. 836. *Mimosa triquetra*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 552. Pluk. t. 307. f. 4.—biennial, prostrate plant.—common about Surat. (Mr. Law.)

225. DICHROSTACHYS. DC. Polygamia Monoecia.

Dis.—two—*chroma*.—a colour—the spikes of flowers are of two colours.

450. D. CINEREA. W. & A. 838. *Mimosa cinerea*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 561. Rox. Cor. t. 174. Burm. Zey. t. 2. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 458.

An armed shrub with flowers in cylindrical spikes, one half of which is yellow, the other white or rose coloured.—Common on the sterile plains of the Deccan;—flowers in the rains.—This is rather a pretty shrub.

226. ADENANTHERA. L. Decandria Monogynia.

Aden.—a gland, and *anther*;—the anthers are tipped with deciduous glands. Lam. t. 334. Gaert. t. 149.

451. A. PAVONINA. W. & A. 839. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 370. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 14. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 109.

An unarmed tree; flowers small white; in axillary and terminal racemes.—The seeds are of a bright scarlet colour, and are worn by women as beads; they are also used as weights;—the wood yields a dye which is used by the Brahmins for marking their foreheads "Runjuna":—(Dr. Gibson.) The late Col. Hough's garden, Colabah; Bycullah and Girgaum gardens.—grows wild in some parts of Guzerat and Kandesh.

227. PROSOPIS. L. Polygamia Monoecia.

Prosopon.—a mask—application of the name unknown—Lam. t. 340.

452. P. SPICIGERA. W. & A. 840. *Adenanthera aculeata*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 371. Rox. Cor. t. 63.—Asiat. Res. 4. p. 405.

A tree with bipinnate leaves; flowers in axillary spikes; small yellow; pods round, pendulous, filled with a brown mealy substance like the *Locust tree* of the Levant.—common in Guzerat, where it grows to a large size. (Mr. Law.)

228. VACHELLIA. w. & A. Polygamia Monoecia.

The Revd. G. H. Vachell, residing in China.

453. V. FARNESIANA. w. & A. 841. Pluk. t. 73. f. 3. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 307. Mimosa farnesiana. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 557.

A shrub with bipinnate leaves and turgid legumes, containing two rows of seeds.—very common in the eastern parts of the Deccan; it exudes gum like *Acacia Arabica*. (Dr. Gibson.) grows abundantly throughout Scinde. (Dr. Burnes, K. H.)

229. ACACIA. w. & A. Polygamia Monoecia.

Akadzo—to sharpen; in allusion to many of the species being armed with spines. Lam. t. 846.

454. A. CATECHU. w. & A. 842. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 63. Mimosa catechu. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 562.

Kair or *Khadera*.—a small armed tree, flowers in the rains; white; in long axillary spikes.—common on the hills about Veer, Salsette; and in some parts of the Northern Concan.

This and some other species or varieties furnish *Kutt* or *Terra Japonica*—An account by Major Mackintosh, of the Madras Army, of the curious tribe of people called *Kuttoorees*, will be found in the Proceedings of the Bombay Geographical Society, for May 1838.

There is a variety or distinct species in Dapooee Garden with white bark, and another with a narrow legume;—common in Kandesh. (Dr. Gibson.)

455. A. LATRONUM. w. & A. 845. Mimosa latronum. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 559.

A shrub, armed with very large white thorns united at the base.—common in the barren tracts of the Deccan.—Willdenow calls it "*frutex horridissimus*"—the thorns entitle it to such distinction.

456. A. MODESA. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. t. 130.

A shrub.—Hort. Soc. garden, intd from Bengal. The foliage has something the appearance of that of the *Horse Radish* tree. (*Moringa*.)

457. A. STIPULATA. w. & A. 847. Mimosa stipulacea. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 549.

A tree, unarmed; has large semicordate stipules by which it may easily be recognized; flowers in April and May, of a pink colour; rather pretty.—common on the Ghauts, about Kandalla &c.

458. A. AMARA? w. & A. 848. Mimosa amara. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 548. Rox. Cor. t. 122.

A middle sized tree; unarmed;—common on the banks of the Krishna, about Nalutwar. (Mr. Law.)

459. A. ODORATISSIMA. w. & A. 850. Mimosa odoratissima. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 546. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 5. Rox. Cor. t. 120. Pluk. t. 351. f. 1.

A tree, unarmed; flowers in May; legumes flat, thin, linear, with thickened margins.—the Concan.

460. A. SPECIOSA. w. & A. 852. Mimosa serissa. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 544. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 1. t. 198. Pluk. t. 331. f. 1.—Sassa.—Bruce's Travels. 6. t. 4. & 5.

A common tree of rapid growth. Flowers in May; white; very fragrant. It may easily be recognized by its long stamens.—it is identical with Linnaeus's *A. lebbeck*, native of Egypt, which name it should bear. (Dr. Lush.)

Roxburgh says, the wood is much like that of *Inga Xylocarpa*, and equally serviceable.

461. A. GLAUCA. Sprengel. syst. 3. p. 139.

A tall erect growing unarmed shrub.—common in gardens, Bombay; it possesses little beauty; spreads very fast, and is difficult to root out.



462. A. TOMENTOSA. W. & A. 854. *Mimosa tomentosa*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 558. *Hewur*.---an armed tree, legume thin, linear, foliate.---very common in Deccan and Kandesh Jungles, and always springing up in waste black soil. (Dr. Gibson.) abundant in the Sholapore districts.---looks like a stunted variety of the next species. (Mr. Law.)

463. A. ARABICA. W. & A. 858. *Mimosa Arabica*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 557. Rox. Cor. t. 149. Pluk. Alm. t. 221. f. 1. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 142.

Babool tree;---common in the Deccan, where it thrives equally well on a black or red soil: Dr. Gibson some years ago suggested that plantations be made of it in the bare waste parts of the Deccan, both with the view of economical purposes, and improving the climate. It grows rapidly and requires no water. When covered with round heads of yellow flowers it is a very ornamental tree---Moore has happily introduced it in an Arabian scene.

“ Our rocks are rough, but smiling there
The Acacia waves her yellow hair
Lonely and sweet, nor lov'd the less
For flowering in a wilderness.”

Lalla Rookh.

There is a variety or distinct species in Kandesh called *Ram Kanta*---a tall erect growing broom-like tree; and another in the Buglana districts which abounds much more in gum than the common *Babool*, and differs from it in the form and colour of its legumes.

The seeds and pods of these trees are of great value to the shepherd in the hot season, as food for his flock, when grazing is scarce. (Dr. Gibson.)

464. A. LEUCOPHLEA. W. & A. 859. *Mimosa-leucophlea*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 558. Rox. Cor. t. 150.

A tree; armed.---common in some parts of the S. M. Country, and in the Sholapore districts between the Bheema and Krishna.---A spirituous liquor is distilled from the bark, and in some places the trees are farmed on account of Government. (Mr. Law.)

465. A. PENNATA. W. & A. 860. *Burm. Zey. 2. t. 1.*

A straggling scandent species.--banks of the Gutpurpa, near Duddi. (Mr. Law.)

466. A. CONCINNA. W. & A. 861. *Mimosa concinna*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 565. *Burm. Zey. t. 1. Pluk. t. 121. f. 6. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 374.*

Chicakai.---a large scandent shrub covered with prickles.---The thick succulent legumes are sold in the Bazar and used as soap for washing the hair &c. they are also used by the Hindoos for marking the forehead:- the leaves are acid, and used in cookery instead of Tamarinds. N.

467. A. INTSIA. W. & A. 863. *Mimosa intsia*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 565. *Rheed Mal. 6. t. 4. Pluk. t. 122. f. 2.*

A large straggling shrub well armed with recurved prickles.--common on the Ghauts and throughout the jungly tracts of the Concan.

468. A. GIBSONII. G.

Keemjee.---an unarmed tree with smooth white bark and red leafy legumes.---flowers in October.--The Adjunta and Sautpoora hills; not common. (Dr. Gibson.)

469. A. ----- ?---a middle sized unarmed tree, growing to the height of about 20 feet; with very dark coloured bark; foliage like that of the *Catechu*; deciduous in the cold weather; flowers like those of the *Serissa*; legume broad leafy.---About Kundapore, and in Kandesh. (Dr. Gibson.)

470. A. ----- ?---a shrub; stems red, armed with strong broad recurved horns; flowers pink coloured, in globular heads; legume leafy, about 3 inches

long.--Very common in the Kandesh, and in the large inland Deccan Jungles. (Dr. Gibson.)

471. A. MUCRONATA. Bot. Mag. t. 2747.—a shrub with curious falcate leaves.—Hort. Soc. garden, intd. by Mr. P. Scott, C. S. from N. S. Wales.

SUBTRIBE 2. CAESALPINEAE.

230. ARACHIS. L. Diadelphia Decandria.

Aracos—a name applied by Pliny to a plant which had neither stem nor leaves;—applied here, in allusion to the strange circumstance of the fruit being borne under ground. Lam. t. 615. Gaert. t. 144.

472. A. HYPOGEA. W. & A. 866. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 280. Pluk. t. 60. f. 2. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 156. f. 2.

Velaiti-Moong.--*Boi-Moong*.--*Earth-nut*.--The legumes which are known by these names, grow under ground, and are commonly sold in the Bazars.

231. GUILANDINA. DC. Decandria Monogynia.

Guilandinus—a Prussian Traveller. Lam. t. 336. Gaert. t. 148.

473. G. BONDOC. W. & A. 867. *Caesalpinia bonducella*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 357. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 22. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 48. and 49. f. 1. Asiat. Res. 2. p. 351. 4. p. 276. and 11. p. 159. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 135.

Sagur-gota.---a scandent well armed shrub; flowers yellow; appear in the rains.---legumes ovate, covered with prickles. In Amboina Rumphius remarks, that it is called *sehit*, a name probably derived from the Hebrew *schuid*, which signifies a bramble bush; perhaps both may be traced to the Sanscrit.--Common in hedges and jungly tracts. The powdered seeds mixed with pepper are an excellent and readily available febrifuge. (Dr. Gibson.)

232. GLEDITSCHIA. L. Polygamia Dioecia.

Gleditsch—once a Berlin Professor. Lam. t. 857.

474. G. SINENSIS. DC. Prod. 2. p. 479. *G. horrida*. Willd. 4. p. 1098.

A tree, armed with strong branched thorns.—Dapooree, probably intd. from China, of which country it is a native.

233. CAESALPINIA. L. Diadelphia Decandria.

Caesalpinus—Physician to Pope Clement VIII. Lam. t. 335. Gaert. t. 144.

475. C. PANICULATA. W. & A. 869. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 364. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 19. Wight's Icones. Part 2. t. 36. *Don's syst.* 2. 430.

A scandent armed shrub, with fragrant yellow flowers.—Banks of the Sweettree, between Dasgum and Mahar.

476. C. SAPPAN. W. & A. 870. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 357. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 2. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 16. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 21. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 430.

Sappan wood.---a large armed shrub; flowers in terminal panicles; legumes thick, woody.---In gardens Bombay and the Deccan. The wood is used in dyeing red.

477. C. DIGYNA? W. & A. 871. *C. oleosperma?* Rox. Flora. 2. p. 356.

Wakeeree or *Wamera*.---a straggling somewhat scandent shrub; armed. Flowers in simple racemes, red and yellow; or very dark orange and yellow. They appear in January and February; legumes oblong thick; much swelled at the seeds.---Pretty common on the Ghauts; the flowers are beautiful and entitle it to a place in gardens. Dr. Wight says, it is different from his *C. digyna*, and thinks it will form the type of a new genus. (Mr. Law.)

478. C. MIMOSOIDES. W. & A. 872. *C. simora*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 359. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 8. Lam. t. 335. f. 2. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 431.

Caesalpiniae. flowers irrey. but not papilionae. Pet. spreading,
imbriated, upper one interior.

238. Cal. 2 leaved. Cor. funnel shaped the tube fleshy
and closed, border 4 parted. Nectary a stamiferous & fer-
tiliferous ring crowning the mouth of the tube. Per in pedicelled
capsule turgid 4-8 seeded semiter shaped

A scandent armed shrub, running over trees; flowers solitary, bright yellow; Mahim woods Bombay &c.

479. *C. ABOB-ENSIS*. Vaupell.

A thorny shrub, with kidney shaped pods;---grows on Mount Aboo, in Guzerat, (Mr. Vaupell.)

480. *C. SEPIARIA*. W. & A. 873. Rox. Flora. 2, p. 360. Wight's Icones. part 2, t. 37.

Chillur.—*Mysore thorn*.—A scandent, strongly armed shrub; flowers in March and April; yellow.---Generally used as a fence in the *Bughayat* lands of the Deccan. (Dr. Gibson.)---Hyder Alli surrounded fortified places with it. It forms an almost impenetrable fence.

481. *C. NUGA*. DC. Prod 2, p. 481. Rumph. Amb. 5, t. 50. *Don's syst.* 2, p.

430. A thorny shrub flowers yellow in racemose panicles.

About Sanglee, in S. M. Country. (Dr. Lush-)

234. *POINCIANA*. L. Decandria Monogynia.

M. de Poinci---once Governor of the Antilles. Lam. t. 333. Gaert. t. 150.

482. *P. PULCHERRIMA*. W. & A. 874. Rox. Flora. 2, p. 355. Rheed. Mal. 6, t. 1. Rumph. Amb. 4, t. 20. Bot. Mag. t. 995. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2, p. 148.

Gool Mohur, *Barbadoes flower fence*.---Common in every garden.---At the Caves of Ellora, but evidently planted.

483. *P. ELATA*. W. & A. 875. Rox. Flora. 2, p. 355. *Don's syst.* 2, p. 432.

A small unarmed tree, with large showy yellow flowers; petals fringed.---In Goozerat. (Dr. Lush.) gardens, Kandesh. (Lieut. Auld.) One tree grows in the square of the great temple at Fultun. (Dr. Gibson.) Can this be the *Aónla* of Tod's Rajhistan?

235. *MEZONEURUM*, W. & A. Diadelphia Decandria.

Mesos---the middle, *neuron*---a nerve; in allusion to the joint of the pod to which the seeds are attached, being expanded into a wing.

484. *M. CUCULLATUM*. W. & A. 876. *Caesalpinia cucullata*. Rox. Flora. 2, p. 358.

Ragee.---A large, scandent, armed shrub, running over high trees.---flowers in December and January; in racemes, of a greenish yellow colour.---Lanowlee grove, Kandalla; where it forms lovely festoons along with the *Gardul*. (*Entada pusaetha*.)---Ravines about Parr, not common; the flowers are very ornamental.

236. *PARKINSONIA*. L. Decandria Monogynia.

Parkinson---author of some Botanical Works, published at London in 17th century. Lam. t. 336.

485. *P. ACULEATA* W. & A. 878. *Don's syst.* 2, p. 434.

A graceful looking shrub, with pretty yellow flowers, in loose, pendulous racemes.---native of S. America, but now almost naturalized in India.---common about Bombay; it seems well adapted for a hedge plant, and grows rapidly from seeds.

237. *HARDWICKIA*. Rox. Decandria Monogynia.

Major General T. Hardwicke, late of Bengal Establishment.

486. *H. BINATA*. W. & A. 879. Rox. Flora. 2, p. 423. Rox. Cor. 3, t. 309.

Unjun.---a large tree with binate leaves;---common in the Lulling Pass between Malligaum and Dhoolea. (Dr. Gibson and Lieut. Auld,) probably it has some other name, as *Unjun* is generally applied to the *Memecylon*, a quite different tree.

238. *JONESIA*. Rox. Heptandria Monogynia.

Named in honour of the celebrated Sir W. Jones.

241. Cal. a spatheous border or tubular base. Cor. irreg.
5 pet. expanding. Anthers incumbent bursting long tubes
on their sides.

496. C. FLORIDA. w. & A. 893. *Senna Sumatrana*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 347.
A handsome tree with bright yellow flowers;---in gardens, Bombay;---Belgaum. (Mr. Law.) Dapooree and Hewra. (Dr. Gibson.) It is of very rapid growth, and was probably intd. from the Eastern Islands.
497. C. GLAUCA. w. & A. 895. *Senna arborescens*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 345. Rheed. Mal 6. t. 9. and 10.
A small tree, flowers very numerous, in axillary racemes; common in gardens.
498. C. AURICULATA. w. & A. 898. *Senna auriculata*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 349. Pluk Alm. t. 314. f. 4. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 31.
Turwar—*Awul*.—one of the commonest shrubs in India;—grows abundantly in the sterile tracts of the Deccan and Goozerat.—It is of great importance to the tanner, and to workers in Iron, who use the root in tempering iron with steel. (Dr. Gibson.) Another common use to which this plant is applied, is the making of *Datuns* or native tooth brushes. For this purpose the branches of it are esteemed preferable to those of any other plant. (Dr. Burn.)
499. C. OCCIDENTALIS. w. & A. 899. *Senna occidentalis*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 343. C. foetida. Rox. in E. I. C. Mus. Tab. 1419. Bot. Reg. t. 83.
Annual;—abundant every where in the rains, but particularly among rubbish in the neighbourhood of villages.—It covers the ruins of Aurungabad, and has a most heavy, sickening smell; probably it is the cause of much sickness.
500. C. TORA. w. & A. 900. *Senna tora*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 340. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 53. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 97. f. 2. C. tora and C. tagera. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 439.
Annual, common, in the rains.
239. CYNOMETRA. L. Decandria Monogynia,
Lam, t. 331. Gaert. t. 156.
501. C. CAULIFLORA. w. & A. 906. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 62.
A small tree with conjugate leaves, and reddish flowers, growing in clusters from the trunk; bees are very fond of them. Legume thick, half orbicular; sold in the markets of Amboina (“*sine pudore*”) under a strange name. (Rumphius.)—In gardens Bombay, not common.
502. C. RAMIFLORA. w. & A. 907. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 31. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 63. Lam. Illust. t. 331. f. 1.
A shrub;—flowers from the branches among the leaves,---S. Concan. N.
240. HYMENÆA. L. Decandria Monogynia.
Hymen---God of marriage.---in allusion to the twin leaflets. Lam. t. 330. Gaert. t. 144.
503. H. COURBARIL. DC. Prod 2. p. 511. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 458.
Courbaril.---locust tree, native of S. America, intd. by N.
Gum *anime*, a fine transparent resin, exudes from the roots of this tree. It makes the finest varnish known, superior even to the Chinese lac. (*Don*.)
241. BAUHINIA. L. Decandria Monogynia.
Name by Plumier, in memory of *John and Caspar Bauhin*, Botanists of 16th century. Lam. t. 329.
504. B. ACUMINATA. w. & A. 910. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 324. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 34.
Fareh?---Bruce's Travels. 7. t. 18. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 460.
A shrub, 6 or 10 feet high; flowers white, fragrant.---In gardens common.
505. B. TOMENTOSA. w. & A. 911. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 323. Pluk. t. 44. f. 6. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 35. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 49. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 461.

A shrub, flowers of a pale sulphur colour.--In gardens, Bombay; wild in the Concans. N.

506. B. RACEMOSA. W. & A. 912. B. parviflora. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 323.

A small crooked tree with rigid branches;---the bark is used for making matches;---common on the Ghauts and hilly parts of the Concan; flowers in April and May, very small; white or yellowish.

507. B. VARIEGATA. W. & A. 913. B. candida. Rox. Flora, 2. p. 318. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 32. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 319.

Kana raj, or *Kunchum*—a tree with white or variegated flowers: appear in April and May;—gardens Bombay; perhaps the *Apta* tree of the Concans is identical. The flowers of this and the next species are very beautiful.

508. B. PURPUREA. W. & A. 915. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 320. B. triandra. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 320. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 33. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 279.

Dewa Kunchun.—a tree with fragrant flowers of a deep rose colour.—Gardens Bombay; flowers at the beginning of the rains.

509. B. VAHLII. W. & A. 916. B. racemosa, Rox. Flora. 2. p. 325. Asiat. Res. 12. p. 576. Vahl's Symbols. t. 62. Don's. syst. 2. p. 461.

Chamboolee or *Chambaour*---An immense scandent shrub, running over high trees;---leaves about a foot in breadth with rounded lobes; legumes pendulous from 12 to 20 inches long; covered with a brown velvet; down---the Tull Ghaut; ravines at Kandalla, rare; in some parts of India the leaves are used for thatching houses.

510. B. ANGUINA. W. & A. 917. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 328. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 30 and 31. Rox. Cor. t. 285. Don's. syst. 2. p. 462.

An extensive rambling shrub with flexuose compressed stems, and small white flowers in terminal panicles--S. Concan. N.

511. B. SCANDENS. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 326. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 29. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 1. B. lingua? Don's. syst. 2. p. 462.

A pretty scandent shrub, with weak flexuose branches.---Parell garden; grows wild in the Concans. N.

All the *Bauhinias* are very ornamental, and may be readily known by their curious two-lobed leaves, like the Goat's foot *Convolvulus*.

ORDER 51. ROSACEÆ. DC. Prod. 2. p. 525.

THE ROSE TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 81.

242. RUBUS. L. Icosandria Polygynia.

Said to be derived from the Celtic for red. Lam. t. 441. Gaert. t. 73.

512. R. LASIOPARPUS. W. & A. 920. R. albescens. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 519. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 47. f. 1. Rees' Cyclo. vol. 30.

Country Raspberry:—a shrubby somewhat scandent plant, armed with curved prickles: leaves pinnate, hoary beneath.—Cultivated in Deccan gardens, and at Mahableshwar: the fruit is of a dark colour, and very inferior to the wild English raspberry.

513. R. RUGOSUS. W. & A. 921. R. moluccanus. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 518. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 47. f. 2. Wall. Pl. As. rar. 3. t. 234. Don's. syst. 2. p. 540. and R. Moluccanus.—same page.

A scandent, prickly shrub: leaves simple, cordate 3--5 lobed; downy, netted and pitted beneath; flowers, small white; in terminal panicles; appear in May; in a ravine near Mahableshwar village,—rare.

243. FRAGARIA. L. Icosandria Polygynia.

From *fragrans*:—in allusion to the grateful smell of the fruit. Gaert. t. 73. Lam. t. 442.

514. *F. ELATIOR?* W. & A. 923. *Don's syst. 2. p. 543.*

The strawberry;—cultivated with success in the Deccan, and in Bombay by Dr. Montifore; but generally speaking, the table land of the Deccan seems to suit it best;—it grows well also at Mahableschwur, and at Belgaum.

244. *ROSA. L. Icosandria Polygynia.*

From *rhos*, red;—Greek, *rhodon*. The rose;—a favorite flower, celebrated in poetry, from the time of Anacreon, downwards. Gaert. t. 73. Lam. t. 440.

515. *R. DAMASCENA. Don's syst. 2. p. 571.*

The *Damash rose*;—native of Syria, but commonly cultivated in Indian gardens. "I am the rose of Sharon." (Solomon's Song.)

516. *R. MICROPHYLLA. Don's syst. 2. p. 581. Bot. Mag. t. 3490.*

Small leaved rose; flowers pale red; native of China; common in gardens.

517. *R. INDICA. Don's syst. 2. p. 581. R. semperflorens. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 514. Bot. Mag. t. 284. and 1762.*

The *China rose*, of which there are several varieties; common in every garden, and in flower all the year. It forms a pretty good edging for garden walks, when neatly kept.

518. *R. SINICA. Don's syst. 2. p. 584. R. triphylla? Rox. Flora. 2. p. 515. Bot. Mag. t. 2847.*

Scandent, with ternate leaves.—Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.)

519. *R. MULTIFLORA. Don's syst. 2. p. 583. Bot. Mag. t. 1059.*

Bramble flowered rose;—a scandent species, native of China and Japan.—Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.)

520. *R. GLANDULIFERA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 515.*

Shewatee Goolab;—white rose;—common in gardens at Belgaum, where it is in flower all the year. (Mr. Law.)

521. *R. RUBIGINOSA. Don's syst. 2. p. 577. English Botany. t. 991.*

Sweet Brier;—*Eglantine*.—In gardens; a delicate plant in India.

" ——— With fairest flowers,

Whilst summer lasts, and I live here, Fidele,
I'll sweeten thy sad grave; thou shalt not lack
The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azured harebell like thy veins; no, nor
The leaf of *Eglantine*; whom not to slander,
Outsweetened not thy breath."

Shakespeare, in *Cymbeline*.

522. *R. CANINA? Dons. syst. 2. p. 579.*

The *Dog or wilding Rose* "emblem of hope and love."—(Sir W. Scott.) grows on Mount Aboo, in Guzerat. (Mr. Vaupell.) Can this be identical with *R. Leschenaultiana*, found on the Neilgherries? These species are distinct, but this is a difficult genus, and from a casual observation, it is possible to confound the two.

245. *ERIOBOTRYA, Lind. Icosandria Pentagynia.*

Erion—wool, *botrys*—a bunch; in allusion to the flowers and fruit, which are covered with a woolly kind of substance.

523. *E. JAPONICA. W. & A. 931. Mespilus Japonica. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 510. Lindley in Linn. Trans. 13. p. 102. Bot. Reg. t. 365. Pluk. Alm. t. 371. f. 2. Don's, syst. 2. p. 602.*

The *Whampee* or *Loquat*.—A Chinese fruit tree; leaves broad lanceolate, wrinkled, serrate, woolly beneath; flowers in terminal, compound woolly racemes; they have the smell of *hawthorn* blossoms. In gardens Bombay; Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.) Little attention has hitherto been paid to its cultivation.

246. *PYRUS*. L. Icosandria Pentagynia.

From the Celtic for a pear. Lam. t. 435.

524. *P. MALUS*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 511. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 623.

The *Apple* tree;—in gardens Bombay and the Deccan. It becomes an ever-green in Bombay, and when it does bear fruit, it is of very inferior quality; the Deccan suits better. The Ameers of Scinde cultivate it to a considerable extent, but the fruit is of small size and paltry in appearance. It sells in the Bazars at the rate of 400 for a rupee. (Dr. Burns, K. H.)

525. *P. CYDONIA*. Rox. Flora, 2. p. 511.

The *Quince* tree;—intd. from Persia by N.

Quince seeds are imported in considerable quantities from Persia. They abound in mucilage and are used medicinally by the natives in cases of inflammation of the throat &c. (Mr. Little.)

526. *P. TOMENTOSA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 512. *Cydonia vulgaris*. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 650.

Bengal Quince;—Dapooree, intd. from Bengal. (Dr. Lush.)

247. *CHRYSOBALANUS*. L. Icosandria Monogynia.

Chrysos—gold, *Balanos*—an acorn: in reference to the colour and form of the fruit. Lam. t. 428.

527. *C. ICACO*. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 477. Jacq. Amer. t. 94.

The *Coco Plum* tree;—native of the West Indies; intd. by N.

248. *PARINARIUM*. Juss. Icosandria Monogynia.

Parinari—the Guiana name. Lam. t. 429. Aublet's Guiana.

528. *P. EXCELSUM?* *Don's syst.* 2. p. 479.

A large tree; Goa;—where it is known by the name of *Matomba*.—Sir Roger de Faria says, it was introduced by the Jesuits from Mozambique. The fruit which ripens in December and January, resembles a large coarse grey skinned plum, and is held in considerable estimation at Goa. The tree is not to be found in any other part of Western India.

249. *AMYGDALUS*. L. Icosandria Monogynia.

From *Amyssos*—to fret or wound slightly; in allusion to the shell of the nut having fissures. Gaert. t. 93. Lam. t. 430.

529. *A. COMMUNIS*. [Rox. Flora. 2. p. 500. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 482.

Buddam or *Atmond* tree;—native of Persia;—intd. by N.

530. *A. PERSICA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 500. *Persica vulgaris*. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 483.

The common *Peach* tree;—in gardens; it thrives well in the Deccan and about Belgaum.

The moist warm atmosphere of the Concan does not seem to suit it.

250. *PRUNUS*. L. Icosandria Monogynia.

Origin of the word unknown. Lam. t. 431 and 432. Gaert. t. 93.

531. *P. CERASUS*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 501. common *Cherry* tree.—Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.)

532. *P. ARMENIACA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 501. *Armeniaca vulgaris*, *Don's syst.* 2. p. 495. Lam. t. 431.

Pistah;—the common *Apricot* tree;—Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.)

ORDER 52. SALICARIÆ. DC. prod. p. 302.

THE LOOSESTRIFE TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 59.

251. *ROTALA*. L. Triandria Monogynia.

Latin for a little wheel;—name given in allusion to the whorled leaves.

52. Cal. tub. lobed. aestiv. val. Got alter. with primary
of Cal. base decid. (Tom. v. m. s.). Stam. inserted into tube of Cal.
A little below the pre bulb = 1st or 2, 3, or 4 times as many. Anther. ad
nate dittoes inter. with long. dehis. very super. 2 lobed. Stam. fil.
stig. 4. n. capitate. Fr. a dehis. membran. caps. 8 or 10. anther
Cal. but not adherent to it. Herbs + leaves with use. taking from
to opp. rare. inter. entire exstip leaves

55. Cal. 6toothed. Pet. 6 inserted by claws + curled. Ovary 3-6
celled, cells many seeded Attach. central. Caps. superior 3-6
celled. Seeds several winged. Embryo with centripetal radicle

58. As garden chin chowy. (D) 2: nearly opp. oval

533. R. VERTICILLARIS. W. & A. 932. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 81.—an aquatic with linear leaves in verticils;—abundant in Bombay Fort Ditch;—tanks &c.

252. AMMANNIA. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.

Amman—formerly Professor of Botany at St. Petersburg. Lam. t. 77. Gaert. t. 112.

534. A. OCTANDRA. W. & A. 934. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 425. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 133. A. Coccinea. Persoon. *Don's syst* 2. p. 710.

Annual erect plant, with 4 sided stems: flowers in September and October, small, bright red.—moist places, Salsette.

This is rather an ornamental plant.

535. A. VESICATORIA. W. & A. 939. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 426. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 92. Pluk. Alm. t. 136. f. 22. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 709.

An annual erect plant having a strong muriatic smell.

The leaves are exceedingly acrid, and are used by the natives for raising blisters. N.—common in moist places, Salsette, &c. towards the close of the rains.

253. LAWSONIA. L. Octandria Monogynia.

Named after Dr. Lawson who published a "Voyage to Carolina in 1709." Lam. t. 296. Gaert. t. 110.

536. L. ALBA. W. & A. 948. L. inermis. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 258. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 40. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 17. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 190.

Mendie or *Henna*.—very common in gardens as a hedge plant. It a good deal resembles the English Privet. There is a beautiful red flowered variety, N.

254. GRISLEA. L. Octandria Monogynia.

Grisley—a Portuguese surgeon.

537. G. TOMENTOSA. W. & A. 949. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 233. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 31. *Dhawry*. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 42. Bot. Reg. t. 30

Dhaitee, or *Dhauree*;—A very common shrub throughout the jungly tracts of the Coucan, and along the Ghauts. It has rather pretty red flowers, in axillary racemes. They appear from December till February, and in Kandesh where the shrub grows abundantly, form a considerable article of commerce inland, as a Dye. (Dr. Gibson.)

255. LAGERSTROEMIA. L. Icosandria Monogynia.

Named by Linnaeus in honor of *Lagerstroem*, of Gottenburgh. Gaert. t. 133. f. 2.

538. L. INDICA. W. & A. 951. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 505. Rumph. Amb. 7. t. 28. Bot. Mag. t. 405.

China mendie.—a common shrub in gardens, and native of China, though named *L. indica*;—flowers small, reddish: in terminal panicles.

539. L. PARVIFLORA. W. & A. 952.—Rox. Flora. 2. p. 505. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 66. Wight's Icones No. 4. t. 69.

L. microcarpa. Wight's Icones No. 6. t. 109.

Nanek;—A middle sized tree, with very numerous small white flowers in terminal panicles: they appear in May;—fruit size of a pea.—Kennery forests, Salsette;—common on the Ghauts.—hills near Sattara. (Capt. Twemlow.)

540. L. REGINAE. W. & A. 953. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 505. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 65. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 20 and 21.—*Arjuna*. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 301.

A small tree with opposite oblong leaves; flowers in May; in large terminal panicles: of a dark blue or purple colour; exceedingly showy.—In gardens, Bombay.—Grows wild in the vale of the Nagotnah river, near its source. Few trees can vie with this in beauty, when clothed with a profusion of blossoms.

The fruit resembles in shape that of the *Sonneratia*, and I am inclined to think that they may belong to the same or an allied family. (See Linn. Trans. 17 p. 176.)

541. *L. LANCEOLATA*. W. & A. 955.

Bodah, or *Bondaga*:—an erect growing tree, with oblong lanceolate leaves: flowers small white, appear in April and May; fruit about the size of that of *L. reginae*.—Perhaps the *L. Montana*, alluded to in the 6th vol. of Asiatic Res. p. 364. is identical.—Common in the hilly parts of the Concan, and on the Ghauts.—It is a very distinct species.—Kandesh Jungles. (Lieut. Auld.)

ORDER 53. RHIZOPHOREÆ. W. & A. prod. p. 310.

THE MANGROVE TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 60.

256. *RHIZOPHORA*. L. Icosandria Monogynia.

Rhiza—a root, and *phoreo*—to bear: in allusion to the strange mode of growth. Gaert. t. 45. Lam. t. 396.

542. *R. CANDELARIA*. W. & A. 959. *R. mangle*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 459. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 34. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 71 and 72.

A large shrub, or small tree; grows abundantly in salt marshes, all along the Coast.

Rumphius speaking of the uses of the wood, says, “a curious custom obtains at the Moluccas, where contrary to the European custom, anchors are made of wood, boats of stone.”

543. *R. CANDEL. DC.* Prod. 3. p. 32. *Kandelia Rheedei*. W. & A. 960. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 35.

A shrub with long acute fruit. In salt marshes.

544. *R. GYMNORHIZA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 460. *Bruguiera Gymnorhiza*. W. & A. 961. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 31 and 32.

A shrub, in salt marshes.

545. *R. PARVIFLORA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 461. *R. Caryophylloides. DC.* Prod. 3. p. 32. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 78.

A small shrub with ovate lanceolate leaves, flowers 8 petalled. Salt marshes near Moul, Salsette; not common.

257. *CARALLIA*. Rox. Dodecandria Monogynia.

The Teling name latinized. *Don's. syst.* 2. p. 674.

546. *C. INTEGRIFOLIA*. G.

Punschi.—A small tree with obovate, dark green, polished leaves, quite entire. Flowers in February and March, in axillary umbellets; small and inconspicuous; fruit size of a pea.—The vale of the Saweetree between Poladpore and the Ghauts; hills about Parr, at Kandalla &c. It differs from Roxburgh's *C. lucida*. (Cor. 3. t. 211.) in having much smaller leaves, of a different shape, and quite entire.

There is a very elegant tree in Parell garden, with drooping branches, and flowers like dried clove buds, in curious cross armed panicles; it certainly belongs to this genus;—whence it was introduced is unknown. Both are very ornamental trees.

ORDER 54. COMBRETACEÆ. DC. prod. 3. p. 9.

THE MYROBOLAN TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 67.

SUB-TRIBE 1. TERMINALIÆ.

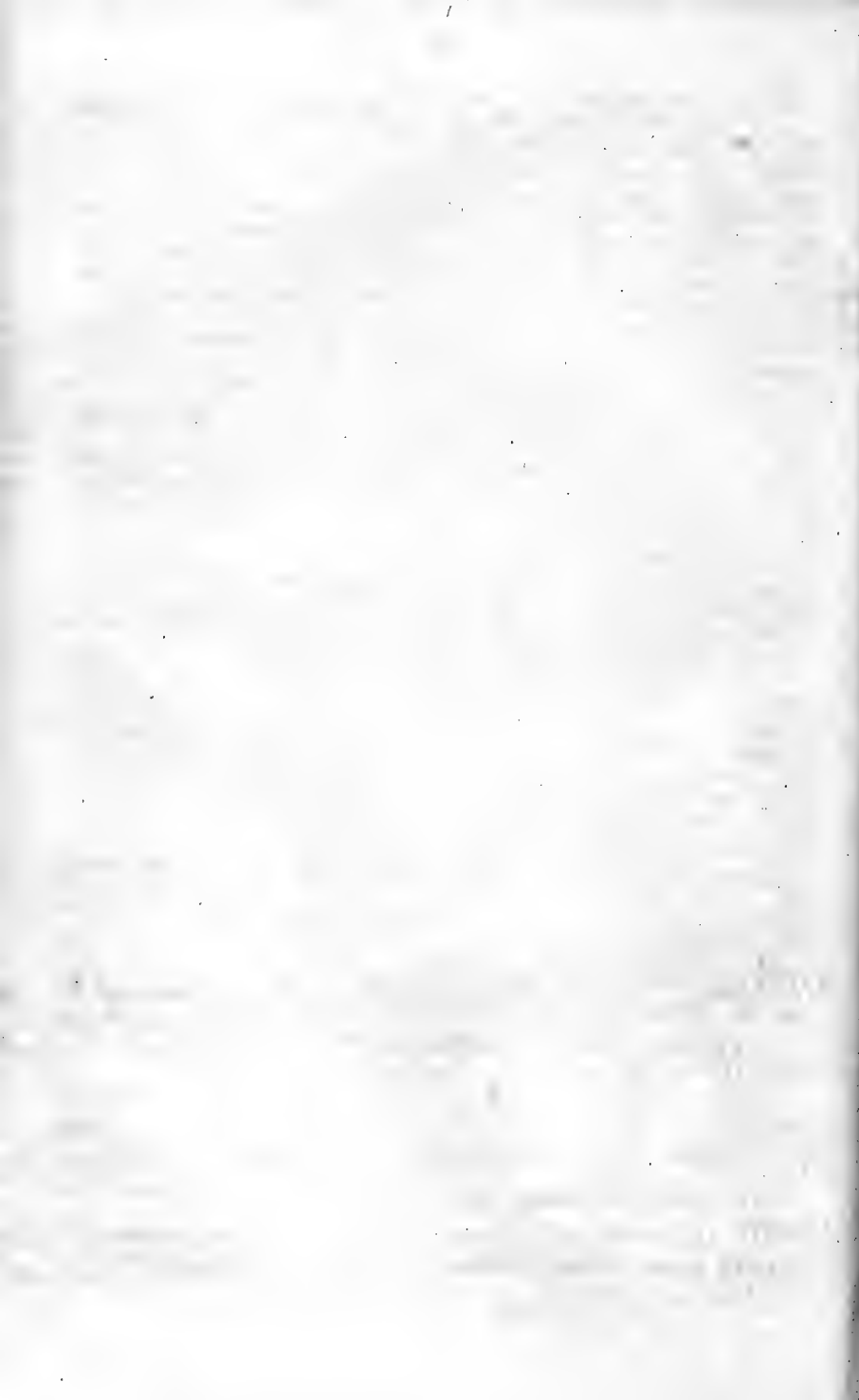
258. *TERMINALIA*. L. Polygamia Monoecia.

Name given in allusion to the leaves growing in clusters at the ends of the branches. Lam. t. 848. Gaert. t. 127.

53. Cal. adher. 4-12 lobed. Corb. val. Pet = lobes of cal. & alter. with them. Stam. inserted with sep. twice or thrice their number. Fall. distinct sub-stam. anther. Ovary 2-3-4 celled. Ovary 12-15-20
man. an. anther. 7-8 inches. Adher. to cal. & embraced by it
uniloc. nucifer. Seed. Saly-kerf. Ovary. Cylind. flat. 2-3
long. inc. in the fruit. Trees or shrubs with simp. opp. leaves
& decid. intertr. trop. Mountain chains of the tropics. Bark & wood

54 Cal 4-5-lob. lob. decid. Pet. arising from orifice of cal. all
with lob. Stam. epig. double lob. of cal. very adher. to tube of cal.
uniloc. ovules 2-4. style of stig. simple. Fr. succulent or nut-
like inferior in this. often winged

54. Trees or shrubs with alternate or opp. cr. top. Entire leavy
Tropics. astringent.
Poinciana Coccinea, an elegant climber with opp. ovate shining
smooth leaves and a terminal secund revolute spike of
vivid crimson flowers. Trop. America.



547. *T. ANGUSTIFOLIA*. W. & A. 964. *Catappa benzoin*. Gaert. t. 127.

A tree, branches in whorls; leaves linear lanceolate, with purple veins. It produces *benzoin* gum,—intd. by N.

548. *T. CATAPPA*. W. & A. 965. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 430. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 3. and 4. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 68; Bot. Mag. t. 3004.

Buddum, or *Almond*—A large handsome tree, with verticilled, horizontal branches, rising in teirs; the branches of each verticil decreasing in length, and forming a pyramidal head.—Common in gardens and about houses, Bombay; but apparently planted.—Possibly the garden of Nuts, (*Karua*.) mentioned in Solomon's Song, was planted with this tree, or one of the family; the fruit resembles a knob, and a compound of the word is used in the Septuagint, (Exodus 25. 33.) to denote this figure. Xenophon in the Expedition of Cyrus, Book 5, also mentions the *Karua*.

May not rather *Akroot*, (Walnut.) be derived from *Karua*. N.

549. *T. BILIRICA* W. & A. 966. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 431. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 10. Linn. Trans. 17. p. 157. Rox. Cor. t. 198. Buchanan's Mysore. 2. p. 342.

Buhira; *Bherda*.—A very large tree; leaves deciduous about the beginning of the hot weather, when the flowers appear. Fruit nearly round; size of a crab apple; covered with a grey silky down.—Malabar hill, Bombay.—common along the foot of the Ghauts, where in some places it attains a great size;—the flowers have a very offensive smell.

550. *T. CHEBULA*. W. & A. 967. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 433. Rox. Cor. t. 197.—Asiat. Res. 11. p. 181. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 128.

Heerda.—A large tree, flowers in May; in terminal spikes, simple or compound.—Harness makers use the fruit to form blacking with.

Pretty common on the table land of Mahableshwur;—at Kandalla and all along the Ghauts.—Duddi. (Mr. Law.)

551. *T. NITIDA*. Don's, syst. 2. p. 659.

Yella. A magnificent tree, apparently allied to *T. Bilirica*, but with larger and more oblong fruit, which possesses an intoxicating principle.—Thinly scattered over the Deccan and Kandesh. (Dr. Gibson.)

259. *PENTAPTERA*. Rox. Polygamia Monoecia.

Pente—five—*pteron*—a wing; in allusion to the winged fruit.

552. *P. TOMENTOSA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 440. *Terminalia tomentosa*. W. & A. 972.

The *Ain* or *Ayeen* tree; grows to a considerable size; has erect rigid branches and leathery leaves, entire or slightly crenulate;—fruit smooth, 5 winged. The wood of this tree is much used for making shafts to Gigs and other things where toughness of fibre is required.—Common on the Ghauts and throughout the hilly parts of the Concan;—in the jungly tracts of Guzerat. (Dr. Gibson.)

P. Coriacea, *P. Glabra* and *P. Crenulata*, seem to be mere varieties.

553. *P. ARJUNA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 438.

Arjuna, *urjoon sadra*.—A tree; common in the jungles to the south east of Surat. (Mr. Law.)

The bark is in great repute among the natives as a tonic internally, and a vulnerary applied externally; it is sold by most Druggists. (Dr. Gibson.)

554. *P. ANGUSTIFOLIA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 437. *Terminalia Berryi*. W. & A. 969.

A tree, with drooping branches and lanceolar leaves;—common on the banks of the Kalinadi and Gutpurba rivers, S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.)

3 Feb. 67

555. *P. PANICULATA*. Rox. Flora. 2. 442.

Terminalia paniculata. W. & A. 974.

Keenjoora. A very handsome tree, with oblong coriaceous leaves.—Flowers in May; in terminal spikes, forming a compound panicle:—fruit small compared with that of the other species, 3 winged; one wing larger than the others.—common in the vales of the Concan rivers near their source:—in great abundance in the jungles south east of Surat. (Mr. Law.)

260. *CONOCARPUS*. Gaert. Decandria Monogynia.

Konos—a cone—*karpos*—fruit: in allusion to the mode of growth. Gaert. t. 177.

556. *C. LATIFOLIA*. W. & A. 976. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 442.

Daura, or *Dabria*.—A large erect growing tree with simple opposite leaves, and small aggregated, scale-like fruits.—Kennery Jungles; the vales of the Concan rivers near their source; common.—Also on the inland Deccan hills, where it appears of stunted growth and gnarled form. (Dr. Gibson.)

261. *GETONIA*. Rox. Decandria Monogynia.

Gaert. t. 217. Calycopterus. Lam. t. 357.

557. *G. FLORIBUNDA*. W. & A. 975. Rox. Flora. 2 p 425. Rox. Cor. t. 67.

Ooksey, or *Wooksey*. *Bagoolee*.—A stout scandent shrub running, over trees; flowers very numerous; greenish white; in terminal and axillary panicles; they appear in great profusion in March and April, and give the shrub a showy appearance.—Very common among the rocks on Malabar hill; *Elephanta*; the Ghauts &c.—Roxburgh's *G. Nutans* is perhaps identical.

262. *LUMNITZERA*. Willd. Decandria Monogynia.

Lumnitzer—author of a Botanical work published at Leipsic.

558. *L. RACEMOSA*. W. & A. 978. *Petaloma alternifolia*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 372. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 37.

A shrub, with alternate, thick, veinless leaves, and white flowers in axillary spikes.—Margins of salt water creeks, S. Concan. N.

Allied to Aublets genus *Cacoucia*. Lam. t. 359.

SUB-TRIBE 2. COMBRETEAE.

263. *QUISQUALIS*. Rumph. Decandria Monogynia.

Quis—who—*qualis*—of what sort; name perhaps given in reference to the uncertainty as to what family it belonged. Lam. t. 357.

559. *Q. INDICA*. W. & A. 982. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 427. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 38. Bot. Mag. t. 2033.

A scandent shrub, with very beautiful sweet scented flowers of various colours, from orange to red. They grow in terminal and axillary spikes.—Common in Bombay gardens, but no where wild on this side of India.

264. *COMBRETUM*. L. Decandria Monogynia.

A name given by Pliny to a climbing plant. Gaert. t. 36. Lam. t. 282.

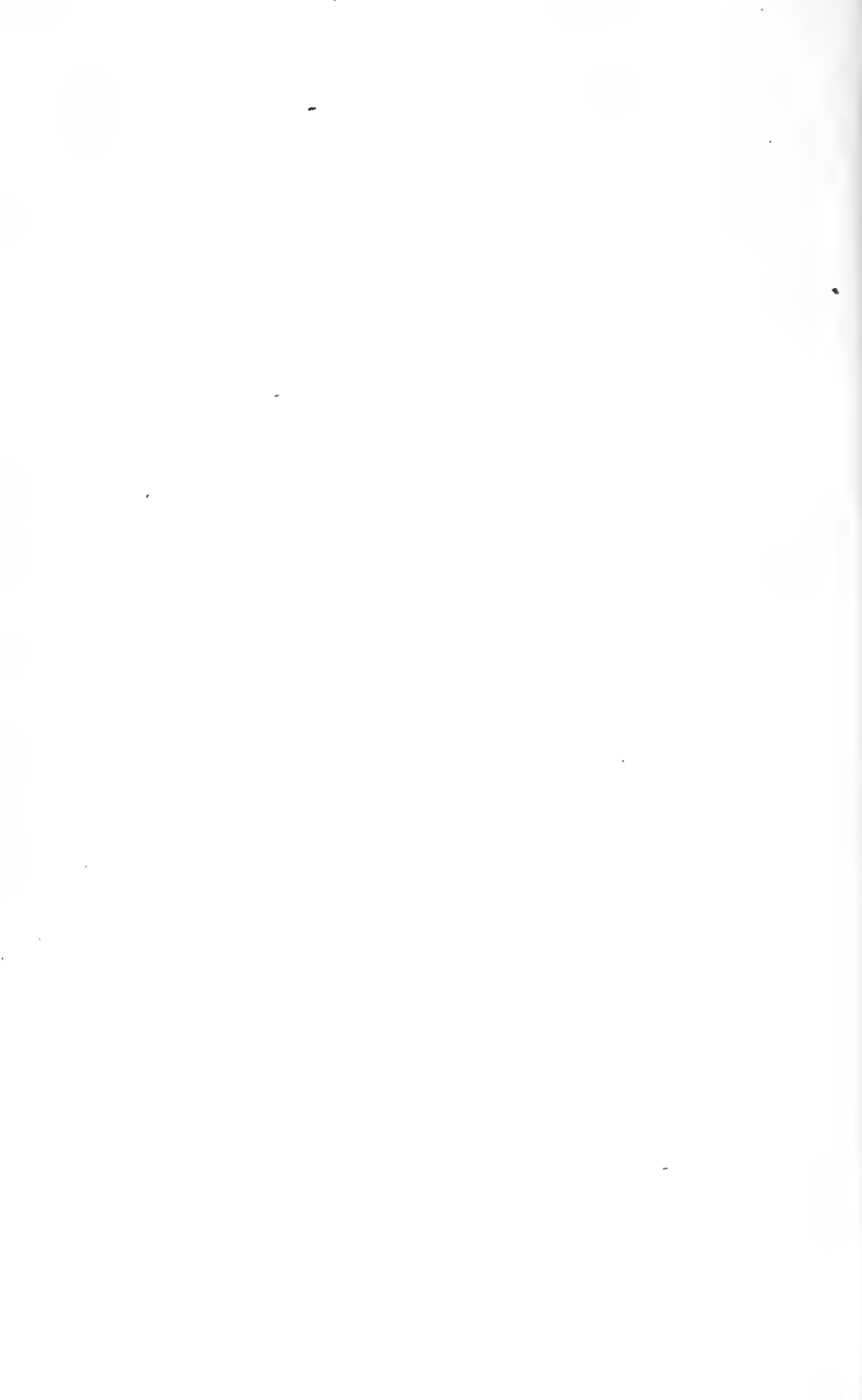
560. *C. OVALIFOLIUM*. W. & A. 980. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 226. *C. heyneanum*. Wight in Hooker's Bot. Misc. t. 22. *C. albidum*. Dou. in Linn. Trans. 15. p. 429.

Yelloosey.—A large scandent shrub; flowers in April and May; in terminal and axillary spikes; small; of a yellowish white colour;—the winged hop like fruit ripens in June.—Very common on *Elephanta* and throughout the jungly tracts of the Concan.—in Guzerat. (Dr. Gibson.)

561. *C. WIGHTIANUM*. W. & A. 981. *C. laxum*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 231. *Pee-Ula*. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 23.

Peeloka.—A large scandent shrub; flowers in December and January; in

261. Cal. 1 leaved 5-parted perian. Cor. none, filam. inserted
into the cal. very superior. attach. saper. seed sily crowned with
the remaining cal.
55%. d: opp. Short-petioled ovate-oblong. cut. acum. drooping
Bark of young shoots mealy, of old light grey



axillary spikes: was first noticed by Mr. Nimmo, in the south Concan in 1824:—it grows in great abundance in the ravines at Kandalla, and at Lanowlee, running over the highest trees:—the flowers of this species are rather pretty, and render it worthy of a place in gardens.

ORDER 55. MEMECYLEÆ. W. & A. *prod.* p. 318.

265. MEMECYLON. L. Octandria Monogynia.

A name adopted from Dioscorides; probably it was applied by the Greeks to the *Arbutus*, to which this genus bears some resemblance.

+ 562. M. TINCTORIUM. W. & A. 984. M. edule. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 260. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 82. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 19.

Ajun, or *Anjune*.—A highly ornamental tree, with deep^d green polished leaves. Flowers in February and March; in umbellets from the naked branches; small, of a pretty purple colour, with the calyx beautifully streaked on the inside.—Common at Mahableshwur, where it is called *Iron wood tree*. (Dr. Murray.) at Kandalla and along the Ghauts. Perhaps Lamarck's *M. ramiflorum*. (W. & A. 983.) is identical; Roxburgh joins them. The Malapoenna. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 9. if a *Memecylon*, is evidently a distinct species.

Very abundant in the forests to the north and east of Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

ORDER 56. MELASTOMACEÆ. W. & A. *prod.* 1. p. 320.

266. SONERILA. Rox. Triandria Monogynia.

The Malabar name adopted.

563. S. RHEEDEL. W. & A. 990. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 65. S. maculata. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 117.

Herbaceous plant, with unequally cordate, rough spotted leaves.—Rheede compares it to a *Pulmonaria*, and says, it belongs to the *Asperifolia*.—S. Concan. N.

267. OSBECKIA. L. Octandria Monogynia.

Osbeck—a Swedish naturalist. Gaert. t. 126. Lam. t. 283.

564. O. ZEYLONICA. W. & A. 994. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 223.

Annual, erect plant, with 4 sided stems; bristly.---S. Concan. N.—The Ram. Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)

565. O. VIRGATA. W. & A. 998. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 44.

Shrubby, erect, with 4 sided, hispid branches—S. Concan. N.

268. MELASTOMA. L. Decandria Monogynia.

Melas—black, and *stoma*—the mouth; in allusion to the berries staining the mouth when eaten. Gaert. t. 126. Lam. t. 361,

566. M. MALABATHRICUM. W. & A. 1001. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 406. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 42.

A shrub, with broad lanceolar leaves, and large red flowers;—grows about Asunwaree, in S. M. country. (Dr. Lush.) S. Concan. N.

Dr. Jack in Linn. Trans. 14. p. 4. observes, that it grows abundantly throughout Sumatra and the Malay Islands. The genus is closely allied to *Osbeckia*.

ORDER 57. ALANGIÆ. W. & A. *Prod.* 1. p. 325.

269. ALANGIUM, Lam. Icosandria Monogynia.

The Malabar name latinized.

367. A. DECAPETALUM. W. & A. 1005. A. hexapetalum. W. & A. 1006. Rox. Flora. 2. t. 502. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 17 and 4. t. 26.

Ankool.—A small tree: when young the branchlets frequently end in blunt spines; leaves oblong lanceolate, much resembling those of a tree known to the natives by the name of *Gowlee*, and which is probably the *Grewia salvifolia* of Linnaeus.—Flowers in March and April; whitish; petals linear, reflexed.

Elephanta, opposite the entrance of the Caves: near Cawasjee Patel's tank, Bombay;—common in Guzerat. (Dr. Gibson.)

The number of petals varies on the same tree 6, 8 or 10. There is only one species in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and *hexapetalum* or *decapetalum* are equally applicable as a trivial name.

The fruit is eaten by the natives: the taste is somewhat astringent like that of *Syzygium jambolanum*. (Mr. Law.)

ORDER 58. MYRTACEÆ. W. & A. *prod.* 1. p. 326.

THE MYRTLE TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 63.

270. SONNERATIA. L. Icosandria Monogynia.

Named by the younger Linnaeus in memory of Sonnerat the voyager. Lam. t. 420. Gaert. t. 78.

568. S. ACIDA. W. & A. 1008. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 506. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 40.

A small tree, with drooping branches and oval, oblong, thick veinless leaves: flowers at the beginning of the rains.—In the salt marsh on the Salsette side of Sion Causeway, growing in a line by the road side. This is rather a pretty tree.

It is probably identical with the "*Tewar*" noticed by Dr. Heddle in his Mss. Report on Scinde, as being a better substitute for coal in Steamers, than any other kind of wood. The supply is stated to be inexhaustible in the Delta of the Indus.

569. S. APETALA. W. & A. 1009. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 506.

A shrub; grows in the salt marsh by the road side leading from Bombay to Sewree. It requires examination, and seems a very doubtful species.

271. PUNICA. Tourn. Icosandria Monogynia.

Punicus—Carthaginian: it is a native of the north of Africa. Lam. t. 415. Gaert. t. 38.

570. P. GRANATUM. W. & A. 1010. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 499. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 322 and 2. p. 157. Bot. Mag. t. 1832.

The *Pomegranate* tree: common in gardens: cultivated more as an ornamental plant than for the sake of the fruit, which is of very inferior quality to that brought from Muscat and Persia, for sale.

"Nor, on its slender twigs

Low-bending, be the full pomegranate scorned."

Thomson's Seasons.

272. PSIDIUM. L. Icosandria Monogynia.

From *psidion*, the Greek name of the pomgranate; root *psix*—a crumb; name given in allusion to the number of seeds. Lam. t. 416. Gaert. t. 38.

571. P. PYRIFERUM. W. & A. 1012. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 34. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 47.—common white pear-shaped Guava:—in gardens every where.

572. P. POMIFERUM. W. & A. 1013. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 35. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 48.

Round fruited Guava. The one is a mere variety of the other, and the two species ought to be united. The West Indies and South America are

58 Tree or shrubs with opp. rarely altern. L^s. wh. are usually
entire & dotted. chiefly tropical. aromatic volatile oil
Cal. 4. 5. 6. 8 cleft. limb sometimes cohering at apex & falling off
like a lid. Resp. val. Not attached to cal. alter. with its segt = to the
stem. inserted with sep. twice as many or 00. Fil. dist. or united
in one or more parcels curved inwards in bud. anthers with 2-4
long. dehis. very adher. to tube of Cal. 1-4 celled. Style & Stig. simple
ovules anat. pendul. or erect. Fr. dry or fleshy dehis. or indehis. Sec.
or usu. 20. attached to camb. placental mostly by ab. emb. straight
or curved. Cotyl. distinct or consolidated with radic. 2-4 in method.

73. Cal. 5 cleft; petals 5. Berry inferior 2-5 celled with
a few gibbous seeds in each

274. Cal. entire or 4 parted. Cor. 4 part. Germ inf. 2 celled
cells many seeded attach. int. Berry 1 or more seeded
embryo without perisperm.

74. Fl. Small white. L² opp. oblong pointed waned smooth
shining. Berry size of a cherry when ripe black

said to be the native countries of the Guava;—probably it found its way to India through the Portuguese. The perfume is more grateful than the taste, and the epithet of “luscious” is only poetical.

573. MYRTUS. L. Icosandria Monogynia.

The Greek name of the Myrtle, from *Myron*—perfume. Gaert. t. 38. Lam. t. 419. Tourn. t. 409.

573. M. COMMUNIS. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 497. Don's. syst. 2. p. 834.

Belatee Mendie.—common Myrtle.—native of the shores of the Mediterranean, and sacred to Venus; (“*Veneri gratissima myrtus*.” Virg.)—In gardens pretty common.—In Egypt it is used as a hedge plant. (Mr. Macculough.)

“I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the morn dew on the myrtle leaf
To his grand sea.”

Anthony and Cleopatra.

274. SYZYGIUM. Gaert. Icosandria Monogynia.

From the Greek for a yoke,—coupled; name given in allusion to the branches going off in pairs. Gaert. t. 33. Don's. syst. 2. p. 848.

574. S. JAMBOLANUM. W. & A. 1015. *Eugenia jambolana*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 484. E. obtusifolia, and E. caryophyllifolia. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 485, and 486. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 29. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 42. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 232. and 444.

Jambool.—A large and handsome tree found in various parts of the Concan. It is by far the commonest tree on the table land of Mahableshwar, where it thrives equally well as in the sheltered spots of the low Country.—The fruit ripens in August and September. It is sold in the Bazars, and has an astringent rough flavour peculiar to most of the *Myrtaceae*.

575. S. CARYOPHYLLAEUM. W. & A. 1017. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 27. Don's. syst. 2. p. 849.

A tree with obovate leaves, and flowers in terminal corymbose cymes.—S. Concan. N.

576. S. ZEYLANICUM. W. & A. 1020. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 20.

A small tree.—S. Concan. N.

577. S. RUBICUNDUM? W. & A. 1018.

A shrub, leaves opposite, sessile: flowers in terminal cymes; covered with a resinous substance, before expansion.—The bed of the Yena, and in the ravines about Mahableshwar;—it is quite distinct from the *Jambool*, and is probably a new species.

578. S. SALICIFOLIUM? W. & A. 1024.

A shrub, with lanceolate, willow-looking leaves; flowers in March; in lax panicles from the naked branches.—The Rotunda Ghaut, Mahableshwar;—also in the bed of the Qoina above Parr bridge.—The last 2 species require examination.

579. S. GIBSONII. G.

Carambu—A tree; It produces a small oblong fruit which is eaten by bears.—grows on the sides of high mountains, as at Hurrychunderghur &c. (Dr. Gibson.)

275. CARYOPHYLLUS. L. Icosandria Monogynia.

From the Arabic name of the clove. *Quarenphul*. Gaert. t. 33. Lam. t. 417.

580. C. AROMATICUS. Don's. syst. 2. p. 850. *Eugenia caryophyllata*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 495. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 593. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 1, 2 and 3. Bot. Mag. t. 2749 and 2750.

The common *Clove* tree; so named from the French *Clou*—a nail, to which the unexpanded flowers or Cloves of commerce, bear a considerable resemblance.—In gardens Bombay, Poway, Salsette: intd. from the Eastern Islands.

276. *EUGENIA*. w. & A. Icosandria Monogynia.

From *Eugenia*—noble; name given in allusion to the handsome appearance of the trees. Gaert. t. 33.

581. *E. ACRIS?* w. & A. 1030. Bot. Mag. t. 3135.

Lung.—wild clove tree.—a small tree with whitish, dead-looking bark: leaves smooth, coriaceous: have a pleasant aromatic smell when bruized. Parell garden; gardens in Mazagaum, not common.

277. *JAMBOSA*. DC. Icosandria Monogynia.

Altered from *Schambu*, the Malay name of one of the species. Lam. t. 418.

582. *J. VULGARIS*. w. & A. 1032. *Eugenia jambos*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 494. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 39. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 17. Asiat. Res. 1. p. 419. Bot. Mag. t. 1696 and 3356.

The Rose Apple. *Jamblee*, or *Gulab Jamb*;—a fruit tree, commonly cultivated in gardens; preserves are made of the fruit.

583. *J. MALACCENSIS*. w. & A. 1035—*Eugenia malaccensis*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 483. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 18. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 37 and 38. f. 1.

The Malacca Jambo: common in gardens; leaves large, polished, flowers red, showy, growing from the branches below the leaves; fruit whitish, size of a small orange. Like the *Love Apple*, (*Solanum lycopersicum*) it is more pleasant to the sight than the taste.

278. *BARRINGTONIA*. Forst. Icosandria Monogynia.

In honor of *Davies Barrington*, fellow of the society of Antiquaries, Lam. t. 590 and 591. *Butonica*. Gaert. t. 101.

581. *B. RACEMOSA*. w. & A. 1037. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 634. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 6. Linn. Trans. 17. p. 151.

A tree with broad lanceolate serrulate leaves, and flowers in pendulous racemes; fruit ovate, bluntly angled.—The Concans. N.

585. *B. ACUTANGULA*, w. & A. 1038. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 635. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 7. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 116. and *Butonica terrestris rubra*. 3. t. 115.

A large tree, leaves cuneate obovate, serrulate. Flowers in pendulous racemes; of a dark scarlet colour; fragrant; appear in May and June. Fruit oblong 4 sided, with sharp angles.---near Belgaum. (Mr. Law.) in gardens. at Mahim and on Salsette;---thinly scattered throughout the Ataveesy. (Dr. Gibson.)

Both species are well worthy of cultivation, on account of the beauty of their flowers.

279. *CAREYA*. Rox. Icosandria Monogynia.

Named after the late *Revd. Dr. Carey*, of Serampore, Bengal.

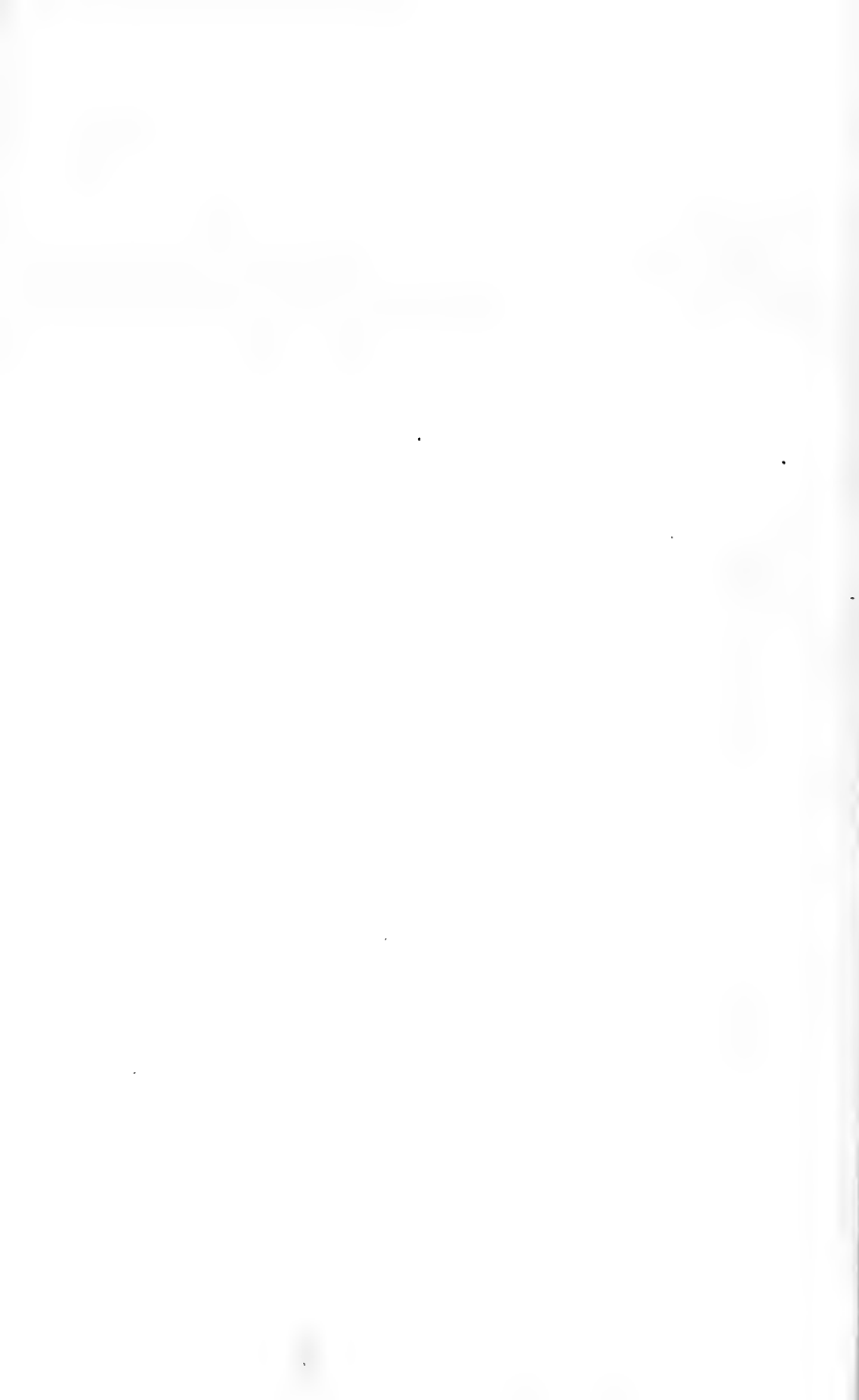
586. *C. ARBOREA*. w. & A. 1039. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 638. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 218. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 36.

Koombah, or *Kumba*.---A large tree; leaves deciduous in the cold weather. Flowers in March and April; fruit ovate, size of an apple; has a very peculiar and rather unpleasant smell;---no use is made of it.--Malabar and Parell hills, Bombay; Jungles in Salsette, common; also along the Ghauts.---In Guzerat; where it attains a majestic size. (Dr. Gibson.) In Kandesh. (Lieut. Auld.)

The bark is used by Matchlock men. (Captain Twemlow.)

280. *FOETIDIA*. Com. Icosandria Monogynia.

From *foeteo*;---so named from the smell of the wood. Lam. t. 419.



57. Cal. tub. limb usu. 4 sometimes 2.3. 6 div. aest. val.
Pet = Cal. seg. reg. aest. united. Stam 4 or 8 epiy. filam
distinct. proth. 1 or any; Ovy 2-4 celled Style filif. Sty capia
or 2 lobed. ovules oo ^{Fr.} succ. or cap. Herbs or shrubs with
alter. or opp. simp. leaves.

587. *F. MAURITIANA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 489. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 871.

A small tree, with veinless leaves, of a reddish colour beneath; flowers white; appear in the rains. Fruit much like that of the *Sonneratia*.---Parell garden; probably introduced from the Mauritius where it is indigenous, and known by the name of *Bois puant*.

ORDER 59. ONAGRARIÆ. w. & A. *Prod.* 1. p. 335.

THE EVENING PRIMROSE TRIBE, *Lind. nat. syst.* p. 56.

281. *CENOTHERA*. L. Octandria Monogynia.

Oinos---wine, *thera*---a snare. (Rom. C. 11. V. 9.) the roots of one of the species were formerly eaten to give a zest to wine, as olives are at the present day. *Lam. t.* 279.

588. *C. BIENNIS*. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 685. *English Botany.* t. 1534.

Common evening Primrose;---a biennial erect growing plant, with pale yellow fragrant flowers. In gardens Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

589. *C. GRANDIFLORA*. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 685. *Bot. Mag.* t. 2068.

Dapooree, intd. from the Cape of Good Hope. (Dr. Lush.)

590. *C. MOLISSIMA?* *Don's syst.* 2. p. 686.

Native of South America.--In gardens Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

591. *C. ACAULIS*. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 688. *Bot. Reg.* t. 763.

Flowers white, changing to red as they fade;---native of Chili;---Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.)

282. *JUSSIÆA*. L. Octo.—Decandria Monogynia.

In memory of the Jussieus, the celebrated family of French Botanists. *Gaert. t.* 31. *Lam. t.* 280.

592. *J. REPENS*. w. & A. 1040. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 401. *Rheed. Mal.* 2. t. 51. *Linn. Trans.* 14. p. 205. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 692.

An annual aquatic plant, common on the margins of the tanks, and in rice fields during the rains.

593. *J. VILLOSA*. w. & A. 1041. *J. exaltata*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 401. *Rheed. Mal.* 2. t. 50. *Linn. Trans.* 14. p. 303. *Bot. Rep.* t. 621.

Herbaceous perennial plant; grows in moist places at Kandalla, and throughout the Concans.

The very beautiful *Epilobium angustifolium*, or *Willow herb*, native of Scotland and Sweden, is closely allied to this genus.

283. *LUDWIGIA*. Rox. Tetrandria Monogynia.

In honour of *Ludwig*, formerly professor of Medicine at Leipsic. *Lam. t.* 77. *Gaert. t.* 31.

594. *L. PARVIFLORA*. w. & A. 1042. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 419. *Caramby. Rheed. Mal.* 2. t. 49. *L. diffusa*. *Don's syst.* 2. p. 696.

A small annual plant; common throughout the Concans during the rainy season. It has the capsule of a *Jussiaea*, 4 sided, 4 celled.

284. *TRAPA*. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.

From *calcitro*—to kick, spur; name given in allusion to the spur-like processes with which the fruit is furnished;---*Lam. t.* 73. *Gaert. t.* 26. *Tribuloides*. *Tourn. t.* 431.

595. *T. BISPINOSA*. w. & A. 1043. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 428. *Rox. Cor.* 3. t. 234. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. t. 33. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 253.

Shingaree.—The fruit is eaten by the natives on fast days. In tanks throughout the Concan. N.—In Goozerat it forms an important article of food to certain classes. The Bhoie, or Hamal caste of fishermen take precautions to preserve it from extirpation, to which it might be liable when the tanks dry up, in the *Oonale* or hot season, by making nurseries in the pools of rivers, and transplanting it at the beginning of the rains into tanks.—The *karkwa* or river tortoise is another enemy which they have to contend against.

A second purpose to which the fruit is converted, is, in making a dye of a red colour, which is used along with a yellow dye obtained from the flowers of the *kackria*, (*Butea frondosa*.) during the Hooly festival,

“The revel of the earth, the mask of India.”

(Dr. Burn. C. S. Kairah.)

Childe Harold.

Dr. Royle says *T. natans*, abounds in the lakes of Cashmere.

ORDER 60. HALORAGEÆ. W. & A. *prod.* 1. p. 337.

285. SERPICULA. L. Monoecia Tetrandria.

From *serpo*—to creep; the species are small creeping plants. Lam. t. 758.

596. S. VERTICILLATA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 578. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 164. Udora verticillata. Sprengel. Elodea granatensis. Humbold.

The plant here referred to has a considerable resemblance to the *Empetrum nigrum*, or *Crow berry*, on which grouse feed on the moors in Scotland. It grows on the margins of pools in the Yena river at Mahableshwur, but as the flowers have not yet been seen, it may probably belong to a different genus, from *Serpieula*.

286. MYRIOPHYLLUM. L. Monoecia Tetrandria.

Myrios.—a myriad, and *phyllon*—a leaf: in allusion to the numerous divisions of the leaves. Gaert. t. 68. Lam. t. 775.

597. M. TETRANDRUM, W. & A. 1048. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 451.

A small aquatic plant with verticilled leaves.—in tanks throughout the Concan.

ORDER 61. CUCURBITACEÆ. W. & A. *Prod.* 1. p. 340.

THE GOURD TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 192.

287. LAGENARIA. Ser. Monadelphia Triandria.

From *Lagena*—a bottle; in allusion to the shape of the fruit. Lam. t. 795. Gaert. 2. t. 88.

598. L. VULGARIS. W. & A. 1051. *Don's, syst.* 3. p. 4.

Cucurbita lagenaria. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 718. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 144. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 1, 4 and 5. Lam. *Illust.* t. 795. f. 2.

Hurrea Kuddoo;—white Pumpkin; bottle gourd;—very commonly cultivated, and of great importance to the natives as an article of food. The hard woody cortex is used as a bottle for containing honey &c.

A variety called *Kurwa Bopla* is generally used as a buoy for swimming across rivers, transporting baggage &c. It is by no means so common as the sweet bottle gourd. (Dr. Gibson.)

288. CUCUMIS. Monoecia Monadelphia.

Sikuos—a Cucumber. (Arist. in Acharn.)—*Sikueraton*—a garden of Cucumbers. (Isaiah C. 1, v. 8.) Gaert. t. 88. Lam. t. 795.





599. *C. MELO*. W. & A. 1052. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 720. Moris. Hist. 1. t. 6. f. 4. Blackwell. t. 329.

The Melon;—*Khurbooz*;—cultivated all over India.—It seems to have been a favourite food with the Israelites in Egypt, as they put Moses in mind of it in the Desert.

“ We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt; the Cucumbers and the *Melons*.” (*Peponai*.) (Numbers 11, 5.)

600. *C. MOMORDICA*. W. & A. 1053. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 720.

Cultivated; much like the common cucumber, but smoother, and larger.

601. *C. SATIVUS*. W. & A. 1054. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 720. Blackwell. t. 4. Mullen belleri. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 6. Moris. Hist. 1. t. 6. f. 6. Lam. Illust. t. 795.

Keera, *Kankurai*—common Cucumber, cultivated to a considerable extent as an article of food among the natives.

“ Pant for the praise of dressing to the taste
Of critic appetite, no sordid fare,
A cucumber.”

Cowper's Task.

602. *C. UTILISSIMUS*. W. & A. 1056. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 721.

Field Cucumber, also called *Kunkarai* or *Kakri*;—cultivated much more commonly than the last.

603. *C. COLOCYNTHIS*. W. & A. 1062. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 719. Moris. Hist. 1. t. 6. f. 1. Blackwell. t. 441. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 1. p. 84.

Indrayan, or *Indophul*, the *Colocynth* plant;—fruit round smooth, size of an Orange, streaked.

Common in Salsette Jungles; on the plains of the Deccan; in great abundance on the sea shores of Guzerat. (Dr. Gibson.) There is a sweet variety which is edible, and cultivated. (Mr. Vaupell.)

Perhaps the Indian *Colocynth* is different from the Turkish, though both would appear to possess the same medicinal qualities.

There is a variety, or probably a distinct species on the waving downs south of the Beema;—the leaf is nearly entire, and the plant is destitute of tendrils. (Dr. Gibson.)

289. *LUFFA*. Tourn. Monoecia Pentandria.

The Arabic name of one of the species, altered. Cav. Icon. 1. t. 9.

604. *L. PENTANDRIA*. W. & A. 1064. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 712. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 8. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 147.

Gosalee Toorai.—Fruit oblong, round, smooth, marked with longitudinal lines; from 1 to 3 feet long, and about 3 inches in diameter. Cultivated.

605. *L. ACUTANGULA*. W. & A. 1065. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 713. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 7. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 149.

This is also called *Gosalee* or *Toorai*, and is commonly cultivated. The leaves resemble those of *Tussilago petasites*.

606. *L. AMARA*. W. & A. 1066. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 715. Pluk. t. 172. f. 1.

Fruit oblong, tapering towards each end, 3 or 4 inches long, bitter; medicinal. N.

Grows wild about Bombay in the rains, and throughout the Concans.

290. *BENINCASA*. Savi. Monoecia Triandria.

In honour of *Benincasa*, an Italian Nobleman.

607. *B. CERIFERA*. W. & A. 1070. Cucurbita pepo. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 718.

Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 3.

Pandree Chickee;—fruit sub-rotund, 12 or 15 inches in diameter, hairy

when young; smooth with a whitish bloom when ripe.—Commonly cultivated in Bombay and the Deccan.

291. BRYONIA. L. Monoecia Monadelphia.

From *Bryo*—to sprout out; in allusion to the rapid growth;—a name equally applicable to all the tribe, from Jonah's Gourd downwards. Gaert. t. 88. Lam. t. 796.

608. B. SCABRELLA. W. & A. 1074. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 724.

Cucumis maderaspatanus. Linn. Pluk. t. 170. f. 2. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 13.

Creeping or climbing plant, leaves toothed, scabrous;—fruit size of a pea, smooth, striated. Common about Bombay in the rains.

609. B. UMBELLATA. W. & A. 1077. *Momordica umbellata*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 710. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 26.

Fruit oval, size of a pigeons egg; when ripe, red, smooth.—Common in hedges and uncultivated places about Bombay during the rains.

610. B. LACINIOSA. W. & A. 1072. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 728. Rheed. Mal. 8.

t. 19. Leaves palmate, fruit size of a cherry, smooth, round;—common in hedges &c.

611. B. GARCINI. W. & A. 1071. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 727.

Sicyos Garcini. Lind. Burm. Ind. t. 57. f. 3.—Berries small, smooth, red; inversely kidney shaped. Common in the rains.

292. COCCINIA. W. & A. Dioecia Monadelphia.

Coccineus—scarlet: in allusion to the bright red fruit.

612. C. INDICA. W. & A. 1084. *Momordica Monadelphia*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 708. *Bryonia grandis*. Willd. 4. p. 617. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 14. Rumph. Amb. 65. t. 166. f. 1. Burm. Zey. t. 19. f. 1. and 2.

Leaves cordate, 5 angled, with a few teeth round the edges; fruit oblong, smooth, about 2 inches long by one in diameter;—when ripe red;—in an unripe state marked with 10 white streaks.

Common in every hedge, and on old walls about Bombay, during the rains.

293. MOMORDICA. Monoecia Monandria.

From *mordeo*—to bite;—the seeds appear as if bitten;—or perhaps from the general appearance of the fruit;—Gaert. 2. t. 88. Lam. t. 794.

613. M. CHARANTIA. W. & A. 1086. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 707. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 151. Pundi-pavel. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 9. Pavel. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 10. Bot. Mag. t. 2455. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 275.

Purwad, *Karaila*:—very commonly cultivated about Bombay in the rains. Fruit 12 or 15 inches long, and 2 to 4 in diameter; strangely notched, and ridged;—in appearance like a crocodiles back.

It requires to be steeped in salt water before being cooked. (Dr. Gibson.)

614. M. DIOICA. W. & A. 1087. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 709. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 274. Bem. paval. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 18 and 8. t. 12. (female) cultivated; fruit size of a pigeons egg, knobbed.

294. TRICHOSANTHES. Monoecia Monadelphia.

From *thrix*—a hair, and *anthos*—a flower; the flowers are prettily fringed. Lam. t. 794. Don's. syst. 3. p. 38.

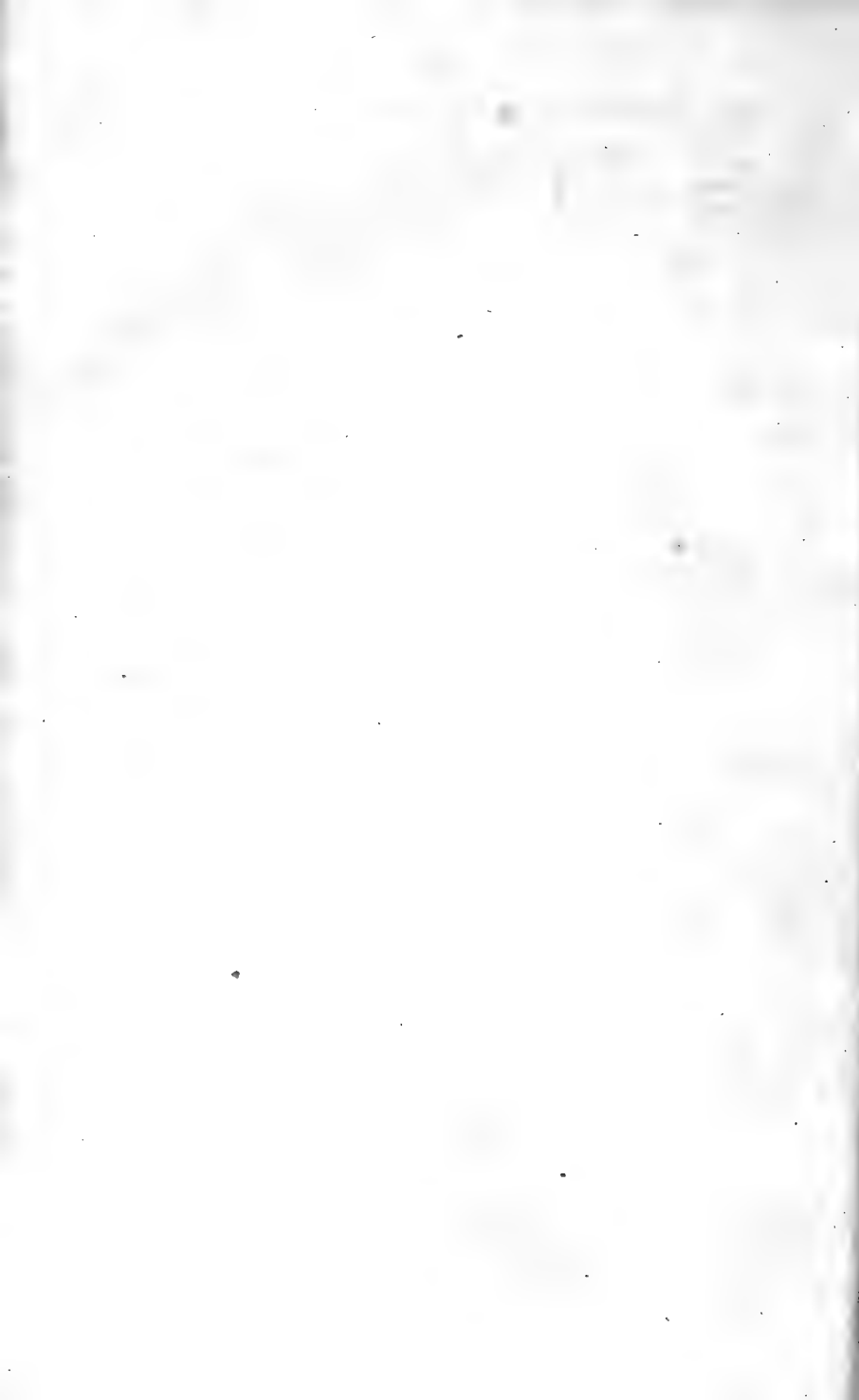
615. T. ANGUINA. W. & A. 1093. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 701. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 148. Bot. Mag. t. 722. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 392. Lam. t. 794. f. 1.

Chiconda.—*Snake gourd*.—commonly cultivated about Bombay,—fruit long, spindle shaped.

616. T. NERVIFOLIA. W. & A. 1091. *Tota-piri*. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 17.

Leaves cordate, acuminate;—fruit ovate. Grows wild in the Concans.





617. *T. CUSPIDATA*. W. & A. 1092. *T. Caudata*, Willd. 4. p. 600. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 16.

Perhaps a mere variety of the last.

618. *T. CUCUMIRINA*. W. & A. 1094. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 702. Pada valam. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 15. *T. laciniosa*. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 296.

Grows wild in hedges &c.—fruit somewhat oblong, 2 or 3 inches long and 1 to 1½ in diameter.

619. *T. PALMATA*. W. & A. 1095. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 704. *Modecca bracteata*. Lam. Ency. Meth. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 85.

Mukal, Koundul?—A large climbing plant with palmate leaves;—fruit glo- bular, smooth, of a bright red colour; size of an orange.

In Jungles in the Concans and on the Ghauts pretty common; at Mahables- hur. (Dr. Murray.)

The root and stem is much esteemed in diseases of cattle, as inflammation of the lungs &c. (Dr. Gibson.)

295. *CUCURBITA*. L. Monoecia Monadelphica.

The Latin name for the Gourd;—Greek *Kolokunthe*. Gaert. 2. t. 88. Lam. t. 795.

620. *C. MAXIMA*. W. & A. 1096. *C. melopepo*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 719. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 2. Moris. Hist. 1. t. 8. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 145.

Squash Gourd,—fruit large, roundish, size of a *Pumalo*;—commonly culti- vated.

621. *C. CITRULLUS*. W. & A. 1098. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 719. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 1. p. 217. *Anguria indica*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 146. f. 1. Moris. Hist. 1. t. 6.

f. 2. Pluk. t. 164. f. 1.

Tarbooz.—*Water Malon*; extensively cultivated, and almost as much prized in India as it is in Egypt, and the southern parts of Europe.

Probably it is the fruit Milton had in view, at the entertainment of the Angel in Paradise.

“ I will haste and from each bough and brake,

“ Each plant and *juiciest gourd*, will pluck such choice

“ To entertain our Angel guest”

Eve, in Book 5. Paradise Lost.

622. *C. OVIFERA*. *Don's syst.* 3. p. 41. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 317—*C. pyriformis*. Lob. Hist. 367. f. 2. *C. polymorpha pyridaris*. Lam. Ency. Meth.

Vegetable Marrow;—reckoned one of the most nourishing and wholesome of the tribe.

In gardens Bombay; not very common;—Intd. from the Cape Good Hope. It is indigenous about Astrachan.

296. *TELFAIRIA*. Hooker. Dioecia Pentandria.

In honor of the late well known *Mr. Telfair*, Superintendent of the Royal garden at Mauritius.

623. *T. PEDATA*. Bot. Mag. t. 2751 and 2752. *Feuillia pedata*. Bot. Mag. t. 2681. *Ampelosciyos scandens*. *Don's syst.* 3. p. 39.

A large perennial plant, running over trees on the eastern coast of Africa, and bearing a fruit 2 or 3 feet long; full of seeds, which yield oil equal to that of the finest olives.

The flowers are very beautiful, and fringed as in the genus *Trichosanthes*.

Introduced at Bombay by Mr. Nimmo. This plant if the soil and climate suit it, of which there is little doubt, may hereafter prove of great importance to India.

ORDER 62. PAPAYACEÆ. W. & A. *Prod.* 1. p. 351.THE PAPAW TRIBE. *Lind. nat. syst.* p. 191.

297. CARICA. Linn. Dioecia Decandria.

From *Caria*, in Asia minor, of which country it was erroneously supposed to be a native. *Lam. t.* 821. *Gaert.* 2. *t.* 122.

624. C. PAPAYA. W. & A. 1099. *Rox. Flora.* 3. p. 824. *Rumph. Amb.* 1. *t.* 50. *Bot. Reg. t.* 459. *Bot. Mag. t.* 2898 and 2899.

Papaja. *Rheed. Mal.* 1. *t.* 15. *Ainslie Mat. Ind.* 2. p. 343. *Asiat. Res.* 2. p. 162. *Wernerian Trans.* vol. 3.

The *Papaw* tree, common about every village; native of the banks of the Mississippi.

On the West Coast of Africa, the sickening smell emitted by the flowers, is considered the cause of much sickness.

ORDER 63. PASSIFLOREÆ. W. & A. *prod.* 1. p. 352.THE PASSION-FLOWER TRIBE. *Lind. nat. syst.* p. 148.

298. MODECCA. Rox. Monadelphia Pentandria.

The Malabar name adopted. *Don's, syst.* 3. p. 68.

625. M. TRILOBATA? *Rox. Flora.* 3. p. 132. *Rox. Cor.* 3. *t.* 297.

M. Palmata? *Wight's. Prod.* 1. p. 353. *M. tuberosa?* *Rox. Flora. In.* 3. p. 134. *Rheed. Mal.* 8. *t.* 20, 21, 22, 23.

Koundul?--A large perennial plant, with 3 lobed and palmate leaves. Flowers May and June; white. Fruit round, smooth; of a very beautiful bright scarlet colour; size of an orange.—Birds seem to be fond of the seeds, as the fruit may frequently be seen halfeaten.—At Mahableswur and along the Ghauts; common.

The plant here referred to may perhaps prove to be the same with *Roxburgh's Trichosanthes palmata*; the true *Modecca* of *Rheede* grows in great abundance on the *Periah* Ghaut, Malabar. (*Dr. Lush.*) A root which seems to belong to *M. tuberosa*, was lately discovered by *Mr. Nimmo* on *Salsette*.

299. PASSIFLORA. L. Monadelphia Pentandria.

Passio, and *flos*—*Passion flower*;—so named from a fancied resemblance between the flowers and a crown of thorns;—in allusion to the *Passion* of our Saviour. The name is said to have been first given by the *Jesuits*. *Lam. t.* 732. *Gaert.* 1. *t.* 60 and 2. *t.* 177.

626. P. LAURIFOLIA. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 328. *Plum. Amer. t.* 80. *Bot. Reg. t.* 13. *Cav. Diss.* 10. *t.* 234. *Pluk. Alm. t.* 211. *f.* 3.

Laurel leaved *Passion flower*;—in gardens. It may easily be known by its ovate oblong, entire, dark green leaves.

627. P. ALATO-COEULEA. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 329. *Bot. Beg. t.* 848.

Leaves smooth cordate, 3 lobed; lobes entire: ovate, lanceolate. A hybrid between *P. coerulea*, the father, and *P. alata*, the mother;—common in gardens.

628. P. FÆTIDA. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 331. *Cav. Diss.* 10. *t.* 289. *Bot. Mag. t.* 2619. *Bot. Cab. t.* 138. *Bot. Reg.* 321.

An annual hairy plant, with small flowers of little beauty; in gardens; not common.

629. P. SERRULATA? DC. *Prod.* 3. p. 329. *Jacq. Obs.* 2. *t.* 46. *f.* 2.

Perennial; leaves 3 lobed; middle lobe longer than the others; all slightly serrate.—In gardens, common.

630. P. MINIMA. DC. *Prod.* 3. p. 325. *Bot. Reg. t.* 144. *Jacq. Hort. Vind.* 8. *t.* 20. *Cav. Diss.* 10. *t.* 266. *Pluk. Alm. t.* 210. *f.* 3.

Leaves smooth, 5 nerved; 3 cleft; lobes ovate; Flowers small; intd. by N.

122. Treasor shrubs, not branching, with alter-lobed leaves
long slender petioles & unisexual flowers. Tropical.

297. Male. Cal. scarcely any. Cor. 5 cleft funnel shape
Filaments on tube of Cor alter 4 shorter. Female. Cal. 5
toothed. Cor. 5 pet. Stig. 5. Berry one celled many seeded

124. Fl. male white. female yellowish larger than the male
Fr. palmate 7 partite. Fr. succult- oblong furrowed.

133. Sep. 5 combined into a tube. Pet. 5 pairs. of a pair
filamentous perianth. Stam. 5 more each. with process. to connect
them to pet. Anther dithec. exserted. sessile. long. 2. 10. 10
often with a yellow line. Stig. 5. Stig. 5. Fr. 4. 4. 4. 4.
Fr. palmate of cut by beak. white. or succ. & large
Fr. 5 upon coming with alter. Sep. or exserted leaves

by Sep. 3-20. more or less united at base. Pet = Sep. inserted
in bottom of cal. distinct or cohering in a gamophyte. Cor. Stam
inserted with sep. = and alter. with them or between many. More
opp. pet. = sep. sometimes 1 or 2 rows of sep. Stam.
Fil. dist. or unit. subul. Anthe. biloc. Nect. long. or transverse
Carpels = pet. & opp. to them. 1 celled. sometimes consolidated
Myc. 2 or 3 combined. Sty. 1 and 2 to 4 connate. Ovules OO or def
Anatrop. Fr. consist of seed follicles. Seeds 2 or 4. Emb. straight
in midst of flesh album. Rad. towards hilum. Germa. plan
it. 2 cell. with emp. lat. & pinnat. or stip. Germ. 2. Rad.

ORDER 64. TURNERACEÆ. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 66.*

300. TURNERA. L. Pentandria Trigynia.

In memory of Dr. Turner, Prebendary of York, and author of some Botanical Works. Gaert. t. 76. Lam. t. 212.

631. T. ULMIFOLIA. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 67.* Var. *Angustifolia.* Bot. Mag. t. 281.*Bhinjera.*—A very common herbaceous plant; in gardens; has yellow *Cistus* looking flowers, growing on the leaf-stalk;—about the size of those of the *Abai*, or *Linum trigynum*.ORDER 65. PORTULACEÆ. W. & A. *prod. 1. p. 354.*THE PURSLANE TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst. p. 159.*

301. TRIANTHEMA. L. Decandria Monogynia.

Treis—three, *anthos*—a flower; the flowers are usually disposed by threes. Lam. t. 375. Gaert. t. 128.

632. T. DECANDRA. W. & A. 1106. Rox. Flora, 2. p. 444. Pluk. t. 120. f. 3. A common weed; particularly abundant in moist places.

302. PORTULACA. L. Decandria Monogynia.

Porto—to carry, *lac*—milk;—milky plants. Lam. t. 402. Gaert. t. 128.633. P. OLERACEA. W. & A. 1107. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 463. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 36. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 73,*

An annual diffuse plant, with small wedge shaped fleshy leaves:—common in moist places.

634. P. QUADRIFIDA. W. & A. 1108. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 31.

Annual; A common weed during the rains; flowers small, yellow.

303. TALINUM. Juss. Dodecandria Monogynia.

Perhaps from *thaleo* —to grow green, flourish. Gaert. t. 128. Lam. t. 402.635. T. INDICUM. W. & A. 1112. T. *cuneifolium?* *Don's. syst. 3. p. 77.*

An erect growing, somewhat shrubby plant, with flat, fleshy, wedge shaped leaves, and small reddish coloured flowers, in terminal panicles. Root-tuberosc. In gardens Bombay; not common.

ORDER 66. PARONYCHIACEÆ. W. & A. *Prod. 1. p. 357.*

304. POLYCARPÆA. Lam. Pentandria Monogynia.

Poly—many, and *karpos*—fruit. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 90.*

636. P. SPADICEA. W. & A. 1113. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 66 and 67.—Suffruticose; diffuse plant:—common.

ORDER 67. CRASSULACEÆ. W. & A. *Prod. 1. p. 359.*THE HOUSE-LEEK TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst. p. 161.*

305. KALANCHOE. Adans. Octandria Tetragynia.

The Chinese name of one of the species. Vereia. Bot. Rep. t. 21.

637. K. LACINIATA. W. & A. 1120. Cotyledon laciniata. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 456. *Planta anatas.* Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 95. *Hemasagara.* Asiat. Res. 4. p. 284.

A suffruticose, fleshy plant, with pinnatifid, coarsely toothed leaves, and pretty yellow flowers.

Hills about Dharwar. (Dr. Lush.) Pandooghur Fort, near Wye. (Dr. Gibson.) Mr. Law mentions a plant on the hills about Badamee, which he introduced in gardens at Belgaum. The lower leaves are pinnately trifoliate;—perhaps it may be a distinct species.

306. BRYOPHYLLUM. Salisb. Octandria Tetragynia.

From *bryo*—to sprout, and *phyllon*—a leaf; young plants spring from the edges of the leaves. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 109.

638. B. CALYGINUM. W. & A. 1121. Cotyledon rhizophylla. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 456. Bot. Mag. t. 1409. Calanchoe pinnata. Persoons Synop. 1. p. 446.

A fleshy, erect, suffruticose plant, with thick, opposite leaves, and very showy, pendulous, yellowish red flowers, in large terminal, panicled cymes. They come out in the cold season.

Common in gardens, Bombay; and throughout Giergaum woods; but probably planted. Grows wild in abundance, within 10 or 12 miles of Belgaum, and also on the Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)

ORDER 68. FICOIDEÆ. W. & A. *prod.* 1. p. 361.

THE FIG-MARIGOLD TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 163.

307. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. L. Icosandria Tetragynia.

From *mesembria*—mid-day; in allusion to the time at which the flowers usually expand. Gaert. t. 126. Lam. t. 438.

639. M. CHRYSALLINUM. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 448. DC. Pl. Grass. t. 128.

The *Ice* plant;—in gardens, Bombay.

308. TETRAGONIA. L. Icosandria Trigynia.

Tetra—four, *gonia*—an angle; in allusion to the angled fruit of some of the species. Gaert. t. 127. Lam. t. 437.

640. T. EXPANSA. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 452. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 151.

New Zealand Spinach.—A spreading herbaceous plant, with ovate rhomboid leaves.—In gardens Bombay, rare. It grows readily, and forms a much better *spinach* than the *Amaranthaceæ* in common use among the natives.

309. GLINUS. L. Dodecandria Pentagynia.

Lam. t. 413. Gaert. t. 130.

641. G. LOTOIDES. W. & A. 1224. Burm. Ind. t. 36. f. 1. Flora. Graeca. t. 472. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 154.

An annual, procumbent plant, covered with a white woolly substance.—The Deccan (Dr. Gibson.) Bombay, common. It is also a native of North and South America, Spain, Senegal, Egypt, &c.

ORDER 69. CACTEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 3. p. 457.

THE INDIAN-FIG TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 55.

310. CEREUS. DC. Icosandria Monogynia.

From *cereus*, pliant; in allusion to the pliant shoots of some of the species.

642. C. PENTAGONUS. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 468.

An erect plant; stems jointed, 5 angled; flowers large, white. In gardens; Bombay &c.

643. C. GRANDIFLORUS. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 468. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 163. Bot. Mag. t. 3381.

59. Sep. many usu. oo and confounded with pet. ad her.
to ovy. Pet. many usu. oo. Sometimes viney. inserted at
base of cal. Stam oo cohering more or less with pet. & sep.
filam. long. filiforme, anther ovate versat. Ovy fleshy with
uniloc. Style filif. Stig. many ovules attached to pariet.
placent. = stig. Fr. succ. 4-celled seeds oo pariet. or none
lying in pulp. ovate or obov. album. O. Emb. straight, curved
or spiral. Cotyled. thick leafy. Radicle thick, obtuse next
hilum. Succul. Shrubs with peculiar angular or flattened
stems having woody matter after arranged in wedges
Ls. usu. abrupt. when present fleshy smooth entire or serrate
St. sessile sometimes shows

Sarcus. Sep. many. imbricate adhering to base of ovary
uniting into an elevated tube. Outer sep. like 6 cal middle ones
longer & colored: inner ones heterost. Style multiplex at apex.
Berry areolate tuber. or scaly.

Night blowing Cereus. A climbing plant; stems rooting, 5 or 6 angled; native of the West Indies. Intd. by N. The flowers are very showy, and sweet scented.

644. *C. TRIANGULARIS*. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 468. Bot. Mag. t. 1884.

Strawberry-pear. *Triangular Torch—thistle*.

A creeping plant, with triangular stems, sending forth roots and adhering to walls or any support near. Flowers in the rains: of a yellowish white colour, with yellow anthers; large and showy, but very short lived; they blow during the night, and die away the following morning.—In gardens Bombay and the Deccan.

645. *C. TRUNCATUS*. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 470. Bot. Mag. t. 2562. Bot. Reg. t. 696. *Epiphyllum truncatum*. *Don's syst.* 3. p. 171.

A small, but very beautiful plant; native of Brazil.—Intd. by Mr. B. Noton from England in 1836. The flowers appear during the cold season. They are of a pretty red, or rose colour.

311. *OPUNTIA*. Tourn. Icosandria Monogynia.

From the town of Opus, where some species grow. Tourn. t. 122.

546. *O. DILLENII*. W. & A. 1127. *Cactus indicus*. Rox. *Flora*. 2. p. 475. Bot. Reg. t. 255. *Don's syst.* 3. p. 173.

The *Prickly pear*, or *Nopal*; commonly used as a hedge plant about Cantons in the Deccan; it forms an impenetrable fence, but excludes air and harbours venomous animals. Native of S. America.

Cultivators have an objection to it, as it spreads so wide, and impoverishes land. (Dr. Gibson.)

647. *O. COCHINILLIFERA*. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 473. Bot. Rep. t. 533. Bot. Mag. t. 2741 and t. 2742. *Don's syst.* 3 p. 173. *Dill. Elth.* t. 297. f. 383.

In gardens Bombay. Native of the West Indies, where it is used to feed the *Cochineal* insect.

312. *PERESKIA*. Plum. Icosandria Monogynia.

Named by Plumier, after Peiresk of Aix in Provence.

648. *P. ACULEATA*. DC. *prod.* 3. p. 474. *Don's syst.* 3. p. 175.

Cactus Pereskii. Sprengel *syst.* 2. p. 498. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 215. f. 6. *Dill. Hort.* t. 227. f. 294.

A scandent shrub, with smooth elliptic leaves, and thorns in their axils. Flowers white; appear in the rains.

Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.) gardens, Bombay. It grows readily from cuttings, and seems well adapted for a hedge plant.

ORDER 70, SAXIFRAGACEÆ. DC. *prod.* 4. p. 1.

THE SAXIFRAGE TRIBE, Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 49.

313. *NIMMONIA*. Wight. Tetrandria Monogynia.

Named by Dr. Wight, of the Madras Med. Est. after Mr. Nimmo, "the acknowledged head of the Bombay corps botanique."

649. *N. FLORIBUNDA*. Wight, in Madras Journal of Science. No. 15. p. 311. t. 20.

Herbaceous, glabrous, ramous plant, with coriaceous, alternate, sessile leaves, and numerous small, red, heath-looking flowers.—Grows in patches, on the bare rocky ground at Mahableschwur; flowering in January and February. (Dr. Murray.)

314. *HYDRANGEA*. L. Decandria Trigynia.

From *hydor*—water and *aggeion*—a vessel; in allusion to some of the species growing in water; and from a fancied resemblance the capsule has to a cup. Lam. t. 370. Gaert. t. 30. f. 7.

650. H. HORTENSIA. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 233.* Primula mutabilis. Lour. Cochinchina. Bot. Mag. t. 438.

The Chinese Guelder Rose.—Common Hydrangea.

A shrubby plant; flowers in corymbs; of various shades of rose colour. In gardens introd. from China, of which country, and Japan, it is a native.

ORDER 71. UMBELLIFERÆ. DC. *Prod. 4. p. 55.*

THE UMBELLIFEROUS TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst. p. 4.*

315. HYDROCOTYLE. L. Pentandria Dyginia.

Hydor—water, *Kotyle*—a vessel; in allusion to the round, depressed leaves, capable of holding water; like the beautiful *Lady's mantle* (*Alchemilla.*) of England. Lam. t. 188. Gaert. t. 22.

651. H. ASIATICA. W. & A. 1130. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 88. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 46. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 250.*—herbaceous plant; grows in moist shady places.

316. APIUM. L. Pentandria Digynia.

From a Celtic name for water; in allusion to the place of growth.—Gaert. t. 22. Lam. t. 196.

652. A. GRAVEOLENS. W. & A. 1135.—*Celery*;—in gardens.

653. A. PETROSELINUM. Linn. Spec. 379. Petroselinum sativum. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 279*—Common Parsley;—cultivated in gardens.

317. PTYCHOTIS. W. & A. Pentandria Digynia.

Ptyche—a plait, *ous*,—an ear; the petals are plaited. Gaert. t. 85. Lam. t. 198.

654. P. AJOWAN. W. & A. 1137. Ligusticum ajowan. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 91. Asiat. Res. 11. p. 170.—in Deccan gardens. (Dr. Lush.)

The seeds have an aromatic smell, and warm pungent taste.—They are sold in the Bazars, and used by the natives for culinary and medicinal purposes.

655. P. MONTANA. G.

Bhaphallee.—An herbaceous plant, with a strong and rather agreeable smell; flowers white; appear towards the close of the rains.—Common at Kandalla.—On the Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)

318. FOENICULUM. W. & A. Pentandria Digynia.

Latin name of fennel. Gaert. t. 23.

F. VULGARE. W. & A. 1145. Eng. Bot. t. 1208. *Owa, Fennel*;—in gardens.

319. PASTINACA. W. & A. Pentandria Digynia.

Latin name of a carrot. Lam. t. 206. Gaert. 1. t. 21.

656. P. SATIVA. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 338.* common Parsnip.—in gardens Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

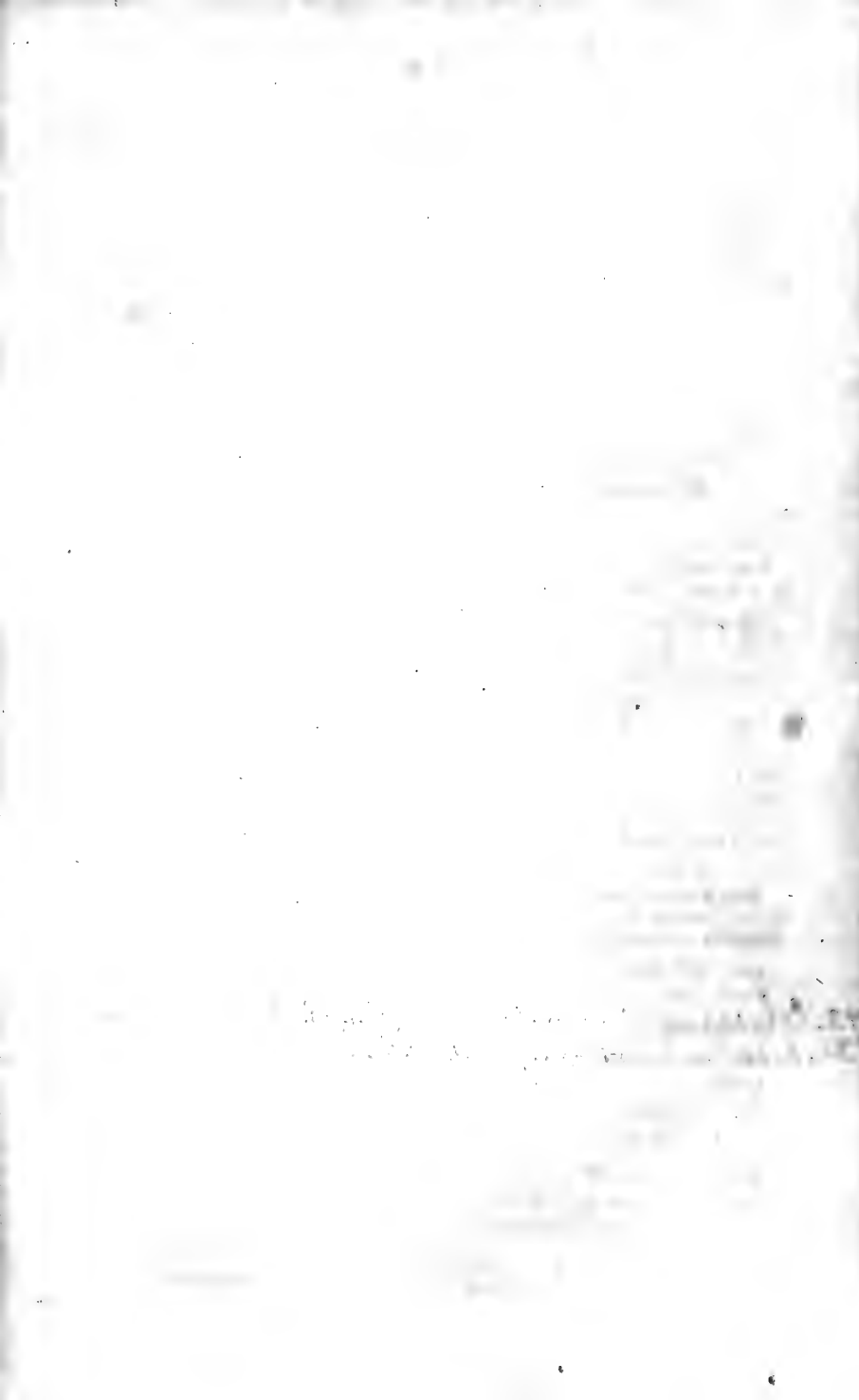
320. CUMINUM. L. Pentandria Digynia. Gaert. t. 23. Lam. t. 194.

657. C. CYMINUM. W. & A. 1153. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 92.

Zeera.—Cultivated in gardens.

321. DAUCUS. L. Pentandria Digynia.

Datio—to make hot; in allusion to its supposed medicinal effects. Lam. t. 192. Gaert. t. 20.



13. Cal. arising from a tube or rim. Pet. 4-8 distinct Stam = pet
Fr. succul. Shrubs usu. paras. L. of sp. or alter. fleshy ovate. Trop

658. *D. CAROTA*: w. & A. 1154. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 90.

Gajur,—*Carrot*;—commonly cultivated; it forms a staple article of food in the Eastern parts of the Deccan, during the cold season. (Dr. Gibson.)

322. *CORIANDRUM*. L. Pentandria Digynia.

Koris—a bug; in allusion to the smell of the leaves. Lam. t. 196. Gaert. t. 22.

659. *C. SATIVUM*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 94. *Don's syst.* 3. p. 382.

Dhunnea---*Coriander*; in gardens, the seeds are much used by the Musselmen in their curries.

ORDER 72. ARALIACEÆ. DC. *prod.* 251.

THE ARALIA TRIBE, Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 4.

323. *PANAX*. L. Polygamia Dioecia.

Pan—all, and *akos*—a remedy; in allusion to the supposed medicinal qualities. Lam. t. 860.

660. *P. COCHLEATUM*. DC. *prod.* 4. p. 253. *P. conchifolium*, Rox. Flora. 2. p. 77. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 31.

Shell-leaved *Panax*.—A shrub; in gardens; has simple, large concave leaves.

661. *P. FRAGRANS*. DC. *prod.* 4. p. 253. *Hedera fragrans*. Don.—A shrub, with fragrant flowers in terminal panicles; native of Nepaul.—Dapooree. intd. from Bengal. (Dr. Lush.)

662. *P. FRUTICOSUM*. w. & A. 1157. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 76. Bot. Rep. t. 595. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 33.

A shrub, with large supra-decompound leaves:—very common in gardens and flower pots about Bungalows. It is easily propagated from cuttings.

663. *P. OBTUSUM?* DC. *prod.* 4. p. 254. *Don's syst.* 3. p. 386.

A shrub; in gardens, rare:—intd. from Java.

324. *PARATROPIA*. DC. Pentandria Pentagynia.

Paratrope—a bending; in allusion to the bent petioles. Gaert. t. 178. Lam. t. 217.

664. *P. VENULOSA*. w. & A. 1163. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 28. *Aralia digitata*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 187.

A small, tree with digitate leaves: in the late Col. Hough's garden, Colaba.

ORDER 73. LORANTHACEÆ. DC. *prod.* 4. p. 277.

THE MISTLETOE TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 208.

325. *VISCUM*. L. Monoecia Tetrandria.

Viscus—bird-lime;—in allusion to the clammy nature of the berries. Gaert. t. 27. Lam. t. 807. *Don's syst.* 3. p. 402.

665. *V. ATTENUATUM?* w. & A. 1174. *V. opuntioides*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 764. Sloane Jam. Hist. 2 t. 201. f. 1?

Indian Mistletoe;—a leafless parasite, with flexile stems.—Common throughout the Concan, and on the Ghauts. It seems to grow indifferently on all kinds of trees; only preferring the more aged, from their affording perhaps, the more nourishment.—Parasites “advance their pride against the power that bred them.”

It is interesting from its connection with the representative of the family in England; (*V. album*. Eng. Bot. t. 1470.) which, according to Washington Irving, still holds a place in Christmas festivities. (see Christmas Eve, in the Scotch Book, Vol. 2.)

“ All your temples strow
With laurel green and sacred mistletoe.”

Gay.

The Druids held it sacred. (Henry's Britain.)

666. V. WIGHTIANUM. W. & A. 1169.

Stem and branches round, jointed; leaves flat, obtuse, coriaceous;—common on trees at Mahableswur, towards the Rotunda Ghaut.

The plant here referred to, has something of the habit of a *Loranthus*.

326. LORANTHUS. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Lorum—a thong—*anthos*—a flower; in allusion to the shape of the petals. Lam. t. 258. Gaert. t. 27.

667. L. OBTUSATUS. W. & A. 1178.

Parasitic; leaves large; flowers in long racemes; appear in May. Mahableswur, the Rotunda Ghaut &c. not common;—a very beautiful species. One plant grows at the west entrance to the “*Craig*,” Mahableswur.

668. L. LONICEROIDES. W. & A. 1180. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 29.

On trees;—the Ghauts and jungly parts of the Concan.

669. L. BUDDLEIOIDES. W. & A. 1133. L. Scurrula. Rox. Cor. t. 140. Rox. Flora. 1. t. p. 550.

On *Asana*, and *Kurmul* trees, at Kandalla;—flowers February and March.

670. L. LONGIFLORUS. W. & A. 1186. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 4. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 217. (Ed. Wall.) Rox. Cor. t. 139. L. bicolor. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 548.

A pretty plant, with *honeysuckle*—looking flowers;—common on mango trees, Bombay, and throughout the Concan; flowers chiefly in March and April.

671. L. AMPLEXIFOLIUS. W. & A. 1187.

Baingoolee;—flowers red, very showy;—appear in the cold season.—On trees, Kandalla Ghaut.

672. L. ELASTICUS. W. & A. 1192. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 3. On trees; the Concan.

673. L. AMPULLACEUS. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 552.—the Concan. N.

674. L. KANNELI. W. & A. 1197. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 5.—the Concan.

675. L. LAGENIFERUS. Wight. Mss.

Leaves alternate, short petioled, veined;—flowers, in a curious, dull red, bell-shaped involucre, which grows sessile on the branches; appear in the rains.—This strange looking parasite is to be found on *kanta koomla* (*Sideroxylon*) trees at Kandalla.—It is by no means common.

ORDER 74. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ. DC. *Prod.* 4. p. 321.

THE HONEYSUCKLE TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 206.

327. LONICERA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Lonicer—A German Botanist of 16th century. Lam. t. 150.

676. L. SEMPERVIRENS. DC. *prod.* 4. p. 332. Bot. Mag. t. 781 and t. 1753.

Evergreen, or *Trumpet Honeysuckle*.—Native of North America; in gardens, pretty common.

It is a very beautiful plant, with smooth, perfoliate leaves, glaucous beneath; flowers scarlet outside, yellow within.

47. Cal. 4-5 lobed. usu. bract? Cor. sup. lobed. usu. seg. & gamophytous
Lam. spir. cal. lobes of Cor. & l. lobes. usu. adn. to int. of cal.
usu. 3 celled. Style 1 or more stig 3-5. Fr. fleshy or dry. Shrubs etc.
with opp. lvs. & small flowers. usu. in pairs
327. Cal. 5 toothed. Cor. tub. 5 cleft irreg. Very inf. 2-3 celled

644 & comes out. opp. broad lanceolate shining. base of the
lowest white.

75. Trees shrubs or herbs with simple entire opp or verticillate
leaves either exstip or with interpetiolarly stipules chiefly tropical
herbs, febrifuge astringent. furnish many articles of mat. med.
cal. adherent with ovary limb with a defin. numb of divisions some
obovate. Cor. gamopet. regul. tubul. or rotate inserted into cal
with 4-5 divs. Siliam. adher. to Cor. tube as many as lobes of
cal. alter. with them. many infer. usu. biloc. crowned with a fleshy
style single or hardly divided. Stig usu. 2 more or less distinct. Fr
infer. 2 or many called dry or succulent

677. *L. CHINENSIS?* DC. *prod.* 4. p. 333. Bot. Cab. t. 1037. Bot. Reg. t. 712. Parell garden &c.---flowers in the rains; of a light yellow colour. This plant requires examination.

678. *L. LESCHENAUTh.* W. & A. 1205. Rox. Flora. (Wallichs Ed.) 2. p. 178. *Don's syst.* 3. p. 447.

Leschenaults Honeysuckle; native of the Neilgherries;---a twining, villous shrub.---In gardens at Belgaum, where it grows with great luxuriance. (Mr. Law.)

“ Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where *honey suckles*, ripened by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter.”

Scene in Leonato's garden, Much ado about Nothing.

The elegant *Linnæa borealis*, noticed by Dr. Clarke in his travels in Sweden, belongs to this Tribe,

ORDER 75. RUBIACEÆ. DC. *prod.* 4. p. 341.

TRIBE I. CINCHONACEÆ.

328. NAUCLEA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Naus---a ship, and *kleio*---to enclose; in allusion to the shape of the capsules. Gaert. t. 30. Lam. t. 153.

679. *N. PARVIFOLIA.* W. & A. 1207. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 513. Rox. Cor. t. 52.

Kuddum.---A large tree; generally met with about villages throughout the Concan;---common in the Mawal districts; the wood is much used for various purposes connected with gunnery. (Dr. Gibson.)

680. *N. CORDIFOLIA.* W. & A. 1208. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 514. Rox. Cor. t. 53.

Edoo, Eydee.---A middle sized tree, common throughout the Concan;---the Bombay Carpenters use the wood for planking &c; but it is of a very inferior description, and soon decays.

681. *N. CADAMBA.* Rox. Flora. 1. p. 512. *N. purpurea?* W. & A. 1209. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 33. Linn. Trans. 15. p. 90. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 19. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 257. *Don's syst.* 3. p. 467.

Nhew, Cuddam, Cadamba;---“ the holiest of Indian trees;” grows to a very great size;---common about villages in the S. Concan. Some very stately trees are to be found in a mango grove at Poladpore. The fruit is about the size of a small orange, and is eaten by the natives.

Wight and Arnott in their Prodrusus remark, that *N. Cadamba* is not a native of the Peninsula. This is surely the tree.

329. HYMENODYCTION. DC. Pentandria Monogynia.

Hymen---a membrane, and *dycition*---a net; the seeds are girded by a netted membrane. *Don's syst.* 3 p. 480.

682. *H. EXCELSUM.* W. & A. 1211. *Cinchona excelsa.* Rox. Cor. t. 106. Flora. 1. p. 529. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 341. Wight's Icones t. 79.

Kurdwah---*Kurwah, Koodyee*.---A tree, with small greenish flowers in terminal panicles; the bark possesses the bitterness and astringency of Peruvian bark, and may prove an useful substitute;---common along the Ghauts; flowers in the rains.

683. *H. THYRSIFLORUM.* DC. *prod.* 4. p. 358. *Cinchona thyrsoflora.* Rox. Flora. 1. p. 530. *Don's syst.* 3. p. 480.

Seereed, Kurwee;---a tree; flowers in July. in drooping thyrses; some what resembling *Panicum italicum*. Salsette and Jowar Jungles. *H. flaccidum.* Wall. As. Pl. rar. 2. t. 188. is a closely allied species.

684. *H. OBOVATUM*. W. & A. 1212. Rox. Flora 2. p. 153. (Wallichs Ed.) Wight's Icones Part. 4 t. 80. Ben-teka. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 30. on Dr. Wight's authority.

A large tree; leaves obovate, acuminate, smooth; flowers in the rains; They have a powerful pungent smell, like that of strong vinegar.—The Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)

Buchanan Hamilton in his Commentary on the Hortus Malabaricus, published in Linn. Trans. passes over the *Ben-teka* above referred to, merely hinting, that he can find no notice taken of it, nor does he appear himself to have had any idea of what family it belonged to. Dr. Wight feels confident that it is identical with his *H. obovatum*. (Wight Mss.)

There is a noble tree near the foot of Parr Ghaut, the seed-vessels of which bear a strong resemblance to the flowers of the *Ben-teka*. It flowers in March; but its affinities have not yet been traced. It seems altogether different from any thing in the known vegetable kingdom, and may prove the head of a new and undiscovered family.—The natives call it "*Jungle Bendy*," but it is far removed from the *Malvaceae*.

TRIBE 2. GARDENIACEAE.

330. *MUSSAENDA*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.
the Ceylon name;—Gaert. t. 28. Lam. t. 157. *Don's, syst.* 3 p. 489.

685. *M. FRONDOSA*. W. & A. 1215. Rox. Flora. 1, p. 557. Belilla. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 18. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 51. Burm. Zey. t. 76.

Sarwud.---*Lanchout*.---*Bhootcase*. A shrub; flowers in the rains; of a deep golden colour. It is easily distinguished by the large white *bractea*-formed leaf, growing out of the calyx.—In gardens Bombay.—common on the Ghauts:—the natives use it as a charm to drive away Dæmons.

331. *GARDENIA*. W. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.

Dr. Garden—of Charleston, Carolina; a correspondent of Linnaeus, Lam. t. 158. Gaert. t. 23, 177, 193, 194. *Don's, syst.* 3, p. 496.

686. *G. ENNEANDRA?* W. & A. 1217. *G. latifolia*. Rox. Cor. t. 134. Flora. 1. p. 706.

Pandoo.---*Papura*.---*Karinga*.---A tree, unarmed; flowers large, white fragrant; fruit round; size of an apple.---Parell garden;—near Nagotnah.---the Tull-Ghaut.---Jamboseer, Guzerat. (Mr. Vaupell.) Perhaps the tree here referred to, is the *G. latifolia* of Wight; the fruit somewhat resembles that of *Careya arborea*---Jungles in Kandesh, where it is called *Tuindroo*. (Lieut. Auld.)

687. *G. LATIFOLIA*. W. & A. 1218. Gaert. 3. t. 193. f. 3.

A tree; unarmed; leaves opposite, or in threes.---Fruit large round.---Duddi on the Gutpurba. (Mr. Law.)

688. *G. LUCIDA*. W. & A. 1219. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 707. Pluk. t. 367. f. 1.

Decamalee.---A large shrub or small tree; in gardens, Bombay; grows wild on Elephantia; Kennery Jungles; S. M. Country. (Mr. Law) Flowers in June; pure white, fragrant;---It furnishes the gum called *Decamalee*.

689. *G. GUMMIFERA*. W. & A. 1220. *G. arborea*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 708.

An unarmed tree, with resinous buds, like the last species.---Very common about Duddi on the Gutpurba. (Mr. Law.)

690. *G. MONTANA*. W. & A. 1223. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 709.

A tree, with short rigid spines;---leaves oblong, with the margins reflexed; almost sessile; fruit size of a chicken's egg.---In the Ataveesy; rare. (Mr. Law.)

691. *G. FLORIDA*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 703. Rumph. Amb. 7. t. 14. f. 2. Bot. Mag. t. 2627 3349 and t. 1842. *Don's, syst.* 3 p. 496.





Gundhu raja.---A small unarmed shrub, of slow growth.---In gardens; probably intd. from China;---flowers in the rains, pure white, and very fragrant.

332. **RANDIA**. w. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.

Dr. Rand---formerly of Chelsea Botanic garden. Lam. t. 156. *Ceriscus*. Gaert. 1. 28.

✓ 692. **R. DUMETORUM**. w. & A. 1224. *Posoqueria dumetorum*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 713. *Gardenia dumetorum*. Rox. Cor. t. 136. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 185. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 500 *Pluk. t.* 98. f. 6. Lam, t. 156. f. 4.

Ghelah.---*Gaerah*.---*Peiraloo*.---A tall shrub, or small tree; armed; flowers white, changing to yellow; fragrant; fruit like a crab apple; used for poisoning fish. Don. notices this, but he makes a mistake in saying the shrub is frequent on the sea shore; (it rather affects hill tops) and also in saying that *Cocculus indicus* does not grow in these parts. It does grow throughout the Concan and Malabar, and is also used for poisoning fish.---Very common at Mahabeshwur. (Dr. Murray in Bombay Med. Trans. vol. 1.)---all along the Ghauts; Kennery Jungles &c.---Guzerat. (Mr. Law.)

693. **R. ULIGINOSA**. w. & A. 1230. *Posoqueria uliginosa*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 712. Rox. Cor. t. 135. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 500.

A tall, armed shrub, with straight rigid, 4 sided branches; flowers in May; white, fragrant; fruit size of a small lemon.---By the banks of rivers in the Concan.---S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.) flourishes in the Ataveesy, where the Coolies roast and eat the fruit. (Dr. Gibson.)

694. **R. LONGISPINA**. w. & A. 1227. *Posoqueria longispina*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 716. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 501.

A tree; armed with long, straight thorns; --leaves deciduous in the cold weather; fruit size of a small wood apple.---Common in the Jungles of Kandesh; --in the Ataveesy, rare. (Dr. Gibson.)

333. **GRIFFITHIA**. w. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.

Dr. Griffith, of the Madras medical establishment.

695. **G. FRAGRANS**. w. & A. 1235. *Posoqueria fragrans*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 717. Ben-kara. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 35. Rox. Cor. t. 197. *Stylocoryne malabarica*. D. C. *syst.* 4. p. 377. *Stylocoryne Pandaki!* *Don's, syst.* 3. p. 495.

An armed shrub, with white flowers in terminal corymbs; fruit red; size of a pea.---S. Concan. N.

334. **STYLOCORYNE**. w. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.

Stylos---a style, *koryne*---a club; the style is club shaped.---Gaert. t. 197.

696. **S. WEBERA**. w. & A. 1236. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 23. *Webera corymbosa*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 696. *Cupia corymbosa*. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 506. Bot. Regt. t. 129.

A large branched shrub, with small white flowers in terminal corymbs.---S. Concan. N.---Goa Jungles. (Dr. Lush.)

TRIBE 3. HEDYOTIDÆ. w. & A. p. 401.

335. **WENDLANDIA**. w. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.

Wendland, a Botanist who wrote about the leafless Acacias of N. S. Wales.

697. **W. NOTONIANA**. w. & A. 1239. *Cupia thyrsoidea*. DC. *Prod.* 4. p. 394. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 507.

A shrub; flowers in March; pure white, fragrant; in terminal panicles.---banks of the Yena by the Wye road side, Mahabeshwur; rare.---Dr. Wallich's specimens (Cat. No. 2673.) were collected by Mr. B. Noton, on the Neilgherries;---Don joins with it, Roxburgh's *Ixora congesta*, but they are proba-

bly very different plants. He also inserts the same plant under the name of *Cupia thyrsoides*.

This is a very ornamental shrub when covered with a profusion of flowers.

336. DENTELLA. w. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.

The segments of the corolla are furnished with small teeth. Lam. t. 118.

698. D. REPENS. w. & A. 1246. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 532. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 39. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 170. f. 4. Don's. syst. 3. p. 524.

Herbaceous plant.—common in Salsette &c.

337. HEDYOTIS. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.

Hedys—sweet, *ous*—ear, the leaves of some species are ear-shaped. Gaert. t. 30. Don's. syst. 3. p. 524.

699. H. LAWSONIE. w. & A. 1247. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 57.

A shrubby plant.—the Concans. N.

700. H. RHEDEI. w. & A. 1254. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 25. Burn. Zey. t. 108. f. 1.—herbaceous; common.

701. H. AURICULARIA. w. & A. 1260. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 32.—herbaceous; common in the rains, *Gaimaril*. resorted to in diseases of cattle N.

702. H. UMBELLATA. w. & A. 1263. Oldenlandia umbellata. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 421. Rox. Cor. t. 3. Don's. syst. 3. p. 529.

Indian Madder—A suffruticose plant.—common in the Concans. Root used in dying red, purple, and brown orange.

703. H. BURMANNIANA. w. & A. 1270. Oldenlandia biflora. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 422. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 35.—common; annual.

704. H. HEYNEI. w. & A. 1273. Oldenlandia herbacea. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 424. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 23. common; annual.

TRIBE 4. GUETTARDACEÆ. w. & A. p. 418.

338. MORINDA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Morus—indicus—Indian Mulberry.—Lam. t. 153. Gaert. t. 29.

705. M. CITRIFOLIA. w. & A. 1286. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 541. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 52. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 99. Don's. syst. 3. p. 544.

Aal.—A small tree, common in Bombay; extensively cultivated in Kandedh, Berar, Surat, and about Punderpore in the Deccan: the roots are used in dying. For a particular description, see *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 38.—They are partly dug up the second year, and are in perfection the third. (Dr. Gibson.)

706. M. TINCTORIA. w. & A. 1287. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 543.

A small tree, common on Elephanta &c. probably it is the wild state of the last species.

707. M. EXSERTA. w. & A. 1289. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 545.—a small tree:—common in the Ataveesy Jungles. (Mr. Law.)

708. M. TOMENTOSA. w. & A. 1292. M. mudia. Hamilton in Linn. Trans. 13. p. 536.—a shrub, young branches 4 angled—at a village below Poorundher Fort, in the Deccan. (Dr. Gibson.)

709. M. UMBELLATA. w. & A. 1293. M. scandens. M. Tetrandria. Don's. syst. 3. p. 546. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 548. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 27. A climbing shrub—S. Concan, N.

339. VANGUERIA. w. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.

From the Madagascar name. Lam. t. 159. Gaert. t. 193.

710. V. SPINOSA? Rox. Flora. 1. p. 536. V. Edulis. w. & A. 1294. Don's. syst. 3. p. 549.



744. Cal. 4 toothed. Cor. 1 pet: fun. shaped. Tube long with the
stam. in its mouth. Ovary 2 celled. 1 seeded, lateral. Berry inferior
2 seeded. Embryo erect curved. - furnished with 2 uniform

Aloo.—A small tree, armed; flowers in January and February; fruit round size of an apple, on long slender stalks;—it is eaten both raw and roasted, but is far from being palatable. (Dr. Gibson.)—Common on the Ghauts and throughout the Concan.—S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.) Kandesh. (Lieut. Auld.)

The tree here referred to is certainly the *V. Edulis*, and is very common in a wild state, on this side of India. Roxburgh's *V. spinosa*, may be different.

340. GUETTARDA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Guettard—once a Member of the Academy of Science at Paris.

711. G. SPECIOSA. W. & A. 1295. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 686. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 47 and 48. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 550.

A small tree, with large, white, fragrant flowers.—Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.)

341. HAMILTONIA. Rox. Pentandria Monogynia.

Mr. Hamilton—an American Botanist. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 554.

712. H. MYSORENSIS. W. & A. 1298. Spermadictyon. Brown.

Geetsai.—A small erect growing shrub, with rigid branches;—flowers in January and March; white;—generally found on the bare rocky parts of the Ghauts, and on the spurs running eastward.—abundant on the Nauch Ghaut. (Dr. Gibson.) Can. *H. Suaveolens*. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 236? be identical? They look much like each other.

TRIBE 5. PÆDERIÆ. W. & A. p. 425.

342. PÆDERIA. L. Pendandria Monogynia.

Paederos—an opal; in allusion to the transparent berries—Lam. t. 166. Gaert. t. 195. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 561.

713. P. FOETIDA. W. & A. 1300. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 683. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 160. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 261.—a scandent shrub.—S. Concan. N. Roxburgh says the Hindoos use the root as an emetic.

TRIBE 6. COFFEEACEÆ. W. & A. p. 425.

343. CANTHIUM. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Canti—the Malabar name. Gaert. t. 196. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 562.

714. C. DIDYUM. W. & A. 1301. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 535. *Cupia cymosa*. DC. Gaert. Fruet. 3. t. 196. and 1. t. 26. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 507. who puts it down as a species of *Cupia* not sufficiently known.

Mallea Warsangee.—A large, elegant-looking shrub, with opposite shining leathery leaves, frequently furnished with glands on the under side; flowers in November and December; white, fragrant; in axillary cymes.—At Mahableshwur.—common along the Ghauts;—it is well worthy of a place in gardens.

715. C. PARVIFLORUM. W. & A. 1303. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 534. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 36. Rox. Cor. t. 51. Pluk. t. 97. f. 4.

A thorny shrub;—the *Keerne* of Dr. Marshal's Report on S. M. Country, where it is common;—in hedges about Rosa, near Ellora Caves.

716. C. RHEDEI. W. & A. 1304. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 37.

A thorny shrub with small greenish flowers;—common in some parts of the Concan.—near Sewree Fort, Bombay.

344. IXORA. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.

Origin of the name unknown.—Don assigns it to be the name of a Malabar Idol.—See Asiat. Res. 4. p. 251. in contradiction—Gaert. t. 25.

717. I. COCCINEA. W. & A. 1306. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 12. Wight. in Hooker's Bot. Misc. 3. t. 35. I. Grandiflora *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 570. Bot. Reg. t. 154. Pluk. Alm. t. 59. f. 2. Burm. Zey t. 57.

The flame of the woods. A pretty shrub, with bright scarlet flowers in terminal corymbs;—only to be met with in gardens about Bombay;—grows wild in S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.)

718. I. BANDHUCA. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 376. Schetti. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 13. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 250. Bot. Reg. t. 513.

Buckoolee, Jungle Geranium.—A spreading, bushy shrub; smaller than the last species;—flowers of a scarlet or crimson colour; appear more or less all the year;—common in Salsette; generally under the shade of other bushes;—on the poor uncultivated land between Indápoor and Dasgaum, S. Concan.—common.

719. I. STRICTA. w. & A. 1307. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 379. Bot. Mag. t. 169. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 47. Don's. syst. 3. p. 571.

An erect growing shrub;—in gardens, Bombay.

720. I. PARVIFLORA. w. & A. 1314. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 383. Wight in Hookers Bot. Misc. t. 34. Vahls. Symbols. t. 52.

Raicoorah. Whorn. Gooavee-luckree, Torch tree.—A small erect growing tree; flowers in February and March, in terminal panicles.—Elephanta;—common on the Ghauts;—abundant in the Jungles about Nagpore;—the Dák runners make torches of it.

721. I. BARBATA? Rox. Flora. 1. p. 384. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 14? Bot. Mag. t. 2505.

A shrub, flowers in the rains, pure white; in terminal panicles.—Sir R. de Faria's garden, Mazagaum.—This plant requires examination.

All the *Ixoras* are very ornamental.

345. PAVETTA. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.

From the Malabar name. Gaert. t. 25. Don's. syst. 3. p. 574.

722. P. INDICA. w. & A. 1323. *Ixora pavetta*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 386. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 10. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 289.

Paput.—A shrub, 3 or 4 feet high; leaves deciduous in the cold weather; flowers in April and May, white.—One of the commonest shrubs at Mahableshwur.—along the Ghauts;—hills Salsette &c.

723. P. ROHIANA. w. & A. 1326.

A shrub,—Duddi on the banks of the Gutpurba. (Mr. Law.)

724. P. LONGIFLORA? DC. prod. 4. p. 491.

A shrub, with smooth lanceolate leaves, and white flowers, which appear in May.—Kandalla. (Dr. Lush.) perhaps it is a variety of *P. tomentosa*. N.

346. GRUMILEA. w. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.

Grumila.—a little heap; in allusion to the Albumen. Gaert. t. 28.

725. G. CONGESTA? w. & A. 1330.—A shrub with smooth bark, broad obovate, nerved leaves, and white scentless flowers, in terminal corymbs;—they appear in February and March.—in the ravines at Mahableshwur, rare.—This plant requires examination.

347. PSYCHOTRIA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Psyche—life; in allusion to the medicinal properties of some of the species.

726. P. HERBACEA. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 533.

Geophila reniformis. w. & A. 1343. Rheed. Mal. t. 21.—herbaceous plant.—S. Concan. N.

348. COFFEA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Caffee—a Province in Africa where it grows.—Lam. t. 160. Gaert. t. 25.

727. C. ARABICA. w. & A. 1339. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 539. Bot. Mag. t. 1303, Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 81, Wight's Icones. part 3. t. 53.

420. Fl. small white fragrant. style hairy. Berry 2 seeded 2 loc.
size of a pea black. L. subsepidate oblong smooth. stigma bifid
Segments of cor. reflexed

422. Leaves short petioled smooth entire. Panicles fastigate
axillary & terminal. Style twice length. 1 cor. sty. entire
Berry globular.

348. Cor. funnel shaped. Germ 2 celled 16 seeded. attachment
of ovula interior. Berry inferior 2 celled 1 seeded. Seeds a little
embryon crust & furnished with a perisperm

427. L. oblong ovate acuminate. Fl. white axillary
crowded. Stamina without the tube of the quinquefid cor.

Cawali. Boon Kawah. Kaphee.—Common Coffee shrub.—In gardens, Bombay;—it thrives well in the light red soil of the Deccan, but has not yet been cultivated to any extent.—Bacon says, “coffee comforteth the brain and heart”—The Turks seem to be of his opinion.

TRIBE 7. SPERMACEAE. W. & A. p. 436.

349. SPERMACEE. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.

Sperma---seed---ake—a point. Gaert. t. 25. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 619.

728. S. ARTICULARIS. W. & A. 1347. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 372.—a common weed in gardens, during the rains.

729. S. HISPIDA. W. & A. 1348. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 373. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 76.—annual, common in the rains.

350. SERISSA. A. & A. Pentandria Monogynia.
Lam. t. 151.

730. S. FOETIDA. W. & A. 1356. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 579. Bot. Mag. t. 361— a small shrub with shining myrtle-like leaves.—Dapooree, introd. from China. (Dr. Lush.)

351. HYDROPHYLAX. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.

Hydor---water---*phyllax*---a keeper; it grows by the sea side. Lam. t. 76. Sarissus. Gaert. t. 25.

731. H. MARITIMA. W. & A. 1357. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 373. Rox. Cor. t. 233.—a creeping plant with lilac coloured flowers;—sea shore, Oorun, N.

352. RUBIA. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.

Rubus---red; in allusion to the dyeing properties of the roots, Lam. t. 60.

732. R. CORDIFOLIA. W. & A. 1358. R. munjista. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 374. Asiat. Res. 11, p. 177. Pallas. Itin. 3. t. 50. f. 1. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 202. and 2. p. 182.

Indian Madder.—A perennial climbing plant, running over trees; leaves 4 fold, hispid;—common at Mahableswur;—it bears a considerable resemblance to *Galium aparine*, or *Goose grass* of England.

Madder is imported at Bombay from the Red Sea, but whether it is the roots of this or a different remains to be determined.

ORDER 76. VALERIANEÆ. *Don's. syst.* 3. p. 665.

THE VALERIAN TRIBE. *Lind. nat. syst.* p. 197.

353. VALERIANA. L. Triandria Monogynia.

733. V. LESCHENAULTII? W. & A. 1363.

Herbaceous, erect, about a foot high,—Kandalla, in the rains; not common.—the plant referred to requires examination. The spikenard of the ancients belongs to this tribe.

354. CENTRANTHUS. DC. Monandria Monogynia.

Kenthron—A spur, *anthos*—a flower; the flowers are spurred.

734. C. RUBER. *Dons. syst.* 3. p. 672. Valeriana rubra. Lam. Eng. Bot. t. 1532.

Annual; in gardens, not common. It is a native of the northern parts of Africa;—also found on Mount Vesuvius, and in Lima.

36 ORDER 77. DIPSACEÆ. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 681.*

THE SCABIOUS TRIBE. *Lind. nat. syst. p. 196.*

355. SCABIOSA. L. *Tetrandria Monogynia.*
Gaert. t. 86.

735. S. ATROPURPUREA. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 691. Bot. Mag. t. 247.* flowers sweet scented. Herbaceous plant—Dapooree, intd. from the Cape (Dr. Lush.)

736. S. AFRICANA. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 692.*
An Evergreen shrub, 3 or 4 feet high.—Dapooree, intd. from the Cape. (Dr. Lush.)

ORDER 78. COMPOSITÆ. *DC. prod. 5. p. 1.*

SUB-ORDER 1. CICHORACEÆ.

356. SONCHUS. L. *Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.*
Altered from *Somphos*—soft, spongy: name given in allusion to the habit of the plants. *Tourn. t. 268. Gaert. t. 158. Lam. t. 649.*

737. S. OLERACEUS. *Rox. Flora. 3. p. 403. S. orixensis. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 403. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 27. Eng. Bot. t. 843.*
The *Sow Thistle*.---Annual; flowers yellow, terminal.—In Deccan gardens. (Dr. Lush.) at Surat N.

357. LACTUCA. L. *Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.*
From *lac.*—milk; the plant abounds in milky juice. *Tourn. t. 267. Gaert. t. 158. Lam. t. 649.*

738. L. SATIVA. *Rox. Flora. 3. p. 403. Blackwell t. 88.—Mori s. Hist. 3. S. 7. t. 2. f. 2.*
Common *Lettuce*, Its' milky juice yields a species of opium. N:

358. PRENANTHES. L. *Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.*
Prenes---prostrate, (*Acts 1. 18.*) *anthos*—a flower; name given in allusion to the drooping flowers, or perhaps the creeping habit of the plant. *Gaert. t. 158.*

739. P. SARMENTOSA. *Willd. 3. p. 1540. P. asplenifolia. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 404. Lactuca sarmentosa. Wight's Cont. Ind. Bot. p. 27.*
A common, slender, creeping plant, with small yellow flowers.--On the Esplanade, Bombay &c.

359. CICHORIUM. L. *Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.*
Said to be an Egyptian name adopted by the Greeks. *Lam. t. 658. Gaert. 2. t. 157.*

740. C. ENDIVIA. *Willd. 3. p. 1629.*

Common *Endive*:—in gardens, Bombay; Belgaum and Surat. (Mr. Law.)

360. HIERACIUM. L. *Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.*
Hierax—a hawk; in allusion to the belief, that birds of prey made use of the juice of these plants to strengthen their sight. *Lam. t. 652. Gaert. 2. t. 158.*

741. H. AURANTIACUM? *Willd. 3. p. 1569. Eng. Bot. t. 1469.*

Orange *Hawk weed*.—In gardens Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)



SUB-ORDER 2. CARDUACEÆ.

DIV. 1. CARDUACEÆ VERÆ.

361. SERRATULA. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.

Diminutive of *Serra*—a saw; in allusion to the serrated leaves. Gaert. 2. t. 162. Lam. t. 666.

742. S. INDICA. Willd. 3. p. 1612. *Tricholepis angustifolia*. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 25.

Indian *Saw-wort*.—In the black cotton lands about Erroor in S. M. Country. A grateful and agreeable bitter, partaking more of the qualities of Succory than Chamomile. (Dr. Lush.) Salsette and Concans, N.

362. CYNARA. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.

Said to be derived from *kuon*—a dog; from the spines of the involucre being thought to resemble dogs teeth. Lam. t. 663.

743. C. SCOLYMUS. Willd. 3. p. 1691. *C. cardunculus* Sprengel *sys.* 3. p. 369. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 409. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 1. p. 22. Bot. Mag. t. 2862 and t. 3241.

Kingin, *Artichoke*;—of which the *Cardoon* is a variety.—Cultivated in Deccan gardens.

Bacon says, “no herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the stalk, another to the fruit or seed, but the *Artichoke*.” He could never have seen the Indian *Mussaenda*; the strange looking, white, calycine leaves of which are eaten by the natives.

363. CARTHAMUS. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.

Said to be derived from an Arabic word, signifying to paint; in allusion to the colouring matter obtained from the flowers. Tourn. t. 258. Gaert. 2. t. 161. Lam. t. 661.

744. C. TINCTORIUS. Rox. Flora 3. p. 409. *Crocus indicus*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 79. Bot. Reg. t. 170. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 364.

Koosumba, *Safflower*;—Cultivated in various parts of the Deccan for the use of Dyers, and for the oil obtained from the seeds;—also in Guzerat, to a small extent. (Dr. Gibson.)

366. CENTAUREA. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.

Named after the Centaur Chiron, who was skilled in medicinal herbs, and is said to have used a species of Centaury in curing wounds. He is now in the Zodiac, under the name of Sagittarius. Lam. t. 703.

745. C. MOSCHATA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 444. Moris. Hist. 3. S. 7. t. 25. f. 5.

Shah-pusund.—*sweet Sultan*.—in gardens; flowers chiefly during the cold season.

746. C. CYANUS. Wild. 3. p. 2291. Eng. Bot. t. 277.

The *Blue bottle*.—in gardens Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

DIV. 2. ECHINOPEDEÆ.

365. ECHINOPS. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Segregata.

Echinos—a hedge-hog, and *opsis*—resemblance; in allusion to the bristly heads of flowers, like hedge-hogs. Gaert. 2. t. 160. Tourn. t. 262. Lam. t. 719.

747. E. ECHINATUS. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 447.

The *Globe* thistle—an annual, spreading plant, much like the common thistle; with white flowers in globular spinous heads.—common in the Deccan.—At Sidney Point, Mahableshwur.—S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.)

366. SPHERANTHUS. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Segregata.
From *Sphaira*—a globe, and *anthos*—a flower; the flowers are in globular heads. Gaert. 2. t. 164. Lam. t. 718.

748. S. MOLLIS. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 446. S. hirtus. Wight. Con. Ind. Bot. p. 11. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 43. Burm. Zey. t. 94. f. 3. S. Hirtus. and Mollis. DC. prod. 5. p. 369.

A very common plant on rice fields during the cold season.—Flowers purple; in globular heads.

367. BLEPHARISPERMUM. DC. Syngenesia Polygamia Segregata.
Blepharis—the eye lashes and *sperma* seed.

749. B. SUBSESSILE. DC. prod. 5. p. 368.

A low shrubby plant,—common about Dharwar. (Mr. Law.)

368. ELEPHANTOPUS. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Segregata.

Elephas—an elephant, and *pous*—a foot; in allusion to a fancied resemblance in the leaves. Gaert. 2. t. 165. Lam. t. 718.

750. E. SCABER. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 445. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 8. DC. prod. 5. p. 86. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 17. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 7. Pluk. Alm. t. 388. f. 5.

Herbaceous plant; leaves radical, spreading flat on the ground; stem erect, from 6 to 12 inches high, bearing pretty purple flowers.—Grows abundantly in Mahim woods.—On Parell and Malabar hills, in shady places;—flowers in the rains.

369. CÆSULIA. Rox. Syngenesia Polygamia Segregata.

751. C. AXILLARIS. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 447. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 93. Bot. Rep. t. 431. DC. prod. 5. p. 482. Meyera orientalis. Sprengel syst. 3. p. 602. Brown in Linn. Trans. 12. p. 94.

Annual, with alternate lanceolate leaves, and light purple flowers, sessile in their axils.—Common on rice fields and other moist places, Bombay. Flowers in September.

370. LAGASCA. Cav. Syngenesia Polygamia Segregata.

In honor of *La Gasca*, once a Professor of Botany at Madrid.

752. L. MOLLIS. DC. prod. 5. p. 91. Bot. Mag. t. 1804. *Noccea mollis*, Jacq. Frag. t. 13.

Herbaceous plant, native of the West Indies.—Dapooree. intd. (Dr. Lush.)

DIV. 3. VERNONIACEÆ.

371. VERNONIA. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.

In honor of Vernon, a Botanist and traveller in America,

753. V. ARBOREA. DC. prod. 5. p. 22. Sprengel syst. 3. p. 434. Hamilton in Linn. Trans. 14. p. 218. *Conyza arborea*, Wall. Cat.

A tall shrub, in gardens, Bombay; not common; probably intd. from Bengal.

754. V. CINEREA. DC. prod. 5. p. 24. *Serratula cinerea*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 406. V. physalifolia. Wights Con. Ind. Bot. p. 6. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 64. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 14. f. 1. Burm. Zey. t. 96. f. 1. Pluk. t. 177. f. 2.

A common weed, during the rains.

755. V. ANTHELMINTICA. DC. prod. 5. p. 61. Wights Con. Ind. Bot. p. 7. *Serratula anthelmintica*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 405. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 24. Hamilton in Linn. Trans. 14. p. 214. Burm. Zey. t. 95. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 54.

750 with leaves like a primrose



An annual erect plant, grows in waste places, and flowers in the cold weather.

372. **BLUMEA**. DC. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Named after Dr. Blume, an excellent botanist formerly resident in Java.

756. **B. LACERA**. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 436. *Conyza lacera*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 428 Burm. Ind. t. 59. f. 1.

Annual, erect, flowers in terminal umbellets of a dull yellow colour. The Concans. N.

Roxburgh observes, that the whole plant smells of turpentine.

757. **B. BALSAMIFERA**. DC. *syst.* 5. p. 447. *Conyza balsamifera*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 427. *C. odorata*. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 24. f. 1. *Baccharis salvia*. Lour. Coch. China.

A shrubby erect plant; leaves lanceolate, tomentose, serrated; flowers in terminal corymbs, yellow.

The plant when bruized smells of camphor. The Concans. N.

758. **B. ALATA**. DC. *syst.* 5. p. 448. *Conyza alata*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 430.

Herbaceous, erect, leaves linear lanceolate; petioles winged, running down the stem. The Concans. N.

759. **B. AURITA**. DC. *syst.* 5. p. 449. *Conyza aurita*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 428.

Annual, erect, covered with glutinous down; smells strong of turpentine; flowers yellow; terminal. The Concans. N.

760. **B. PUBIFLORA**. DC. *syst.* 5. p. 434. *Erigeron asteroides*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 432.

Annual glutinous plant; flowers terminal, appear during the cold season; florets of the disk yellow; of the border blue. The Concans. N.

373. **DECANEURUM**. DC. Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.

761. **D. MOLLE**. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 67. *D. Epilejum*. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 63.

Herbaceous, erect growing plant,—S. Concan. N.

374. **CONYZA**. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

From *konops*--a gnat! in allusion to the supposed properties of the plants; being obnoxious to insects. Gaert. 2. t. 166.

762. **C. ABSINTHIFOLIA**. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 383. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 16. *C. pinnatifida*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 430.

A shrubby erect plant; flowers in terminal corymbs;—near Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

375. **GNAPHALIUM**. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

A name applied by Dioscorides to a plant with white soft leaves, such as several Cape species of *everlasting* have. Gaert. 2. t. 165. Tourn. t. 261.

763. **G. INDICUM**. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 22. *G. strictum*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 424. Pluk. t. 187. f. 5.

A small annual with yellow flowers;—appears in moist shady places during the cold weather.

764. **G. ————— ?**

A small shrub, with white smooth leaves, which have an unpleasant smell when bruized. In gardens at Belgaum;—probably introduced from the Cape of Good Hope. (Mr. Law.)

376. **VICOA**. DC. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

765. **V. INDICA**. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 474. *Doronicum Calcaratum*. Rox. Flora. 3. 434. Burm. Zey. t. 55. f. 2. Pluk. Alm. t. 149. f. 3.

An annual erect plant, with sagittate stem-clasping leaves; flowers terminal, yellow; appear towards the close of the rains. Salsette &c, near Belgaum in fields. (Mr. Law.)

377. **CALLISTEPHUS**. DC. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Kalistos—prettiest, and *phainomai*—to appear; in allusion to the flowers.

766. **C. CHINENSIS**. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 274. *Aster chinensis*. Rox. *Flora* 3. p. 433. Dill. *Elth.* t. 34.

The *China Aster*, *Reine Marguerite*—of the French;—Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.)

SUB-ORDER 3. EUPATOREÆ.

378. **EUPATORIUM**. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.

Named after Eupator, King of Pontus, who is said to have used the plant, in medicine. Gaert 2. t. 166. Lam. t. 672.

767. **E. DIVERGENS?** Rox. *Flora* 3. p. 414.

Boondar.—A. shrub, 6 or 8 feet high, with erect growing, slender branches.—leaves alternate, sessile; flowers purple, very numerous; in large terminal panicles: appear in January and February.

The shaded ravines at Kaudalla and Parr; the Rotunda Ghaut, Mahableswur;—not very common. It is a plant which requires examination, and may perhaps prove a new species of *Decaneurum*.

768. **E. AYAPANA**. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 169. *E. triplinervii*. Sprengel *sys.* 3. p. 416. Vent. Malm. t. 3. Herbaceous plant.—Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.) In gardens Bombay. A good bitter, native of S. America.

The leaves are used as a substitute for tea in the Isle of France.

379. **ADENOSTEMA**. DC. Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.

Aden—a gland, *stemma*—a stigma.

769. **A.** ———? an undetermined species near Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

770. **A. VISCOSUM**. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 111. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 63.—a common weed.

380. **AGERATUM**. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.

A—privative—*geras*—old age; *Everlasting*—Lam. t. 672. f. 1 and 2.

771. **A. CONYZOIDES**. DC. *prod.* p. 108. Hooker's Ex. *Flora.* t. 15. *A. cordifolium*. Rox. *Flora* 3. p. 415.

Annual, leaves opposite, cordate, hairy; flowers terminal, numerous, of a pale purple.—The whole plant has a strong unpleasant smell.

One of the commonest weeds in gardens at Belgaum. (Mr. Law.) Also in Bombay, and generally, everywhere.

SUB-ORDER 4. JACOBEE.

381. **CACALIA**. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.

Said to be a name applied by Dioscorides to a mountain plant with large leaves. Gaert. 2. t. 166. Lam. t. 673.

772. **C. SONCHIFOLIA**. Rox. *Flora* 3. p. 413. *Emilia Sonchifolia*. Wight's *Con. Ind. Bot.* p. 24. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 68.

Sonchus amboinensis. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. t. 103. f. 1. Pluk. *Alm.* t. 144.

Annual; leaves stem clasping, lyrate; flowers in terminal umbellets, small, purple.—waste places: flowers in the cold weather.

773. **C. KLEINII**. Sprengel *sys.* 3. p. 427. *Kleinia neriifolia*. Haw. DC. *Plant. Gras.* t. 12. Dill. *Elth.* t. 54. f. 2.

Gao-Zaban, *Cabbage tree*, *Oleander-leaved Cacalia*.—used in medicine.

A small shrub, with stems resembling the Cabbage tribe, and leaves like those of *Euphorbia neriiifolia*: flowers terminal, corymbose. Grows on high rocky situations in the Deccan, such as the Fort of Unky Tunkey, the Katruj and Kamatkee Ghauts, &c. (Dr. Gibson.) It is also a native of the Canary Islands.

774. *C. SEMPERVIRENS?* Sprengel *sys.* 3. p. 428. *C. semperviva*. Forskohl's Arabia. p. 146. *C. cuneifolia?* native of the Cape.

Herbaceous plant, with thick fleshy leaves like those of the *English House leek*;—flowers greenish white.—In gardens Bombay.

382. *TAGETES*. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Said to be named after Tages, a heathen divinity. Gaert. 2. t. 172. Lam. t. 684.

775. *T. PATULA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 434. Dill. Elth. t. 279. f. 361. Bot. Mag. t. 150.

Gool Jafree.—*French Marygold*.—common in every garden. It is quite naturalized about Belgaum, growing on the borders of rice fields, at a distance from gardens. (Mr. Law.)

776. *T. ERECTA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 435.

African Marygold.—common. The flowers of these plants are sold in the Bazars, and worn by women in their hair.

SUB-ORDER 5. HELIANTHEAE.

383. *SPLANTHES*. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.

Spilos—a spot—*anthos*—a flower;—flowers yellow, with brown disks. Gaert. 2. t. 167. Lam. t. 668.

777. *S. OLERACEA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 410. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 624. Iacq. Hort. Vind. 2. t. 135. *Bidens fervida*. Lam. Ency. Meth.

An annual plant, cultivated in Deccan gardens as a pot herb. (Dr. Lush.)

778. *S. ACMELLA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 410. S. *Pseudo acmella*. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 625. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 65. Pluk. Alm. t. 159. f. 4. *Acemella mauritania*. Persoon's Synop. 2. p. 472.

Annual, flowers yellow, conical.---S. Concan. N.

384. *ZINNIA* L. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Named after *Zinn*, a German Botanist. Gaert. 2. t. 172. Lam. t. 685.

779. *Z. ELEGANS*. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 536. Iacq. Ic. Rar. 3. t. 589. Bot. Reg. t. 55. and t. 1294. Bot. Mag. t. 527.

A handsome annual, with flowers something like *Tagetes*, but of a violet, or purple colour.—In gardens.

780. *Z. TERNIFLORA*. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 535. Iacq. Ic. Rar. 3. t. 590. Bot. Mag. t. 555.—In gardens, naturalized.

385. *ECLIPTA*. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Said to be derived from the Malay name—Gaert. 2. t. 169. Lam. t. 687.

781. *E. PROSTRATA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 438.

Micrelium tolak. Forskohl's Arabia. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 41. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 18. f. 2. Dill. Elth. t. 113. f. 137 and 138. Pluk. Alm. t. 118. f. 5. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 129. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 490.

Maaka. *Bungrah*.—A common weed, to be met with almost every where. The natives sometimes use it as a pot herb.

386. *SIEGESBECKIA*. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Named after *Siegesbeck*, a German Physician. Gaert. 2. t. 168. Lam. t. 687.

782. *S. ORIENTALIS*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 439. *S. brachiata*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 439. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 495. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 17.

An annual erect plant, with small yellow flowers.—Common in the Deccan. (Dr. Lush.) It is also indigenous in China, the Mauritius, and Society Islands.

387. *GLOSSOCARDIA*. DC. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

783. *G. BOSWELLIA*. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 631. *Verbesina Boswellia*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 443.

Annual plant, spreading flat on the ground; leaves alternate, divided into numerous linear segments.—Common about Kalludgee. (Mr. Law.)

388. *VERBESINA*. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua,

From *verbena*—vervain; in allusion to one of the species resembling vervain in its foliage. Gaert. 2. t. 171. Lam. t. 686.

784. *V. CALENDULACEA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 440. *Wedelia calendulacea*, Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 17. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 539. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 42. Burm. Zey. t. 22. f. 1. Lam. Ill. t. 686. f. 1.

Triennial, creeping; leaves opposite, broad lanceolate; flowers on axillary peduncles, large bright yellow.—moist places throughout the Concan.

785. *V. BIFLORA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 440. *Wedelia biflora*. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 18. *W. urticifolia*. Var. B. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 539. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 40.

Soonkee.—An annual erect growing plant, about a foot high:—Flowers terminal yellow; appear in the rains.—Very common on the Ghauts,—covers the roofs of houses at Kandalla.

The plant here referred to, has a good deal the habit of Dr. Royle's *Calameris*. (See his Illust. Part. 6. t. 58.)

786. *V. SATIVA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 441. *Ramtilla oleifera*. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 18. *Guizotia oleifera*. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 551. *Jacquera abyssinica*—Sprengel *syst.* 3. p. 590. *Polymnia froudosa*. Bruce's travels. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 256.

Ramtill, or *Blacktill*, of the Deccan, where it is commonly cultivated for the sake of the oil it affords.—A field in full flower looks rather pretty.

389. *HELIANTHUS*. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Trustranea.

Helios—the sun—*anthos*—a flower. Tourn. t. 279. Lam. t. 706.

787. *H. ANNUUS*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 443.

The common *Sun-flower*;—in gardens.

—“ One, the lofty follower of the sun
Sad when he sets, shuts up her yellow leaves,
Drooping all night; and when he warm returns,
Points her enamour'd bosom to his ray.”

Thomson's Summer.

788. *H. TUBEROSUS*. Sprengel *syst.* 3. p. 616. Iacq. Vind. 2. t. 161.

Jerusalem Artichoke; cultivated in Deccan gardens, where it grows remarkably well. (Dr. Lush.)—about Sabathoo on the Himalayas; where it is known by the name of *Kuchaloo* or *Pinaloo*. (Capt. Gerard in Edin. Journal of Science. vol. 9. p. 235.)

390. *DAHLIA*. Cav. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Named after *Dahl*, a Swedish Botanist and pupil of Linnaeus.

789. *D. VARIABILIS*. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 494. *Georgia variabilis*. Sprengel *syst.* 3. p. 610. Cav. Ic. 1. t. 80. and 3. t. 265.

The well known *Dahlia*; perhaps the most beautiful flower of all the *Compositae*.—In gardens. There are several varieties.



391. CALIOPSIS. DC. Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.
Kalos---fair---*opsis*---sight, resemblance: in allusion to the beautiful flowers, Lam. t. 704.

790. C. TINCTORIA. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 568. Bot. Reg. t. 846. *Coreopsis tinctoria* Bot. Mag. t. 2512.

A very pretty annual, with dusky yellow flowers.---common in gardens. Almost naturalized about Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

392. COSMOS. Cav. Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.
Kosmos---beauty, ornament: in allusion to the flowers.

791. C. SULPHUREUS. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 606. *Coreopsis artemisæfolia*. Iacq. Ic. 3. t. 595. Cav. Ic. 1. t. 79. *Southernwood-leaved Cosmos*.

Native of Mexico. intd. by N, The flowers are very beautiful.

393. BIDENS. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.
Bis---twice---*dens*---a tooth; the seeds are two toothed, Gaert. 2. t. 167. Tourn. t. 262. Lam. t. 668.

792. B. WALLICHII? DC. *prod.* 5. p. 598. B. *bipinnata*? Rox. Flora. 3. p. 411. *Agrimonia moluccana*. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 15. f. 2.

A very common annual on Malabar hill &c. during the rains.—flowers yellow, terminal.

394. CALENDULA. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Necessaria.
 Gaert. 2. t. 168. Lam. t. 715.

793. C. OFFICINALIS. Sprengel *syst.* 3. p. 623.

The common *Marygold*, “that goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping.”—In Gardens.—Shakespeare calls the flowers *Mary-buds*.

“ And winking *Mary-buds* begin
 To open their golden eyes;
 With every thing that pretty bin
 My Lady sweet arise.

Song in Cymbeline.

SUB-ORDER 6. AMBROSIACEÆ.

395. XANTHIUM, L. Monoecia Pentandria.

Xanthos—yellow; an infusion of these plants is said to stain yellow. Gaert. 2. t. 764. Lam. t. 765.

794. X. INDICUM. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 601. DC. *prod.* 5. p. 523.

An annual plant with very tough stems, generally marked with dark spots.—Flowers terminal, white; fruit covered with bristles.

In the vale below Parell Flag Staff.—Common, especially on the banks, and in the beds of rivers throughout the S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.) About Panwell. N.

SUB-ORDER 7. ANTHEMIDÆÆ.

396. ETHULIA. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis.
 Gaert. 2. t. 164. Lam. t. 699.

795. E ————— ?

A new species, or perhaps the type of a new genus.—near Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

397. ARTEMISIA. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Said to be named after *Artemis*, on account of the uses to which the plants were applied.—*Artemis* is the Greek name of *Diana*. (Acts. 19. v. 34.) Gaert. 2. t. 164. Lam. t. 695.

796. A. INDICA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 419. A. Latifolia. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 91. f. 2. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 45. Pluk. Alm. t. 15. f. 1. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 194. Wight's. Con. Ind. Bot. p. 20.

Mustaroo.—*Doona*.—Herbaceous, erect plant, 2 or 3 feet high; leaves alternate, deeply gashed;—common on high lands in the Deccan.—Poorundhur Fort, in great abundance.

797. A. MADERASPATANA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 422. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 49. An annual procumbent plant.—on rice fields &c. in the cold weather.

798. A. ABROTANUM. Sprengel syst. 3. p. 493.

Common *Southern wood*.—In gardens, Bombay.

398. ACHILLEA. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Named after Achilles, a Physician, who first used the plant in healing wounds. Lam. t. 683. Gaert. 2. t. 168.

799. A. MILLEFOLIUM? Sprengel syst. 2. p. 600 Eng. Bot. t. 758.

Yarrow.—In gardens, Belgaum. (Mr. Law.) Bombay. N.

399. CHRYSANTHEMUM. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Chrysos.—gold, *anthos*—a flower. Gaert. t. 168.

800. C. INDICUM. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 436. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 44. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 91. f. 1. Linn. Trans. 13 p. 561. Bot. Mag. t. 327, 2042 and 2556.

Gool Daodee; *Christmas flower*—very common in gardens. There are several varieties with flowers of various colours, yellow, purple &c. &c. all are very ornamental. They flower chiefly during the cold weather.

400. PYRETHRUM. L. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

801. P. INDICUM. Rox. Flora, 3. p. 436. Sprengel syst. 3. p. 588. Bot. Mag. t. 1521.

Indian Feverfew.—Annual, leaves alternate, linear, pinnatifid stem clasping. Flowers terminal, solitary, yellow, on long smooth peduncles. The flowers &c. impress a peculiar pricking sensation on the tongue when chewed.—Bombay. N.

ORDER 79. LOBELIACEÆ. Don's. syst. 3. p. 697.

401. LOBELIA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Lobel—Physician to James 1st. Gaert. t. 25. Lam. t. 724.

802. L. NICOTIANIFOLIA. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 506. Don's. syst. 3. p. 709.

Dawul.—A stout annual plant, with showy white flowers in terminal racemes; appear in January and March.—Kandalla, rare;—most abundant on the hills about Parr. The dried stalks, which are hollow in the centre, are sold in the Mahableshwur Bazar and used as *Koluri* horns.---See a vignette in Dr. Clark's Travels. vol. 5, 4to Edit. and an account of a similar kind of simple instrument used in Sweden, for collecting herds of cattle and scaring wolves.

The Mahratta name *Dawul* is probably given in allusion to its uses as a reed for incantations. (Dr. Gibson.)

402. PRATIA. Don. Pentandria Monogynia.

Named after M. Prat, Bernon, formerly in the French Navy.

803. P. RADICANS. Don's. syst. 3. p. 700. Lobelia radicans. Willd. 1. p. 498.

An annual, creeping, glabrous plant, native of China; flowers of a pink colour.--In gardens Belgaum. It spreads over the soil, rooting at every branch, and is well adapted for borders to parterres, and for hiding the earth in flower pots. (Mr. Law.) Intd. at Dapooree from China. (Dr. Lush.)

49. Monopet. epig. Cal. sup. 5 lobed or entire. Cor. gamopet.
inserted on cal. ovary 5 cleft. Stam. 5. attached to cal. anther
hermy. pale. oval. Ovary infer. Style & lab. with a fringe of
hairs below stig. Fr. cap. Lactescent herbs or shrubs with
alter. exstip leaves. Prop. acid.

0. Cal. persist. usu. equal with 3-5 divis. Cor. inserted into
Cal. monoph. more or less vivy. marse. or decid. its tube
split at the ~~1. etc~~ & sometimes separable into 5 ~~in cal~~

ORDER 80. GOODENOVIÆ. *Don's. syst. prod. 3. p. 723.*

403. SCAEVOLA. Br. Pentandria Monogynia.

Scaeva—the left hand; defective; the flowers have the appearance of wanting one half--Lobelia. Gaert. 1. t. 25.

804. S. TACCADA. Rox. Flora 1. p. 527. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 59. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 54, Bot. Mag. t. 2732.

Rather a pretty shrub, with alternate, obovate leaves, and white axillary flowers, slightly fragrant and villous inside. It may be readily known by the cleft tube of the corolla; and the segments of the border all on one side; gardens, Bombay.--not common.

ORDER 81. CAMPANULACEÆ. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 733.*

THE CAMPANULA TRIBE, Lind. *nat. syst. p. 185.*

404. CAMPANULA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Name given in allusion to the shape of the flowers.

805. C. DEHISCENS. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 504. Wahlenbergia dehiscens. *Don's. syst. 3. p. 740.* Wallich in *Asiat. Res. 12. p. 571.*

An annual plant, with alternate, linear lanceolate leaves, and small bluish white, terminal, corymbiform flowers.

It possesses no great beauty; but is interesting from its connection with the "purple heather-bell,"—Sir Walter Scott's *hare-bell*, but not Shakespeare's, which is the *Hyacinthus non scriptus*.

"A foot more light, a step more true,
Near from the heath-flower dash'd the dew;
E'en the slight *hare-bell* raised its head,
Elastic from her airy tread."

"For me,"—she stoop'd and, looking round,
Pluck'd a *blue-hare-bell* from the ground,
"For me whose memory scarce conveys
An image of more splendid days,
This little flower that loves the lea,
May well my simple emblem be,"

Then playfully the chaplet wild
She wreathed in her dark locks, and smiled.

Ellen,—the Lady of the Lake.

"That evening fell so sweetly still,
So mild on lonely moor and hill,
The little genii of the fell
Forsook the *purple-heather-bell*,
And all their dripping beds of dew,
In wind-flower, Thyme, and violet blue."

The Queen's Wake.

Sprengel confounds *C. gracilis*, and some others with this species.—Grows in the dry rocky bed of the Yena, above the Fall, Mahableschwur. Flowers in April and May.—It is a rare plant.

ORDER 82. SYMPLOCINÆÆ. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 1.*

405. SYMPLOCOS. L. Polyadelphia Polyandria.

Syn—with, and *plico*—to fold; in reference to the limb of the corolla. Lam. t. 455.

806. *S. RACEMOSA?* Rox. Flora. 2. p. 539. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 3.*

Hoora.—A very beautiful tree; leaves alternate, oblong, or broad lanceolate; very slightly serrated; of a thick firm texture; Flowers in December and January, in simple axillary and terminal racemes; small, yellowish white; have an agreeable fragrance of almond blossoms; fruit ripens in May; smooth oblong, crowned with the calyx; size of a *Barberry*.

Grows on the table land of Mahableshwur, and next to the *Elaeocarpus oblongus*, is the most ornamental tree to be met with there. (Dr. Murray.) Probably this is identical with a tree at Hurrychunderghur, known to the natives by the name of *Khadeer*. (Dr. Gibson.)

807. *S. LAURINA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 3.* *Eugenia laurina*. Rottler's Herbal. A tree with smooth shining leaves; flowers in simple racemes, downy. The Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)

809. *S.* ———? an undetermined species; grows on the Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)

ORDER 83. MYRSINEACEÆ. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 7.*

406. *ÆGICERAS*. Gaert. Pentandria Monogynia.

Aix—a Goat, and *heras*—a horn; in allusion to the form of the fruit. Gaert. t. 46.

808. *A. FRAGRANS*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 8.* Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 36. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 77. *Rhizophora corniculata*. Linn.

A small milky shrub, with numerous white fragrant flowers, in terminal umbels.—common in salt marshes.

It is called *Chaweer* in lower Scinde, where it grows abundantly. Bees give it the preference to all other shrubs, in attaching their combs to it. (Dr. Heddle's MSS. Report.)

407. *ARDISIA*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Ardis—a point; in allusion to the pointed anthers. Gaert. t. 77. *Icacorea*. Lam. t. 136. f. 1.

809. *A SOLANACEA*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 580. Rox. Cor. t. 27. *A. humilis*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 15.* Bot. Mag. t. 1677.

A shrub, with alternate, oblong shining leaves, and pretty large rose coloured flowers, in corymbiform racemes.—S. Concan. N. Kaka, Njara,—Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 23, probably belongs to this genus.

408. *EMBELIA*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

The Ceylon name of one of the species.

810. *E. RIBES*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 586. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 20.* Burm. Ind. t. 23. Alphonse De Candolle in Linn. Trans. 17. p. 129.

Karkunnie:—a large scandent shrub; stems about as thick as a man's arm; covered with scabrous spots, and rough tuberos knobs;—flowers in February;—very numerous, minute, of a greenish yellow; in terminal panicles. Mahableshwur, pretty common. One grows on the side of the main road, near the entrance to Mr. Brownrigg's Bungalow.

811. *E. TSJERIAM-COTTAM*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 21.* Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 11. *Antidesma pubescens*. Rox. Flora. 3 p. 770. Rox Cor. t. 167.

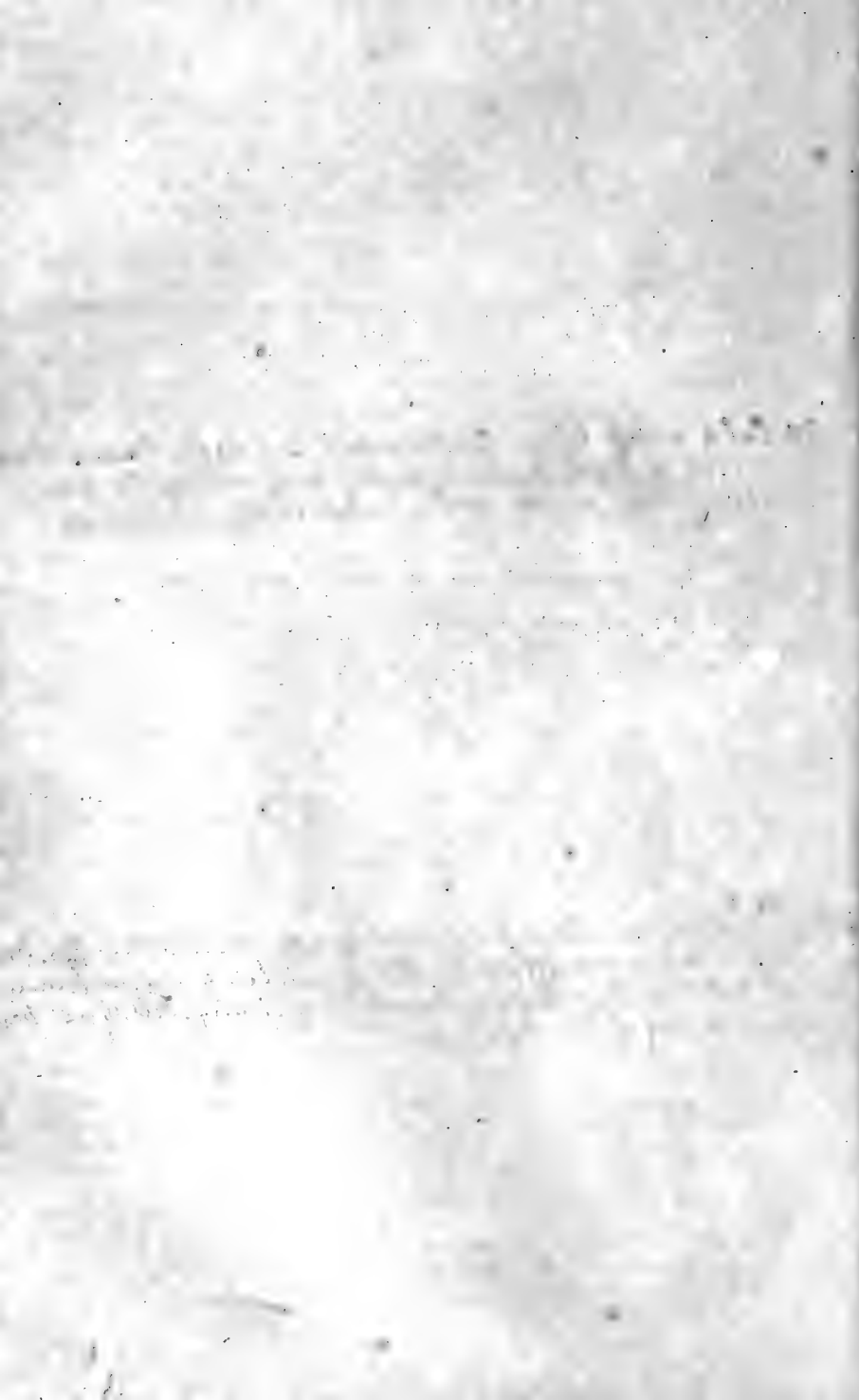
A small tree with greenish yellow flowers;—the Concan. N.—It is very doubtful whether it belongs to this order.

812. *E. BASAAL*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 21.* Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 12.

Amtee, *Ambut*, *Barbuttee*, *Byebering*, *Jondully*.—A shrub with alternate leaves, and racemed fruit about the size of a currant,—Pretty common at Kandalla,—hills on Salsette &c.

83 Cal 4-5 cleft peris. Cor. monopet. 4-5 cleft. Stam 4-5 inser
in Cor. Auth. sagit. Style single. Stig. simp or lobed. Fr. fleshy
Trees or shrubs. L. alter. or opp., Coniac. Lx stip. lf. lvs. lower.

408. Cal. 5 parted. Cor 5 pet. Ov. sup. 1 seeded. Attach. infer. Drup
1 seed. Emb. transversely serpentine furnished with perisperm
810. L. alter. petio. obl. ent. Smooth. Panic. hairy. Fil. short. Drup
like a grain of black pepper



Byeberung is the Sylhet name of *Embelia ribes*.

813. *E. TETRANDRA*. G. Pu-valli. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 42.

Ambut;—Mahableshwur name; where it is very common. A scandent shrub, with alternate, polished leaves; flowers in December and January, in simple racemes from the naked stem; fruit size of a currant; ripens in May, red.—Perhaps it should be referred to Alphonse De Candolle's genus *Choripetalum*. (See Linn. Trans. 17. p. 131.)

This pretty plant seems to be confined to the higher ranges of mountains.

814. *E. ———?*

A scandent shrub at Kandalla; with a good deal the habit of *E. basaal*—the natives also call it *Ambut barbuttee*. It is a distinct species.

409. *MÆSA*. Forsk. Pentandria Monogynia.
From the Arabic name of one of the species.

815. *M. INDICA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 22. *Baeobotrys indica*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 557. Vahls Symbols. t. 6. Bot. Mag. t. 2052.

Athee.---A shrub; leaves alternate, oblong, serrated; flowers in January and March, very small, white; in axillary racemes; fruit size of a small pea, used by the natives to poison fish.--Very common at Mahableshwur; and on the hills about Parr. One or two plants grow at Corinda, near Kandalla. (Dr. Arbuckle.)

816. *M. DUBIA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 22. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 235. (Wallich's Edit.)

A shrub; leaves ovate, acuminate; grossly serrated; flowers in axillary panicles, consisting of a number of filiform racemes; very small. The Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)

ORDER 84. SAPOTACEÆ. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 27.

THE SAPPODILLA TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 180.

410. *SIDEROXYLON*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Sideros---iron, *xylon*--wood; in allusion to the hard texture of the wood; Lam. t. 120.

817. *S. TOMENTOSUM*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 602. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 23. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 28.

Kata--koomla, or *Koombul*;---A middle sized tree, frequently armed with blunt thorns; leaves alternate; under surface of the younger ones, covered with a rusty coloured substance; flowers in February and March; of a dingy white, and somewhat resembling those of *Minusops hexandra*. Berry ovate, size of a plum. Sambre are fond of it. (Dr. Gibson.)

Grows pretty common on the Ghauts;--Duddi on the Gutpurba. (Mr. Law.) There are some handsome trees near the bottom of the Rotunda Ghaut.

411. *CHRYSOPHYLLUM*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Chrysos—gold, and *phyllon*—a leaf; the leaves of some of the species are clothed with a yellow silky down beneath.

818. *C. ACUMINATUM*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 599. *C. Roxburgii*, *Don's syst.* 4. p. 33.

Roxburgh's *star-apple* tree; native of Silhet; intd. by N. from Bengal. The fruit is about the size of a crab-apple; yellow, when ripe, and much esteemed by the people of Silhet.

412. *ACHRAS*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

The Greek name of the wild pear. Lam. t. 255.

819. A. SAPOTA. ROX. Flora. 2. p. 181. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 33. Sloanes Jamaica. 2. t. 230. Bot. Mag. t. 3111 and 3112. *Sapota achras*. Gaert. 2. t. 104.

Sapota Plum, or *Bully tree*.—Bombay name, *Kowut*.—A small tree with dull white, scentless flowers, and something of the general appearance of *Mimusops elengi*;—fruit size of a quince, covered with a brown scabrous rind. Parell garden;—the late Colonel Hough's garden, Colaba; not common.

413. INOCARPUS. L. Decandria Monogynia.

From *is*, *inos*---a fibre, and *Karpus*--fruit; in allusion to the tough fibres of which the shell of the nut is composed. Lam. t. 362.

820. I. EDULIS. ROX. Flora. 2. p. 416. *Don's, syst.* 4. p. 34. Gajanus, Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 65. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 263.

The *Otaheite Chesnut tree*.—The nuts are noticed in Cook's voyages under that of *Eisi*;—indigenous also in the Moluccas, New Hebrides and New Guinea; where the natives smear the heads of their arrows with the expressed resinous juice. (*Don.*) intd. by N. in 1833.

414. MIMUSOPS. L. Octandria Monogynia.

From *Mimos*---an ape, and *opsis*—resemblance; in allusion to a fancied resemblance between the flowers and an ape's countenance. Gaert. 1. t. 42. Lam. t. 300.

821. M. ELENGI. ROX. Flora. 2. p. 236. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 34. Elengi. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 20. Bacula. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 273. *Flos cuspidum*. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 63. Kummul. Bruce's Travels. 7. t. 54. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 14.

Pomme d' Adami, (Goa name)---*Bolesaree*, (Guzeratee)---*Bugool* or *Buckoollee*, (Maharatta.)---*Taindoo*, (Nagpoor name,) near which city it grows common, (Capt. Twemlow.) *Vowlee*, Bombay name. N.

A highly ornamental tree, with dark green, oblong, alternate leaves, and white fragrant flowers.—In gardens, Bombay; grows wild in the ravines at Kandalla, where it is some times called *Waula*, the native name of the Indian Elm. (*Ulmus integrifolia*.) At Mahar there are some very noble trees growing by the banks of the river. The Mussulmen had the good taste to plant it round their Mausoleums:—Some fine trees grow in the garden surrounding the Tomb of Rabbia Dooranee at Aurungabad. A good drawing of the Tomb will be found in "Sealy's Ellora."

822. M. HEXANDRA. ROX. Flora. 2. p. 238. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 35. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 15.

Kernee.—*Rayanee*.—*Rajun*.—This is also a pretty tree, with rigid branches and broad wedge-shaped leaves.—It is very common on Malabar hill, Bombay, but seldom flowers. The Musselmen planted it along with *Elengi*.—The grove at Imaumpore, near Ahmednuggur, consists entirely of it.

The wood is much used in Guzerat for a variety of purposes, such as making sugar-mill beams, Well frames, and other things where toughness is required.—The fruit of both this and the last species is eaten. (Dr. Gibson.)

823. M. KANKI. ROX. Flora. 2. p. 238. M. dissecta. Bot. Mag. t. 3157. *Achras dissecta*. Linn. Supp. *Metrosideros macassierensis*. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 8. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 35. Manil-kara, Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 25. corrupted from *Malsaree*, i. e. Mala. a string of flowers or a rosary. N.

A tree; formerly in the late Col. Hough's garden, Colabah; probably introduced from Malabar, or the Eastern Islands; where Rumphius says, it is commonly planted around dwelling houses, on account of the elegance of its form, and the grateful shade it affords. Intd. by Mr. Nimmo, in whose collection only, this beautiful tree is now to be found,

415. BASSIA. Koenig. Dodecandria Monogynia.

Named by Koenig, in honor of *Bassi*, Superintendent of the Botanic garden at Bologna. Gaert. 2. t. 104. Lam. t. 398.

824. B. LATIFOLIA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 526. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 19. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 36. Madhuca? Asiat. Res. 1. p. 300. 2. p. 301. 4. p. 208. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 100.

Mowhra tree; leaves deciduous in the cold season. The intoxicating spirit called Mowhra is distilled from the flowers; they appear in February and March, and have a very heavy, sickening smell. A concrete oil is obtained from the seeds which is used to adulterate Ghee. (N.) also for frying cakes. (Buchanan's Mysore.)

It forms one of the chief ingredients in the soap manufactories at Kupperwunj, north of Kairah. (Mr. P. Ewart.)

Grows on Malabar hill, Bombay; and throughout the Concans; very common in Guzerat. (Dr. Gibson.) In Malwa. (Sir John Malcolm's Memoir on Central India.)

The *Shea* or *Butter* tree of Africa, noticed by Park and Bruce in their Travels, belongs to this genus. For an account of the Indian Butter tree, (*B. butyracea*.) see Roxburgh in Asiat. Res. 8. p. 477.

The wonderful "*Cow Tree*;" native of south America, which yields a milk like that of animals, was supposed to belong to the *Sapoteæ*. (see Edin. Phil. Journal. vol. 12. p. 97. Lindley refers it to *Artocarpææ*.)

ORDER 85. EBENACEÆ. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 37.

THE EBONY TRIBE, Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 221.

416. DIOSPYROS. L. Polygamia Dioecia.

Dios---divine, and *pyros*---wheat:---a strange application of the name, to trees which have not the most distant connection with wheat; and which besides, produce very indifferent fruit, as far as regards man's taste; and Milton hints that the taste of Angels may be similar. Gaert. 2. t. 179. Lam. t. 858.

"Wonder not then, what God for you saw good
If I refuse not, but convert as you,
To proper substance."

Parad. Lost. Book. 5.

825. D. KAKI. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 527. Kaemp. Amoen. t. 106. Embryopteris kaki. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 41.

A large, erect growing, very handsome tree;—in the late Col. Hough's garden, Colabah; probably intd. from the Mauritius, where it is said to be pretty common. This noble tree was also intd. by N.

Its native country is China and Japan. The fruit is yellow, and about the size of a small orange.

826. D. GLUTINOSA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 533. Embryopteris glutinifera. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 70. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 41. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 41. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 278. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 29. Bot. Reg. t. 499.

Timbooree.---A shrub or small tree; pretty common on the hilly parts of Salsette. It bears a rusty coloured fruit about the size of a crab-apple, which ripens in December, and abounds in a glutinous juice, which Rheedé says, the Jews and Portuguese in Malabar use in book-binding, both on account of its adhesiveness and being obnoxious to worms.

827. D. MONTANA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 538. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 40. Rox. Cor. t. 48.

A tree; grows on the hills eastward of Panwell, and probably throughout the Concans. It is called *Ingalugunte* in Mysore; a name which Buchanan says, signifies "a scolding wife."--From some pre judice, the natives make no use of the wood. (see Buchanan's Journey.)

828. D. EBENUM. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 529. D. ebenaster. Don's. syst. 4. p. 40. Hebenaster. Rumph. Amb. 8. t. 6.

The *Ebony* tree of Ceylon; said to produce the true Ebony wood of commerce. Ind. by N.

————— "Sola India nigrum
Fert ebumum."

" This ground with Bacchus, that with Ceres suits:
That other loads the trees with happy fruits;
A fourth with grass, unbidden, decks the ground:
Thus Tmolus is with yellow saffron crown'd:
India *black ebon* and white iv'ry bears;
And soft Idume weeps her od'rous tears,

Dryden. Virg. Georg. 1.

It is probably the *Balsamodendron gileadense*, which supplies the "od'rous tears," of the Poet.

829. D. SAPOTA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 535. Don's. syst. 4. p. 40.

Sapota.—Date plum; native of the Mauritius, intd. by N. in 1833. It bears a fruit about the size of a large orange. There is a tree not unlike this in a garden near Parell, bearing a large, depressed fruit, containing a firm yellowish pulp, which is very acid. N.

830. D. —————?

Gavindu, or *Goindu*:—a small tree, common about Kandalla, leaves bifarious; somewhat heart-shaped, deciduous in the cold weather. It flowers in March and April, when Bees resort in great numbers to the blossoms, which seem to possess peculiar favor with them.

ORDER 86. OLEINÆ. Don's. syst. 4. p. 43.

THE OLIVE TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 224.

417. PHILLYREA. Rox. Diandria Monogynia.

From *phyllon*--a leaf; why applied to this genus is uncertain; the connection with *Olea* is so close, that perhaps the two ought to be united. Lam. t. 8. Tourn. t. 367. Gaert. 2. t. 92.

831. P. PANICULATA. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 100. *Olea clavata*, Don's. syst. 4. p. 48. *O. Roxburgiana*. Sprengel syst. 1. p. 34.

A small tree with twiggy branches, and opposite, ovate oblong leaves. Flowers in large terminal panicles, small, pure white, bending down the branches, and giving the tree a very graceful appearance. It flowers in July and August.

Parell garden; probably introduced from China, of which country it is a native.

832. P. MICROPHYLLA. G.

A tall and somewhat straggling shrub, with rigid cross armed branches, dotted with white scabrous specks; leaves opposite, short petioled, ovate, pointed; flowers in terminal panicles, small, dingy white and slightly fragrant; appear in October and November; fruit somewhat pear-shaped; size of a sloe.

The table land of Mahableswhur, common. Hurrichunderghur. (Dr. Gibson.) It seems to be confined to the higher ranges of mountains.

86. Fl. ♂ or ♀ Cal. gamosep. div. peris. Cor. gamosep. hypog.
4 cleft aestiv. val. Stam. 2. Anth. dilhoc. with long. det.
Style 1 or 0. Style entire or bifid. Fr. drup. bacc. or caps.
Trees or shrubs with opp. leaves w^h are simple or comp.
Ritter, *Conio, albicinct* Will.



418. OLEA. L. Diandria Monogynia.

From *Elia*, the Greek name of the olive,—sacred to Minerva.—The emblem of peace, (Genesis 8. 11. and Gibbon's Rome. Chap. 1.) of which in the western world, it followed the progress. Lam. t. 8. Tourn. t. 370. Gaert. 2. t. 93.

“Peace o'er the world her *olive* wand extend,
And white-rob'd Innocence from Heaven descend.”

Pope's Messiah.

833. O. SATIVA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 46.

The *Box-leaved* variety of the common Olive. Introduced from His Highness the Pasha of Egypt's garden at Rhoda, by Mr. Macculough in 1837. The climate of India seems to suit it, and it may possibly hereafter become of some importance.

834. O. FRAGRANS. ROX. Flora. 1. p. 105. Don's. syst. 4. p. 48. Osmanthus fragrans. Lour. Cochin China. Thunbergh's Japan. t. 2. Bot. Mag. t. 1552.

A small tree with elliptic, lanceolate leaves, and sweet scented, yellowish white flowers which are said to be put into teas to impart flavour to them.

Native of Japan and China.—Dapooree, intd. (Dr. Lush.)

835. O. DIOICA. ROX. Flora. 1. p. 106. Don's. syst. 4. p. 49—O. Wightiana. Don's. syst. 4. p. 49. Tetrapilus brachiatus. Lour. Cochin China. Kara. Vetti. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 54. Hamilt. in Linn. Trans. 17. p. 236.

Indian Olive.—*Parr Jamb*.—(not very different from the Silhet name *Atta Jamb*.) A large tree, with opposite, oblong, serrate leaves, and small white flowers in axillary panicles. They appear in February and March, and the fruit which ripens at the beginning of the rains much resembles, as Roxburgh observes, the common *sloe*. Perhaps this tree ought to be referred to the genus *Phillyrea*.

Some stately specimens grow in Lanowlee grove, near Kandalla.

It is very common towards the top of the Rotunda Ghaut, Mahableschwur.

419. SYRINGA. L. Diandria Monogynia.

Syrinx—a pipe; the lilac was anciently called “pipe tree.”—or perhaps a poetical name from the Nymph *Syrinx* who was changed into a reed when Pan pursued her,—“Corpore pro Nymphæ calamos tenuisse palustres.” (Ovid.) Gaert. t. 49. Tourn. t. 372. Lam. t. 7.

836. S. VULGARIS. Don's. syst. 4. p. 51. Bot. Mag. t. 183.

The common *Lilac*, so well described by Cowper.

—————“various in array, now white,

Now sanguine, and her beauteous head now set

With purple spikes pyramidal, as if

Studious of ornament, yet unresolv'd

Which hue she most approv'd, she chose them all.”

Hort. Soc. garden:—intd. from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. A. N. Shaw, C. S. in 1837. It had been previously intd. by N.

837. S. PERSICA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 51. Bot. Mag. t. 486.

The Persian *Lilac*; intd. by N.

420. LINOCIERA. Don. Diandria Monogynia.

Named by Swartz after Linocier, once a Physician at Tournon.—*Chionanthus*, Lam. Ill. t. 9. Gaert. t. 215.

838. L. MALABARICA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 53. Chionanthus Malabaricus. Heyne's Herb. C. glandulifera. N.

Huddle.—A small tree; leaves smooth, elliptic, tapering to both ends, sometimes obovate; flowers small yellowish white, growing from the branches below the leaves, fragrant; appear in November and December.—In the ravines, and on the undulating ground about Kandalla; not very common.

The Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.) who observes that the flowers have the fragrance of ripe apples.

Perhaps this is identical with Roxburgh's *Chionanthus ramiflora*. Flora, Ind. 1. p. 107.

ORDER 87. JASMINEACEÆ. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 59.

THE JASMINE TRIBE. *Lind. nat. syst.* p. 222.

421. JASMINUM. L. Diandria Monogynia.

Said to be derived from the Arabic name, *Lam. t.* 7. *Tourn. t.* 368. *Gaert. t.* 42.

Sect. 1, Leaves Simple.

839. I. *SAMBAC*. ROX. *Flora.* 1. p. 83. *Mogorium sambac*. *Lam. Illust.* 1. t. 6. I. undulatum. *Willd. Spec.* 1. p. 36. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 59. *Rheed. Mal.* 6. t. 55 and 50. and 51. *Bot. Reg. t.* 436. *Bot. Mag. t.* 1785. *Burm. Zey. t.* 58. f. 2. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. t. 30. *Malica and Asphota*. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 245.

The well known *Bhutt Mogra*,—common in every garden, called also Tuscan Jasmine, from its having been introduced at Pisa from Goa.

840. I. *LATIFOLIUM*. ROX. *Flora.* 1. p. 95. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 60.

Ran Jai, Koosur, Jungly Chumbely.—A tall climbing shrub, with broad heart-shaped leaves, and white flowers in terminal corymbs.—They appear the greatest part of the year.—Common on Elephanta, Kennery Jungles, the Ghauts, Mahableshwur, &c.

Perhaps the *Maleager*, which Mr. Vaupell noticed on Mount Aboo, may be referred to this species.

841. I. *PUBESCENS*. ROX. *Flora.* 1. p. 91. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 59. *Nyctanthes multiflora*. *Burm. Ind.* 3. f. 1. I. *hirsutum*. *Willdenow*, excluding *Rheede's* synonym which is the *Guettarda speciosa*. *Bot. Rep. t.* 496. *Bot. Mag. t.* 1991. *Rheed. Mal.* 6. t. 54. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 244.

A climbing shrub; flowers in terminal umbels, large, pure white.—S. Concan. N.—It is also to be met with in gardens.

842. I. *ARBORESCENS*. ROX. *Flora.* 1. p. 95. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 69. *Nyctanthes grandiflora*. *Lour. Cochin China.*

Koond.—A small tree, with large, white, fragrant flowers in terminal corymbiform panicles.—Dapooree. *intd.* from China. (Dr. Lush.)

843. I. *TRINERVII*. ROX. *Flora.* 1. p. 93. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 60. *Bot. Reg. t.* 918.

A climbing shrub, leaves 3 nerved, polished; flowers terminal and axillary, white, fragrant.—On the terrace, Parell garden; probably introduced from Java, where it is indigenous.

844. I. *ANGUSTIFOLIUM*. ROX. *Flora.* 1. p. 96. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 60. *Nyctanthes triflora*. *Burm. Ind. t.* 2. *Rheed. Mal.* 6. t. 53. *Mogorium triflorum*. *Lam. Ill. t.* 6.

Reoutee.—A twining shrub; leaves shining, polished, deep green; flowers terminal, slightly tinged with red.—In gardens.

845. I. *GLAUCUM*. *Dons. syst.* 4. p. 61. *Mogorium myrtifolium*. *Lam. Ill. p.* 23. and I. *ligustrifolium*, *Lam. Ill. t.* 25.

87. Shrubs often with twining stems and opp. or alternate, pinnate leaves. Chiefly tropical parts of India. Fragrant

421. Cor. salver shaped. Germ 2 celled, 1 seeded. Berries 1 or 2, superior. Seed solitary. Embryo erect without perisperm

834. Fl. terminal white fragrant. Cal. bordered with from 5 to 9 long subulate permanent segments. Gynae clubbed. Berry round smooth juicy shining black. L. oppos. short petioled cordate-ovate pointed smooth. Vein on back of leaves down

22. Cal. Campanulate. Cor. Salver shaped. Capsule sup. obcord
Compressed, 2 celled, 2 valved. Seeds solitary

51. L. oppos. short petioled cordate or oblong pointed entire or
serrate. Panicles terminal, composed of small 5-6 flowered term:
umbellets. Flowers open at sunset, fall off at sun rise, smell
of fresh honey

A very beautiful scandent shrub, with lanceolate, shining leaves. Flowers terminal, tinged with red.—Parell garden; introd. from the Mauritius by the Hon'ble Capt. Cavendish.

The Cape of Good Hope, is said to be its native country.

846. I. ELONGATUM. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 90. Don's. syst. 4. p. 59.

Newalee.—A climbing shrub; flowers pure white, fragrant, calyx small, divisions subulate, hairy.—In Deccan gardens. Dr. Lush.)

Sect. 2. Leaves Ternate.

847. I. AURICULATUM. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 98. Don's. syst. 4. p. 62. Bot. Reg. t. 264. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 246.

Jai.—A shrub; inferior leaves ternate, superior simple; flowers small, white.—In gardens, scarce.

848. I. ODORATISSIMUM. Don's. syst. 4. p. 63. Bot. Mag. t. 285.

Yellow Jasmine;—an elegant looking shrub, with small, shining, ternate and pinnate leaves. Flowers terminal, yellow, and like most of the family sweet scented; but by no means so much so, as to merit the trivial name of *odoratissimum*. In gardens and flower pots about Bungalows.

It is a native of Madeira and probably found its way here from the Cape of Good Hope.

Sect. 3. Leaves pinnate.

849. I. OFFICINALE. Don's. syst. 4. p. 63. Bot. Mag. t. 31. Lam. Ill. t. 7. f. 1.

Common Jasmine; said to be a native of the south of Europe. In gardens. Perhaps it ought to be blended with the next species, which it very much resembles.

Cowper has given it a place in his shrubbery.

————— “and luxuriant above all
The jasmine, throwing wide her elegant sweets,
The deep dark green of whose unvarnish'd leaf
Makes more conspicuous, and illumines more,
The bright profusion of her scatter'd stars.”

The Task.

850. I. GRANDIFLORUM. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 52. Don's. syst. 4. p. 63. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 52. Bot. Reg. t. 91.

Chumbelly, Jatee Jai.—*Catalonian, or Spanish Jasmine*. In gardens every where. The flowers of this species are peculiarly sweet-scented, and are commonly used in making Durbar and Wedding garlands.

There is a plant running over a tree about midway between Chowke and the bottom of the Ghaut on the Poona road, at a distance from any village but probably it has been placed there.

422. NYCTANTHES. L. Diandria Monogynia.

Nyx—night—*anthos*—a flower; in allusion to the period at which the flowers expand; hence the trivial name *arbor tristis*. Lam. t. 6. Gaert. t. 51.

851. N. ARBOR-TRISTIS. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 86. Don's. syst. 4. p. 64. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 21. Linn. Trans. 13. p. 484. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 128. Scephalica. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 244. Bot. Reg. t. 399.

Parjatie Harsingahur, i. e. yellow singahar.

Har, Singahar, Shiooli.—The Arabian Jasmine—A very common ornamental shrub in gardens, and about villages:—branches 4 square; leaves scabrous, deciduous in the hot season; used for polishing wood. Flowers white, tube orange, very fragrant; appear more or less all the year, but most profusely in the cold season. They are used for dyeing.

In Guzerat it attains the size of a small tree; probably introduced, as it has not been found in a wild state. (Mr. Vaupell.)

423. SCHREBERA. Rox. Diandria Monogynia.

Named by Dryander in honor of Schreber, Editor of the *Genera Plantarum*. It is placed here among the *Jasminaceæ* on the authority of Jussieu, but it is possible that it may form the type of a new order.

852. S. SWIETENIOIDES. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 109. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 101.

Mokha, or *Mokadee*.—A large tree, with pinnate leaves; flowers in thin terminal panicles; small, white and variegated. The capsule resembles a small pear, opens from the apex; is very hard, and dotted with white, scabrous specks. From a fancied resemblance it bears to that of *Swietenia febrifuga*, the only species yet known, has got the rather uncouth appellation of *Swietenioides*.

Dr. Heddle conjectures, that the hair combs in common use at Hydrabad in Scinde, are manufactured from the wood of this tree. It grows on the Hala hills west of the Indus; also on the Tull Ghaut near Bhowndy. (Mr. Giberne, C. S.) and probably extends along the great range.—Jowaur. N.

The wood is very hard and close grained like the Box,

ORDER 88. STRYCHNEACEÆ. Don's. syst. 4. p. 65.

424. STRYCHNOS. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

A Greek name of *Solanum*. Gaert. t. 179.

853. S. NUX VOMICA. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 57. Don's. syst. 4. p. 65. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 37. Rox. Cor. t. 4. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 318. and 2. p. 489.

Kajra. *Paison*.—The poison nut tree;—hilly parts of the Concan. Strychnine a principle extracted from *Nux vomica* has been found a powerful agent in the cure of paralytic affections.—The bitter wood of the root is used by the natives in the cure of intermittent fevers.

854. S. POTATORUM. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 576. Don's. syst. 4. p. 65. Rox. Cor. t. 5. Asiat. Res. 11. p. 178.

Gajra. *Nirmulla*.—A middle sized tree, flowers in March and April, small, greenish yellow.

The ripe seeds are used by the natives for clearing muddy water.—Hilly parts of the Concan.—Adjunta Jungles, (Dr. Gibson.) banks of the Kalinadi river, S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.) Hills about Parr; the Ghauts generally.

855. S. COLUBRINA. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 577. Don's. syst. 4. p. 65. Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 24, and 7. t. 5. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 37.

A large scandent shrub, by means of tendrils; with fruit about the size of an orange. S. Concan. N.

It is the *Naga massadi* of the Telingis, who esteem the root an infallible remedy in the bites of the *cobra-de-capella*.

856. S. BICIRRHOSA. Rox. Flora. (Wall's Ed.) 2. p. 267. Don's. syst. 4. p. 66.

A large scandent shrub, with opposite elliptic leaves, and bifid tendrils with thickened divisions, opposite to the leaves. It is closely allied to Colebrooke's *S. axillaris*. Linn. Trans. 12. t. 15.

Ravines at Kaudalla; hills at Nagotna; the Parr Ghaut; by no means common. The berry is round and about the size of the cherry.

M. Leschenault found it in the forests south of Tanjore.

ORDER 89. APOCYNÆÆ. Dons. syst. 4. p. 69.

TRIBE I. ECHITEÆ.

425. CHONEMORPHA. Don. Pentandria Monogynia.

Chone—a funnel—*morphe*—form; in allusion to form of the corolla,

89. Trees or shrubs usually lactescent. L. entire opposite
opstipulate. Nat. part of Asia - Generally poisonous.
Roupeelia grata. a climbing shrub with large oblong pointed
thick shining leaves. Fl. large, white above, rose col. below
with ample tube surmounted by perianth of a reddish brown

862. L. hard oblong short pointed. Cal. veined & colored.
Anthers sagittate. Stigma large, green, clammy

430. Cor. fun. shaped. mouth of tube variously crowned. ovary 2
celled. cells many seeded. attach^t interior. Follicles 2. seeds many
Carnole. Embryos 2.

857. *C. DICHOTOMA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 76. *Echites dichotoma*. Rox. *Flora*. 2. p. 19.

A twining plant, intd. by N. from Bengal.—well adapted for covering an alcove in a garden, which it soon adorns with an exuberance of white flowers.

858. *C. MALABARICA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 76. *Echites Malabarica* Lamarck. Rheed. *Mal.* 9. t. 12.

A scandent shrub; and quite distinct from Hamilton's *E. pala*, with which Sprengel joins it.

859. *C. MACROPHYLLA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 76. *Echites Macrophylla*. Rox. *Flora*. 2. p. 13. Rheed. *Mal.* 9. t. 5 and 6.

A splendid climbing shrub, with large white flowers, and the general habit of *Beaumontia grandiflora*.—intd. by N. in 1833.

426. *AGANOSME*. Don. Pentandria Monogynia.

Aganos—mild—*osme*—smell; in allusion to the pleasant smell of the flowers.

860. *A. CARYOPHYLLATA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 77. *A. Roxburgii*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 77. *Echites caryophyllata*. Rox. *Flora*. 2. p. 11. Rheed. *Mal.* 7. t. 55 and 9. t. 14. *Bot. Mag.* t. 1919.

A large climbing shrub, with opposite leaves, the midrib of which is generally of a reddish colour:—flowers in the rains; in terminal panicles; white, fragrant.—Parell garden.—Gardens in Mazagaum. A very ornamental plant.

861. *A. LEVIGATA*. Rheed. *Mal.* 9. t. 9.

A scandent shrub; with yellowish white flowers.—S. Concan. N.

427. *BEAUMONTIA*. Wall. Pentandria Monogynia.

Mrs. Beaumont of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire.

862. *B. GRANDIFLORA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 77. *Echites grandiflora*. Rox. *Flora*. 2. p. 14. Wall. *Tent. Fl. Nepal.* t. 7. *Bot. Mag.* 3213.

A gigantic climbing shrub, native of Nepal,—Parell garden, forming an arch over the centre walk;—flowers in February, white; very showy.

428. *ICHNOCARPUS*. R. Br. Pentandria Monogynia.

Ichnos—a vestige, and *Karpos*—fruit; in allusion to the slender follicles. Brown in Wern. *Trans.* 1. p. 62.

863. *I. FRUTESCENS*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 78. *Echites frutescens*. Rox. *Flora*. 2. p. 12. Lyama. Rox. in *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 261. *Burm. Zey.* t. 12. f. 1.

A twining shrub, with small purple flowers.—S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.)

429. *CRYPTOLEPIS*. R. Br. Pentandria Monogynia.

Krypto—to hide, and *lepis*—a scale; in allusion to the scales in the tube of the corolla.

864. *C. BUCHANANI*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 82. *Nerium reticulatum*. Rox. *Flora*. 2. p. 9. *Katu-pal-valii*. Rheed. *Mal.* 9. t. 11. *Cynanchum reticulatum?* Sprengel. 1. p. 852.

A shrub, with dark coloured cracked bark, stems diffuse, climbing when support is near; leaves opposite, beautifully veined, whitish beneath; flowers in the rains. Follicles horizontal, tapering;—common on Worlee and Malabar hills, Elephanta, &c. A doubt hangs over this plant.—It seems to belong to the *Asclepiadeae*.

430. *NERIUM*. R. Br. Pentandria Monogynia.

Neros—wet;—in allusion to the habitat of the plants; *Nerbudda*;—the river, always running;—the Greek word may be of Sanscrit origin. The people at Broach called it *Nermudda*;—man—sacrifice? N. Gaert. t. 117. Lam. t. 174.

865. *N. ODORUM*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 2. Don's syst. 4. p. 84. Bot. Reg. t. 74. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 1. and 2. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 265. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 23. Bot. Mag. t. 1799 and 2032. Barrows Travels in China. p. 505.

Kunher.—common *Oleander*; in gardens Bombay; grows wild by the banks of Deccan rivers.—The root is poisonous, and Sir W. Jones says, the natives of upper India call the plant "*Hyamarca*, or the horse killer."

The "Exile" or yellow flowered *Oleander* is to be met with in Deccan gardens. (Dr. Gibson.)

431. *STROPHANTHUS*. R. Br. Pentandria Monogynia.

Strophos—twisted—*anthos*—a flower; the segments of the corolla are twisted.

866. *S. DICHOTOMUS*. Don's syst. 4. p. 85. *Nerium caudatum*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 9. Bot. Reg. t. 469. Burm. Ind. t. 26.

A climber of considerable extent; native of China.—Dapooree, intd. (Dr. Lush.) Bombay, intd. by N.

867. *S. SCANDENS?* Don's. syst. 4. p. 85.

A tall scandent shrub, in Parell garden; has opposite, oblong mango—looking leaves; and white flowers in terminal, corymbiform panicles; they appear in the rains. It is probably identical with Loureiro's *Nerium scandens*.

TRIBE 2. WRIGHTIÆ.

432. *WRIGHTIA*. R. Br. Pentandria Monogynia.

Dr. Wright of Edinburgh.—Brown in Wern. Trans. 1. p. 73.

868. *W. ANTIDYSENTERICA*. Don's. syst. 4. p. 85. *Holarrhena codaga*. Don's. syst. 4. p. 78. *Nerium Antidysentericum*. Rox. Codaga pala. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 47. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 88 and 2. p. 461.

Koora. *Inderjot*.—a very common shrub, and when out of flower hardly distinguishable from *Casearia ovata*;—flowers in April and May, in terminal corymbs;—it is said to furnish the *Conessi* bark of the *Materia Medica*.—Very common on the Ghauts and hilly parts of the Concan. Can the writer in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, vol. 4. p. 141. be correct in stating, that it is also found in Russia?

869. *W. TINCTORIA*. Don's. syst. 4. p. 86. *Nerium tinctorium*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 4. Burm. Zey. t. 77. Bot. Reg. t. 933.

Bhoorcooree.—*Kala-Kooda*.—a small tree with pale green, soft leaves, deciduous in the cold weather; on being bruized a kind of indigo exudes from them; flowers in March and April, in terminal panicles; white; follicles in pairs; about as thick as a common quill, and from 12 to 18 inches long;—as they ripen, the ends of each pair join.—Buchanan says, it grows to a tree in the Jungles south of Bangalore and that the white close grained wood is used in planking &c. It is in repute among Turners and Escrtoire makers. (Loureiro's Cochin China, 1. p. 116.)

870. *W. TOMENTOSA*. Don's. syst. 4. p. 86. *Nerium tomentosum*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 7. Nelam pala. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 3. and 4.

A small tree abounding in a yellow milky juice, which might perhaps be turned to some account as a dye; flowers in April and May; white; the hilly parts of the Concan. N.

871. *W. COCCINEA*. Don's. syst. 4. p. 86. *Nerium coccineum*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 2. Bot. Mag. t. 2696. Bot. Cab. t. 894.

A timber tree according to Roxburgh;—intd. by N. from Bengal; flowers externally green, internally deep orange red; having something the perfume of the pine apple;—the nectary is curiously formed; this is by far the most beautiful of the tribe.

865 Fl red white rose: anthers sagittate at base with long
feathered prolongation. L. linear lanceolate term.

Salicornia montana crispata. Ry. 2. 24. Fl. white. pet. pucker'd
at margin. l. oblong pointed. Matheran. 26 May 1863

TRIBE 3. ALSTONÆ.

433. ALSTONIA. R. Br. Pentandria Monogynia.

In memory of Dr. Alston of Edinburgh. Brown in Mem. Soc. Wern. 1. p. 75.

872. A. SCHOLARIS. Don's. syst. 4. p. 86. Lignum scholare. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 82. Pala. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 43. Linn. Trans. 13. p. 517. A. plumosa? Labill' Nov. Caled. t. 32. Septaparna. Sir W. Jones in Asiat. Res. 4. p. 265.

Satween, or *Shai'an*.—A pretty large, erect growing tree; may be readily known by the whorled leaves at the ends of the branches; flowers in February, of a greenish white; follicles long, slender;—the lilly parts of the Concan, pretty common—the vale of the Saweetree, between Poladpore and the Ghauts.

The natives have a superstitious fear of it, and say, it assembles all the trees of the forest once a year to pay homage.

The bark possesses very powerful tonic properties and may prove an useful antiperiodical. in agues;—a common rustic medicine in bowel disorders. N.

873. A. SPATULATA? Don's. syst. 4. p. 87.

A shrub; in Parell garden; flowers in the rains, white; this plant requires examination.

TRIBE 4. TABERNÆMONTANÆ.

434. TABERNÆMONTANA. Plum. Pentandria Monogynia.

In honor of Theodore, surnamed Tabernæmontanus, from the place he was born. Lam. t. 170.

874. T. CORONARIA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 23. Don's. syst. 4. p. 90. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 54 and 55. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 39. Linn. Trans. 14. p. 311. Bot. Mag. t. 1861. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 257.

Tuggai;—a very common shrub, in gardens; flowers generally double, pure white.

875. T. ALTERNIFOLIA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 24. Rheed. Mal. 2. 46. Linn. Trans. 13. p. 520. T. orientalis. Don's. syst. 4. p. 88.

A shrub, in gardens.

876. T. DICHOTOMA? Rox. Flora. 2. p. 21. Don's. syst. 4. p. 91.

Titul, *Doodee-ka-jhar*—A small tree on the Parr Ghaut; flowers white fragrant, noticed by Captain Twemlow, who learnt from the natives, that a decoction of the leaves is used for curing sores on cattle:—common on the hills close to Jooner. (Dr. Gibson.) This tree requires examination.

435. PLUMERIA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Plumier—a celebrated French Botanist. Lam. t. 173.

877. P. ACUMINATA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 20. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 38. Bot. Reg. t. 114.

The *Khair Chumpa*, of Forbes' Oriental Memoirs. A small, elegant tree, common about villages; flowers white and yellow, tinged with red; delightfully fragrant. Dr. Gibson suggests that *Caoutchouc* may be obtained from this tree, and from the *Corinda* berry in an unripe state.

It very rarely bears seeds, perhaps from being always propagated by cuttings.

436. CATHARANTHUS. Don. Pentandria Monogynia.

Katharos—neat—*anthos*—a flower;—a silly name but preferable to some of the barbarous combinations of Greek and Latin, applied to plants. Lam. t. 172. Gaert. t. 117.

878. C. ROSEUS. Don's. syst. 4. p. 95. Vinca rosea. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 1. Bot. Mag. t. 248.

A small perennial, common in gardens:—In flower all the year.

879. *C. PUSILLUS*. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 95. *Vinca parviflora* Rox. *Flora*. 2. p. 1. *Rheed. Mal.* 9. t. 33.

A small annual, flowers in the rains:—the Deccan. (Dr. Lush.)

TRIBE 5. ALYXIEÆ.

437. *CERBERA*. L. *Pentandria Monogynia*.

Dog *Cerberus*—(Aeneid, Book 6.) the plants are poisonous. *Lam. t.* 170. *Gaert.* 2. t. 123.

880. *C. ODOLLAM*. *Rox. Flora*, 1. p. 692. *Rheed. Mal.* 1. t. 39. *Bot. Mag.* t. 1845. *Ainslie? Mat. Ind.* 2. p. 260. *Gaert.* 2. t. 124. *Tanghinia odollam*. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 97.

A tree, native of salt swamps on the the coast of Malabar and S. Concan.—Common on the Maldive and Laccadive Isles from which seeds were brought by Captain Moresby, I. N. The *C. Tanghin*, of *Bot. Mag.* t. 2968, is the famous ordeal tree of Madagascar.

881. *C. THEVETIA*. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 97. *Bot. Mag.* t. 2309. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 207. f. 3. Native of S. America and West Indies.

A large shrub, with oleander—looking leaves, and pretty bell-shaped yellow flowers, fruit size of a crab-apple:—common in Bombay gardens. It is easily propagated from cuttings.

438. *OPHIOXYLON*. L. *Pentandria Monogynia*.

Ophis—a serpent, *Xylon*—wood; in allusion to its supposed healing properties. *Gaert.* t. 109.

882. *O. SERPENTINUM*. *Rox. Flora*. 1. p. 694. *Rheed. Mal.* 6. t. 47. *Rumph. Amb.* 7. t. 16. *Bot. Mag.* t. 784. *Ainslie Mat. Ind.* 2. p. 441.

“Few shrubs in the world are more elegant, especially when the vivid carmine of the perianth is contrasted, not only with the milk white corolla, but with the rich green berries, which at the same time embellish the fascicle”. Sir W. Jones in *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 308.—in gardens Bombay—Goa Jungles. (Dr. Lush.) The Concans. N.

TRIBE 6. ALLAMANDÆ.

439. *ALLAMANDA*. L. *Pentandria Monogynia*.

Allamand,—a Surgeon who travelled in Guiana. *Gaert.* t. 61. *Lam. t.* 171.

883. *A. AUBLETHI*. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 103. *A. cathartica*. *Roemer and Schultz. Bot. Mag.* t. 338. *Ainslie. Mat. Ind.* 2. p. 9.

A scandent, milky shrub, with large yellow flowers, which come out in succession all the year:—common in gardens; probably intd. from S. America of which Country it is a native. The flowers are very showy.

TRIBE 7. CARANDIÆ.

440. *CARISSA*. L. *Pentandria Monogynia*.

From the Sanscrit name. *Lam. t.* 118.

884. *C. CARANDAS*. *Rox. Flora*. 1. p. 687. *Rox. Cor.* t. 77. *Rumph. Amb.* 7. t. 25. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 263. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 305. f. 4. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 104.

Corinda—A very common thorny shrub; grows throughout the Concans and on Ghauts:—at Mahableschwur, rare. The fruit ripens in May, and is sold in the bazars. It has somewhat the taste of the *Blaeberry*. (*Vaccinium*.)

————— “*Nimium ne crede colori,
Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.*”

Virgil.

885. *C. VILLOSA*. *Rox. Flora*. 1. p. 690. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 104.

A shrub;—grows wild on the hills eastward of Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

886. *C. SPINARUM*. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 104. *Rumph. Amb.* 7. t. 19. f. 1. *Bot. Cab.* t. 162. *Lam. Illust.* t. 118. f. 2.

437. Cal. 5 parted. Cor. funnel shaped. Germ 2 lobed, lobes 2
called. Cells 2 seeded. Attach. interior. Drupes superior 1 seed
embryos inverse without perisperm.

880. Fl. large white fragrant. Ls. alter. lanceolate, with
transverse nerves, smooth, crowded about the ends of the branches.

883. Leaves 4 together. subsessile ovate oblong

440. Cal. 5 toothed. Cor. funnel shaped. Germ superior
2 called. Berry 2 called. few seeded

884. Fl. white. L. ovate, mucronate or elliptic, smooth, shining
Thorns in pairs, strong, sharp. Fruit a berry shining black

70. Shrubs or herbs, usually lactescent or often twining
L. opp. or altern. or verticillate. Tropics. Acid. purgative
442. Cal. 5toothed. Corol with divisions of its borders con-
merging. Nectary surrounding fructification protruding
5 sterile filaments. Follicles linear. Seed comose.
Stephanotis floribunda. Madagascar. An extensive climber
with oblong margined acuminate coriaceous leaves and
white waxy flowers

A thick, bushy, thorny shrub; looks very beautiful when covered with bright red fruit:—in gardens; probably introd. from the Eastern Islands.

The fruit makes good tarts. This shrub would make a good and elegant fence.

887. *C. ARDUINA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 104. *Arduina bispinosa*. Linn. Bot. Cab. t. 387.

A thorny shrub; a good deal resembling the common *Corinda*; grows abundantly in Caffer-land where the Hottentots live on the berries:—intd. by Mr. A. N. Shaw, C. S. in 1837, from the Cape of Good Hope.

441. *MONETIA*. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.
Antoine de Monet, author of a *Flora Gallica*.

888. *M. TETRAĆANTHA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 105. *M. barberioides*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 765. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 404.

A thorny shrub, somewhat resembling the common *Furze* of England—grows in abundance about Dharwar Fort. (Mr. Law.)

889. *M. DIACANTHA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 105. *Azima diacantha*. Lam. Ency. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 37.

A thorny shrub;—the Concaus.

ORDER 90. ASCLEPIADEÆ. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 106.

TRIBE 1. STAPELIEÆ,

442. *CEROPEGIA*. Pentandria Digynia.

Keros—wax—*Pege*—a fountain;—poetically a candelabrum; in allusion to the mode of disposition of the flowers of one of the species. Lam. t. 179.

890. *C. CANDELABRUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 27. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 16. Wight, Con. Ind. Bot. p. 33. *Chandelier Ceropegia*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 112.

A perennial twining plant, with curious pendulous umbels of flowers somewhat like a chandelier.—S. Concan. N.—flowers in the rains.

891. *C. BULBOSA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 27. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 7. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 111. Wight in Hookers Bot. Misc. Part. 1. t. 2.

Stems herbaceous, twining:—flowers in the rains; umbels small.

Malabar Hill, Bombay:—throughout the Concaus:—not common; Roxburgh says, the fresh roots taste like raw turnips. This and *C. tuberosa*, are badly named, as all the Indian species have tuberous roots.

892. *C. ACUMINATA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 111. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 8.

Herbaceous twining plant. The country about Dharwar, where it grows in company with *C. bulbosa*. (Mr. Law.)

893. *C. TUBEROSA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 111. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 6. Wight Con. p. 32.

Leaves ovate, umbels erect—the Concaus. N.

894. *C. JUNCEA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 110. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 10.

Leaves very small, sessile, lanceolate, flowers pretty large, greenish yellow, veined with purple. Kasersaye Jungles. (Dr. Lush.)

895. *C. LUSHII*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 110. Prof. Graham. in Edin. Phil. Jour. Bot. Mag. t. 3300.

A smooth twining plant, with linear, fleshy, channelled leaves; nearly allied to *C. acuminata*. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 8.

Discovered by Dr. Lush in Kasersaye Jungles, and sent by him to Edinburgh-Botanic Garden,

The corolla is of a yellowish green, tinged with purple.

896. *C. ODORATA*. N.

Flowers yellow, fragrant; so unusual in this genus.

897. *C. MICANS*. N.

898. *C. ARCTA*. N.

Three new species, discovered by Mr. Nimmo, in the Concan.

There is a plant at Kandalla, leaves opposite, between oval and heart-shaped, on pretty long, channelled petioles.—Flowers solitary or in pairs, the peduncle not axillary, but arising from the stem between the insertion of the leaves, hairy.—Tube of the corolla swelled towards the base, of a dingy white; inside of the crown, rose colored.

It seems distinct from *C. tuberosa*, and may perhaps be referred to Linnaeus' *C. biflora*. No. 110. Fl. Zey.

443. *CARALLUMA*. R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.

Said by Loudon to be the Indian name, but this seems doubtful.

899. *C. ADSCENDENS?* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 123.* Wights Con. Ind. Bot. p. 33. *Stapelia, adscendens*. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 30.

Makur Singee—*Monkey's horn*; erect fleshy plant, with angular stems, and something of the habit of a diminutive *Cactus*. Country about Dharwar. (Mr. Law.)

Very common on a range of hills east of Ahmednuggur, and sparingly in the open parts of the Deccan.—It is eaten as a vegetable by the natives. (Dr. Gibson.)

444. *LEPTADENIA*. R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.

Leptos—slender—*Aden*—a gland; in allusion to the slender pollen masses. Brown in Wern. Trans. 1. p. 34.

900. *L. RETICULATA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 125.* Wights Con. Ind. Bot. p. 47. *Asclepias suberosa*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 38. *Cynanchum reticulatum*, Willd. 1. p. 1258.

A large twining plant, with corky, much cracked bark; leaves opposite oblong, cordate, downy when young;—flowers greenish yellow, scentless;—common in hedges about Surat and in S. M. Country. It is easily recognized by the valvate aestivation. (Mr. Law.)

445. *STAPELIA*. Pentandria Digynia.

Named by Linnæus in memory of Stapel, an Amsterdam Physician. Lam. t. 178.

901. *S. BUFONIA*. Sprengel. 1. p. 838. *S. bufonis*. Bot. Mag. t. 1676. *Orbea hufonia*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 120.*

A strange looking stemless plant, with foetid flowers resembling a toad's back; the corollas flat with no tube.

Gardens Bombay, rare, intd. from the Cape.

902. *S. LENTIGINOSA*. Curt. Bot. Mag. t. 506. *Heurnia lentiginosa*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 113.*

Dapooree, intd. from the Cape. (Dr. Lush.)

TRIBE 2. HOYACEÆ.

446. *HOYA*. R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.

Named after Mr. Hoy, formerly Gardener to the Duke of Northumberland.

903. *H. CARNOSA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 126.* Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 38. *Stapelia chinensis*. Lour. p. 165. Bot. Mag. t. 788. Smith's Ex. Bot. t. 70.



905. Matheran. (A. C. Collecⁿ)

Wax Plant.—(Bombay name.) Common in gardens, and in flower pots about Bungalows:—it is a plant well adapted for covering trellis work;—the large umbels of curious flowers are very beautiful.

904. *H. PARASITICA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 126.* Wights Con. Ind. Bot. p. 37. *Asclepias parasitica*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 42 *H. pallida*. Bot. Reg. t. 951.

Ambree.—A parasitic species with the habit and appearance of *H. carnosa*:—only in this the leaves have a whitish dead appearance, as has the whole plant. It seems to approach pretty near to Wallich's *H. fusca*. Pl. As. Rar. 1. t. 75 if it is not identical.

Very common on trees at Mahableswur: frequently hanging down in festoons.—Lanowlee near Kandalla; Nagotna Jungles &c. flowers in October and November.

905. *H. PENDULA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 125.* Wights Con. Ind. Bot. p. 36. *Asclepias pendula*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 36. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 13.

Stems woody, twining; leaves, oblong veinless: flowers white, fragrant: appear in the rains.

S. Concan. N. Hills about Nagotna. (the late Ensign Dickinson).

906. *H. VIRIDIFLORA*. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. 39. *Asclepias volubilis*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 36. *Apocynum tiliaefolium*. Lam. Ency. Meth. *Dons. syst. 4. p. 81.* Wight in Hooker's Bot. Misc. Part. 2. t. 1. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 15. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 154. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 175. f. 2.

A large scandent shrub; readily distinguished by its drooping umbels of green flowers, which appear in April and May: the follicles are 3 or 4 inches long and as many in circumference, at the thickest part;—covered with a brown mealy substance, which the Bombay cow-keepers give to their cattle as medicine.

Common in Bombay, Elephanta, the Ghauts:—on the table land Mahableswur, where it is called *Dooree*; perhaps on account of the flexile stems being used as ropes.

447. *MARSDENIA*. R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.

In honor of Marsden, author of the well known History of Sumatra.

907. *M. TENACISSIMA?* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 131.* Wights Con. Ind. Bot. p. 41. *Asclepias tenacissima*. Rox. Fl. In. 2. p. 51. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 240.

Perennial twining plant, running over trees; flowers greenish yellow;—of the fibres of this plant *Har* is made on which flowers are sometimes strung in Mahratta visits of ceremony. (Dr. Lush.)

Hab.—the Deccan?

448. *COSMOSTIGMA*. Wight. Pentandria Digynia.

Kosmos—pretty—*stigma*—style; in allusion to the peculiar and beautiful stigma.

908. *C. RACEMOSA?* Wight Con. p. 42. *Asclepias racemosa*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 32. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 32.

A large scandent species, running over high trees:—flowers in axillary umbels, small, yellow; marked with ferruginous dots. Follicles size and shape of those of *Hoya viridiflora*; quite smooth and green;—leaves deciduous in the cold weather;—flowers in the rains.

Parell Hill, Bombay; Rheedé's plant is identical with the one here referred to; perhaps Roxburgh's is different. Can this be the *Marsdenia Tenacissima?*

449. *PERGULARIA*: L. Pentandria Digynia.

Pergula—said to be used by Pliny for trellis work;—name given in allusion to the plant being suitable to cover trellises. Lam. 1. t. 176.

909. *P. ODORATISSIMA?* *Don's syst.* 4. p. 132. *Wight's Con. Ind. Bot.* p. 43. *Asclepias odoratissima.* *Rox. Fl. Ind.* 2. p. 46. *Bot. Rep. t.* 185. *Bot. Mag.* t. 755. *Rumph. Amb.* 7. t. 26. f. 1.

Stems with woody deeply cracked bark;—flowers yellow, very fragrant. Common in gardens, Bombay.

450. *DISCHIDIA.* R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.
Dis—twice, and *shizo*—to split.

910. *D. BENGHALENSIS.* *Don's syst.* 4. p. Colebrooke in *Linn. Trans.* 12. p. 357. *Bot. Mag.* t. 2916.

A half parasitical plant, with small, opposite fleshy leaves.—S. Concan. N.

451. *GYMNEMA.* R. Br. Pentandria Monogynia.
Gymnos—naked, *nema*—a thread; (*neo*; to swim, to spin,) so named, in allusion to the naked stamens.

911. *G. NEPAULENSE?* *Wall. Don's syst.* 4. p. 136. *Wights Con. Ind. Bot.* p. 46. *Wall. Tent. Fl. Nepaul.* t. 38. *Rheed. Mal.* 9. t. 8.

Kaulee, Lamtannee;—A stout shrub; with flexuose twining branches, and opposite, ovate oblong, smooth laurel-looking leaves;—flowers small, dingy white: in large, lax corymbs; appear in February and March.

Very common at Kandalla:—the plant here referred to is undoubtedly the same as Rheedé's, but is perhaps different from Wallich's.

912. *G. SYLVESTRE.* *Don's syst.* 4. p. 135. *Wight's Con. Ind. Bot.* p. 44. *Asclepias geminata.* *Rox. Flora.* 2. p. 45.

A large twining woody plant; flowers small yellow, appear in the rains.—Hills near Bagulcota and Badamee, S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.)

TRIBE 3. ASCLEPIÆ.

452. *ASCLEPIAS.* R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.

From Aesculapius, the god of medicine: name given in allusion to the medicinal effects of some species. *Browne in Wern. Trans.* 1. p. 36.

913. *A. CURASSAVICA.* *Don's syst.* 4. p. 139. *Bot. Cab. t.* 349. *Bot. Reg.* t. 81. *Dill. Elth.* t. 30. f. 33.

Herbaceous erect growing plant, with linear lanceolate leaves, something like those of *Nerium oleander*;—flowers terminal of a reddish orange colour. The juice and pounded plant is said to be an excellent styptic. The root dried and reduced to powder is frequently used by the Negroes in the West Indies as an emetic; hence the name *wild Ipecacuanha.* (Don.)

In gardens pretty common; flowers in the rains. It is almost naturalized.

453. *PENTATROPIS.* R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.
Pente—five—*tropis*—a keel.

914. *P. MICROPHILLA?* *Don's syst.* 4. p. 145. *Wights Con. Ind. Bot.* p. 52. *Asclepias microphylla.* *Rox. Flora.* 2. p. 35. *Rheed. Mal.* 9. t. 17.

A small twining perennial plant; flowers in the rains.

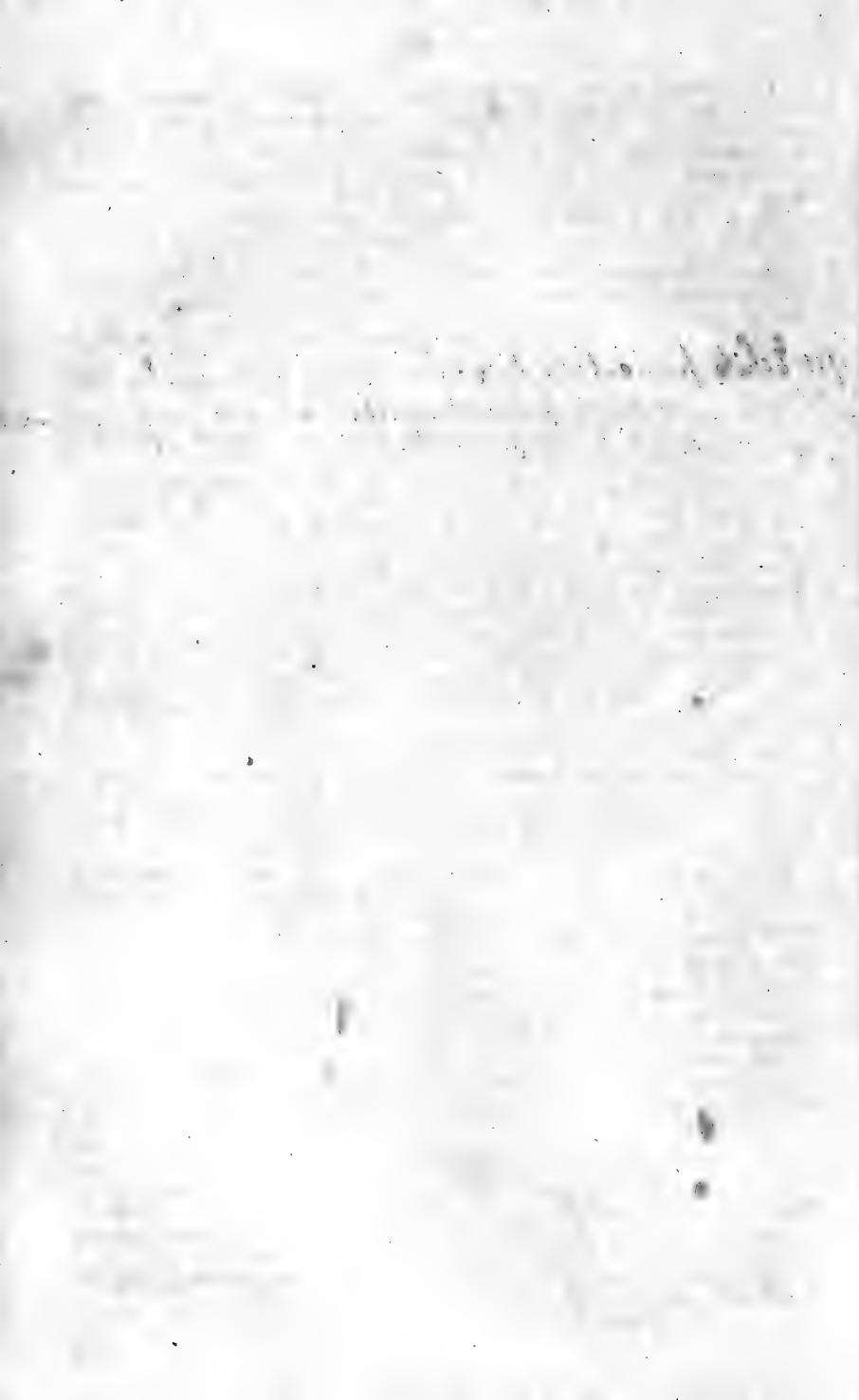
Common on the sea shore, just without the line of high water mark—Mala-bar Hill, Salsette &c. The nectary of the flower entraps small flies, &c. N.

454. *CALOTROPIS.* R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.

Kalos—beautiful—*tropis*—a keel; the leaflets of the corona are keeled.

915. *C. GIGANTEA.* *Don's syst.* 4. p. 146. *Wights Con. Ind. Bot.* p. 53. *Asclepias gigantea.* *Rox. Fl. In.* 2. p. 30. *Ericu. Rheed. Mal.* 2. t. 31. *Rumph. Amb.* 7. t. 14. f. 1. *Bot. Reg. t.* 53. *Linn. Trans.* 14. p. 233. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 267. *Ainslie Mat. Ind.* 1. p. 486 and 2. p. 488.

911 *Echites paniculata* Rox. - *Aurdenia panic.* Calyall
Fl. numerous small pale yellow. Follicles attenuated upwards
from an ovoid base somewhat woody smooth



Arka, Akaree, Rowee.—The root reduced to powder, is given to horses. Captain Twemlow mentions that the hill people about Mahableschwur obtain an intoxicating liquor called *Bar* from the plant. It furnishes the substance called *Mudarine*, by Dr. Duncan of Edinburgh.

Common every where, and in flower all the year;—charcoal for gunpowder is made from it in Kattywar. (Captain Jacob.)

The leaves warmed and moistened with oil, are applied as a dry fomentation in pains of the stomach; they form a valuable rubefacient. (Dr. Gibson.)

916. C. HAMILTONII. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 147. Wight in Madras Jour. of science. No. 6. Wight Con. Ind. Bot. p. 53. Bot. Rep. t. 271. Linn. Trans. 14. p. 246.

A shrub much resembling the former; but differs in the segments of the corolla not being reflexed.

Common in the Deccan.

455. OXYSTELMA. R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.

Oxus—sharp—*stelma*—a crown; in allusion to the corona being pointed.—Brown in Wern. Mem. 1. p. 40.

917. O. ESCULENTUM. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 144. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 54. Periploca. Linn. Asclepias rosea. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 40. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 11. Pluk. t. 359 f. 6. Dhudiga. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 268.

A twining perennial, with linear leaves, deciduous in the cold season;—flowers in the rains; large, white, with a slight tinge of rose colour, and elegantly streaked with purple veins; texture, thin and delicate. This is by far the most beautiful of the tribe, and deserving of Sir William Jones' epithet—"lovely twining Asclepias."—Roxburgh's name is much more appropriate than Linnæus' or Brown's. Flowers in the rains.—Generally to be met with on milk bush (*Euphorbia tirucalli*) hedges, and on the *Tamarisk*:—almost leafless shrubs, where it shows off its truly elegant blossoms to the best advantage.

456. HOLOSTEMMA. R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.

Holos—entire—*stemma*—a crown; in allusion to the almost entire corona.

918. H. RHEDEI. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 149. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 55. Asclepias annularia. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 37. Sarcostemma. Roth. Rheed. Mal. 9 t. 7.

Stems twining, perennial; leaves broad cordate; flowers pretty large, thick and fleshy; colour, a mixture of red, green and white; agreeably fragrant.

Running up trees, and in hedges on Malabar hill; Salsette &c. common in the rains; towards the close of which the flowers appear. They are edible and sweet. N.

457. CYNANCHUM. L. Pentandria Digynia.

From *kuon*—a dog, and *agcho*—to strangle; perhaps in allusion to the poisonous effects of some of the species.

919. C. CALLIALATA. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 151. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 56. A twining glabrous plant, with winged follicles, from which it derives its barbarous trivial name, *callialata*.—*kalos*—Greek—*alatus*—Latin.

920. C. ALATUM. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 57. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 151.

S. Concan. N. the follicles of this species are also winged.

921. C. PAUCIFLORUM. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 151. Asclepias tunicata. Rox. Flora. 2. 35. Periploca tunicata. Willd. 1. p. 125.

A twining shrub; leaves cordate, smooth; flowers small, of a rusty colour; appear during the rains.—Country about Dharwar. (Mr. Law.)

The leaves of *C. argel* are used in Egypt for adulterating *Senna*. (Dr. Lindley.)

458. **DCEMIA**. R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.

Said to be derived from the Arabic.—*Pergularia*. Lam. t. 176.

922. **D. EXTENSA**. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 156. Wight's Con. Ind. Bot. p. 59. *Asclepias echinata*. Rox. Flora. In. 2. p. 44. *Cynauchum extensum*. H. K. Jacq. Ic. 1. t. 54.—*C. bicolor*. Bot. Rep. t. 562.

A perennial, twining, hairy plant, with rather an unpleasant smell; flowers in the rains; dull white, on long peduncles. Follicles covered with soft bristles.

Common on the bushes among the rocks on Malabar hill. In hedges about Ahmednuggur &c.—and almost every where; next to the *Calotropis gigantea*, it is the commonest of the *Asclepiadeæ* (Mr. Law.) The roots are used in infantile diseases. N.

459. **SARCOSTEMMA**. R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.

Sarx—thick, fleshy—*stemma*—a crown; in allusion to the coronal processes.

924. **S. VIMINALE**. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 156. Wight Con. Ind. Bot. p. 59. *S. brevistigma*, Wight, Alp. Aegypt t. 190. *Asclepias acida*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 31.

A. aphylla. Rox. in E. I. C. Mus. Tab. 607.

A curious, voluble, leafless plant, somewhat resembling *Euphorbia tirucalli*:—flowers white; in terminal umbels; appear during the rains.

On the rocky hills about Loonee;—the barren parts of the plain between Dowlatabad and the Godavery; the Kamatkee and Katruj Ghauts, and throughout the Deccan.—Isle of Perim. (Dr. Lush.)

It is probably the *Phoke* plant, noticed by the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone in the deserts of Rajpootana, on his journey to Cabul.

Dr. Gibson mentions, that it is often brought from a distance by Farmers, to extirpate white ants from their Sugar Cane fields:—a bundle of the twigs is put in the trough of the well from which the field is watered; along with a bag of common salt hard packed, so that it may dissolve gradually; the water so impregnated, destroys the ants without injuring the crop.

TRIBE 4. SECAMONÆ.

460. **TOXOCARPUS**. w. & a. Pentandria Digynia.

923. **T. KLEINII**. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 160.

A scandent shrub, with smooth leaves; stems elliptic, shortly acuminate; flowers in corymbs, longer than the leaves.—Salsette, N.

TRIBE 5. PERIPLOCEÆ.

461. **HEMIDESMUS** R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.

Hemismus,—half—*desmos*—a band; in allusion to the incomplete coherence of the anthers and the stigmas.

925. **H. INDICUS**. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 161. Wight Con. Ind. Bot. p. 63. *Asclepias pseudosarsa*. Rox. Flora. In. 2. p. 39. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 34. Burm. Zey. t. 83. f. 1. Pluk. t. 359. f. 2.

A shrubby, twining plant; with leaves varying a good deal in shape, and frequently striated with white.—Flowers in the rains.—The roots are used as a substitute for Sarsaparilla. This genus, like the next one, and *Gymnema*, and *Leptadenia*, has no staminal crown. N.

Malabar Hill, Mazagaum &c. very common. Abundant on the hills at Wurgaum.

462. **CRYPTOSTEGIA**. R. Br. Pentandria Digynia.

Cryptos—hidden, *steges*—a covering; in allusion to the corona being concealed within the tube of the corolla.

926. **C. GRANDIFLORA**. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 164. Wights Con. Ind. Bot. p. 66. *Nerium grandiflorum* Rox. Flora. 2. p. 10, Bot. Reg. t. 435.



12. Cal. gamosep. usu. 5 sometimes 4-11-8-10 div. heris.
Cor. gamopet. hypog very reg. + murescent. limb sometimes
fringed. = lobes of Cal. aest. limb or plaited. Stam = seg of
Cor. some of them abort. Style 1. Ovary. Stig 1 or 2. Fr. caps
or bacc. Herbs seldom shrubs with opp. reg. Alter. entire
or div. ex stip. leaves w^m are often 3-5 ribbed Prof. bitter

A climbing shrub, with large, showy, rose-coloured, bell-shaped flowers: and triangular foliicles, abounding in milky juice.—In gardens Bombay, flowers in the rains.

What is the *Funis Papii latifolia*, Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 10.? It is a pretty scandent shrub, and covers a tree on the terrace in Parell garden:—probably it was brought there from the Eastern Islands.—It certainly belongs to the *Asclepiadææ*.

ORDER 91. MENYANTHACEÆ. Don's. syst. 4. p. 167.

463. VILLARSIA. R. Br. Pentandria Monogynia.
Villars—a French Botanist. Lam. t. 100. Tourn. t. 67.

927. V. INDICA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 168. V. *simsii* Don's. syst. 4. p. 169.
Menyanthes indica. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 460. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 28. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 72. Bot. Mag. t. 658. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 254. t. 30.

Indian Buckbean.—An aquatic, with large reniform orbicular leaves. Tanks throughout the Concans.

928. V. CRISTATA. Sprengels syst. 1. p. 582. Menyanthes cristata. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 459. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 29. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 105. Don's. syst. 4. p. 168.
Crested Buckbean. An aquatic, with small white flowers, growing from the petioles.—Kandalla Tank.—Common in the Concans.

ORDER 92. GENTIANEÆ. Don's. syst. 4. p. 173.

THE GENTIAN TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 215.

464. CANSCORA. Don. Tetrandria Monogynia.
The Malabar name, of *C. perfoliata*.

929. C. DIFFUSA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 199. Pladera virgata. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 400. Hookers Bot. Misc. Part. 3. t. 25.

A pretty annual, with small, pale red, terminal flowers, which appear in October.—common in Bombay; in theravines at Mahableschwur. &c.

930. C. DECUSSATA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 199. Pladera decussata. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 402. Bot. Mag. t. 3066.—annual.—Salsette and Oorun. N.

931. C. PERFOLIATA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 199. Pladera perfoliata. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 402. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 52. annual, erect, 4 sided, angles winged.—Salsette and Oorun. N.

465. EXACUM. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.
Ex—out—ago—to drive; to expel poison. Lam. t. 80. Gaert. t. 214.

932. E. BICOLOR. Rox Flora. 1. p. 397. Don's. syst. 4. p. 212.
Annual, erect plant, from 1 to 2 feet high; stems 4 sided; flowers terminal; very showy, petals white, tipped with blue.

Salsette, Kandalla, Wurgaum: generally found by the margins of rivulets; Flowers in September and October

933. E. TETRAGONUM. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 398. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. t. 276. Don's. syst. 4. p. 212.

Annual; about the size of the last species; Flowers terminal: of a beautiful blue; appear about the close of the rains.—Salsette. (Lieut. Giberne, 16th Regt. N. I.)

934. E. ZEYLANICUM. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 398. Chironia trinervii. Linn. Burm. Zey. t. 67. Don's. syst. 4. p. 212.

Annual, flowers pentandrous, of a beautiful violet colour.—Tulla gosala, and the Hubshee's country. N.

Feb 1872

466. SEBÆA. R. Br. Tetrandria Monogynia.

Named in memory of Seba of Amsterdam; author of some Botanical Works. Browns Prodrromus p. 451,

935. S. CARINATA. Sprengel's *syst.* 1. p. 426. *Exacum carinatum*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 399. E. pedunculatum. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 212. Vahls Symbols 1. p. 15.

"*Wild Indian Corn-flower.*" An annual, erect-growing plant; stems slightly four-angled; leaves opposite, sessile, three nerved, oblong, lanceolate; flowers numerous; in terminal corymbs. They appear towards the close of the rains, are of a most lovely, lively lilac colour; exceedingly beautiful; and in the expressive language of Milton,—“to the heart inspiring vernal delight and joy.”

————— “who can paint
Like nature? can imagination boast
Amid his gay creation, hues like these?”

Thomson's Spring.

This is a flower, though native of a lower world, worthy of the garden of Paradise; and might put forth claims to be of the number of those, which excited Eve's affecting and womanly regrets, on being forced to quit that happy scene.

————— “O flowers,
That never will in other climate grow,
My early visitation; and my last
At even; which I bred up with tender hand
From the first opening bud, and gave you names;
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your tribes, and water from th' ambrosial fount?
How shall I part, and whither wander down
Into a lower world, to this obscure
And wild?”

Paradise Lost. Book. 11.

It grows abundantly on the pasture lands of the Concan between Panwell and Kandalla; also above the Ghauts.—Country about Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

The *Gentiana chirata*,—Wall. *Asiat Pl.* Rar. 3. t. 252. native of Nepaul and the lower range of the Himalayas belongs to this tribe. It has not yet been discovered in Western India. Every member of the tribe possesses a bitter tonic principle, useful in medicine.

ORDER 93. BIGNONIACEÆ. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 214.

THE TRUMPET—FLOWER TRIBE. Lind. *Nat. syst.* p. 236.

467. BIGNONIA. Linn. Didynamia Angiosperma.

Named by Tournefort after the Abbe Bignon, Librarian to Louis IV. Gaert. t. 52. Lam. 526.

936. B. UNDULATA. ROX. Flora. 3. p. 101. B. salicifolia. Hamilton's Herb. *Tecoma undulata*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 223.

A tree, with drooping branches like the weeping willow; leaves simple, opposite, linear lanceolate, waved; clothed with minute micaceous scales; flowers in lateral racemes, very large, orange coloured, scentless;—appear in January and February, when few trees can present a nobler or more beautiful sight.—Pods linear, curved.

In a garden at Dhoolea. Grows wild in considerable abundance, in one locality in Kandesh. (Mr. Boyd. C. S.)—The banks of the Bunass river, in Guzerat. (Mr. Vaupell.)

This is a rare tree, and worthy of cultivation, for the sake of its elegant foliage and showy flowers,

93. Cal. div. or out. or spathe. Cor. monopet. hypog. usu. virey. 4-5
lobed. Stam 5 + uneg. or 4 + didym. Anther. biloc. Ovary sup 1-2-celled.
ovul. ov. Style 1. Stig 2-4-cleft or out. Fr a 2-celled cap. Trees thru
or herbs with app. Rarely alter. crustif. leaves. Tropical. Sherry

467. Cal. various. Cor. with the throat campanulate + a 5-cleft
border. Germ sub. 2-celled. Cells many seeded. Attach. inter. bilocular
bilocular containing many thin winged seeds

41. Brae. chin. chpoo-gly

937. **B. SPATHACEA.** Rox. Flora. 3. p. 103. *Spathodea Rheedii*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 222. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 835 Nir pongelion. Rheed. Mal. G. t. 29. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 46. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 144.

Mersingee.—A small and elegant tree, with pinnate, ash-like leaves; flowers in May and June, in small terminal racemes; pure white, with a long tube, and plaited border. Pod about a foot long, linear, twisted, pendulous.

In gardens Bombay.—The vale of the Nagotnah river above Nagotnah village.—Kandalla Ghaut.—Duddi, S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.)

938. **B. CRISPA.** Rox. Flora. 3. p. 103. *Spathodea crispa*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 222. *S. atrovirens*. Sprengel's. *syst.* 2. p. 835.

A tree; leaves opposite, pinnate; leaflets with a white pellucid margin; while young, villous; flowers in May and June, in solitary, terminal racemes; large, pure white, fragrant; segments of the border much curled. Pod linear, pendulous, twisted.—Duddi on the Gutpurba, (Mr. Law.)

939. **B. SUAVEOLENS.** Rox. Flora. 3. p. 105. *Tecoma suaveolens*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 224. *B. gratissima*. Koenig. Patali. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 291.

Purul.—A tree; leaves pinnate, from 1 to 2 feet long; flowers in terminal panicles; of a dark purple colour and very fragrant; appear in March and April,—the Deccan, (Dr. Gibson.) Par Ghaut!

940. **B. CHELONOIDES.** Rox. Flora. 3. p. 106. *Spathodea longiflora*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 223. Padri, Rheed. Mal. G. t. 26. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 272.

Purrul, or *Padree*.—A large tree, with pinnate leaves and small flowers, in terminal panicles; they appear in May and June. Pod from 1 to 2 feet long, slender; twisted; with sharp edges.

Elephanta; Lanowlee grove, near Kandalla; Jungles in a ravine near Parr, where it is of a gigantic size; on the Ghauts, pretty common.

941. **B. QUADRILOCULARIS.** Rox. Flora. 3. p. 107. *Spathodea Roxburgii*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 223. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 835. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 145.

Warrus.—A large timber tree, used for a variety of purposes; leaves pinnate; flowers in large downy, terminal panicles; of a light rose colour, and rather showy at a distance. Pod thick, linear, about a foot long and 2 inches broad, and half that depth;—four celled. Flowers in March and April.—Malabar Hill Bombay.—Elephanta.—the Ghauts.—very common in Padshapore Jungles S. M. Country. (Dr. Lush.) in Kandesh. (Lieut. Auld.) One tree grows near the waterfall, Mahableshwar.

942. **B. XYLOCARPA.** Rox. Flora. 3. p. 108. *Tecoma Xylocarpa*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 225.

Khursing, or *Khursingee*.—A large tree, with bipinnate leaves, deciduous in the cold weather; Flowers in terminal panicles; whitish, fragrant; Pods from 2 to 3 feet long; straight or a little curved; somewhat rounded, and as thick as a stout walking cane; very hard and woody; rough, with numerous tubercles; seeds small, winged; lodged in the hollow centre.

The Tull Ghaut; Jowar Jungles.—Hills about Nagotnah, and on the Parr Ghaut. (Lieut. Giberne, 16th R. N. I.) Jungles about Rutnaguiree. (Mr. Elphinstone. C. S.) It grows in considerable abundance in the Jungles about Daung in Kandesh, and is there called *Bairsingee*. (Lieut. Auld.) Concans; tender legumes are edible. N.

The strange-looking pods of this tree, recommend it to notice.

943. **B. INDICA.** Rox. Flora. 3. p. 110. *B. longifolia*. Willd. 3. p. 306. *B. pentandra*. Lour. Cochin China. *Spathodea Indica*. Persoon's Synop. 1. p. 173. *Calosantes indica*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 229. *Palega paganelli*. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 43. and *Paganelli*. 1. t. 44. Hamilt. in Linn. Trans. 13. p. 514 and 516.

Tuetoo.—A tall tree, with supra-decompound leaves, from 4 to 6 feet long. Flowers in the rains, in large panicles, 5 to 6 feet long; flowers thick, fleshy, of a dark lurid appearance, pentandrous. Pod from 2 to 2 feet inches long, and about 3½ inches broad; straight and flat; seeds surrounded with a membranaceous wing.

Mahim woods; Elephanta; Hills throughout the Concans; Jungles in Kan-deish. (Lieut. Auld.)

When in flower, this tree has a most singular appearance.

944. *B. SUBEROSA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 111 *Millingtonia hortensis*. Willd. 3. p. 382. and *Don's syst.* 4. p. 229. Rox. Cor. 3 t. 214.

A tree, with deeply cracked, spongy bark; Leaves about 2 feet long, supra-decompound; flowers in large, cross armed, terminal panicles; pure white, and very fragrant. Tube of the corolla long and slender.—Pod linear, thin. In the circle of trees on Bombay green. In gardens; not common. Flowers in October and November. The foliage at distance bears some resemblance to that of the *Neem* tree.

945. *B. RADICANS*. Willd. 3. p. 301. *Tecoma radicans*, Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 834. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 225 Bot. Mag. t. 485. Moris. Hist. 3. f. 15. t. 3. f. 1. *B. fraxini foliis*. Catesby's Carolina. 1. t. 65.

The *rooting* or *ash leaved*, Trumpet flower. A very beautiful climber, with pinnate leaves; leaflets gashed;—stem with rooting joints, by which it adheres to walls &c, like Ivy;—flowers in large bunches at the end of the shoots; of a scarlet orange colour.

946. *B. STANS*. Willd. 3. p. 302. *Tecoma stans*. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 834. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 224. Bot. Mag. t. 3191.

A tall shrub, with somewhat 4 square branches; leaves pinnate; leaflets deeply serrate; flowers yellow, very showy; streaked with red lines on the inside; appear in October and November.

This elegant-looking plant is a native of South America and the West Indies; but now common in Bombay gardens, and of very easy culture.

947. *B. COLEI*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 221. Bot. Mag. t. 2817.

A shrub, with unequally pinnated leaves. Flowers from the stem; reddish, veined with yellow.—Parell garden. introd. from the Mauritius in 1837.

948. *B. GIBSONII*. G.

A tree? grows in the thick jungle below Mahableschwur. Only a pod has yet been seen.—It is of a triangular shape. (Dr. Gibson.)

All the species have beautiful flowers, and are well worthy of cultivation as ornamental plants. Dr. Lindley says, the substance with which the Indians of South America paint their bodies, is obtained by boiling the leaves of *B. chica*, a scandent species noticed by Humboldt and Bonpland (see Lind. *Nat. syst. of Bot.* p. 237.)

ORDER 94. PEDALINEÆ. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 233.

THE OIL-SEED TRIBE. Lind. *Nat. syst.* p. 235.

468. *SESAMUM*. L. *Didymia Angiosperma*.

From the Egyptian name *Semsem*, (see Forskols Arabia. p. 113) Gaert. 2. t. 111. Lam. t. 528.

949. *S. ORIENTALE*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 100. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 234. *S. indicum*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 234. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 76. f. 1. Pluk. t. 109. f. 4. Bot. Mag. t. 1688. *Digitalis orientalis*, *sesamum dicta*. Burm. Zey. t. 38. f. 1. Ainslie, Mat. Ind. 2. p. 255. Schit Elu. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 54. Car. Elu. Rheed. Mœl. 9. t. 55.

Teel, *Tul*, or *Gingelie*.—A very common plant springing up in uncultivated places and flowering towards the close of the rains. The flowers much resemble those of the English *Fox Glove*. (*Digitalis purpurea*.)

Several varieties are commonly cultivated, for the sake of the oil obtained from the seeds; and which is known by the name of *Gingelie teel*.

Q44. Opposite C. P.'s house on Band road, Boma (R. 400)

x *Linnaea* - 1 Nov. 1867

26. Herbs or shrubs usually twining sometimes parasitical
often milky. L. altern. exstip. Trop & temperate
Juice of roots purgative.

Pal. 5 div. perisperm. imb. often bracteates. Cor. monopet. decid
reg. limb 5 toothed. aest. plicated or imb. Stam 5. Ovary free style 1
ov. bifid stig. obtuse or acute. Fr. succ. or caps

469. MARTYNIA. L. Didynamia Angiosperma.

In honor of Martyr, once Professor of Botany at Cambridge. Lam. t. 537. Gaert. 2. t. 110.

950. M. DIANDRA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 235. M. annua? Don's. syst. 4. p. 234. Bot. Mag. t. 1656. Gaert. Truet. 2. f. 110. Bot. Rep. t. 575.

Herbaceous plant, with large cordate leaves, covered with a glutinous dew-like substance; Flowers diandrous; much like those of the *Sesamum*. Capsule very hard, with a curious double hooked bill.—In gardens, pretty common.

470. PEDALIUM. L. Didynamia Angiosperma.

The Greek for a nail, or point; name given in allusion to the 4 pointed, nail, like fruit. Lam. t. 538.

* 951. P. MUREX. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 114. Don's. syst. 4. p. 236. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 72. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 16. Burm. Ind. t. 45. f. 2.

An annual, succulent plant, with small yellow flowers on axillary peduncles. They appear in the rains. Fruit corky, 4 cornered; each corner terminating in a sharp thorn. The fresh leaves have the property of thickening water, and rendering it mucilaginous.—In compounds on the Esplanade, near the Marine Lines.

ORDER 95. HYDROLEACEÆ. Don's. syst. 4. p. 249.

471. HYDROLEA. L. Pentandria Digynia.

Hydor—water, *elaia*—an olive.—in allusion to the place of growth, and oiliness of the plants. Gaert. t. 55. Lam. t. 184.

952. H. ZEYLANICA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 249. Nama zeylonica. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 73. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 28 Pluk. Alm. t. 130. f. 2.

Annual; stems round, smooth, succulent; flowers of a bright blue colour.—Margins of tanks throughout the Concaus.

42 ORDER 96. CONVULVACEÆ. Don's. syst. 4. p. 253.

THE BINDWEED TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 218.

TRIBE 1. ARGYREIÆ.

Pericarp baccate, indehiscent.

472. RIVEA. Don. Pentandria Monogynia.

Auguste de la Rive, a physician of Geneva.

953. R. TILIÆFOLIA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 253. Convolvulus gangeticus. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 467.

Twining, suffruticose; flowers large, white,—Dapooree. intd. from Bengal. (Dr. Lush.)

954. R. HYPOCRATERIFORMIS. Don's. syst. 4. p. 233. Lettsonia uniflora. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 495.

Twining, perennial; leaves heart-shaped; flowers pure white—Malabar hill, Bombay; the Concaus.

955. R. FRAGRANS. N.

Kulmiluta,—*Clove-scented creeper*; perennial, twining; leaves roundish, emarginate. Peduncles 3-5 flowered;—flowers pure transparent white, about half the size of the Munda valli. (Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 50.) expanding at sun-set and perfuming the air with the scent of cloves; appear in June and July; pretty common in Bombay; the Concaus; Guzerat. (Mr. Vaupell.) leaves used as a pot herb. N,

956. *R. ORNATA?* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 254.* *Lettsomia ornata?* Rox. Flora. 1. p. 496.

Leaves round cordate or reniform; flowers pure white. Worlee hill, Bombay; Salsette &c. in the rains.

473. *ARGYREIA.* Don, Pentandria Monogynia.

Argyreios—silvery; in allusion to the leaves, which are of a silvery colour beneath.

957. *A. SPECIOSA.* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 254.* *Lettsomia nervosa.* Rox. Flora. 1. p. 488. *Convolvulus speciosus.* Linn. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 61. *Burm. Ind. t. 20. f. 1. Bot. Mag. t. 2446.*

Samudra shoka, Goojulee, —Elephant creeper. Common in Bombay, on Malabar hill, and other uncultivated places; also at the bottom of hills in the Deccan. The upper side of the leaves is used by natives, to act as a discutient; the under, or white side, as a maturant. (Dr. Gibson.) Flowers chiefly in the rains: of a deep rose colour. This species may be readily distinguished by its large white bractes.

958. *A. POMACEA?* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 255.* *Lettsomia pomacea?* Rox. Flora. 1. p. 493. *Ipomea Zeylonica.* Gaert. t. 178.

A stout twining species; flowers pure white; appear in the rains; common on the *Avicennia* trees, at the Vellard, Bombay. The fruit agrees with Roxburgh's description, but not the flowers; perhaps it is a distinct species.

959. *A. SPLENDENS.* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 255.* *Lettsomia splendens.* Rox. Flora. 1. p. 487. *Ipomea splendens.* Bot. Mag. t. 2628. flowers pale red; berry scarlet, surrounded by the permanent crimson calyx. intd. by N. from Bengal.

960. *A. CUNEATA,* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 255.* *Lettsomia cuneata.* Rox. Flora. 1. p. 491. *Ipomea atrosanguinea.* Bot. Mag. t. 2179. Bot. Reg. t. 661.

A shrub; twining, when near support; flowers in August and September; pretty large, of a deep, bright purple colour.—Common in the Mawul districts, above the Ghauts;—in Bombay, and Deccan gardens. The flowers of this species are exceedingly beautiful; and entitle it to the first place among the *Convolvulacæ*.

961. *A. ELLIPTICA.* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 255.* *Convolvulus laurifolius.* Rox. Flora. 1. p. 470.

Bondwail.—Stems woody; leaves ovate elliptic, somewhat like Rheede's *Convolvulus*. 11. t. 54.—flowers in the rains; of a rose colour; bottom of the bell deep purple.—Very common on the Ghauts. Mableshtar. (Dr. Murray.)

962. *A. MALABARICA.* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 256.* *Convolvulus Malabaricus.* Rox. Flora. 1. p. 469. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 51.

Stems perennial, woody; flowers in the cold weather; large and showy cream-coloured; with a deep purple bottom;—pretty common on the Ghauts where it takes the place of the last species during the cold season. Mahim woods;—the root is cathartic. (Mr. Vaupell.)

963. *A. AGGREGATA.* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 257.* *Lettsomia aggregata.* Rox. Flora. 1. p. 488.

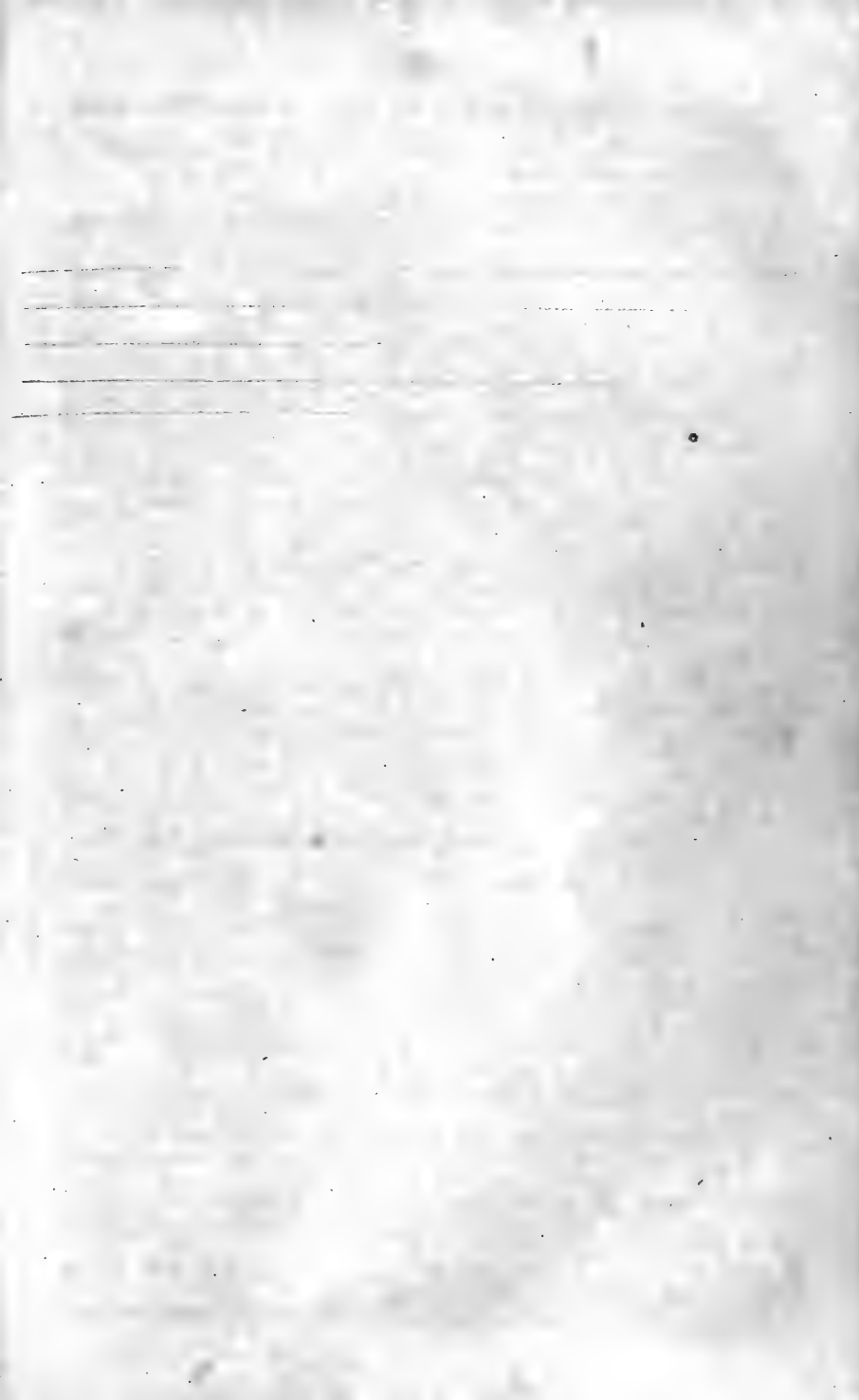
Convolvulus canescens. Sprengel. Stems woody, twining; leaves cordate, woolly beneath; corolla, with the border cut into 5 lobes. The flowers of this species are small, and possess little beauty.

Southern Mahratta Country. (Mr. Law.) in gardens, Bombay.

964. *A. ACUTA.* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 257.*—*A. festiva.* Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 1. t. 76.

A scandent shrub; leaves subcordate, mucronate; clothed with silvery down beneath; flowers in terminal panicles, white, showy.

Parell garden, intd. from the Mauritius in 1837. It is a native of China.



TRIBE 2. CONVULVULÆ.

Pericarp capsular, Dehiscent.

474. QUAMOCLIT. Don. Pentandria Monogynia.

"From *kuamos*--a kidney bean, *klitos*--dwarf; because it resembles the kidney bean in its climbing stems, but is less tall". (Don.) In what Greek author does *Kuamos*--signify a kidney bean particularly; and *klitos*--dwarf? May the name not more easily be derived from its Indian appellation--"*Camalata*" Lam. t. 104.

965. Q. PHOENICEA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 258. Ipomoea phœnicea. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 502. Bot. Rep. t. 449.

Crimson Quamoclit:--twining, leaves cordate reniform; side sinuate, flowers in the cold weather, of a most beautiful bright crimson colour:--tube long, slender. In gardens, pretty common.

966. Q. VULGARIS. Don's. syst. 4. p. 260. Ipomoea Quamoclit. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 503. Convolvulus pinnatus. Lum. Ency. 3. p. 567. Flos cardinalis. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 2. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 60. Bot. Mag. t. 244. Lam. Illust. 1. t. 104. Camalata. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 256.

Its elegant blossoms are "celestial rosy red, love's proper hue."--(Sir W. Jones, quoting from Milton.)

Cupids flower,--*Indian forget me not*.--An annual, twining plant, with pinnate leaves; leaflets filiform;--flowers in the rains.--Common in gardens. There is a pure white flowered variety, equally common. (Mr. Vau pell.)

475. BATATAS. Don. Pentandria Monogynia.

The West Indian and American name:--also applied to the common potatoe.--probably adopted into the Malay language, when the plant was introduced there by the Spaniards?

967. B. EDULIS. Don's. syst. 4. p. 260. Convolvulus batatas. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 483. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 50. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 180. Moris. Hist. 2. t. 3. f. 4.

Rattaloo.---*Sukur-kund*.---*Sukurid-kind*.---the *Sweet potatoe*:--very generally cultivated all over India. It is held in much esteem in Scinde, where vegetables are scarce, and is the chief one cultivated. (Dr. Burnes, K. H.)

According to Polack a redundant but pleasing writer, who talks of "nebulous clouds" and "pluvius showers," (Scottice--a "small little thing") the *Kumera* or *Convolvulus battatas*, "is accounted the most invaluable food possessed by the New Zeylander, and is the sole edible that has been handed down by tradition, as having been coeval in the country with the remotest of its aborigines."

He seems to be correct in identifying the *Kumera*, with the *Batatas*, notwithstanding he does in the same page call the *Arum esculentum*, a well known *legume*; with sundry other sayings connected with the vegetable productions, which must be equally astounding to Botanists in the northern Hemisphere. But he may be right.

"Ask where's the north?--at York 'tis on the Tweed".

(See Polack's New Zeyland vol. 1. chap. 9.)

968. B. PANICULATA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 261. Convolvulus paniculatus. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 476. Pul. Modecca. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 49. Bot. Rep. t. 636. Bot. Reg. t. 75. Ipomoea insignis. Bot. Mag. t. 1790.

Perennial, twining; leaves palmate, 5 or 7 cleft. Flowers in the rains, numerous, large; of a beautiful dark purple colour:--seeds woolly.--Malabar Hill; Bombay.--Cross Island, in great abundance; Mahim woods &c.

969. B. PENTAPHYLLA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 261. Convolvulus hirsutus. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 479. C. munitus. Wallich. Wight in Hookers. Bot. Misc. Part. 1. t. 7. C. pentaphyllus, Sprengel's syst. 1. p. 590. and Appendix, Vol. 4. p. 60.

Annual, twining, very hairy; flowers in the rains; cream-coloured;—common on Malabar Hill &c.

476. PHARBITIS. Choisy. Pentandria Monogynia.

970. P. NIL. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 262. P. hederacea. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 263. Ipomoea coerulea. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 501. I. hederacea. *Linu. Bot. Reg.* t. 85. and t. 276. *Jacq. Icon. Rar.* t. 36. *Gaert. Fruct.* 2. t. 134. f. 2. *Dill. Elth.* t. 80. f. 91? P. Pursbii? *Dons. syst.* 4. p. 263. *Bot. Mag.* t. 188?

Annual, twining, hairy; leaves cordate, 3 lobed, downy.—Flowers large; of a lovely, light, bright blue. They appear in the rains; expand early in the morning, and shut up during the day. The Italians call this species *Campana Azurea*. Roxburgh's *Ipomoea Coerulescens*, and Forster's *Convolvulus Caelestis*, are varieties (Don.)

Common in Bombay and throughout the Concans; flowers towards the close of the rains. The P. Pursbii, native of Virginia and Carolina which is probably identical, is called "*Morning-glory*." The Indian plant equally deserves the name. A cheap and safe cathartic. See an excellent paper on the subject by Dr. O'Shaughnessy of Calcutta. N.

477. CALONYCTION. Choisy. Pentandria Monogynia.

From kalos—beautiful, and nyx—night; in allusion to the large showy flowers, expanding at night.

971. C. ROXBURGHII. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 263. Ipomoea grandiflora. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 497. Munda valli. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. t. 50. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 257. *Gool—chandnee*, —*Soma vela*, —*Moon flower*, —Bombay name.—A large twining plant; stems sometimes armed with inoffensive prickles; leaves cordate, petioled, pointed; flowers very large; the border from 3 to 6 inches in diameter; pure white, slightly fragrant, open at sun-set, and close up the following morning.

In gardens, Bombay;—flowers chiefly during the rains.

972. C. MURICATUM. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 264. Ipomoea muricata. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 499. I. bona-nox. var. purpurascens.

Annual, twining, stems covered with inoffensive prickles;—flowers in the rains, pretty large, of a pale bluish purple colour. Common among rubbish, and in waste places about Bombay. The tumid peduncles are in use for culinary purposes. N.

478. IPOMOEA. Choisy. Pentandria Monogynia.

From ips—bindweed, and omoios—similar; in allusion to the habit of the plants.

973. I. REPTANS. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 265. Convolvulus repens. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 482. and C. reptans. 1. p. 483. *Ballel. Rheed. Mal.* 11. t. 52. *Olus vagum.* *Rumph. Amb.* 5. t. 155. f. 1.

Annual, creeping, stems rooting; leaves sagittate, lanceolate; flowers rose-coloured;—margins of tanks and other moist places throughout the Concans.

974. I. PES-CAPRAE. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 265. Convolvulus bilobatus, and C. pes-caprae. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 485 and 486. I. maritima. *Browne's Prod.* 486. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. t. 57. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. t. 159. f. 1. *Bot. Reg.* t. 319. *Convolvulus baubiniifolia.* *Salisbury's Prod.*

Chagul-hoon, —*Dobutee-luta*—*Goats foot*—*leaved Ipomoea*;—perennial, creeping; stems rooting; leaves smooth, long petioled, two lobed like those of the *Bauhinia*;—flowers large, of a pretty reddish purple.—Common on sandy beaches where it is of great use in binding the soil.

The natives boil the leaves and apply them externally as an anodyne in cases of colic.

It encircles the globe, being found in China, New Holland, the Sandwich Islands, South America, Isle of Bourbon, and Arabia.—No doubt it is equally abundant on the shores of Africa.





975. I. RUGOSA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 266.* *Convolvulus flagelliformis.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 481.* Rheed. *Mal. 11. t. 58.*

Stems creeping, perennial; leaves reniform; peduncles axillary, solitary; bearing several white flowers.

976. I. RENIFORMIS. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 266.* *Convolvulus reniformis.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 481.* *Evolvulus emarginatus.* Burm. *Ind. t. 30. f. 1.*

Perennial, creeping, smooth, leaves long petioled; reniform emarginate; peduncles many flowered; flowers yellow. Pretty common in the rains.

977. I. TRIDENTATA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 266.* *Convolvulus tridentatus.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 475.* *Evolvulus tridentatus.* Burm. *Ind. t. 16. f. 3.* Rheed. *Mal. 11. t. 65.* Pluk. *Alm. t. 276. f. 5.*

Annual, leaves short petioled, sub-cuneate, flowers small, yellow;—appear in the rains. In waste places, and pasture lands.

978. I. FILICAULIS. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 266.* *Convolvulus medium.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 474.* I. *denticulata.* Brown's *Prod. 1. p. 485.* Bot. *Reg. t. 317.* Rheed. *Mal. 11. t. 55.*

Biennial; leaves linear lanceolate, stem clasping;—flowers pale yellow;—appear during the rains.

The Concans and Deccan.—It is a native also of China, America, New Holland, the Cape of Good Hope. &c.

979. I. TURPETHUM. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 268.* *Convolvulus turpethum.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 476.* Bot. *Rep. t. 279.* Bot. *Mag. t. 2093.* Wight in Hooker's Bot. *Misc. 3. t. 88.*

Doodh-Kulmee. Teuree.—Perennial, stems 3 or 4 sided; angles winged; flowers white, appear in the rains—Bombay, Salsette, and the Concans. The bark of the roots is used by native Doctors as a cathartic.

The whole plant abounds in a milky juice,—is very common in the southern parts of Goozerat, especially about Durrumpore. (Dr. Gibson.)

980. I. CAMPANULATA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 268.* *Convolvulus campanulatus.* Sprengel's *syst. 1. p. 608.* Adambœ. Rheed. *Mal. 11. t. 56.*

On the Ghauts;—hilly parts of the Concan.

981. I. SEPIARIA. *Don's. syst. 1. p. 273.* Rox *Flora. 1. p. 499.* Tiru-tali. Rheed. *Mal. 11. t. 53.* I. *striata.* Persoon's *Synop. 1. p. 183.* *Convolvulus marginatus.* Lam. *Ency. 3. p. 558.* C. *maximus.* Willd. *1. p. 853.*

Perennial twining, with cordate leaves;—flowers pretty large, of a beautiful rose-colour, appear during the rains.—Common in hedges &c.

982. I. OBSCURA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 274.* *Convolvulus obscurus.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 472.* Bot. *Reg. t. 239.* Dill. *Elth. t. 83. f. 95.*

Annual; peduncles jointed, clavate beyond the joint, flowers yellow, with a purple throat.—The Deccan, (Dr. Lush.) also common about Bombay, during the rains.

983. I. STIPULACEA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 276.* *Convolvulus stipulaceus.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 484.* Creeping; leaves cordate; peduncles. 3 to 6 flowered;—flowers pure white. The Concans. N.

984. I. FASTIGIATA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 276.* *Convolvulus fastigiatus.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 468.* C. *Essequibensis.* Sprengel's *syst. 1. p. 600.* Feuillée. *3. t. 1.*

Twining, perennial, leaves cordate; young, shoots generally tinged with purple;—peduncles many flowered;—flowers purple, showy;—appear during the rains. Capsule and seeds smooth.—The Concans. It is a native also of the West India Islands and Guiana.

985. I. BRACTEATA? *Don's. syst. 4. p. 278.* Twining;—leaves smooth, cordate; flowers rose-coloured; hairy outside; bottom of the bell of a deep purple;—2 of the stamens much longer than the rest;—all of them thickened

and hairy at the base. This lovely species grows pretty common by the road side between Chowke and the Ghauts; flowering towards the close of the rains. Perhaps it is distinct from Don's *I. bracteata*.

986. **I. COPTICA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 278.* *Convolvulus copticus.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 477.*

Herbaceous, procumbent; leaves palmate or pedate; leaflets lanceolate, serrate:—flowers small white:—appear towards the close of the rains,---In the open glades about Kandalla, creeping among the grass.

987. **I. PULCHELLA?** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 279.* *I. tuberculata.* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 279.* *Convolvulus digitatus.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 479.* *C. dasyspermus?* Sprengel. *I. stipulata.* Iacq. Schoenb. 2. t. 199.

Twining; stems a little spinulose; leaves alternate, petioled, digitate; flowers purple. This very beautiful species is generally to be found on trellises about Bombay.

988. **I. SINUATA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 279.* *I. dissecta?* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 279.* Iacq. *Obs. 2. t. 28.* Hort. *Vind. t. 159.* Stems hairy; leaves smooth, 7 parted; segments sinuated; peduncles axillary, 1 flowered; flowers white; native of the West India Islands, and of Georgia and Florida. Perennial.---intd. by N. Hydrocyanic acid is obtained from this plant.

989. **I. PES-TIGRIDIS,** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 280.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 503.* *Convolvulus pes-tigridis,* Sprengel's *syst. 1. p. 455.* Rheed. *Mal. 11. t. 59.* Dill. *Elth. t. 318. f. 411.*

Stems and leaves hairy; flowers in involucred heads, small, white, with a slight tinge of purple,---Common every where during the rains. It possesses little beauty.

990. **I. VITIFOLIA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 281.* *Convolvulus vitifolius.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 476.* *Burm. Ind. t. 18. f. 1.* Pluk. *Alm. t. 25. f. 3.*

Perennial hairy, leaves cordate, palmately 5 cleft;---flowers large, bright yellow; appear both in the rains and cold season. Malabar Hill, Bombay. Hills about Bassein. (Mr. Vaupell.)

In Deccan gardens pretty common; It grows there much more luxuriantly than it does below the Ghauts. "The Prince of Convolvuli" (Dr. Lush.)

991. **I. TUBEROSA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 281.* Pluk. *Alm. t. 276. f. 6.* Sloane's, *Hist. t. 96. f. 2.* Bot. *Reg. t. 768.*

An immense climbing plant, with woody stems; common in Bombay and known by the name of *Malabar Creeper*; though it is a native of tropical America;---leaves palmately 7 parted; flowers showy, yellow; appear in October and November. It is in general use for covering old walls, trellises &c. for which purpose, from its exceeding rapid growth, it is well adapted.

992. **I. MULTIFLORA?** Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 499.* *I. Roxburghii,* Sweets Hort. *Brit. p. 289.*

Stems woody, climbing over trees; leaves broad cordate, entire; flowers very numerous, large, rose coloured; appear in the rains.---Mahim woods; Salsette &c. pretty common.

This is one of the most showy of the tribe.

479. **CONVOLVULUS.** Choisy. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *convolve*—to entwine; in allusion to the twining habit of the plants.

993. **C. ARVENSIS.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 288.* *C. Malcolmii.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 474.* *C. Chinensis.* Bot. *Reg. t. 322.* English Botany. t. 322.

Stems twining, furrowed; leaves sagittate, with large angular auricles; peduncles axillary, 1 or 2 flowered; flowers of a lively pink colour.

The seeds of Roxburgh's plant were brought from Persia by the late Sir John Malcolm in 1801. He hints at its connection with the *C. arvensis*, or

Control. Bilosus - Does small plant
metabolite with ...

Corn bindweed of England, and there is little doubt, they are at the most, only varieties of each other.

Grows common on the black soil of the Deccan; flowering during the rains. (Dr. Gibson.)

994. *C. CAPENSIS*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 287. *C. hastatus*. Thunbergh's *Prod.* p. 55. herbaceous, smooth; leaves hastate, lobed; flowers very numerous of a light rose colour, and exceedingly beautiful.

Bombay is indebted for this species to Mr. George Noton, who introduced it from the Cape of Good Hope in 1833. It seldom bears seeds, but can be propagated by cuttings, or layering.

995. *C. LACTEUS*. Wallich.—Dapooree, infd. from Bengal. (Dr. Lush.)

480. *ANISEIA*. Choisy. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *anisos*—unequal; the segments of the calyx are unequal in size and shape.

996. *A. UNIFLORA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 295. *Convolvulus Rheedii*. Rox. *Flora*. Wallich's *Edit.* 2. p. 70. Bentiru tali. Rheed, *Mal.* 11. t. 54. Wight in *Hookers Bot. Misc.* t. 8. *Burm. Ind.* t. 21. f. 2.

Stems creeping, hairy; leaves short petioled, lanceolate, oblong, hairy; flowers white, campanulate, pubescent.—S. Concan. N.

481. *SHUTERIA*. Choisy. Pentandria Monogynia.

Named after Dr. Shuter, who collected plants in the neighbourhood of Madras.

997. *S. BICOLOR*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 297. *Convolvulus bicolor*. Rox. *Flora*. 1. p. 475. *Bot. Mag.* t. 2205.

Perennial, twining, hairy; leaves alternate, broad, cordate; flowers yellow, bottom of the bell deep purple; appear during the rains; capsules hairy, 4 celled, with 1 seed in each.—The Conicans. N.

482. *PORANA*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *poro*—to journey; in allusion to the habit of the plants sending forth long shoots. *Lam.* t. 186.

998. *P. RACEMOSA*. Rox. *Flora*. 1. p. 466. *Dinetus racemosus*. Sweet. *Brit. Fl. Gard.* t. 127.

Blowree.—Annual, twining, filiform; leaves cordate acuminate; flowers in axillary and terminal racemes; appear in the cold weather; calyx growing with the pericarp into 5 scarious wings.—S. Coucan. N.—Mahableschwur. (Dr. Murray.)

Dr. Wallich remarks, that it is common in the vicinity of Katmaundoo.

483. *CRESSA*. L. Pentandria Digynia.

From the Isle of Crete, now Candia, where a species apparently the same as the Indian one abounds. *Lam.* t. 183.

999. *C. INDICA*. *Don's syst.* 1. p. 300. Rox. *Flora*. 2. p. 72. *C. cretica?* *Don's syst.* 1. p. 300. *Smith's Flora Graeca* t. 256. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 43. f. 6.

A small annual, with very numerous white flowers, which give it a hoary appearance at a distance.—Grows most abundantly on rice fields, Bombay, after the rains.

484. *EVOLVULUS*. L. Pentandria Digynia.

From *evolve*—to turn round;—plants with the habit of *Convolvulus*. *Lam.* t. 216.

1000. *E. HIRSUTUS*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 300. *E. alsinoides*, *Don's syst.* 4. p. 300. Rox. *Flora*. 1. p. 105 and 106. *Anagallis hirsuta minor*. *Burm. Zey.* t. 6. f. 1. *Vistnu clandi*. Rheed, *Mal.* 11. t. 64.

A pretty, herbaceous, creeping plant, with small deep bright blue flowers. It is very common on the plains of the Deccan during the rains.—Malabar hill, Bombay, rare.

Burmah says, it is called Vishnugarandi, after a heathen Diety, and that it is reputed a sovereign remedy for dysentery.

TRIBE 3. CUSCUTEÆ.

485. CUSCUTA. L. Pentandria Digynia.

Name said to be derived from the Arabic. Gaert. t. 62. Lam. t. 88.

1001. C. REFLEXA. Don's, syst. 4, p. 305. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 447. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 104. C. Hookerii. Hookers Exot. Flora. 150.

Akas pawan.—*Amurvel.*—A parasite with filiform, twining, succulent stems, leafless, smooth, yellow; flowers white, small.

The Concans. N. on trees at Mahableschwur.—Common in Guzerat, on hedges and bushes by the road side. (Mr. Vaupell.)

1002. C. SULCATA. Don's, syst. 4. p. 305. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 447. Much like the last, but of smaller size. Common in gardens, adhering to greens. &c. N. These plants bear a considerable resemblance to the *Cassytha filiformis*.

ORDER 97. BORAGINEÆ. Don's, syst. 4. p. 306.

THE BORAGE TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 241.

486. TRICHODESMA. Don. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *thrix*—a hair, and *desmos*—a bond; the anthers are bound together with hairs.

1003. T. INDICUM. Don's, syst. 4. p. 311. Borago indica. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 458. Pluk. Alm. t. 76. f. 3.

Chota-Kulpa.—An annual plant, with scabrous leaves, and pale blue flowers. It springs up very common in waste places during the rains.—Abundant in the Deccan. (Dr. Gibson.)

1004. T. ZEYLANICUM. Don's, syst. 4. p. 311. Borago zeylanica. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 458. Burm. Ind. t. 14. f. 2. Pluk. Mant. t. 335. f. 4. Iacq. Icon. Rar. t. 314.

Annual; stem purplish, hispid: flowers pale blue.—In the Ataveesy, south of the Taptee. (Dr. Gibson.) The Deccan. (Dr. Lush.)

487. LITHOSPERMUM. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *lithos*.—a stone, and *sperma*—seed; in allusion to the hard stony seeds. Lam. t. 91. Gaert. t. 67. Tourn. t. 55.

1005. L. PURPUREO-CÆRULEUM. Don's, syst. 4. p. 321. Smith's English Botany. t. 117. Pluk. Phyt. t. 76. f. 2.

Herbaceous plant with scabrous stems; flowers showy, red, changing to purple. Dapooree. ind. from the Cape of Good Hope. (Dr. Lush.) It grows wild in the chalky soil of Kent.

488. ECHIUM. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *Echis*—a viper; in allusion to a fancied resemblance between a viper's head and the seeds. Lam. t. 94. Gaert. t. 67.

1006. E. VIOLACEUM. Don's, syst. 4. p. 332. Herbaceous plant, with large violet or pale blue flowers. Dapooree. ind. (Dr. Lush.)

1007. E. CAPITATUM. Don's, syst. 4. p. 330. A suffruticose, hispid plant, with red, terminal flowers. Dapooree. ind. from the Cape of Good Hope where it is indigenous. (Dr. Lush.)

The *E. vulgare*, or common Vipers Bugloss. Eng. Bot. t. 181. is one of the most beautiful of wild English flowers.

cy. Herbs shrubs or trees with alternate rough or stip. lvs
& flowers generally, in scorpioid cymes. Temperate & Trop
Mucilaginous & emollient, or astringent
Cal. persis. with 4-5 divis. Cor. gamopet. hypog. usu. 5
Aest. imb. Stem. in cor alter. with seg. usu. 4 lined. Sty to
simple. Sty. simp. or bifid

49^m. Cor. salver shaped, throat contracted. Seeds 4
naked

489. CYNOGLOSSUM. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *Kuon*—a dog, and *glossa*—a tongue; in allusion to a fancied resemblance in the leaves. Lam. t. 92. Gaert. t. 67.

1008. C. CANESCENS. Don's syst. 4. p. 354. C. racemosum. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 456. C. hirsutum. Jacq. Hort. Schoen. 4. t. 489.

Leacherdie.—Annual, erect, with lanceolate, sessile, hairy leaves; flowers in terminal and axillary racemes; much resembling those of the favourite English "*Forget me not*." seeds 4:—covered with bristles.

Common on the Kandalla Ghaut;—flowers towards the end of the rains.—In various parts of the Concan. N.

1009. C. —————?

A small herbaceous plant; flowers in October;—the roots appear to be mucilaginous;—grows at Mahableshwar. (Dr. Gibson.)

Perhaps the plant here referred to, may be identical with C. Wallichii. Don's syst. 4. p. 354.

490. HELIOTROPIUM. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *helios*.—the sun, and *trope*—a turning; in allusion to the flowers turning towards the sun. Gaert. t. 68. Lam. t. 91.

" Her looks their paleness in a flower retained,
Still the lov'd object the fond leaves pursue,
Still move their root, the moving sun to view,
And in the *heliotrope* the nymph is true."

Ovid's Meta. Book. 4.

1010. H. PERUVIANUM. Don's syst. 4. p. 357. Bot. Mag. t. 141.

A shrubby plant with sweet scented, lilac coloured flowers in terminal spikes. Dapooree, intd. (Dr. Lush.)

1011. H. COROMANDELIANA. Don's syst. 4. p. 359. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 454.

Annual; leaves obovate; flowers small, white, in terminal spikes.—The high lands at Beema Sunker. (Dr. Gibson.)

491. PIPTOCLAINA. Don. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *pipto*—to fall, *klaina*—a cloak; in allusion to the deciduous calyx.

1012. P. MALABARICA. Don's syst. 4. p. 364. Heliotropium Malabarium. Willd. 1. p. 742. Burm. Ind. t. 16. f. 1.

A diffuse plant, with ovate, plicate, leaves;—flowers in lateral and terminal spikes; longer than the calyx. The Deccan during the rains. (Dr. Lush.)

492. TIARIDIUM. Don. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *tiara*—a Persian diadem, and *vidos*—resemblance; in reference to a fancied likeness in the capsules.

1013. T. INDICUM. Don's syst. 4. p. 364. Heliotropium indicum. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 454. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 48. Pluk. Alm. t. 245. f. 4. Bot. Mag. t. 1837. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 414.

Bhooroondie.—*Hatti soora*, *Indian Turnsole*.—An annual hairy plant, with lilac, or bluish coloured flowers, in terminal spikes. Common among rubbish, and in waste places by road sides &c. during the rains.

493. COLDENIA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Named by Linnaeus in honor of *Colden*, a North America Botanist. Lam. t. 89. Gaert. t. 68.

1014. C. PROCUMBENS. Don's syst. 4. p. 365. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 448. Pluk. Alm. t. 64. f. 6. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 435.

A small annual spreading plant, with villous leaves;—flowers white.—Common on rice fields after the rains.

ORDER 98. CORDIACEÆ. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 374.*494. *CORDIA*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.Named by Plumier, in honor of Cordius, a German Botanist. *Lam. t. 96; Gaert. t. 76.*1015. *C. RUMPHII*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 374.* *C. subcordata?* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 374.* *C. campanulata*. Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 593.* *Novella nigra*. Rumph. *Amb. 2. t. 75.* *Wanze?* Bruce's *Travels. 7, t. 17.*A tree; leaves ovate oblong, acuminate.—Flowers yellow, or of a reddish orange colour, somewhat resembling those of the Indian Cress; (*Tropaeolum Minus.*) hexandrous.—One tree formerly grew in the circle on Bombay green; probably brought from some part of the Concan.1016. *C. LATIFOLIA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 378.* Rox. *Flora. Ind. 2. p. 230.* Wallich's Ed.*Broad-leaved Sepistan.*—Arab and Pers. *Sepistan* and *Pistan*—Guz.—*Burgoond* and *Vurgoond*.—Mah.—*Bhokur*—Hind.—*Bura*—*Leesura*—Beng—*Buhu rasi*—Sans—*Buhorracake*. (Mr. Vaupell.)A tree from 12 to 25 feet high;—leaves roundish cordate, entire, repand, 5 nerved; smooth above, scabrous beneath; flowers in terminal and lateral panicles, polygamous, numerous, small white.—Drupe about an inch in diameter, yellow when ripe, pulp soft, clammy, eaten by the natives.—Dr. Wallich proposes, as previously so named by Dr. Roxburgh, to give this species the specific name of *C. sepistana*, and the West Indian species now called *Sebestena*. *C. coccinea*, Wallich in Rox. *Flora. Ind. 2. p. 232.*Common throughout Guzerat, where it is called *Burgoond*; the young tender fruit is pickled; also eaten as a vegetable by the natives. (Mr. Vaupell.)1017. *C. MYXA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 379.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 590.* *Vida marum*. Rheed. *Mal. 4. t. 47.* Gaert. *Fruct. 1, t. 76.* Pluk. *Alm. t. 217. f. 3.* Delile's *Flora. Aegypt. t. 19. f. 1 and 2.* *Cornus sanguinea*, Forskol. Ainslie. *Mat. Ind. 2. p. 466.**Bhokur.*—A common tree in Bombay.—On the Ghauts and about villages, throughout the Concan.—It a good deal resembles the English *Alder*; (*Alnus glutinosa*.) flowers polygamous; white, in terminal and lateral panicles;—appear in March and April.—The natives pickle and eat the fruit.—It abounds in a transparent glutinous juice—Dried it is the *Sebestena* of the *Materia Medica*.

In Otaheite the juice of the leaves is used in dyeing.

1018. *C. MONOICA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 379.* Rox. *Flora. Ind. 1. p. 592.* Rox. *Cor. 1. t. 58.*

A shrub of no beauty, with ovate, toothed, scabrous leaves; flowers small white.—In gardens Bombay, and probably wild in the Concan.

1019. *C. ANGUSTIFOLIA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 379.* Rox. *Flora. Ind. 1. p. 595.* *C. reticulata*. Roth. *Nov. Spec. 124.**Goond*, or *Goondnee*.—A tree from 30 to 40 feet high; leaves sub-opposite, lanceolate, scabrous; branches slender drooping; flowers in terminal corymbiform panicles; small, white, tetrandrous; fruit size of a pea; smooth, yellow.—Bombay.—about Villages in the Deccan and Guzerat.

The wood is very tough, and useful for making carriage poles &c. (Dr. Gibson.)

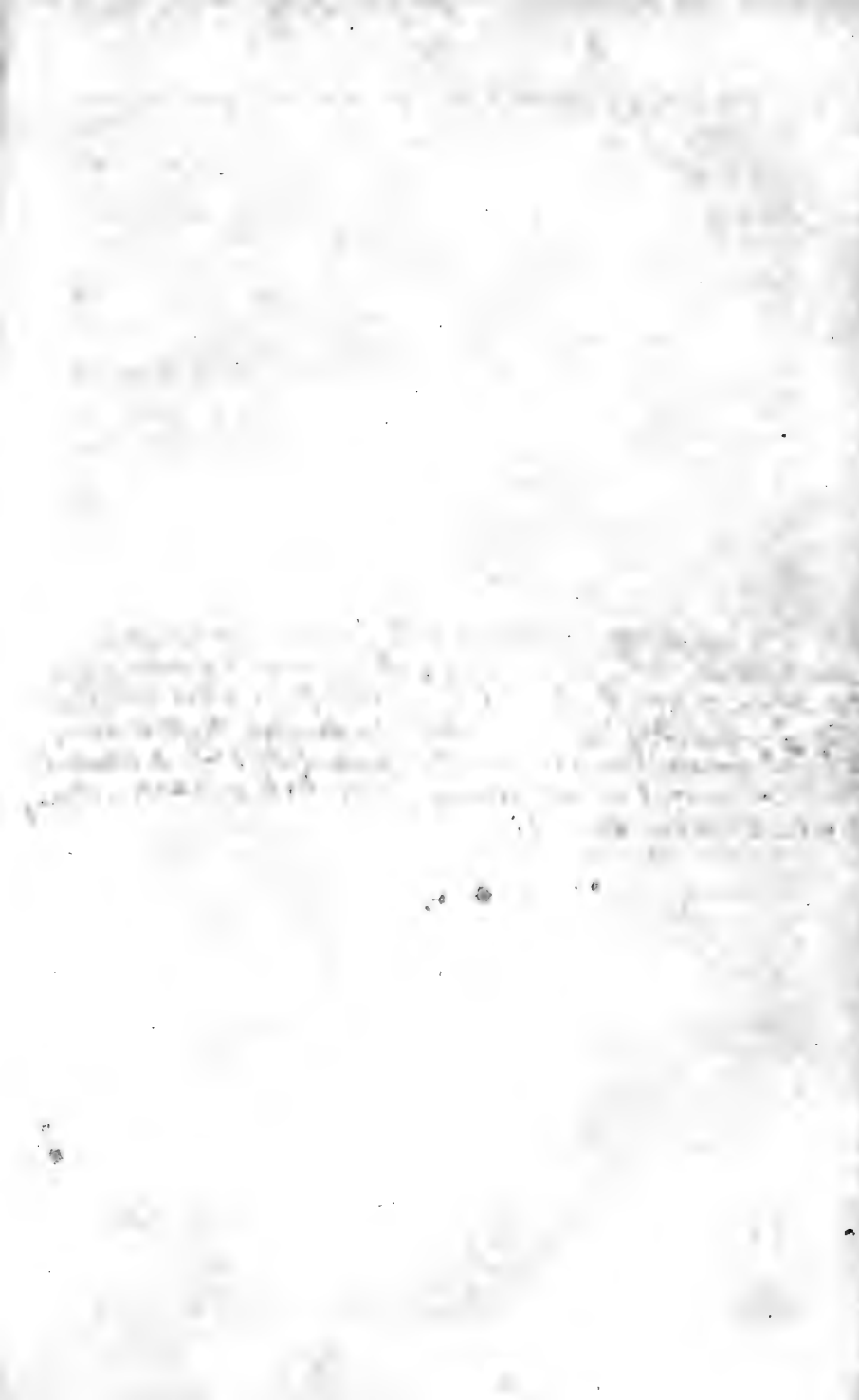
1020. *C*——?

A new species discovered by Mr. Law at Duddi, on the Gutpurba, 1838.

1021. *C*——?

A middle sized tree; in gardens at Wye.

495. *EHRETIA*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.Named by Linnaeus, in honor of a French Botanist. *Lam. t. 96.*



99. Cal. line: 5 rare. 4 part. persist. Cor. monopet. hypog. limb
5 cleft. decid. aestiv. plicate or imbr. Stam. inserted on cor. equal
Cor. Segm. 5 altor. Anth. with long. deh. Ovary 2 celled style contin
stig. Simple. Fr. cap. or bue. Herbs or shrubs with alter. leavy
40. Cal. persist. Cor. rotate or campanulate 5 lobed plaited.
Anth. somewhat united opening by a double pore at the end. Berry
2 celled many seeded.

1022. *E. LAEVIS*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 390. *Rox. Flora.* 1. p. 537. *Rox. Cor.* 1. t. 56.

A tree, with ovate smooth leaves and small white flowers in lateral corymbs. Goa Jungles. (Dr. Lush.) Jungles to the south east of Surat. (Mr. Law.) About Beema Sunker. (Dr. Gibson.)

406. *ERYCIBE*. *Rox. Pentandria Monogynia.*

From its native name. *Erimatalia*. *Lam. Enc.* 2. p. 348.

1023. *E. PANICULATA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 392. *Rox. Flora.* 1. p. 585. *Rox. Cor.* 2. t. 159. *E. Rheedei*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 392. *Erima-tali*, *Rheed. Mal.* 7. t. 39.

A large climbing shrub, with alternate, linear oblong leaves, and small yellow flowers in terminal panicles.—The Concan. N.

1024. *E. WIGHTIANA*. G.

A scandent shrub; with rigid stems; leaves alternate, ovate, petioled; flowers in axillary and terminal racemes; small, of a dark brown colour; border of the corolla 5 parted; somewhat twisted as in the *Apocynae*; segments revolute, deeply emarginate. Racemes and calyxes covered with a rusty coloured tomentum.

In the deep ravine at Kandalla, below Colonel Dickinson's Bungalow. Flowers in November; perhaps it may prove identical with some of Dr. Wallich's Burmah species.

Don remarks, that the genus is nearly allied to *Moorcroftia* and *Maripa*; on the one hand, and *Apocynæ* on the other.

ORDER 99. SOLANACEÆ. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 397.

THE NIGHTSHADE TRIBE, *Lind. nat. syst.* p. 231.

TRIBE 1. SOLANÆÆ.

497. *SOLANUM*. L. *Pentandria Monogynia.*

Origin of the word unknown. *Gaert. t.* 131. *Tourn. t.* 62. *Lam. t.* 115.

1025. *S. TUBEROSUM*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 400. *Blackwell. t.* 523.

The well known common potatoe; now pretty generally cultivated by the natives, and beginning to supersede the comparatively unwholesome *Aroidea* and *Cucurbitaceae*; which used to form so large a portion of their diet.

If ever the potatoe shall become cheaper than rice, it will no doubt be generally preferred; and the fact of a dry season being certainly the best for this vegetable, must render it particularly valuable, when the rice crop fails. N.

The red soil of the Deccan and S. M. Country, are most favorable for its cultivation.—That of Mahableswur also suits well.

1026. *S. PSEUDO-CAPSICUM*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 411. *Sab. Hort. Rom. t.* 59.

Winter Cherry, or *Tree nightshade*.—A shrubby, glabrous plant, with small white flowers, and scarlet berries of the size of a cherry.—Native of Madeira. Dapooree, ind. from the Cape of Good Hope. (Dr. Lush.)

1027. *S. INCERTUM*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 412. *S. nigrum?* and *S. rubrum?* *Don's syst.* 4. p. 412. *S. rubrum*. *Rox. Flora.* 1. p. 565. *Nelem tsjana*. *Rheed. Mal.* 10. t. 73. *Smith's Eng. Bot. t.* 566? *S. Rumphii*. *Rumph. Amb.* 6. t. 26. f. 2. is closely allied, or perhaps only a variety of this polymorphous plant.

Bombay name *Ghattee*; Dekanee name *Camunee*—in gardens, pretty common. It is called *Brede* at the Mauritius, and generally cultivated as a pot herb.

The leaves are applied externally to cure Cancers, but must be used with caution. *Lour. Cochin China.* 1. p. 133.

Forskol mentions a similar use to which the Arabs put them in cases of an ulcerous disease called *Bala*,—*Forskol's Arabia.* p. 46.

1028. *S. VERBASCIFOLIUM*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 415. *S. pubescens*. Rox. *Flora*. 1. p. 564. Lour. *Cochin China*. 1. p. 128. Pluk. *Alm.* t. 316. f. 1. Jacq. *Hort. Vind.* 1. t. 13.

Mullein--leaved Nightshade.—A shrub, with ovate oblong leaves, quite entire; tomentose and white beneath; flowers small white; in terminal corymbs, berry size of a small cherry.

The neighbourhood of Dharwar. (Dr. Lush.) Probably this is identical with an unarmed species in Deccan gardens, having the habit and appearance of *S. giganteum*. (Dr. Gibson.)

1029. *S. SCANDENS*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 422.

Stem herbaceous, twining; leaves cordate, ovate, soft beneath; flowers in terminal umbels; corolla rotate, with recurved segments; berry round size of a cherry; native of Surinam, introd. by N.

1030. *S. GIGANTEUM*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 430. *S. farinosum*. Wallich in Rox. *Flora*. Ind. 2. p. 255. Linn. *Trans.* 17. p. 47. Iacq. *Icon. Rar.* 2 t. 328. *S. niveum*. Vahl. *Symbols* 2. p. 41. and Thunbergh's *Flora Capensis*. 1. p. 189. *Bot. Mag.* t. 1921.

Cheena, or *Chunna Jhar*, of Mahableshwur. (Dr. Murray, in *Bombay Med. Trans.* 1. p. 16.)

A middle sized shrub; branches armed with stout prickles; yellowish towards the point; their base thickly covered with a white tomentum, as is also the under side of the leaves, and young shoots; flowers numerous; in terminal corymbs; of a purplish violet colour. Berry size of a large pea, dark yellow or inclining to red, when ripe.

Common on the table land of Mahableshwur; in flower and fruit all the year. It is also to be found on the hills about Parr.—Hurrychunderghur, (Dr. Gibson.)

It seems to differ in no wise from the Cape of Good Hope plant, figured in *Bot. Mag.* and which Professor Nees joins.

1031. *S. MELONGENA*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 432. Rox. *Flora*. 1. p. 566. *Nila barudena*. Rheed. *Mal.* 10. t. 74. *Trongum hortense*. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. t. 85. Pluk. *Alm.* t. 220. f. 3. Blackwell t. 549.

For synonyms, see Professor Nees ab Esenbeck, in *Linn. Trans.* 17. p. 48 He joins with it, and is followed by Don. *Rheede's Chunda*. 2. t. 37. the *S. undatum*, of *Lam. Ency. Meth.* 4. p. 381. but the accuracy of this may be questioned.

The *Brinjal*, or *Egg Plant*; *Aubergine*:—extensively cultivated for the sake of its fruit. There are several varieties, as *Doorlee Wangee*—round *Brinjal*. *Ban wangee*—large common—*Yel wangee*—small long white, a subvariety of which, is red striped.

Roxburgh considers the common large, long *Brinjal* a distinct species, and calls it *S. longum*.—Next to the potatoe perhaps, the several varieties of *Brinjal*, are the most useful of Indian vegetables.

1032. *S. INDICUM*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 433. *S. violaceum?* Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 437. Rox. *Flora*. 1. p. 570. *Cheru, chunda*. Rheed. *Mal.* 2. t. 36. Hamilton in *Linn. Trans.* 14. p. 264. *Burm. Zey.* t. 102. *Ainslie. Mat.* Ind. 2. p. 207. Lour. *Cochin China* 1. p. 131. *S. violaceum*. Iacq. *Frag.* t. 133. f. 1. *Dill. Elth.* t. 270. f. 349. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. t. 86. f. 1.

A ramous shrub, with ovate, lobate, downy leaves, armed on both sides with sharp prickles.—Flowers in sub-cymose racemes; berry size of a large pea; when ripe, deep yellow.—Common in the Deccan, at Kandalla, Bombay, &c.

1033. *S. TRILOBATUM*. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 437. Rox. *Flora*. 1. p. 571. Linn. *Trans.* 17. p. 59, *Burm. Ind.* t. 22. f. 2. Pluk. *Phyt.* t. 316. f. 5.



A shrubby, scandent plant; armed with recurved prickles; berries resemble red currants.

In Guzerat and a few parts of the Deccan. (Dr. Gibson.)

1034. *S. JACQUINII*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 437. *S. Xanthocarpum*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 438. *S. Chinense?* Don's *syst.* 4. p. 441. *S. diffusum*, and *Jac. quinii*. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 568. and 569. Linn. *Trans.* 17. p. 57. Ainslie *Mat. Ind.* 2. p. 90. Jacq. *Icon. Rar.* 2. t. 332. *Solanum incanum Chinense-Pluk.* *Phyt.* t. 62. f. 1.

A diffuse plant, trailing on the ground; completely armed with prickles; fruit yellow, size of a plum.—Elephanta, Bombay, the Deccan &c. common.—A native officinal article of some importance. N.

1035. *S. FEROX*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 435. *S. hirsutum*. Rox. *Flora.* 1. 571. *Ana chunda*. Rheed. *Mal.* 2. t. 35. *Hamilt.* in Linn. *Trans.* 14. p. 263. *S. mammosum*. Lour. *Cochin China.* 1. p. 131.—Annual, or biennial; flowers white; fruit very hairy. S. Concan. N.

498. *LYCOPERSICUM*. Don. *Pentandria Monogynia*.

From *lykos*—a wolf, and *persicon*—a peach;—the wolf peach. *Tourn.* t. 63. *Lam.* t. 115. f. 2.

1036. *L. ESCULENTUM*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 443. *Solanum lycopersicum*. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 565. *Pomum amoris*. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. t. 154. f. 1. Lour. *Cochin China.* 1. p. 130,—wild and cultivated. *Blackwell* t. 133. Linn. *Trans.* 17. p. 61.

Wall Wangee.—The *Tomata* or *Love Apple*;—also called the *Wolf Peach*; in allusion to its very beautiful appearance, but worthless qualities as a fruit;—Common in gardens. The fruit is used as a garuish. It is also eaten by some, in soups &c.

The plant grows wild in many parts of the Deccan; particularly about old Forts. Probably it was introduced by the Musselmen, and has since been naturalized. (Dr. Gibson.) Thrives luxuriantly at Surat. N.

499. *CAPSICUM*. L. *Pentandria Monogynia*.

From *kapto*—to bite; in allusion to the pungent qualities of the pericarp and seeds.—*Lam.* t. 116. *Gaert.* 2. t. 132. *Tourn.* t. 66.

1037. *C. FRUTESCENS*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 443. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 574. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. t. 88. f. 1. *Capo molago*. Rheed. *Mal.* 2. t. 56. and *Valia capo molago*. 9. t. 35.—*C. annum*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 444. *Bot. Mag.* t. 1835?

Lal Mirchee, Chilly;—to be found in every garden. Extensively cultivated about Poosasowlee, south of Sattara, and sent to the Concan markets by way of Mahableshwur;—also all over the Deccan and Kandesh. (Dr. Gibson.)

The *Caffree Mirchee* is the *C. Grossum*, of Botanists. This is probably a mere variety, as well as *C. annum* and *C. minimum*; and no better entitled to rank as species, than the different kinds of Apples and Gooseberries.

1038. *C. NEPAULENSIS*. Dr. Owen.

A pretty, erect growing shrub; bears yellow fruit; intd. at Serow by Dr. Owen from Nepaul,—perhaps it is only a variety of the common *Chilly*, obtained by cultivation.

500. *PHYSALIS*. L. *Pentandria Monogynia*.

From *physis*—a bladder; in allusion to the inflated calyx. *Gaert.* 2. t. 131. *Lam.* t. 116. *Tourn.* t. 64.

1039. *P. SOMNIFERA?* Don's *syst.* 4. p. 448. *P. flexuosa*. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 561. Jacq. *Ecl.* t. 22? and 23? Ainslie *Mat. Ind.* 2. p. 14.

Pevitti. Rheed. *Mal.* 4. t. 55. usually quoted for this plant, is described by Rheede as a tree "*justae magnitudinis*," whereas this is a small shrubby plant.

with flexuose branches; and if Rheede's description is correct, must be distinct. See Hamilton in Linn. Trans. 17, p. 236. also Professor Nees in the same work, and vol. p. 66. who still, and perhaps with justice, continues to quote the Pevetti for this plant. It much resembles it,—viz. Roxburgh's *P. flexuosa*.

The English Burial ground, Bombay. — Both the Concans and Guzerat, — *P. somnifera*, is quite distinct. N.

1040. *P. PERUVIANA*. Don's. syst. 4, p. 449. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 562. *P. edulis*. Bot. Mag. t. 1068. Linn. Trans. 17. p. 67.

Peruvian Winter Cherry. — A biennial, diffuse plant, with villous leaves; cultivated in gardens, and known by the name of *Cape Gooseberry*.

There is a plant very much resembling this, growing wild on the banks of the Yena, and other moist places Mahableschwur. It requires examination.

1041. *P. MINIMA*. Don's. syst. 4, p. 450. Pee inota inodien. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 71. Rox. Flora. 1, p. 563, where the reference is made to Inota Inodien. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 70. Probably they are mere varieties and also Don's *P. angulata*, and *P. indica*.

The plant here referred to, is a common annual; covered with clammy hairs. Flowers small yellow.

501. *NICANDRA*. Adans. Pentandria Monogynia.

Named by Adanson, in honor of Nicander, a Greek Poet, who lived about the time of Attalus. — A manuscript of his is preserved at Vienna. — (Don, quoting from Haller.) Gaert. t. 131.

1042. *N. PHYSALOIDES*. Don's. syst. 4, p. 457. Jacq. Obs. 4. t. 98. Bot. Mag. t. 2458.

An annual plant, with oval, oblong, unequally sinuated leaves; and pretty large, bell-shaped, blue flowers. — Native of Peru and Chili.

Grows wild about Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.)

502. *LYCIUM*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Said to be named from the province of Lycia in Asia minor. Gaert. 2. t. 132. Lam. t. 112.

1043. *L. AFRUM*. Don's. syst. 4, p. 459. Bot. Reg. t. 354. Lam. Ill. t. 112. f. 1. *Box thorn*. — A shrub with spreading, spiny branches, linear leaves, and violet coloured flowers.

Dapooree. intd, from the Cape of Good Hope. (Dr. Lush.) The plant here referred to is perhaps the *L. tenue*, of Don.

TRIBE 2. NICOTIANEAE.

503. *NICOTIANA*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

In honor of *Nicot* once French Ambassador at the Court of Portugal. Gaert. t. 55. Tourn. t. 41. Lam. t. 113.

1044. *N. TABACUM*. Don's. syst. 4, p. 462. Blackwell, t. 146.

Common *Tobacco* plant; — "the tranquillizing herb." (Southey.) cultivated to a considerable extent in various parts of the Deccan and Guzerat. The crops are frequently injured by a curious parasite; — the *Orobanche indica*.

1045. *N. PERSICA*. Don's. syst. 4, p. 466. Bot. Reg. t. 1592.

The famed *Shiraz tobacco* plant; cultivated in the Company's garden at Hewra; perhaps the Kosiroom, which is also cultivated there, is a variety. (Dr. Gibson.)

504. *HYOSCYAMUS*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *hys*. — a sow, (Odyss. B. 8.) and *kyamos* — a bean; in allusion to the fruit which bears some resemblance to a bean, and is said to be poisonous to all animals, except swine. Lam. t. 117. Gaert. t. 75.



95. Cor. funnel shaped plaited. Cap. 2 celled, 4 valved

1046. *H. NIGER*. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 471. *English Botany*, t. 591. *Bot. Mag.* t. 2394. *Ainslie Mat. Ind.* 1. p. 167.

Common herbane.—Native of Britain; among rubbish and on dung hills; intd. at Dapooree by Dr. Lush. It bears poison in its looks. (“*Quid ut noverca me intueris?*”)

Cultivated at Hewra by Dr. Gibson, who has prepared the extract, and found it equally active as a medicine, with that obtained from England.

TRIBE 3. DATURÆ.

505. *DATURA*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

From the Sanscrit name *Dhustura*; Gaert. 2. t. 132. *Lam. t.* 113. Denoting a Trumpet. N.

1047. *D. ALBA*. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 474. *D. metel.* Rox. *Flora.* 1 p. 561. *Humalu.* Rheed. *Mal.* 2. t. 28. *Stramonia indica prima*, seu *Datura alba*. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. t. 87. f. 1. *Stramonium indica tertia*, seu *Datura rubra*. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. t. 87. f. 2. on the authority of Hamilton, (see *Linn. Trans.* 14. p. 232.) *Lour. Coch. China.* 1 p. 110. *Fleming in Asiat. Res.* 11. p. 165. *Hardwicke. in Do.* 6. p. 351. *D. metel.* *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 474. *Bot. Mag.* t. 1440.

The common *Dhutura*, or *Thorn Apple*;—generally found growing among rubbish about villages, all over the country.—A lured looking plant; in flower and fruit all the year.

It possesses very strong narcotic properties, and has on several occasions been fatally used by Bombay thieves, who administer it to deprive their victims of the power of resistance. The Chinese use *D. ferox*, for the same nefarious purposes. (see *Crawford's Archipelago*, vol. 1.)

1048. *D. FASTUOSA*. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 474. *D. dubia.* *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 274. *Rox. Flora.* 1. p. 561. *Hamilton in Linn. Trans.* 13. p. 237. *Nili humatu.* Rheed. *Mal.* 2. t. 29. *Mudela humatu.* Rheed. *Mal.* 2. t. 30.

The black *Dhatura*;—found in the same localities.—It has frequently double flowers, and is esteemed a more virulent poison than the white flowered. (Dr. Gibson.)

They seem to be mere varieties of each other, *Lieut. Col. Sykes* says there are many species of *Datura* in the Deccan (*Madras Journ. of Science*, No. 22. p. 165.) Surely he mistakes.

506. *BRUGMANSIA*. Pers. Pentandria Monogynia.

Named by *Person*, in honor of *Professor Brugmans*.

1049. *B. CANDIDA*. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 475. *Datura arborea.* *Linn. Flora.* *Peru.* 2. t. 128.

A shrub, native of Peru; where it is cultivated for the sake of its large, showy white flowers. *Hort Soc. Garden*, and at Dapooree. intd. by *Mr. Macullough* from Egypt in 1837.

The flowers are about half a foot in length, and appear during the rains.

ORDER 100. VERBASCINÆ. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 488.

507. *CELSIA*. L. Didynamia Angiospermia.

Named by *Linnaeus* in honor of *Olaus Celsius*, a Professor in the University of Upsal, *Gaert. t.* 55. *Lam. t.* 532.

1050. *C. ARCTURUS*. *Don's. syst.* 4. p. 499. *Vahls. Symbols* 3. p. 79. *Bot. Mag. t.* 1962. *Jacq. Hort. Vind.* 2. t. 117.

Herbaceous; radical leaves lyrate; superior, oblong; flowers large yellow; filaments bearded with purple hairs; native of Candia.—Grows wild about Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.) Common in the bed of almost every river. (Mr. Law.)

Perhaps the plant here referred to may prove identical with *Roxburgh's C. coromandelia*. *Rox. Flora.* 3. p. 100. Are they distinct species? *C. coromandelia* is in *Mr. Nimmo's* collection,

ORDER 101. SCROPHULARINEÆ. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 504.*THE FIGWORT TRIBE. *Lind. Nat. syst. p. 228.*

TRIBE 1. SCROPHULARINEÆ.

508. DIGITALIS. L. *Didynamia Angiospermia.*So named from the resemblance the flowers bear, to the finger of a glove.
*Tournef. t. 73. Gaertn. t. 53. Lam. t. 525.*1051. D. PURPUREA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 504. Blackwell. t. 16.**Purple flowered, or common Fox-glove*—"emblem of pride." (*Scott.*) *Dampierre, intd.*—A most active and useful medicine is obtained from it.

TRIBE 2. ANTIRRHINEÆ.

509. LINARIA. L. *Didynamia Angiospermia.*From *linon*—flax; name given in allusion to a similarity in the leaves.
Lam. t. 531.

1052. L. ——— ?

A perennial plant with yellow flowers.—The Deccan. (*Dr. Lush.*) requires examination.Perhaps this is identical with a plant which Mr. Law says, grows common on the ruins of Ahmedabad; flowers yellow; and which he doubtfully refers to *Sprengel's L. cirrhosa*, remarking that it may prove a new species.510. MAURANDYA. *Don. Didynamia Angiospermia.*

Named in honor of Dr. Maurandy, a Botanical Professor at Carthage.

1053. M. SEMPERFLORENS. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 533. Bot. Mag. t. 460. Bot. Rep. t. 63. M. scandens Persoons Synop. 2. p. 160.*A perennial and delicate climber, native of Mexico. Has very pretty flowers, something like those of the *Foxglove*. *Intd. by N.*1054. M. ANTIRRHINIFLORA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 533. Bot. Mag. t. 1643.**Blue-flowered Maurandya*;—an elegant climber like the last.—In gardens; not common.

TRIBE 3. GRATIOLEÆ.

511. DOPATRIUM. *Don. Diandria Monogynia.*1055. D. JUNCEUM. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 536. Gratiola juncea. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 142. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 129.*

A small annual, with rose coloured flowers; appears in the rains.

512. MICROCARPÆA. *Don. Diandria Monogynia.**Micros*—small—*karpos*—fruit; in allusion to the small capsules.1056. M. SPATHULATA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 536. Hookers' Bot. Misc. Supp. 1. t. 4. Peplidium capense. Spreng. syst. 1. p. 43.*

Creeping, perennial; the margins of tanks and other moist places. N.

513. PEPLIDIUM. *Don. Decandria Monogynia.*From *peplos*—purslane, and *idea*—form; plants with the habit of *purslane*. *Delile's Aegypt. t. 4. f. 2.*1057. P. HUMIFUSUM. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 537. Deliles' Flora. Aegypt. t. 4. f. 2. Microcarpea cochlearifolia. Smith in Rees Cyclo. Hookers' Bot. Misc. Supp. 3. t. 29.*

Creeping, herbaceous plant, with opposite, obovate leaves. Margins of tanks &c.

514. BONNAYA. *Don. Diandria Monogynia.*

Named after Bonnay, a German Botanist.

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1058. **B. BRACHIATA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 537.* *Gratiola serrata.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 139.* Rheed. *Mal. 9. t. 59.*

Annual erect; flowers terminal; of a pink colour:—common on pasture lands in the rains.

1059. **B. VERONICAEFOLIA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 537.* *Gratiola veronicaefolia.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 138.* Rox. *Cor. 2. t. 154.* Rumph. *Amb. 5. t. 170. f. 2.*

Annual, creeping; flowers in terminal spikes;—of a violet colour. The bed of the Yena, Mahableswur; and other moist places.

1060. **B. VERBENAEFOLIA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 537.* *Gratiola racemosa.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 138.*

Annual; erect; flowers in terminal racemes; long pedicelled. On cultivated lands during the rains.

1061. **B. GRANDIFLORA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 537.* *Gratiola grandiflora.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 136.* Rox. *Cor. 2. t. 179.*

Annual, creeping plant; leaves sessile, broad lanceolate; flowers light blue;—Common in the rains.

1062. **B. OPPOSITIFOLIA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 537.* *Gratiola oppositifolia.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 139.* Rox. *Cor. 2. t. 155.*

Annual, erect; stems 4 sided, smooth; flowers small, blue.—Common in the rains.

1063. **B. HYSSOPOIDES.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 538.* *Gratiola hyssopoides.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 141.* Rox. *Cor. 2. t. 128.* Pluk. *Alm. t. 193. f. 1.*

Annual, with pale blue flowers.

1064. **B. PARVIFLORA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 538.* Rox. *Flora. Ind. 1. p. 140.* Rox. *Cor. 3. t. 203.*

Annual, erect, ramous; flowers long peduncled, solitary; white or blue.

1065. **B. ROTUNDIFOLIA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 538.* *Gratiola rotundifolia.* Rox. *Flora. 1. p. 137.* Rox. *Cor. 3. t. 204.* Rheed. *Mal. 9. t. 57.*

Annual, diffuse; flowers white.

515. **LINDENBERGIA.** Don. *Didynamia Angiospermia.*

In honor of Lindenbergh, author of a botanical work.

1066. **L. URTICAEFOLIA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 539.* *Stemodia ruderalis.* Rox. *Flora. 3. p. 94.*

An annual, diffuse, downy plant, with ovate serrate leaves, and small yellow flowers.—On old walls, Bombay Fort &c.

516. **STEMODIA.** Don. *Didynamia Angiospermia.*

From *stemon*—a stamen, and *dis*.—double; in allusion to each stamen bearing 2 anthers. Lam. *t. 534. f. 1.* Gaert. *t. 52.*

1067. **S. VISCOSA.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 540.* Rox. *Flora. Ind. 3. p. 94.* Rox. *Cor. 2. t. 163.*

A small annual, hairy, glutinous plant; with small axillary, solitary, violet coloured flowers.

517. **LIMNOPHILA.** Don. *Didynamia Angiospermia.*

From *limne*—a lake, and *phileo*—to love; water loving plants.

1068. **L. GRATIOLOIDES.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 543* and *L. chamaedrifolia. 4. p. 543.* *Columnea balsamica.* Rox. *Flora. Ind. 3. p. 97.* Rheed. *Mal. 9. t. 85* and *12. t. 36.* Burm. *Zey. t. 55. f. 2.*

A small annual; to be found in tanks and other moist places. It has an agreeable turpentine smell. It is the *Hottonia indica* of Linnaeus.

1069. **L. ROXBURGHII.** *Don's. syst. 4. p. 543.* *Capraria gratissima.* Rox. *Flora. Ind. 3. p. 92.* Rheed. *Mal. 9. t. 78.*

Annual, aquatic; stems round, rooting at the joints;—flowers axillary, bell-shaped, purple;—Delightfully aromatic, and has a sweet pleasant taste. (Rox.)

1070. *L. RACEMOSA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 543. *Cyrrilla aquatica*. Rox. *Flora Ind.* 3. p. 115. Rox. *Cor.* 2. t. 189.

Annual, aquatic;—leaves verticelled; pinnatifid;—flowers in terminal racemes;—of a purple colour. Throughout the Concan. N. about Belgaum. (Dr. Lush.)

1071. *L. GRATISSIMA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 543. Rheed. *Mal.* 10. t. 6.

An aquatic, leaves 3 in a whorl;—linear lanceolate;—peduncles and calyxes clothed with glandular hairs.

518. *HERPESTIS*. Don. *Didynamia Angiospermia*.

From *herpestes*—any thing that creeps;—name given in allusion to the habit of the plants. Gaert. t. 214.

1072. *H. MONNIERA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 545. *Gratiola monniera*. Rox. *Flora Ind.* 1. p. 141. Rox. *Cor.* 2. t. 178. *Bot. Mag.* t. 2557. Rheed. *Mal.* 10. t. 14. *Sloanes Hist.* *Jam.* 1. t. 129. f. 1. *Bramia indica*. *Lam. Ency.* 1. p. 459.

An annual, creeping plant, with blue flowers, which appear during the rains.—generally to be met with on the margins of tanks.

Roxburgh says the natives use the expressed juice, mixed with *Petroleum*, to rub on parts affected with rheumatic pains.

519. *VANDELLIA*. Don. *Didynamia Angiospermia*.

Named in honor of Vandelli, Professor of natural history at Lisbon. *Lam.* t. 522. f. 4.

1073. *V. CRUSTACEA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 548. *Gratiola lucida*. Rox. *Flora Ind.* 1. p. 138. Rox. *Cor.* 3. t. 202. Rheed. *Mal.* 9. t. 58. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. t. 170. f. 3.

Annual, diffuse plant, with blue flowers;—common in the rains.

1074. *V. ROXBURGHII*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 549. *Torenia diffusa*. Rox. *Flora Ind.* 3. p. 95. *V. diffusa*. Willd. *spec.* 3. 343.

Annual, appears during the rains.

520. *ARTANEMA*. Don. *Didynamia Angiospermia*.

From *artao*—to suspend, and *nema*—a filament; in allusion to the structure of the stamens. Don. in *Sweet's H. Gard.* t. 34.

1075. *A. SESAMOIDES*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 550. *Bahel. tojulli*. Rheed. *Mal.* 9. t. 87. *Diceros longifolius*. *Persoon's Synop.* 2. p. 164—*Archimenes sesamoides*. *Vahls Symbols* 2. p. 71.

Herbaceous plant, with tetragonal stems, oblong lanceolate leaves, and flowers in terminal racemes. The Concan. N.

521. *TORENIA*. L. *Didynamia Angiospermia*.

Named by Linnaeus after Olof Toreen, a Swedish Clergyman and Voyager to the East. *Lam.* t. 523.

1076. *T. ASIATICA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 550. Rheed. *Mal.* 9. t. 53. *Lam. Ill.* t. 523. f. 1. *Pluk. Amalth.* t. 373. f. 2. *Bonnaya alata*. *Sprengel's syst.* 1. p. 41. *Ainslie. Mat. Ind.* 2. p. 122;

A glabrous, herbaceous plant, with creeping stems, and heart-shaped, serrated leaves on long petioles.—S. Concan. N.

1077. *T. CORDIFOLIA*. *Don's syst.* 4. p. 550. Rox. *Flora Ind.* 3. p. 95. Rox. *Cor.* 2. t. 161. Rheed. *Mal.* 9. t. 68.

Annual, 4 sided plant, with ovate leaves; flowers bluish purple.—S. Concan. N.



1078. *T. MINUTA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 550.* Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 50.
A small annual; common in the rains.

TRIBE 4. GERARDIEAE.

522. *SOPUBIA*. *Don. Didynamia Angiospermia.*
The native name altered. Lam. t. 529.

1079. *S. DELPHINIFOLIA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 560.* *Gerardia delphinifolia.* Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 98. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 90. Pluk. Alm. t. 358. f. 3. Persoon's Synop. 2. p. 154.

An annual, erect growing plant, 12 or 18 inches high; leaves pinnatifid, with filiform segments, like those of the *Camalita*; flowers axillary, solitary, of a very beautiful pale rose colour: appear towards the close of the rains.

Common on pasture lands throughout the Concans.—On the Ghauts at Kandalla.

This is one of the prettiest of Indian wild annuals, and it is to be hoped will regain its old name *Gerardia*.

523. *CENTRANTHERA*. *Don. Didynamia Angiospermia.*
From *kentron*—a spur, and *anthera*—an anther. Brown's Prod. p. 438.

1080. *C. HISPIDA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 562.* *Digitalis stricta.* Rox. Flora. 3. p. 99. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 1. t. 45.

An annual, elegant plant; clothed with hoary, harsh hair; leaves opposite, linear, scabrous; flowers axillary, subsessile; of a pretty rose colour.

Grows on the top of the Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)

TRIBE 5. BUCHNEREAE.

524. *STRIGA*. *Don. Didynamia Angiospermia.*
So named from the strigose habit of some of the plants.

1081. *S. COCCINEA?* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 583.* *Campuleia coccinea?* Hookers Ex. Fl. 3. t. 203. *Buchnera coccinea.* Bentham Scroph. Ind. p. 40.

Annual plant, from 6 to 12 inches high; leaves linear; flowers of a rich pink colour; appear in October and November;—at Mahableswar. (Dr. Murray.)

This pretty plant, requires examination. The whole of it is of a reddish hue. (Dr. Gibson.)

1082. *S. EUPHRASIOIDES?* *Don's. syst. 4. p. 583.* *Buchnera asiatica.* Rox. Flor. 3. p. 31. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 66. Pluk. Alm. t. 177. f. 6.

A small, erect annual, about a foot high; leaves sessile; flowers white axillary, solitary.—Common on rice fields Bombay, during the rains.

There is variety or distinct species on Kandalla Ghaut, with yellow flowers; a minute plant, 3 or 4 inches high.

525. *RHAMPHICARPA*. *Don. Didynamia Angiospermia.*
From *rhamphos*—a beak, *karpus*—fruit; in allusion to the beaked capsule.

1083. *R. LONGIFLORA*. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 585.* *Buchnera longiflora.* Wight's Mss.

A small, erect, branching annual; leaves pinnate, narrow, linear; segments few and distant; somewhat resembling those of the *Sopubia delphinifolia*;—flowers white, with a tube from 1 to 2 inches long; pretty.—Grows common on pasture lands throughout the Concans towards the close of the rains.—About Belgaum. (Mr. Law.) Native also of Senegal. A very pretty little plant, with pure white flowers.

ORDER 102. OROBANCHEÆ. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 629.*THE BROOM-RAPE TRIBE. *Lind. nat. syst. p. 227.*526. PHELIPÆA. *Don. Didymia Angiospermia.*

Named by Tournefort, in honor of the family of Phelipeaux; patrons of natural science. *Gaert. t. 185. Lam. t. 551.*

1084. P. INDICA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 632. Orobanche indica. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 27. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 292.*

A strange looking parasitic plant; roots fibrous;—scape 6 or 12 inches high; terminated by a spike of purple coloured flowers.

Common on tobacco plants, in the Deccan and Guzerat. The crop is frequently injured by it.

527. ÆGINETIA. *L. Didymia Angiospermia.*

Named in memory of Paul Aeginette, a Physician of the 7th century. (*Don.*) *Rox. Cor. 1. t. 91. Wall, Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3. t. 319.*

1085. Æ. INDICA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 635. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 30. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 91. Tsjein cumulu. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 47.*

A small, rush-like, annual plant; scape from 6 to 10 inches high, terminated by the dark purple coloured, curved flower, which bears some resemblance to the howl of a tobacco pipe.

Kandalla, below bushes; springs up towards the close of the rains.—Salsette and Concan. N. It is a singular looking plant.

ORDER 103. GESNERIACEÆ. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 644.*

TRIBE 1. GESNERIACÆ.

528. GESNERIA. *L. Didymia Angiospermia.*

Named by Plumier, in honor of Gesner of Zurich, a Botanist and natural historian. *Gaert. t. 177. Lam. t. 536.*

1086. G. BULBOSA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 646. Bot. Reg. t. 343.*

Herbaceous plant; stem erect; leaves opposite, broad ovate, cordate; cymes many flowered; disposed upwards into a terminal thyrse; flowers of a very beautiful blue colour.—Native of Brazil; intd. by N.

529. GLOXINIA. *Don. Didymia Angiospermia.*

Named in memory of Gloxin of Colmar.

1087. G. SPECIOSA. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 649. Bot. Reg. t. 213. Bot. Mag. t. 1937. Bot. Cab. t. 28.*

Perennial, tuberous, herbaceous plant; flowers showy: of bluish purple colour;—native of Brazil;—intd. by N.

TRIBE 2 CYRTANDRACEÆ.

530. AESCHYNANTHUS. *Don. Didymia Angiospermia.*

From *aischuno*—to be ashamed, and *anthos*—a flower. *Jack in Linn. Trans. 14. p. 42. t. 2 and 3. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 1. t. 71.*

1088. Æ GRANDIFLORUS. *Don's. syst. 4. p. 656. Incarvillea parasitica. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 112. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 291. Trichosporum grandiflorum. Don. in Edin. Phil. Journal.*

A parasite, with crimson yellow flowers; in shape and size like those of *Digitalis purpurea*. Stem succulent, smooth; with swelled joints from which fibrous roots issue. On trees in S. Concan. N.

103 Cal. partially adher. 5 partite. aest. val. Cor. monopet. tub.
more or less five-lobed. aest. imb. Stam 4. didy a. with
the rudiment of a 5th anther. discal with a thick swollen con-
nective. ovary partly free uniloc. style contin. stig. capit. conc.
gland. or annular. Fr. caps. or succ. 1 celled. Herbs or sh.
often springing from scaly tubers with opp. or whorled rugose
or stiff leaves and showy flowers
Achimenes. Fl. marce. leaves opp. rugose hairy purple
tuber. separate.

1089. *Æ* ———?

Parasitic; differs from the last, in the flowers being solitary, and much smaller. On trees in S. M. Country. Probably a new species. (Mr. Law.)

131. DIDYMOCARPUS. Don. Didymia Angiospermia.

Didymos—twin—*Karpus*—fruit; name given in allusion to the twin capsules. Jack in Linn. Trans. 14. p. 32.

1090. *D.* ———?

An undetermined species; grows in the South Concan. N.

The *D. aromatica*, Wall. Asiat. Pl. Rar. 2. t. 141. produces an aromatic drug, in high repute among Hindoo Ladies, who use it as a perfume. See Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. 1. p. 348.

ORDER 104. LABIATÆ. Don's. syst. 4. p. 665.

THE MINT TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 239.

TRIBE 1. OCYMOIDEÆ.

532. OCYMUM. Don. Didymia Gymnospermia.

From *Ozo*—to smell; name given in allusion to the powerful smell of the plants. Lam. t. 514.

1091. *O. CANUM*. Don's. syst. 4. p. 670. *O. album*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 15. Bot. Mag. t. 2452.

Annual *Hoary Basil*;—erect pubescent; leaves ovate, cordate; flowers white; in simple terminal racemes.

1092. *O. BASILICUM*. Don's. syst. 4. p. 670. *Basilicum indicum*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 92. f. 1. *B. citratum*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 93. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 17. *Soladi tirtava*. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 87. *O. Americanum*. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. t. 86. *O. thyrsoflorum*. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. t. 72. *Plectranthus Barrelieri*. Sprengel syst. 2. p. 691.

Common or Sweet Basil.

“ The Basil tuft that waves
Its fragrant blossom over graves.”

Moore, in Lalla Rookh.

An annual, smooth, erect plant, with white flowers;—In gardens. The leaves and slender stalks of this and some other species are used in seasoning dishes.

1093. *O. GRATISSIMUM*. Don's. syst. 4. p. 671. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 17. *Cattu tirtava*. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 86. Jacq. Icon. Rav. 3. t. 495. Burm. Zey. t. 80. f. 1.

Ram Toolsee; Shrubby Basil.—Common in gardens;—flowering chiefly in the rains; very fragrant.

1094. *O. SANCTUM*. Don's. syst. 4. p. 672. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 14. *Nalla tirtava*. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 86. *Salassi*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 92. f. 2. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 426. *Parnassa*. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 188.

Kala Toolsee.—Holy Basil.—Common in gardens, and about Hindoo Temples every where; and in flower all the year round.

The juice expressed forms one of the ingredients of a celebrated and rather effectual nostrum, for the cure of ring worm. (Dr. Gibson.)

There are several undetermined species of *Ocymum* on Salsette; one has the scent of peppermint; another is a large shrub; a third has thick leaves deeply serrated or crenated; and a fourth seems to delight in boggy situations. N.

533. GENIOSPORUM. Don. Didynamia Gymnospermia.

1095. *G. PROSTRATUM*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 674 *Elsholtzia ocymoides*. Perseons Synop. 2. p. 114. *Mentha Zeylanica*. Burm. Zey. t. 70. f. 2. *Lumnitzera prostrata*. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 687. Kuttu tumba. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 92.

Herbaceous, much branched, prostrate plant; flowers in whorls; numerous, small.—S. Concan. N.

534. PLECTRANTHUS. Don. Didynamia Gymnospermia.

From *plectron*.—a cock's spur, and *anthos*—a flower;—name given in reference to the spurred corollas.

1096. *P. ROTUNDIFOLIUS*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 678. *Nepeta Madagascariensis*. Willd. *Coleus rugosus*. Bentham in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 2. p. 15. Kurka. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 25.

Herbaceous, stem procumbent, rooting at the base; flowers blue.—The Concans. Tubers edible. N.

1097. *P. CORDIFOLIUS*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 678. *Ocymum molle*. Aiton. P. secundus? Rox. Flora. 3. p. 20. *Perimtolassa*. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 84.

Annual, erect, 4 sided, flowers light blue; in long terminal and axillary racemes; appear in the rains.

Grows in great abundance throughout Kandalla village; also on the ruins of Rosa, near Ellora Caves; and generally every where near the habitations of man.

1098. *P. WIGHTII*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 680. Herbaceous, erect, branched plant; corolla inflated.—The Ram Ghaut. (Mr. Law.)

535. COLEUS. Don. Didynamia Gymnospermia.

From *Koleos*—a sheath; in allusion to the filaments being connected at the base, and sheathing the style.

1099. *C. BARBATUS*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 682. *Plectranthus monadelphus*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 22. *P. Forskoelii*. Willd. Spec. 3. p. 169. Bot. Mag. t. 2036. *P. comosus*. Bot. Mag. t. 2318. Bentham in Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2. p. 15.

Annual; stems shrubby at the base; flowers beset with white hairs of a light purple colour;—in verticels of 6.

Commonly cultivated in native gardens for the roots, which are pickled. (Mr. Law.) On rice fields in Guzerat. (Dr. Gibson.) Sold in the green market, Bombay. N.

Roxburgh observes that the whole plant possesses a strong, though not disagreeable smell.

Can Don's *C. tuberosus* 4. p. 685. (Rumph. Amb. 5. 132. f. l.) be identical?

1100. *C. AROMATICUS*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 682. *Plectranthus aromaticus*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 22. *Marrubium album Ambonicum*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 102 f. 3. Bentham in Wall. Asiat. Pl. Rar. 2. p. 15.

Pathur-choor.—*Country Borage*; an agreeably fragrant plant, common in gardens, Surat &c. (Mr. Law.)

536. ANISOCHILUS. Don. Didynamia Gymnospermia.

From *anisos*—unequal, and *chilos*—a lip; in reference to the inequality of the lips of the calyx and corolla.

1101. *A. CARNOSUM*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 685. *Plectranthus strobiliferus*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 23. *Lavandula carnosus*. Willd. Katu Kurka. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 90.

Vova.—A Perennial, erect, with fleshy, hairy leaves, and lilac coloured flowers, in terminal spikes.

537. LAVANDULA. Don. Didynamia Gymnospermia.

From *lavo*—to wash; in allusion to the use of the plants in baths and fumigations, Gaert. t. 66. Lam. t. 504

1102. L. STOECHAS? Don's. syst. 4. p. 709. *Stoechas purpurea*. Tourn. Ins. t. 95.

A plant, with very glaucous, linear leaves, with revolute margins; spike tetragonal; verticels 6 to 10 flowered; flowers dark purple.

In gardens at Belgaum and Dharwar; said to have been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, and commonly called *Lavender*. (Mr. Law.)

1103. L. SPICA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 710.

Spica, or broad leaved lavender.—In gardens Belgaum. (Mr. Law.)

The flowers are used in the South of France for the distillation of what is called *Oil of spike*. (Don.)

1104. L. VERA. Don's. syst. 4. p. 709. Woodvilles Med. Bot. t. 55.

Lavender.—in gardens Bombay, and Mahableswur.

The well known Lavender water is distilled from it.

1105. L. GIBSONII. G.

Herbaceous; leaves lyrate. The hill Fort of Pundooghur; requires examination.

“Probably this is only a young plant of the next species which begins to flower within ten days, or a fortnight after it has sprung up; though it afterwards grows in a good soil to the height of 2 or 3 feet.” (Mr. Law.)

1106. L. BURMANI. Don's. syst. 4. p. 710. L. mutabile. Burm. Ind. t. 38. f. 1. *Chaetostachys multifida*. Bentham in Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2. p. 19.

Herbaceous; clothed with fine pubescence; stem leafy tetragonal; flowers in October.

Grows about Dowlatabad and Ellora. (Jacquemont.) Common all over the Deccan, where it is known by the name of *Gorea*. (Dr. Lush.)

TRIBE 3. MENTHOIDEÆ.

538. POGOSTEMON. Don. Didynamia Gymnospermia.

From *pogon*—a beard, *stemon*—a stamen; in allusion to the filaments being generally bearded.

1107. P. PANICULATUM. Don's. syst. 4. p. 711. *Elsholtzia paniculata*. Willd. 3. p. 59. *Hyssopus cristatus*. Lam. Ency. 3. p. 187. Manam podam. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 65. Bentham in Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 1. p. 30.

Stem erect downy, 2 or 3 feet high; leaves unequally ovate; racemes terminal.—Grows in moist places in S. Concan. N.

1108. P. HEYNEANUM. Don's. syst. 4. p. 711. *Origanum indicum*. Roth. Cottam. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 77.

Herbaceous, from 2 to 3 feet high; leaves ovate, long petioled; irregularly crenated.

Pach.—An aromatic plant held sacred by the natives.—It is to be met with in gardens; also wild in the Concan.

The leaves are sold in the Bazar, and put among cloths to prevent moths eating them.

They are also in general use as an ingredient in the mixture of tobacco called *Gorackoo*. It is doubtful what *Pach* is. (see Wallich and Wight in Madras Journal of Science) Cultivated in Bombay. N.

1109. P. FRUTESCENS. G.

A very beautiful suffruticose plant, with minute red flowers, in terminal spikes.—They appear in December and January.—Grows in large patches near Egutpoor, above the Tull Ghaut. (Dr. Elliot.)

Perhaps the plant here referred to may prove a species of *Elsholtzia*. (*E. polystachya*?) It requires examination.

539. **DYSOPHYLLA**. Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.

Dysodes--- $\frac{2}{3}$ foetid---*phyllon*—a leaf;---name perhaps given in reference to the smell of the leaves. Benth. Lab. p. 156.

1110. **D. AURICULARIA?** Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 712. *Majana foetida* Rumph. Amb.

6. t. 16, f. 2. *Mentha auricularia* Willd. Spac. 3. p. 74.

Annual erect plant; leaves oblong, opposite; flowers red, very small; in dense terminal spikes; appear in October and November.

The beds of water courses at Mahableschwur.---Perhaps this plant is the *D. mysuroides*. It requires examination. Hills about Goa. N.

1111. **D. STELLATA** Dons. *syst.* 4. p. 713. *Mentha quaternifolia?* Roth.

A small plant with verticelled, linear leaves, and purple flowers in dense spikes.

Grows in great abundance on rice fields, about Belgaum, during the cold season; large patches being coloured purple with the flowers. (Mr. Law.)

540. **ELSHOLTZIA**. Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.

Named after Elsholtz, a Prussian Botanist. Lam. t. 502.

1112. **E. POLYSTACHYA**. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 713. *Mentha fruticosa*. Rox.

Flora. 3. p. 6. *Aphanochilus polystachya*. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 1. t. 33.

A shrubby plant, 3 or 4 feet high; leaves ovate, lanceolate, serrate; spikes loose, paniced. Grows near Chibler, in the Surat Collectorate. (Mr. Law.) Roxburgh remarks, that it possesses a strong, heavy, aromatic smell, and bitterish taste.

1113. **E. CRISTATA**. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 714. *Hyssopus ocymifolius*. Lam. Ency. 3. p. 179.

Mentha Patini. Pallas. Bot. Mag. t. 2560. Lam. Ill. t. 502. f. 1.

Annual; native throughout Asia; about lake Baical and the Altaian mountains. Dapooree; reared from English seeds. (Dr. Gibson.)

541. **COLEBROOKIA**. Don. *Didynamia Angiospermia*.

Named in honor of Henry Thomas Colebrooke, formerly of Bengal; and well known as a Botanist. Smith's Ex. Bot. 2. p. 111.

1114. **C. TERNIFOLIA**. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 715. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 25. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 245. Smith's Exot. Bot. 2. t. 115.

Dussaree ha jhar.—*Dussaie*, or *Bhaminee*.—A small shrub, 3 or 4 feet high; leaves 3 fold, lanceolate, serrate; villous, and soft to the touch; flowers very minute, white; in terminal cylindrical spikes; like a squirrel's tail; appear in February and March. Grows on Kandalla Ghaut; hills about Parr; Sidney point, Mahableschwur &c.

542. **PERILLA**. Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.

1115. **P. OCYMOIDES**. Don's. *syst.* 4. p. 715. *Mentha perilloides*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 7. Lam. t. 503 Bot. Mag. t. 2395.

Panglee. Annual, erect plant, growing to the height of about 3 feet; flowers blue; appear in February and March. The whole plant has a strong, and rather disagreeable smell;—common on the Ghauts;—at Mahableschwur. (Dr. Murray.)

There is a shrubby plant which much resembles this, common at Mahableschwur: and generally growing under the shade of trees. Probably it is a new species of *Pogostemon*. The natives also call it *Panglee*.

543. **MENTHA**. Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.

The Greek name of Mint; from *Mentha*, the daughter of *Cocytus*, who, according to fable, was changed into mint. Lam. t. 503.



“Could Pluto’s queen with jealous fury storm,
And Meuthè to a fragrant herb transform?”

Ovid’s *Meta.* Book 10.

1116. *M. PIPERITA?* *Don’s syst.* 4. p. 718. *Smith’s Eng. Bot. t.* 687.

Peppermint!—grows on the banks of the Yena at Mahableschwur. (Mr. Law.) This is probably a new and undescribed species. The true Peppermint is only to be found in gardens and was originally introduced from Europe. N.

1117. *M. ARVENSIS.* *Don’s syst.* 4. p. 719. *M. sativa.* Rox. *Flora.* 3. p. 6. *Smith’s Eng. Bot. t.* 448. *Linn. Trans.* 5. p. 199.

Common Mint;—in gardens.

Water-mints are one of three kinds of plants, specified by Bacon in his *Essay on Gardens* as “perfuming the air delightfully on being trodden upon.”

“Of bean-flowers I speak not, because they are field flowers; but those which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest, but being trodden upon and crushed, are three; that is, burnet, wild thyme, and water mints; therefore you are to set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or tread.”

544. *MERIANDRA.* *Don.* Diandria Monogynia.

From *meris*—a part, and *aner*—a male; in allusion to the superior stamens being abortive.—Bentham in *Bot. Reg.* vol. 15.

1118. *M. BENGHALENSIS.* *Don’s syst.* 4. p. 722. *Salvia Benghalensis.* Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 145. *Ainslie. Mat. Ind.* 1. p. 359.

A shrubby plant; leaves and young branches canescent—In gardens. Taste and odour of the leaves stronger than that of *Sage*.—Wallich observes, that the whole plant exhales an odour like camphor, when rubbed.

TRIBE 3. MONARDEE.

545. *SALVIA.* *Don.* Diandria Monogynia.

From *Salvo*—to save; in allusion to the supposed healing qualities of *Sage*. *Gaert.* t. 66. *Tourn.* t. 83. *Lam.* t. 20.

1119. *S. OFFICINALIS.* *Don’s syst.* 4. p. 723. *Woodville’s Med. Bot. t.* 38. Common *Sage*—in gardens.

1120. *S. INDICA.* *Don’s syst.* 4. p. 723. *Bot. Mag. t.* 395. *Jacq. Hort. Vind.* 1. t. 78. *Moris. Hist.* 3. S. 11. t. 13. f. 16.

Scotee,—*Indian Sage*,—*Burrage*.—In gardens; cultivated. Is this distinct from *Meriandra Benghalensis?* N.

1121. *S. PSEUDO. coccinea.* *Don’s syst.* 4. p. 749. *Jacq. Icon. Rar.* 2. t. 209. *Bot. Mag. t.* 2864. *Willd. Spec.* 1. p. 141.

Flowers of a beautiful scarlet colour.—Dapooree, intd. from the Cape. (Dr. Lush.) It is a native of tropical America, and nearly allied to *S. coccinea*.

546. *ROSMARINUS.* *Don.* Diandria Monogynia.

From *ros*—dew, and *marinus*—pertaining to the sea; in allusion to its place of growth. *Lam. t.* 19. *Tourn. t.* 92.

1122. *R. OFFICINALIS.* *Dons. syst.* 4. p. 757. *Smith’s Flora. Graeca.* 1. t. 14. *Woodville’s Med. Bot. t.* 87. *Blackwell. t.* 159.

Common *Rosemary*; in gardens. The emblem of fidelity in lovers.

“There’s *rosemary*, that’s for remembrance.”

Ophelia, in *Hamlet*.

It forms a principal ingredient in what is called *Hungary water*. (Don.)

TRIBE 4. SATUREINEAE.

547. **MARJORANA**, Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.
The Arabia name altered. Benth. Lab. p. 338.
1123. **M. HORTENSIS**. *Don's syst. 4. p. 766*.
Origanum marjorana, Linn Woodvilles Med. Bot. t. 165. Blackwell. t. 319. Moris. Hist. 3. S. 11. t. 3. f. 1.
Sweet Marjoram; annual:—In gardens.
548. **THYMUS**, Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.
From *thymos*—strength; in allusion to the reviving smell of thyme. Lam. t. 512. Benth. Lab. p. 340.
1124. **T. VULGARIS**. *Don's syst. 4. p. 767*. Woodville's Med; Bot. t. 109.
Common Thyme: In gardens, Belgaum. (Mr. Law.) also in Bombay gardens.

“ Kids flowery *thyme*, gaunt wolves the kid pursue,
The crane the plough-share.”—

Hawke's Trans. Theocritus Idyll. 10.

The trembling eyebright showed her sapphire blue,
The *thyme* her purple, like the blush of even;
And, if the breath of some to no caress
Invited, forth they peeped so fair to view,
All kinds alike seemed favourites of Heaven.”

Wordsworth.

A kind of Thyme and Rue are said to cover the Country of Kandahar, above the Bolan Pass. Probably the latter is the *Peganum harmala*.

1125. **T.** ———?

A plant, apparently belonging to this genus; in gardens at Belgaum, where it is called *Indian Thyme*. (Mr. Law.)

549. **SATUREIA**, Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.
From an Arabic word, applied generally to labiate plants. Lam. t. 504.

1126. **S. HORTENSIS**, *Don's syst. 4. p. 771*. Blackwell. t. 419. Moris' Hist. S. 11. t. 17. f. 1.
Summer Savory:—Dapooree, intd. from the Cape. (Dr. Lush.)

TRIBE 5. SCUTELLARINEAE.

550. **SCUTELLARIA**, Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.
From *scutella*—a little saucer; in allusion to the form of the calyx. Tourn. t. 84. Lam. t. 515.
1127. **S. INDICA**. *Don's syst. 4. p. 793*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 24. Pluk. t. 441. f. 1. Willd. Spec. 3. p. 175.
Annual, with petioled round cordate, crenate leaves, and white flowers, which appear in October. At Mahableshwur. (Dr. Gibson.) It is a native also of China, Japan, Java, and other eastern Islands.

TRIBE 7. STACHYDEAE.

551. **LEONURUS**, Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.
From *leon*—a lion, and *oura*—a tail. Tourn t. 87. Lam. t. 509.
1128. **L. TATARICUS**. *Don's syst. 4. p. 821*. Willd. Spec. 3. p. 116
Tartarian Motherwort:—common in Gardens at Belgaum, where it is naturalized. (Mr. Law.)
552. **ANISOMELES**, Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.
From *anisos*—unequal, and *melos*—a number; in allusion to the anthers of the lower stamens being halved.

A. Heymann's *Antiquary* 210

1129. *A. OVATA*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 822. *Ajuga disticha*. Rox. *Flora*. 3. p. 2. *Marrubium indicum*. Burm. *Thes. Zey.* t. 71. *Tsjadaen*. Rheed. *Mal.* 10. t. 88. *Wight* in *Hooker's Bot. Misc.* 2. t. 19.

An annual plant, growing to the height of 3 or 4 feet; flowers in October and November; Malabar hill, Bombay. The ruins of Rosa, &c.

The whole plant has a strong camphoraceous smell. N.

1130. *A. MALABARICA*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 822. *Ajuga fruticosa*. Rox. *Flora*. Ind. 3. p. 1. *Bot. Mag.* t. 2071. Rheed. *Mal.* 10. t. 93?

A shrubby plant; stems square, covered with a white woolly substance; leaves opposite, ovate, lanceolate, soft and white beneath;—flowers pale purple, appear in the cold season.

The Katruj and Kamatkee Ghauts. At Nalutwar. (Mr. Law.)

553. *LEUCAS*. Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.

From *leukos*—white; in allusion to the downy whiteness of the flowers. *Phlomis*. *Lam.* t. 510. *Gaert.* t. 66.

1131. *L. LONGIFOLIA*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 847.

Herbaceous, erect, villous; leaves linear; whorls 6, 10 flowered.

Grows about Poona. (Jacquemont.)

1132. *L. BIFLORA?* Don's *syst.* 4. p. 847. *L. procumbens*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 847. *Phlomis biflora*. Rox. *Flora*. Ind. 3. p. 12. *Burm. Zey.* t. 63. f. 1. common.

1133. *L. ASPERA*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 849. *Phlomis esculenta*. Rox. *Flora*. Ind. 3. p. 849. *Tumba*. Rheed. *Mal.* 10. t. 91?

Annual; flowers white; appear in the rains.

1134. *L. CEPHALOTES*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 849. *Desf. Mem. Mus.* 11. t. 4. Annual; flowers white.—Common at Ahmedabad. (Mr. Law.)

1135. *L. LINIFOLIA*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 849. *Phlomis Zeylonica*. Rox. *Flora*. 5. p. 9. *Herba admirationis*. Rumph. *Amb.* 6. t. 16. f. 1. *Jacq. Icon. Rar.* 1. t. 111. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 118. f. 4.

A very common annual, with white flowers; grows in great abundance throughout the Deccan, during the rains; also about Bombay. Probably this is Rheed's *Tumba*. It is a native also of Madagascar, the Mauritius, and Eastern Islands.

There are two new species of *Leucas* at Mahableschwur, one a suffruticose, the other a herbaceous plant:

554. *LEONOTIS*. Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.

Leon—a lion, *ous*—an ear; in allusion to a fancied likeness in the flowers.

1136. *L. NEPETIFOLIA*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 850. *Phlomis nepetifolia*. Rox. *Flora*, Ind. 3. p. 8. *Bot. Reg.* t. 281. *Wild. spec.* 3. p. 126.

Matee-sool.—A tall, erect growing plant, with dark orange coloured flowers in globular whorls, with the calyces spinous-toothed; they appear in the cold season.

Generally to be met with about hill Forts throughout the Deccan; but never at any distance from the habitations of mau. (Dr. Gibson.)

About villages in the Concan.

1137. *L. LEONURUS*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 850. *Phlomis leonurus*. Linn. *Bot. Mag.* t. 478. *Wild. spec.* 3. p. 127.

Flowers scarlet; native of the Cape, but common in Belgaum gardens, where it is naturalized. (Mr. Law.)

555. *HOLMSKIOLDIA*. Don. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.

In memory of Holmskiold, a Danish Botanist.

1138. *H. SANGUINEA*. Don's *syst.* 4. p. 856. *Hastingia coccinea*. Rox. *Flora*. Ind. 3. p. 65. *Smith's Ex. Bot.* t. 100. *Bot. Peg.* t. 792.

An elegant shrub, with bright scarlet-coloured flowers. Dapooree; introd. from the Mauritius by the Hon'ble Capt. Cavendish. It is a native of China and Bengal.

ORDER 105 VERBENACEÆ. Brown. prod. 1. p. 510.

THE VERVAIN TRIBE. Lind. Nat. syst. p. 238.

556. VERBENA. Sprengel. Didynamia Angiospermia.

Name said to be derived from the Celtic. Gaert. t. 66. Lam. t. 17.

1139. V. OFFICINALIS. Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 750. Eng. Bot. t. 769.

Common Vervain;—in gardens.—A plant held sacred among the ancients and used by Ambassadors in making leagues &c.

557. STACHYTARPHETA. Vahl. Diandria Monogynia.

From *stachys*,—a spike, *tarpeios*—dense; in allusion to the flowers growing in dense spikes.

1140. S. MUTABILIS. Sprengel's syst. 1. p. 53. Bot. Mag. t. 976. *Verbena mutabilis*. Willd. Spec. 1. p. 115. Jacq. Icon. Rar. 2. t. 207.

Changeable-flowered Vervain. A shrubby plant, with very pretty scarlet, or variegated flowers, in terminal spikes. Native of South America, but common in Bombay gardens, and easily propagated by cuttings.

Dr. Lindley says, the Brazilians attach the same false notions of powerful action to it as Europeans formerly did to common Vervain, and that its leaves are sometimes used to adulterate tea.

1141. S. JAMAICENSIS. Sprengel's syst. 1. p. 53. Jacq. Obs 4. t. 85. Sloane's Hist. t. 171. f. 1. Bot. Mag. t. 1860. *Verbena Jamaicaensis*. Willd. Spec. 1. p. 115.

Jamaica Vervain. An annual plant, with pretty blue flowers in terminal spikes; grows common about Bombay during the rains.

1142. S. INDICA. Sprengel's syst. 1. p. 53. *Verbena indica*. Willd. 6. Spec. 1. p. 115.

Annual; grows in the S. Concan. N.

1143. S. ORUBICA. Sprengel's syst. 1. p. 53. Euret. Pict. t. 5. f. 1. *Verbena orubica*. Willd. spec. 1. p. 115. Pluk. Alm. t. 528. f. 4. and t. 327. f. 7.

Native of America. Dapooree. ind. from the Cape. (Dr. Lush.)

558. STREPTIUM. Rox. Didynamia Angiospermia.

From *streptos*—twisted; in allusion to the spiral tube of the corolla.

1144. S. ASPERUM. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 90. Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 754. *Tortula aspera*. Willd. 3. p. 359. *Priva leptostachya*. Persoon's Synop. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 146.

Perennial; leaves opposite, petioled, cordate; flowers in terminal racemes; small, white. Grows on old walls at Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.)

559. ALOYSIA. Persoon. Didynamia Angiospermia.

Named by Palan, a professor of Botany at Madrid, after Queen Maria Louisa, mother of the late King Ferdinand. (Don.)

1145. A. CITRIODORA. Persoon's Synop. 2. p. 139. *Lippia citriodora*. Spreng. syst. 2. p. 753. *Verbena triphylla*. Bot. Mag. t. 367. Willd. Spec. 1. p. 118.

Lemon scented Aloysia.—A shrubby plant, with linear lanceolate, ternate leaves, and flowers in axillary and terminal subpaniced spikes.—In gardens at Belgaum and Dharwar, where it thrives luxuriantly; and is much esteemed for the delightful fragrance of its leaves. (Mr. Law.) It is a native of Chili.

105. Trees or shrubs rarely herbs with opp. or alter. exstip. leaves
all parts of the world. Fragrant & aromatic, or bitter, tonic, astrin-
cal. tub. persis. infer. Cor. monop. tub. hypog. decid. lim b. usu-
Ham. usu. 4 didym. rarely equal, some clones ... ovary free 2-
called. style 1, style bifid or entire. Fr. a nut or berry

11. Cal. 5 to 10. limb of Cor. 5-6 fid. Drupe 1 seeded with
a beaked nut.

12. 12 to 15 + quin. Leaflets ovate entire pale beneath
Panicum with a straight rachis.

560. *PREMNA*. L. *Didynamia Angiospermia*.

Premnon—the trunk or stem of a tree; why applied to this genus is uncertain. Gaert. 1. t. 56. Lam. t. 543.

1146. *P. INTEGRIFOLIA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 81. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 754. Wild. Spec. 3. p. 314. *Cornutia corymbosa*. Burm. Ind. t. 41. f. 1. *Folium hirci*. Rumph. Amb. 3. p. 134. Appel. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 53. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 210.

A shrub, with elliptic, entire leaves, and small greenish flowers, in terminal corymbs; they appear during the rains.

Grows by the sea shores Bombay, along with *Clerodendron inerme*. The leaves when bruized have a very peculiar and rather unpleasant smell.

1147. *P. SCANDENS*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 82.

Chambaree.—A very large climbing shrub; running over trees; leaves ovate oblong, or cordate acuminate;—flowers numerous, small, of a greenish yellow colour, in terminal corymbs; appear about the beginning of the rains; fruit black, when ripe; size of a pea. Grows pretty common about Kandalla.

1148. *P. CORDIFOLIA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 78.

A small tree, with long petioled, cordate leaves, which have the smell of the common *Colt's-foot*. (*Tussilago farfara*) when bruized. Flowers in April and May; very small; greenish white; in terminal corymbs.

At Kandalla; not common. This and the last species are thought to possess charms in expelling evil spirits, and are superstitiously esteemed sacred by the natives. N.

1149. *P. NIMMONIANA*. G.

Goora, or *Kal-goora*.—A small tree, with large, alternate, somewhat heart shaped leaves; flowers minute, greenish yellow; in terminal corymbs; appear in October and November, fruit size of a pea; grows common on the table land of Mahableschwur; also on the Rotunda Ghaut. (Dr. Murray.)

561. *VITEX*. L. *Didynamia Angiospermia*.

An ancient name applied to some plant of the Osier tribe. (Loudon.) Lam. t. 541. Gaert. t. 56.

1150. *V. TRIFOLIA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 69. *V. negundo*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 70. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 757.

Cara-nosi. Rheed. Mat. 2. t. 11. *Bem-nosa*. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 12. Hamilton in Linn. Trans. 14. p. 183. *Lagodium vulgare*. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 18. Pluk. Phyt. t. 206. f. 5. and t. 321. f. 2. *Asiat. Res.* 4. p. 292. Ainslie, Mat. Ind. 2. p. 237 and 252. Bot. Mag. t. 2187.

Neergoonda.—A very common shrub, with pretty blue flowers in terminal panicles. They appear chiefly in April and May, but more or less throughout the year. It is generally to be met with growing in moist places in large patches, both in the Concan and Deccan.—Mr. Law notices a variety or distinct species with the leaflets dentate; at Duddi in S. M. Country.—Perhaps it may be the *V. incisa*. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 757. which is identical with *V. negundo*. Bot. Mag. t. 364.

1151. *V. ALATA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 72. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 756. Mailloa. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 1.

A small tree; leaves ternate; petioles winged; flowers in axillary panicles; pale yellow, tinged with blue; appear in April and May. Hills west of Panwell. N. Duddi. S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.)

1152. *V. ALTISSIMA?* Rox. Flora. 3. p. 71. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 756. Persoon's Synop. 2. p. 143.

A pretty large tree, with ternate leaves; leaflets lanceolate, acuminate, very soft to the touch. Flowers in terminal panicles; composed of a few long, and somewhat downy spikes; white tinged with blue; appear in May.

In a ravine leading from the Nagotnah bridge; on the opposite side of the river from the village. It is a beautiful tree when in flower.

1153. *V. LEUCOXYLON*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 74. *Wallrothia leucoxylo*n. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 76. Karil. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 36.

A small tree, with digitate, quinate leaves, and whitish flowers in axillary, dichotomous panicles; fragrant; centre of the lower lip clothed with violet coloured hairs;—fruit oval, smooth; when ripe, black.

On the banks of the Saweetree near Poludpore, in the S. Concan:—at Kandalla.—Duddi; S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.) In the Concans generally N.

562. *CALLICARPA*. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.

From *Kalos*,—beautiful—*Karpos*—fruit; a name not very happily applied; the fruit is very small, and not particularly beautiful. Lam. t. 69.

1154. *C. LANATA*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 391. *C. cana*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 392. *Cornutia corymbosa*. Lam. Ency. Meth. 1. p. 54. *Callicarpa to*mex. Poir. C. lanata. Lam. Ill. Gen. No. 1500. *Tomex tomentosa*. Flora. Zey. Toudi-teregam. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 60. Hamilt. in Linn. Trans. 17. p. 251. Vahls Symbols t. 53. Bot. Mag. t. 2107. *C. Americana*. Lour. Cochin China. 1. p. 70.

Eisur.—A tall shrub, with opposite, cordate, acuminate, wrinkled leaves; white and downy underneath; flowers in February and March; in axillary cymes; of a pale red colour; very small. The calyx, peduncles, and young branches are all woolly.

Kandalla;—the Parr and Rotunda Ghauts;—Mahableschwur; hills eastward of Panwell &c.—Loureiro says, it is common in the hedges of Cochin China. The bark is sub-aromatic and slightly bitter.

563. *LANTANA*. L. Didynamia Angiospermia.

An ancient name of the *Viburnum*, to which the foliage of this genus bears some resemblance. Gaert. t. 56. Lam. t. 540.

1155. *L. INDICA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 89.

A shrubby, erect plant; stems four sided, clothed with short hairs; of a dark colour;—leaves opposite, cordate, rugose, hairy underneath; flowers in ovate heads; numerous, of a light purple colour, scentless: fruit size of a small pea; of a purple colour when ripe. Grows common about Dharwar. (Mr. Law.)

1156. *L. MELISSAEFOLIA?* Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 761. Dill. Elth. t. 57. f. 66.

A straggling shrub; flowers orange coloured; common in gardens;—native of the West Indies.

1157. *L. ACULEATA*. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 761. Bot. Mag. t. 96. Pluk. Alm. t. 233. f. 5. Willd. Spec. 3. p. 320.

A straggling, scandent shrub, with opposite, ovate leaves, which have a strong smell of black currants when bruized; stems square; prickly; flowers orange coloured; appear chiefly in the rains, but more or less throughout the year. In gardens common.

1158. *L. CAMARA*. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 762. Dill. Elth. t. 56. f. 65. Pluk. Alm. t. 114. f. 4. Native of the West Indies and tropical America. Dapooree; intd. from Bengal. (Dr. Lush.)

1159. *L. MIXTA*. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 761. Dill. Elth. t. 56. f. 64. Comm. Hort. t. 78. Bot. Cab. t. 68. Willd. Spec. 3. p. 315.

Nettle-leaved Lantana.—Native of the West Indies. Dapooree; intd. from Bengal. (Dr. Lush.)

Dr. Lindley says, an infusion of the *Lantana pseudo-thea*, is used as tea in the Brazils, where it is called *Capitá do matto*, or, *Cha de Pedreste*. (Lind. Nat. *syst.* p. 239.)

identically, but never seen the ... C. ...
having the ...
antipal ...

563. Cal. obscurely 4-toothed. Stigma hook refracted. Drupe with a
bilocular nut, the lower one sterile

Clerodendron. Calyx campanul. 5fid. v 5denta. Cor
lypog. tubo cylind. saepius elong. limbi 5part. lacin:
aequal: . Stam: 4, summo corollae tubo inserta longe
exsert: didyn: secunda. Ovar: 4loc: 1oc: uniovul:
Styl: filiform. Stig bifid. acut: Drupa baccata
Tetrapyrena calyce immutato v saepius ampliato cincta
pyrenis distinctis unilocul: Semina in locul: solitar:
Embryonis exalbum: radic: infer:

There is a shrub common about Aden, and called *khaf* by the Arabs, who chew the leaves as a stimulant;—It is said to excite the nervous system in the same way as green tea does, and prevents sleep. (Capt. Hill.) Can it be a species of *Lantana*?

164. CLERODENDRON, L. Didynamia Angiospermia.

Kleros—a lot,—*Deudron*—a tree; application of the name unknown. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 57. Lam. Ill. t. 544.

1160. C. PHLOMIOIDES. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 57. Volkameria multiflora. Burm. Ind. t. 45. f. 1. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 408. Vahl's symbols 2. p. 74.

Iruu.—A large shrub, with ovate, cordate, dentate leaves, and white fragrant flowers in terminal panicles; they appear in the cold weather.

A very common shrub in hedges, and about villages in the Deccan. Bombay, scarce.

1161. C. INERME. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 58. Volkameria inermis; Willd. 3. p. 383. Pluk. Alm. t. 211. f. 4. Pet. Gaz. t. 42. f. 7. Nir-notsjih. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 49. Jasminum littoreum. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 46. Jacq. Col. t. 4 f. 1. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 369.

A ramous shrub; scandent when any support is near; leaves opposite, smooth, shining. Flowers on axillary peduncles; pure white; appear more or less all the year; but in Bombay, chiefly in the rains.

On the verge of High water mark along the west face of the Island.—Salsette &c common; it is a very ornamental shrub.

Mr. Law mentions, that beautiful hedges are made of it, in the Madras Presidency.

1162. C. INFORTUNATUM. Willd. 3. p. 386. Volkameria infortunata. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 59. Peragu. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 25. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 49. Burm. Zey. t. 29.

A shrub, with somewhat quadrangular stems; Flowers in February and March; in large terminal, cross-armed panicles; white, with a tinge of red.

S. Coacan. N.—Common about Belgaum; frequently growing in company with the next species, which is also common in hedges &c. (Mr. Law.)

1163. C. SERRATUM. Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 758. Volkameria serrata. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 62. Isjeron Teka. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 29.

Barungee.—A shrub; young shoots 4 sided; leaves opposite or tern; from 5 to 10 inches long, and broad in proportion; serrated; Flowers in terminal panicles; appear in the rains; of a pretty pale blue colour.—The natives eat them as greens, also the leaves.

Kandalla;—throughout the Mahal districts, above the Ghauts; and in Salsette. N.—It is an ornamental shrub, when in flower.

1164. C. SIPHONANTHUS. Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 758. Siphonanthus indica. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 67. Lam. Ill. t. 79. f. 1. Burm. Ind. t. 43. f. 1. Ovieda mitis. Willd. 3. p. 382.

Also called *Barungee*.—A tall, erect-growing, suffruticose plant, with linear leaves, like *Nerium Oleander*; flowers white, or cream-coloured, with very long tubes.

Common in Bombay gardens;—said to grow wild on the hills east of Ahmednuggur. (Dr. Gibson.)

1165. C. FRAGRANS. Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 760. Volkameria Japonica. Thunb. Vent. Calm. t. 70. Bot. Mag. t. 1834.—Double variety. Herbaceous, with large, wrinkled leaves:—native of China, and now pretty common in Bombay gardens.

1166. C. ACULEATA.

Volkameria aculeata. Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 760. Brown's Jamaica t. 20. f. 2. Pluk. Phyt. t. 351. f. 2. Jacq. Amer. t. 117. Sloan. Jam. 2. t. 166. f. 2 and 3.

A thick bushy shrub, somewhat armed: Flowers white, in terminal corymbiform panicles.—It is a native of the West Indies, and was probably introduced by the late Lieut. Col. Hough, in whose garden on Colabah it is to be met with.

1167. *C. EMIRNENSE*. Bot. Mag. t. 2925.

A shrub, with dingy white flowers, in terminal corymbs.—Parell garden; introduced from the Mauritius;—it is a native of Madagascar.

All the species are worthy of cultivation for the sake of their flowers. Katou mail Elou. Rheed. Mal 5. t. 2. described as a tree of large size, either belongs to this, or a closely allied genus.

565. *GMEIINA*. L. Didynamia Angiospermia.

In honor of Gmelin, a German Naturalist and Traveller, Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 66. Lam. t. 542.

1168. *G. ARBOREA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 84. Cumbulu. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 41. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 246.

Sewun, or *Shevunee*.—A large timber tree; leaves petioled, cordate pointed.—Flowers in April and May; large, yellow, tinged with brown; in terminal racemes.

Common throughout the Concan;—also on Bombay Island.

The light wood of this tree is used by the Natives of Hindoostan, for making the cylinders of the Drums called *Dholucks*. (see Asiat. Res. 6. p. 366,) also for making carriage pannels; as combining lightness with strength; common on the Deccan hills; but does not attain any size. (Dr. Gibson.)

1169. *G. ASIATICA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 87. *G. parviflora*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 87. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 40. Pluk. Alm. t. 14. f. 4. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 162. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 39.

A pretty shrub, with small scolloped leaves, and large yellow flowers, which come out chiefly in October, but more or less throughout the year.

Common in Bombay gardens. It is armed with thorns, and forms an elegant, and excellent hedge.

566. *ZAPANIA*. Juss. Didynamia Angiospermia.

In honor of Zappa, an Italian Botanist. Lam. Illt. 17. .

1170. *Z. NODIFLORA*. Persoon's Synop Lippia repens, and *L. sarmen-tosa*. Sprengel's *sys.* 2. p. 752. Burm. Ind. t. 6. f. 1. Flora. Graeca. t. 553. *Verbena nodiflora*. Linn. Ana-coluppa. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 47.

An annual, creeping plant, with wedge-shaped, cordate leaves, and spikes of flowers in conic heads; common all over Bombay, creeping among the grass. It seems to be indigenous in every quarter of the Globe.

567. *ACROCEPHALUS*. Wight. Didynamia Angiospermia.

1171. *A. CAPITATUS*. Wight.

A plant with erect stems;—S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.)

568. *TECTONA*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

From the Malabar name. Gaert. 1. t. 57. Theka, Lam. t. 136.

1172. *T. GRANDIS*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 600. Sprengel's *sys.* 1. p. 613. Tekka. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 27. Jatus. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 18. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 6.

Saag.—The well known *Teak* tree; grows in considerable abundance in the forests on the banks of the Taptee, and in various parts of the North and South Concan; but the timber from these localities, is reckoned of very inferior quality to Malabar Teak.

It is matter of regret, considering the vast importance of teak timber to England as a maritime nation, that the *non-interference system* should have been so long applied to the Malabar forests, and recommended even by



Curanta Plumieri. Cal. 5 fid. super. Ovary 4 seeded covered
 in the cal. Nut 4 celled 2 seeded. Fl. Small pale blue.
 Leaves opp. obtuse oblong

107. Herbaceous plants or shrubs with opp. or stip. simple
 leaves or bracteated flowers. Tropics chiefly. mucilaginous bitter
 540. Cal. 2 leaved bifid. Cor. one-lipped. Anthers bearded
 Cap. 2 celled, opening with elasticity across the partition-seeds few
 174. Prickles stipular 4 fold short & sharp. Anthers pressed
 closely together, linear very hairy. Cap. oblong ovate smooth
 seeds 2 in each cell obliquely cordate compressed
 Calyx gamosep: inferior. Sepals 5
 Corolla gamopet: hypog: petals 5
 Stamens didym: epipet: 4
 Pistil syncarp: superior. Carpels 2

one of the best of Indian Governors,—Sir Thomas Munro. (See a Minute on the subject in the Appendix to his Life by Gleig.) So long as England continues her home on the deep, something more than “saplings chance sown by the fountain,” are required, and amid the many minor affairs which engage men on the summit of power, it is to be hoped this will not be overlooked.

Dr. Gibson mentions, that there are some thriving plantations in the districts south of Poona: the large leaves are much used for forming a substratum for thatched roofs,—the timber in housebuilding &c.

The teak tree flowers in June and July, in large terminal, cross-armed panicles;—the flowers are white, and give a forest a showy appearance at a distance. It sheds its leaves in the cold weather.

“ Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;
Another race the following spring supplies,
They fall successive and successive rise;
So generations in their course decay,
So flourish these, when those are past away.”

Pope's Iliad. Book, 6.

ORDER 106. MYOPORINÆ. *Brown's prod. p. 514.*

569. AVICENNIA. L. Didynamia Angiospermia.

In honor of Avicenna, an Arabian Physician, Lam. Ill. t. 540.

1173. A. TOMENTOSA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 88. Oepata. Rheed. Mal. 4. t.

45. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3. t. 271.

Sceura maritima. Forskol's Arabia p. 37. Jacq. Amer. t. 112, f. 2.

White Mangrove.—A small tree, with opposite, obovate or oval leaves; a little hoary underneath. Flowers in April and May; terminal, small; of a dingy yellow colour.

Grows abundantly in salt marshes;—the Vellard, Sion Causeway &c.—Flowers 4 petalled; stamens 4, equal.—This is probably the tree Camoens alludes to,

“ Wide forests there beneath Maldivia's tide
From withering air their wondrous fruitage hide.
The green-hair'd Nereids tend the bowery dells,
Whose wondrous fruitage poison's rage expels.”

Lusiad. Book 10.

The bark of this tree is much used at Rio Janeiro for tanning.

ORDER 107. ACANTHACEÆ. *Brown's prod. p. 472.*

THE JUSTICIA TRIBE, Lind. *nat. syst. p. 233.*

570. ACANTHUS. L. Didynamia Angiospermia.

Acanthos—a spine;—some of the species are armed with spines.—Gaert.

1. t. 54. Lam. Ill. t. 550.

1174. A. ILICIFOLIUS. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 32.

Aquifolium indicum Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 71. f. 1. *Paina schulli*. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 48. Hamilton in Linn. Trans 14. p. 297. Pluk. Alm. t. 264. f. 4. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 306. *Dilivaria ilicifolia*. Persoon's Synop. 2. p. 179.

Sea Holly.—A shrub, with waved, spinous-dentate, polished leaves, and pretty blue flowers.

Grows abundantly in salt marshes.—It is very much like the common English Holly.—There is a species of *Berberis* on the Neilgherries, to which it also bears a considerable resemblance.

Milton makes an *Acanthus* assist in adorning Eve's "blissful Bower."

—————"On either side
Acanthus, and each odorous bushy shrub
 Fenc'd up the verdant wall."

Paradise Lost. Book 4.

Probably he had in view *A. spinosus*. Bot. Mag. t. 1803. which is supposed to have furnished the Greeks with the elegant *Acanthus* leaf of their Architecture;—the prototype of the Corinthian capital.

571. *LEPIDAGATHIS*. Willd. Didynamia Angiospermia.

From *lepis*—a scale, and *agathis*—a clew; in allusion to the mode of growth resembling a scaly ball.

1175. *L. CRISTATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 53. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 267.

A small perennial plant with the inflorescence in a dense imbricated head, close on the ground. Flowers small, rose coloured; appear in the rains.

Common on bare rocky ground, such as Malabar hill &c.

There is a variety or distinct species common at Mahableshwur and spreading over rocks to a great extent; the leaves are of a purple colour, and spinous pointed; Flowers pink, spotted on the inside. (Dr. Gibson.) Perhaps it may be the *L. purpuricaulis* of Professor Nees in Wall. Asiat. Pl. Rar. 3. p. 96.

572. *BLEPHARIS*. Juss. Didynamia Angiospermia.

Greek for the eyelashes;—name given in allusion the shape of the bracts of the calyx.

1176. *B. MOLLUGINIFOLIA*. Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 820. *Acanthus repens*, Vahl's Symbols. 2. p. 76.

A small creeping, hispid plant; grows on rocky ground by the sea shore, during the rains.

1177. *B. BOERHAAVIFOLIA*. Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 820. Nees in Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3. p. 97. *Acanthus maderaspatensis*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 33. *A. ciliaris*. Burm. Ind. t. 42. f. 2. Pluk. Phyt. t. 99. f. 3.

Annual, diffuse weed, with quatern leaves; and blue flowers. Common in the rains.

1178. *B. ———?*

A new species; annual, erect, with flowers much larger than those of the last. Discovered on the Ram Ghaut by Mr. Law.

573. *BARLERIA*. L. Didynamia Angiospermia.

In honor of Barelrier, a celebrated French Botanist. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 54. Lam. Ill. t. 549.

1179. *B. PRIONITIS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 36. Coletta veetla. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 41. Rumph. Amb. 7. t. 13. Pluk. Alm. t. 119. f. 5. *Justicia appressa*. Forskols Arabia. p. 6. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 376.

Kholeta.—A shrubby plant, armed with axillary, sharp thorns; Flowers axillary, large, yellow; appear all the year round, but in greatest abundance about the close of the rains. Common on Malabar Hill, and every where.

1180. *B. BUXIFOLIA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 37. *Cara schulli*. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 47. Hamilton in Linn. Trans. 14. p. 292. *Barleria cristata*. Var. *B. Lam. Ency. Meth. 1. p. 380. Lam. Ill. t. 549. f. 2.*

A shrubby, spreading plant, with opposite, subtund, nearly sessile leaves; spines in axillary pairs, longer than the leaves, Flowers solitary in the forks of the spines, large, of a beautiful pink colour. The Concan N.

1181. *B. CRISTATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 27. Moris' Hist. 3. s. 11. t. 23. f. 7. Bot. Mag. t. 1615. Lam. Ill. t. 549. f. 1.

593. Cal. of 2 dissim. pairs of leaflets, Cor. funnel shaped
Saw of the stem minute. Cap. 2 celled, 2 val. bursting with elass
contrary to the partition

A shrubby unarmed plant; leaves sessile, broad lanceolate. Flowers axillary; of a blue colour with a dash of purple;—appear in the rains; the calyx is 4 leaved; 2 of the leaves much larger than the others, and fringed with bristles.

In gardens Bombay; a very beautiful shrub when in flower, but of rather a scraggy appearance at other times.

1182. B. ————— ?

Herbaceous, erect growing plant, 2 or 3 feet high; flowers bright blue with long tubes; 2 of the segments of the calyx much larger than the others, but not ciliated like the last species.—Grows in great abundance on Cross Island; flowering in September. It does not appear to be described.

1183. B. LONGIFLORA? Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 40. Vahl's Symbols. 1. t. 16. *Ruellia grandiflora*. Persoon's Synop. 2. p. 175. *Camellia grandiflora*. Forskol.

A shrubby, unarmed plant; with axillary and terminal flowers; pure white with long tubes; they appear in November and December; grows about Kandalla;—a very ornamental shrub.

There is an unarmed species, on Kandalla Ghaut, with yellow flowers (*Ruellia flava*? Rox.) which appear in November and December. It seems closely allied to *B. caerulea*. Perhaps the *B. longiflora* here referred to, is identical with Roxburgh's *B. dichotoma*.

1184. B. COERULEA? Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 39. *B. strigosa*. Willd. Spec. 3. p. 379.

Wahitee.—An unarmed shrub; leaves subsessile, oblong; stems erect, round, jointed, and swelled above the joints; Flowers in short axillary and terminal spikes; large, of a beautiful blue; appear in November and December;—Kandalla Ghaut, and in garden hedges about Kandalla village. This is a shrub worthy of cultivation, on account of its showy flowers.

1185. B. LONGIFOLIA. Willd. 3. p. 375. *Ruellia longifolia*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 50. *Asteracantha longifolia*. Nees in Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3. p. 90. Bahel schulli. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 45. Hamilton in Linn. Trans. 14. p. 288. Gegantaca. Asiat. Res. 5. p. 291. Pluk. Alm. t. 133. f. 3. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 236.

A very common herbaceous plant, springing up in moist places; it is easily recognized by its verticilled leaves; with six spines at each verticil; flowers of a bright blue colour.

The seeds are prescribed by Hukeems under the name *Tal-mugami*. (Dr. Gibson.)

1186. B. ————— ?

A suffruticose, armed plant, about the size of *B. cristata*; flowers very small, compared with those of the other species; appear in January and February; of a dingy white, or freckled.—In hedges on Malabar hill.

574. RUELLIA. L. Didymamia Angiospermia.

In honor of Ruelle, a French Botanist, and Physician to Francis 1st. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 54. Lam. Ill. t. 550.

1187. R. INFUNDIBULIFORMIS. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 41. *Justicia infundibuliformis*. Willd. 1. p. 99. *Harrachia speciosa*, Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 826. *Crossandra undulacfolia*. Salisb. Manja Kurini. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 62. Bot. Mag. t. 2186. Bot. Reg. t. 69.

Abboolee.—A shrubby plant, with large, bright orange-coloured flowers;—common in flower pots about Temples, and in almost every garden.

1188. R. ZEYLANICA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 42. Vali Upa Dali. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 45.

A suffruticose, scandent plant, with whitish, or pale blue flowers, in terminal racemes; they appear in the rains. In hedges Bombay;—common at Kandalla.

1189. *R. OBOVATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 51. Nir schulli. Rheed. Mal 2. t. 46. Hamilton in Linn. Trans. 14. p. 289.

Annual; flowers about the close of the rains.

1190. *R. BRACTEATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 47.

A shrubby plant; stems round, smooth, jointed; leaves opposite, petioled, peduncles axillary, solitary; bracts 2, opposite; covering the 5 leaved calyx. Flowers large, white; corolla with a gibbous tube.—On the Ghauts; flowers in the cold weather. Hills in the vicinity of Panwell. N.

1191. *R. RINGENS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 44. *Hygrophylla ringens*. Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 828. Upa Dali. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 64.

Perennial, creeping plant, with pale blue, bell-shaped flowers; the Concan. N.

1192. *R. PATULA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 45. Lam. Ill. t. 650. Jacq. Icon. Rar. 1. t. 119.

Perennial, with ovate, scolloped leaves. Peduncles axillary; three flowered; flowers pale blue.

1193. *R. DECCANENSIS*. G.

Annual, creeping plant, with large, beautiful, bright blue flowers. Common in the Deccan, below bushes, during the rains. (Dr. Gibson.)

It seems to be allied to *R. hirta*. Vahl's Symbols t. 67. What is Roxburgh's *R. latebrosa*?

1194. *R. ELEGANS*. Bot. Mag. t. 3389.

Herbaceous, erect, hairy; leaves opposite, ovate, acuminate, tapering into the footstalk; calyx of 5 linear, lanceolate, ciliated segments; tube of the corolla whitish; limb bright blue.—On the Ghauts; flowers in the rains. Salsette. N. The plant figured in Bot. Mag. was reared from seeds sent by Mr. Nimmo to Sir W. J. Hooker.

1195. *R. IMBRICATA?* Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 48. Willd. Spec. 3. p. 366. Vahl's Symbols. 2. p. 73. *Aetheilema veniforma*. Nees in Wall. Asiat. Pl. Rar. 3. p. 94.

Wayutee. (Mahableshwur name.) A perennial plant, with a strong balsamic smell; leaves opposite, long petioled; one of the pair much smaller than the other. Flowers in axillary and terminal racemes; whitish; appear in December and January. Calyx and bracts covered with clammy hairs. The ravines about Parr. (Dr. Murray.) In thick Jungle on the Ghauts, generally.

575. *STROBILANTHUS*. Blume. *Didynamia Angiospermia*.

Strobilus.—a cone—*anthos*—a flower; in allusion to the mode in which the flowers grow.

1196. *S. CILIATA?* Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3. p. 85.

Karwee.—An erect growing shrub; stems as thick as a walking stick; branchless; (when it is regularly cut down.) something like young shoots of the English *Elder*. (*Sambucus nigra*.) Commonly used by the natives in the construction of mud walls, and for making fences with. Flowers in October; of a bright blue; in closely imbricated cone---like spikes, formed by the bracts, as in *Barleria lupulina* of the Mauritius; are they distinct? N.

Grows in great abundance on the Ghauts, frequently covering acres of ground, to the exclusion of every thing besides.—At Mahableshwur; most of the bungalow fences on Bombay Esplanade are made of it. The natives have a tradition, that it flowers only once in 10 years. It is a most useful plant to them.

1197. *S. GLUTINOSA?*

Karwee;—much like the last, but with hairy, glutinous bracts, having a strong balsamic smell.



576 Cal. double, exterior one 2 leaved. Cor. irregular 1 petalled
form 2 celled, cells 2 seeded. Attachment interior. Cap. with long
uniform beak 2 celled. Seeds solitary or paired

577 Cal. 5 cleft. Cor. hypocrater. border regular. Fil 4 - two
sterile. Cap. 2 celled 2 valv. bursting with elasti: opp: parti:

1201. Fl. opp. soli. decuss. pale blue. Cor. with long slender tube
5 eq. abov. tube. Sep. 5 oblong pointed. Bracts hairy (D)

On the Ghauts;—perhaps it is a mere variety of the last.

The smell of the glutinous deposit on the bracts, in making ones way through a thick Jungle is very overpowering. (Dr. Gibson.)

There is another variety or distinct species called *Waitee*, (*Ruellia imbricata* is also known by this name,) or *Waktee*, generally found in thick Jungle below the shade; it is perhaps a species of *Ruellia*; grows in great abundance in the ravines at Kandalla, and about Parr;—flowers in the cold weather.

This genus requires examination.—Mr. Law mentions 2 species which he sent to Dr. Wight of Madras; both of which are considered new.—In regard to flowering; he alludes to several Ceylon species, whose habits have been carefully studied, and it has been observed that some flower every 3rd year, some every 5th or 6th, and others only every 9th year. After they have flowered, they die down to the root, to be reproduced the next year, and go through a similar course.

S. Auriculata, is figured in Wall. Asiat. Pl. Rar. 3. t. 295.

576. THUNBERGIA. L. Didymia Angiospermia.

In honor of Thunberg, a celebrated Traveller and Botanist. Lam. Ill. t. 549.

1198. T. FRAGRANS? Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 33. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 67. Bot. Mag. t. 1881.

A twining plant; leaves opposite, narrow cordate; lobed at the base;—flowers large, pure white, but without any fragrance: appear in the rains, capsule size of a pea: flat, and beaked.

Common in Kennery Jungles and on the Ghauts; the flowers look something like those of *Convolvulus sepium*.

The plant here referred to agrees well with Roxburgh's figure, but Mr. Law thinks it is a new species, as the flowers have no fragrance.

1199. T. GRANDIFLORA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 34. Bot. Reg. t. 493.

A perennial twining plant, with opposite, cordate leaves; flowers large, of a beautiful light blue colour.

Common in gardens, Bombay; flowers in the rains. It makes an elegant covering for trellis work. The colour of the flowers varies to a pure white. N.

577. ERANTHEMUM. Br. Diandria Monogynia.

Ear-anthos.—Spring flower; badly applied to the Indian species; as they flower in autumn, or rather in winter. Lam. Ill. 1. t. 17.

1200. E. PULCHELLUM. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 111. E. nervosum. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3. p. 106. Justicia pulchella. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 177. Ruellia varians. Vent. Hort. Cels. t. 46. Bot. Mag. t. 1358. Bot. Rep. t. 88.

Goolsham.—A shrubby plant, with beautiful, bright purple-coloured flowers, in terminal, imbricated spikes. They appear from November till February.

Common throughout the hilly parts of the Concan.—Malabar hill Bombay; Mahableschwur.

1201. E. MONTANUM. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 110. Justicia montana. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 176.

This seems to be only a variety of the last species.

578. JUSTICIA. L. Diandria Monogynia.

Named in honor of Mr. Justice, a Scotch Gardener and Botanist. Lam. Ill. 1. t. 12. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 54.

Sect. 1. Anthers simple.

1202. J. PICTA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 117. Graptophyllum hortense. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3. p. 102. Tjude-marum. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 60. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 30. Bot. Mag. t. 1870.

A very common shrub in gardens, and easily raised from cuttings. There are several varieties, with green leaves; green, with large white spots; green, tinged with red; dark red &c. Sprengel's *J. nigricans*, and *J. sanguinolente*, should both perhaps be referred to this species.

1203. *J. ECBOLIUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 114. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3. t. 108. Bot. Mag. t. 1847. Carimcurim. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 20. Linn. Trans. 14, p. 206.

Oodoo Jatee.—A shrubby, erect plant, with greenish, or azure-coloured flowers, in terminal spikes; they appear during the rains.

Kandalla;—hills throughout the Concan. There is a variety common on Malabar hill Bombay, with stems like *Plumbago*; and bracts with curled margins.

1204. *J. PANICULATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 117. *Andrographis paniculata*. Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 3. p. 116. Cara Kaniram. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 56. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 1. p. 96. Lam. Ill. t. 12.

Kuriatoo,—*Kulpa*.—*Kala metee*, *Mahatita*.—*King of bitters*.

Kreat.—Herbaceous plant, common in gardens, and much used in medicine by the natives. It forms the basis of the French *Droque Amere*.

1205. *J. ECHIOIDES*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 118. *Andrographis echioides*. Wall. Pl. Rar. 3. p. 117. Pee-tumba. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 46.

Ran-Chimnee.—Annual, with purple and white flowers.

S. Concan. N.—Country south of Ahmednuggur, rare. (Dr. Gibson.)

SECT. 2. ANTHERS DOUBLE. COR. BILABIATE.

1206. *J. NASUTA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 120. *Rhinacanthus communis*. Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 3. p. 108. Carmantine tubuleuse. Lam. Ency. Pulcolli. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 69. Bot. Mag. t. 325. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 316. *Naga-mulli* or *Jasminum cobra de capella*. *Joai-panas*.

A shrubby, poor looking plant, with white flowers in axillary and terminal panicles. The natives use the bruized leaves for curing ring worms.

In gardens. The rocky part of the Rotunda Ghaut, Mahableschwur.

1207. *J. BIVALVIS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 124. *J. tinctoria*? Rox. I. foetida. Forskol. Peristrophe tinctoria. Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 3. p. 113. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 29. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 22. f. 1. Gaert. Fruct. t. 54. f. 4.

Green Loden;—medicinal. A shrub with some resemblance to *J. Adhatoda*. S. Concan. N. Gardens, Bombay.

1208. *J. BICALYCVLATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 126. *Pcristrophe bicalyculata*. Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 3. p. 113. *J. ligulata*, Lam. Ill. t. 12. f. 2. Cav. Ic. 1. t. 71. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 65.

A poor looking weed; grows in waste places; flowers in October.

SECT. 3. ANTHERS DOUBLE. COR. RINGENT.

1209. *J. ADHATODA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 126. *Adhatoda vasica*. Wall. As. Rar. 3. p. 103. Carmantine en arbre. Lam. Ency. Meth. Bot. Mag. t. 861. Pluk. Alm. t. 173. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 3.

Adulsa, *Bakus*, *Vasooka*.—Roxburgh says, the wood is esteemed good for making charcoal for gun powder.—A tall shrub with white flowers, dotted with brown specks; they appear in October. It is common as a hedge plant about villages.

1210. *J. GENDARUSSA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 128. *Gendarussa vulgaris*. Wall. As. Pl. Rar. 3. p. 104. Carmantine saliciforme. Lam. Ency. Vada-kodi. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 42. Pluk. Alm. t. 55. f. 3. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 28. and 29. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 67.

Gute Karte - aus Garden Wolkashoor



The whole is plant strong scented, of a dark purple hue like the black Basil. The leaves are put among clothes to preserve them from insects, and are used by the native Doctors in the cure of intermittent fevers. Salsette and the north Concan. N.

1211. *J. BETONICA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 128. *Adhatoda betonica*. Wall. As. Pl. Rar. 3. p. 102. Bencurini. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 21. Hamilton considers this to be *I. ramosissima* of Roxburgh. Linn. Traus. 14. p. 208. Carmantine. Lam. Ill. t. 104.

A shrubby plant; flowers white, streaked with rose coloured veins.—Bombay and the Concan. N.

1212. *J. RAMOSISSIMA*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 129.

Shrubby, creeping, much branched plant; flowers of a dull white colour in terminal spikes. Grows on the high table land east of Mahableshwur; rare. (Dr. Gibson.)

1213. *J. REPENS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 132. *Rungia repens*. Wall. As. Pl. Rar. 3. p. 110. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 152. Burm. Zey. t. 3. f. 2. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 156.

Herbaceous, diffuse plant, appearing in the rains.

1214. *J. PECTINATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 133. *Rungia parviflora*. Wall. As. Pl. Rar. 3 p. 110. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 153.

Herbaceous, with very small, bright blue flowers;—common in the rains.

1215. *J. VERTICILLATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 135.

Jacarrak.—Annual, erect, hairy, with verticilled spines, and small blue flowers;—Kandalla. (Dr. Arbuckle.)

ORDER 108. LENTIBULARIÆ. Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 329.

579. *UTRICULARIA*. L. Diandria Monogynia.

From *utriculus*—a little bottle: in allusion to the small inflated appendages to the leaves. Lam. t. 14.

1216. *U. STELLARIS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 143. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 180. Hooker's Bot. Misc. p. 3. t. 27. Sprengel's syst. 1. p. 52.

Indian Hooded—Milfoil.—A pretty aquatic, found floating in tanks; leaves in whorls, with appendages to cause the plant to float; flowers in small clusters, yellow; rise out of the water during the cold season. It is a native also of lower Egypt.

1217. *U. GRAMINIFOLIA*. Sprengel's syst. 1. p. 50. *U. coerulea*. Linn. *U. uliginosa*. Vahl. Nil-pu. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 70.

Annual; rather inclined to twine; about 5 or 6 inches high; flowers large, for the size of the plant; pale blue and streaked with lines of a darker hue; with a white spot at the mouth of the tube,

Rice fields after the rains. Margins of rivulets and springy ground, Kandalla; generally growing in patches.

1218. *U. PURPURASCENS*. G.

A very delicate little plant, with beautiful purple coloured flowers “resembling *Larkspur*.” Scape leafless, about 3 or 4 inches high;—grows by the margins of springs Mahableshwur; flowering in May.

1219. *U. PUSILLA*. G.

A very small plant about an inch high; flowers in August and September; lower lip pale blue, with a yellow centre; grows in patches on the face of moist rocks, and on the bark of trees at Kandalla.

The flowers of the two last species have a peculiar bloom; but it must be seen on the living plants, as it dies away almost immediately on their removal.

“ Such as they are to-day,
Such we alas! may be to-morrow.”

Prior.

The *Pinguicula vulgaris*, (English Botany. t. 70.) which is commonly used in Sweden and Norway, as rennet for curdling milk, belongs to this tribe. It grows common in marshes in Scotland.

ORDER 109. PRIMULACEÆ. Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 32.

THE PRIMROSE TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 225.

580. ANAGALLIS. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *anagelao*—to laugh again; name given on account of the supposed medicinal qualities, to cheer the spirits. Gaert. 1. t. 50.

1220. A. DECCANENSIS. G.

Annual; flowers of a rich, deep blue, with a crimson centre; anthers slightly hairy; segments of the calyx awl-shaped, adhering closely to the seed vessel. Grows on low grounds about Hewra, and in various parts of the Deccan. (Dr. Gibson.)

Can this be identical with Sweet's *A. indica*? (British Flower garden t. 132.)

ORDER 110. PLUMBAGINEÆ Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 332.

THE LEAD-WORT TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 195.

581. PLUMBAGO. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Leadwort; supposed good to cure a disease in the eye called *plumbum*. Gaert. t. 50. Lam. t. 105.

1221. P. ZEYLANICA. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 463. Tomba codivelli. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 8. Sloane's Hist. 1. t. 133. f. 1. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 77.

Chitraca. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 255, which means attracting the mind. (Sir W. Jones.)

Cheetruck, Guz.—*Chitra*, Beng.—*White-flowered Leadwort*.

A perennial, suffruticose plant, with white flowers in racemes, which are covered with a kind of glutinous hair.—Malabar hill, Bombay;—hills throughout the Concans; also common in Guzerat in hedges by the road side. (Mr. Vaupell.)

The fresh bruized bark of the root is sometimes used for raising blisters.

1222. P. ROSEA. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 463. Schetti codavalli. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 9. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 168. Bot. Mag. t. 230. Asiat. Res. 11. p. 175. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 379.

Lal chitra.—*Rose coloured Leadwort*.—In gardens common; and in flower throughout the year.

1223. P. CAPENSIS. Sprengel's syst. 1. p. 537. Bot. Reg. t. 417. Bot. Mag. t. 2110.

Blue-flowered Leadwort;—native of the Cape of Good Hope.—In gardens, Bombay. This is the prettiest of the family.

The beautiful genus *Statice*, (*Sea Lavender*.) belongs to this tribe; also the *Armeria* or *Thrift*, a species of which is frequently used in England, instead of *Box*, for making edging to garden walks.

110. Herbs or undershrubs with alter. or fascicul. exstip. leaves

Fl. panicled or capitate. Temperate regions. Acid, tonic, astringent

581. Cal. gibbous. 5-toothed. Cor. funnel shaped. Stamina inserted into the top of the 5 nectarial scales. Stigma 5-cleft. Seed 1. oblong coated

1221. Stems jointed flexuous. Branches nearly bifarious. L. alternate waved smooth. Anthers purple.

11. Herbs or Shrubs with opp. or altern. leaves + involucre
flowers. Warm regions. Purgative.

Bougainvillea Spectabilis. Native of Brazil. an extensive
thorny climber with ovate pointed pubescent leaves. Flowers
small yellow enclosed in a large showy purple involucre

187. Cal. campan. 5 toothed. Cor. none. Seed solitary

Pisonia tropicoides. China lettuce. A shrub with oppos.
long ovate pointed smooth leaves varying from
light green to yellowish white. Fl. olive colored in term cymes
minute

112. Perianth 3-5 part. hypog. searious, perisperm. usu. with 2
bractlets at the base. Stam. hypog. 5 or 10. Anther dithec or more
thee. ov. sup. sing. 1 celled. Ovules solitary or several. Style 1 or 0. Stig
simp. or compound. Fr. a utricle or Caryopsis
Herbs & shrubs with simp. opp. or altern. ex stip. leaves. Fl. in
heads or spikes, usu. hermaph. mucilaginous, demulcent

ORDER 111. NYCTAGINEÆ. *Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 334.*

THE MARVEL OF PERU TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst. p. 171.*

582. MIRABILIS. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Admirable;—name given in allusion to the pretty flowers. Lam. *t. 105.* Gaert. *2. t. 127.*

1224. M. JALAPPA. Sprengel's *syst. 1. p. 537.* Audi Maleri. Rheed. Mal. *10. t. 75.* Rumph. Amb. *5. t. 89.* Blackwell, *t. 404.* Bot. Mag. *t. 371.* Ainslie. Mat. Ind. *2. p. 284.*

Gool-bajee.—*Gool-Abbass.*—*Marvel of Peru*;—common in every garden, and in flower all the year. The flowers are of various colours, yellow, white, red and white, red and yellow.

1225. M. SUAVEOLENS. Sprengel's *syst. 1. p. 537.*

Native of Mexico, introd. by N.

583. BOERHAAVIA. L. Diandria Monogynia.

Named by Linnaeus, in honor of his friend and patron,—Boerhaave, the celebrated Leyden Physician. Gaert. *2. t. 127.* Lam. *t. 4.*

1226. B. PROCUMBENS. Rox. Flora. *1. p. 146.* Talu dama. Rheed. Mal. *7. t. 56.* Burm. Ind. *t. 1.*

An annual diffuse plant; common every where, but particularly abundant in the Deccan. The natives sometimes use it as a *Bajee*. The flowers are generally monandrous.

1227. B. SCANDENS. Sprengel's *syst. 1. p. 37.* Forskol's Flora. Arabica. *p. 3.* Gaert. Fruct. *2. t. 127.* Jacq. Hort. Vind. *1. t. 4?*

Satoora.—A shrubby, scandent plant, with diandrous flowers in terminal corymbs; appear in the rains.

In a ravine at Kondapore, on the Seroor road side. Generally to be met with throughout the Deccan, and in Guzerat. (Dr. Gibson.)

Probably it is the same with *B. Scandens*, of the West Indies.

584. PISONIA. L. Heptandria Monogynia.

Named by Plumier, in honor of Piso, formerly a Physician at Amsterdam. Lam. *t. 861.* Gaert. *t. 76.*

1228. P. ACULEATA. Rox. Flora. *2. p. 217.* Pluk. Alm. *t. 108. f. 2.* Sloane's Hist. *2. t. 167.* Lam. Ill. *t. 861.*

A large, straggling shrub, armed with strong, axillary, recurved thorns; flowers small; in axillary and terminal panicles. The South Concan, N. Roxburgh observes, that it is an excellent hedge plant. It also grows common in the West Indies.

ORDER 112. AMARANTHACEÆ. *Sweet's Hort Brit. p. 335.*

THE AMARANTH TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst. p. 165.*

585. CELOSIA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Keleos—burning; in allusion to some of the species appearing as if they were singed. Gaert. *2. t. 128.* Lam. *t. 168.*

1229. C. ARGENTEA. Rox. Flora. *1. p. 679.* Rheed. Mal. *10. t. 38 and 39.* C. pyramidalis. Burm. Ind. *t. 25. f. 1.* C. argentea, and C. margaritacea. Roemer and Schultz Syst.

Silver--spiked Cockscomb.—Annual, common every where during the rains. It assumes very different appearances, according to the soil or situation it may be found in.

1230. *C. CRISTATA*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 679. *Amaranthus vulgaris*. Rumph. Amb. 5. f. 84.

Common Cockscomb.—*Lal Moorga*—Cultivated in gardens for the sake of its strange looking, beautiful, crested flowers. *C. flava*, is a variety. N.

1231. *C. MONSONIÆ*. Roemer and Schultz. *Achyranthes Monsoniæ*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 673. Pluk. Alm. 11. t. 334. f. 2.

Annual, diffuse, flowers in terminal spikes, minute, rose coloured.

586. *DEERINGIA*. R. Br. Pentandria Monogynia.

Named in memory of Mr. Deering, author of a Flora of Nottingham.

1232. *D. CELOSOIDES*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 632. *Blitum frutescens*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 83. f. 2.

Perennial, scandent plant:—In hedges &c.

587. *ACHYRANTHES*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *achyron*—chaff, (Job. 21. 18.) and *anthos*—a flower; in allusion to the chaffy nature of the floral involucre. Lam. t. 163. Gaert. 2. t. 128.

1233. *A. ASPERA*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 672. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 78 and 79. Burm. Zey. t. 50. f. 3. Pluk. Phyt. t. 260. f. 2. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 11 and t. 12. f. 1? Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 221.

A common weed; appears during the rains; flowers in rough, terminal spikes.

588. *DESMOCHAETA*. D. C. Pentandria Monogynia.

Desmos—a bond—*chaita*—a sheath; in allusion to the mode in which the flowers grow.

1234. *D. ATROPURPUREA*. Sprengel's *sys.* 1. p. 817. *Achyranthes lappacea*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 673. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 59. Burm. Zey. t. 18. f. 1. Pluk. Alm. t. 82. f. 2.

Annual, common; flowers with long purple bristles.

1235. *D. PROSTRATA*. Sprengel's *sys.* 1. p. 818. *Achyranthes prostrata*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 674. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 79. *Auris canina femina*. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 11.—annual: a weed.

1236. *D. MURICATA*. Sprengel's *sys.* Appen. p. 102. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 83. f. 1.—annual.

589. *ALTERNANTHERA*. R. Br. Pentandria Monogynia.

Plants with alternate anthers;—some fertile, some barren.

1237. *A. SESSILIS*. R. Brown. *Illecebrum sessile*. Sprengel's *sys.* 1. p. 819. *Achyranthes triandra*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 678. Coluppa. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 11. Burm. Zey. t. 4. f. 2. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 15. f. 1.

Annual;—a common weed.

Knot-grass is the English name of *Illecebrum*, but surely the "Savoury herb" Milton alludes to in his *Comus*, must have belonged to a different genus.

"This evening late, by then the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of *knot-grass* dew-besprent, and were in fold."

590. *AERUA*. Juss. Pentandria Monogynia.

From its Arabic name.

1238. *A. LANATA*. Sprengel's *sys.* 1. p. 815. *Achyranthes lanata*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 676. Scherubula. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 29. Burm. Zey. t. 60. f. 1.—A common weed.

591. *GOMPHRENA*. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

A name said to have been applied to a plant of the *Amaranth* tribe, bearing red and green leaves. Gaert. 2. t. 123. Lam. t. 180.

1233 - Leaves change to a pretty red color

1251 der ...

1239. *G. GLOBOSA*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 63. Flos Globosus. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 100. f. 2. Wadapu. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 37. Bot. Mag. t. 2315.

Jaffere Goondee.—*Globe Amaranth*.—Annual; common in every garden. The flowers are in heads, and look much like *red clover*. The native women wear them in their hair. In Catholic Europe they are used for decorating Churches.

Probably this is Milton's

“Immortal amarant, a flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom.”

Paradise Lost, Book 3.

He might possibly notice it when travelling in Italy, and borrow the idea from 1st Peter 1. 4. and 5. 4. *amaranton*, and *amarantinon*:—the unfading inheritance; contrasted with the fading crowns, of *wild olive*, *laurel*, *pine* and *parsley*, for which the Greeks contended in the Olympic Games, and to which Paul makes beautiful allusion in 1st Corinth. C. 9. 25. to the end.

1240. *G. HISPIDA*. Willd. Spec. 1. p. 1321. Nin angani. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 72. Grows wild in S. Concan. N.

592. *AMARANTHUS*. L. Monoecia Pentandria.

From *a*—privative, and *maraino*—to wither: in allusion to the flowers of most of the species retaining their bright colours when dead. Lam. t. 767. Gaert. 2. t. 123.

1241. *A. TENUIFOLIUS*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 602.—annual, diffuse plant.

1242. *A. POLYGAMUS*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 603. *Blitum indicum album*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 82. f. 1.

Choolae.—*Common Bajee*.—A diffuse plant, with rhomb-ovate leaves: much cultivated.

1243. *A. TRISTIS*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 604. *Blitum indicum secundum*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 82. f. 2. *A. campestris*. Willd. 4. p. 382.

Annual, erect, ramous, from 1 to 2 feet high: frequently tinged with red: cultivated in almost every garden. Roxburgh says, it differs from *A. oleraceus*, in having long diffuse branches from the base, and in having always terminal spikes.

1244. *A. VIRIDIS*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 605. Willd. Amar. 18. t. 8. f. 16.

A common weed, in gardens and cultivated grounds;—native also of the Brazils.

1245. *A. OLERACEUS*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 605. Willd. Amar. 17. t. 5. f. 9. *Tandoolja*, *Mat Tambree*.—Several varieties are commonly cultivated and used as Spinage.—Roxburgh says, Willdenow's figure does not agree with his plant.

1246. *A. TRICOLOR*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 608. Willd. Amar. 11. t. 6. f. 12. *Three-coloured Amaranth*;—an erect growing plant, from 2 to 3 feet high; leaves variegated.—Common in gardens, and in flower all the year.

1247. *A. SPINOSUS*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 611. Willd. Amar. 33. t. 4. f. 8. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 83. f. 1.

A common weed among rubbish during the rainy season; armed with spines in the axils of the leaves.

1248. *A. CAUDATUS*. Sprengel's *sys.* 1. p. 929.

Love lies bleeding.—Annual, in gardens:—an ornamental plant.

The Thessalians adorned Achilles' grave with a kind of *Amaranthus*.
What is Shakespeare's *Love-in-Idleness*?

"Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell:—
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk-white; now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it *love-in-idleness*."

Midsummer's Night Dream:

ORDER 113. CHENOPODEÆ. *Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 338.*

THE GOOSE-FOOT TRIBE. *Lind. nat. syst. p. 167.*

593. BASELLA. L. Pentandria Trigynia.

The Malabar name adopted. *Gaert. 2. t. 126. Lam. t. 215.*

1249. B. ALBA. ROX. *Flora. Ind. 2. p. 104.* B. rubra, variety. *Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 24.* B. lucida, and cordifolia. *Willd. Spec. 1. p. 1514.* B. rubra and alba. *Willd. Spec. 1. p. 1513 and 1514.* Gandola alba. *Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 417.* Gandola rubra. *Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 154. f. 2. Pluk. Alm. t. 63. f. 1.*

Malabar Nightshade. Doodee.

Myal-ke—bajee, Wahlea.—Twining, succulent plants, with smooth fleshy leaves. They grow very rapidly and are generally cultivated as *Spinage* by the natives. The red variety is very ornamental. *Roxburgh* considers *B. alba* as the original stock.

Dr. Gibson suggests, that the beautiful purple juice afforded by the fruit, of the red var. might be turned to some account as a dye.

594. SALSOLA. L. Pentandria Digynia.

From *sal*—salt; in allusion to the place of growth, and the alkali obtained from the plants. *Gaert. 1. t. 75. Lam. t. 181.*

1250. S. INDICA. ROX. *Flora. 2. p. 62.*

Indian Saltwort.—A perennial, erect growing plant, with woody stems; much branched; branches diffuse: leaves sessile, linear, fleshy: flowers small, in terminal leaf-bearing spikes.

Grows in salt marshes, *Salsette &c.* The natives eat the leaves.

1251. S. NUDIFLORA. ROX. *Flora. 2. p. 60. Willd. Spec. 1. p. 1313.*

Prostrate, perennial plant, with linear fleshy leaves and flowers in long terminal, leafless spikes.

Grows in a salt marsh near *Moul*, on *Salsette*, and generally in the same localities as the last.

Roxburgh observes, that the taste is strongly saline, and that it would no doubt yield good fossil alkali.

From *S. kali*, common on the shores of *Britain*, *help*, used in the manufacture of glass is obtained, *S. soda* and *S. sativa* furnish the alkaline salts *barilla* and *soda*, so extensively used in medicine and the arts.

1252. S. FRUTICOSA? *Willd. Spec. 1. p. 1316.*

Chenopodium fruticosum? *R. S. Eng. Bot. t. 635. Duhamel's Traite des Arbres. 1. t. 62.*

An erect growing shrub, with linear, fleshy leaves, and axillary flowers; stamens 5, erect: anthers yellow: styles 3, purple.

Grows in salt marshes on the shores of *Spain*, *France* and *Persia*.

Perhaps the *Darun*, or *Lanah*, which grows abundantly in lower *Scinde*, and forms the chief luxury of the *Camel*, is identical. It is said to resemble *English Heath*? No specimens have yet been received.





What is the *Nunica salina*, common on the saline plains near Agra, and described as a shrub, size of the Tamarisk, with diffuse branches, sub-sessile, fleshy leaves, and solitary seeds immersed in a pulpy receptacle? (See Buchanan Hamilton in Edinburgh Journal of Science. Vol. 7. p. 245.) May not this plant also be identical?

595. CHENOPODIUM. L. Pentandria Digynia.

From *Chen*—a goose, *pous*—a foot; in allusion to a fancied resemblance in the shape of the leaves. Gaert. t. 75. Lam. t. 181.

1253. C. VIRIDE. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 58. C. album. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 58. English Botany. t. 1723. Blackwell. t. 553.

Chakweat.—*Goose-foot*.—Several varieties are cultivated as pot herbs.

The *C. bonus-Henicus*; (English Mercury.) is cultivated for the same purpose in England.

596. ATRIPLEX. L. Polygamia Monoecia.

From *a*—privative, *trephe*—to nourish; plants yielding no nourishment; not very appropriately applied, since some of the species are used as Spinage. Gaert. t. 75. Lam. t. 853.

1254. A. HORTENSE. Sprengel's syst. 3. p. 916. Blackwell. t. 99 and 552. *Garden Orache*.—Cultivated in the Deccan, as a Spinage. (Dr. Lush.) also in Bombay. N.

There are several varieties tinged with red or purple.

Loudon says, Orache is cultivated to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Paris.

597. BETA. L. Pentandria Digynia.

From the Celtic *bett*—red. Lam. t. 182. Gaert. t. 75.

1255. B. VULGARIS. Sprengel's syst. 1. p. 950.

Paluk, or *Palung*—*Chukunder*, *Red Beet*.—Commonly cultivated in gardens.—The variety *Macroriza*; or *Wungel Wurzel* does not appear to have been yet introduced on this side of India.—It might prove useful for feeding cattle.

598. SPINACIA. L. Dioecia Pentandria.

From *Spina*—a prickle; in allusion to the prickles on the seeds. Gaert. t. 126.

1256. S. OLERACEA. Sprengel's syst. 3. p. 903. *Paluck*.—Common Spinach;—cultivated in gardens.

599. SALICORNIA. L. Monandria Monogynia.

Sal.—*Cornu*.—Salt-horn;—marsh samphire. Gaert. t. 127. Tourn. t. 485. Lam. t. 4.

1257. S. INDICA. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 85. *Indian Jointed-saltwort*.

A perennial, diffuse plant, common on salt marshes.—It is pickled by the natives who call it *Muchoor*; Grows abundantly about Bassein, and like *Salsola*, furnishes alkali, used in the manufacture of soap and glass.

600. BOSEA. Rox. Pentandria Monogynia.

Named in honor of Bose, a Leipsic Botanist. Gaert. t. 97. Lam. t. 182.

1258. B. TRINERVIA. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 87.

Cajoo.—A middle sized tree, with oval, 3 nerved leaves, much resembling those of *Strychnos nux vomica*. Flowers in axillary racemes; small, greenish white; appear in March; fruit size of a cherry, one seeded.

Grows pretty common on Kandalla Ghaut. The tree here referred to requires examination. It wants the habit of the *Goose foot tribe*,

ORDER 114. BEGONIACEÆ. *Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 341.*

601. BEGONIA. L. Monoecia Polyandria.

Named in honor of M. Begon, a Frenchman and Patron of Botany. Lam. t. 778. Gaert. 1. t. 31.

1259. B. MALABARICA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 648. Tsjiria narenampuli. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 86. Dryander in Linn. Trans. 1. p. 171.

Herbaceous, succulent plant; leaves alternate, semicordate, unequally serrated, covered with a few stiff hairs. Peduncles axillary, many flowered; flowers of a pale pink colour; fragrant. S. Concan. N.

1260. B. CRENATA? Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 625.

Mootca.—A small herbaceous plant, with sub-rotund, semicordate, crenate leaves, and white flowers. On Kandalla Ghaut towards the close of the rains, springing from the clefts of rocks.—It is also parasitic on trees. Salsette. N.The *Empetrum acetosum*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 169. f. 2. bears a considerable resemblance; tho' without a tuberous root, often cited for *B. tuberosa*.ORDER 115. POLYGONÆ. *Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 341.*

THE BUCK-WHEAT TRIBE. Lind. Nat. syst. p. 169.

602. POLYGONUM. L. Octandria Trigynia.

From *polys*, many.—*gonu*—a knee; in allusion to the jointed stems. Lam. t. 315. Gaert. 2. t. 119.

1261. P. GLABRUM. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 287. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 80, and 12. t. 77. Bot. Mag. t. 213. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 1. P. glabrum and P. orientale. Willd.

Rakt roora.—Annual, with smooth, reddish stems, and long racemes of rather pretty rose-coloured flowers.—Grows common by the margins of tanks throughout the Concan. The vale of the Yena, Mahabeshwur.

The plant is used medicinally by the Ghaut people. (Dr. Gibson.)

1262. P. RIVULARE. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 290. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 76.

Annual, with narrow lanceolate leaves, and numerous rose-coloured flowers in terminal racemes.—Grows in the same situations as the last.

1263. P. CHINENSE. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 289. Burm. Ind. t. 30. f. 3.

Parrul.—A scandent, suffruticose plant; leaves alternate, oblong, truncate at the base; flowers small, white;—appear in February and March;—common at Mahabeshwur, and on the hills about Parr.

603. RUMEX. L. Hexandria Trigynia.

A name applied by Pliny to the sorrel plant. Gaert. 2. t. 119. Lam. t. 271.

1264. R. VESICARIA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 209. Moris. Hist. s. 5. t. 28, f. 7. Willd. Spec. 2. p. 256.

Ambaroo Chukka.—Country Sorrel.—Cultivated for culinary and medicinal purposes. N.

604. RHEUM, L. Enneandria Trigynia.

From *Rha*, the ancient name of the Wolga; on the banks of which river rhubarb grows. Lam. t. 321. Gaert. 2. t. 119. Tourn. t. 18.

1265. R. RHAPONTICUM. Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 272. Sabb. Hort. 1. t. 34.

Common *Rhubarb*;—in Dr. Elliot's garden at Dhoolea. Central Asia is supposed to be the native country of this well known, and useful plant, both in medicine and domestic economy.Dr. Lindley observes, that the leaves and young shoots of this tribe are acid and agreeable, and the roots universally nauseous. (*Nat. syst. of Bot. p. 170.*) Strange that such opposite qualities should exist in different parts of the same plant.

114 Fl. unisexual. Semi-succulent herbaceous, low to under-
shrubs with alter. oblique leaves & large scarious stipules. Sometimes called
Elephant's ear - warm countries - astringent purgative.
601 Male cal. none. Cor. 4 petalled, 2 opposite larger. Stamina 00
Fem. cal. none. cor. 4 or many petalled. Cap. infer. winged or
lobed, 3 celled, many seeded

16 Perianth with 4 or 6 div^s usually in 2 rows. aestiv. 4mb. Stam.
perig. twice as many as div^s of perian. in 2 rows. inner ones 3, sterile
outer ones 6, fertile. Anthers 2-4 celled, opening by longitud. valves. Style
simple. stig obtuse. Ovary uniloc. Fr. bacc. or drupa. Trees with exstip.
alt. rarely opp. leaves; sometimes turning parasit. & leafless herbs
or undershrubs. Tropical. aromatic fragrant. seed solitary pendu.
album. o. emb. inverted

17 2 hb. Fl. in panic. small greenish. L^s ov-obl. coria. shiny
with 3 principal ribs w^h come into contact at the base - they taste
of cloves

ORDER 116. LAURINÆ. Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 344.

THE LAUREL TRIBE. Lind. Nat. syst. p. 29.

605. CINNAMOMUM. R. Br. Enneandria Monogynia.

Said to be derived from the Arabic; or perhaps a contraction of *China*, *Amomum*. Gaert. 2. t. 92. Tourn. t. 367. Lam. t. 321.1266. C. AROMATICUM. Nees in Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2. p. 74. Wight's Icon. t. 136. *Laurus cinnamomum*. Bot. Rep. t. 596. *Persea cassia*. Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 237. *Laurus cinnamomum*. Bot. Mag. t. 2023. Wight's Icones t. 129. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 295.The *China Cinnamon* tree. In gardens Bombay;—rare.*C. Zeylanicum*, Wight's Icones. t. 123. is cultivated to a great extent in Ceylon, for the sake of its aromatic bark so well known in commerce. Several species produce it, of different qualities.

Frequent mention is made of Cinnamon in the Sacred Scriptures, and it would appear to have been used as a spice from the earliest ages.

"Take thou also unto thee principal spices, of pure myrrh five hundred shekels, and of sweet *Cinnamon* half so much." (Numbers 30-23.)"I have perfumed my bed with myrrh, aloes, and *Cinnamon*" (Proverbs 7—17.) "Calamus and *Cinnamon*." (Song of Solomon 4-14.)"To what purpose cometh there to me incense from Sheba and the sweet cane (Septuagint *Cinnamomum*) from a far country" (Jer. 6. 20.)This is a very doubtful quotation, and alludes most probably to some of the *Scitamineous* tribe."And *Cinnamon* and odours and ointment." (Rev. 13-18.)

1267. C. INERS. Nees in Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2. p. 73. Wight's Icones, t. 122. and t. 130.

Carua. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 75. Hamilt. in Linn. Trans. 13. p. 555.

Ohez. Bojenar. Wild Cinnamon.—A pretty large, and elegant tree, with broad lanceolate, three-nerved leaves, which have a strong spicy smell on being bruized. It grows along the great range of Ghauts, and in the hilly parts of the Concaus and Malabar, and in all probability is the tree which furnished the *Cassia* of the ancients. The name is said to come from a Hebrew word, signifying a scraping; in allusion to the bark being stript from the tree, and used as a spice.—The natives do so at this day, and put it in their curries &c. Billets from the tree, are often sold together with other kinds of firewood, by the Woodcutters, both here and in Malabar. N.

A few trees grow in the ravines about Kandalla, but it is not common on that part of the Ghauts.

Milton makes several allusions to *Cassia*.

—————"and now is come
 Into the blissful field, through groves of myrrh
 And flowering odours, *cassia*, nard and balm."

Paradise Lost, Book 5.

"There eternal summer dwells,
 And west winds with musky wing,
 About the cedar'd allies fling
 Nard and *cassia's* balmy smells."

Comus.

—————"Sleep in thy peace that bed of spice,
 And make this place all paradise;
 Let balm and *cassia* send their scent
 From out thy maiden monument."

Herrick's Dirge of Jephtha,

Some excellent remarks on the *Laurus cassia* of Linnaeus, and the plants producing the *cassia* bark of commerce, by Dr. Wight, will be found in No. 22 of the Madras Journal of Science.

606. PERSEA. Gaert. Enneandria Monogynia.

A name applied by Theophrastus to an Egyptian tree.

1263. P. GRATISSIMA. Sprengel's *syst.* 2. p. 268. *Laurus Persea*. Willd. Spec. 2. p. 480. Pluk. Alm. t. 267. f. 1 Sloane's Jamaica 2. t. 222. f. 2.

The *Alligator Pear*. *Avocado*, and *Sabaltern's butter tree*, of the West Indies; intd. by N.

The fruit is of the size and shape of a large pear, and is deservedly held in great esteem in the West Indies, where according to Grainger, it is called also *Sabacca*.

“ Nor let thy bright impatient flames destroy

The golden shaddock; the forbidden fruit

The white acajou and rich *sabacca*.”

607. LAURUS. Rox. Enneandria Monogynia.

From the Celtic for green; in allusion to the perpetual green of the laurel.

1269. L. GLAUDESCENS? Rox. Flora. 2. p. 307. Kare Kandel. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 13. *Cecidodaphne glaucescens*. Nees in Wall. Asiat. Pl. Rar. 2. p. 70.

Goolumb.—A middle sized tree, with alternate, ovate, lanceolate leaves, glaucous beneath; flowers small, white, in terminal panicles; appear in January and February.—Fruit round, size of a plum; black when ripe, and abounding in an oily substance, which may possibly be turned to some account. Grows in Lanowlee grove, Kandalla.—Ravines about Parr, and generally on the Ghauts. It requires examination, and is probably quite distinct from Roxburgh's tree.

1270. L. RUMPHII? G.

Lauraster Amboinensis. Rumph. Amb. 2 t. 15.

A large tree, with alternate, broad lanceolate, dark green leaves; fruit oval, size of a plum, dark coloured when ripe, and abounding like the last, in an oily substance. It ripens in May.

This elegant tree grows in the ravines at Kandalla; also about Hurry-Chunderghur. (Dr. Gibson.)

It requires examination. Can it be identical with Roxburgh's *L. lanceolaria*?

608. TETRANTHERA. Rox. Dioecia Enneandria.

Tetras—four—*anthera*—an anther. Gaert. 3. t. 222, f. 2.

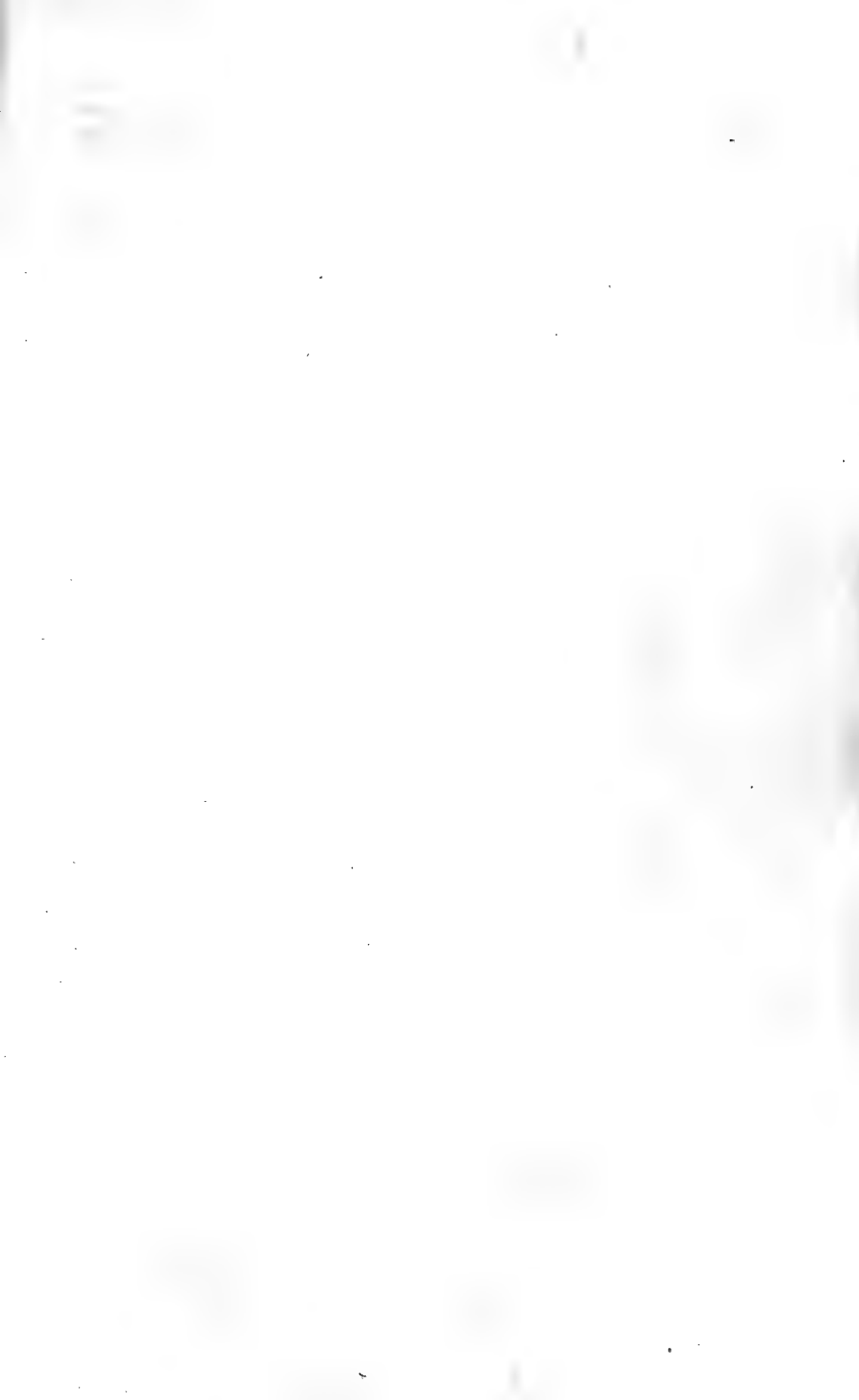
1271. T. APETALA? Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 819. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 147. T. Roxburghii. Nees in Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2. p. 65. *Tomex sebifera*. Willd. Spec. 2 p. 810. *Gaja pippala*. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 303. *Laurus involu-crata*. Retz. Obs. 6. p. 27.

Chickna—*Warus*.—A small tree; leaves somewhat obovate; collected at the ends of the branches. Fruit size of a pea; black when ripe, towards the close of the rains.

Parell hill Bombay, wild; Parell garden. It is rather a rare tree. What is Roxburgh's *T. laurifolia*? Probably this plant should be referred to it.

1272. T. LANCEAFOLIA? Rox. Flora. 3. p. 822.

Peesah. *Goolchae*.—A small tree, with broad lanceolate, light green leaves, paler beneath; crowded at the ends of the branches. Flowers in December and January, from the naked branches below the leaves; in fascicles; very small; of a pale yellow colour.—Fruit much resembling a small acorn; half hid in the calyx; ripens in June, of a red colour.—Next to the *Jambool*; it is the commonest tree at Mahableshwur. (Dr. Murray.) at Hurrychunderghur. (Dr. Gibson.) and probably along the higher parts of the ghauts. There is a solitary plant of it on the hill above Kandalla tank.





The Chinese Convicts at Mahableshwur say, it grows in their country. What is *T. ramiflora*, of Moon's Catalogue of Ceylon plants?

1273. *T. MONOPETALA?* Rox. Flora. 3. p. 821. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 148. Tomex Japonica. Willd. Spec. 2. p. 839. Kutmonea. Asiat. Res. 6. p. 377. Nees in Wall. Asiat. Pl. Rar. 2. p. 66.

A shrub, called *Peesah*, at Kandalla;—*Kalla Jhar*, at Parr.—Flowers in November, from the branches like the last species; but by no means so numerous. In this they are on long peduncles, in the other sessile—Young branches tomentose; slightly angled; leaves alternate, petioled, tomentose beneath; collected about the ends of the branches, somewhat whorled; smell of cinnamon when bruized. Grows on Kandalla Ghut and the hills about Parr; but it has not yet been discovered on the table land of Mahableshwur.—All the above species require examination, as well as of the *Cinnamomum*, and *Laurus*.

609. *CASSYTHA*. L. Enneandria Monogynia.

The Greek name of the *Cuscuta* which this plant much resembles. Lam. t. 323. Gaert. 1. t. 27.

1274. *C. FILIFORMIS*, Rox. Flora. 2. p. 314. *Acatsja valli*. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 44. *Volutella aphylla*. Forskol's Arabia. p. 84. *Cuscuta*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 184. f. 4. Pluk. Alm. t. 172. f. 2. Nees in Wall. Asiat. Pl. Rar. p. 69.

The *Air plant*.—A thread-like, leafless parasite; spreading over hedges, and on trees throughout the Concan.

This strange plant differs in no respects from the *Laurinae* except in its peculiar habit.

ORDER 117. MYRISTICÆ. Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 345.

THE NUTMEG TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 23.

610. *MYRISTICA* L. Dioecia Monadelphia.

From *Myrra*—Myrrh; in allusion to the grateful odour of the fruit. Gaert. t. 41. Lam. t. 832 and 833.

1275. *M. MOSCHATA* Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 843. *Nux myristica*. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 4. Woodville's Med. Bot. t. 134. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 274. Bot. Mag. t. 2756 and t. 2757. Hooker's Ex. Flora. t. 155. and 156.

Jay-phul.—*Common Nutmeg*.—A native of the Moluccas, and other Eastern Islands, where it is much cultivated for the sake of its well known, spicy fruit.

1276. *M. AMYGDALINA*. Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. t. 90.

A tree, leaves alternate, petioled, oblong, glaucous beneath, with prominent veins running from the mid-rib to the margin; flowers in October and November; fruit size of a small peach, covered with a rusty coloured, mealy substance, as are also the young shoots and petioles.

Grows in the deep ravines at Kandalla, but by no means common. It is a very handsome tree, with something of the habit of *Michelia champaca*.

1277. *M. TOMENTOSA*. Sprengel syst. 3. p. 65. *Panam palca*. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 5.

A tree. S. Concan. N.

Can this be the *M. dactyloides* of Col. Sykes? He says, it is frequently imposed upon the ignorant for the real nutmeg. (See Madras Journal, of Science No. 22, p. 161.) The tree is not slender like the date palm, nor does the fruit resemble a date. N.

ORDER 118. PROTEACÆ. Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 345.

611. *BANKSIA*. R. Br. Tetrandria Monogynia.

Named in honor of Sir Joseph Banks. Gaert. t. 48. Lam. t. 54.

1278. *B. INTEGRIFOLIA*. Sprengel's *syst.* 1. p. 485. Bot. Mag. t. 2770.

A tree with ligulate, stiff, undulate leaves, covered on the under side with a white tomentum.

Hort. Soc. garden Intd. from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. A. N. Shaw, C. S. in 1837.

612. *HAKEA*. R. Br. Tetrandria Monogynia.

In honor of Baron Hake, a German Botanist.

1279. *H.* ————— ?

An undetermined species raised in Hort. Soc. garden, from seed brought from N. S. Wales by Mr. P. Scott, C. S.

Dr. Lindley remarks, that this curious tribe of plants is almost entirely confined to the Southern hemisphere.

ORDER 119. THYMELEÆ. Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 350.

THE MEZEREON TRIBE. Lind. Nat. syst. p. 75.

613. *GNIDIA*. L. Octandria Monogynia.

An ancient name of the *Daphne* to which this genus is closely allied. Lam. t. 291.

1280. *G. ERIOCEPHALA*. Wallich.

Rameta.—Woolly headed *Gnidia*.—An erect growing shrub, with willow-like leaves, and pretty yellow flowers, in large terminal umbels; they come out in October, and continue till February; during which period it is a highly ornamental shrub.—The natives attribute poisonous qualities to it.

Very common at Mahableshwar. (Dr. Murray.) Hilly parts of S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.) About Karlee Caves, and on the Kandalla Ghaut.

614. *CANSJERA*. Juss. Tetrandria Monogynia.

The Malabar name altered.

1281. *C. SCANDENS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 441. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 103. Scheru valli caniram. Rheed. Mal. J. t. 4. Scheru caniram. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 2. *Daphne polystachyon*. Willd. Spee, 2. p. 420.

A large scandent shrub, with alternate, two faced leaves, and small sessile, yellow flowers in axillary spikes; they appear in February and March. Berry red, smooth, size of a large pea.

Malabar hill, Bombay; Elephanta, Salsette; the Ghauts &c. pretty common.

Perhaps it should be removed from the *Thymeleæ*.

615. *TROPHIS* L. Dioecia Tetrandria.

From *trepho*—to nourish; the leaves and twigs of *T. Americana* are used as fodder for cattle sometimes; the fruit is also eaten. Lam. t. 806.

1292. *T. ASPERA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 761. Tinda Parua. Rheed. Mal. 1. p. 48. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 305. *Streblus aspera*. Lour. Cochin China.

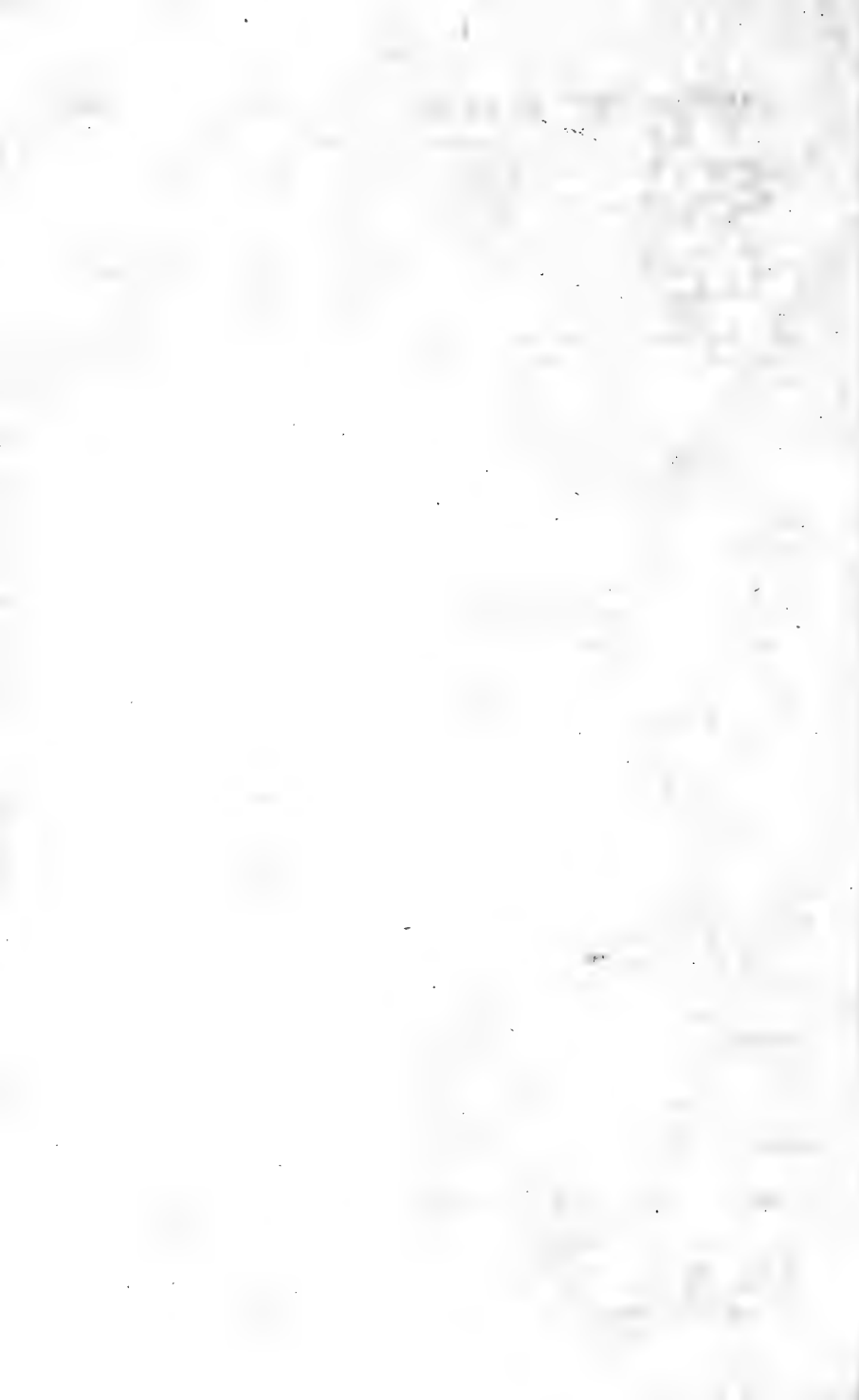
A small tree, with alternate, scabrous leaves; flowers in February and March; small, greenish yellow. Berry size of a pea; when ripe yellow.

Roxburgh says, the natives use the rough leaves for polishing ivory.—Grows on Malabar hill, Bombay, and generally throughout the Concaus.

Surely it must be removed to some other tribe.—Allied to the *Euphorbiaceæ*? N.

The Cape of Good Hope and New Holland are the Head Quarters of the *Thymeleæ*. Dr. Lindley remarks, that the great feature of the order is the causticity of the bark, which acts upon the skin as a blister, and causes excessive pain if chewed.

119. Aphel. Peris. Perian. tub. cold. or anal. 5 cleft infes. branching
with scales in its orifice. with imbr. Stam. peris. alter. 8, 9, or
twines 4, or 3. Opp. seg' of ovaries. Anther ditto. Ovary mag.
Ovary & see 1 celled. Ovary suspended. Anther sp. 10 or 12. Anther
12. Anther 12. Anther. Seed Soly pend. album. 6 or 8 thin & long
Ovary 1. 11. upright. Ovary. plant. common or lutesc. Anther. Seed.
Saprophytes rarely herbac. plants with alter. or opp. part. Anther. Seed.
? special to the moderate way? Bark & seed. Anther. Seed.



ORDER 120. SANTALACEÆ. *Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 352.*THE SANDAL-WOOD TRIBE. *Lind. nat. syst. p. 74.*

616. SANTALUM. L. Tetrandria Monogynia,

Said to be derived from the Persian name, or perhaps rather from Chundana, in sanscrit. *N. Lam. t. 74.*

1283. S. ALBUM. Rox. *Flora. Ind. 1. p. 442.* *Sirium myrtifolium?* Rox. *Cor. 1. t. 2* Rumph. *Amb. 2. t. 11.* *Bot. Mag. t. 3235.* Loureiro's Cochin China. *1. p. 87.* *Chandana. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 253.* Ainslie. *Mat. Ind. 1. p. 376.* Marsden's Sumatra. *p. 129.* Buchanan's Journey. *1. p. 186 and 202. 2. p. 117. 132 and 536 and 3. p. 192.*

Chundun.—*Sandal Wood.* The well known *Sandal wood* of commerce; usually cut into billets, and disposed of in that state.

What is the *Almug* wood mentioned in 1st King's 10-11,-12;—the *Xyla peleheta*, (piece wood.) of the Septuagint?

Grows in Gardens about Bombay, and in the Deccan.

The wood is burnt to perfume temples, and dwelling houses, both in China and India. Reduced to powder, it enters into a composition for marking the forehead.—Southey happily alludes to both these uses.

“ And still the aloes and the *sandal-wood*,
From golden censers, o'er the banquet room
Diffuse their dying sweets.”

Thalaba, Book 6.

“ No idle ornaments deface
Her natural grace,
Musk-spot, nor *sandal-streak*, nor scarlet stain,
Ear-drop nor chain, nor arm nor ankle-ring,
Nor trinketry on front, or neck, or breast,
Marring the perfect form.”

The Curse of Kehama, Book 13.

617. OSYRIS. L. Dioecia Triandria.

Osua.—a willow,—osier;—name given perhaps, in allusion to the twiggy branches of some of the species. *Lam. Ill. 3. t. 802.*

1284. O. PELTATA. Rox. *Flora. Ind. 3. p. 755.*

Chanda.—A small tree, with peltate, ovate, cordate leaves, much resembling fruit of some of the year. The fruit is about the size of a small sloe; when ripe, yellow; with a mark on the top like the *Blæ-berry*. (*Vaccinium.*) *Kandalla*;—Mahableshwur; and probably along the Ghauts. Grows on the *Kandalla*. Parr and Tull Ghauts;—rare. Also in both Concans. Allied to the *Euphorbiaceæ?* N.

2185. O. WIGHTIANA. G.

Lotul.—A small tree, with twiggy, erect-growing branches; in flower and fruit most of the year. The fruit is about the size of a small sloe; when ripe, yellow; with a mark on the top like the *Blæ-berry*. (*Vaccinium.*) *Kandalla*;—Mahableshwur; and probably along the Ghauts.

Lieut. Col. Sykes ranks it among his wild fruits, and calls it a “genus and species not determined.” (See *Madras Journal of Science* No, 22, p. 161.)

ORDER 121. ELÆAGNEÆ. *Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 353.*THE OLEASTER TRIBE. *Lind. Nat. syst. p. 68.*

618. ELÆAGNUS. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.

From *elaia*—an olive,—*agnos*—the chaste tree; in allusion perhaps to the combined resemblance borne to these trees. *Lam. t. 73.*

1286. *E. CONFERTA*. ROX. Flora. 1. p. 440. Burm. Zey. t. 39. f. 1. *Octarillum fruticosum*. Lour. Cochin China. Spreng. syst. 1. p. 490. N.

Amgool, or *Amgoolee*.—A large, scandent shrub, with silver—coloured leaves beneath; flowers in January and February. Fruit oblong, succulent; size of a small date; when ripe, red.—It has an agreeable acid flavour, and is eaten by the natives.—Grows common at Kandalla, Mahableschwur, and all along the Ghauts. S. Concan, and about Cochin. N.

1287. *E. DULCIS*.
Intd. by N. in 1833.

ORDER 122. ARISTOLOCHIÆ. *Brown's Prod. p. 349.*

THE BIRTH-WORT TRIBE. Lind. *Nat. syst. p. 72.*

619. *ARISTOLOCHIA*. L. Gynandria Hexandria.
Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 14. Lam. t. 733.

1288. *A. INDICA*. ROX. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 489. Careloe Vegou, Rheed. Mal. 8. t. 25. *Radix puloronica*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 177. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 157. 2. p. 298. Lour. Cochin China. 2. p. 528.

A twining, shrubby plant, with cordate, cuneate, scolloped leaves, and dark coloured flowers in axillary racemes; they appear in the rains.—Cross Island, Bombay Harbour; hills throughout the Concan; not very common.

Roxburgh says, the root is much like that of Sarsaparilla, and exceedingly bitter.

1289. *A. BRACTEATA*. ROX. Flora. 3. p. 490. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 5.
Keeramar—*Worm killer*—*Gundatee*.—Perennial plant, trailing on the ground; leaves alternate, kidney-shaped; glaucous beneath;—flowers axillary, solitary; of a beautiful dark purple colour. The peduncles are furnished near the base, with kidney shaped, sessile bracts.—Grows abundantly on dark red, or black soil in the Deccan; flowering in the rains, and throughout the cold weather.—The natives squeeze the juice of this plant into wounds to kill worms, hence its name "*Keeramar*." It is a very strong bitter. (Dr. Gibson.)

Dr. Wallich mentions, that it was gathered by the late Dr. Hamilton, on the banks of the Jumna, in Upper Hindostan. Wall. Pl. As. Rar. Vol. 2. p. 3.

1290. *A. ACUMINATA*. ROX. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 489. Lam. Ency. 1. p. 252.
Perennial twining plant, with pretty large, drooping flowers, of a dark purple colour, S. Concan. N. It is a native also of Bengal, Silhet, Chittagong &c.
The flowers of some of the South American species are so large, that children wear them for hats.

ORDER 123. EUPHORBIACEÆ. *Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 355.*

THE EUPHORBIIUM TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst. p. 102.*

620. *EUPHORBIA*. L. Dodecandria Trigynia.

Named after Euphorbus, Physician to Juba, King of Mauritania. (Sallust.) He is said to have first used the plants in medicine. Tithymalus. Gaert. 2. t. 107. Lam. 2. t. 411.

1291. *E. NERIFOLIA*. ROX. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 467. *Ela calli*. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 43. *E. nivulia*. Hamilt. in Linn. Trans. 14. p. 286. *Tithimalus Zeylanicus*. Pluk. 2. t. 330. f. 4. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 97. DC. Plant. Gras. t. 46.

Thor. Seej.—*Common prickly Pear*; grows abundantly all over the rough, rocky parts of the Deccan;—it is also common in the Concans, and much used as a hedge plant. It has a whitish dead appearance; and unless for a

123. Trees shrubs + herbs abounding affe. in humid mtlk
with opp. or alter. opp. stiff-leaves. All parts. Acid fruiting
Fl. unisex. Stam def. or oo, distinct or monadelph. or polyadelph. Anthers
biloc. sometimes with porous dehis. Ovary free sess. or stalked. 1. 2. 3 or
many celled. Ovules sul 4 or twin suspended. Style = cells. Stig several
or 1 with several lobes. Fr. trilocous

120. Cal. 1 leafed gibbous. Cor 4 or 5 pet. sitting on cal. capsul
trilocous.

short period during the rains, when it puts forth a few leaves, rather takes from, than adds to the beauty of a landscape. It affords good shelter to tigers and other wild animals.

About Karrachee, in Scinde, it grows to a small tree. (Lt. Preedy.)

Ligularia, Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 40. with somewhat twisted, 5 angled stems, seems closely allied to it:—are they not identical? It is the *Ligularia*, which is common in Bombay.

1292. E. ANTIQUORUM. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 468. Schadida calli. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 42. Hamilt. in Linn. Trans. 14. p. 280. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 120. and 2. p. 425. Com. Hort. 1. t. 12.

A leafless, fantastic-looking shrub; with spreading, triangular branches, armed with double spines; flowers in October and November.

In gardens Bombay, grows wild in the Jungles about the falls of Gockauk, S. M. Country.

1293. E. TIRUCALLI. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 470. Tirucalli. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 44. Ossifraga lactea. Rumph. Amb. 7. t. 29. Pluk. Phyt. t. 319. f. 6. Hamilt. in Linn. Trans. 14. p. 286. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 133.

The common *Milk Bush*;—attains the height of about 20 feet. It is much used as a hedge plant in Guzerat, and though unarmed, makes a tolerably good fence;—also common about villages in the Deccan and Concan.—The green, leafless branches, look something like gigantic *rushes*.

1294. E. TITHYMALOIDES. Willd. 2. p. 890. Jacq. Amer. t. 92. Pluk. Alm. t. 230. f. 2. Dill. Elth. t. 288. f. 372. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 99.

Thor;—the *Slipper plant*.—A small, unarmed shrub, about 3 feet high; leaves deciduous in the cold weather; flowers small, papilionaceous, of a bright scarlet colour.

Common in almost every garden, as edging to walks.

E. Carinata, Bot. Mag. t. 2514. much resembles it; and probably is the plant here referred to.

1295. E. ACAULIS. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 472.

A small, stemless plant, with tuberous roots, from which the peduncles spring in March and May, before any leaves appear.—The flowers are rather pretty; hills in the Concan; Mahableschwur;—not common.

1296. E. HIRTA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 472. Esula esculenta. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 23. f. 2. Burm. Zey. t. 104. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 99.

A very common weed, springing up on garden walks &c. The milky juice yields a large crop of silky radiated crystals, when heated with diluted sulphuric acid. N.

1297. E. PROSTRATA. Willd. 2. p. 895.

A very small creeping plant; common on rice fields during the cold season; native also of the West Indies.

1298. E. SEGETALIS. Willd. 2. p. 913. Moris. Hist. 3. s. 10. t. 2. f. 3. Nir cottam pala. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 51?

Naitee.—Herbaceous, erect growing plant, from 12 to 18 inches high; Flowers in terminal umbels.—The plant here referred to resembles the English *Sun spurge*, (*E. helioscopia*.) and if it is the *E. segetalis* of Willdenow, must have a wide range, as he gives for, *habitats*, Mauritania, Russia, England, France and Germany.

1299. E. VARIANS. Sprengel's syst. 3. p. 787.

An armed shrub; common about Jejoory, in the Deccan. (Dr. Lush.)

1300. E. PARVIFLORA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 472. Burm. Zey. t. 105. f. 2.

An annual, smooth plant, grows on cultivated lands &c.

621. *CICCA*. L. Monoecia Tetrandria.

Meaning of the word unknown. Lam. Ill. t. 757,

1301. *C. DISTICHA*. Willd. 4. p. 332. *Phyllanthus longifolius*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 673. *Neli-puli*. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 47 and 48. *Cheramela*. Rumph. Amb. 7. t. 33. f. 2. Jacq. Hort. 2. t. 194. Hamilt. in Linn. Trans. 15. p. 123.

Harpawaree; *Country Gooseberry*.—A small tree, pretty common in gardens, Bombay. Leaves pinnate, from one to two feet long; scattered about the ends of the branches; flowers racemed, small, of a reddish colour, growing from the branches; appear in May; fruit round, size of a Gooseberry; it has an acid flavour, and is sometimes sold in the Bazar, though no great use appears to be made of it.

622. *PHYLLANTHUS*. L. Monoecia Monadelphia.

From *Phyllon*—a leaf—*anthos*—a flower. In some of the species the flowers grow on the leaves. Gaert. Fruct. t. 108. Lam. Ill. t. 756.

LEAVES SIMPLE.

1302. *P. MADRASPATENSIS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 654.

Annual; with narrow, cuneate leaves, and axillary flowers; common in Gardens and cultivated grounds.

1303. *P. RETUSUS?* Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 657.

A poor looking shrub, with obovate, cuneate leaves; flowers in the rains. Berries round, white, size of a small pea. The description Roxburgh gives of *P. leucopyrus* agrees with the plant here referred to, except that it is not armed. Perhaps it may be his *P. virosus*.

Malabar and Worlee hills, &c common.

LEAVES PINNATE.

1304. *P. NIRURI*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 659. *Kirganelli*. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 15. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 17. f. 1. Burm. Zey. t. 93. f. 2. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 150.

A common weed, in gardens and cultivated lands. Roxburgh mentions that the fresh roots have been found a good remedy in cases of jaundice.

1305. *P. URINARIA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 660. *Tsjeru Kirganelli*. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 16. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 17. f. 2. Pluk. Alm. t. 183. f. 5. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 151, and 437.

Much like the last species, but distinguishable by its sessile flowers, and rough capsules.—Common in Bombay during the rains.

1306. *P. MULTIFLORUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 664. *Niruri*. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 27. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 323.

A straggling shrub, of no beauty.—Water courses, and other shady, moist places in the Concans.

1307. *P. VITIS IDAEA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 665. *Katou nirouri*. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 44.

A shrub, with alternate, bifarious, pinnate leaves; flowers axillary. Berries succulent; when ripe, red;—the Concans. N.

1308. *P. TURBINATUS*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 666. *Parin niruri*. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 43. Bot. Mag. t. 1862.

A shrub; leaves alternate, bifarious, flower bearing;—berry size of a pea, surrounded by the enlarged, coloured, calyx.

Malabar and Worlee hills; Salsette &c. Roxburgh says, it grows to be a large tree; here it is a mere shrub;—flowering period, the rains.—It is a very curious looking plant when covered with fruit growing on the leaves.

Perhaps this is different from Roxburgh's plant.

1309. *P. EMBLICA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 671. *Emblia officinalis*. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 108. *Nelicamaram*. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 38. *Amlika*, *Asiat*.



Res. 4. p. 308. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 1. p. 240 and 2. p. 244. Rumph. Amb. 7. t. 1. Blackwell. t. 400. Bot. Cab. t. 548.

Aunlee, or *Awla tree*;—in gardens Bombay; but grows wild throughout both the Concan and Deccan;—particularly in the hilly parts of the Southern Mahratta Country. The fruit is eaten by the natives. It approaches in form and flavor that of the *Garuga*. N.—Roxburgh says, the bark is strongly astringent.

1310. P. LAWII. G.

A shrub; leaves pinnate, leaflets very small; fringes the banks of the Gutpurba about Duddi;—also grows common on the banks of the Krishua, near Nalutwar, along with *Trichaurus ericoides*, and a new species of *Adelia*. *A. retusa*, (Mr. Law.)

623. ALEURITES. L. Monoecia Monadelphica.

From *Aleiar*—wheat flour; in allusion to the young shoots and panicles being covered with a mealy substance. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 125. Lam. t. 791.

1311. A. TRILOBA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 629. Camirium. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 58. C. cordifolium. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 25.

Japhal.—*Belgaum Walnut*.—A large tree; leaves petioled, cordate; margins entire or scolloped;—frequently 3 or 5 lobed; from 5 to 8 inches long and nearly as broad;—flowers small; white; in terminal panicles, clothed with a mealy substance; appear in May.—Fruit roundish, somewhat compressed; pointed, very hard, 2 celled, each cell containing a hard nut, like a Walnut.

In gardens Bombay;—grows wild in the S. M. Country about Belgaum.—It is a handsome tree. The seeds afford an oil suitable for burning. It is a native also of the Society Islands.

624. SAPIUM. Rox. Monoecia Monadelphica.

Said to be derived from *Sap*, the Celtic for fat; in allusion to the unctuous juice with which the plants abound. Lam. t. 792.

1312. S. INDICUM. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 692. Bengieri. Rhced. Mal. 4. t. 51. Hamilt. in Linn. Trans. 17. p. 229.

A small tree, with pendulous branches, sometimes ending in thorns; leaves alternate, lanceolate, serrate; male flowers on terminal aments, with female flowers at the base. Fruit round, hard, size of a nutmeg; 3 celled, with a seed in each. Various parts in the S. Concan. N.

Roxburgh says, the juice of this tree is of a very poisonous nature, and that the seeds are used for intoxicating fish.

1313. S. SEBIFERUM. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 693. *Stillingia sebifera*. Willd. 4. p. 588. *Croton sebiferum*. Linn. Pluk. Amalth. t. 390 f. 3. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 433.

Pippal yank. *Tallow tree*, of China.—A tree; branches drooping, leaves rhomb-ovate, pendulous; flowers very small, yellow; in terminal racemes. Fruit size of a small cherry, tricoccus; very hard.

In a garden at the Police Office, Mazagaum. Poway, Salsette; probably introduced from China; it is rare in Bombay. At a distance, this tree much resembles the *Birch*.

1314. S. BACCATUM? Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 694.

Keerud.—A small tree, with thick spreading branches; leaves deciduous in the cold weather, Flowers in January; in terminal racemes; when the tree is destitute of leaves. Fruit purple, size of a pea; growing in a close spike and resembling *Dog berries* (*Cornus sanguinea*.) strung together. The wood of this tree is very soft, and abounds in a thick milky juice.

Common at Kandalla;—about Nassick. (Dr. Gibson.)

This tree requires examination. Probably it is different altogether from Roxburgh's *S. buccatum*.

The famous *Manchineel* tree of the West Indies, is closely allied to this genus.

625. *OMALANTHUS*. Grah. Monoecia Monadelphica.

From *Homalos*—smooth—*anthos*—a flower.

1315. *O. POPULIFOLIA*. Professor Graham in Jameson's new Edinr. Journ. of Science. 1827. p. 175. Bot. Mag, t. 2780.

A shrub, with alternate leaves, on long, red, filiform stalks, rhomb-ovate, acuminate. Flowers in terminal racemes; the female ones occupying the lower part. Fruit size of a large pea, terminated by the bifid style.

Native of New Holland,—intd. by Mr. Nimmo. It has an affinity with *Sapium sebiferum*,

626. *CROTON*. L. Monoecia Monadelphica.

Greek for a tick,—an insect; troublesome to dogs; the seeds of some of the species resemble it. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 107. Tourn. Jus. t. 423. Lam. t. 790.

1316. *C. VARIEGATUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 678. Tsjera-maram. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 61. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 25 and 26. f. 2. *Codiaeum pictum*. Bot. Mag. t. 3051. Bot. Cab. t. 870.

The *Variiegated Laurel*.—A very common ornamental shrub in gardens and flower pots. It is easily raised from cuttings. Rumph. Amb. t. 26. f. 2. represents the willow-leaved variety. Perhaps the *C. lineare* of Jacquin, should be united with it.

1317. *C. PLICATUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 681. *C. tinctorum*. Burm. Ind. t. 62. f. 1. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 398.

Annual, straggling, hoary plant, with round, cordate, wavy leaves, and rough fruit. Common on rice fields in the cold weather.

1318. *C. TIGLIUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 682. *Cadal avanacu*. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 33. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 42. Burm. Zey. t. 90. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 101.

A small tree; leaves alternate, ovate, cordate; from 3 to 5 inches long, and 2 or 3 broad. S. Concan. N. not common. It grows in abundance in Travancore.—The famous *croton oil* of the *Materia Medica* is obtained from the seeds.

C. eleuteria, native of Jamaica, furnishes the *casarilla* bark of commerce.

1319. *C. RHEDEI*. G. *Welia cupamenia*. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 83.

An erect, suffruticose plant, 2 or 3 feet high. Flowers in April, in terminal spikes. the Tull Ghaut. Salsette and Jowaur N. It seems to be different from *Acalypha indica*, to which Roxburgh refers it.

1320. *C. GIBSONII*. G.

An erect, suffruticose species, with petioled, cordate, serrate leaves. It much resembles the *Welia cupameni*. Rheed. Mal. 10 t. 83, and should probably be referred to it.—The northern parts of the Deccan, (Dr. Gibson.)

1321. *C. RAMIFLORUM*. G.

A small tree; leaves alternate, petioled, ovate oblong. Some what glaucous beneath. Flowers, small white; grow from the naked branches. Fruit size of a large pea, covered with a few adpressed hairs; half hid in the calyx which grows into 5 scarious wings.

In the shaded ravines at Kandalla; not very common, flowers in October.

627. *JATROPHA*. L. Monoecia Monadelphica.

From *iatron*—a remedy—*phago*—to eat; some of the species possess medicinal properties, and one affords nutritious food. Tourn. Ins. t. 438. Gaert. Fruct. t. 108. Lam. t. 791.

124. Male Cal. 5 parted. Cor 1-5 part. Stam. about 10. Few
Cal. t. cor like male. Sig. 2, 3 bifid. Cap. tricoenous.

28. Male Cal. 4 or 5 leaved. Cor. none. Stamens numerous.
Fem. Cal 3 or 5 parted. Cor. none. Style: 3. 2 cleft. Capsule

Picea

326. Fl. numerous small pale green. Males springing from
lower part of spike. Females from upper. Cap. prickly. Seeds
oval shining, black dotted with grey. Spikes glaucous. L. alter
cleft. Stem jointed channels. Wood glaucous. Purple red

1322. *J. CURCAS*. Rox. Flora, Ind. 3. p. 686. Ainslie, Mat. Ind. 2. p. 45. Asiatic Res. 11. p. 169. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. t. 63.

Angular-leaved Physic nut.—A very common shrub, in Bombay, and about Villages throughout the Concan; it is used as a hedge plant; principally perhaps from its easy growth, as it forms a bare, bad fence: It flowers in the rains;—the leaves are deciduous in the cold weather.

Dr. Lindley says, the varnish used by the Chinese for covering boxes, is made by boiling an oil obtained from the seeds of the *Curcas* with oxide of iron.

The nuts of *J. gossypifolia* are roasted and eaten in the West Indies, and Grainger goes so far as to call them "luscious."

"Nor shall the *ricinus* unnoticed pass;
Yet, if the cholic's deathful pangs thou dread'st,
Taste not its luscious nut."

1323. *J. MANIHOT*. Willd. 5. p. 563. *Ianipha manihot*. Sprengel's *syst.* 3. 77. Pluk Alm. t. p. 205. f. 1. Sloane's Jam. Hist. 1. t. 85. and t. 141. Ainslie, Mat. Ind. 1. p. 428. Bot. Mag. t. 3071.

The *Tapioca*, or *Cassada* plant; native of South America, and well known for the nutritious flour obtained from the roots. It is a shrub with palmate leaves, and something of the appearance of *Castor oil plant*; of the easiest culture, and suited to the climate of India; growing equally well in any soil or situation.—It is said to have been first introduced by the Portuguese at Goa, and is now pretty common in Bombay gardens; but simply as an ornamental shrub; the natives do not seem to be aware of the uses to which it can be applied, and if they were, could only be driven to them by a scarcity of their common and inferior articles of food, afforded by the *Cucumber* and *Arum* tribe. It is the *Mandioca* of the Brazils.

There is a tradition in the Carribee Isles that a Numen appeared, broke his staff into three pieces, planted them in the ground, and produced *Cassada*. Grainger alludes to the fable.

"From a good Demon's staff *Cassada* sprang.—
Tradition says, and Carribees believe."

The Sugar Cane, Book 4.

1324. *J. MULTIFIDA*. Willd. 4. p. 561. Dill. Elth. t. 173. f. 213. Moris. Hist. 3. s. 10 t. 3. Salisb. Parad. Lond. t. 91. Ainslie, Mat. Ind. 2. p. 47.

A shrub, native of America, but common in Bombay Gardens, where it is known by the name of *Coral plant*; to which substance the flowers have a considerable resemblance.

1325. *I. GLAUCA?* Sprengel's *syst.* 3. p. 76. *Croton lobatum*. Forsk. Arab. p. 162.

A shrub, with fusiform stems, and lobate leaves, bristle-edged. Flowers in corymbiform panicles.

Grows near Punderpore in the Deccan, where a fabulous legend is connected with its first springing up, which conventional language forbids to be repeated. (Captain St. John.)

Perhaps Roxburgh's *I. glandulifera* is identical. This strange looking plant has not yet been found in any other locality under this Presidency.

628. *RICINUS*. L. *Monoecia* *Monadelphia*.

A tick; the seeds bear a resemblance. Tourn. Ins. t. 307. Gaert. Fruct 2. t. 107. Lam. Ill. t. 792.

1326. *R. COMMUNIS*. Rox. Flora, Ind. 3. p. 689. Blackwell t. 148. Avacua. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 32. Bot. Mag. t. 2209. *R. ruber*, Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 41. seems a variety. Ainslie, Mat. Ind. 2. p. 472.

The *Erindi*, or *Castor oil Plant*.—Common about villages all over the Country.

In the Kairah Zillah the seed is sown in June and July, together with *Bajree*, *Bowtah* and *Kodra*; and again in September and October both by itself and with *Kasoomba* and *Toor*. The first sowing is on brown soil;--- and the second either on black soil or the land on the margins of rivers called *Batta*.

The first produces several successive crops of seeds, commencing in December, and continuing till June; the second, only one crop in April.

The seeds are used by Dyers to mix with colours and render them permanent.—The oil obtained from them is a well known cathartic.---It is also generally used in lamps, by the natives. (Mr. Kirkland, C. S.)

629. HURA. L. Monocia Monadelphia.

The South American name. Lam. Ill. t. 793.

1327. H. CREPITANS. Sprengel's syst. 3. p. 884. Lam. Ill. t. 793.

The *Sand box tree*;—in gardens, Bombay, not common. A small, armed tree, of rapid growth; wood very soft and brittle; the fruit resembles a small orange without the peel, and when ripe, it's numerous valves burst with an elastic jerk. The sap of the leaves and bark, is said to be corrosive.

630. BRIEDELIA. L. Polygamia Monocia.

In honor of Professor Bridel. *Clusia?* Lam. t. 835.

1328. B. SINICA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 700. Pluk. Alm. t. 368. f. 1.

Bhoma.—A small tree; leaves bifarious, oblong, entire shining;—flowers axillary, small, white; capsule size of a pea. Common at Kandalla and along the Ghauts.—On the ridge leading to Sidney Point, Mahableswur.

Probably the tree here referred to, is identical with Roxburgh's *B. nitida*.

1329. B. SCANDENS. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 736. Cluytia scandens. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 173. Scherunam cottam. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 16.

A scandent shrub, with oblong leaves, a little downy beneath; flowers small, of a greenish yellow; appear in November and December; in terminal, leafy panicles.—Berry size of a pea, juicy; when ripe, black.—Hills near Nagotnah, and about Parr.—Common on the banks of the Gutpurba, near Duddi. (Mr. Law.)

1330. B. SPINOSA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 735. Cluytia Spinosa. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 172.

Asanna.—A pretty large tree; trunk, and larger branches armed with strong thorns; leaves alternate, bifarious; flowers small, of a greenish yellow; in axillary or terminal spikes; appear in September and October; fruit size of a pea, succulent. Common on Elephanta and the Ghauts. Salsette. N.

Roxburgh says, the bark is strongly astringent.

1331. B. MONTANA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 735. Cluytia montana. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 171.

Asanna.—A tree, exactly like the last, but without thorns.—The wood is red coloured, and very hard;—on the Ghauts.—Banks of the Gutpurba. (Mr. Law.) Probably it is a mere variety of the last.

631. ROTTLERA. Rox. Dioecia Icosandria.

Named by Roxburgh after Dr. Rottler, a Danish Missionary, who spent a great portion of his life in the South of India.

1332. R. TINCTORIA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 827. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 168. Ponagam. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 21. Croton coccineum. Willd. 4. p. 544.

Shendree.—*Corunga Mungi Maram*.—*Monkeys face tree*.—in allusion to their painting their faces red, by rubbing them with the fruit. (Buchanan's Mysore.) A large tree, with alternate, ovate, oblong leaves of a ferruginous colour beneath. Flowers in the cold weather, in axillary and terminal panicles; fruit size of a pea; tricoccus; covered with a red, mealy powder, which

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is used by the natives to dye red. Parell hill, Bombay; hills throughout the Concan;—Sidney Point Mahableshwur;—very common in the jungles between Mündighur, and Sanklee, S. M. Country. (Dr. Lush.)

Tab. 22, 23 and 24. of Rheede's Hort. Mal. belong to this genus; the latter in a diseased state, like *Celosia cristata*.

632. TREWIA. L. Dioecia Polyandria.

1333. T. NUDIFLORA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 837. Causchi, Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 42. Tetragastris ossea. Gaert. 2. t. 109. f. 5.

Petaree.—A tree, with opposite, long, petioled, cordate leaves; the male flowers in pendulous racemes, not unlike the male aments of the common hazel; appear in February and March, when the tree is destitute of leaves.

Parell hill Bombay; common in the jungle between Nagotnah and the Pass leading to Indaporé. This tree requires examination.

633. GELONIUM, Gaert. Dioecia Icosandria.

Gaert. 2 t. 139.

1334. G. BIFARIUM? Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 830.

A shrub? or tree; with alternate, oblong; coarsely serrated leaves, and dicocous fruit; size of a gooseberry, on long pedicels. In the ravine below Col. Dickenson's Bungalow, Kandalla.

Only a solitary specimen of the plant here referred has been seen, and it is very doubtful whether it belongs to this genus or not;—allied to the *Ricinus dicoccus* of Roxburgh? N.

There is another small tree pretty common in the ravines at Kandalla, and which the natives call *Jungly-Rete*. It has very small, yellowish white flowers, which appear in October and November, and tricocous fruit, covered with soft bristles. It probably belongs to the *Euphorbiaceae*.

634. EXCÆCARIA. L. Dioecia Monadelphia.

From *excæcare*—to blind; in allusion to the acrid juice of the plants Gaert. 2. t. 108. Lam. t. 805.

1335. E. AGALLOCHA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 756. Arbor excœcans. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 79 and 80. Amvetti Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 54?

A small tree; leaves alternate, long petioled, slightly serrated; flowers in axillary aments:—grows in salt marshes along with the *Avicennia* and *Rhizophora*.

Roxburgh says, that the wood cutters of the Sunderbunds report, that the pale white milky juice of this tree, is highly acrid and very dangerous; producing inflammation.—The wood is white and soft, and could not have been the *Agallochum* of the Greeks, as it possesses no aromatic properties whatever.—Their *Agallochum* was probably the sandal wood.

1336. E. CAMMETIA. Sprengel's syst. 3. p. 25. Cametti. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 45.

A small tree; leaves ovate, oblong, acute, entire; flowers in terminal aments.—Salt marshes. S. Concan. N.

635. ADELIA, L. Dioecia Monadelphia.

From *a*—privative—*delos*—visible; in allusion to the very minute flowers. Lam. t. 831.

1337. A. NEREIFOLIA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 849.

Shernee.—A shrub; 2 or 3 feet high, with alternate leaves like those of the common oleander, but smaller;—flowers in axillary spikes:—grows common in the beds of Concan and Deccan rivers, along with the Tamarisk.

1338. A. RETUSA. G.

A stunted shrub; 2 or 3 feet high, leaves alternate, sessile, obovate, retuse, slightly crenate; flowers axillary, appear in March and April:—grows com-

mon on the Islands in the Krishna, near Nalutwar. (Mr. Law.) Generally to be met with in the beds of Deccan rivers. (Dr. Gibson.)

It bears some resemblance to the *Sloe bush*. (*Prunus spinosa*.) and also to the *Sida retusa*, in its foliage.

636. ACALYPHA. L. Monoecia Monadelphica.

The Greek name for the *Nettle*, which this genus resembles.—From *a-* privative, —*kalos*—beauty—*aphe*—touch; plants without beauty and with very stinging properties. Gaert. 2. t. 107. Lam. t. 789.

1339. A. INDICA. Flora. Rox. 3. p. 675. Cupa meni, and Wellia cupa meni. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 81. and t. 83? quoted above for a Croton.

An annual, common weed, during the rains; flowers in axillary spikes. Cats are as much affected by the roots of this as by those of the Valerian. N.

637. TRAGIA. L. Monoecia Triandria.

Named in honor of a German Botanist. Lam. t. 754.

1340. T. INVOLUCRATA. Flora. Rox. 3. p. 576. Schorigenam, Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 39. Burm. Zey. t. 92.

Kooltee.—A shrubby, twining plant; leaves oblong, serrate; covered with stinging hairs; flowers in leaf-opposed racemes.—Grows on bushes above Kandalla tank, and probably along the Ghauts.

1341. T. MERCURIALIS. Rox. Flora. Ind, p. 3. p. 576. Pee cupameni. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 82.

An annual, erect plant; with ovate, cordate, serrate leaves, much like *Acalypha indica*; and both of them bearing a strong resemblance to the *Mercurialis perennis* of England; common during the rains.

1342. T. CHAMAELEA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 577. Codi avanacu. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 34. Burm. Zey. t. 25.

An erect growing plant, with linear leaves. S. Concan. N.

ORDER 124. STILAGINEÆ. Lind. Nat. syst. p. 96.

638. ANTIDESMA. L. Dioecia Pentandria.

Anti—substitution, (*Anti Herodou*, Matt. 2. 22) and *desmos*—a bond; name given in allusion to the bark of some of the species being used as ropes. Gaert. 1. t. 39. Lam. t. 812.

1343. A. ALEXITERIA, Willd. Spec. 4. p. 762. Nuli tali. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 56. Stilago bunias. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 758. Bunias sativus. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 132.

Amtee.—A large shrub; leaves alternate, oblong, tapering towards both ends; smooth, polished; flowers, in axillary and terminal spikes: appear about the beginning of the rains. Fruit size of a *Barberry*; red when ripe. On the Kandalla Ghaut; rare. It is a very ornamental plant.

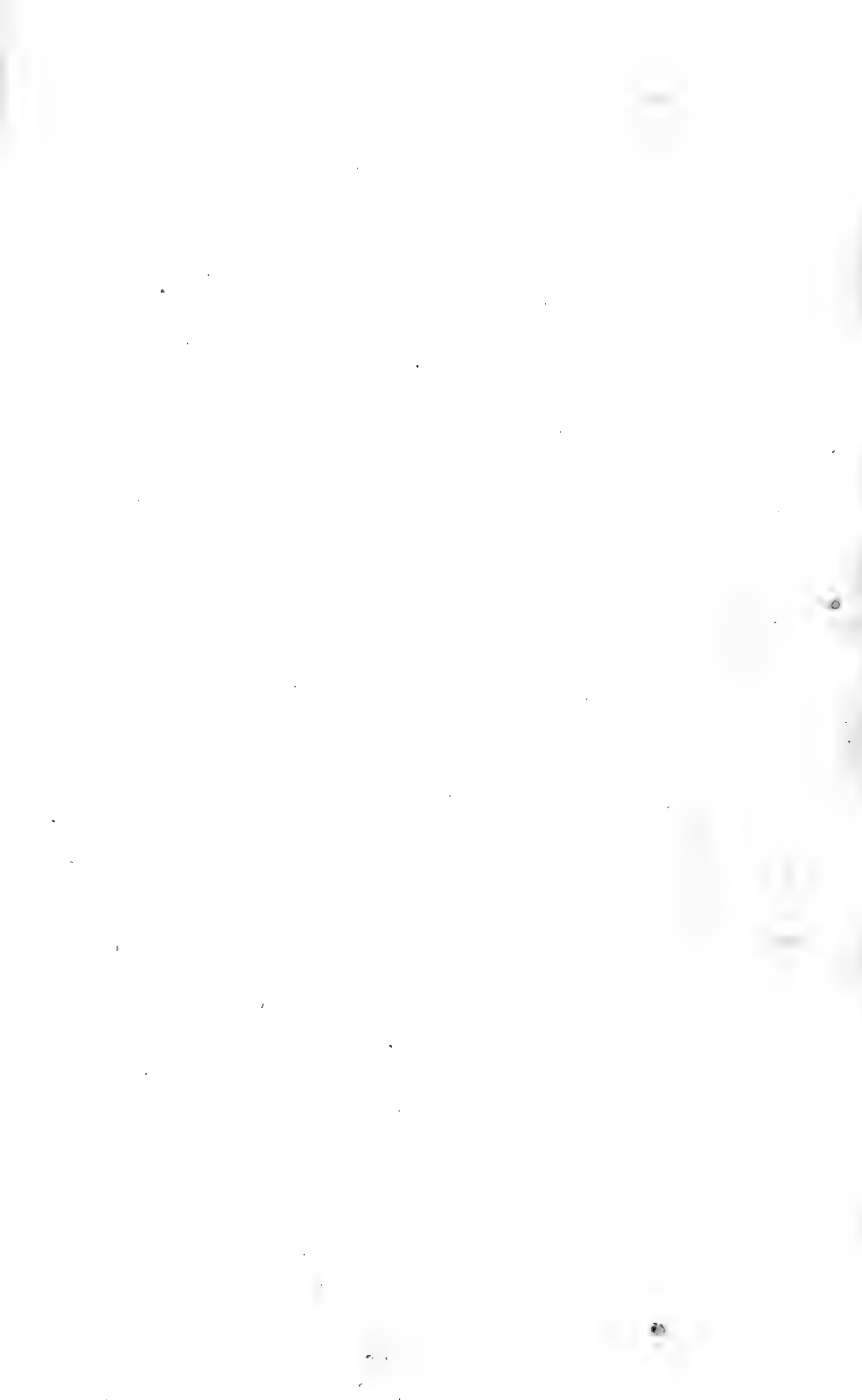
1344. A. PANICULATA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 770.

A small tree, with alternate, short petioled, round ovate leaves, villous underneath; Flowers in axillary and terminal spikes: forming panicles. S. Concan. N.

1345. A. PUBESCENS, Rox. Flora. 3. p. 773. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 167. Tsjeriam cottam. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 11.?—A small tree. S. Concan, N. Quoted above for an *Embelia*.

1346. A. SYLVESTRIS. Willd. 4. p. 763. Mail Combi. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 26.—A shrub. S. Concan. N.

Gnemon sylvestris. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 73. seems to belong to this genus. The species are very little known, and require investigation.





ORDER 125. URTICÆ.

THE NETTLE TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 93.

639. URTICA. L. Monoecia Tetrandria.

From *uro*—to burn; in allusion to the stinging properties of many of the species. Gaert. 2. t. 119. Lam. t. 761.

1347. U. INTERRUPTA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 585. Batti schoriginam. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 40. Boehmeria interrupta. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 342.

A large, erect, annual plant, with cordate, serrate, leaves; flowers during the rains. The whole plant is sprinkled with stinging hairs like the common nettle;—grows in waste places.

1348. U. HETEROPHYLLA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 586. Ana schorinigam. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 41. Upalmata. Forskol's Arabia. p. 159.

Annual, erect plant; leaves alternate, long petioled; covered with stinging hairs.—Grows in various parts of S. Concan. N.

640. PARIETARIA. L. Polygamia Monoecia.

From *paries*—a wall; in allusion to the place of growth of the species, on old walls and among rubbish. Gaert. 2. t. 119. Lam. t. 853.

1349. P. INDICA. Sprengel's *syst.* 3. p. 914.

A small perennial plant; grows about Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.)

641. CANNABIS. L. Dioecia Tetrandria.

Probably derived from the Arabic name, *Quanab*. Gaert. 1. t. 75. Tourn. t. 308. Lam. t. 814.

1350. C. SATIVA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 772. C. indica. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 77. Kalengi cansjava. Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 60. and Tsjeru cansjava. 10. t. 61. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 189. Blackwell t. 322. Lour. Coch. China. 2. p. 616.

Bhang.—*Ganja*.—*Common Hemp plant*: cultivated all over India for the sake of the intoxicating liquor called *Bhang*, which is prepared from it; also for the leaves which are smoked to cause intoxication. Its use as a cordage plant is hardly known. It has been long cultivated in Russia for this sole purpose, and strange to say, England derives all her supplies from that Country instead of her own Eastern possessions;—the home of the hemp plant.—Alluding to this, Bacon in an Essay notices a trivial prophecy of his time, though in his own words it “ought to serve but for winter talk by the fire side.”

“The trivial prophecy which I heard when I was child; and Queen Elizabeth was in the flower of her years, was;

“When *hemp* is spun,
England's done;”

whereby it was generally conceived, that after the Princes had reigned which had the principal letters of that word *hemp*, (which were Henry, Edward, Mary, Philip and Elizabeth) England should come to utter confusion; which thanks be to God, is varied only in the change of the name, for that the King's style is now no more of England, but of Britain.”

Should we ever *grow* our own hemp, may the result be equally favorable!

642. BÖEHMERIA. L. Monoecia Tetrandria.

Named after Rudolph, a German Botanist. Lam. t. 763.

1351. B. RAMIFLORA? Sprengel's *syst.* 3. p. 845. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 312. Procris ramiflora. Lam. Ill. t. 763. Caturus ramiflorus, Linn, Mant. Urtica pulcherrima? Rox,

Capsee.—*Kurgool*. A middle-sized shrub, with broad lanceolate, acuminate leaves, serrated, white beneath; and beautifully netted and pitted. Flowers in January and February from the naked stems; fruit yellow: some what resembling a mulberry.

Grows in the ravine below the Burial ground at Mahableschwur; also by the side of the road leading to Mahableschwur village;—not common.

The plant here referred to, seems in no wise to differ from the West India one.

What is Roxburgh's *Caturus spiciflorus*? Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 37. f. 1 and 2.

643. GNETUM. L. Monoecia Monadelphia.

Altered from *Gnemon*, the Ternate name of one of the species.

1352. G. SCANDENS. ROX. Flora. 3. p. 518. Ula. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 22.

Gnemon funicularis. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 7 and 8. *Thoa edulis*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 477.

Koombul. Omblee.—A large scandent shrub. Young shoots round, smooth, jointed, and swelled at the insertion of the leaves. Leaves opposite, oblong, polished. Flowers in curious aments; appear in March and April: fruit oblong, size of a small plum. The pulp is intermixed with stinging hairs like those on the capsule of *Sterculia urens*.

Grows in Lanowlee grove near Kandalla;—the ravines at Parr, and probably along the Ghauts. It looks very ornamental, with the smooth, jointed stems, and firm glossy leaves. Both Concan. N.

Botanists have not yet determined what natural order it belongs to.

There is a scandent milky shrub in Dr. McLennan's compound, on the Esplanade, with large alternate leaves, and curious dingy white, fragrant flowers growing from the stem, something like small heads of cauliflower. It perhaps belongs to the *Urticeae*, or some allied order. *Urtica globulifer*? S. Concan. N.

The well known and useful *Hop* plant, belongs to this order.

ORDER 126. ULMACEÆ.

THE ELM TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 93.

644. ULMUS. L. Pentandria Digynia.

Said to be derived from the Celtic name of the Elm tree, Gaert. t. 49. Lam. t. 185.

1353. U. INTEGRIFOLIA. ROX. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 68. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 78. Sprengel's syst. 1. p. 931.

Woula. Keul. Papura.—*Indian Elm*.—A large tree, the timber of which is applied to the same purposes as that of its Congener, the English Elm;—viz. making Carts, Door Frames, &c. The leaves are deciduous in October. Flowers in February and March; at which period also the young leaves begin to appear, Malabar hill, Bombay. Common in the forests about Nagotnah and at Kandalla.—Salsette, N.

In the Southern Mahratta Country, (Mr. Law.) In the Kandesh Jungles, about Daung. (Lieutenant Auld.)

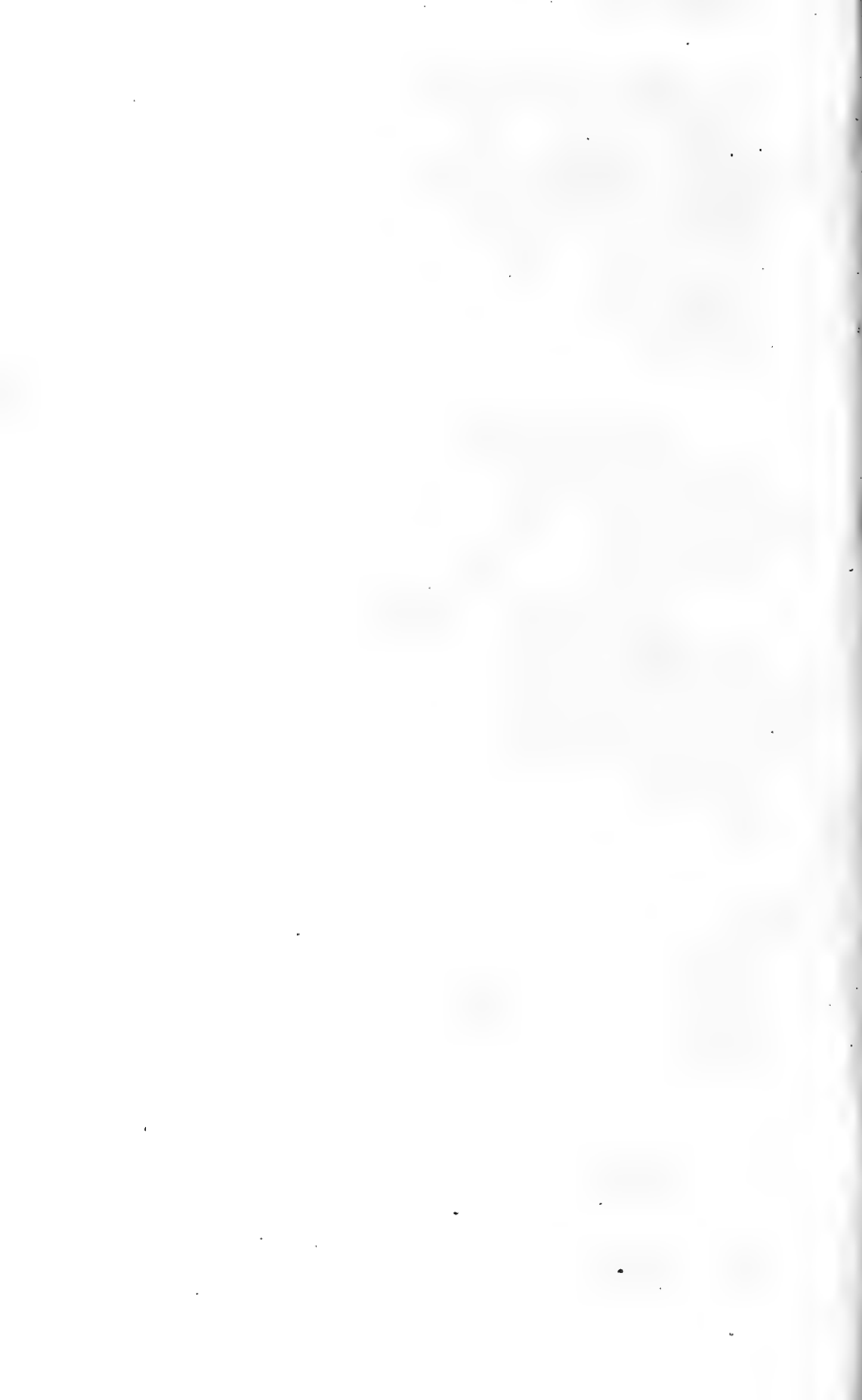
This is one of the trees, in the forks of the branches of which, the natives lodge their straw, and unthrashed grain; to keep it out of the way of cattle, and may bring to mind Cowper's Thrasher:—

———"The grove receives us next,
Between the upright shafts of whose tall *elms*,
We may discern the thrasher at his task."

Cowper's Task.

Buchanan says, it is common on the Ghauts near Arcot. (Journey in Mysore.)





645. CELTIS. L. Pentandria Digynia.

A name said to have been formerly given to a species of lotus. (*Zizyphus?*) Gaert. t. 77. Lam. t. 844.

1354. C. ORIENTALIS. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 65. Sprengel's *synt.* 1. p. 932. Mallam taddali. Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 40. Hamilt. in Linn. Trans. 17, p. 207. Pluk. Alm. t. 221. f. 4.

Indian Nettle tree.—A small tree, with obliquely heart-shaped, bifarious, serrated leaves; whitish beneath. Flowers axillary; very minute; appear in February and March.—Common along the foot of the Ghauts; Kennery forests, Salsette &c.

The fibres of the bark are very tough, and probably good cordage might be manufactured from them.

ORDER 127. ARTOCARPÆ.

THE BREAD-FRUIT TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 95.

646. FICUS. L. Polygamia Monoecia.

Derivation of the word unknown—Greek, *Syke*, which is said to come from the Hebrew, to overspread or cover; in allusion to the grateful shade Fig trees afford, (See 1st Kings. 4. 25. Micah. 4. 4 and John. 1, 49. 51.) *Syke*, is the root of the English word sycophant, a tattler,---busy-body; an informer against Fig stealers; the ancient Athenian law, forbidding the exportation of figs from Attica. Gaert. 2. t. 91 and 179. Tourn. t. 420. Lam. t. 861.

1355. F. INDICA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 539. F. Bengalensis. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 1135. Peralu. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 28. Varinga latifolia. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 84. Vuta. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 310. Pluk. Phyt. t. 178. f. 1.

Wur.—The *Banyan*, or *Indian Fig-tree*; common all over India; and in some places of an immense size. One growing on an Island in the Nerbudda above Broach, has long been celebrated.—Lieut. Col. Sykes mentions one at the village of Mhow in the Poona Collectorate, with 68 stems descending from the branches, and capable of affording shade, with a vertical sun, to 20,000 men. (Madras Journal of Science No. 22.) Kabir Bhur, near Broach, is now the gloomy recess of superstitions, and the haunt of its hateful birds, the owls and flying foxes. N.

Can this be the "Bearded Fig" of the West Indies, from which Barbadoes is said to take its name?

"But chief that land, to which the bearded fig,
Prince of the forest, gave Barbadoes name."

Grainger.

The name is given perhaps in allusion to the *beard*-like fibres which the branches send forth.

There can be little doubt it is the tree Milton had in view for clothing our first Parents, though the leaves are not broad as "Amazonian targe;" but allowance must be made for his source of information—Pliny; who says it has "folium maximum umbrosissimum," (Lib. 16. Cap. 26.) and adds in prose in another Book, what Milton has so elegantly turned into poetry.

"—There soon they chose

The fig-tree, not that kind for fruit renown'd;
But such as at this day to Indians known
In Malabar or Deccan, spreads her arms
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
The beuded twigs take root, and daughters grow
About the mother tree, a pillared shade
High over-arched, and echoing walks between;
There oft the Indian herds-man shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loopholes cut thro' thickest shade."

Paradise Lost, Book 9.

“*Intra sepeam eam aestivant pastores.*” (Pliny.)

The idea of cutting loopholes, must have been borrowed from Pliny's hedge. (*sepes.*) It is purely poetical.

Southey's description is equally good.

“It was a goodly sight to see
That venerable tree,
For o'er the lawn irregularly spread,
Fifty straight columns propt its lofty head;
And many a long depending shoot,
Seeking to strike its root,
Straight like a plummet, grew towards the ground.
Some on the lower boughs, which crost their way,
Fixing their bearded fibres, round and round,
With many a ring and wild contortious wound,
Some to the passing wind at times, with sway
Of gentle motion swung.
Others of younger growth, unmov'd, were hung
Like stone drops from the cavern's fretted height.
Beneath was smooth and fair to sight,
Nor weeds nor briars deform'd the natural floor,
And through the leafy cope which bower'd it o'er
Came gleams of checquer'd light.
So like a temple did it seem, that there
A pious heart's first impulse would be prayer.”

The Curse of Kehama. Book 13.

1356. F. RELIGIOSA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 547. Arcalu. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 27. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 92. Pluk. Alm. t. 178. f. 2. Pippula. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 309. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 179. f. 5.

The *Pippul.* A large tree; equally common with the last. It is always to be met with, planted about temples. The Chinese make beautiful paintings on the leaves. Roxburgh says, silk worms are fond of them.

This tree proves most destructive to neglected buildings; when once rooted in crevices, nothing can withstand its progress.

1357. F. ELASTICA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 541.

Indian Rubber tree; In gardens about Bombay; a very handsome tree with large, firm, glossy leaves. It furnishes Caoutchouc in large quantities.

1358. F. COMOSA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 552. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 125. Bot. Mag. t. 3305. The *Tufted Fig*.

A tree; leaves oblong, entire, smooth, shining; fruit size of a gooseberry. The Ghauts and hilly parts of the Conkans.

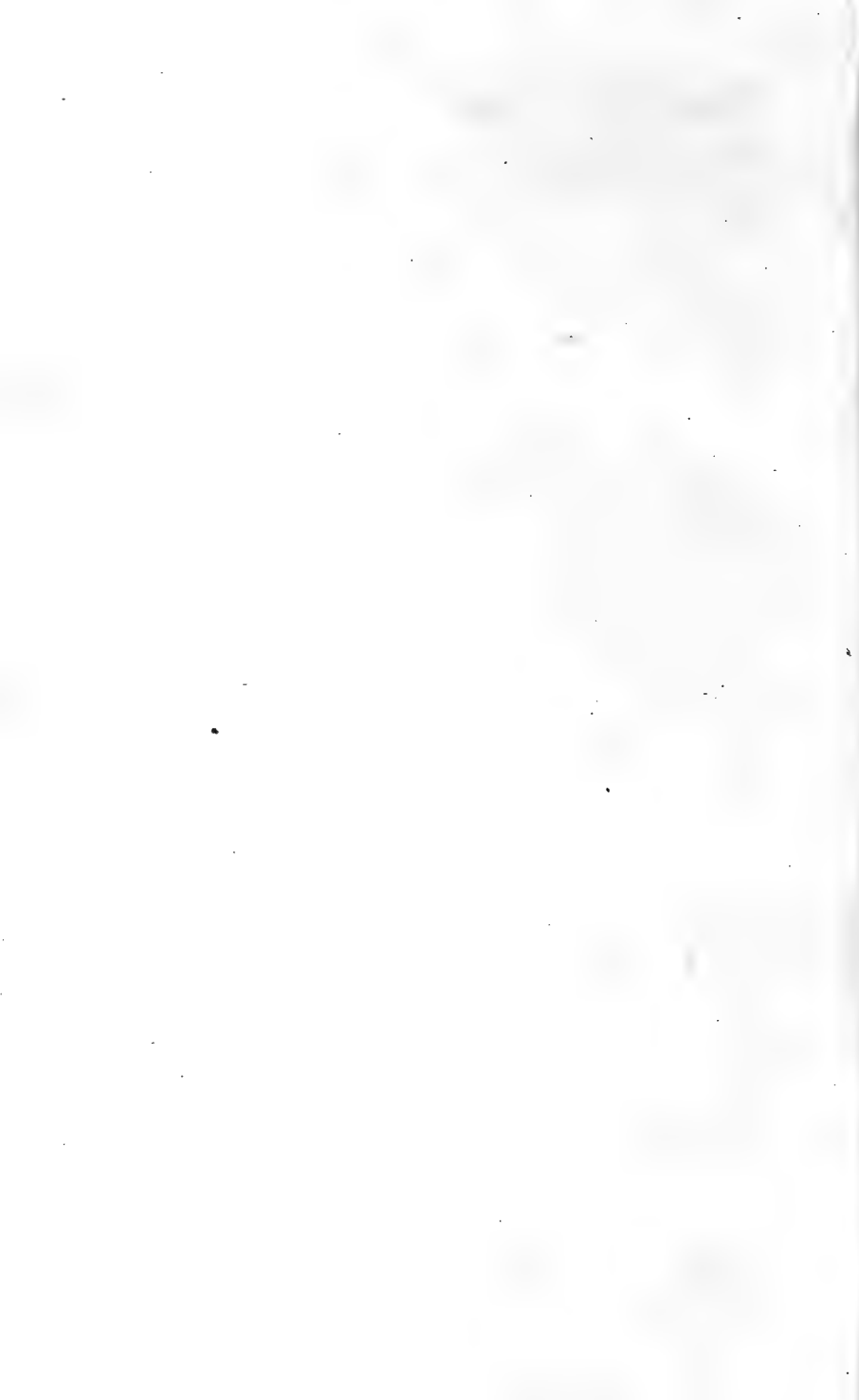
1359. F. GLOMERATA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 558. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 123. Oodumbur. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 309. F. racemosa? Willd. Spec. 4. p. 1146. Atti alou. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 25?

Oombur.—A large tree, with fruit much like the common fig, and which is eaten sometimes by the natives. It grows in clusters from the large branches. Common about Year on Salsette; and generally by the banks of water courses throughout the Conkans. On the table land of Mahableshwur; where it flourishes equally well as in the low sheltered spots of the Concan. The natives call it the “water tree;” in allusion to its generally being found near springs or water courses.

1360. F. CONGLOMERATA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 559. Perim teregam. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 61. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 95. A tree; the Conkans.

1361. F. NITIDA. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 1145. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 55. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 90. A tree; the Conkans.





1362. *F. BENJAMINA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 550. Itty Alu. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 26.

Nandrook.—Next to *F. elastica*, this is the most beautiful of the tribe, with its shining, polished leaves; grows common throughout the Mawul districts. There are some fine specimens in the vale between the Kamatkee Ghaut and Wye.

1363. *F. ASPERRIMA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 554. Teregam. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 60.

A large tree, with very scabrous leaves, fruit size of a gooseberry; when ripe yellow;—hilly parts of the Concan.

1364. *F. CITRIFOLIA*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 1137. Catou alou. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 57.—A tree; the Conkans.

1365. *F. INFECTORIA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 551. Tsjakala. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 64. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 310.—A tree; the Conkans.

1366. *F. TSIELA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 549. *F. Indica*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 1146. Tsiela. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 63. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 89.

Datira.—A large tree; on the Ghauts. One grows at Toolsee, near Kennerly Caves, Salsette; and is probably the identical tree noticed by Mrs. Heber, in "Bishop Heber's Journal."

1367. *F. TEREBRATA*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 1145. Tsjerou Meer Alou. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 56.—A tree; the Conkans.

1368. *F. RACEMOSA*. Willd. 4. p. 1146. Alty-alou. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 25. *Grossularia domestica*. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 87 and 88.—A tree; the Conkans.

1369. *F. OPPOSITIFOLIA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 561. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 1151. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 124.

Kurwut.—A small tree; may be readily known by its opposite leaves, Hills east of Panwell.—Kandalla. (Dr. Arbuckle.)

1370. *F. HETEROPHYLLA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 532. Valli teregam. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 62. *F. aquatica*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 1133.

A shrub, with scabrous leaves, variously lobed; Malabar hill Bombay;—the Ghauts &c.

1371. *F. EXCELSA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 552. Atty-meer alou. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 58. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 84.

A tree, with alternate, bifarious leaves, slightly scabrous beneath.—Fruit size of a gooseberry; yellow when ripe.

1372. *F. CARICA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 523. Blackwell. t. 125. Gaert. 2. t. 91. f. 7.

Unjeer.—The common cultivated Fig.—In gardens all over India. The fruit is inferior in size and flavor, to the Smyrna fig. Does it arise from castration not being practised in this Country? N.

It has been cultivated from time immemorial, and is mentioned in the most ancient fable extant,—viz. the fable of the trees. Judges, 9. 8.

"And the trees said to the fig-tree, come thou and reign over us. But the fig-tree said unto them, should I forsake my sweetness, and my good fruit, and go to be promoted over the trees?"

Thomson in his own descriptive language has pictured the mode of growth.

—————"and dark
Beneath his ample leaf the luscious fig."

Autumn.

The green skinned variety according to Shakespeare, is the Fairie's favorite.

“ Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes; -
Feed him with apricots and dew-berries
With purple grapes, *green-figs* and mulberries.”

Midsummer-Night's Dream.

1373. F. RHEEDI. Handur alou. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 59.

A tree, with alternate, long petioled, ovate oblong leaves. The Concans, and on the Ghauts.

1374. F. CORDIFOLIA? Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 548.

Pair.—A large tree; leaves heart-shaped, pointed; curiously netted beneath; on long slender foot-stalks.

At Kandalla, pretty common.—The tree here referred to, has something of the habit of *F. religiosa*.

1375. F. DAEMONA? Rox. Flora. 3. p. 562.

A tree, with very scabrous leaves; and fruit growing in large clusters from the trunk. Bombay;—the Ghauts &c. pretty common.

The sycamore tree, (Luke 19. 4) is the *Ficus sycomorus*; native of Egypt and Syria. Like the tree here referred to, it bears its fruit on the trunk.

1376. F. —————?

Loongur.—A large tree with something of the habit of *F. elastica*. Grows on Parell hill, and at Major Miller's old Bungalow, Matoonga.

1377. F. ACUMINATA. Bot. Mag. t. 3282.

A tree, fruit solitary, yellow. The Concans.

647. ARTOCARPUS. L. Monoecia Monandria.

From *Arto*s—bread (Psalms 104, 15. root *aireo*, to raise up, strengthen;—French *lever*,—hence the English word leaven.) and *karpos*—fruit;—Bread fruit tree; first made known to Europe by Dampier and Anson, and the celebrated Capt. Cook.—(see his Voyages.) The English words bread, and brouse, may come directly from the Greek *Broma*—food. Lam. t. 744 and 745. Gaert. t. 71 and 72.

1378. A. INCISA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 523. Soccus lanosus, granosus and sylvestris. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 32. 33. 34. Bot. Mag. t. 2869. 2870. and 2871. Fruit au pain, Sonnerat Voy. New Guinea. t. 57. 60.

The *Bread fruit tree*. A middle sized tree; branches full of a viscid milky juice; leaves large, variously cut and lobed. Fruit round, size of a small *Pummalo*; curiously muricated.

Parell garden.—Giergaum Woods.—Fort.—Colabah.—Only five or six trees are to be found on the whole Island. They seem to be of slow growth, but to thrive well; and it may become an object of importance to increase their cultivation,—Roxburgh says, the winters in Bengal are too cold for it. It does not appear to be affected by them here.

Most people have heard of the unfortunate Captain Bligh, who was sent to the South Sea Islands, for the purpose of introducing the Bread fruit tree in the West Indies.

1379. A. INTEGRIFOLIA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 522. Soccus arboreus. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 30. and 31, Tsjaca maram. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 26. 27. and 28. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 250. Polyphema Jaca. Loureiro's Cochin China Sitodium cauliflorum, Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 71 and 72, Bot. Mag. t. 2833 and 2834.

The *Phunnus*, or *Jack tree*; generally to be met with about villages, throughout the Concans.—The large fruit, which grows from the trunk and main branches, forms to the natives an article of diet; and the wood is in common use among Carpenters, for making household furniture,—In Malabar, the tree attains a large size,





1380. A. HIRSUTA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 521. A pubescens. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 198. Ansjali. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 32.

A large timber tree, native of the forests of Malabar. Intd. by N.—Rheede mentions, that the trunk of it is hollowed out, and converted into fishing Canoes, the same as is done with the trunk of the *Bombax ceiba*, in the West Indies.

1381. A. LAKOOCHA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 524.

Lowi.—A tree; native of Bengal. Leaves alternate, oval, entire, pointed, downy beneath; deciduous in the cold weather; fruit nearly round, smooth, size of a large orange, yellow, when ripe, edible. Roxburgh says, the roots of this tree dye, yellow.—Salsette and the North Concan; only in a cultivated state. N.

647. LEPURANDRA. N. Monoecia Monandria?

From *lepur*---a scale—*andros*---a male; in allusion to the numerous scaly receptacles in which the anthers are placed.

1382. L. SACCIDORA. N.

Chandul.---A stately forest tree, with alternate, oblong-elliptical, acuminate, dentate, serrulate, stipulate leaves; base sub-cordate, petioles short; young shoots clothed with short brown hairs; Flowers in October, in very curious reflected aments, something like a common Mulberry. Drupe, size and shape of a small fig; covered with a beautiful purple coloured down; first noticed by Dr. Lush, at Kandalla in 1837.

The Nuts are intensely bitter, and contain an azotized principle, which may prove an active medicinal agent. N.

Grows in the deep ravines at Kandalla. It is truly majestic, and deserves to be classed among Thomson's

—"Lofty trees, to ancient song unknown,
The noble sons of potent heat and floods
Prone-rushing from the clouds."

Thomson's Summer.

It is common in the jungles near Coorg, where the people manufacture very curious sacks from the bark, and by a most simple process, which will hardly be credited in Europe. A branch is cut, corresponding to the length and diameter of the sack wanted. It is soaked a little, and then beaten with clubs until the *liber* separates from the wood. This done, the sack formed of the bark, is turned inside out, and pulled down until the wood is sawed off, with the exception of a small piece left to form the bottom of the sack, and which is carefully left untouched. These sacks are in general use among the villagers for carrying rice, and are sold for about 6 annas each. (Mr. F. N. Maltby. Madras C. S.) Some of them have been sent to England as curiosities, by Mr. P. Ewart.

The tree abounds in a milky, tenacious juice, like most of the *Artocarpeæ*; and it is in the mean time placed among them, until its affinities are better known. The general habit is that of the order, with the fruit of *Galactodendron*, which belongs to it, tho' Dr. Arnott has referred it to the *Apocynæ*.

648. MORUS: L. Monoecia Tetrandria.

Moria or *Moron*, a Greek name of the mulberry. (1st Maccabees 6. 34. "the blood of grapes and mulberries.") Gaert. 2. t. 126. Tourn. t. 362. Lam. t. 762.

According to fable, the mulberry bore a snow-white fruit, till stained by the blood of Pyramus.

"Arborei foetus aspergine caedis in atram
Vertuntur faciem; madefactaque sanguine radix
Puniceo tingit pendentia mora colore."

Ovid's Meta. Book 4. Fable 4.

“ The berries, stain'd with blood, began to show
 A dark complexion and forgot their snow:
 While fattened with the flowing gore the root,
 Was doom'd for ever to a purple fruit.”

Eusden's Trans.

1383. *M. INDICA*. ROX. Flora. 3. p. 596. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 370. Sprengel's *syst.* 1. p. 492, Rumph. Amb. 7. t. 5.

Toot.—A small tree, with ovate, cordate, long tapering leaves, sometimes lobed; fruit dark red; sold in the bazars for making tarts &c.

Roxburgh says, this is the species cultivated in Bengal for feeding silk worms, and that it is usually cut over four times in the year and kept down as a bush. The system was tried in the Deccan, (at Ahmednugger, by Dr. Graham.) but without success; as might have been anticipated, from the difference in soil and climate.

In Bengal the deep rich soil is so moist as to render little irrigation necessary. In the Deccan it is just the reverse; and the cost of cultivation on the Bengal plan ruinous;—for irrigation alone.

Mr. Mutti, an Italian, commenced a plantation of standard trees at the Heera Baugh, near Poona 6 or 7 years ago; on the principle that as soon as they attained a certain size, their roots would strike beyond the sun's influence and render little irrigation necessary; at the same time that an equal quantity of leaves would be obtained from an equal space of ground, with the further advantage of growing annual crops between the rows of trees. The experiment has been successful, and small plantations under his direction are now gradually extending over the Deccan. One was made in Bombay, near Parell, of about 2000 trees, by Mr. De Ramos, in 1838. It bids fair to answer expectations. The plants are chiefly of the white St. Helena mulberry to which Mr. Mutti gives the preference from its rapid growth, the small quantity of water required and the nourishing qualities of its leaves.

1384. *M. ALBA*. ROX. Flora. 3. p. 594. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 368. *M. Italica*. Poir.

A tree: leaves cordate, serrate, entire, or variously lobed: fruit rather small, white.—In gardens. The “*Dopia Foglia*,” and other white fruited varieties form the greatest portion of Mr. Mutti's plantations.

1385. *M. ATROPURPUREA?* ROX. Flora. 3. p. 595. *M. rubra?* Lour. Cochin China 2, p. 555. Pluk. Alm. t. 246. f. 4.

A tree, with cordate serrate leaved and dark purple cylindrical fruit. Can this be identical with the *Shaitoot*, which is generally to be met with about Musselman cities, and was probably introduced by the Moguls?

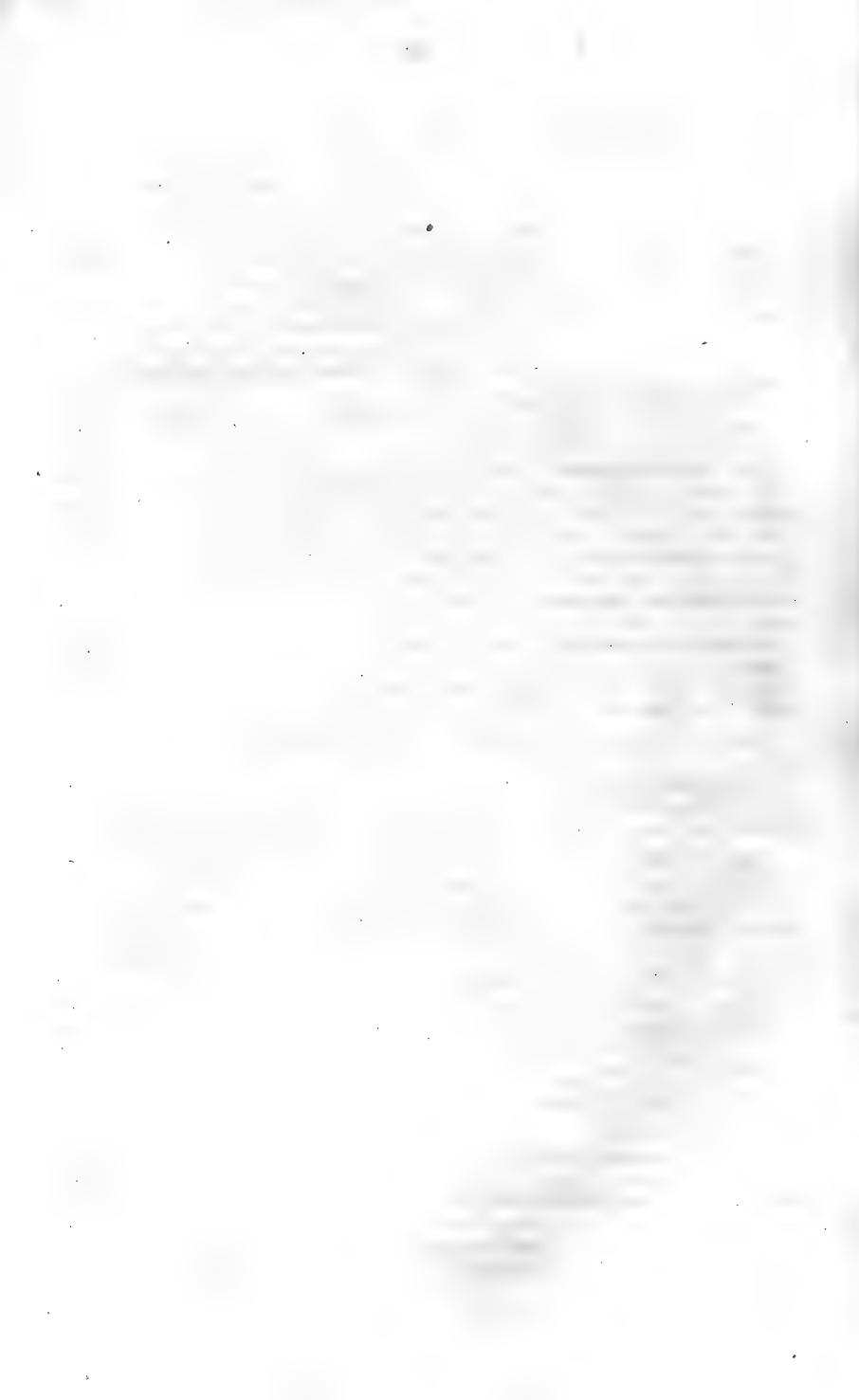
1386. *M. NIGRA*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 369. Blackwell t. 126.

A tree: leaves cordate, ovate, unequally toothed: fruit black. In Parell garden; also in front of the house.—Some plants of this species were brought from Egypt by Mr. Maccullough in 1837. It is grown in that country for feeding silk worms.

1387. *M. LEPTOSTACHYA*. Wallich. Dapooree. Ind. from Bengal. (Dr Lush.)

1388. *M. SCANDENS*. Dapooree. intd. from Bengal. (Dr. Lush.)

The production of silk is an object of importance, and though only in its infancy in Western India, that state shows what may probably be effected in the course of years. As soon as the natives find it profitable to grow mulberry trees, it is reasonable to suppose they will do so; and as there is little danger of all the world falling into a “pet of temperance” a ready market will generally be found.



The leaves of all the species of Mulberry form the favorite food of that truly wonderful insect,—the silk worm,—Milton makes elegant allusion to it, in his *Comus*.

“ Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth
With such a full and unwithdrawing hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits and flocks,
But all to please and sate the curious taste?
And set to work millions of spinning worms
That in their green shops weave the smooth hair'd silk,
To deck her sons.

———— If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream and nothing wear but frieze,
The All-giver would be unthank'd, would be unpraised,
Not half his riches known, and yet despis'd:
And we should serve him as a grudging master,
As a penurious niggard of his wealth.”

The famous, half fabulous *Upas* tree of Java, (*Antiaris toxicaria*) belongs to this tribe. The inspissated juice is poisonous, but the baleful effect of its shade is only imaginary, and poetical. Southey in his “*Paraguay*” alludes to it.

“ A direr curse had they inherited,
Than if the *Upas* then had rear'd its head
And sent its baleful scions all around,
Blasting where'er its effluent force was shed,
In air and water, and the infected ground,
All things wherein the breath or sap of life is found!”

ORDER 128. SALICINEÆ.

THE WILLOW TRIBE. Lind. *Nat. syst.* p. 98.

649. SALIX. L. Dioecia Diandria.

Said to be derived from the Celtic *sal*—near—*lis*—water; in allusion to the *habitat* of the willow tribe. Gaert. 2. t. 90. Tourn. t. 364. Lam. 3. t. 802.

1389. S. TETRASPERMA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 753. Rox. Cbr. 1. t. 97.

Indian willow.—A small, elegant looking tree, with lanceolate, serrulate leaves, whitish beneath:—flowers in the cold weather.

The vale of the Yena and other moist places, Mahableschwur.—In various parts of the Southern Mahratta Country. (Mr. Law.)

1390. S. BABYLONICA. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 671. Lour. Cochin China. 2. p. 609.

The *Weeping willow*:—In gardens, introduced.

“ By the rivers of Babylon there we sat down: We hanged our harps upon the willows, in the midst thereof.”

Psalm 137.

Pope had one at Twickenham,

“ With graceful grandeur towering,
Its pensile boughs profusely spread,
The breezy lawn embowering.”

Montgomery.

There is a plant, in Parell garden, reared from a cutting of the tree, which appropriately shades the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon,—It is in no wise different from the Babylonian willow, here referred to.

ORDER 129. MYRICEÆ.

THE GALE TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 100.

650. NAGEIA. Gaert. Dioecia Pentandria.

The Japanese name of one of the species, altered. Gaert. 1, t. 39.

1391. N. PUTRANJIVA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 766. Pongolam. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 59. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 322.

A very elegant tree, with dark green, alternate, lanceolate, oblong, serrulate leaves: flowers very small, yellowish white, appear in March and April,—Drupe obovate, size of a gooseberry.

In an old garden at the top of the steps leading to Malabar hill, Bombay. In the ravines at Nagotnah and Kandalla—Kennery Jungles, Salsette. In the Jungles to the north and east of Belgaum. (Mr. Law.) Common along the foot of the Himalayas. (Dr. Royle.) Concans. N.

Rheede ascribes great virtues to it, such as driving away colds, fevers &c. It is well worthy of a place in Gardens as an ornamental tree.

651. CASUARINA, L. Monoecia Monandria.

Name taken from Rumphius, who probably gave it in allusion to the resemblance the foliage bears to the plumage of the *Cassowary*. Lam. t. 746.

1392. C. MURICATA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 519.

The *Cassarina* tree;—*Tinian Pine* now pretty common about Bombay. It grows very rapidly, assuming a graceful appearance, and bearing a considerable resemblance to some of the Fir tribe.C. *Equisetifolia* is figured in Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 57. Martin in illustrating *Paradise Lost* with plates, seems to have had it in view:—or perhaps fancy led him to figure something unlike the usual forms of vegetation; as his landscapes are by no means happy, or in accordance with appearances in this nether world.

ORDER 130. CONIFERÆ.

THE FIR TRIBE. Lind. *Nat. syst.* p. 247.

652. PODOCARPUS. L'. Her. Monoecia Monadelphia.

From *pous*—the foot—*karpos*—fruit; in allusion to the stalk of the fruit.1393. P. ELONGATUS? Sprengel's *syst.* 3. p. 889. *Taxus elongata*: Thunberg.

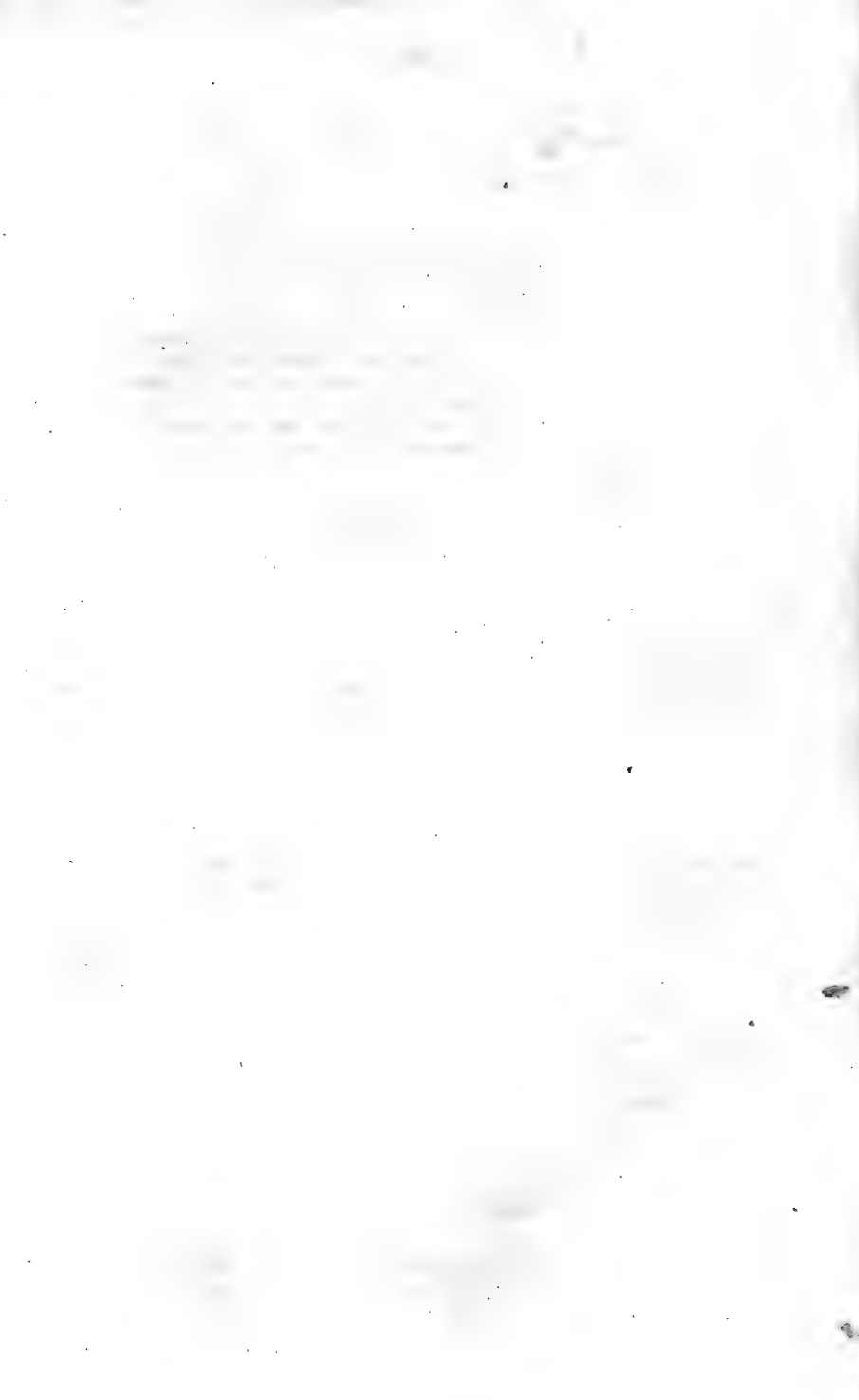
A tall erect growing shrub, with subverticelled branches and linear lanceolate leaves.—Parell garden, probably introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is indigenous. The branches are remarkably tough.

653. CUPRESSUS. L. Monoecia Monadelphia.

Named from the Isle of Cyprus where the tree grows abundantly. Lam. t. 787. Tourn. t. 358. Gaert. 2. t. 91. Or perhaps from the fable of Cyparissus who was changed into a Cypress tree, after killing a favorite stag of Apollo's.

“Apollo sad look'd on and sighing cry'd,
Then be for ever what thy prayer imply'd;
Bemoan'd by me, in others grief excite;
And still preside at every fun'ral rite.”

Ovid's *Meta.* Book 10.C. *Glauca*. Sprengel's *syst.* 3. p. 889. C. *lusitanica*. Willd. *Spec.* 4. p. 511. C. *pendula*. Persoon's *Synop.* 2. p. 580. L. Herit. *Stirp.* t. 8, Lambert, *Pin.* t. 42.





The common *Indian Cypress*, or *Cedar of Goa*.—In Gardens Bombay, and the Deccan. It thrives best above the Ghauts.—There are some fine specimens in the Peshwa's old garden at Pchoolshaher; and also a little lower down the river, at Corygaum, surrounding an Obelisk raised to commemorate the battle fought there on 1st January 1818.—The residency at Sattara; Gardens Ahmednuggur &c.

“Here towers the *Cypress*, preacher to the wise,
Lessening from earth her spiral honors rise,
Till as a spear-point rear'd the topmost spray
Points to the Eden of eternal day.”

The Lusiad, Book 9.

“And winding through the verdant vale,
Flow'd streams of liquid light;
And fluted *Cypresses* rear'd up
Their living obelisks.”

Southey's Thalaba. Book 6.

Almost all the Poets assign these graceful trees to the melancholy office, of shading the mansions of the dead; but surely their elegant appearance does not justify the hard things some say of them.

“Jubet sepulchris caprificos erutas
Jubet *Cupressus* funebris.”

“Trees, whose horrors gloomy spread
Round the mansions of the dead.”

Francis' Horacé. Book 5. Ode. 5.

—Poison be their drink!

“Gall, worse than gall, the daintiest that they taste!
Their sweetest shade a grove of *cypress* trees.”

2nd Part of King Henry 6th;

“Come away, come away, death,
And in sad *cypress* let me be laid.”

Song, in Twelfth Night.

“And oft the living by affection led
Were wont to walk in spirit with their dead
Where no dark *Cypress* cast a doleful gloom.”

Montgomery's World before the Flood.

Lieut. Col. Sykes observes, (*Madras Journal of Science*, No. 22.) the Deccan produces none of the Coniferous family, except *Cupressus*; but it should be added, that it is only found in gardens, or planted by the hand of man. It was originally intd. at Goa, by the Portuguese, and has since spread over the Country. Not a single member of the family has yet been discovered wild in Western India, and there is good reason to believe that none exist. The Himalayas produce some of them—*Pinus excelsa*, *P. Smithiana*, *P. Brunoniana*.—Wall. *Asiat. Pl. Rar.* 3. t. 201. 246 and 247. and in Sylhet the *Podocarpus latifolia*. (1. t. 30.) is found.

Is there not also some mistake in regard to carrots, turnips and radishes being indigenous in the Deccan!—they are cultivated all over it, but have not been found wild:—also in regard to the supposition that the *Makur Neembonee* of the Ghauts, is the original of some of the species of *Citrus*, in the Deccan. It belongs to a different genus, the *Atalantia*; and could not under any cultivation be transformed into a *Citrus*.—Both belong to the same tribe, and the one may be grafted on the other. The *Atalantia* will form a good stock. The Gopher, of which Noah's Ark was made, *Cupressus* and *Cafur* seem to be derived from the same root, N.

654. THUJA, L. *Monocelia Monadelphia*.

From *thyo*—to kill, to sacrifice; in allusion to the wood being used in sacrifices; it gives out an agreeable perfume on being burnt. Lam. Ill. t. 787. Tourn. t. 358. Gaert. 2. t. 91.

1391. T. ORIENTALIS. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 653. Lam. Ill. t. 787. f. 2. Gaert. 2. t. 91. f. 2. Lour. Cochin China, 2. p. 580.
Chinese Arbor-Vitae.—A shrub; in Parell garden.

655. AGATHIS. Salisb. Monoecia Monadelphica.
From *agatis*—a cluster; in allusion to the flowers growing in clusters.

1395. A. AUSTRALIS. Lambert. Pin. 2. t. 6.
The New Zeyland Pine.—one of the most stately trees in the world. Hort. Soc. Garden. Intd. from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. A. N. Shaw. C. S.

A. Loranthifolia. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 57. is the *Dammer Pine* of the Eastern Islands.

ORDER 131. CYCADEÆ. *Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 374.*

656. CYCAS. L. Dioecia Polyandria.
A name said to have been applied to a palm which grew in Ethiopia.

1396. C. CIRCINALIS. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 744. *Olus calappoides*. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 22 and 23. *Todda-panna*. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 13—21. C. *inermis*. Lour. Cochin China. 2. p. 632. Bot. Mag. 2826.

A handsome tree; in appearance much like the Palm tribe, but in reality nearly related to the *Coniferae*.—In gardens, Bombay, Intd. from the Eastern Islands.

It is the common tree from Tellicherry, to the foot of the Ghauts; above the Ghauts it disappears, and its place is taken by the truly elegant *Areca Dicksonii*. (Dr. Lush.)

The fructification of *Manicaria saccifera*. Lam. t. 774. and Gaert. t. 176. is somewhat similar. It is placed among the Palms.—Does it connect that tribe, with the *Cycadeae*?

657. ZAMIA. L. Dioecia Polyandria.
From *Zemia*—loss, or damage.

1397. Z. HORRIDA. Sprengel's *syst.* 3. p. 998. Jacq. Frag. t. 27. and 28.
A strange looking plant, with pinnate fronds; leaflets lanceolate, acute, pointed, glaucous; with spiny teeth on the outside. Dapooree, intd. from the Cape. (Dr. Lush.)

ORDER 132. PIPERACEÆ, *Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 380.*

THE PEPPER TRIBE, Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 174.

658. PIPER. L. Diandria Trigynia.
From the Indian name. Lam. t. 23. Gaert. 2. t. 92.

1398. P. NIGRUM. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 150. *Molagocodi*. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 12. Bot. Mag. t. 3131. Pluk. Alm. t. 437. f. 1. Moris Hist. 3. f. 15. t. 1. f. 1.
Miree, Kala Miree,—*Black Pepper Vine*,—In gardens, For information regarding its culture, see Marsden's History of Sumatra.

1399. P. BETLE. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 158. *Betela codi*, Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 15. Bot. Mag. t. 3132. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 116. f. 2. *Burm. Zey.* t. 82.



Pawn.—*Bettle leaf*.—*Tumbole-ka-pawn*.—Cultivated—The leaves are sold in every Bazar, and the roots are used medicinally as a stimulant called *Paun-ka-jhar* and *Pippla mool*. (Mr. Vaupell.)

“ High on a blazing couch the monarch sate,
Lordly his posture and his brow serene:
An hoary sire submiss on bended knee,
(Low bowed his head,) in India's luxury,
A leaf all fragrance to the glowing taste,
Before the King each little while replaced.”

The Lusiad. Book 7.

1400. *P. MALAMIRIS*. ROX. Flora. 1. p. 160. Amalago. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 16. S. Concan, N.

1401. *P. TRIOICUM*. ROX. Flora. 1. p. 151.

Cockerwail.—Grows in great abundance at Lanowlee, near Kandalla, clothing the trunks of high trees.

1402. *P. LONGUM*. ROX. Flora. 1. p. 154. Cattu tirpalli. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 14. Pluk. Alm. t. 104. f. 4.

Pippul, *Pippere*—*Long Pepper*.—Cultivated at Poway, Salsette &c.

The culture of this plant at Bassein by an intelligent European Portuguese who died in 1836, was successfully tried, and there can exist little doubt that the soil and climate of the Concan are both favorable to it. (Mr. Vaupell.) S. Concan, N.

ORDER 133. ALISMACEÆ. Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 375.

THE WATER PLANTAIN TRIBE. Lind. Nat. syst. p. 253.

659. *SAGITTARIA*. L. Monoecia Polyandria.

From *Sagitta*—an arrow; name given in allusion to the shape of the leaves. Lam. t. 776.

1403. *S. OBTUSIFOLIA*. ROX. Flora. 3. p. 646. Culi-tamara. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 45. Pluk. Alm. t. 200. f. 7.

An aquatic plant; leaves long petioled; ovate sagittate, with the lobes tapering to long narrow points; flowers small, white.—In tanks throughout the Concan.

S. sagittifolia. (English Botany. t. 84.) is a very handsome plant.—In China it is cultivated for the sake of its roots, which form an article of food.

ORDER 134. HYDROCHARIDEÆ. Sweet's Hort.

Brit. p. 374.

THE FROG-BIT TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 254.

660. *VALLISNERIA*. L. Dioecia Diandria.

Named after Vallisneri, an Italian Botanist. Lam. t. 799.

1404. *V. OCTANDRA*. ROX. Flora. 3. p. 752. ROX. Cor. 2. t. 165. Sai-vala. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 275.

A grass-like plant; leaves radical ensiform; flowers white, pedicelled—The margins of tanks throughout the Concan. N.

1405. *V. ALTERNIFOLIA*. ROX. Flora. 3. p. 750. Wight in Hooker's Bot. Misc. Part. 2. t. 11,

Stems filiform, branched; leaves alternate, linear, 3 or 4 inches long; flowers pedicelled, small.—In tanks throughout the Concans. N.—It is used for refining sugar.

1406. *V. SPIRALOIDES*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 750. *V. spiralis*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 650. Wight in Hooker's Bot. Misc. Part. 3. t. 23 and 24.

Leaves radical, ensiform. Female flowers on a spiral, thread like scape. In tanks. N. It is found also throughout Europe, New Holland, and North America.

661. *DAMASONIUM*. L. Hexandria Polygynia.

From *damao*—to take away, or subdue; in allusion to the supposed medicinal qualities.

1407. *D. INDICUM*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 216. Ottel Ambel. Rheed. Mal. 11. 46. Rox. Cor. 2. t. 185. Bot. Mag. t. 1201.

An aquatic plant, with large cordate leaves, which generally grow under water. Peduncles radical, of sufficient length to raise the flower above the surface of the water: corolla 3 petalled.

Nagaum tank, Bombay. N. Bulsaur tank. (Dr. Lush.) Generally throughout the Concans.

ORDER 135. PISTIACEÆ.

THE DUCK-WEED TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 291.

662. *PISTIA*. L. Monadelphia Pentandria.

1408. *P. STRATIOTES*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 131. Kodda pail. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 32. *Plantago aquatica*. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 74. *Tala indica*. Lour. Cochin China. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 7. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 268.

An aquatic plant: a good deal like the common garden *Endive*. It has a peculiar muriatic smell, and in tanks where it abounds, is said to injure the water by imparting to it acrid qualities.—Common throughout the Concans.

ORDER 136. FLUVIALES. Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 376.

663. *POTAMOGETON*. L. Tetrandria Tetragynia.

From *Potamos*—a river—*gaiton*—a neighbour; in allusion to the *habitat* of the plants. Lam. t. 89. Gaert. t. 84. Tourn. t. 103.

1409. *P. INDICUM*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 452.

A creeping plant, with alternate, narrow, lanceolate leaves.—In tanks.

1410. *P. TUBEROSUM*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 452.

Leaves alternate, sessile, linear waved. In tanks common; abundant in a tank at Wurgaum. on the road to Poona.

664. *APONOGETON*. L. Hexandria Trigynia.

Apo—on—*potamos*—a river; in allusion to the place of growth, Lam. t. 276.

1411. *A. MONOSTACHYON*. Rox. Flora. 2. p. 210. Parua Kelangi. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 15. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 81. Bot. Rep. t. 406.

An aquatic; leaves radical, long petioled, cordate at the base, spike simple, calyx of 2 wedge shaped concave leaflets.—Margins of tanks, Salsette and the Concans. N.

Roxburgh says, the tuberous roots are eaten by the natives, and are almost as good as potatoes.

Mr. Young C. S. mentions a plant which grows in great abundance in some swampy tracts to the westward of Ahmedabad and Kairah, the roots of which are dug up and eaten by the natives.

Perhaps this may be the plant he refers to. No specimens have yet been seen.



ORDER 137. ORCHIDÆ. *Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 381.*THE ORCHIS TRIBE: Lind, *Nat. Syst. p. 262.*

665. ORCHIS. L. Gynandria Monandria.

The Greek name of the plant.

1412. O. COMMELINEFOLIA. Rox. Flora, 3. p. 451.

Root of two or more spindle-shaped, succulent tubers. Scape erect, about 18 inches high: round, smooth jointed; with cylindrical sheathes about half the length of the joints. Flowers white, scentless; appear about the middle of the rains.—On pasture lands in the Southern Concan. N.

666. HABENARIA. R. Br. Gynandria Monandria.

From *Habena*—a thong or rein; in allusion to the long spurs with which the flowers of most of the species are furnished.

1413. H. PLATYPHYLLA? Sprengel's *syst. 3. p. 690.* Orchis platyphyllos Rox. Flora. 3. p. 450. O. platyphyllos. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 11. O. Roxburgii. Persoon's Synop. 2. p. 503, Rox. Cor. 1. t. 37.

Root, perennial, size of a pea. Scape erect, 12 or 18 inches high, round, smooth, furnished with leafy sheathes.

At the bottom of the scape there is a single round leaf pressed flat on the ground. Flowers white, fragrant; appear at the beginning of the rains. S. Concan. N.

Common about Belgaum at Dharwar. (Mr. Law.)

1414. H. GIGANTEA. Sprengel's *syst. 3. p. 693.* H. Susannae. Sprengel's *syst. 3. p. 692.* Flos Sussannae. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 99. f. 2. Herm. Parad. t. 209. Orchis gigantea. Smith's Exot. Bot. 2. t. 100. Bot. Mag. t. 3374.

Stem 2 or 3 feet high, leafy; lower leaves broad, concave; flowers large, greenish white, fragrant; appear towards the close of the rains.—The Concans. N. At Kandalla, on the open ground about Sir Herbert Compton's Bungalow.—S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.)

This is a very superb flower, and has a strange appearance with its long horn and pectinated lateral lobes of the corolla.

The plant from which the figure in the Botanical Magazine was drawn, was reared in Glasgow Botanic Garden, from roots sent there by Mr. Nimmo, who has identified it with *H. Susannae*.

1415. H. MARGINATA. Sprengel's *syst. 3. p. 691.*

The 3 lacineae of the labellum yellow, the middle one shorter than the others.—Fornix with a yellow margin.—Appears in the rains.—S. Concan. N.

Mr. Law says, an Orchideous plant, with greenish yellow flowers, succeeds *H. platyphylla*.; in the S. M. Country—Probably this is the one.

1416. H. GOODYEROIDES. Sprengel's *syst. 3. p. 690.* Bot. Mag. t. 3397. Don's Prod. Flora. Nepaul. p. 25.

Stem 12 or 18 inches high, erect, round leafy; the upper ones gradually increasing in size. Flowers small white in a densely crowded spike; furnished with lanceolate bractes.—S. Concan. N.—Appears during the rains. The plant from which the figure in the Botanical Magazine is drawn, was sent to Glasgow by Mr. Nimmo.

1417. H. VERECUNDA. N.

1418. H. MERIDIANA. N.

Two new species discovered by Mr. Nimmo in S. Concan.

1419. H. LONGICORNICULATA. G.

Stem from one to two feet high, leaves ovate, oblong; growing pretty close together near the bottom; decreasing in size upwards, verging into linear lanceolate. Flowers very fragrant, appear towards the close of the rains, of a greenish white colour; lower lip entire so far, and then split into 3 segments, of equal length, the 2 side ones broadest, all with truncated ends. From below it protrudes a long slender horn, (thickened a little towards the extremity,) which gives the plant a very curious appearance.

On the open ground about Sir Herbert Compton's Bungalow at Kandalla, S. Concan N.—S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.) Common on the Pulney hills (Dr. Wight.)

H. longicauda. Bot. Mag. t. 2957. native of Demerara, seems to be an allied species, but in it the segments of the lower lip are double the length, and of a different shape. Both are very interesting plants.

1420. H. —————?

Stems about 12 or 18 inches high, leafy, stout. Flowers white. Kandalla. Hilly parts of S. Concan. N.—Mahableschwur, where it is called *Mhenus*. (Dr. Murray.)

The plant here referred to, is probably new.

1421. H. —————?Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 2?

A small plant, 3 or 4 inches high, stems leafy: flowers white.—Grows pretty common about Kandalla towards the close of the rains. Probably it belongs to some other genus.

667. EULOPHIA. R. Br. Gynandria Monandria.

Eulophos—well crested; in allusion to the middle lobe of the lip.

1422. E. CARINATA. Lindley. *Aerobion carinatum*. Sprengel's *syst.* 3. p. 718. *Limodorum carinatum*. Willd. *Spec.* 4. p. 124. Katon kaida. Maravara. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 26.

A terrestrial plant, allied to Roxburgh's *L. ramentaceum*. Leaves radical, linear, acute, keeled; scape simple. S. Concan. N.—S. M. Country. (Mr. Law.)

1423. E. VIRENS. Lindley. *Limodorum virens*. Rox. *Flora.* 3. p. 467. Rox. *Cor.* 1. t. 38. Katon theka. Mara bara. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 25. Willd. *Spec.* 4. p. 123.

Terrestrial, leaves radical, linear, slightly nerved. Scape from 1 to 2 feet high, dotted with purple spots, flowers of a greenish yellow colour.—Pasture lands in the Concan. N.

1424. E. —————?

A new species with red flowers, discovered by Mr. Nimmo in the Concan.

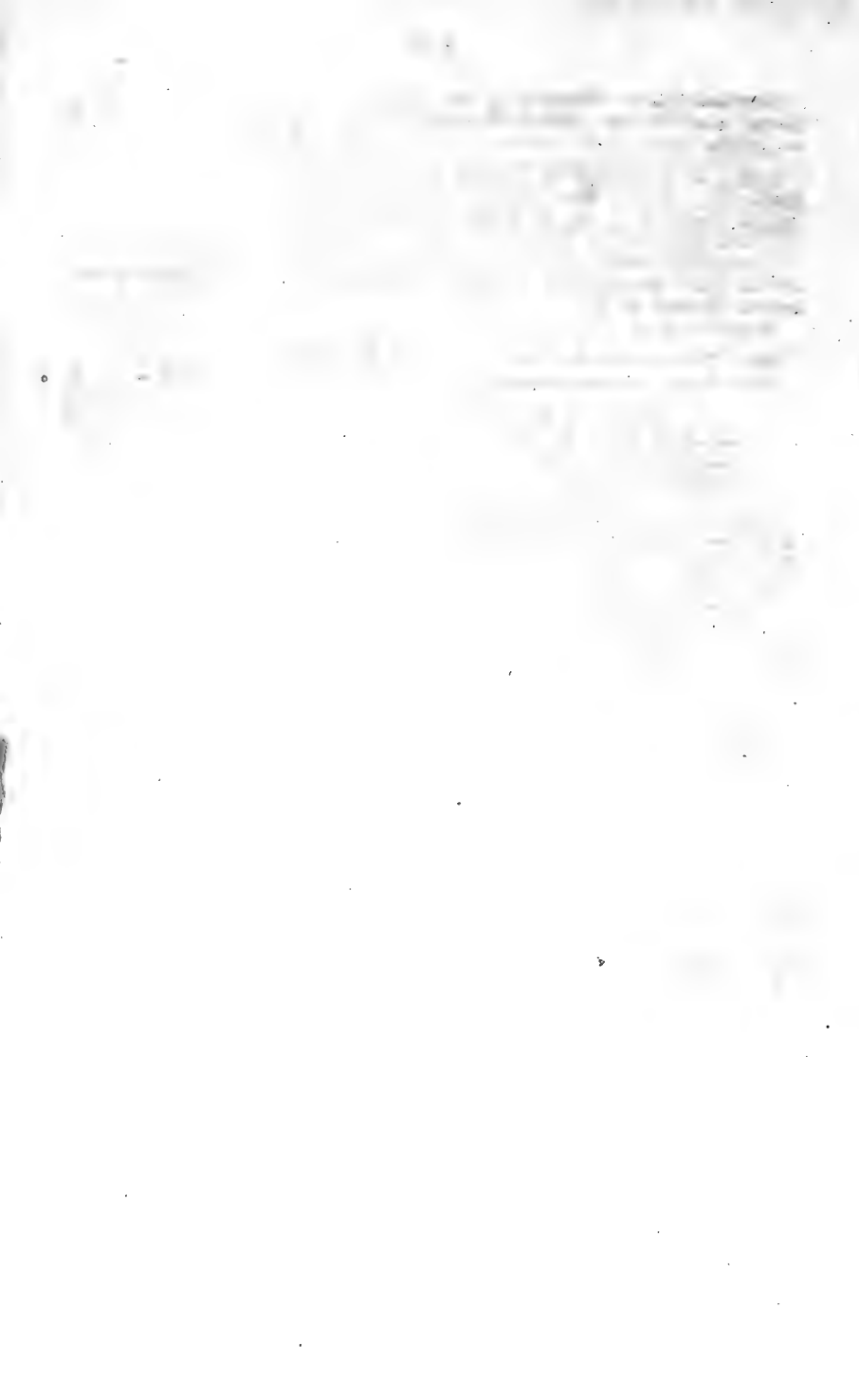
668. MALAXIS. Willd. Gynandria Monandria.

Malaxis—softness; in allusion to the texture of the leaves of some of the species.

1425. M. RHEDEI. Willd. *Spec.* 4. p. 90. Sprengel's *syst.* 3. p. 740. Persoon's *Synop.* 2. p. 514. *Epidendrum resupinatum*. Forst. *Prod.* No. 322. Basaala Ponlon. Maravara. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 27. *Microstylis Rheedei*. Lind.

A parasite, on trees in S. Concan: N. Found also on rocks; leaves lanceolate, ovate, plicate, nerved. Scape somewhat 3 cornered. Flowers small, reddish.

1426. M. ODORATA. Willd. *Spec.* 4. p. 91. Sprengel's *syst.* 3. p. 740. *Liparis odorata*. Lind. Katou Ponnam Maravara, Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 28.



Terrestrial, leaves lanceolate, ovate: Scape 3 cornered; flowers of a yellowish green colour.—Rheede says, the juice of the leaves is an efficacious remedy in swellings of the feet called *St. Thomae. Q. Elephantiasis?*

1427. *M. CERNUA*, Willd. Spec. 4. p. 93. *M. nutans*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 93. *Limodorum nutans*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 470. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 40. *Bela pola*. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 35. *Geodorum purpureum*. Sprengel's syst. 3. p. 726. *Cymbidium pictum*. R. Br.

Terrestrial; leaves oval, oblong pointed, 5 nerved. Scape longer than the leaves. The flower bearing part of it pendulous. Flowers of a beautiful rose colour. S. Concan. N.

What is Rheede's *Ela pola*. 11. t. 36?

669. *CYMBIDIUM*. Willd. Gynandria Monandria.

From *Kymbe*—a little boat; in allusion to the form of the labellum.

1428. *C. APHYLLUM*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 100. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 462. *Limodorum aphyllum*. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 41.

Terrestrial. Stems simple, jointed, leafless. Flowers of a pale sulphur colour. On dry barren rocky grounds in the Concan. N.

1429. *C. ALOIFOLIUM*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 101. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 458. *Kansyam Maravara*. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 8. Jacq. Hort. Schoen. 3. t. 383. Sprengel's syst. 3. p. 725. *Epidendrum aloifolium*. Linn. Spec. p. 1507. Bot. Mag. t. 387.

A parasite; stemless; leaves radical, linear, obtuse, alternate, bifarious. Scape radical, nearly as long as the leaves.

On trees at Mahablesbur, the Ghauts and hilly parts of the Concan; flowers in April and May.

1430. *C. PENDULUM*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 101. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 458. *Epidendrum pendulum*. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 44.

A parasite; stemless; leaves radical, linear, retuse. Scape radical, from 1 to 2 feet long; flower bearing part pendulous. Flowers striated with red and yellow; very beautiful: appear in April and May.—On trees; the Ghauts &c.

1431. *C. OVATUM*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 101. Sprengel's syst. 3. p. 725.

Angraecum album minus. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 43. f. 1. *Anantali*. Maravara. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 7. *Epidendrum ovatum*. Linn. Spec. p. 1506.

A parasite: leaves on the stem sessile, ovate, acute, nerved; stem paniced; flowers in the hot weather.

1432. *C. PRÆMORSUM*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 103. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 465. *Epidendrum præmorsum*. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 43. Linn. Spec. p. 1516. *Thalia Maravara*. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 4. *Saccolabium papillosum*. Lindley.

A parasite; caulescent; leaves bifarious imbricated, linear channelled, 6 or 8 inches long, and about 1 broad. Spikes lateral, much shorter than the leaves. Flowers small, numerous, variegated with red and yellow; appear in March and April.—Grows abundantly on a grove of *Ayeen* (*Pentaptera tomentosa*) trees near Indapoor, S. Concan.—Generally throughout the Concan. N.—at Mahablesbur. (Dr. Murray.) It is one of the most common of Orchideous Parasites.

1433. *C. TENUIFOLIUM*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 103. Sprengel's syst. 3. p. 722. *Epidendrum tenuifolium*. Linn. Spec. p. 1506. *Tsierou-mau Maravara*. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 5. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 49. f. 1.

Parasitic; caulescent; leaves linear, subulate, channelled. Spikes opposite to the leaves; few flowered.—S. Concan. N.

Kolly-tsieron-man Maravara, Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 6. may perhaps also be referred here.

1434. *C. IMBRICATUM?* Rox. Flora. 3. p. 460. *Pholidota imbricata*. Sprengel's *syst* 3. p. 727. *Wellia-theka* Maravara. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 24. Hooker's Exot. Flora. t. 138.

Parasitic;—root of numerous small fleshy fibres, which adhere to the bark of trees;—leaves somewhat ensiform, smooth; flowers very minute in slender cylindrical spikes.

On trees in the ravines about Parr. Perhaps the plant here referred to may prove a species of *Eria*.—The leaves are not nerved.

670. *AERIDES*. Willd. Gynandria Monandria.

From *aer*.—air; plants which possess the peculiar property of existing for months on air alone.

1435. *A. RETUSUM*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 130. Sprengel's *syst*. 3. p. 719. *A. guttatum?* Rox. Flora. 3. p. 471. *Epidendrum retusum*. Linn. Spec. p. 1507. *Ansjali* Maravara. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 1. *Saccolabium guttatum*. Lind. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 42.

Parasitic; leaves sub-radical, linear thick, with a retuse apex. Flowers in long racemes, reddish, spotted; very beautiful; appear in April and May.—Common at Mahableshwur and on the Ghauts.

1436. *A. PRAEMORSUM*. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 130. Sprengel's *syst*. 3. p. 719. *Saccolabium praemorsum*. Lind. Rox. Cor. 1. t. 43. *Biti-marum* Maravara. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 2.

Parasitic; leaves radical, linear channelled; apex truncated. Flowers in long racemes, pink coloured, spotted, very beautiful; appear in April and May.—Mahableshwar;—the Ghauts generally.

The Chinese convicts at Mahableshwar say, that a cooling decoction is made from the roots of this plant in China.

1437. *A. MULTIFLORUM*, Rox. Flora. 3. p. 475. Sprengel's *syst*. 3. p. 719. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 271. *Vanda multiflora*. Lind. Coll. t. 38.

Parasitic, caulescent; leaves linear channelled, obliquely emarginate, with a hooked point; flowers in long racemes, pretty large, of a beautiful pink colour; appear in May.—This lovely epiphyte grows in considerable abundance in a grove of trees near Mahar, in the South Concan. It seems to give the preference to the Mango.

671. *VANDA*. R. Br. Gynandria Monandria.

The native name adopted.

1438. *V. SPATHULATA*, Lindley, *Limodorum spathulatum*. Wild. Spoc. 4. p. 125. *Ponam-pu* Maravara. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 3. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 44. f. 1.

Parasitic, caulescent, leaves on the stem, alternate, oblong, obtuse, veinless. Flowers in axillary racemes.—S. Concan. N.

1439. *V. ROXBURGHII*. R. Br. Bot. Rég. t. 506.

Parasitic; leaves obliquely, 3 toothed at their ends.

672. *DENDROBIUM*. Rox. Gynandria Monandria.

From *Dendron*—a tree---*bio*—to live; in allusion to the plants growing on trees.

1440. *D. PIERARDI?* Rox. Flora. 3. p. 482. Hooker's Exot. Flora. t. 9.

Patric.—A parasite; caulescent; stems leafless from 6 to 12 inches long, round, jointed; with something of the habit of *Polygonum*.—Flowers several towards the top of the stem, of a light rose colour, and very beautiful; appear in February and March.—Common on trees along the Ghauts.—Mahableshwur.

370. Cor. 5 pet., spreading, Lih calcarate; lamina s. ceate
Anther a deciduous lid



The plant here referred to, is probably a new and undescribed species of *Dendrobium*.

673. *PHIUS*, Wall. Gynandria Monandria.

1441. *P. ALBUS*, Wall. *Asiat. Pl. Rar.* 2. t. 198.

Parasitic, caulescent, leaves alternate, oblong, lanceolate, acute. Flowers white, showy, in terminal racemes; appear in July. On trees at Kandalla—rare. This is a very beautiful Parasite, but as it flowers in the rains, it is seldom observed.

674. *CIRRHOPETALUM*, Lind. Gynandria Monandria.

From *Cirrhus*—a tendril—*petalum*—a petal; in allusion to the long filiform tendril-like termination of the lateral sepals.

1442. *C. WALLICHII?* Wall. *Pl. Asiat. Rar.* 1. t. 67.

Parasitic. Stem slender, 4 or 6 inches high: flowers terminal, disposed in umbels of a brownish yellow. Grows on *Ayccen* trees about Parr and the Ronda Ghaut;—by no means common. It is a very diminutive, plant and probably different from Wallich's.

What is the Teka Marabara. Rheed. *Mal.* 12. t. 22? It seems to belong to this genus.

This is a very beautiful tribe, but of little importance to man beyond pleasing the eye. The roots of some of the terrestrial species furnish the substance called *Salep*.

675. *EPIPACTIS*, Box. Gynandria Monandria.

From *Epipegnuo*, to coagulate; the supposed property of the plant in curdling milk.

1443. *E. CARINATA*, Rox. *Flora.* 3. p. 454.

Terrestrial—Leaf solitary, long petioled, plicate, cordate. Flowers greenish yellow on a scape which appears before the leaf, soon after the first fall of rain.

ORDER 138. SCITAMINEÆ.

THE GINGER TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 265.

676. *HEDYCHIUM*, Koen. Monandria Monogynia.

Hedys—sweet. *chion*—snow; in allusion to the sweet-scented, pure white flowers;—or *Heden, chien*—to pour forth sweets.

1444. *H. CORONARIUM*, Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 10. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. t. 69. f. 3. Linn. *Trans.* 8. p. 342. *Exot. Bot.* t. 107. *Bot. Mag.* t. 708.

Sonetukkah—*Doolaba chumpa*.—In Gardens. The flowers, which appear in the rains, are large, pure white, and very fragrant. The Hindoos and Malay Belles wear them in their hair. Roxburgh calls it the most charming plant of the order.

1445. *H. FLAVUM*, Rox. *Flora. In.* 1. p. 12. Roscoe. *Scit. Pl.* t. Bot. *Mag.* t. 3039. *Bot. Cab.* t. 604.

Sonetukka—*Hema champa*.—Flowers large, fragrant, resembling in colour to those of *Michelia champaca*: Parell Garden, probably introduced from Bengal. It is a native of Silhet.

1446. *H. ANGUSTIFOLIUM*, Rox. *Flora. In.* 1. p. Flowers small, of a dull red colour, native also of Silhet.

1447. *H. SULPHUREUM*, Wall.

The two last named species were introduced from Bengal. by N.

1448. *H. SCAPOSUM*, N.

A new species, discovered by N. in the Southern Concan in 1824.

Colla.---*Soonha*.---*Khandalla* names.

It grows in great abundance on the marshy parts of Karlee plain, and on the west border of Lanowlee grove.—Leaves sessile, stem sheathing broad, lanceolate. Scape central, round, smooth, naked, green, tapering, from 12 to 15 inches long and about as thick as a slender riding whip, bearing a closely imbricated spike of pure white scentless flowers with long tubes, sometimes erect, sometimes recurved, outer border of 3 segments, the lower 2 of which are linear lanceolate, the upper about double their size; inner of 3 broad ovate segments alternating with the outer, all pure white, also the anther which is sessile in the centre, and bent from the broad segment of the outer border. Flowers in July and September.

677. ALPINIA. Linn. Monandria Monogynia.

In memory of Alpinia, an Italian Physician, who practised at Cairo in the 17th century. Plum. Gen. t. 3. Gaert. Fruct, 1. f. 12.

1449. A. NUTANS. Rox. Fora. Ind. 1. p. 65. Globba nutans. Persoon. Renealmia nutans. Bot. Rep. t. 360. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 62. and 63. Bot. Mag. t. 1903. Roscoe in Linn. Trans. 8. p. 346.

Poona Chumpa.—*Poon Maga*—*Nag-Dumnee*—*Nag-Chumpa*.—A very gaudy plant; native of China and the Eastern Islands, common in gardens. Flowers chiefly in the rains, but more or less throughout the year.

1450. A. ALLUGHAS. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 61. Linn. Trans. 8. p. 346. Hellenia allughas. Willd. and Persoon. Heretiera allughas. Rext. Obs. Fasc. 6. p. 17. t. 1. Mala inchi kua. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 14. Bot. Rep. t. 501.

Taraka.---Flowers of a beautiful rose colour. S. Concan. N.

1451. A. GALANGA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 59. Maranta galanga. Linn. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 63.

Anomum galanga, Lour. Cochin China. 1. p. 5. where it is cultivated as well as wild, and the fresh roots used to season fish, and other economical purposes. It is the *Galanga major* of Druggists.

Koolinjana.—The plant is found throughout the Eastern Islands, also in Southern Concan. N.---Flowers of a pale greenish white.

1452. A. CALCARATA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 69. Renealmia calcarata. Bot. Rep. t. 421. Globba Erecta Redouté. Liliac. t. 174. Bot. Mag. t. 1900. Bot. Reg. t. 141.

Native of China, found also indigenous in Southern Concan. N.---Flowers streaked with purple veins, on a yellow ground.

1453. A. CARDAMOMUM. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 70.

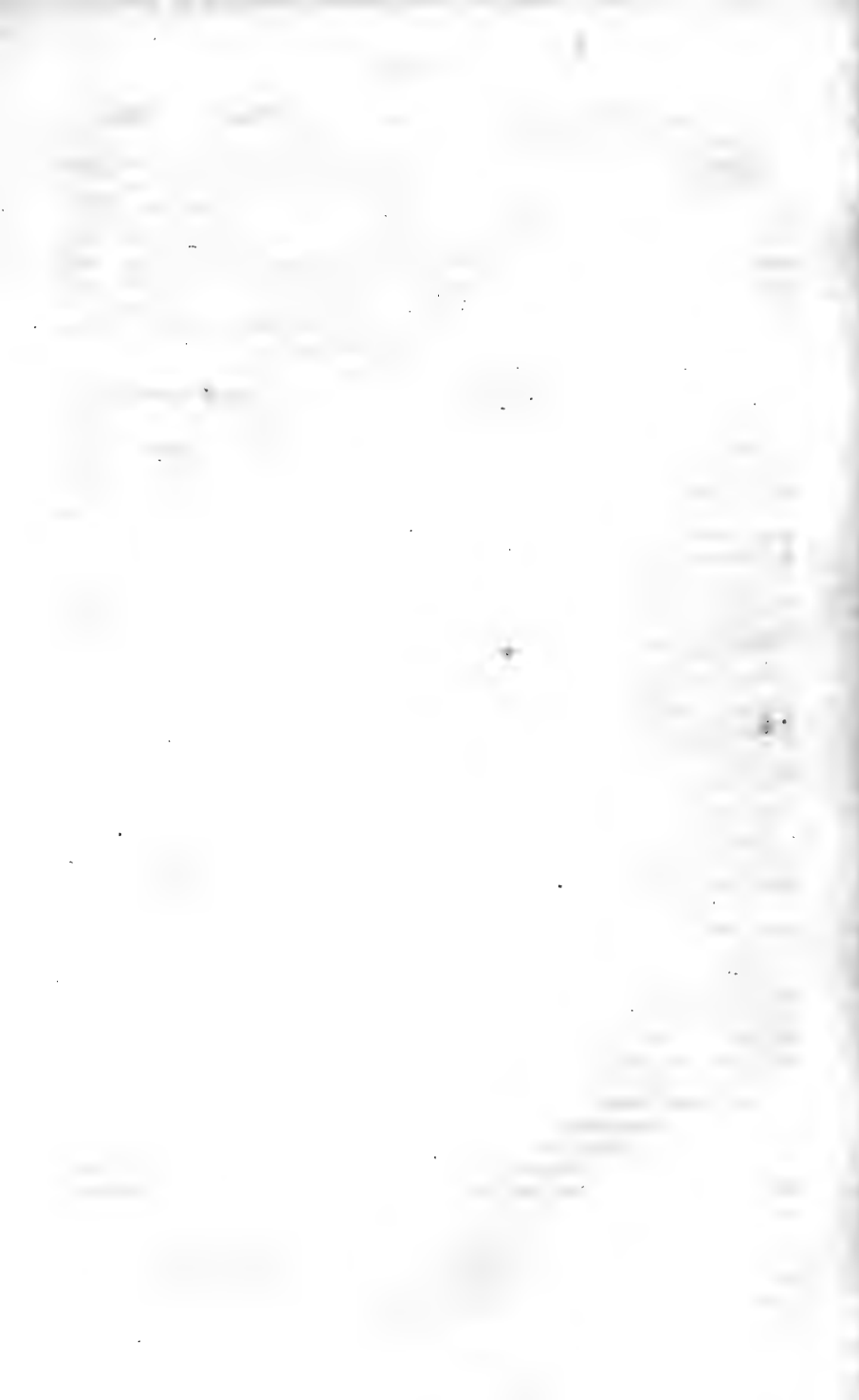
Anomum repens. Rosc. Willd. and Sonnerat. Ellettaria cardamomum. Maton in Linn. Trans. 10. t. 4. and 5. Sonnerat Ind. 2. t. 136. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 4. and 5. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 226. Buchanan's Journey 2. 336, 510. 538 and 3. 225. Matonia. Thomson's London Dispensary p. 437. Cardamomum minus. London and Edinburgh Pharm.

Ela.—*Ailum cheddy*.—*Elachee*—*Elah* and *Eldorah*.—Produces the well known Cardamoms of commerce; native of the hilly parts of Malabar and Travancore. Introduced at Poway in Salsette, cultivated about Soonda Soopa, south of Dharwar. (Dr. Lush.)

For a particular description of this useful plant, the mode of cultivation &c. see a paper by the late Dr. D. White, of this Est. in Linn. Trans. vol. 10. p. 229.

1454. A. NIMMONII. G.

Stem 4 or 5 feet high, annual, round, as thick as a slender walking cane; leaves alternate, bifarious, sessile on their stem-clasping sheathes, spikes radical, just rising above the ground at a little distance from the stem. Cap-





sules dark brown or reddish, fleshy, crowded; have some resemblance to the *Lilium bulbiferum* when it begins to shoot out of the earth in spring. This plant was first observed by Mr. Nimmo; it grows abundantly in Lanowlee grove near Kandalla, also in the densest part of the jungle clothing the ravines above, and below Sir Herbert Compton's Bungalow; seems to be confined to the thick shade.

1455. A. NEESANA. G.

Neesum—Has much the appearance of the last, only it is smaller and the leaves are of a darker green, with the margins frequently reflected.

The scape, or culm, (for it is jointed, compressed and furnished with sheathing leaves like the *Gramineæ*), rises at a little distance from the stem to the height of 2 feet or more, and is terminated with a closely imbricated spike, of dingy brown fleshy capsules, which are hid in bractes of a lighter colour; when broken open they have a peculiar and rather unpleasant smell.

The flowers of neither species have yet been observed.

The hills at Wargaum; the borders of Lanowlee grove, and below bushes and detached trees on the undulating ground about Kandalla. The table land of Mahableshwur. (Dr. Murray.)

678. ZINGIBER. Gaert. Monandria Monogynia.

Arabic, *Zinzeber*, whence *Zingiber*. Lam. Ill. t. 2. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 12.

1456. Z. OFFICINALE. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 47. Rosc. Scit. Ic. Amomum Zingiber. Willd. and Persoon. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 1. t. 75. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 66. f. 1. Inchi or Inchi kua. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 12. Wartz. Obser. p. 2. Pluk. Alm. t. 317. Lour. Cochin China 1. p. 2. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 152.

Ardrakam.—*Ardrakh*—*Adrach* and *Adoo*—*Ateh*—Dry root is called *Soont*. Common *Ginger*, cultivated about Surat, &c. Considerable quantities are imported from China, in a preserved state.

In the Kairah Zillah it is planted in May, and the produce which averages from 50 to 150 maunds per Begah gathered in the following February and March. In a green state it sells from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ maund per Rupee:—dried, from 5 to 10 seers per Rupee. (Mr. Kirkland.)

1457. Z. ZERUMBET. Roscoe. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 48. Amomum Zerumbet. Willd. and Persoon. Z. Spurium. Koen, in Retz. Obs. 3, 60. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 201. Exot. Bot. t. 11. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. t. 54. Blackwell Herb. t. 402. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 64. f. 1. Ehret. Pict. t. 14. f. 1. Katon-inschi-kua. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 13. Bot. Mag. t. 2000. Lour. Cochin China 1. p. 2.

Booteh and *Mahaburree Booteh*—*Broad Leaved Ginger*—Grows wild in the Concan. N. Wild and cultivated throughout the Eastern Islands, and Cochin China. Flowers in the rains, of a pale sulphur colour. Spike oval, obtuse, about the size and shape of goose's egg.

The young leaves and shoots are used as greens. (Rumphius.)

1458. Z. CASSUMUNAR. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 49. Z. purpureum. Rosc. in Linn. Trans. 8. p. 348. and 11. p. 277. Rox. in Asiat. Res. 11. p. 346, t. 7. Z. Cliffordiana, Bot. Rep. t. 555. Bot. Mag. t. 1426.

Bun-Ada—*Vana-Adrikan*—*Ran-Adoo*.—The root is the Cassumunar of Druggists. Wild Ginger, or downy leaved;—in gardens, Bombay. Found wild in the Concan, N. Flowers. in the rains, of a pale sulphur colour, spikes trobiliform, very compact.

"The *Zingibers* flower in a dense spike near to the stem, the Cardamums in a lax panicle at the base of the stem." Jussieu quoted by Roscoe in Linn. Trans. 8. p. 347.

679. COSTUS. L. Monandria Monogynia,

From its Arabic name, *Kust*,

1459. *C. SPECIOSUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 58. Linn. Trans. 1. p. 249. *C. Arabicus*. Linn. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 165. *Hellenia grandiflora*. Retz. *Banksia speciosa*. *Amomum hirsutum*. Lam. Ill. 1. t. 3. *Herba spiralis hirsuta*. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 64. f. 1. Tjana-kua. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 8.

Kemooka.—*Keoo*.—*Koot*.—*Vang-Chowrah*.—Roscoe entertains doubts about this plant. See Linn. Trans. 11. p. 277. He supposes Rheedé's figure may be the true *Costus Arabicus*, and says, it is very different from the *C. Arabicus* of Jacq. Pl. Rar. 1.

Common in Kennery Forests, Salsette, and throughout the hilly, wooded, parts of the Concan; at Khandalla scarce. It is a very elegant plant, with soft velvety leaves, spirally arranged, and large pure white flowers, which appear in July and September.

680. *KÆMPFERIA*. L. Monandria Monogynia.

In honor of Kämpfer, a German Botanist. Lam. t. 1.

1460. *K. GALANGA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 15. *Alpinia sessilis*. Koen. in Retz. Obs. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 69. f. 2. Burm. Zey. t. 13. f. 1. Katsjula Kelengu. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 41. Hort. Cliff. 2. t. 3. Bot. Mag. t. 850. Kaemp Amoen. t. 902. Lour. Cochin China. 1. p. 12. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 2. p. 146.

Chanda Mula.—*Chundra mulika*.—Leaves radical, spread flat on the surface of the ground. Flowers from the centre of the plant, of a pure pellucid white, with a purple spot on the centre of the divisions of the inner border. S. Concan. N. It is cultivated in Ceylon; the roots are used medicinally.

1461. *K. ROTUNDA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 16. Malan Kua. Rheed. Mal. 1.1. t. 9. Blackwell. t. 399. Jacq. Hort. 3. t. 317. Bot. Mag. t. 920. Asiat. Res. 3. p. 242 and 11. p. 327.

Bhooi Champa.—*Bhoi Champa*.—*Bhoomi Champaca*.—Heart-leaved snap Dragon, round rooted Galangale. In Gardens. Flowers before the rains, when the plant is leafless, fragrant, of various shades of purple and white.

1462. *K. CANDIDA*. Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. t. 56.

Found in the S. Concan by N.—Wallich remarks, the "flowers are the largest of the genus, milk white, with a yellow tint in the centre, and delightfully fragrant."

1463. *K. OVALIFOLIA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 19. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 278. Roscoe Scitam. Ic.

Native of Malacca, introduced by N. intermediate between *Galanga* and *Rotunda*; the nectary is of a deep variegated purple colour.

1464. *K. CRAWFURDIANA*. Wall. introduced by N. from Bengal.

1465. *K. PANDURATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 18. *K. Ovata*. Roscoe in Linn. Trans. 11. p. 274. Rox. in Asiat. Res. Vol. 11. Bot. Reg. t. 73. *Zerumbet claviculatum*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 69. f. 1.

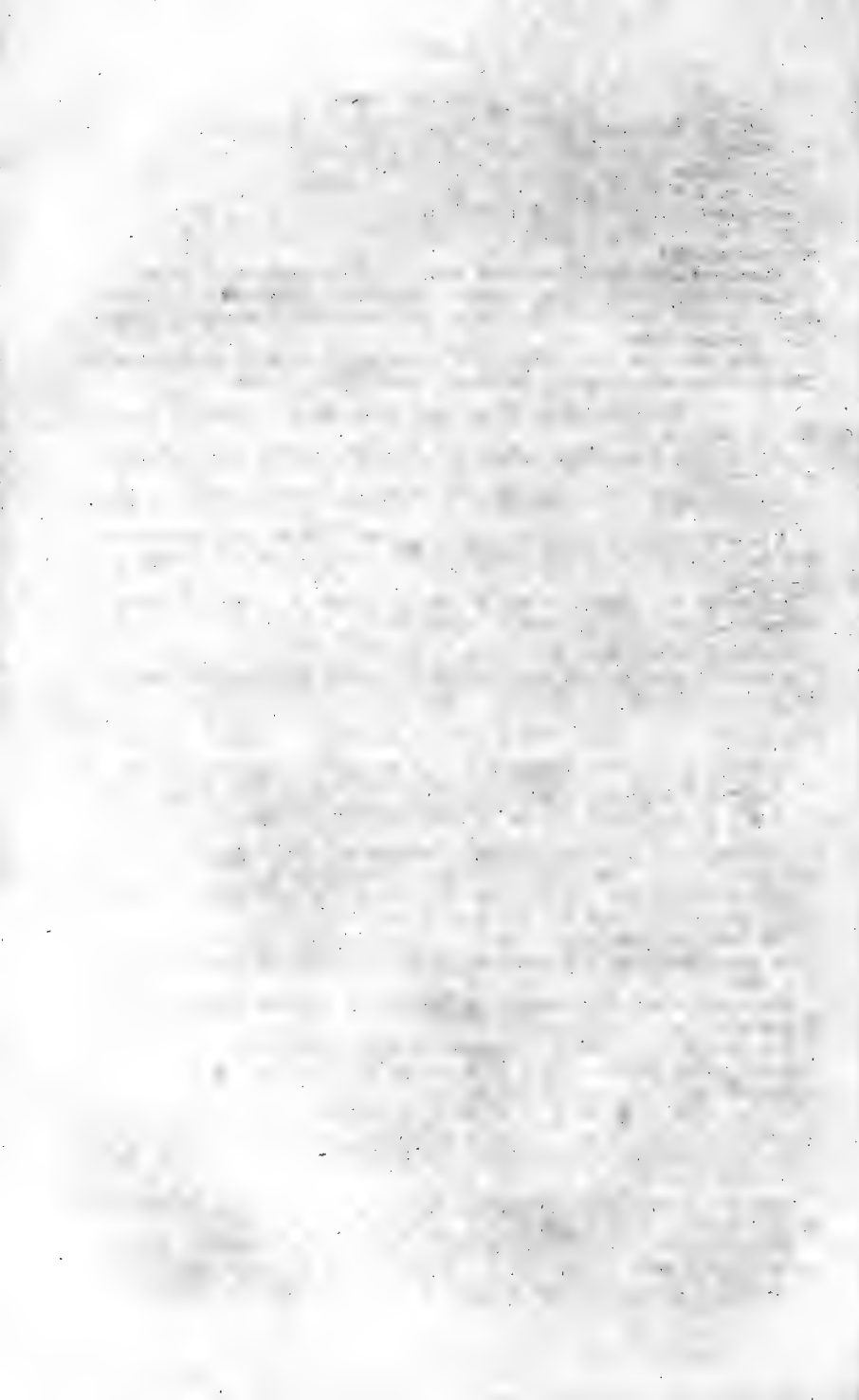
Manga Kua.—Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 10. Native of Sumatra and Java, also of the Concans and Guzerat, N.—A very beautiful plant with pale pink coloured flowers.

Rumphius says, it is cultivated in Gardens, and the roots are used for culinary and medicinal purposes. Rheedé also notices its uses in cases of dysentery, &c.

681. *CURCUMA*. L. Monandria Monogynia.

Curcum.—signifies Saffron; hence the Greek *Crocus*; Genus named perhaps in allusion to the colouring matter obtained from the roots of some of the species. Rumphius derives it from a Chaldiac word, to wash or anoint;—the roots of some species, are used in the toilets of the Hindoos.





Sect. 1—Spikes Lateral.

1466. *C. ZERUMBET*, ROX. Willd. and Persoon. *C. zedoaria*, Roscoe and Salisbury; *Amomum Zedoaria*, Willd. and Persoon; *A. Latifolium*, Lam. Enc. 1. p. 133. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 68. Kua. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 7. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 1. p. 490? and 2. p. 41? Rox. Cor. 3. t. 206. Bot. Mag. t. 1546. substituting on the authority of Roscoe *Zerumbet* for *Zedoaria* of Rox. in Asiatic Res. Vol. 2. and excluding the synonym *C. aromatica*, which belongs to the next species.

Kutchoora—*Kapoor*—*Satee* and *Sotee*—*Katchoram*.—This species produces the real *Zedoaria* of the Materia Medica. It is readily distinguished by the purple mark down the centre of the leaves. Flowers shorter than their bractes, yellow.

“The powdered root mixed with sapan wood forms the red stuff called *Abeer*; thrown about during the licence of the *Hooly*.” Rox.

1467. *C. ZEDOARIA*, ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 23. *C. aromatica*, Salisb in Parad. Lond. t. 96.

Ran-Huldi, *Bun-Huldi*,—*Zudwar*.—*Apavisha* and *Vishabs*.—*Nirbishi*—*Ca-Nirvisha*.

In moist shady places throughout the Concan,—Kennery Forests.—Parell hill, &c.

A very beautiful species with rosy coma. Flowers in May, at which time the leaves begin to appear; they are uniformly green and pubescent underneath.

Furnishes the *Zedoaria rotunda* of Druggists; the roots are sold in the Bazars and used as a perfume by the Hindoos.

1468. *C. ELATA*, ROX. Flora. Ind. p. 25.

Coma of a deep rosy or crimson colour. A native of Burmah, introduced by N. from Bengal.

Sect. 2.—Spikes Central.

1469. *C. LONGA*, ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 32. *Amomum curcuma*, Gmelin and Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. t. 4. Blackwell, t. 396. Bot. Reg. t. 886. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 67. Lour. Cochin China. Manjella Kua. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 11. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 1. p. 454.

Haridra—*Huldi*—*Halud*—*Huldur*—*Hulad*—*Pasuper*.—*Zerd Chob*, Known in Bombay also by its Chaldaic, or Hebrew name, *Kurcum*.

The roots furnish the Turmeric of commerce. It is much used for culinary purposes in India and the Eastern Islands.

The Javanese make an unguent with the pounded roots, and rub it all over their bodies as a preservative against cutaneous diseases. Rumphius 5. p. 166.

The Hindoos use it as a favorite application to recent wounds and bruises, Leech bites &c. (Dr. Gibson.)

The plant is cultivated to a considerable extent in the Baroda Purgunna. (Dr. Gibson) in Bombay, Med. Trans. 1. p. 16. also cultivated in the richer villages of the Deccan and Buglan.

In the Kairah Zillah it is planted in May and yields from 60 to 300 maunds per Begah. Green Turmeric sells from 1 to 1½ maund per Rupee; dried, from 10 to 15 seers per Rupee. It is used as a condiment and for dyeing. (Mr. Kirkland.)

1470. *C. AMADA*, ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 33. Roscoe. Scit. Ic. Tommon Manga. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 169. Rox. in Asiatic Res. 11. p. 341.

Mango Ginger, so named from its fresh roots smelling like green Mangoes. Tube of the corolla slender; its mouth shut with three yellow hairy glands.

Amada—*Kajula gauree*.—In Bengal, The Concans and Guzerat, N.

1471. *C. VIRIDIFLORA*. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 34. Tommon giring. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 169. ROX. in Asiat. Res. 11. p. 341.

The plant is entirely green, even the coma of the spike, hence its specific name. Native of Sumatra, introduced by N.

1472. *C. PETIOLATA*. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 37. Rosc. Scit. Ic. Allied to *C. cordata*, Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. t. 10. Flowers small yellow, leaves heart-shaped. Native of Pegu.

1473. *C. PARVIFLORA*. Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1. t. 75. A neat little plant, the smallest species of the genus, Wall.

1474. *C. STROBILINA*. Wall.

1475. *C. GLAUCOPHYLLA*. Wall.

1476. *C. ATTENUATA*. Wall.

The five last species were introduced by N. from Bengal.

1477. *C. PSEUDO—MONTANA*. G.

Sinderbur. Sinderwance or *Shindelwan. Hellownda*—Leaves in luxuriant plants from 2 to 3 feet long including the petiole; tapering towards both ends, from 6 to 19 inches broad, quite green.

Scape central, bractes broad rounded, green, with their edges frequently dark, brown or reddish. Coma of a very beautiful dark rose colour, waved. Flowers yellow, of about equal length, with their bractes, 2 or 3 in each.

Bulb or root oblong. From it descend rather stout fibers, bearing at their ends round tubers of the size of a small potatoe. They are perfectly white inside, and are boiled and eaten by the natives when grain is scarce and dear.

This species seems to be nearly allied to Roxburgh's *C. Montana*. ROX. Cor. 2. t. 151. which has pale yellow palmate tubers.

Mr. Davies C. S. mentions in a Report on the Tanna Collectorate, that it is common for the people to eke out months every year, by living on the tubers of an "Arrowroot plant" which grows common on all the hills, of the Concan, is called *Kutchoora* (a general name for the whole tribe) and flowers in October. The flowers have not yet been examined, but the plant he alludes to, has more the habit of a *Zingiber* than a *Curcuma*.

It grows in great abundance about Malhar, Salsette. (Mr. Vaupell.)

1478. *C. CAULINA*. G.

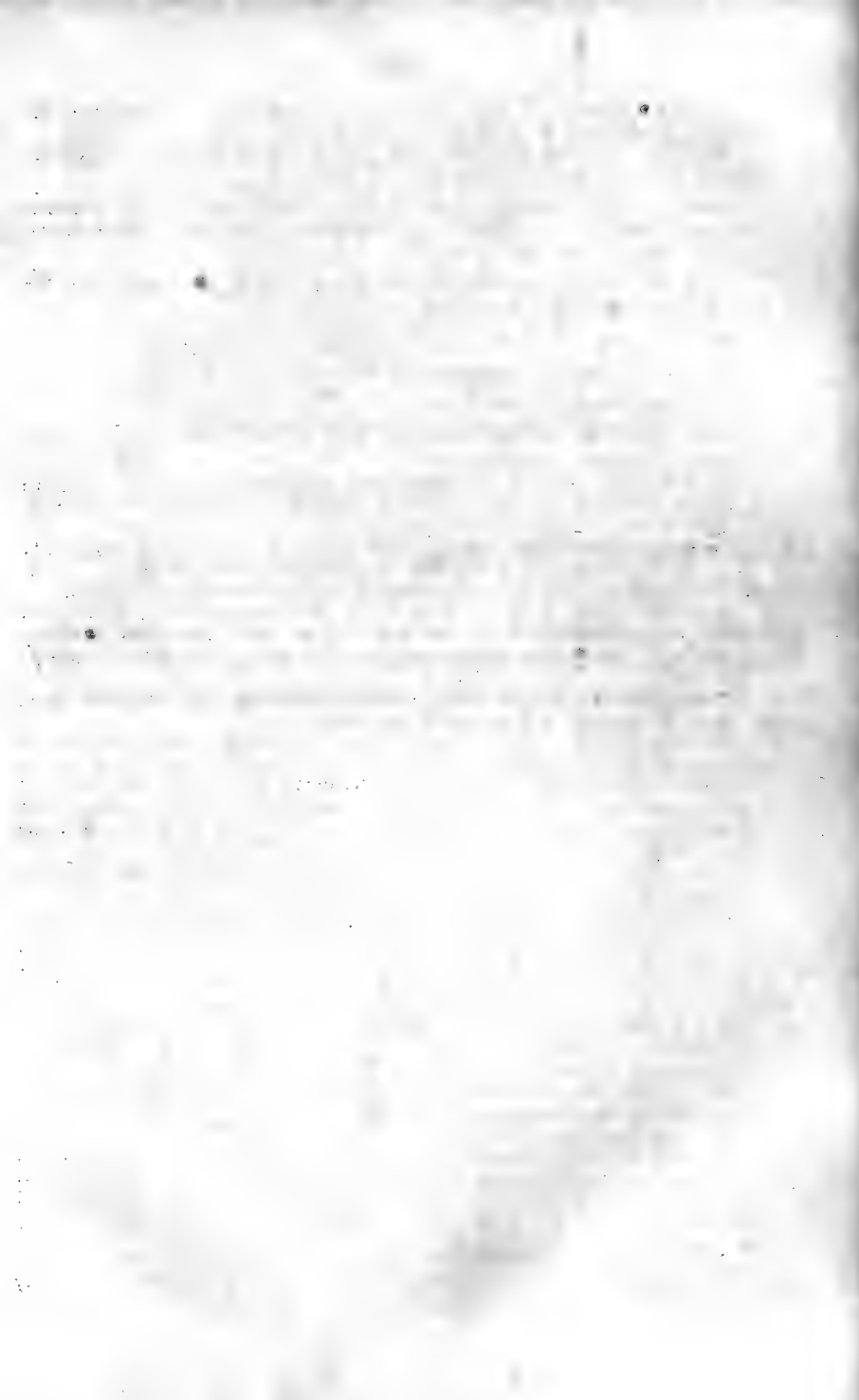
Chowur—Root or bulb fusiform, biennial. Fibres numerous, tough considerably thickened at their insertion on the root, and bearing large oblong tubers, white inside and yielding an excellent flour; radical leaves, opposite sheathing, short petioled, from 12 to 20 inches long and broad in proportion. Scape or flower bearing stem central, leafy, rising to the height of 3 feet and upwards. Lower leaves nearly opposite, upper alternate; base of the petioles long, running down and closely sheathing the stem, frequently tinged with a beautiful red, as is also the stem when stripped of them.

Stem above the uppermost leaves round, naked, green, in length from 3 to 12 inches to the commencement of the bractes which are usually green, large, loose, oval or pointed—Coma white.

Flowers yellow, considerably elongated beyond: the bractes, outer border of 3 pale yellow or whitish segments, inner of 3 yellow—the uppermost double size of the others and deeply cleft, anther double, erect-spurred standing opposite the large cleft, segment of the inner border oblong of equal length, ending in a small cup or funnel.

This plant differs from all other known *Curcumas* in having a stem.

Abundant on the table land of Mahableshwur and noticed by Dr. Murray in Bombay Med. Trans. vol. 1. p. 87. Flowers in August and October.



Marantaceae-herbaceous plants - Contain much starch
Canna. Nutlet single, attached to the edge of the petal like
filament. Style spatulate, growing to the tube of the corolla.
Stigma linear. Capsule 3 celled. Seed, several naked.
483. Leaves ovate-lanceolate - segments of the inner border
of the corolla lanceolate + bifidolate

1479. *C.* ——— ?

Banks of the Kali-nadi river, S. M. Country—discovered by Mr. Law, C. S. 1837.

682. *GLOBBA*. Willd. Monandria Monogynia.

Said to be the Molucca name.

1480. *G. MARANTINA*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 77. *Colebrookia bulbifera*. Don. Hort. Exot. Bot. 2. t. 103.

Native of the Moluccas. Flowers in terminal spikes, slender, bright yellow. They are by no means fragrant as stated by Roxburgh. N.

1481. *G. CAREYANA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 80. Bot. Cab. t. 691.

Flowers small, of a deep orange colour, racemes terminal bulbiferous; native of Pegu.

1482. *G. EXPANSA*. Wall.

All the three species were introduced by N.

The *Scitaminee* recommend themselves to notice not only on account of the curious structure and beauty of their flowers, but also for the valuable medicinal and economical properties which the seeds and roots of several of them possess.

ORDER 139. MARANTACEÆ.

THE ARROW ROOT TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 267.

683. *CANNA L.* Monandria Monogynia.

From the Hebrew, for a reed or cane. Lam. Ill. v. 1. t. Gaert. Fruct. v. 1. t. 12.

1483. *C. INDICA*. Rox. Flora, 1. p. 1.—*C. indica*. Var. *rubra*. Aiton. Hort. Kew. *C. coccinea*. Roscoe. Bot. Mag. t. 454.—*Katu-bala*. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 43. Bot. Cab. t. 739. *Cannacorus*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 71. f. 2. Moris Hist. 3. t. 14. f. 1. and 6. Bot. Reg. t. 776.

Dewa-Keli.—*Nana-Keli*.—*Vana-Keli*.—*Surba-jurga*.—*Krishna tamara*.—*Akulbuera*.

Common *Indian Bead*, or *Shot*; so named from the resemblance the seeds have to small shot.

In gardens every where, and in flower the greatest part of the year, native of Asia, Africa and America. Its leaves are used to thatch houses with in Cayenne. The seeds dye a beautiful but not a durable purple. Rees. Cyc. in loco.

1484. *C. FLACCIDA*. Roscoe. Scitam. Ic. Dill. Elth. t. 59. f. 60. Salisb Icon. t. 2.

A native of moist places in Carolina,—introduced.—A distinct species from *C. glauca*. See Roscoe in Linn. Trans. 11. p. 272.—The flowers are large, of a very pale yellow, in short thick spikes.

1485. *C. GLAUCA*. Linn. Smith's Exot. Bot. t. 102. Bot. Mag. t. 2302 Var. *rufa*, buff-colored, and t. 3437. Var. *rubrolutea*, yellow with red spots introduced by Dr. David White in 1815.

Common in gardens, a native of South America and the West Indies.

1486. *C. LATIFOLIA*. Roscoe. *C. gigantea*. Sims. Bot. Mag. t. 2316. Bot. Reg. t. 206. Redoute Liliac. f. 331.

Stem 3 or 4 feet high, flowers Scarlet.

1487. *C. SPECIOSA*. Roscoe. Bot. Mag. t. 2317. Nepaul *Canna*.

1488. *C. LUTEA*. Roscoe. Linn. Trans. 8. p. 338. Bot. Mag. t. 2085. Bot. Reg. t. 773. Yellow Indian *Canna*.

1489. *C. NEPAULENSIS*. Wall.

The most beautiful of the genus, Bombay is indebted for the three last named species to Mr. Nimmo.

From the root of a species of *Canna* a nutritious aliment has been lately prepared; peculiarly fitted for invalids from the very small tendency it has to acescence. (Dr. Gibson.) See *Med. Chir. Review* for 1837.

684. *MARANTA*. L. Monandria Monogynia.

In memory of Maranti, a Venetian physician, in 16th century. *Lam.* III. t. 1.

1490. *M. ZEBRINA*. Sims. *Bot. Mag.* t. 1926. *Calathea Zebrina*. Lind. *Bot. Reg.* t. 385.

Striped-leaved Maranta;—A native of Brazil;—introduced by N. The flowers of this species are very beautiful.

1491. *M. RAMOSISSIMA*. Wall. *As. Pl. Rar.* 3. t. 286.

A native of Silhet, and introduced by N. from Bengal.

“Has numerous long clavate tubers, and much resembles the West India arrow-root;” Wall. *Hort. Soc. Gar.* from Dr. Lush at Dapoorce. The dry air of the Deccan in the cold season seems to affect its development. (Dr. Gibson.)

685. *PHRYNIUM*. L. Monandria Monogynia.

Phrunos—a toad, (Aristoph. in *Plautus*.) an inhabitant of marshy places:—name given in allusion to the habitat of the plants.—Or from *Phryniion*, a kind of dry or hard plant. (Roscoe.)

1492. *P. CAPITATUM*. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 8.

Naru-killa. Rheed. *Mal.* 11. t. 34. *Asiat. Res.* 11. t. 3. *Phyllodes placentaria*. Lour. *Cochin China.* 1. p. 13. who says, puddings (cibaria) are rolled up in the leaves, and so boiled, to give them colour and grateful flavor.

Kudali—Flowers in sessile heads, bursting from the jointed petioles, in the manner of the *Pontederia*.

1493. *P. DICHOTOMUM*. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 2.

Tealia caunœformis. Will. Rumph. *Amb.* 4. t. 7. *Donax arundastrum*. Lour. *Cochin China.* 1. p. 11.

Moakta-patee—*Patee*—A very elegant shrub, native of India, the Eastern Islands and New Hebrides. The flowers are in terminal racemes; large, pure white. Introduced from Bengal by N.

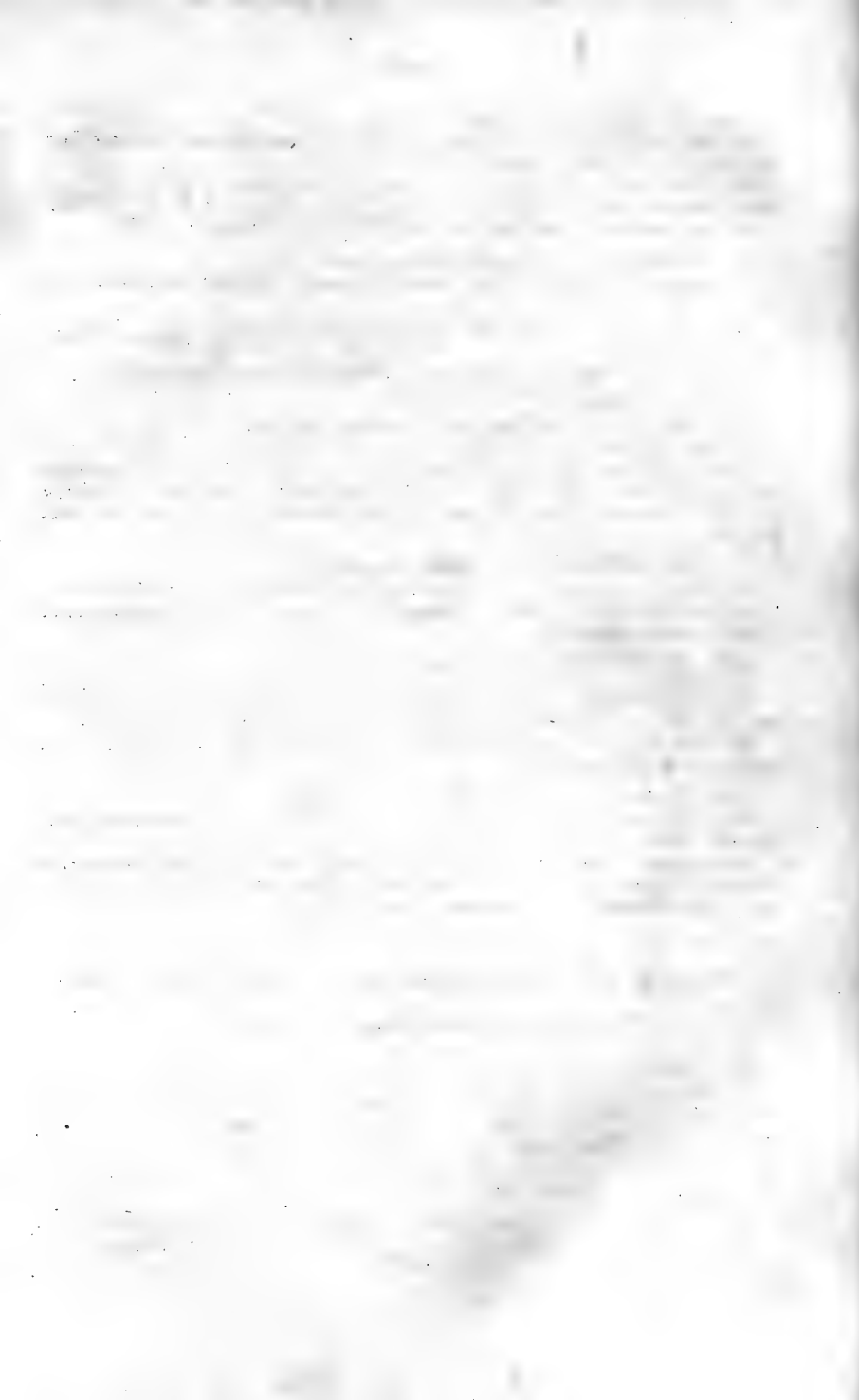
ORDER 140. MUSACEÆ. *Sweet's Hort. Birt.* p. 392.

THE BANANA TRIBE. Lind. *Nat. syst.* p. 268.

686. *MUSA*. L. Polygamia Monoecia.

Said to have been named by Plumier, in memory of *Musa*, a Freedman of Augustus. Should not such an unmeaning name be rejected and the proper classic one “*Platanus*” be given?—Linnaeus’ *Platanus* is no better entitled to the distinction than a hundred other trees which afford equal shade. This is on account of its large and broad, *platus*, leaves. *Gaert.* 1. t. 11. *Lam.* 3. t. 836 and 837.

1494. *M. SAPIENTUM*. Rox. *Flora.* 1. p. 663. Bata. Rheed. *Mal.* 1. t. 12, 13 and 14. *Mussa*. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. t. 60 and 61? *M. Paradisiaca*. Linn. *Arbor Pala.* Pliny’s *Nat. Hist.* Book 12. s. 12, *Hamilt.* in *Linn. Trans.* 13,



p. 376. Ainslie. Mat. Ind. 1. p. 316. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 275.

Khela.—The common *Plantain*; in season all the year round, and deserving of Thomson's praise.

“ ———The pride
Of vegetable life, beyond what e'er
The Poets imag'd in the “Golden Age”
Eve first saw Adam “under a Platan”
“ ———What could I do,
But follow straight, invisibly thus led?
Till I espy'd the fair indeed and tall,
Under a platan”

Paradise Lost. Book 4.

The plantain is said to have the peculiar property of cooling the air where it is grown to any extent. The stems are used in Siam for purifying Sugar;—an elegant substitute for the clay of the West Indies. (Dr. Gibson.)

A green fruited variety is cultivated about Bassein, and a red one in Bombay Gardens.

1495. *M. TEXTILIS?* Marsden's Sumatra. Eusatte? Bruce's Travels. 7. t. 8 and 9. *M. troglodytarum* Sykes.

Ran-khela—*Cowdera*.—An almost stemless plant which dies away to the ground every season.

Common on the Ghauts and hilly parts of the Concau during the rains. The leaves are used for thatching houses, and for plates by the natives.

They strip the bulb or stem of leaves and boil and eat it. It is also dried and pounded into a kind of flower of which cakes are made. (Mr. Davis, C. S.)

Dr. Gibson mentions, that owing to the scarcity of rain last season, the poor people about Hurrichundarghur, have ran short of grain and subsisted entirely for the last 2 months (May 9, 1839;) on the inner rind and heart of the bulb of this plant.

687. *URANIA*, L. Hexandria Monogynia.

The name of one of the Muses “Descend from heaven, Urania by that name. If rightly thou art called”—(Milton) Inappropriately applied by Schreber to this plant, on account of its connection with *Musa*, surely not the Freedman of Augustus.—*Ravenala*. Lam. Ill. t. 222.

1496. *U. SPECIOSA*. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 114. *Ravenala Madagascariensis*. Sonn. Voy. t. 124, 125 and 126. Jacq. Schoenb. 1. t. 93.

Plantain leaved Urania.—A very elegant tree with leaves like the *Plantain*, but with the solid trunk of a *Palm*. The leaves are very large and form a semicircular head, like an open fan. Parell Garden—It is a native of Madagascar.—The fruit is of a beautiful blue colour. The juice of it is used for dying.

688. *HELICONIA*, L. Pentandria Monogynia.

Helicon.—Mountain of the Muses; so named on account of its connection with *Musa*;—another inconsistency, as the Freedman of Augustus is said to give name to *Musa*.

1497. *H. BUCCINATA*. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 670. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 62. f. 2.

A stemless plant with large lanceolate glossy leaves from 2 to 4 feet long and about one broad, with sheathing petioles from 3 to 6 feet long.—Native of *India aquosa*. intd. by N. in 1833,

689. STELITZIA. H. K. Pentandria Monogynia.

Named by Sir Joseph Banks, in honor of Charlotte, Queen of George 3rd who was of the House of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

1498. S. REGINÆ. Sprengel's *syst.* 1, p. 833. Redoute Liliac. t. 77 and 78. Aiton's Hort. Kew. 1. p. 285. t. 2.

A stemless plant with showy flowers and the habit of a plantain. Intd. from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. Geo: Noton in 1833. It had been previously intd. by N.

This small tribe is very valuable to man.

ORDER 141. IRIDEÆ. Loudon's Hort. Brit. p. 537.

THE CORN FLAG TRIBE, Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 260.

690. IRIS, L. Triandria Monogynia.

From *iris*,—the Rain-bow; in allusion to the variety and brilliancy of the colors of this genus. Gaert. 1. t. 13. Lam. Ill. 1. t. 13. Tourn. Inst. t. 186, 187.

1499. J. PERSICA. L. Bot. Mag. t. 1.

The Persian Iris or Flower-de-luce. Intd. by N.

691. MARICA. Schreb. Triandria Monogynia.

Maraino--to dry up, become flaccid; the delicate petals withering quickly.

1500. M. NORTHIANA. Bot. Mag. t. 654. Moraea Northiana, Schn. vaginata, Red. a splendid flower, Intd. by N.

692. PARDANTHUS. Ker. Triandria Monogynia.

Pardos,—a Leopard, *anthus*,—a flower; the flower spotted like a Leopard's skin. Gaert. 1. t. 13. Lam. Ill. 1. t. 31.

1501. P. CHINENSIS. Bot. Mag. 171. Ixia Chinensis. L. Moraea Chinensis. Thunb. Belam. Cauda. shular mini. Hort. Malab. 11. 37. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 170.

Common in Gardens. Dr. Royle found it wild in the Doons of the Himalyas.

693. TIGRIDIA. Jacq. Monadelphia Triandria.

Tigris,—Tiger, *eidos*,—likeness; the flowers being marked like a Tiger's skin.

1502. T. PAVONIA. Bot. Mag. 532. Ferraria tigridia. F. Pavonia, L.

The Tiger flower. A splendid flower. Intd. by N. Sungum, near Poonah, Dr. Lush.

694. ANTHOLYZA. L. Triandria Monogynia.

Compounded of *anthos*—flower—*lyssa*—rage; from a fancied resemblance in the flower to a mouth threatening to bite.

1503. A. AETHIOPICA. L. Bot. Mag. t. 561 A. ringens, Andr. A. praealta, Redout. Bot. Rep. t. 210. Intd. from the Cape, at Dapooree, by Dr. Lush.

695. GLADIOLUS. L. Triandria Monogynia.

Gladius—a sword, the shape of the leaves. Gaert. 1. t. 11. Lam. Ill. 1. t. 32. Tourn. Inst. t. 190.

1504. G. NAMAQUENSIS. Bot. Mag. 592. G. Galeatus. Andr. G. equitans, Vahl. Dapooree, intd. by Dr. Lush from the Cape of Good Hope.

43. Perian. petaloid, reg. bellid. Stam. inserted in the perianth
Gymnos. 3 celled. Stig 3 lobed. Fr. Cap. or bac. L. ensif. paral. vein
Fl. spathe. Bulb. plants. unisexual, chiefly of ♀. Hoop. Narcotic poison.

699.

1515. Fl. wh. lymphatic. frag. Fil. colored.

ORDER 142. HYPOXIDÆ.

Lind. *Nat. syst.* p. 257.

696. **CURCULIGO.** Gaert. Hexandria Monogynia.
Derived from *curculio*.—a weevil, the seed being beaked or pointed like that insect. Gaert. 1. t. 16.
1505. **C. BREVIFOLIA.** Bot. Mag. 1076.
Mooslee kund. S. Concan. N. Mahableshwur Lieut. Dickinson, The root is used as a rustic medicine by the natives. N.
1506. **C. ORCHIOIDES.** Bot. Mag. 1076. Rheed. Hort. Mal. 12. t. 59. Rox. Cor. Pl. 1. t. 13. Rumph. Hort. Amboin. 6. t. 54. fig. 1. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. 144.
The Conkans. The apex of each leaf is viviparous, producing a young plant. N.
1507. **C. GRAMINIFOLIA.** N.
A small species, with very narrow leaves, not plaited as in the other species, but simply keeled; flowers on very long peduncles, yellow, Kandallah. N.

ORDER 143. AMARYLLIDÆ.

THE NARCISSUS TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 259.

697. **ZEPHYRANTHES.** Herb. Hexandria Monogynia.
Zephyros—west wind—*anthos*—flower; Wind-flower, a fanciful name.
1508. **Z. VERECUNDA.** Bot. Mag. 2583. Intd. by N.
698. **AMARYLLIS.** L. Hexandria Monogynia.
From *amarysso*—resplendent; applied to a Nymph celebrated by Virgil in his 2d. Eclogue. Lam. Ill. t. 227.
1509. **A. BELLADONNA.** L. Bot. Mag. 733. A. Pallida. Red. A. Variabilis. Jacq. The Belladonna Lily. Intd. by N.
1510. **A. EQUESTRIS.** Jacq. Bot. Mag. 305. Jacq. Hort. 1. t. 63. A. dubia. L. The Barbadoes Lily. By whom Intd. unknown.
1511. **A. REGINÆ.** L. Bot. Mag. 453. A. Brasiliensis. Andr. Hippeastrum. Sims. The Mexican Lily. By whom Intd. unknown.
1512. **A. PSITTACINA.** Ker. Bot. Mag. 3528. Bot. Reg. 199.
The Parrot Lily. A native of Brasil. Intd. by N.
1513. **A. FORMOSISSIMA.** L. Bot. Mag. 47. Dill. Elth. t. 162. Fig. 196. Sprekelia. Herb.
The Jacobea Lily. Native of America, a splendid flower. Intd. by N. in 1835. Hort. Society's Garden, from Egypt. 1837.
699. **CRINUM.** L. Hexandria Monogynia.
From Krinon, the Greek name of the Lily. Lam. Ill. t. 234. Gaert. 2. 83.
1514. **C. ASIATICUM.** Willd. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 127. C. defixum, Bot. Mag. 2208. Bellutta pola taly. Hort. Mal. 11. t. 38. Bulbine Asiatica, Gaert. 1. t. 13. Both Conkans.
1515. **C. CANALICULATUM.** Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 132.
This plant is alluded to in Dr. Gibson's Memoir on Goozerat, (vide transactions Bombay Med. Society) as having the effect of rendering the water insalubrious where it grows. Common in the Gutpurba at Gokak, and in the Mulpurba at Munolee, at both which places fever prevails. (Mr. Law. C. S.) Dr. Lush.

1516. *C. SUPERBUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 133.

This is a large and beautiful species, next to *C. toxicarium*. Roxburgh's description applies better to *C. Augustum*, figured in the Bot. Mag. t. 2397. "Consider the Lilies (ta Krina) of the field how they grow.—Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these" Gospel St. Luke. c. 12 v. 27.

Cultivated in Gardens, but by whom Intd. is unknown.

1517. *C. TOXICARIUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 134. *C. Asiaticum*. L. Bot. Mag. 1073.

Nagdaun.—In Gardens, indigenous in both Concaus. N. Flowers white. The leaves are equal in emetic power to the best *Ipecacuan*, as recently ascertained by Dr. O'Shaughnessy of Calcutta, vide his Paper.

1518. *C. INSIGNE*. Herb. Amaryllis Insignis. R. Brown. Bot. Mag. 579? Mahableswur.

1519. *C. LATIFOLIUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 137. *Amaryllis latifolia* Willd. 2. 57. Rheede's Hort. Mal. 11. t. 39. *Sjovauna pola tali*, *Amaryllis ornata?* Bot. Mag. 923. *Amaryllis Gigantea*, H. K.

Both Concaus. rare. N.

1520. *C. ZEYLANICUM*. Herb. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 139.

Amaryllis ornata, Bot. Mag. 1171. 1253. *A. Zeylanica*. Willd. 2. 56. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 105. *Tulipa Javanica*. *Amaryllis lineata*. Lam. Encyclop. 1. 123. Grows wild in both Concaus.

Flowers later in the season (July) than the other species.

1521. *C. MOLUCCANUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 149. *Amaryllis Moluccana*. Bot. Mag. 2292.

This resembles the above species, but is smaller, and is earlier in flower. Intd. by N.

700. *COBURGHIA*. Swt. Hexandria Monogynia.

In honor of Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, the present King of Belgium.

1522. *C. FULVA*. Bot. Mag. 3221. Bot. Reg. t. 1497.

Native of South America. Intd. by N.

701. *PANCRATIUM*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

From *pan*—all—*kratos*—potent; the supposed medicinal qualities of the bulb. Lam. Ill. t. 228.

1523. *P. ZEYLANICUM*. Bot. Mag. 2538. Bot. Reg. 479. Rumph. Hort. Amb. 6. t. 70. fig. 2. Rox. Flora. Indica. 2. page 124.

The flower is radical, solitary; large and fragrant; blows at sunset, and closes, never to open again by 10 on the following day. In Gardens rare.

1524. *P. LITTORALE*. Bot. Mag. 825. Jacq. Amer. t. 179. fig. 24. Lin. Trans. 2. p. 74. f. 13.

1525. *P. SPECIOSUM*. S. Bot. Mag. 1453. Intd. by N.

1526. *P. CALATHINUM*. Bot. Mag. 1561. *Ismene nutans*. Herb. Intd. by N.

1527. *P. PARVIFLORUM*. N.

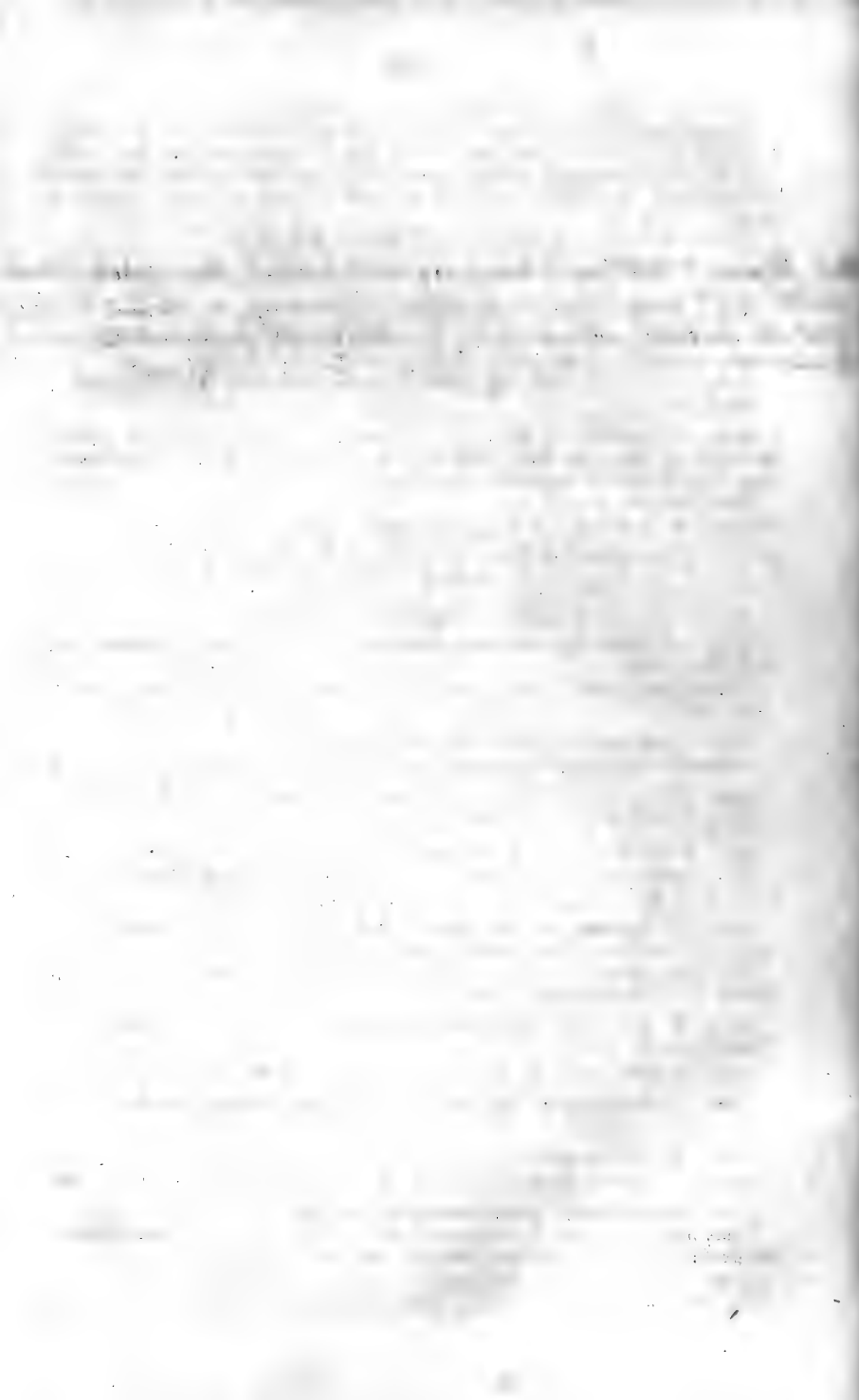
Common in both Concaus. N. on the margins of Deccan rivers. Dr. Lush.

702. *NARCISSUS*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

From *narke*—stupor, in reference to the supposed dangerous effects of the perfume of the flowers upon the nerves. Lam. Ill. t. 229.

1528. *N. TAZETTA*. Bot. Mag. 925.

The Polyanthus or multiflorous Daffodil, Intd. by N. Dapooree. Dr. Lush.



44. Perianth cold in 2 rows reg. with 6 divis. Stam. 6 perig. Anthe
intro, ov 3 celled. Ovules ov style 1. Stig simp. or 3 lobed. Fr 3 celled
s.c. or dry cap. Herbs shrubs or trees with bulbs or tubers or rhiz
leaves usu narrow with parallel veins. Temp. & Tropical.

1529. *N. ORIENTALIS*. Bot. Mag. 948. Intd. from Persia, &c.
703. *ALSTROEMERIA*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.
From Baron C. Alstroemer, a friend of Linnaeus' Gaert. l. t. 13. Lam. Ill. t. 231.
1530. *A. TRICOLOR*. Hooker. Intd. by N. 1835.
This genus is remarkable for its resupinate leaves, and some species of it are cultivated in America for their edible tubers.

ORDER 144. HEMEROCALLIDÆ. Loud. Hort.

Brit. p. 538.

LILIACEÆ, THE LILY TRIBE. Lind. *Nat. Syst. p. 279.*

704. *HEMEROCALLIS*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.
From *hemera*,—day—*kallos*,—beauty; beautiful day-lily. Lam. Ill. t. 234. Gaert. 2. 83.
1531. *H. FULVA*. Bot. Mag. 64. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 168. The fulvous Day-lily. In Gardens, Intd.
705. *FUNKIA*. Spr. Hexandria Monogynia.
In honor of H. Funk, a German Cryptogamist.
1532. *F. CORDATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 168. *Hemerocallis cordata*. Thunb. *Lilium cordifolium*. Thunb. This species scarcely differs from *Hemerocallis Japonica*, Bot. Mag. 1433. see also 894. Bot. Mag. for *Funkia caerulea*, a congener. Intd. by N. The flowers are large, pure white and fragrant, but the plant seldom blossoms here, unless watered with Icewater, by which its lost vigor seems to be restored.
- "The Lily fair a transient beauty wears;
And the white snow soon weeps away in tears."
Idyll. 23.
- "As the lily among thorns.
So is my love among the daughters."
Sol. Song. 3. verse. 2.

706. *AGAPANTHUS*. Herit. Hexandria Monogynia.
From *Agapa*—love—*anthos*—flower; denoting lovely flower.
1533. *A. UMBELLATUS*. Bot. Mag. 500.
African blue lily. Intd. by Mr. G. Noton. It had been previously introduced by N.
707. *POLIANTHES*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.
From *Polis*—a city—*anthe*—flower; derivation uncertain. *Flos urbanus*. Lam. Ill. t. 243.
1534. *P. TUBEROSA*. Bot. Mag. 1817. *Amica nocturna*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 98. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 166. Bot. Reg. t. 63. Red. Liliac. t. 147. Moris Histor. 2. t. 12.
Gool-shubo or *cheree*—common in gardens. The double variety is rare.
Its common English name of Tuberose seems to have been borrowed from *Fulla pipa*, pipe-flower, by which it is known to the Portuguese at Cochin and other late Dutch settlements.

708. *VELTHEIMIA*. Gled. Hexandria Monogynia.
In honor of Veltheim, a German Botanist.

1535. *V. VIRIDIFOLIA*, Bot. Mag. 501.
Cape of Good Hope. Intd. at Dapooree.
709. *SANSEVIERA*. Thunb. Hexandria Monogynia.
From Sansevier, a Swedish Botanist.
1536. *S. ZEYLANICA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 161. Katu Kapel. Hort. Mal.
11. t. 42. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 184. Bot. Reg. t. 160. Moorva, As. Rer. 4. p. 271.
Pluk. t. 256. fig. 5 Bow-string hemp. A cordage plant. Gardens, rare.
710. *ALOE L.* Hexandria Monogynia.
From *alloeh*.—it's Arabic name. Lam. Ill. t. 236. Gaert. Carpology, t. 17.
1537. *A. PERFOLIATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 167. Kadenaku. Rheed.
Mal. 11. t. 3. Bot. Mag. t. 472? Taruni, Asiat. Res. 4. p. 272. Dill. Elth.
t. 17. fig. 19. *Kuar pur* common in Gardens.
1538. *A. SOCCOTRINA*. De Cand. Bot. Mag. 1474.
Hort. Society's Gardens, Intd. from Soccotra.

ORDER 145. DIOSCORINÆ.

THE YAM TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 278.

711. *DIOSCOREA L.* Dioecia Hexandria.
In memory of Pedacius Dioscorides, a Greek physician. Gaert. I. 17.
Lam. Ill. t. 818.
1539. *D. SATIVA*. Willd. 4. p. 795. Mu-Kelengue. Hort. Mal. 8. t. 51.
Olus sanguinis. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 180.
Common Yam; cultivated.
1540. *D. GLOBOSA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 797.
Tubers round white; cultivated.
1541. *D. ALATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 797. Katsji Kelengu. Hort. Mal.
7. t. 38. *Ubium digitatum*, Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 121. and 5. fig. 1. 22. Stems and
petioles winged, Wild in both Concans.
1542. *D. ACULEATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 800. *Cumbilium*, Rumph.
Amb. 5. t. 126. *Kata Kelengu*. Rheedee's Hort. Mal. 7. t. 37. The *Padava Ke-*
lengu. Rheedee 7. t. 51 and 52. noticed by Rumph. as a variety of his plant,
seems to be a *Mermaid* with the foliage of a *Dioscorea*, and the flowers of a
Clematis?
- Goa Potatoe*—a very useful esculent, common in Bombay, tho' not grown
here, but imported from Goa &c.
1543. *D. TRIPHYLLA*. Willd. 4. p. 790. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 805. *Tsiager*
nuren. Hort. Mal. 7. t. 33. *Ubium Sylvestre*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 128. Jacq.
Ic. Rar. t. 627.
- Mar-chaina*.—The root is intoxicating and intensely bitter, and is often
resorted to for the purpose of rendering Toddy more potent, by infusing
a few slices of it in that liquor or sap contained in the Calabash usually
employed for holding it. N. common in both Concans.
1544. *D. PENTAPHYLLA*. Willd. 4. p. 789. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 806. *Nureni*
Kelengu. Hort. Mal. 7. t. 35. *Ubium quinque folium*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t.
127.
- Shendorvail-chand*—and *oolsee*.—Flowers which appear in October are
greenish white and exquisitely fragrant. The male flowers are sold in the
Bazar and eaten as a green, and are said to be very wholesome and resemble



in flavor fish-rocs. The tubers are large, and dug up in November and used as an esculent by the natives. (Mr. Davies. C. S.) Common in the Ghauts, and in both Concans.

1545. *D. BULBIFERA*. Willd. 4. p. 793. *Katu Katsil*. Rheed. Hort. Mal. 7. t. 36. *Ubium pomiferum*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 124. Pluk. Alm. 220. f. 6. Sal. Par. Lond. t. 17.

Caroo-carunda.—The flowers and roots are eaten by the poorer classes; the latter are very bitter, but after undergoing the process of being covered over with ashes and steeped in cold water, to edulcorate them, they become edible. There is a variety which does not demand this preparation, as being naturally sweet. Both Concans.

1546. *D. OPPOSITIFOLIA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 804. Petiv. Gaz. t. 31. fig. 6. *Mar Paspolee*.—Leaves simple, ovate. Mahableschwur. Dr. Murray; on the Ghauts about Khandalla.

Some of the species are extensively cultivated in the West Indies for their roots. The flowers appear after the rains in long cord—like spikes or racemes, suspended from the trees round the branches of which the plants twine.

ORDER 146. SMILACEÆ.

THE SMILAX TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 277.

712. *SMILAX*. L. Dioecia Hexandria.

From *Smile*—a scraper, in allusion to the prickly stems, or perhaps from *Smilax*, Bindweed, (Aves. 215) alluding to the twining habit of the plants. Gaert. 1. t. 16. Lam. Ill. t. 817.

1547. *S. OVALIFOLIA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 794. *S. Zeylanica*. Willd. 4. p. 775. *Kari Vilandi*. Rheed. Hort. Mal. 7. t. 31. *China Amboinensis*, Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 161.

Gootee wail—a scandent armed shrub. Deccan and Concans.

1548. *S. MACROPHYLLA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 793. Salsette and Concans, N.

ORDER 147. ASPHODELEÆ.

THE ASPHODEL TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 273. Loud. Hort. Brit. p. 539.

713. *ASPHODELUS*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

Compounded of *a*—privative and *sphallo*—to supplant; the flowers not being surpassed by others in beauty.

1549. *A. CLAVATUS*. Rox. Flora. Indica. 2. p. 148. Common in corn fields about Admedabad. Mr. Law.

“The Asphodel was planted by the ancients near burial places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment” Johnson. Pope alludes to the custom in his *St. Cecilia*.

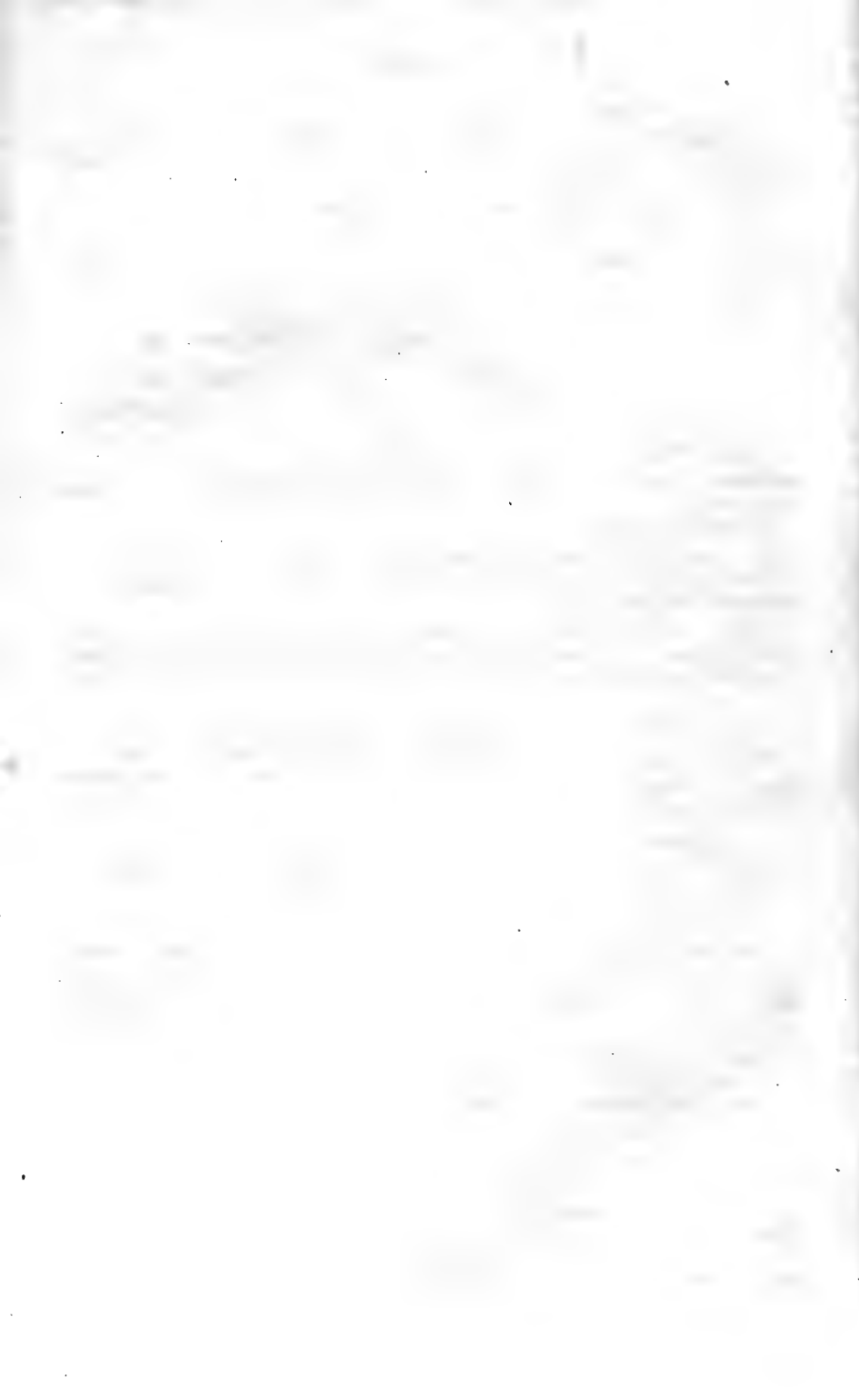
“By those happy souls who dwell in yellow meads of Asphodel”

714. *ANTHERICUM*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

Anthos—flower—*herkos*—a hedge; a name applied by Greeks to the stem of the Asphodel. (Loud.) Lam. Ill. t. 240.

1550. *A. TUBEROSUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 149. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 138. Flowers in the beginning of the rains, Tubers edible, Both Concans.

1551. *A. NIMMONII*. G.
A larger species than the above, panicle radical, large divaricate; reclinate. Leaves lanceolar, smooth, glossy. Flowers white, appear later in the rainy season than the above. S. Concan. N.
715. *BULBINE*. W. Hexandria Monogynia.
From *Bolbos*—a bulb. Gaert. 1. t. 13.
1552. *B. FLORIBUNDUM*. Ait.
Dapooree; intd. from the Cape. Dr. Lush.
716. *ORNITHOGALUM*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.
From *ornis*—a bird—*gala*—milk; Gaert. 1. t. 17. Lam. Ill. t. 242.
1553. *O. PYRAMIDALE*. L. Willd. 2. p. 121. Jacq. Ic. Rar. t. 425.
1554. *O. LONGIBRACTEATUM*. Jacq. Willd. 2 p. 120. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 1. t. 29.
Intd. from the Cape at Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.)
1555. *THYRSÆIDES*. Willd. 2. p. 124. Jacq. Hort, Vind. 3. t. 28. Bot. Mag. 1164.
Intd. from the Cape at Dapooree. (Dr. Lush.)
717. *SCILLA*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.
From *skullo*—to injure; the poisonous quality of the roots of some of the species. Lam. Ill. t. 238.
1556. *S. INDICA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 147.
Erythronium Indicum. Rottl.—*Jungle Peaz*. country squill, being usually employed as a succedaneum for the true squill. Common on the sandy shores of both Concan.
718. *LACHENALIA*. Jac. Hexandria Monogynia.
In honor of W. de la Chenal of Switzerland, a Botanist of celebrity.
1557. *L. PENDULA*. Willd. 2. p. 180. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. f. 396. and 400. Bot. Mag. 590.
Dapooree, Intd. from the Cape. (Dr. Lush.)
719. *LEDEBOURIA*. Roth. Hexandria Monogynia.
Named after Ledebour, author of *Flora Altaica* and Russian Counsellor of State.
1558. *L. HYACINTHINA*. Spr. 2. p. 97. Bot. Mag. t. 3226.
Boe-kunda.—Tho' quoted as a synonym. for the *Erythronium indicum* (*Scilla Indica* of Rox.) it is quite distinct from it, and seems rather to appertain to the *Asphodelœ* than the *Smilacinae* under which it is ranked in the Bot. Mag. by Boyle. Both Concan, with 2 or 3 other undetermined species. N.
720. *ALLIUM*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.
From the Celtic. *all*—signifying hot, in allusion to the acrid properties of the bulbs. Gaert. 1. t. 16. Lam. Ill. t. 242:
1559. *A. ASCALONICUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 142. Moris' Hist. 254. f. 14. fig. 3. The Shallot, cultivated.
1560. *A. CEPA*. L.
Piaz—common onion, for the cultivation of which Bombay has long been famed.
1561. *A. SATIVUM*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 142. Lobel. Il. t. 158. Morris' Hist. 4. t. 15. fig. 9.
Lussun.—Garlic, cultivated,



1562. A. PORRUM. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 141. Black. 421.

Khorat. Leek, cultivated, but to a small extent.

721. DRACÆNA. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

From *drakon*.—a Dragon, in reference to the likeness the inspissated juice has to Dragon's blood, a well known resinous substance. Lam. Ill. t. 249. Gaert. Carp. 1. t. 16.

1563. D. FERREA. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 156. Bot. Mag. 2053.

Terminalis rubra, Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 34. fig. 2. Red Liliac t. 91. The leaves of a reddish or ferruginous hue. Common in Gardens. Intd. from China.

1564. D. MACULATA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 157.

The leaves are marked with yellow spots. S. Concan, with two other undetermined species. N.

1565. D. MAURITIANA?

Seeds resembling blue beads. Parell Garden.

722. ASPARAGUS. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

From *sparasso*—to tear, in allusion to the prickles with which some of the species are armed. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 16. Lam. Ill. t. 249.

1566. A. SARMENTOSUS. L. Willd. 2. p. 155. Rheed. Hort. Mal. 10. t. 10.

Satawree—a pretty scandent armed shrub, with linear leaves, and small white flowers in racemes. In Gardens as an ornamental plant. Deccan and Concans. The roots are often candied, in which state they are often brought from China.

1567. A. OFFICINALIS. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 150. Eng. Bot. t. 339. Blackwell. t. 332.

Common asparagus, cultivated.

ORDDR 148. TULIPACEÆ.

THE TULIP TRIBE. *Loudon's Hort. Brit. p. 539.*

723. YUCCA. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

The St. Domingo name, Gaert. Carp. 2. t. 85.

1568. Y. GLORIOSA. L. Sprengel. 2. p. 41. Bot. Mag. t. 1260. Adam's needle. In Gardens, where it seems to be quite naturalized; flowers in the rains when the large panicle has a very showy appearance, being covered with white blossoms.

1569. Y. ALOIFOLIO. L. Sprengel. 2. p. 41. Bot. Mag. t. 1700.

Intd. at Dapooree, (Dr. Lush.)

724. GLORIOSA. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

From *gloriosus*—magnificent, in allusion to the beauty of the flowers. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 18.

1570. G. SUPERBA. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 143. Mendoni Rheede. Hort. Mal. 7. t. 57. Bot. Reg. t. 77. Pluk. Alm. t. 116. fig. 3. Darwin's loves of plants.

Buchnag—kalawee—indoi—karianag. The Superb Lily. A very accurate appellation, for, tho' common, it is one of the most gaudy and beautiful flowering creepers we have. The flower lasts seven days without drooping, and undergoes during that time various change of colour. The plants spring, up only during the rains, and its tuberous root is accounted poisonous.

Common in Guzerat and Concans, Mahableshwur. Dr. Murray.

ORDERS 149. MELANTHACEÆ.

THE COLCHICUM TRIBE. Lind. *Hort Brit.* p. 539.

725. ANGUILLARIA. R. Br. Hexandria Monogynia.
From *anguilla*—an eel; the application not obvious.
1571. A. INDICA. Sprengel. 2. p. 146. *Melanthium Indicum*. Willd. 2.
p. 268. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3. t. 259. *Melanthium racemosum* and *Caricinum?* Roth.
- Mar-kullai*—A small plant, springing up during the rains. Concans. N. Kandalla.

ORDER 150. BROMELIACEÆ.

THE PINE-APPLE TRIBE. Lind. *Loud. Hort. Brit.* p. 539.

726. AGAVE. L. Hexandria Monogynia.
From *aganos*—admirable, stately; in reference to the appearance of the plant. Lam. Ill. t. 235.
1572. A. CANTULA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2 p. 167. *Aloe Americana*. Rumph. Hort. Amb. 5. t. 94.
A stately Aloe-looking plant. The central scape rising to the height of 15 to 20 feet, flowers in the rains. In Gardens, Bombay, Seroor. There is a variety with long flexuous leaves. The seed germinates in the capsules before they drop off as in *A. vivipara*.
727. BROMELIA. L. Hexandria Monogynia.
So named by Linnaeus in memory of Bromel, a Swedish Naturalist. Gaert. Carp. 1. t. 11 Tourn. Inst. t. 426. t. 428, Lam. Ill. t. 223.
1573. B. ANANAS. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 116. Bot. Mag. t. 1554. Kapa-itsj akka. Rheed. Hort. Mal. 11. t. 1. and 2. Rumph. Hort. Amb. 5. t. 81. The well known Pine-apple, cultivated in Gardens.

ORDER 151. PONTEDEREÆ.

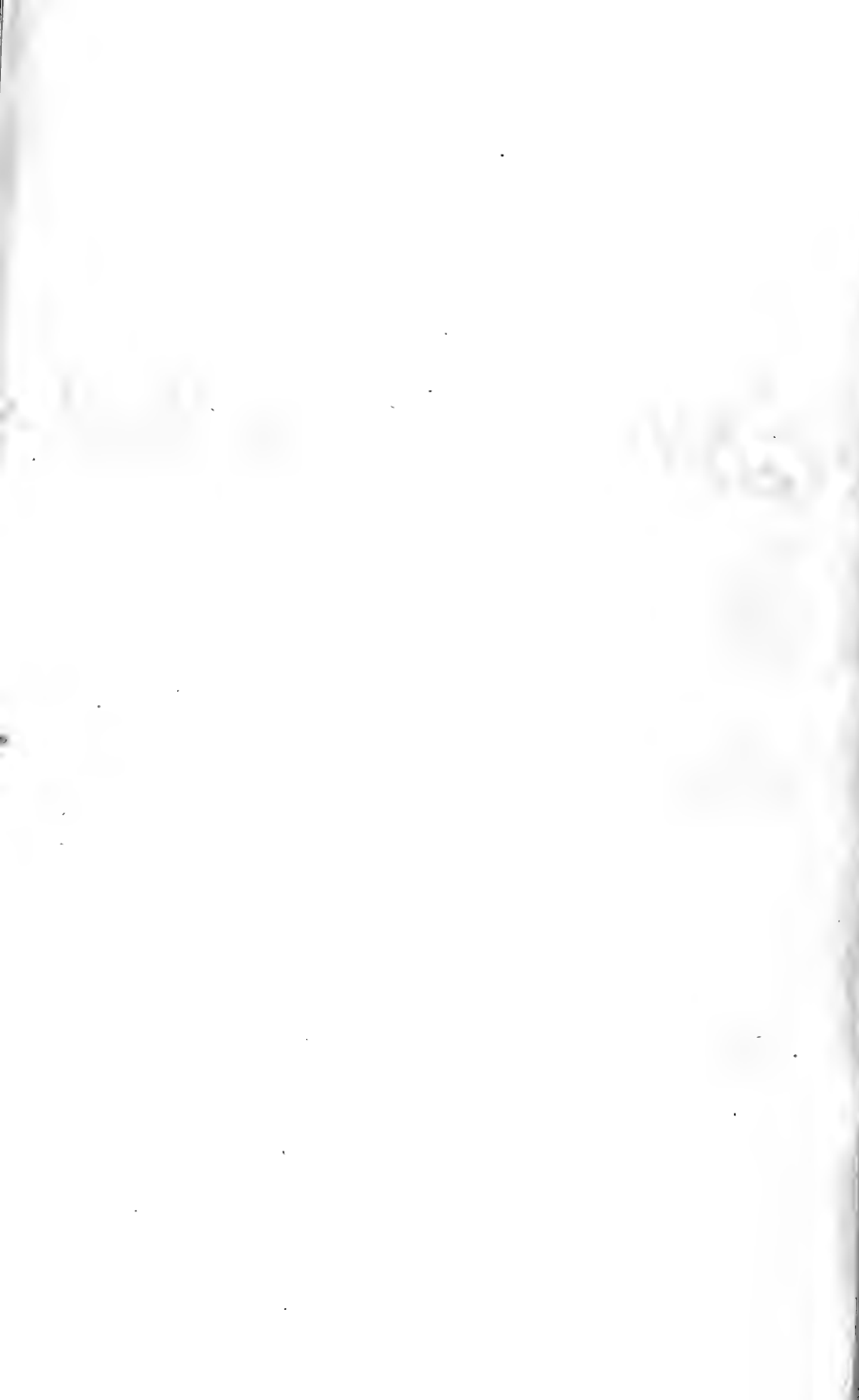
Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 272. *Loud. Hort. Brit.* p. 540.

728. PONTEDERIA. L. Hexandria Monogynia.
In memory of Pontedera, a Professor of Botany at Padua. Lam. Ill. t. 225.
1574. P. VAGINALIS. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 121. Carimgola. Rheed. Hort. Mal. 11. t. 44. Rumph. Hort. Amb. 6. t. 75. fig. 1. Rox. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 110. Pluk. Alm. t. 215. fig. 4.
Leaves cordate on long petioles from which the racemes of pretty blue flowers burst. Rice fields and margins of Tanks. Concans. N.
1575. P. HASTATA. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 121. Cor. Plants. 2. t. 111. Pl. Alm. t. 220. fig. 8. Moris. Hist. 3. S. 15. t. 4. f. 7. Found in similar situation with the above. N.

ORDER 152. XYRIDEÆ.

Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 255.

729. XYRIS. L. Triandria Monogynia.
From *xyros*—acute, pointed; in allusion to the shape of the leaves. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 15, Lam. Ill. t. 36.



154. Perian. in 2 verticils, outer (cal.) herbaceous + tripartite. inner
corolla petals. tripart. or bifid. Stam. 6 or fewer hypog. some a be. line or
deformed. Anther. bitror. Ovary 3 celled. Style 1. Stig. 1. Fr. a cap. Herbs
with flat narrow leaves usu. sheathing at base

1576. *X. INDICA*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 179. Kotsjetti pullu. Hort. Mal. 9. t. 71. Pluk. Alm. t. 416. fig. 4.

An annual, with ensiform leaves and small bright yellow flowers. S. Concan. N.

ORDER 153. BURMANNIÆ.

Lind. Nat. syst. p. 257.

730. *BURMANNIA*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

In honor of Dr. J. Burmann, Lam. Ill. t. 225.

1577. *B. DISTICHA*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 117. Cor. Pl. 3. t. 242. Burm, Zeylon. t. 20. fig. 1. flowers blue, in double spikes. S. Concan. N.

ORDER 154. COMMELINEÆ,

THE SPIDER-WORT TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 255.

731. *TRADESCANTIA*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

In memory of Tradescant, gardener to Charles Ist. Gaert. Carp. 1. t. 15. Lam. Ill. t. 226.

1578. *T. AXILLARIS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 118. Nir. Pulli. Rheed. Hort. Mal. 10. t. 13. Pluk. Alm. t. 174. f. 3. Rox. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 107. Ansl. Mat. Ird. 2. p. 250. *Cyanotis axillaris*. Don. Annual, flowers axillary, common.

1579. *T. TUBEROSA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2, p. 119. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 108.

Root perennial. S. Concan. N.

1580. *T. IMBRICATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 120. Veetla Caitu. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 58. An annual, common.

1581. *T. CRISTATA*. L. Willd. 2. p. 21. Jacq. Hort. t. 137. Bot. Mag. t. 1435. *Cyanotis cristata*. D. Don.

The most common of the Spider-worts, during the rains.

1582. *T. MALABARICA*. L. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 63.

1683. *T. RUPESTRIS?* Law.

Leaves very fleshy; on rocks, at the hill fort of Purusgur near Dharwar. There are 2 other new species requiring further examination. N.

1584. *T. DISCOLOR*. H. K. Willd. 2. p. 18. Smith Icon. t. 10. Bot. Mag. t. 1192.

A large American species of spider-wort, with leaves purple under side. Gardens.

732. *COMMELINA*. L. Triandria Monogynia.

In honor of the Commelins, Dutch Botanists, Lam. Ill. I. t. 35. Gaert. Carp. 1. t. 15. Plum. Gen. t. 38.

1585. *C. COMMUNIS*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 171. Moris. Hist. t. 2 f. 3. Kaemp. Amoen. 5. t. 889. Dill. Elth. t. 78. f. 89. Redout. Liliac. t. 206.

The *C. polygamia* of Roth. according to Willd. is a variety of this species, which is found from Japan to America.

1586. *C. BENGALENSIS*. Forsk. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 171. Pluk. Alm. t. 27. f. 5. Forskol's Arabia. p. 12. Mur. 18. 5.

1587. *C. NUDIFLORA*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 173. *Ancilema nudicaulis*. R. Br. Talli pullu. Rheed. Hort. Mal. 9. t. 63. Pluk. Alm. t. 174. f. 3. leaves linear sessile.

1588. *C. AVENAEFOLIA*. G. Leaves sprinkled with hairs, sheaths hairy. Involucre truncate. In the dense parts of the jungle at Kandalla.

1589. *C. NIMMONIANA*. G.

A small plant with discoloured linear pointed leaves.

Malabar Hill on the bare rocky parts; in the crevices of rocks in the vicinity of Rosa and Elora. All the species are annuals with pretty blue flowers which withdraw themselves during the day into their curiously shaped involucre. Two or three other species remain to be determined and described hereafter.

ORDER 155. PALMÆ.

THE PALM TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 279. 80.

“Palms, the splendid offspring of Tellus and Phoebus, chiefly acknowledge as their native land those happy regions seated within the tropics, where the beams of the latter for ever shine”. Von Martius.

733. *CORYPHA*. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

Takes its name from *Koryphe*, the top or summit; in allusion to the uppermost leaves or fronds which form immense fans. Gaert. 1 t. 7. Lam. Ill. t. 899.

1590. *C. UMBRACULIFERA*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 177. Codda panna. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 1. t. 12. Rumph. 1. t. 8.

The Talipot Palm of Ceylon. The leaves are used for writing on with an iron skewer. For an account of this curious Palm, see Knox's Hist. of Ceylon. Intd. by N. in 1833.

734. *TALIERA*. Mart. Hexandria Monogynia.

Its vernacular name in Bengal.

1591. *T. BENGALENSIS*. Sprengel. *Corypha*, *Taliera*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 174. Cor. Plants. 3. t. 255. 256.

Intd. by N. 1833. What is the *Corypha elata* of Bombay in Messrs. Lodge's *Palmarium* at Hackney? see Gardener's Magazine. Vol. 1. p. 137.

735. *PHOENIX*. L. Dioecia Hexandria.

The Greek name of the date. Lam. Ill. t. 863. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 9.

1592. *P. DACTYLIFERA*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 786. Kaemp. 686. t. 1. 2. *Kajooree*—the Date Palm. Deccan. Col. Sykes. Baroda. N.

1593. *P. SYLVESTRIS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 787. *Elate Sylvestris*. Linn. Katou-indel. Rheed. Mal. 3. t. 22 to 25.

Sindee—Wild Date, common throughout India.

The *Ta baia tou phoinicon* mentioned in St. John's Gospel were probably the fronds of the Date palm.

Baia is an Egyptian word, denoting a leaf or frond, not a branch. Park. Lexicon.

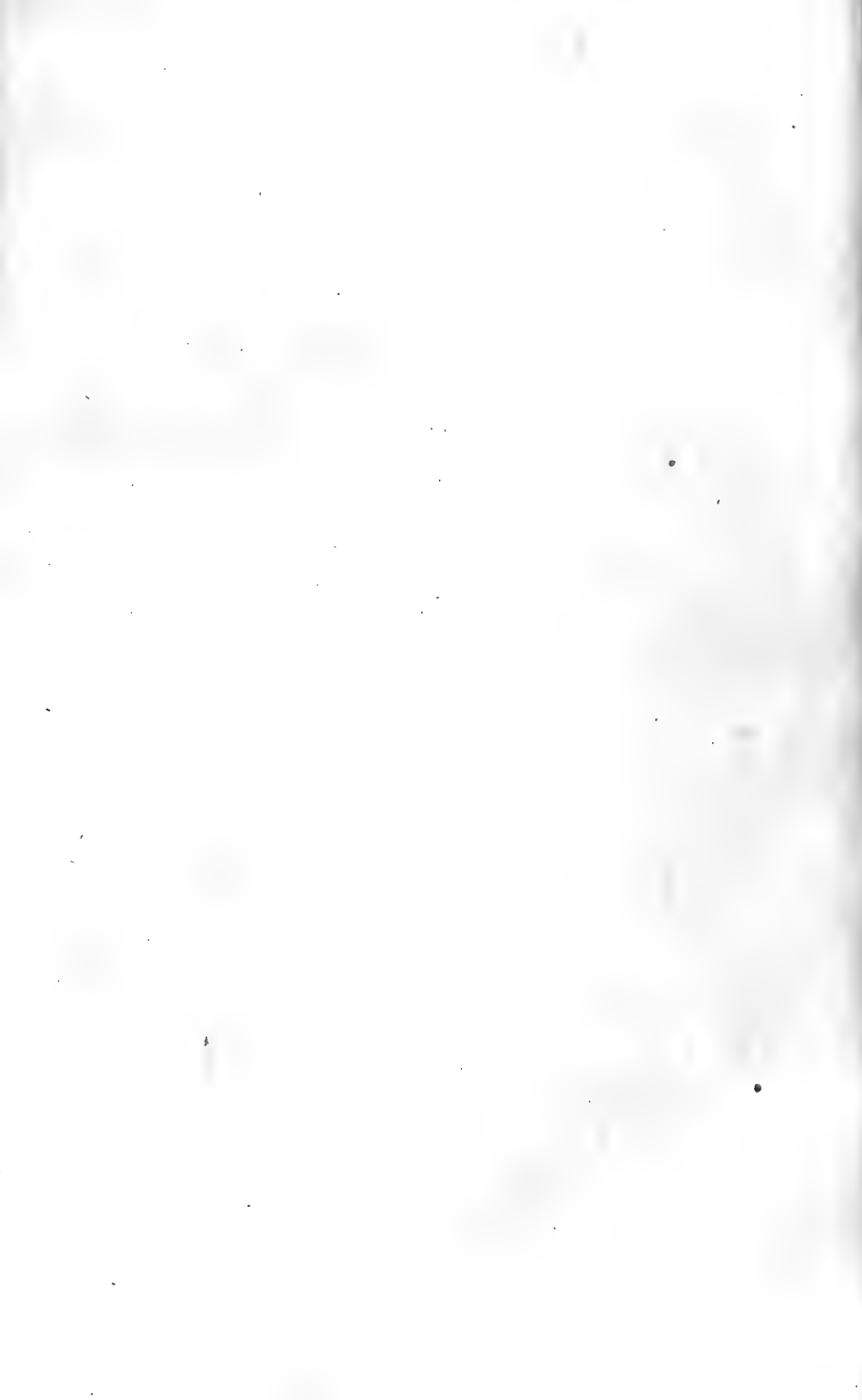
736. *HYPHÆNE*. Gaert. Dioecia Hexandria.

From *Hyphaino*--to entwine; alluding to the fibres on the fruit. Gaert. Carp. 2. t. 82. Lam. Ill. t. 900.

1594. *H. CORIACEA*. Sprengel. *Hyphaene Crinita*, Gae. *Cucifera*. Thebaica. Delil.

The Doom palm of Egypt. Intd. by N. 1828; by Mr. Maccullough. 1837.

For an outline of this palm see Ld. Valentia's voyages Vol. 4. Pl. Watch tower between Mocha and Musa.



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737. ARECA. L. Monoecia Hexandria.

Said to be the Malabar or Malyalum name latinized. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 7. Lam. Ill. t. 895.

1595. A. CATECHU. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 615. Caunga. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 5 to 8. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 1 to 4. Rox. Cor. Pl. 1. t. 75. Goovaca. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 312. A. faufel. Gaert.

Foffee-sooparee—The Betel nut palm. A very handsome and graceful tree, commonly cultivated.

1596. A. GRACILIS. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 619. A small species, wild in S. Concan. N. The Cabbage palm rendered classical by the story of Paul and Virginia is the Areca oleracea.

738. COCOS L. Monoecia Hexandria.

Derivation of the name precarious. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 5 and 6. Lam. Ill. t. 894.

1597. C. NUCIFERA. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 614. Tenga. Rheed. Hort. Mal. 1. t. 1. to 4. Caluppa. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 1. and 2. Rox. Cor. Pl. 1. t. 73. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 312. Trans. Wern. Society. vol. 5.

Nariel—common Coconut tree, the most prominent object in an Indian landscape near the sea, perhaps the most useful in domestic economy and the arts, next to the Elais Guineensis.

“ What glorious palms on Goa’s isle I see,
Their blossoms spread great Albuquerque, for thee.”

Lusiad, Book 10.

————— “ and loveliest
Amid a thousand strange and lovely shapes,
The lofty palm, that with its nuts supplied
Beverage and food, they edged the shore and crowned
The far-off mountain summits, their straight stems
Bare without leaf or bough erect and smooth,
Their tresses nodding like a crested helm,
The plumage of the grove.”

Southey’s Madoc. Book 5.

739. LICUALA. Thun. Hexandria Monogynia.

Said to be the native or vernacular name in the Moluccas. Gaert. Carp. 2. t. 139.

1598. L. SPINOSA Thun. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 181. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 9. Licuala arbor. Corypha Licuala. Lam. 2. p. 131. Daporee. Intd. by Dr. Lush.

1599. L. PELTATA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. 179. Intd. by N.

740. CALAMUS. L. Dioecia Hexandria.

From the Arabic for a reed, which the plant resembles. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 139. Lam. Ill. t. 779.

1600. C. ROTANG. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 779. Tsjeru tsjurel, Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 64. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 55. f. 2?

Bet—A scandent plant, whose flexuous stem is the well known Rattan. S. Concan N. Ram Ghaut. Dr. Lush.

1601 C. RUDENTUM. Lour. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 776. Sprengel. 2. p. 1. Palma juncus albens, Rumph. Hort. Amb. 5. t. 53. Common calamus or Rattan Cane.

In Gardens at Seroor, probably introduced from the Eastern Islands.

741. CARYOTA. L. Monoecia Polyandria.

The Greek name of a kind of Date, from which a strong wine was obtained, which soon went to the head, Kara, Gaert. Carp. 1. t. 7. Lam. Ill. t. 897.

1602. *C. URENS*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 625. Schunda pana. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 11. Saguaster Major. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 14.

Bherlee-mhar—Another stately palm, and perhaps the most ornamental of the whole tribe with it's long pendulous clusters of dark red succulent berries, which are very acrid. The pith yields a species of Sago, and the sap or toddy is in common use in the Deccan for the purpose of yeast for raising or fermenting bread. Buchanan says, the trunks are the favorite food of Elephants. Common on the Ghauts and Concans. In Gardens, Bombay.

742. *GOMUTUS*. Rumph. Monoecia Polyandria.

The Malay name, which has it's root in the Arabic Chamuta.

1603. *G. SACCHARIFER*. Sprengel. 2. p. 624. Saguerus. Rumphii Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 626 Gomutus gomuto. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 13. Borasus gomutus. Lour. Cochin. 759. Aringa Saccharifera. Labillardiere.

Bhirlee—A very stately palm with the aspect of the Coconut tree, but with leaves considerably larger. The pith affords tolerably good Sago, the sappalm wine and sugar, and the black horse-hair like fibres of the trunk are converted into excellent cordage. It merits extensive cultivation. See Marsden's Hist. Sumatra, and Crawford's Ind. Archipelago.

Near Cawasjee Patell's Tank. Intd.

743. *BORASSUS*. L. Dioecia Hexandria.

A name applied to the spatha of the date tree. Lam. Ill. t. 893. Gaert. Carpology. 1. t. 8.

1604. *B. FLABELLIFORMIS*. L. Rox. Flora. In. 3. p. 790.

Carim pana—Rheed. Hort. Mal. 1. t. 9. female.

Ampara ib. 1. t. 10. male.

Lontarus domestica Rumph. Hort. Amb. 1. t. 10.

Rox. Cor. Plants. 1. t. 71. and 72. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 311.

Tark.—Palmyra or Brab tree. The loftiest of it's tribe on this side of India and perhaps the most productive.

This majestic Palm delights in elevated and hilly situations, and its crown waves slowly over the silent roof and cottage which it overshades, like a symbol of peace and tranquility. It is justly styled by Grainger "fair Palmeto, the chief of palms and pride of Indian grove." The ancient *Tud-mor* or Palmyra takes it's name from this noble palm. See 1st Kings, chap. 9. and Gibbon's Rome. 2. p. 32.

1605. *B. DICHOTOMUS*. White.

Oka-mundel, covers the whole of Diu Island, and is also found in various parts of Goozerat. Mr. Vaupel.

A solitary tree grows on a Hill at Mazagon, and it is branched like the Doom palm. The fructification has not been examined. See a sketch of the tree, Madras Journal of Science. N.

The Palm family are very useful to man. The very peculiar and striking effect in the picture of a landscape produced by their towering stems and waving crowns, or the beauty and majesty of the proud forms of these ancient denizens and incomparable ornaments of the forests, no language can describe, especially the Brazilian species.

ORDER 156. PANDANEÆ. Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 377.

THE SCREW-PINE TRIBE. Lind. Nat. syst. p. 284.

744. *PANDANUS*. L. Dioecia Monandria.

Said to be derived from the Malay name, Pandang. Lam. t. 798.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is noted that the population is increasing rapidly, and that the standard of living is still low. The government has made considerable efforts to improve the situation, but more needs to be done. The report also discusses the state of the economy, the education system, and the social services. It is concluded that the country is making progress, but that there is still a long way to go.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY

The economic situation of the country is a matter of great concern. The economy is still in a state of stagnation, and the government has failed to implement effective policies to stimulate growth. The main problem is the lack of investment in infrastructure and industry. The government has also failed to attract foreign investment, which is essential for the country's economic development. The report also discusses the state of the agricultural sector, which is still largely subsistence-based. It is concluded that the government must take urgent action to reform the economy and create jobs for the growing population.

In conclusion, the report highlights the need for comprehensive economic reforms. The government must focus on improving the infrastructure, attracting investment, and creating a more favorable business environment. It is also important to invest in education and training to improve the skills of the workforce. Only through these measures can the country achieve sustainable economic growth and a better standard of living for its people.

1606. P. ODORATISSIMUS. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 738. Rox. Cor. t. 94, 95 and 96. Asiat. Res. 3. p. 161. Kaida. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 6, 7 and 8. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 74 and 75 Keura odorifera. Forskol.

Keura, or *Keura-ka-khet*.—An elegant shrub, from 6 to 10 feet high, with fusiform roots issuing from the stem. Leaves from 3 to 5 feet long; at the extremities of the branches, drooping, smooth and shining;—the margins and back armed with sharp spines. Flowers white, very sweet scented. They are generally sold in the Bazars.

Pretty common among the Cocoa-nut trees in Mahim woods:—on the sea Beach at Elephanta &c. In a ravine near Parr, but probably planted. Snakes are said to be very fond of this plant, and when in a low bushy form, as it may be frequently met with, to lurk among its leaves. It is possible the flowers may attract them.

Matting and package bags are made from the leaves of this plant in the Mauritius. Loureiro says hedges are made of it in Cochin China, and that it is also used for feeding tame Elephants. Lour. Cochin China. 2. p. 603.

ORDER 157. TYPHINÆ. Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 377.

THE BULRUSH TRIBE. Lind. Nat. syst. p. 285.

745. TYPHA. L. Monoecia Triandria.

From *typhos*—a marsh; in allusion to the place of growth of the plants. Gaert. 1. t. 2.

1607. T. ELEPHANTINA. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 566.

Elephant grass.—Culms round, smooth, glossy, jointed at the insertion of the leaves, from 6 to 10 feet high. The margins of tanks and in the beds of rivers throughout the Concan. N.

It is called *Pauna grass*, in Scinde, and is of great importance for binding the soil on the banks of the Indus, with its long tortuous roots, of which great care is taken, when the culms are cut down, to make matting of. They are also tied in bundles and used like *sedges* (*Sparganium ramosum*) in England, as buoys to swim with. (Dr. Heddle's Mss. Report.)

1608. T. LATIFOLIA. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 197. Moris. Hist. 3. s. 8. t. 13. f. 1. English Botany t. 1455. Lour. Cochin China. 2. p. 552.

Jungly Bajree.—Cats tail. A handsome grass-like plant. The Deccan. (Dr. Gibson.) Perhaps this is identical with Roxburgh's *T. angustifolia*. Linnæus informs us the roots have sometimes been eaten in Sallads. N.

ORDER 158. ROXBURGHACEÆ.

THE ROXBURGHIA TRIBE. Wallich.

746. ROXBURGHIA. Dryander. Octandria Monogynia.

Dedicated to Dr. Roxburgh, the well known author of Flora Indica &c.

1609. R. GLORIOSOIDES. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 234. Cor. Pl. 1. t. 32. Bot. Mag. t. 1500. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 129. *Ubum polypoides*. See another species. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. p. 282. *Roxburghia viridiflora*, or *Stemona tuberosa*. Lour. 2 p. 404. The affecting anecdote connected with this "uncommonly curious and beautiful plant" is well known, Intd. by N.

ORDER 159. AROIDEÆ. *Sweet's Hort. Brit. p. 377.*THE ARUM TRIBE. *Lind. Nat. syst. p. 286.*

747. ARUM. L. Monoecia Polyandria.

Supposed to be derived from the Egyptian language. *Gaert. 2. t. 84.*
Tourn. t. 69.

1610. A. COLOCASIA? *Rox. Flora. 3. p. 494. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 109.*
Catesby's Carolina. 2. t. 45.

Stemless with peltate leaves; grows among bushes and in the clefts of trees at Kandalla, during the rains;—requires examination.

1611. A. NYMPHAEFOLIUM. *Rox. Flora. 3. p. 495. Caladium nymphaefolium. Willd. 4 p. 488. Welie-ela. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 22.*

The Water-lily-leaved Arum.—Much like the last, and as Roxburgh hints probably only a variety. In moist places throughout the Concans.

1612. A. VIVIPARUM. *Rox. Flora. 3. p. 496. Maravara Tsjembo. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 9.*

Stemless; leaves peltate, acuminate, runners or spikes from the root, bearing scaly bulbs in clusters, of the size of a small barberry, and armed with hooked bristles.—Both Concans. N. Sometimes parasitic Nepal, (Dr. Wallich.

1613. A. DIVARICATUM. *Rox. Flora. 3. p. 503. Nelen Schena Major. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 20. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 107.*

Stemless; leaves cordate, acuminate, scapes solitary, spathe ending in a slender, drooping spiral point; of a beautiful crimson colour on the inside.—The Concans. N.

1614. A. CRENATUM. *Hooker. Wight in Hooker's Bot. Misc. Part. 1. t. 3.*

A small stemless plant, much like the last species;—moist places. S, Concan. N.

1615. A. TRILOBATUM. *Rox. Flora. 3. p. 505. Arisarum Amboinicum. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 110. f. 2. Bot. Mag. t. 339. and Var-auriculatum. t. 2324. Four Cochin China. 2. p. 534.*

Stemless; leaves 3 lobed; spathe with a spiral apex resting on the ground. The Concans. N.—Perhaps the plant here referred to, is identical with Roxburgh's *A. Orixensis*. *Bot. Reg. t. 450.*

1616. A. GRACILE. *Rox. Flora. 3. p. 505. Katu-schena. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 21. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 115.*

Stemless; leaves sub-ternate, with acute lobes.

1617. A. MINUTUM. *Willd. Spec. 4. p. 484. Neleschena minor. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 17.*

Stemless; leaves, hastate sagittate; spathe white, suffused with red. A very small plant.—S; Concan. N.

1618. A. SPIRALE. *Willd. Spec. 4. p. 486. Ambrosinia spirale. Rox. Flora. 3. p. 492. Bot. Mag. t. 2220.*

Stemless; leaves petioled, linear lanceolate; spathe axillary, of equal length with the petioles of the leaves, twisted, of a dark purple colour.

The banks of Deccan rivers: (Dr. Lush.) The Concan. N.

1619. A. CAMPANULATUM. *Rox. Flora. 3. p. 509. Tacca sativa. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 112. Tacca phallifera. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 113. Schena and Malen Schena. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 18 and 19. Rox. Cor. 3. t. 272. Bot. Mag. t. 2812.*

Soorun.—Cultivated in Bombay Gardens, for the sake of its large tuberous roots, which are eaten by the natives. Also to a considerable extent about Surat, where it is esteemed a very wholesome food, (Dr. Gibson.)

159. Mono-hypog. Fl. gen? unisex. rar. trices, enclosed in a
spathe & usu. on a spadix with male fl. on its upper part & female
fl. below. Bracts 0 or rudimentary & scaly. Stam. def. or 0
in st. extra. or free. Style short or 0. Stig. simple. Fr. succ. or dry
indehis. 1 celled. Herba. or shrub. plants often with tubers, leaves
sheathed at base of petiole. or branching roots. Aerial spores on
some edible.

160. Spathe one leaved cowl'd. Spadix with the four florets round
base, staminate about the middle and naked above



In the Kairah Zillah, it is planted in May and yields from 100 to 250 Maunds per Begah. It sells for about 1 Rupee per maund. (Mr. Kirkland.)

The large dark coloured flowers of this plant have a very curious appearance. In Bombay they come out before the close of the rains.

1620. A. MURRAYI. G.

The Snake Lilly of Mahableshwur,—seems nearly allied to Wallich's *A. erubescens*, Asiat. Pl. Rar. 2. t. 135. Stemless; leaves long petioled, digitate. The scapes spring out of the ground immediately after the first fall of rain; spathe white, suffused with red, tapering to a spiral point; fruit ripens in October; exceedingly acrid. (Dr. Murray.) A very beautiful plant.

Mr. Law says, he has frequently met with it in the vallies of the Bausda hills to the South West of Surat; so that it is by no means exclusively an alpine plant. The roots are tuberous, about the size of a small potatoe.

1621. A. BULBIFERUM. Rox. Flora, 3, p. 510. Bot. Mag. t. 2072 and 2508. This may be readily distinguished from all the other species, by the small round bulbs produced on the upper side of the divisions of the leaves, which are decompound. S. Concan. N.

There are several non-descript species of *Arum* to be met with, in various localities during the rains.—The whole genus requires examination.

748. CALADIUM. w. Monoecia Polyandria.

A name taken from Rumphius,

1622. C. OVATUM. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 488. Karin pola. Rheed. Mal. 11, t. 23. *Arum ovatum*. Linn.—Stemless; leaves ovate oblong. The Concan. N.

C. esculentum. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 489. C. sagittifolium? Willd. Spec. 4. p. 489. *Arum esculentum*. Linn. *Caladium aquaticum*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 110. f. 1. Sloane's Hist. 1. t. 106. f. 1. Lour. Cochin China. 2. p. 535.

Aloo.—A stemless plant with peltate, sagittate leaves, for the sake of which it is very generally cultivated during the rains. It grows abundantly in Mahim woods. Probably the *C. sagittifolium* which is cultivated in the West Indies, and all over the world within the tropics, is identical.

1623. C. GRANDIFOLIUM. Willd. Spec. 4. p. 490. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 2. t. 189. Bot. Mag. t. 2643 and 3345.

Caulescent; leaves cordate, hastate; very large; 2 or 3 feet broad. In gardens, Bombay. It never seems to flower; native of South America, on rocks and trees. It bears a strong resemblance to the *Arum colocasia*, or the plant referred to as such in this List.

749. DRACONTIUM. L. Heptandria Monogynia.

From *Drakon*—a dragon; in allusion to the freckled stems, like the skin of a snake.

1624. D. POLYPHYLLUM. Willd. Spec. 2. p. 288. Schena and Mullen Schena. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 18 and 19. *Tacca sativa*. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 112. Pluk. Alm. t. 149. f. 1. Bot. Reg. t. 700.

A very common plant; stemless. Leaves on long petioles springing from the root, supra-decompound; appear in July. The scape springs up at the commencement of the rains, and has a most unpleasant smell.—Malabar hill;—throughout the Concan.

750. POTHOS. L. Tetrandria Monogynia.

Said to be derived from the Ceylon name.

1625. P. SCANDENS. Rox. Flora. 1. p. 430. Ana-parua. Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 40. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 184. f. 1, 2 and 3. Lour. Cochin. China. 2. p. 532.

A parasitic plant, with stems as thick as a slender walking stick; leaves alternate, with winged petioles: flowers in May. Grows in dense Jungles throughout the Concan. N.—Goa Jungles. (Dr. Lush.) In the ravines about Parr,

1626. P. PERTUSA. ROX. Flora. 1. p. 434. Elettadi Marawara. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 20 and 21.

Gunneshkund.—Perennial; running over trees and rooting on them; leaves alternate, from 12 to 18 inches long; often perforated, and cut in the margins like those of the Bread fruit tree. (*Artocarpus incisa.*) S. Concan. N.

751. ACORUS. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

From *a*—privative—*Kore*—the pupil of the eye; the plant is thought to be good for maladies of the eye, Lam. t. 252. Gaert. 2. t. 84.

1627. A. CALAMUS. ROX. Flora. 2. p. 169. Vaembu. Rheed. Mal. 11. t. 48. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 72. f. 1. English Botany t. 356. Calamus aromaticus of the Shops C. Verus of Willdenow. N.

Yekund. The Sweet Flag. Grows wild in the Southern Concan. N. cultivated in Deccan gardens. (Dr. Lush.)

Linnaeus observes, that it is the only native aromatic plant of northern climates. Solomon notices it "*Calamus* and Cinnamon with all trees of Frankincense." (Song. Chap. 4.)

The root is employed in medicine as a febrifuge.

752. TACCA. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

The Malay name of the plant. Gaert. 1. t. 14. Lam. t. 232.

1628. T. PINNATIFIDA. ROX. Flora. 2. p. 172. T. littorea. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 114. Bot. Cab. t. 692.

A curious looking herbaceous plant, with leaves like *Dracontium polyphillum*. Scapes radical, 3 or 4 feet high, bearing an umbel of greenish coloured flowers. Worlee and Parell hills, Bombay; throughout the Concans. N.

Roxburgh says, an excellent starch is obtained from the large tuberous roots. In Otaheite where the plant also grows, bread is made of the starch,

1629. T. LAEVIS. ROX. Flora. 2. p. 171. Grows in the S. Concan. N.

It is perhaps allied to *T. integrifolia*. Bot. Mag. t. 1488.

ORDER 160. JUNCEÆ.

753. FLAGELLARIA. L. Hexandria Monogynia.

From *Flagellum*,—a thong; in allusion to the length and toughness of the shoots. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 16. Lam. Ill. t. 266.

1630. F. INDICA. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 154. Panambuvalli, Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 53. Siroioides. Rumph. Hort. Amb. 5. t. 29. Redout. Lil. t. 257.

Climbs by means of it's cirrhose leaves like the *Gloriosa Superba*. Intd. by N.

ORDER 161. ERIOCAULEÆ. Beauvois.

RESTIACEÆ. Lind. nat. syst. p. 283.

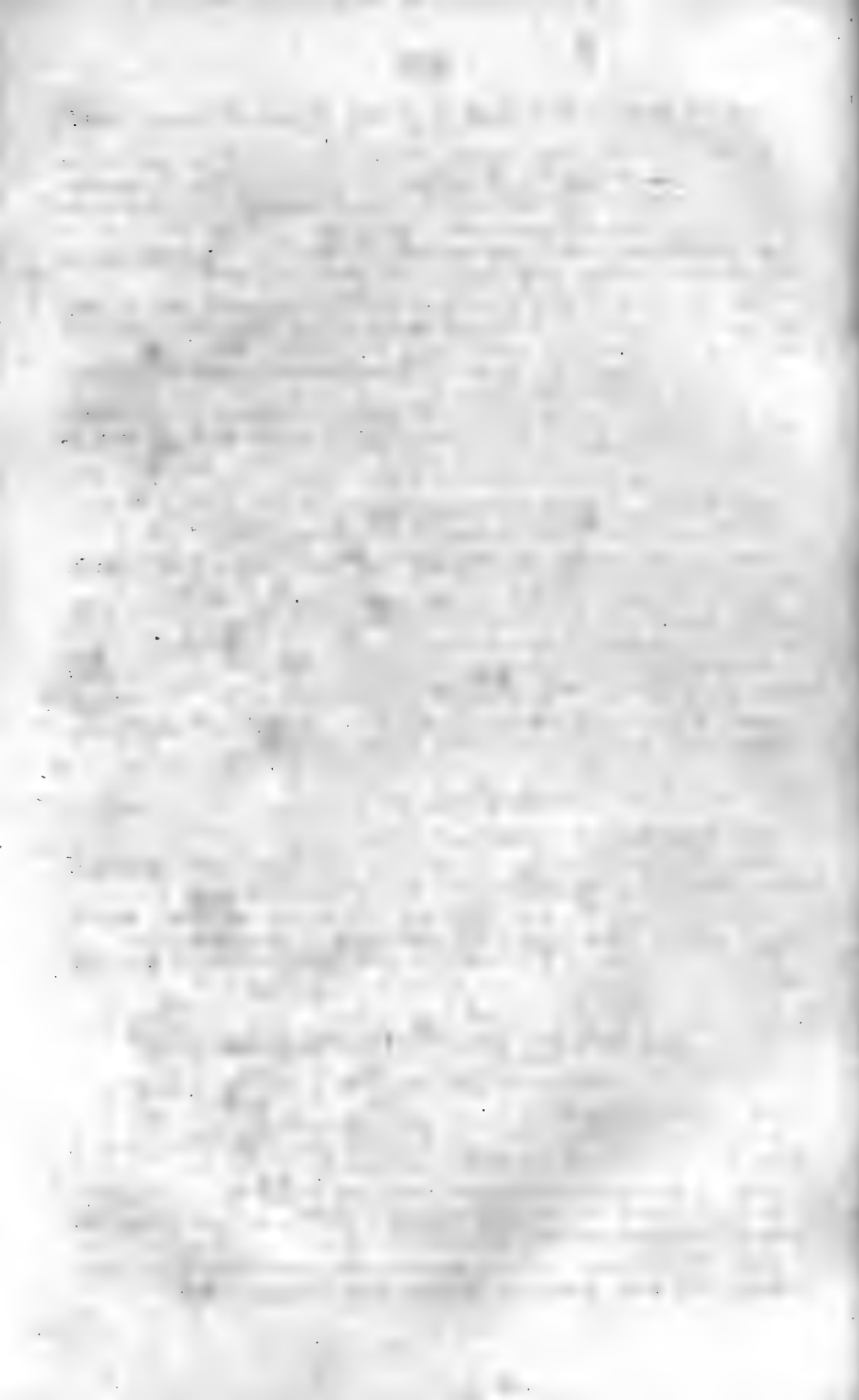
754. ERIOCAULON. Gronov. Monoecia Hexandria.

From *Erion*, wool—*caulos*—a stem. Roxburgh's name *Leucocephala* is much more appropriate to the Indian species. Lam. Ill. 1. t. 50.

1631. E. SETACEUM. L. Tsjeru cottsjetletipulu, Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 68.

A Small annual with an angular culm and white globular heads, like some of the Cyperaceæ. Rice fields after the rains.

1632. E. QUINQUANGULARE. L. *Leucocephala graminifolia*. ROX, Flora, Ind. 3. p. 612. Pluk. Alm. t. 221. f. 7, Rice fields and moist places.



1633. E. SEXANGULARE. L. *Leucocephala spathacea*, Rox. *Flora Ind.* 3. p. 613. *Burm. Ind. t. 9. f. 4.*

Mar-Goondea—Margins of springs &c. at Kandalla.

1634. E. BROWNIANUM, Wall. *Pl. Asiat. Rar.* 3. t. 248.

Moist places near the site of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone's Bungalow, Kandalla.

ORDER 162. RESTIACEÆ.

Lind. *nat. syst. p.* 283.

755. RESTIO. L. Dioecia Triandria.

From *Restio*—a rope; in allusion to the uses of this plant. *Lam. Ill.* 3. t. 804.

1635. R. TECTORUM. Willd. 4. p. 721. *Rottb. gr.* 10. t. 3. f. 2.

Thatch-Rope-grass. Ind. in Dapooree from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is much used for thatching houses. Dr. Lush.

756. WILLDENOVIA. Thunb. Dioecia Triandria.

In honor of Willdenow, the celebrated Botanist.

1636. W. TERES. Thunb. *Aot. Hol.* 1790. t. 2. f. 2.

Restio dichotomus. Gaert. *Fruct.* 2. t. 82. A rush-like plant with long shoots. Dapooree, Ind. from the Cape. Dr. Lush.

ORDER 163. CYPERACEÆ.

THE SEDGE TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst. p.* 304. *Loud. Hort. Brit. p.* 541.

757. CYPERUS. L. Triandria Monogynia.

From *Cypris*, a name of Venus, from her being born on the Isle of Cyprus. The roots of some of the Cyperaceæ are said to possess specific properties "quo calet juvenus" hence the name. Gaert. *Fruct.* 1. t. 2. *Lam. Ill.* t. 38.

1637. C. SQUARROSUS. L. Rox. *Flora Ind.* 1. p. 190. *C. diffusus.* p. 189. *Mulen pulu.* Rheed. *Mal.* 12. t. 54. *C. Pygmaeus.* Vahl. *Wight's Cont.* p. 72. *Rottb. gram.* 20. t. 14. f. 4 and 5.

Culm 4 or 5 Inches high; head terminal globular; scales mucronate recurved. Concan.

1638. C. CRUENTUS. L. Rox. *Flora Ind.* p. 196. *C. sanguinolentus.* Vahl. *Wight's Cont.* p. 75. *C. pumilus.* Gaert. *Fruct.* 1. t. 2. f. 2. *Rottb. gram.* t. 9. f. 4. Concan.

1639. C. POLYSTACHYUS. L. Rox. *Flora Ind.* p. 193. *Rottb. gr.* 39. t. 11. f. 1.

1640. C. INUNDATUS. Rox. *Flora Ind.* p. 201. *C. Procerus.* p. 203. *Wight's Cont.* p. 76. *Pota pulu.* Rheed. *Mal.* 12. t. 50.

1641. C. COMPRESSUS. L. Rox. *Flora Ind.* p. 194. *Rottb. Gr.* t. 9. f. 3. *Sloane Jam.* 1. t. 76. f. 1. *Pluk. t.* 417. f. 2.

1642. C. HASPAN. *Rottb. Rox. Flora Ind.* 1. p. 210. *Rottb. Gr.* t. 6. f. 2.

1643. C. ROTUNDUS. L. Rox. *Flora Ind.* 1. p. 197. *C. Tuberosus.* p. 199. *C. Hexastachyus.* *Rottb. Gr.* t. 14. f. 2. *Rumph. Amb.* 6. t. 1. f. 1 and 2. *Wight's Cont.* p. 81.

Nagur-motha.—The roots are used both as a perfume and medicine,

1644. *C. ALOPECUROIDES*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 208. *C. Altus*. N. ab. E. Warapula? Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 42. cited for *C. Venustus*. R. Br. Wight's Cont. p. 86.

1645. *C. ELATUS*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 204. *C. Roxburghii*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 84.

1646. *C. DUBIUS*. Rottb. gr. t. 4. f. 5. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 2. f. 1. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 188.

1647. *C. IRIA*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 201. Rottb. gr. t. 9. f. 1. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 56.

1648. *C. DIFFORMIS*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 195. Rottb. gr. t. 9. f. 2.

1649. *C. DISTANS*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 207. *C. Elatus*. Rottb. gr. t. 10. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 299.

1650. *C. PANGOREI*. Rottb. gr. t. 7. f. 3. Rox. Flora. Ind. p. 202. *Papyrus Pangorei*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 88.

1651. *C. MONOCEPHALUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 188. *Anosporum Monocephalum*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 92.

1652. *C. SETACEUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 185. *Chaetocyperus Limnocharris*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 96.

758. *KYLLINGIA*. L. Triandria Monogynia.

In honor of Kylling, a Dutch Botanist. Lam. Ill. t. 38.

1653. *K. UMBELLATA*. Rox. Flora Ind. 1. p. 182. Rheed. Hort. Mal. 12. t. 63. *Mariscus Cyperinus*. Vahl. Wight's Cont. p. 90.

1654. *K. MONOCEPHALA*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 180. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 53. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 8. f. 2. Rottb. gr. t. 4. f. 4.

1655. *K. TRICEPS*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 181. Rottb. gr. t. 4. f. 6. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 52. Mottenga.

1656. *K. CYPEROIDES*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 182. *Courtoisia Cyperoides*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 92.

759. *TUNGA*. L. Triandria Monogynia.

Telinga, name adopted by Roxburgh.

1657. *T. LAEVIGATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 183. *Lipocarpha laevigata*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 92.

1658. *T. TRICEPS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 183. *Lipocarpha Triceps*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 92.

1659. *T. DIANDRA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 184. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 58. *Seboenus nemorum*. Vahl. *Hypolytrum giganteum*, Wall. Wight's Cont. p. 93.

760. *FUIRENA*. L. Triandria Monogynia.

In honor of Fuiren, a Danish Botanist, Lam. Ill. t. 39.

1660. *CILIARIS*. F. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 180.

761. *SCIRPUS*. L. Triandria Monogynia.

From the Celtic for Rushes. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 2. Lam. Ill. t. 38.

1661. *S. ARGENTEUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 223. Rottb. gr. t. f. 3. *Fimbristylis argentea*, Vahl, Wight's Cont. p. 101.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The text also mentions the need for regular audits to ensure the integrity of the financial data. Furthermore, it highlights the role of the accounting department in providing timely and accurate information to management for decision-making purposes.

In addition, the document outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and errors. It states that any identified errors should be investigated immediately and corrected as soon as possible. The text also discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all financial activities, including bank statements and tax returns. The document concludes by reiterating the commitment to transparency and accountability in all financial reporting.

The following table provides a summary of the key findings from the audit. It details the areas where improvements are needed and the specific actions that should be taken to address these issues. The table is organized into columns for the area of concern, the nature of the issue, and the recommended corrective action.

1662. *S. COMPLANATUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 228.
1663. *S. TETRAGONUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 228. *Trichelostylis miliacea*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 103. *Scirpus miliaceus*, Rottb. gr. t. 5. f. 2.
1664. *S. SQUARROSUS*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 222. *Motta pullu*. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 38, Rottb. gr. t. 17. f. 5. Pluk. t. 50. f. 6. *Isolepis squarrosa*. Vahl. Wight's Cont. p. 106.
1665. *S. ARTICULATUS*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 214. *Tsjilli*. Rheed. Mal. 12. f. 71. *Isolepis articulata*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 108.
1666. *S. PECTINATUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 218. *Malacochate pectinata*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 110.
1667. *S. GROSSUS*. Vahl. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 231. *Hymenochaete grossa*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 110.
1668. *S. TRIDENTATUS*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 225. *S. maritimus*. L. Wight's Cont. p. 111.
1669. *S. PLANTAGINEUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 212. Rottb. gr. t. 15. f. 2. *Limnochloa plantaginea*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 114.
1670. *S. KYSOOR*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 230. In the beds of rivers both Concans.
762. *SCHOENUS*. L. Triandria Monogynia.
A rush—*Schoinion*, a cord made of rushes. See St. John's Gospel. c. 2. v. 15, Lam. III. t. 38.
1671. *S. ARTICULATUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 184. *Cephaloschoenus articulatus*. N. ab. E. Wight's Cont. p. 115.
763. *SCLERIA*. L. Monoecia Triandria. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 2. Lam. III. t. 752.
1672. *S. LITHOSPERMA*. Willd. Radenpullu. Rheed, Mal. 12. t. 48. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 574.
764. *CAREX*. L. Monoecia Triandria.
From *Carere*—to want; the upper part of the inflorescence being male, is desitute of seeds. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 2.
1673. *C. INDICA*. Willd. sp. pl. 4. p. 246. Wight's Cont. p. 123.
In general the Cyperacea are found in moist and boggy situations.

ORDER 164. GRAMINEÆ.

THE GRASS TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 292. Loud. Hort. Brit. p. 542.

765. *ROTTBOELLIA*. L. Triandria Digynia.
In honor of Rottboel, a Danish Botanist. Lam. III. t. 48.
1674. *R. COMPRESSA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 354. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 156. The borders of Tanks, &c.
1675. *R. EXALTATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 354. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 157.
1676. *R. CORYMBOSA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 355. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 181. *Aegilops exaltata*, Rate. Obs.
1677. *R. SETACEA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 357. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 131. *Microchloa setacea*, R, Br. *Nardus Indica*. Linn, On old walls Bombay, &c.

1678. *R. THOMAE*. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 357. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 132. *Nardus Thomaea*. Linn. Suppl. Sir James Smith in Linn. Trans. 1. p. 116. *Oropetium Thomaeum*. Trin. On old walls.
1679. *R. PERFORATA*. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 356. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 182.
766. *CENCHRUS*. L. Triandria Digynia,
Kenchros—a Greek name for millet. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 80. Lam. Ill. 3. t. 838.
1680. *C. BIFLORUS*. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 233.
767. *MANISURUS*. L. Triandria Digynia.
From *Manis*—a lizard, and *oura*—a tail, in allusion to the appearance of the spikes. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 175. Lam. Ill. t. 839.
1681. *M. GRANULARIS*. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 352. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 118. Sloane's Jam. 1. t. 80. Native of Asia, Africa and America.
768. *LAPPAGO*. L. Triandria Digynia.
From *Lappa*—the burdock, in allusion to the rough flowers.
1682. *L. BIFLORA*. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 281. *Phalaris muricata?* Forskol, who observes, that it is a grass of a singular form in the mucronate calyces. Host. Gr. 1. t. 36. The shores of the sea of Marmora. In India on Salsette, on the sand hills at Domus. Mr. Law. C. S.
769. *HORDEUM*. L. Triandria Digynia.
The Latin name of Barley, Tourn. Inst. t. 295. Gaert. Fruct. 2. 81. Lam. Ill. t. 49.
1683. *H. HEXASTICHON*. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 358. Moris. Hist. 3. 5. 8. t. 6. f. 3. Host. Gr. 3. t. 35. *Vibong Cereal. t. 3.*
Sheer, Jow Satoor.—Barley, cultivated in some parts of Goozerat and Deccan.
A successful trial of brewing Beer from it has been lately made at Mahleshwur by Dr. Murray, under instructions from the Government.
770. *TRITICUM*. L. Triandria Digynia.
Latin name for wheat. from *Tritum*, rubbed or ground into flour.
1684. *T. AESTIVUM*. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 359. *T. aristatum*. Blackwell. t. 40. f. 4. 5. Host. Gr. 3. t. 26. *T. spelta?* Col. Sykes.
Mar-Ghoom, Ghawut-Gioon.—Bearded wheat, the "staff of life," is cultivated in various parts of the Deccan and Guzerat.
771. *PASPALUM*. L. Triandria Digynia.
From the Greek name for millet. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 80. Lam. Ill. t. 43.
1685. *P. SCROBICULATUM*. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 278. *P. frumentaceum*. Sykes.
Kodro—A very common and cheap grain, but not wholesome. The natives say it will keep good for 20 years. Dr. Gibson. There is a variety called *Hareek*, which is narcotic, and in this respect resembles *Lolium temulentum*. The *Menya* of Goozerat.
1686. *P. KORA*. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 279. *P. littorale*. R. Br.
1687. *P. LONGIFLORUM*. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 279.
772. *CHLORIS*. L. Triandria Digynia.
From *Chloros*—a green, an undistinctive appellation.
1688. *C. BARBATA*. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 329.
Andropogon barbatum. L. Mant. Rheed. Mal, 12. t. 51. Jacq. Gr. 1. t. 6. Grows in tufts on pasture grounds,





1689. C. POLYSTACHYA, ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 330. C. Roxburghiana. R. and S. An undetermined species is said to produce at it's root under-ground a resinous substance, resembling Amber.

X 773. ELEUSINE. Gaert. Triandria Digynia.

From *Eleusis*—a town of Attica where games were celebrated in honor of Ceres, Lam. Ill. t. 48. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 1,

1690. E. AEGYPTIACA. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 344. *Cynosurus aegyptiacus*. *Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum*. Beauv. Cavara Pullu. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 69. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 4. f. 1. Pluk. Alm. t. 300. f. 8. A very common grass on pasture grounds; native of Asia, Africa and America.

1691. E. INDICA. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 345. *Cynosurus Indicus*. L. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 78. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 76.

X 1692. E. CORACANA. Gaert. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 342. *Cynosurus*. L. Pluk. Alm. t. 9. f. 5. Tsjetti Pullu. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 78. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 76. f. 2. Schreb. Gr. 2. t. 35. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 1. Pluk. Phyt. t. 91. f. 2.

Natchnee—*Nagla*—*Ragee*, extensively cultivated by the hill people on the slopes of the great range of Ghauts, and forms their principal article of diet. In Malwa it is called *Mand*. H. B.

774. AGROSTIS. L. Triandria Digynia.

Agros—a field, *Agrostis*—Bent-grass (Odyssey, Book 7.) Lam, Ill. t. 41.

1693. A. COROMANDELINA. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 316. On pasture grounds.

1694. A. MATRELLA. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 317. *Zoysia pungens*, Willdenow notices the singular character of it's fructification. 1. p. 367.

775. ARISTIDA. L. Triandria Digynia.

From *Arista*, an ear of corn. Lam. Ill. t. 41.

1695. A. SETACEA, ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 349.

On baredry hills, Kandalla, Salsette &c. used for making tatties.

1696. A. HYSTRIX. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 350.

Chaetaria Hystrix Beauv. Pluk. Alm. t. 191. f. 5.

776. LEERSIA. R. Br. Hexandria Digynia.

Named after Mr. Leers, author of the Flora Herbornensis.

1697. L. ARISTATA. ROX. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 207.

Nir-vally-pullu, Rheed. Mal. 10. t. 12. Margins of Tanks throughout the Conkans.

X 777. ORYZA. L. Hexandria Digynia.

From the Arabic *Eruz*. which has it's root in Ari, Telinga and Malabar.

X 1698. O. SATIVA. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 200.

Common Rice, of which the varieties cultivated are numerous.

Bacon very justly remarks in his Essay on Plantations that "of rice cometh a great encrease, and it is a kind of meat."

778. AIRA. L. Triandria Digynia.

From *Raio*—to spoil—*airos*, useless, Darnel, "Infelix lolium," Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 1.

1699. A. FILIFORMIS. K. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 326. On pasture grounds.

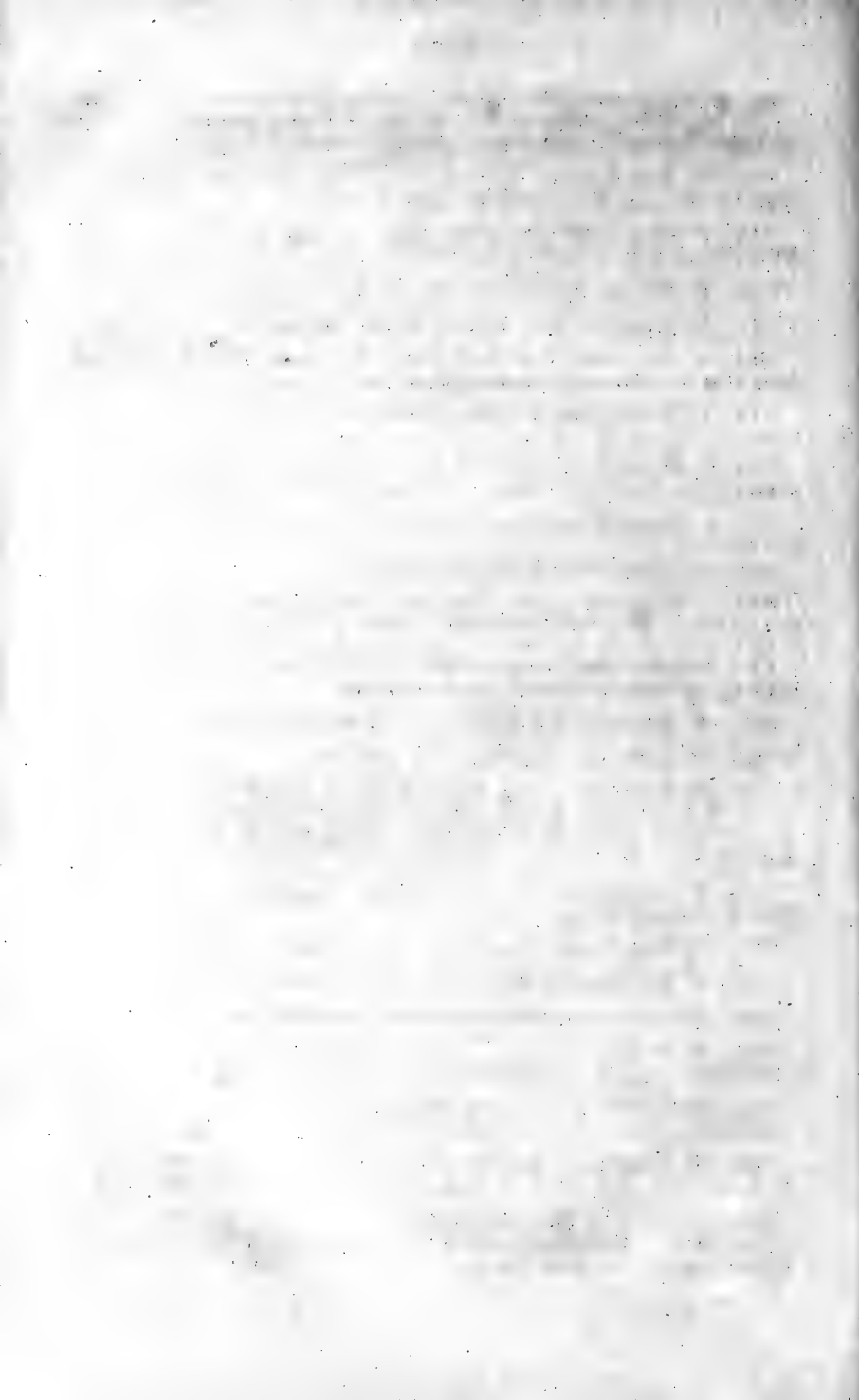
1700. M. LATIFOLIA. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 328.

779. MELICA. L. Triandria Digynia.

From *Mel*—honey; the Italian for millet, or rather from Meline, a coarse grain noticed in Xenophon's *Anabasis*, L. 1. 6. 5, Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 80. Lam. Ill. 1. t. 44.

1701. *M. DIGITATA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 327.
1702. *M. DIANDRA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 327.
Pao Malabarica. Lin. Burm. Ind. t. 11. f. 2.
780. *ARUNDO*. L. Triandria Digynia.
The Latin name for a reed; said to come from *Arn* the Celtic for water.
Lam. Ill. t. 46.
1703. *A. KARKA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 347. *Arundo Isiaca*. D. Null. The banks of rivers and tanks.
781. *DACTYLIS*. L. Triandria Digynia.
From *Dactylos*--a finger; in allusion to the mode of growth. Lam. Ill. 1. t. 44.
1704. *D. LAGOPOIDES*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 341. Burm. Ind. t. 12. f. 2. *Koeleria brevifolia*., Pers. A creeping grass with rigid spinous-pointed leaves. Sea shore.
782. *FESTUCA*. L. Triandria Digynia.
Derived from *fest*, the Celtic for pasture; *foison*, plenty. Shakespeare. Lam. Ill. t. 46.
1705. *F. INDICA*. Retz. Obs. 4. p. 21. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 45. *Diplachne iudica*. In Rice fields.
783. *POA*. L. Triandria Digynia.
A general Greek name for grass or herbage. Lam. Ill. t. 45.
1706. *P. CHINENSIS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 332. Burm. Ind. t. 11. f. 3.
1707. *P. CYNOSUROIDES*. H. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 333.
Discr. de L. Egypt t. 10. *Briza bipinnata*. Lin. Amaca. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 57? *Eragrostis cynosuroides*. R. and S. Sir Wm. Jones supposes the name of *Cusa* or *Casha* (Asiat. Res. 3. p. 255) was given in memory of Cush. Gen. 10. 6.
1708. *P. CILIARIS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 334. Jacq. Ic. 2. t. 304.
1709. *P. VISCOSA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 336. Retz. Obs. 4. p. 20. A pretty grass, growing in small tufts on Malabar Hill. It is covered with a tenacious resinous substance having a very pleasant balsamic scent.
1710. *P. Tenella*, Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 337. Pluk. Alm. t. 300. f. 2. Burm. Zeylan. t. 47. f. 3. *Eragrostis*.
1711. *P. Plumosa*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 337. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 41 Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 4. f. 3.
1712. *P. UNIOLOIDES*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 339. *P. rubens*, Lam. Ill. t. 45. f. 2. *P. amabilis*. Spr. *Megastachya amabilis*. Beauvois.
The most elegant of all the grasses. It much resembles the *Briza media*, or Quaking grass. Eng. Bot. t. 340. Retz. observes it is intermediate between the Poas, Brizas and Uniolas.
784. *PANICUM*. L. Triandria Digynia.
Panis--bread; some of the species produce grain of which bread is made Lam. Ill. t. 43. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 1.
1713. *P. DACTYLON*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 289. *Agrostis linearis*. W. Rheed. 12. t. 47? *Cynodon dactylon*, Pers. *Doorwa* or *Doorba*, Sir Wm. Jones in Assiat. Res. 4. p. 248.





X The *Hurryalee* grass of the Deccan; abundant every where, and in general use for feeding cattle, in a green state. It is seldom converted into hay about Bombay. The Brahmins consider it sacred to Ganesha.

1714. P. GLAUCUM. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 284, Pluk. Alm. t. 190. f. 6. Linn. Fl. Zeyl. p. 18. No. 44, Schreb. Gr. 2. t. 25.

1715. P. CONJUGATUM. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 288. Rox. Cor. Pl. 3. 206. Burni. Ind. t. 8. f. 2. Cenchrus Muricatus. Mant.

1716. P. CILIARE. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 290.

1717. P. TENELLUM. ROX. Flora, Ind. 1. p. 290.

1718. P. AEGYPTIACUM. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 289, P. Filiforme. Jacq. Obs. 3. t. 70. Digitaria aegyptiaca. W.

1719. P. VERTICILLATUM. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 301, Setaria verticillata.

1720. P. FLUITANS. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 293. P. geniculatum. Forskol. p. 18. On the Banks of the Nile, about Rosetta. Pluk. Alm. t. 407. f. 7.

1721. P. FRUMENTACEUM. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 304, Panicum Miliaceum. Sykes.

Shamoola, a grain cultivated in the Deccan.

1722. P. ITALICUM. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 302. Setaria Italica. R. Br. Tenna. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 79? Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 75. f. 2. Host. Gr. 4. t. 14.

Kala Kangnee—kora kang.—A small nutritive grain, cultivated; spikes nodding, somewhat resembling a squirrel's tail.

1723. P. COLONUM. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 296. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 5. f. 3.

1724. P. STAGINUM. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 295.

1725. P. BURMANNI. L. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 295. P. hirtellum. Burm. Ind. t. 12. f. 1. Rumph. Amb. 4. t. 5. f. 3. Orthopogon Burmanni, R. Br. A native of Austria, Italy and India, where it is generally found under the shade of trees.

X 1726. P. MILIACEUM, ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 310. *Sawee Cheena, Warree*—a dry grain, cultivated.

1727. P. MILIARE. Lam. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 309. A dry grain, cultivated.

1728. P. CORYMBOSUM. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 292.

1729. P. CRUS-CORVI. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 296. Echinochloa. Beauv.

1730. P. PILOSUM?

Bhadlee—a cultivated grain. Sykes.

785. PEROTIS. Ait. Triandria Digynia.

From *Peros*—deficient, in allusion to the flowers.

1731. P. LATIFOLIA. ROX. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 233. Anthoxanthum indicum; L. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 62. Pluk, Alm. t. 199. f. 1. Burm. Ind. t. 9. f. 3.

786. HOLCUS. L. Triandria Digynia.

From *Helko*—to draw; in allusion to the supposed emollient properties of a grass to which this name was given, Lam. Ill. 3. t. 838.

1732. *H. SPICATUS*. L. *Panicum spicatum*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 283. Pluk. Alm. t. 32. f. 4. *Penicillaria spicata*. Beauv.

Bajree—Extensively cultivated, and forms a very important article of food to the natives along with the next species, which is even still more esteemed.

1733. *H. SORGHUM*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 269. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 80. f. 2. *Sorghum vulgare*. R. and S. Hort. Gr. 4. t. 4. *Andropogon Sorghum*, R. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 75.

Jowaree—Jondla; the great millet, a well known cerealia. The straw called *Kurbee* is reckoned very nourishing for cattle, and is a substitute for forage for horses, when grass is not obtainable.

787. *ANDROPOGON*. L. Triandria Digynia.

From *aner*—a man, *pogon*—beard; in allusion to the tuft of hairs on the flowers. Lam. Ill. 3. t. 840.

1734. *A. CONTORTUS*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 253. Pluk. Alm. t. 191. f. 5. Moris. Hist. 3. f. 824. *Heteropogon aristatus*. R. S. Schk. Hand. t. 342.

1735. *A. SCANDENS*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 258.

1736. *A. ISCHAEMUM*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 259.

1737. *A. ACICULATUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 262.

Raphis trivialis. Lour. Kadira pullu, Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 43. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 5. f. 1.

1738. *A. VERTICILLATUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 263.

A very common grass in the rainy season.

1739. *A. MURICATUS*. Retzs. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 265. Anislie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 47. *Anatherum muricatum*, Beauv. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 306. The fragrant roots of this grass called *Khus* are well known throughout India, and used for making tatties, covers for palanquin top &c. The grass is used for thatching Bungalows in the Deccan.

1740. *A. SCHÖENANTHUS*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 274. *Cymbopogon Schoenantus*. Spr. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 72. f. 2. Wall. Plant. Asiat. Rar. 3. t. 280. Ramaciam. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 72. Moris. Hist. 3. t. 8. f. 9. 25.

The well known Lemon-grass, cultivated in Gardens. Rheede extols the infusion of the leaves in cases of fever, affections of the head &c.

1741. *A. ISWARANACUSA?* Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 275. Lond. Philosoph. Trans. t. 80. p. 284. t. 16. Asiat. Res. 4. p. 109. Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 114. Concans, rare, associated with another aromatic grass which has not yet been examined.

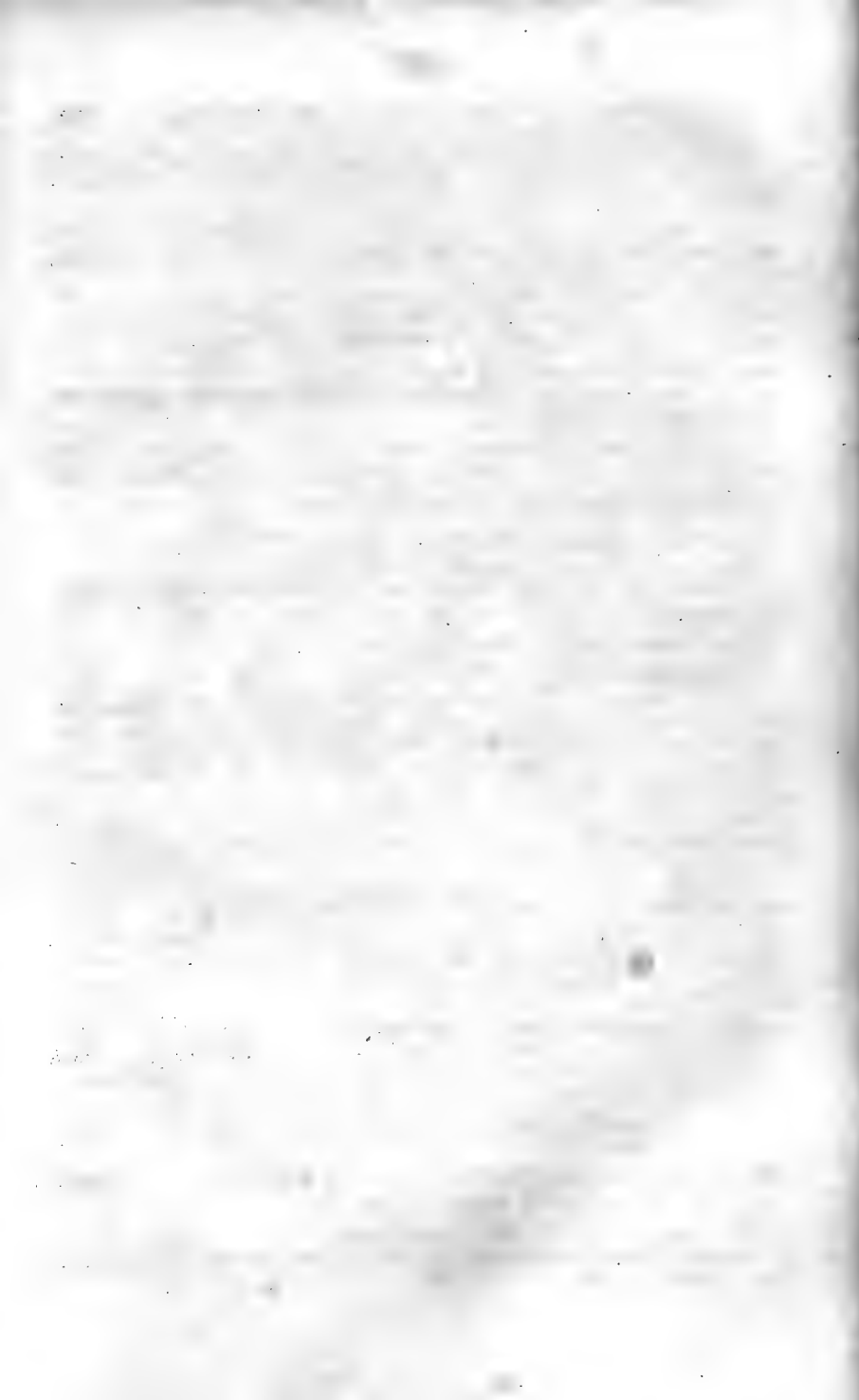
1742. *A. NARDUS?* Willd. 4. p. 409. *Nardus Indica*. Lam. Ency. 2. p. 375. Ginger grass, Ainslie Mat. Ind. 2. p. 401. An essential oil is obtained from it by the natives, called *Koshel*. Common between Dhowe and Krishna. Mr. Law. Both Concans. N. Vale of the Nerbudda. Dr. Heddle.

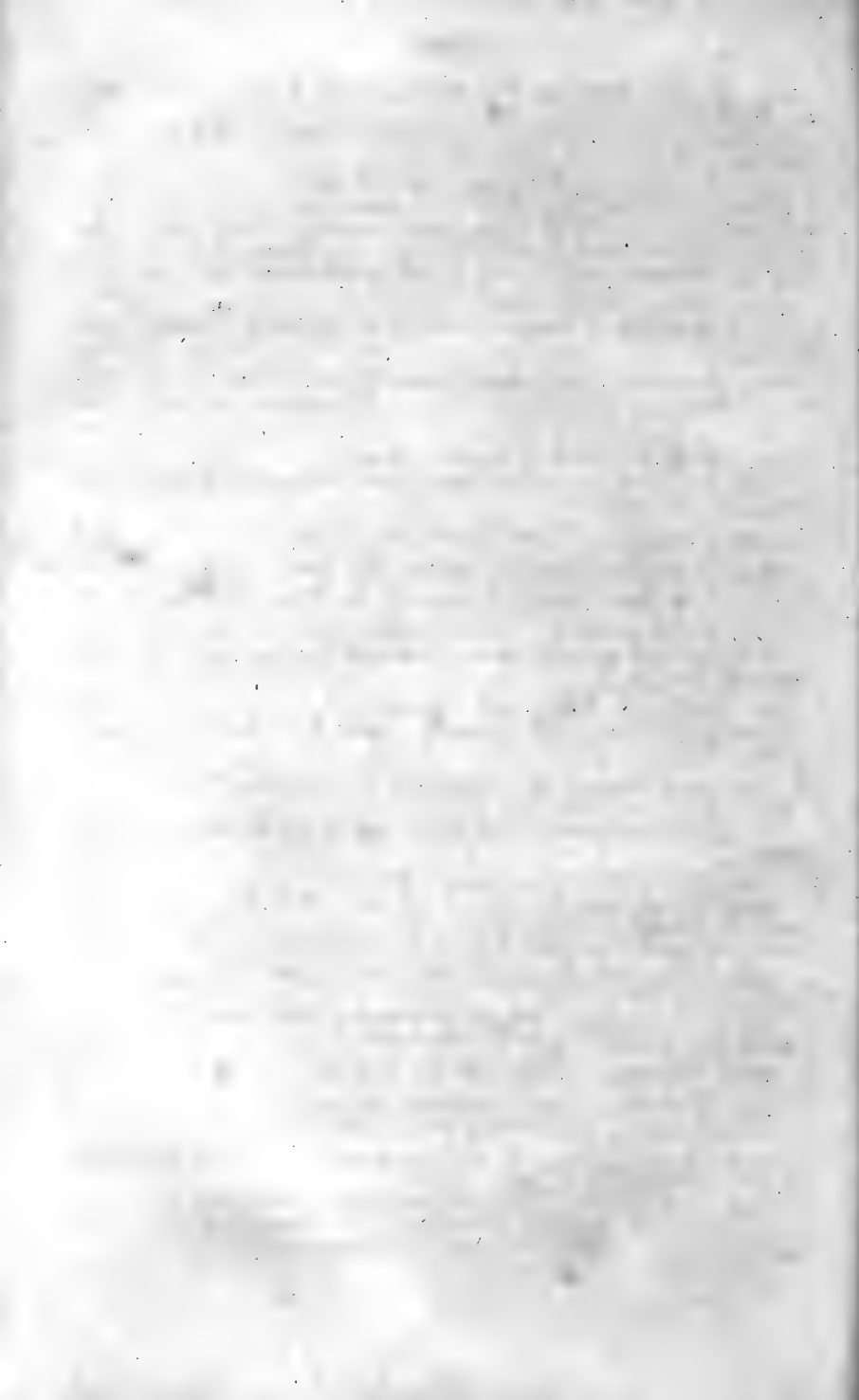
1743. *A. SERRATUS*. Retz. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 253. near Dharwar. Mr. Law. Concans. N.

1744. *A. SACCHARATUS*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 271. *Holcus Sacharatus*. L. *Shaloo*—Cultivated in the Deccan. Sykes.

788. *SACCHARUM*. L. Triandria Digynia.

From the Arabic *Saukar*, which has its root in the Sanscrit. Lam, Ill. t. 40. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 82.





X 1745. *S. OFFICINARUM*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 237. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 74. Sloane's Jamaica. 1. t. 66.

Common Sugar Cane, several varieties are cultivated of which the Otahite is considered the most productive.

1746. *S. EXALTATUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 245.

Kerpa.—Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 46. *S. spontaneum*. Liu, Sara, Asiat. Res. 4. p. 248. Grows to the height of 10 or 12 feet and has a very graceful appearance with its large feather-like panicle. The Indian Mars, according to the Poranas, was born in a cover of this beautiful grass. Sir W. Jones.

1747. *S. ————*?

The *Bhooro* reed of which the Native pens are made. Common in the Concans.

1748. *S. CYLINDRICUM*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 234. *Lagurus cylindrica* *Gramen caricosum*. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 7. f. 2. common in Guzerat. Mr. Law C. S.

789. *ISCHAEMUM*. L. Triandria Digynia.

From *Ischo*—to restrain, and *haima*—blood; it's supposed medicinal qualities. Lam. Ill. 3. t. 829.

1749. *I. ARISTATUM*. S. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 319.

1750. *I. CONJUGATUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 320.

1751. *I. RUGOSUM*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 320. Salisb. Strip. Rar. 1. t. 1.

1752. *I. PILOSUM*. Wight. *Nuth* or *Nuthoo* grass. An interesting account of which will be found in the Madras Journal of Science, No. 7. The black soil of the Deccan.

790. *APLUDA*. L. Triandria Digynia.

Used by Pliny for chaffs or refuse. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 175. Lam. Ill. z. 841.

1753. *A. ARISTATA*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 324. Schreb. Gr. 2. t. 42. *Andropogon involucreatus*. Kon.

A very common grass, and it forms some portion of the hay used in Bombay.

X 791. *ANTHISTIRIA*. L. Triandria Digynia.

From *Anthis temi*, (Rom. 13. 2.) to resist; in allusion perhaps to the strong awns, which puncture and render it unpleasant to walk among this grass. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 175. Lam. Ill. t. 47. and t. 841.

X 1754. *A. CILIATA*. Retz. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 247. Car. Ic. 5. t. 459. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 175.

This grass grows most abundantly throughout the Concans, and is commonly converted into hay for feeding horses.

1755. *A. CYMBARIA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 251.

X 792. *BAMBUSA*. Schreb. Hexandria Monogynia.

From the Indian name *Bamboo* or *Vans*. Lam. Ill. t. 264. f. 2.

1756. *B. ARUNDINACEA*. W. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 191. Ily. Rheed. Mal. 1. t. 16. Rox. Cor. Pl. 1. t. 79.

The common Bamboo. This arborescent grass is applied to a great variety of economical purposes. In Mysore and S. Concan the seeds are gathered for food by the poorer classes, (Buchanan's Journey.)

793. MELOCANNA. Trin. Hexandria Monogynia.

From *melon*—apple, *hanna*—reed; alluding to the large pear or melon shaped fruit of this genus.

1757. M. BAMBUROIDES. Tr. Bambusa baccifera. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p.

197. Beesha. Rheed. Mal. 5. t. 60. Rox. Cor. Pl. 3. t. 243. Intd. by N. 1833.

794. ZIZANIA. L. Hexandria Digynia.

A Greek name (*Zizanon*) for the *Lolium temulentum* or ray-grass. It is translated *tares* in the New Testament, to the injury of the force and beauty of the original (see Matth. 13. v. 29.) Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 82.

1758. Z. TERRESTRIS. W. 4. p. 396. Katon Tsjolam. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 60. S. Concan. N.

This has no relation to the Darnel of Shakespeare.

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining cora.

King Lear.

And oats unblest, and *darnel* domineers,
And shoots it's head above the shining ears.

Dryden's Virg. Georg. 1.

X 795. COIX. L. Monoecia Triandria.

A name used by Theophrastus to designate a kind of grass. Loudon. Lam. Ill. t. 750. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 1. f. 10. Tourn. Inst. t. 306.

X 1759. C. LACHRYMA. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 568.

Cafre, Rheed. Mal. 12. 70. Bot. Mag. 2479. Lachryma Jobi indica. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 75. f. 2.

Job's Tears. A tall coarse grass, with hard bony seeds resembling beads or rather small round shells. In rice fields, margins of tanks &c. Both Concans; Deccan, and Guzerat.

796. SPINIFEX. L. Polygamia Dioecia.

Spina—a thorn, and *fero*—to bear; on allusion to the leaves having spinous points. Lam. Ill. t. 840.

1760. S. SQUARROSUS. Sprengel. 1. p. 239. Moris. Hist. p. 8. t. 8. f. 11.

Illy Mulu, Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 75. Common in the beach near Bandora, &c.

797. ZEA. L. Monoecia Triandria.

The Greek name for corn, from *Zao*, to live. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 9. Tourn. Inst. t. 303. 305.

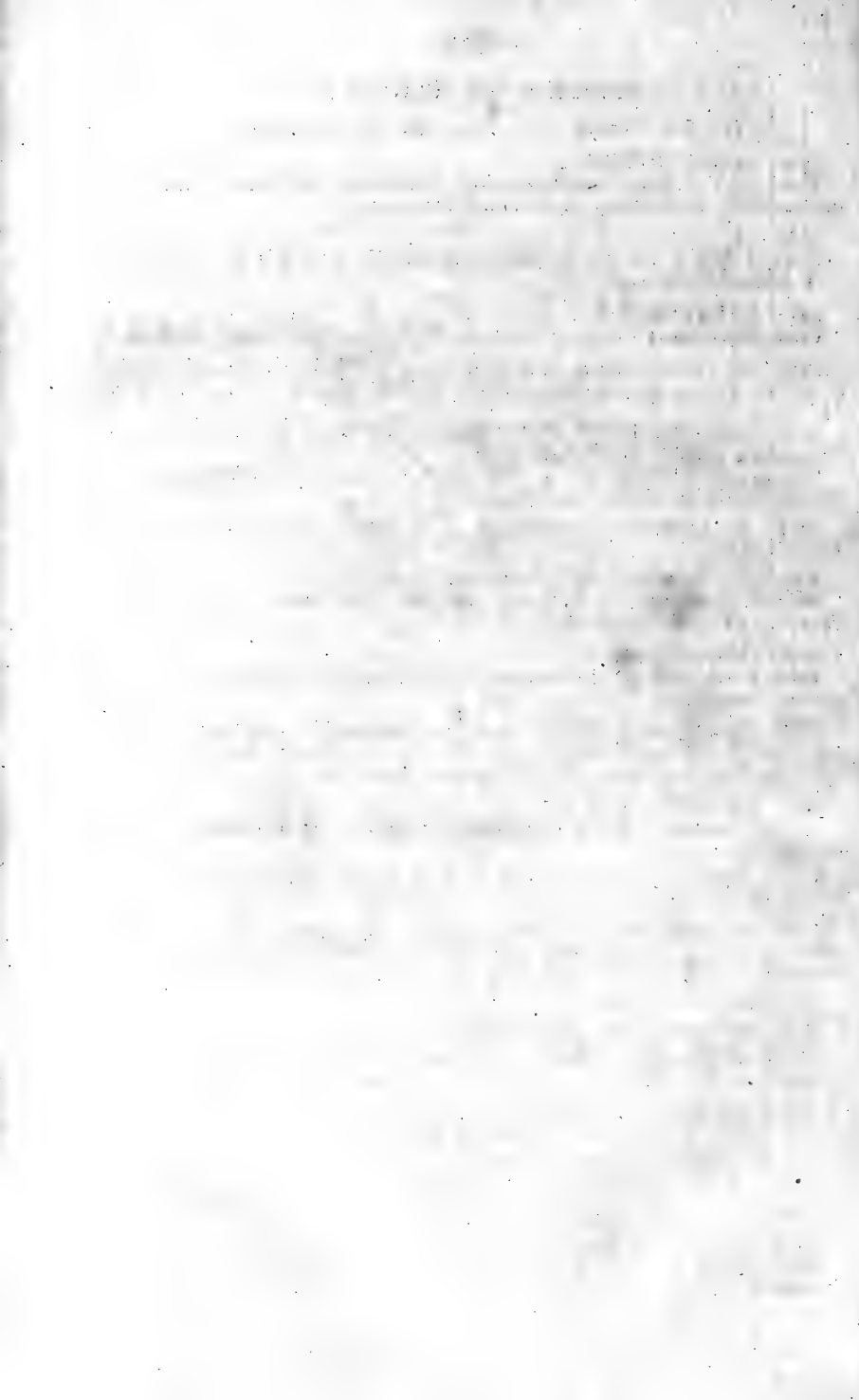
1761. Z. MAYS. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 567. Lam. Ill. t. 749. Maize or

Indian corn. *Muk Jowaree-Boota*; commonly cultivated, boiled Maize is considered "daintier fare" in India also.

" And in what depth to drop the yellow maize
She knew, and when around its' stem to raise,
The lighten'd soil, and well could she prepare,
It's ripen'd seed for food, her proper praise;
Or in the embers turn with frequent care,
It's succulent head yet green, sometimes, for daintier fare."

Southey's Tale of Paraguay, Canto 1.





ORDER 165. FILICES.

THE FERN TRIBE. Lind. *Nat. syst.* 312. *Cryptogamia*.

798. ACROSTICHUM. L.

From *akros*—highest—*stichos*—order: referring to the lines on the back of the fronds, resembling the first lines of a poetry.

1762. A. ——— ?

A small fern 4 or 5 inches high, frond simple. Rheede's fig. 10. vol. 12. may perhaps be referred to it.

799. POLYPODIUM. L.

From *polys*—many—*pous*—a foot: in allusion to the number of roots.

1763. P. QUERCIFOLIUM. Spr. Syst. 4. p. 49. P. indicum. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 36. Panna Keleago marano. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 11. Moris. Hist. 3. S. 14. t. 1. f. 15.

Kadick-pan—Oak-leaved Polypodium. Parasitic on the roots of trees. Nagotna, Salsette, both Concans. S. M. Country. Mr. Law.

This remarkable fera has a wide range, specimens were brought from Torres' Straits by Lieutenant Kempthorne, I. N.

1764. P. TAXIFOLIUM. Spr. syst. 4. p. 50. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 12. and 13. Both Concans.

1765. P. ADNASCENS. Willd. Spec. 5. p. 145.

Niphobolus adnascens. Spr. syst. Maletta mala maravara. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 29. Parasitic. Concans.

800. LOMARIA, W.

From *Loma*—an edge; in allusion to the position of the indusia, the membranous coverings.

1766. L. SCANDENS. Willd. Spr. 5. p. 293. *Lonchitis volubilis*. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 31. Burm. Zey. t. 46. Panna-valli, Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 35. Scandent, fronds pinnate. The Ghauts and Concans.

801. ASPLENIUM. L.

From *a*—privative—*splen*—the spleen; thought to be a remedy for diseases of the spleen.

1767. A. FALCATUM. Willd. Spr. 5. t. p. 325. *Nellapana maravara*. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 18. Burm. Zey. t. 43. Concans.

1768. A. AMBIGUUM. Willd. Spr. 5. p. 343. *Parapanna maravara*. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 15. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 29. *Diplazium Malabaricum*. Spr. Mableshwur.

802. PTERIS. L.

A general Greek name for the fern tribe.

1769. P. AQUILINA? Willd. Spr. 5. p. 402. Moris. Hist. 9. S. 14. t. 4. f. 3. Blackwell, t. 325. The common Brake, or Bracken,

The heath this night must be my bed,
The *Bracken* curtain for my head,
My lullaby the warder's tread,
Far, far from love and thee, Mary.

Lady of the Lake.

Grows in great abundance at Mableshwur.

1770. P. FARINOSA. Willd. Spr. 5 p. 397. Vahls. Symbols. 3. t. 75.

A small fern, fronds white beneath, The banks of the Yena, Mableshwur. The ravines at Kandalla.

803. BLECHNUM: L.

Blechnon—Greek name for a fern,

1771. B. ORIENTALE. Willd. Spr. 10. p. 407.

804. ASPIDIUM. Swartz.

From *aspis*—a little Buckler; referring to the form of the indusium.

1772. A. SPLENDENS. Spr. syst. 4. p. 100. *Polypodium punctulatum*. Lam. Ency. 5. p. 553.

Arana panna. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 31. Grows in moist shady ravines on the Ghauts.

1773. A. PARASITICUM. Willd. Spr. 5. p. 246. *Kariwelli panna mara-
vara*. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 17. Parasitic, fronds pinnate. The Ghauts.

805. ADIANTUM. L.

From *Adiantos*—dry; referring to the nature of it's stems.

1774. A. LUNULATUM. Spr. syst. 4. p. 110. *Pteris lunulata*, Vahl. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 40. The common Indian Maiden-hair.

Appears in the rains on old walls, &c. The natives use a decoction of the plant to allay coughs, &c.

806. CHEILANTHES. Swz.

From *cheilos*—lip—*anthos*—flower; alluding to the form of the indusium.

1775. C. TENUIFOLIA. Spr. syst. 4. p. 117. *Trichomanes tenuifolia*. Burm. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 34. f. 2.

807. ALLANTODEA. R. Br.

From *allantos*—a sausage; resemblance in the form of the indusia, or membranaceous involucre.

1776. A. BRUNONIANA. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 1. t. 52. Moist places on Mableschwur.

808. SPHAEROPTERIS. Wall.

From the spherical form of the indusium inclosing the sori.

1777. S. BARBATA. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 1. 48.

A fern with scales on the stem, Jungles at Parr.

809. OSMUNDA. L.

From *Osmunder*, a Celtic divinity.

1778. O. ——— ?

A very beautiful species, growing common in the bed of the Yena at Mableschwur.

810. LYGODIUM. Swartz.

From *lygos*—a band; in allusion to the twining habit of the species.

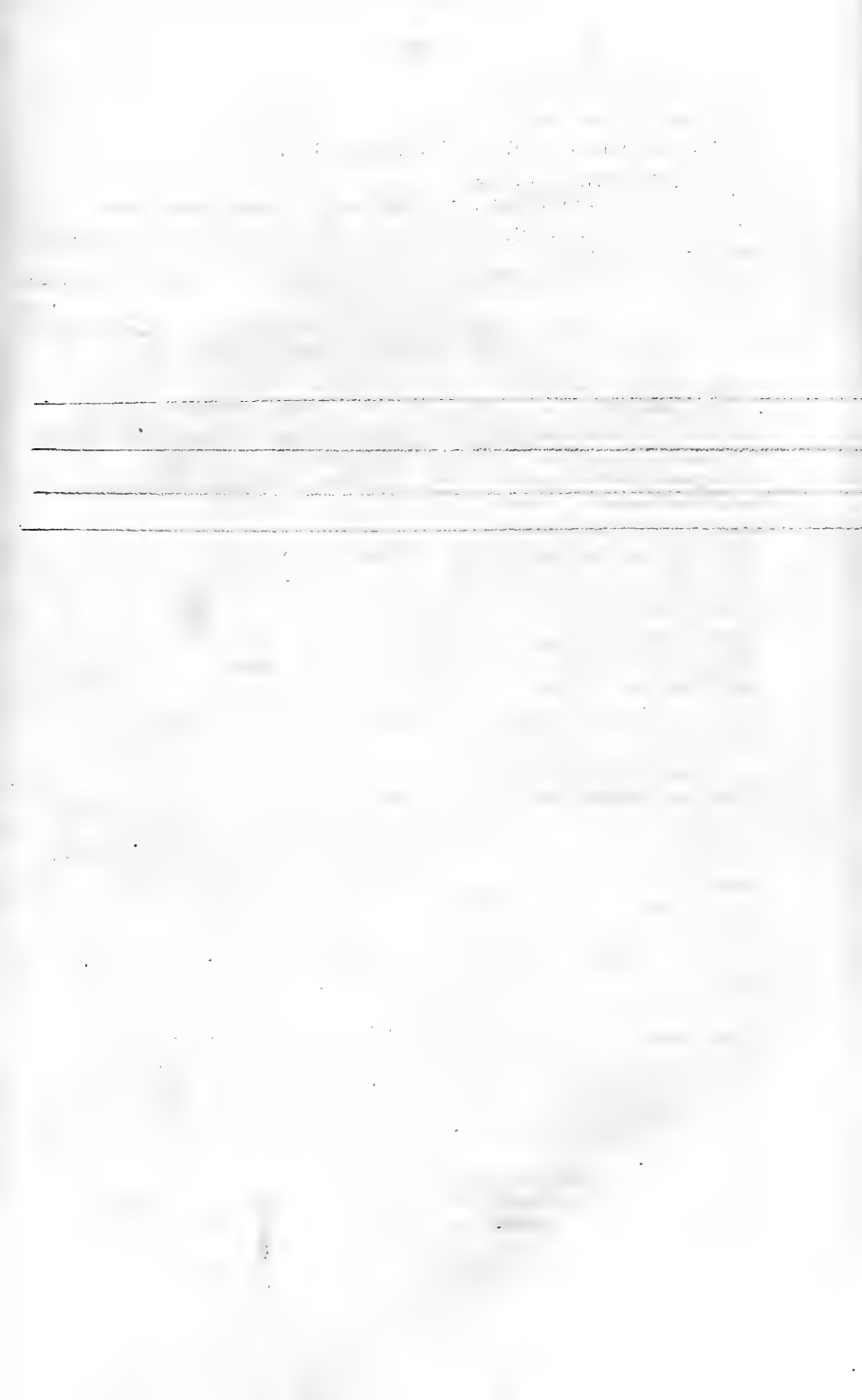
1779. L. MICROPHYLLUM. Spr. syst. 4. p. 28. *Hydroglossum scandens*. Willd. *Ugena microphylla*, Cav. Icon. 6. t. 595 f. 2. *Adiantum minus volubile*. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 32. f. 2. 3. *Tsieru*. Valli panna altera. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 34. Bot. Cab. t. 742. Stem flexuous, climbing. Kennery jungles; the Ghauts &c.

1780. L. PINNATIFIDUM. Spr. syst. 4. p. 28.

Hydroglossum pinnatifidum. Willd. Warapoli. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 33.

A very beautiful scandent fern, with pinnate fronds. The Ghauts and Concans, Mableschwur.

1781. L. FLEXUOSUM. Spr. syst. 4. p. 29. *Hydroglossum flexuosum*. Willd. Valli-panna. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 32.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes the use of specialized software tools and manual review processes. The goal is to identify trends and anomalies that might not be immediately apparent from a simple glance at the numbers.

The third part of the report focuses on the results of the analysis. It highlights several key findings, such as a significant increase in sales during the holiday season and a decrease in operational costs through process optimization. These insights are crucial for making informed business decisions.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. It suggests implementing new reporting protocols and investing in more advanced data analysis tools to further enhance the organization's performance and efficiency.

A scandent fern. Kennery Jungles, Salsette and both Concans.

811. **GLEICHENIA**. Sm.

In honor of the Baron Von. Gleichen, a German Botanist.

1782. **G. HERMANNI**. Spr. syst. 4. p. 26. *Mertensia dichotoma*. Sw. *Dicranopteris*, Bern. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 38.

812. **BOTRYCHIUM**. Swz.

From *Botrys*—a bunch of grapes, alluding to the form of fructification.

1783. **B. ZEYLANICUM**. Willd. 10. p. 61. Ceylon Moon-wort. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 68. f. 3.

813. **OPHIOGLOSSUM**. L.

From *ophis*—a serpent—*glossa*—a tongue, alluding to the shape of the leaves.

1784. **O. MOLUCCANUM**. Willd. Spr. 5. p. 58. *O. Simplex*. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 68. f. 2. Hooker and Grev. p. 45.

1785. **O. PENDULUM**. Willd. Spr. 5. p. 60. *Scolopendria*. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 37. f. 3. Parasitic.

ORDER 166. LYCOPODIACEÆ.

THE CLUB MOSS TRIBE. Lind. *Loud. Hort. Brit.* p. 544.

814. **LYCOPODIUM**. L.

From *lycos*—a wolf—*pous*—a foot; in allusion to the fancied resemblance between the roots and a wolf's foot.

1786. **L. PHLEGMARIA**. Willd. Spr. 5. p. 10. *Tanopavel patsja maravara*. Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 14. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 41. f. 1.

Indian Club-moss. Parasitic. Stem dichotomous, pendulous; leaves quatern; on the Ghauts. S. Concan. N.

1787. **L. CERNUUM**. Willd. Spr. 5. p. 30. *Bellanpotsja*, Rheed. Mal. 12. t. 39. Pluk. Alm. t. 47. f. 9. *Burm. Zey.* t. 66. *Moris. Hist.* 3. s. 15. t. 5 and 9. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 40. f. 1. Terrestrial, The Concans. N.

1788. **L. CIRCINALE**. Willd. Spr. 5. p. 32. Pluk. t. 100. f. 3. *Moris. Hist.* 3. 515. t. f. 11. The Concans.

1789. **L. CANALICULATUM**. Willd. Spr. 5. p. 43. Pluk. Alm. t. 453. f. 8. *Dill. Musc.* t. 65. f. 6. The Concans.

1790. **L. PLUMOSUM**. Willd. Spr. 5. p. 45. *Dill. Musc.* t. 66. f. 8.

1791. **L. DURVILLEI**. Hooker and Grev. p. 26. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 39.

ORDER 167. MARSILEACEÆ.

THE PEPPER-WORT TRIBE. Lind. *Loud. Hort. Brit.* p. 544.

815. **MARSILEA**. L.

Named after Count Marsigli, founder of the Academy of Sciences at Bologna. *Lam. Ill.* t. 538. Pluk. Alm. t. 401. f. 5.

1792. **M. QUADRIFOLIA**.

A small annual plant having the appearance of the *oxalis corniculata*: Margins of Tanks &c.

816. **ISOETES**. L.

Isos—equal—*etos*—the year; the plant continuing unchanged through the year.

1793. I. COROMANDELINA. L, Spr. syst. 4. p. 9. An aquatic plant, see Ainslie Mat. Ind.

817. SALVINIA. L. From M. Salvini, a Greek Professor at Florence.

1794. S. CUCULLATO. L. An aquatic plant.

ORDER 168. MUSCI.

THE MOSS TRIBE. Lind. *Loud. Hort. Brit.* p. 544.

818 DICRANUM, Hedw.

Dikranos—two headed or forked; in allusion to the teeth of the capsule.

1795. D. BRYOIDES. Sw. Spr. syst. 4. p. 163. Hypnum bryoides. L.
On old Walls, associated with Bryum and Hypnum.

ORDER 169. FUNGI.

THE MUSHROOM TRIBE. Lind. *nat. syst.* p. 334.

819. AGARICUS. L

From *Agaria*—a region of Sarmatia.

1796. A. CAMPESTRIS, L. Common Mushroom,

1797. A. OSTREATUS?

On the Trunks of decayed trees; with several species of leathery Boletus.

820. LYCOPERDON. L.

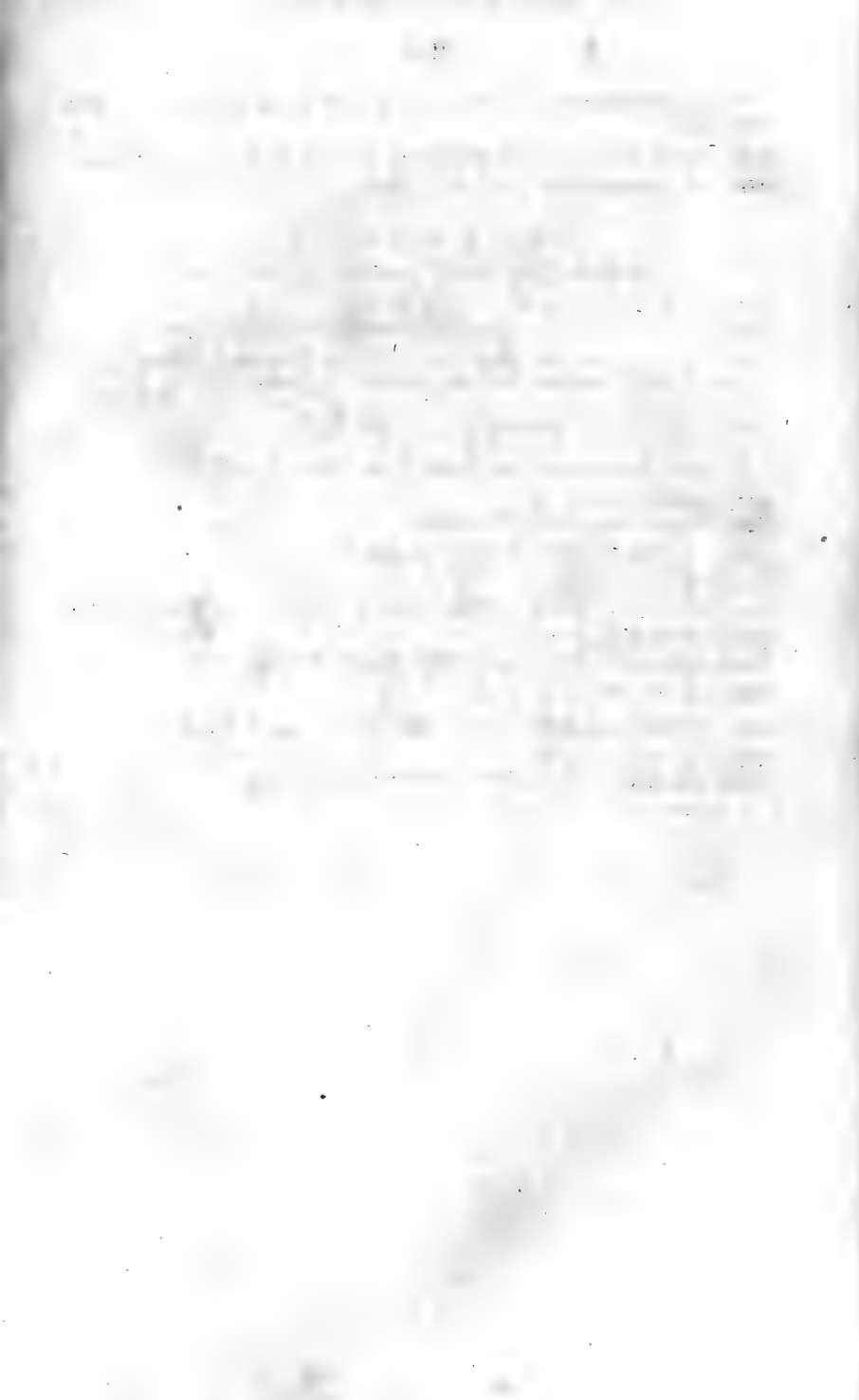
From *Lykos*—a wolf—*perdo*—crepito, application not obvious.

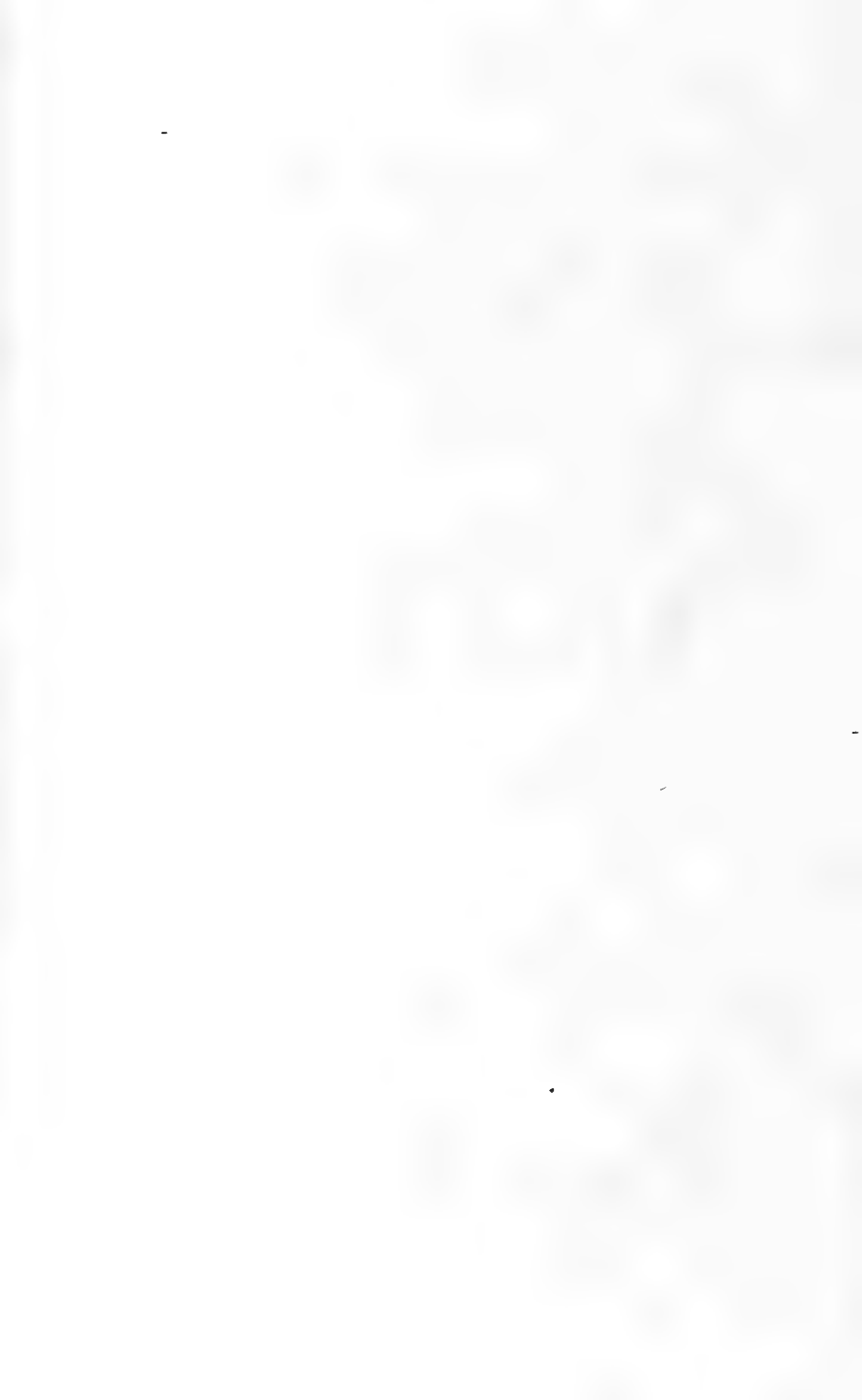
1798. L. PRATENSE. Puff-ball.

821. PEZIZA. L. From Pezicae, a tribe of Fungi in Pliny.

1799. P. CERINA?

Small cup-shaped; on old flower tubs in a Garden &c.





ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

ORDER I. RANUNCULACEÆ. p. 1.

NIGELLA. L. Polyandria Pentagynia.

From *Niger*—black; the colour of the seeds.

1. N. INDICA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 646.

Kala Jeera—Indian Fennel flower. Goozerat.

ORDER 10. CAPPARIDEÆ. p. 7.

2. CAPPARIS HEDDLEI. N. Ind. from Aden. N.

ORDER 12. FLACOURTIANEÆ. p. 9,

3. FLACOURTIA JANGOMAS. Lour. D. C. Prodromus 1. p. 257.

Panawnlee—Joao Gom of Goa. In Gardens Salsette, rare, fruit edible.

ORDER 14. VIOLARIÆ. p. 10.

4. VIOLA. ODORATA. Eng. Bot. t. 619.

Common violet, cultivated at Belgaum. Mr. Law, C. S.

ORDER 15. DROSERACEÆ. p. 11.

ALDROVANDA. L. Pentandria Pentagynia.

From *Aldrovandus*, an Italian Naturalist.

5. A. VERTICILLATA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 112. Wight's Prod. 1. p. 34.

A small aquatic plant.

ORDER 16. POLYGALEÆ. p. 11.

6. POLYGALA TRIFLORA. L. Sholapore districts. Mr. Law.

7. P. JAVANA. D. C. Wight's Prod. p. 38. S. Concan. N.

SALOMONIA. Lour. Monadelphia Tetrandria.

From King *Solomon*, who "spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: he spake also of beasts and of fowl, and of creeping-things, and of fishes" Kings. c. IV. v. 33.

8. S. CORDATA. Arn. Wight's Ill. 3. t. 22. N. Concan. N.

ORDER 19. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ, p. 12,

DIANTHUS. L. Decandria Digynia.

From *Dios*—divine,—*anthos*—a flower; alluding to the magnificence and fragrance of the flowers.

9. D. CHINENSIS. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 446. Bot. Mag. t. 25.

10. D. CARYOPHYLLUS. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 446. Bot. Mag. t. 2744
clove-pink. In Gardens cultivated.

ORDER 20. MALVACEÆ. p. 12.

PAVONIA. Cav. Monadelphia Polyandria.

In honor of Don Jos. Pavon.

11. P. ZEYLANICA. W. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 214. Introduced. by N.
12. HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 195. Bot. Mag. t. 83.
Both the single and double varieties are to be met with in every Garden.
13. H. FURCATUS. The Ghauts. Mr. Law, C. S.
14. H. PANDURIFORMIS. Sholapore districts. Mr. Law, C. S.

ORDER 22. BYTTNERIACEÆ. p. 17.

15. PTEROSPERMUM LAWIANUM. N.

Leaves three lobed, cordate, acuminate, sub-peltate; coarsely toothed, tomentose, involucre palmatifid. Dharwar. Mr. Law, C. S.

WALTHERIA. L. Monadelphia Pentandria.

Named after Dr. A. F. Walther of Leipsic, author of Hortus Proprius. Lam. III. t. 570.

16 W. INDICA L. Pluk. t. 150. f. 5 and 6. Burm. Zey. t. 68. Common on sandstone hills at Badamee, Bagulkote, Mr. Law. Both Concaus. N.

ORDER 23. TILIACEÆ. p. 20.

17. CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 581. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 78. f. 1. Gaert. fr. t. 179.

Gunny bags &c. are manufactured from the fibres of it's bark in Bengal. Common on Salsette and in both Concaus. N.

ORDER 26. TERNSTROEMIACEÆ. p. 22.

THEA. L. Monadelphia Polyandria.

Has its origin in *Tscha*, the Chinese name for Tea. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 95. f. 1.18. T. VIRIDIS. L. Bot. Mag. t. 3148 & 998.
Green Tea. Deccan. Intd.

ORDER 34. CEDRELACEÆ p. 32.

CEDRELA. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *Cedrus*—the cedar tree, in allusion to the American species exuding an aromatic resin like the cedar. Gaert. Fruct. 2. t. 95. f. 2.

19. C. TOONA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 635. Cor. Pl. t. 238. Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 39. Wight's Icones. 8. t. 161.

In the ravines at Kandalla. The beautiful Timber is not inferior to Mahogany; the flowers are used in Mysore in dyeing cotton a beautiful red colour, while the bark is considered equal in power, as an antiperiodical in fevers, to that of the Soyaida.

ORDER 35. AMPELIDEÆ p. 32.

20. CISSUS AURICULATA. Wall, Rox, Flora. Ind, 1. p. 411. About Dharwar. Mr. Law.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

The first settlement in Boston was made in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers from England. They came to the city in search of religious freedom and a place to practice their faith. The city was founded on a small island in the harbor, and the settlers built a fort to protect themselves from the Native Americans. The city grew rapidly, and by 1639 it had a population of about 1,000 people. The settlers established a town meeting, which was the first form of self-government in the city. The town meeting was held in a large hall, and the settlers would gather there to discuss the affairs of the city. The town meeting was a very important part of the city's life, and it has continued to this day. The city of Boston has a long and rich history, and it is one of the most important cities in the United States. The city has been a center of education, industry, and culture for many years. The city has many famous landmarks, including the Freedom Trail, the Boston Common, and the Old State House. The city has also been a center of political activity, and it has played a major role in the history of the United States. The city of Boston is a city of many firsts, and it is a city that has shaped the course of American history.

CHAPTER I

The first settlement in Boston was made in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers from England. They came to the city in search of religious freedom and a place to practice their faith. The city was founded on a small island in the harbor, and the settlers built a fort to protect themselves from the Native Americans. The city grew rapidly, and by 1639 it had a population of about 1,000 people. The settlers established a town meeting, which was the first form of self-government in the city. The town meeting was held in a large hall, and the settlers would gather there to discuss the affairs of the city. The town meeting was a very important part of the city's life, and it has continued to this day. The city of Boston has a long and rich history, and it is one of the most important cities in the United States. The city has been a center of education, industry, and culture for many years. The city has many famous landmarks, including the Freedom Trail, the Boston Common, and the Old State House. The city has also been a center of political activity, and it has played a major role in the history of the United States. The city of Boston is a city of many firsts, and it is a city that has shaped the course of American history.

36. Sep. 5 perisperm. more or less uneg. test. imb. Pet 5 or by abov. 4
uniguic. 4 with center. test. Stam. monadelph. hypog. twice or thrice as
many as pet. Some occasly abov. 5 of 5 carpels placed round an
axis. ovules pendul. Solitary. Style 5 cohering round axis
Pet. for and of 5 seeded ovary. Leaves or stems with simple-stipul
leaves to be cutz opp. or alter with peduncles opposite to them.

21. *LEEA MACROPHYLLA*, Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 653. Common in Jungles towards the Ghauts. Mr. Law. In both Concan, where it prefers a moist situation. N. Reputed to be a remedy for the Guinea worm. Mr. Law.

ORDER . GERANIACEÆ. D. C. Prod. 1. p. 637.

PELARGONIUM, Herit. Monadelphia Heptandria.

From *Pelargos*—a stork; the beak of the fruit

22. *P. CAPITATUM*, L. D. C. Prod. 1. p. 974. cav. diss. 4. t. 105. f. 1. The rose scented Pelargonium. In Gardens, from the Cape.

23. *P. INQUINANS*, Ait. D. C. p. 659. The scarlet-flowered Pelargonium. From the Cape.

ORDER . TROPÆOLEÆ. D. C. Prod. 1. p. 683.

24. *TROPÆOLUM*, L. Octandria Monogynia.

From *Tropæum*—a trophy; leaf and flower.

T. MAJUS, L. Bot. Mag. t. 23. Great Indian cress. A native of Peru; in Gardens at Bombay.

ORDER 37. BALSAMINEÆ. p. 34.

25. *IMPATIENS*, Rivularis, Wight Madras Journal of Science. Ram Ghaut. Mr. Law. Hewra. Dr. Gibson.

ORDER 39. CONNARACEÆ. p. 36.

26. *CONNARUS STRIATUS*, N. Leaves pinnated, capsule marked with stria. S. Concan. N.

ORDER 46. RHAMNEÆ. p. 39.

27. *Z. NUMMULARIA*, Wight's Prod. 1. p. 162. *Z. Microphylla*, Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 613. Pluk. t. 197. f. 2. common in the black soil of the Deccan. Mr. Law.

ORDER 48. TEREBINTHACEÆ. p. 40.

PYGEUM, Gaert. Icosandria Monogynia.

Denoting in Greek a *Bum*, from the similitude in the form of the fruit. Gaert. Carp. 1. t. 46. f. 4.

28. *P. ACUMINATUM*, Colebr. in Lin. Trans. 12. t. 18. Mahableswur and Kandalla, but rare.

ORDER 50. LEGUMINOSÆ. p. 44.

29. *FLEMINGIA SEMIALATA*, Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 340. Cor. Pl. 3. t. 249, Intd. by N.

VICIA, Tourn. Diadelphia Decandria.

From *Vincio*—to bind together; alluding to the twining tendrils of this genus.

30 *V. FABA*, L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 323.

Backla or *Vackla*—Cultivated at Surat to a small extent; resembles the Windsor-bean.

31. PHASEOLOS RADIATUS. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 296.

Oreed—A cultivated pulse. Mr. Royle observes in his Illustrations of the Himalayan Flora, that the root of this species contains a narcotic principle.

32. CASSIA BACILLUS. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 337. Gaert. Fruct. 2. p. 313. Cassia fistula silvestris. Rumph. Amb. 2. t. 22. Ind. by N.

33. CROTALARIA ARBORESCENS. L. In Gardens at Belgaum. Mr. Law.

34. HEDYSARUM ALTISSIMUM. Wall.

The leaves contain the principle *Glycirrhine* as in *Abrus precatorius*; cattle are very partial to it. Annual, Ind. by N.

35. CAESALPINIA MIMOSOIDES. Wight's Prod. 1. p. 281. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 8. S. Concan. N.

It is remarkable that all plants endued with sensibility to the touch are of the Decandrous class, as *Mimosa*, *Aeschynomene* and *Oxalis sensitiva*, *Averrhoa carambola*, *Smithia sensitiva*, *Schrankia aculeata*, *Dionea muscipula*, *Hedysarum Gyrens* and *Cassia sensitiva*. N.

ORDER 58. MYRTACEÆ. p. 72.

36. EUGENIA AQUEA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 492. *Jambosa aquea*. Rumph. Amb. 1. t. 38. f. 2.

Tick Jamboo—In Gardens, rare.

ORDER 61. CUCURBITACEÆ. p. 76.

37. B. PILOSA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 726. *Bryonia rostrata*. Roth. Wight's Prod. 1. p. 346. S. Concan. N.

ORDER 68. FICOIDEÆ. p. 82.

SESUVIUM. W. Icosandria Digynia.

Origin of the name undefined Lam. Ill. t. 434.

38. S. PORTULACASTRUM. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 509. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 72. f. 1. S. repens. Roth. on the sea shore Salsette, Orun &c. N.

SPHENOCLEA. Gaert. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *Sphen*—wedge, and *Kleio*—to enclose; the wedge shaped capsules.

39. S. ZEYLANICA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 507. *Pongati*. Rheed. Mal. 2. t. 24. Gaert. Fruct. 1. t. 24.

In rice fields during the rains. N.

ORDER. 71. UMBELLIFERÆ. p. 84.

ANETHUM. Tourn. Pentandria Digynia.

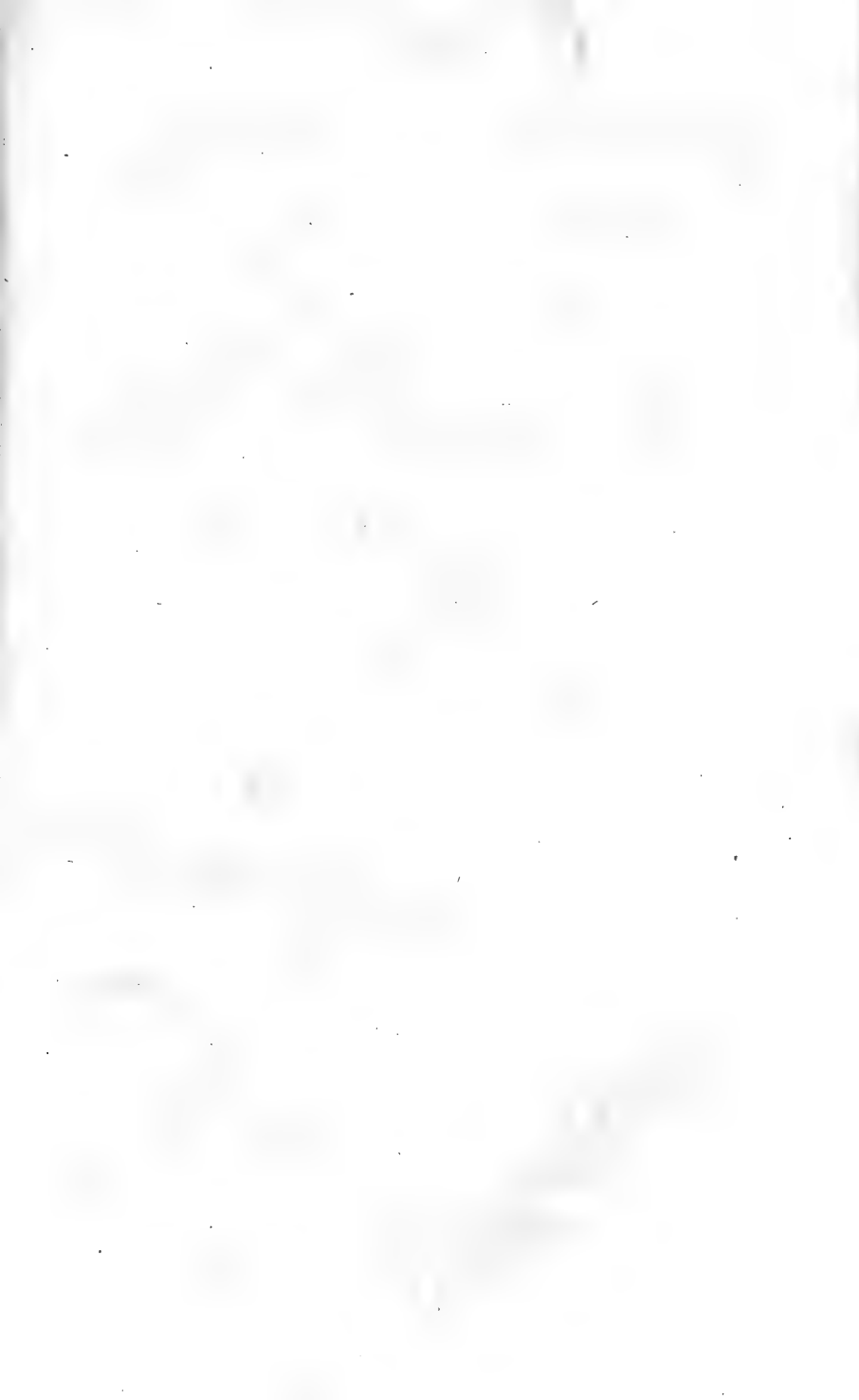
From *Ano*—upward, and *theo*—to run; quick growth.

40. A. SOWA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 96. *Sowa*. Extensively used in native cookery and medicine.

ORDERS 73. LORANTHACEÆ. p. 85.

41. LORANTHUS INVOLUCRATUS. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 552.

Involucre three-leaved very long. At Beema Sunker. Dr. Gibson.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
1925

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1925

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1925

ORDER 78. COMPOSITÆ. p. 94..

42. ARTEMISIA VULGARIS. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 420.

Downa cultivated in Gardens, rare.

43. CARDUUS ARGYRACANTHUS. Wall. Wight's Cont. p. 25. At Cambay. N.

ORDER 83. MYRSINEACEÆ. p. 104.

WARRENIA. Wight. Mss. Pentandria Monogynia.

44. W. ————?

S. Concan. N.

ORDER . ERICEÆ. Lind. Loud. syst. Hort. Brit. p. 523.

RHODODENDRON. L. Decandria Monogynia.

From *Rhodon*—a rose, and *dendron*—a tree; resemblance.

45. R. ————?

Intd. by Mr. Skinner; species undetermined.

ORDER 89. APOCYNEÆ. p. 112.

ECHITES. L. Pentandria Monogynia.

From *Echis*,—a viper; alluding to it's twining habit.

46. E. ANTIDYSENTERICA. Roth. Spr. syst. 1. p. 633. Holarrhena Antidy-senterica. Royles Illustrations. p. 271. S. Concan. N. This may be distinguished from Sp. No. 868 above, by the flower having no staminal crown, and the leaves being slightly crenate.

ORDER 90, ASCLEPIADEÆ p. 117.

47. ODONTANDRA RENIFORMIS. Wight. A new Genus. Madras Journal of Science for January 1838 p. 142. From the Coast of the Red Sea.

ORDER 92. GENTIANEÆ. p. 123.

SWERTIA. L. Pentandria Digynia.

From E. Swert of Holland.

48. S. DECUSSATA. N. Dharwar &c. Mr. Law.

ORDER 94. PEDALINEÆ. p. 126.

49. SESAMUM LACINIATUM. W. Sprengel's syst. 2. p. 814. A procumben plant with beautiful flowers. At Badamce. Mr. Law.

ORDER 96. CONVULVULACEÆ. p. 127.

50. IPOMOA PILEATA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 504.

An annual. S. Concan, tho' a native of China. N. It is remarkable for the curious bonnet or involucre inclosing the flowers.

"These, nature's works, the curious mind employ.
Inspire a soothing, melancholy joy."

51. *PORANA PANICULATA* Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 464. Cor. Pl. 3. t. 235.
In a Garden at Belgaum. Mr. Law. C. S.
52. *CONVOLVULUS LITTLEI*. N. Stem beset with hairs like a Caterpillar.
Leaves three lobed. N. Concan.
53. *C. MACROCARPUS*. Wall, Intd. by N.
54. *ANISEIA CALYCINA*. At Surat, in hedges. Mr. Law.
55. *ARGYREIA SETOSA*. Surat districts. Mr. Law.

ORDER 104. LABIATÆ. p. 147.

56. *COLEUS MALABARICUS*. Wall. Pl. As. Bar. 2. p. 16. The leaves and root appear to contain much camphor. Habitat, Hills of Braminwara Range, Dr. Gibson, Cochin. N.

ORDER 106. ACANTHACEÆ. p. 159.

57. *STROBILANTHES AURICULATUS*? Wall. Pl. As. Rar. t. 295. Salsette. N.

ORDER PHYTOLACCEÆ. Loud. Hort. Brit. p. 531.

GISEKIA. L. Pentandria Pentagynia.

Named after Giseke, a Dutch botanist.

58. *G. PHARNACEOIDES*. L. Rox. Cor. Pl. 2. 183. Concan. N.

SALVADORA. Tetrandria Monogynia.

59. *S. PERSICA*. L. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 389. Cor. Pl. 1. t. 26. Rivina paniculata. L. *Cissus arborea*. Forsk. Near the Sea, both Concan.

ORDER 116. LAURINÆ. p. 173.

60. *CAMPHORA OFFICINARUM*. Bauh. *LAURUS CAMPHORIFERA*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 304. Kaempf. Amoen. 770. t. 771. The Camphor tree of China. Intd. by N. 1833.

GYROCARPUS, Jacq. Polygamia Monoecia.

From *Gyro*—to turn round, and *Karpos*—fruit, alluding to the capsule turning round in the air by means of its two long wing-like appendages.

Gaert. Carp. 2. t. 97. Jacq. Pl. Am. t. 178, 80.

61. *G. JACQUINI*. Rox. Flora. Ind. 1. p. 445. Cor. Pl. 1. t. 1.

On the Banks of the Krishna, near Nalutwar. Mr. Law. C. S. Specimen of the flowers examined show them to be tetrandrous, and furnished with four "staminodia glanduliformia," in place of four "staminodia, stipitata, clavata," according to Prof. Nees. Ab. Esenbeck in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. vol. 2. p. 68, or the nectary of four *clavate* glands of Dr. Roxborough, nor could his perforated receptacle be discerned. Germ only seen, N.

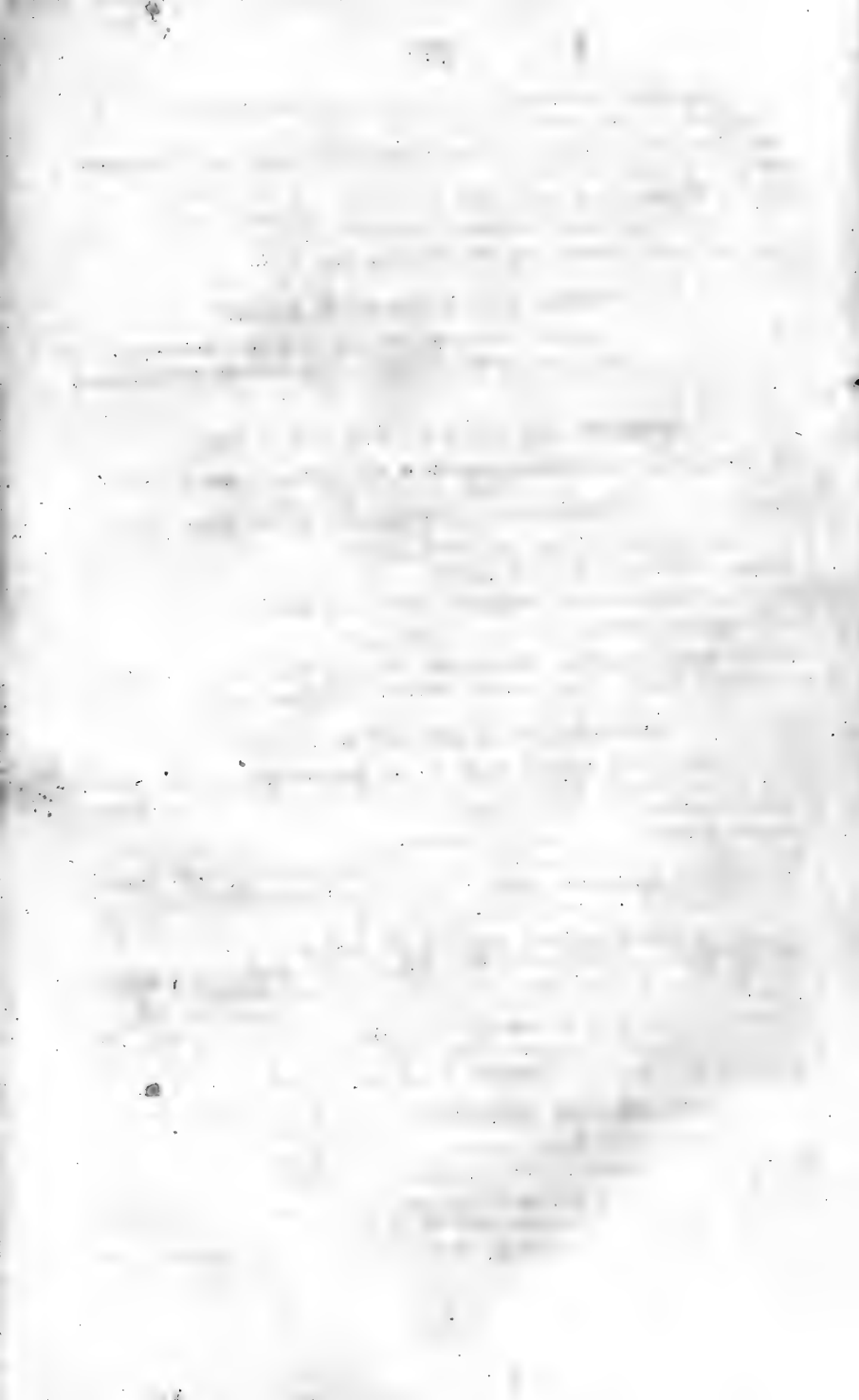
ORDER 122. ARISTOLOCHIÆ. p. 178.

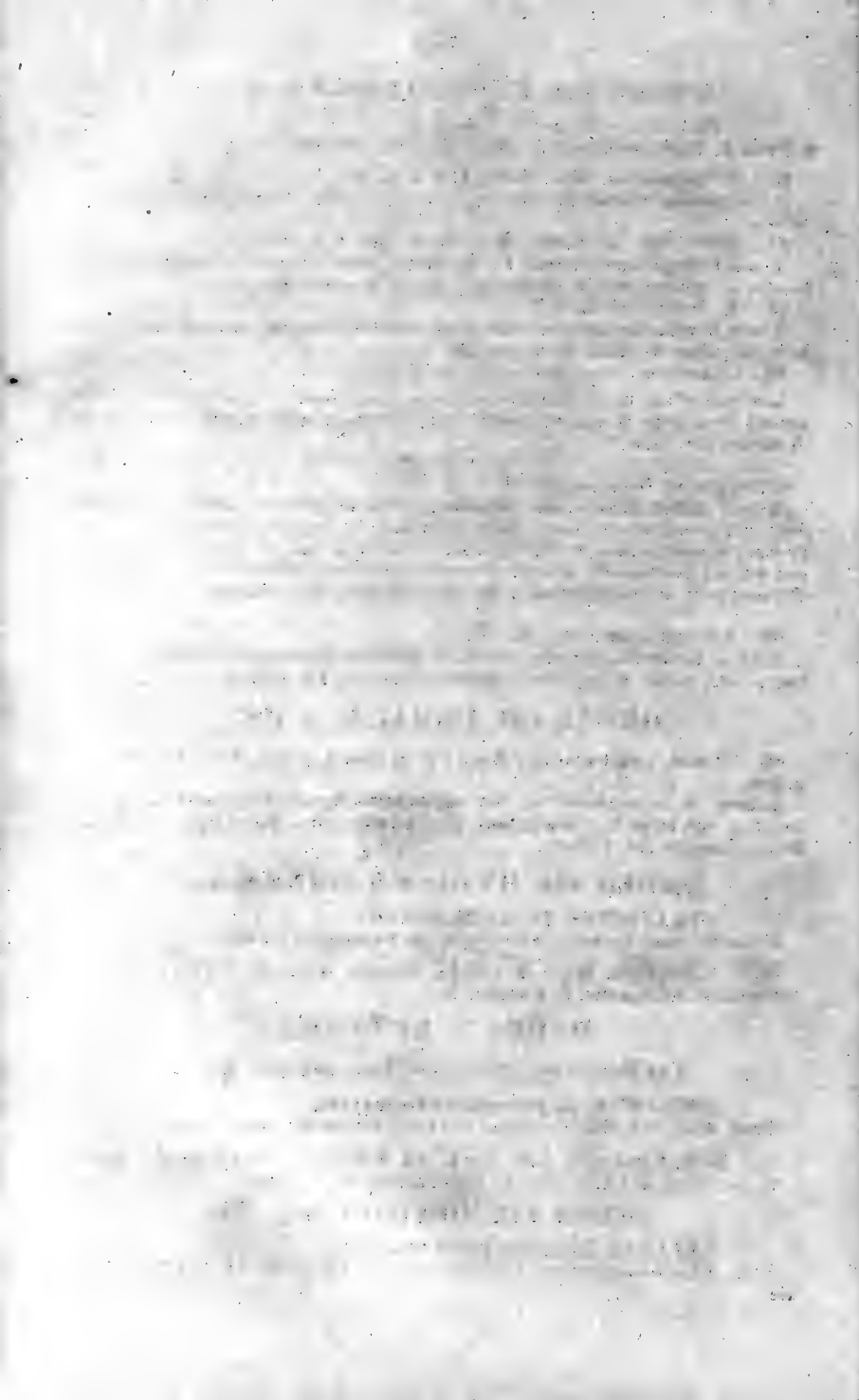
BRAGANTIA. Lour. Gynandria Hexandria.

In memory of the Duke of Braganza. Lam. Ill. t. 640.

62. *B. WALLICHI*. R. Br. *Apama siliquosa*. Rheed. Mal. 6. t. 28. Wight and Arnott in Edin. Phil. Journal. Vol. 15. p. 180.

A shrub, leaves alternate, oblong, lanceolate. fruit a kind of silique. S. Concan, rare, N.





ORDER 123. EUPHORBIACEÆ. p. 178.

TRAGIA. L. Monoecia Triandria.

From J. Bock surnamed Tragus, a German Botanist.

63. T. CANNABINA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 575.

It has curious pinnatifid calyces, covered with white filaments. Dr. Gibson.

64. EUPHORBIA LIGULARIA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 465.

A much larger species than *E. Neriifolia*, with 5 angled branches spirally twisted as represented in Rumphius's figure. Deccan. Mr. Law.65. *E. RUPESTRIS*. Law.

A new herbaceous species, with pink-coloured flowers, on rocks or rocky-hills, 20 miles North of Dharwar. Mr. Law.

66. ALEURITES. ———? or an allied genus.

Leaves cordate, five-lobed, the under surface densely tomentose. Calyx 3 parted Petals six Nectary 5 cordate glands Stamens about 20, polyandrous A shrub. Mr. Law.

67. CROTON GIBSONIANUS N.

A tree 15 feet high leaves bifarious, oval acuminate, entire, furnished with two glands at the base; male calyx deeply five-cleft, petals five; nectary five orange colored, cordate glands. Stamina about 15 capsule tricocous red when ripe size of a walnut. Female flower not yet seen N. At Hurree-chunderghur a topical remedy for Rheumatism. Dr. Gibson.

68. CROTON LAWIANUS. N.

Seed as in *Croton*, capsule girded by a 3 leaved involucre Leaves oblong lanceolate, entire A large tree. Bheema Sunker. Dr Gibson.

ORDER 126. ULMACÆ. p. 188.

69. ULMUS LANCEÆFOLIA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 66. Wall. Pl. As, Rar. t. 200.

Leaves as represented in the above cited figure. Filaments three, each bearing one large 4 celled anther. N. A large tree, Kassersay and Naneh Ghaut Jungles Dr. Gibson.

ORDER 134. HYDROCHARIDÆ. p. 199.

STRATIOTES. Dioecia Dodecandria.

From *Stratos*—an army, alluding to the Sword-like leaves.

70. . ACOROIDES. Willd. 9. p. 820. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 75. f. 2. Water-soldier. An aquatic. S. Concan. N.

ORDER BUTOMEÆ.

THE FLOWERING RUSH TRIBE. Lind. nat. syst. p. 253.

BUTOMUS. L. Enneandria Hexagynia.

From *Bous*—an OX, and *temno*—to cut; cropped by oxen. Gaert. fr. 1. t. 19.

71. B. LANCEOLATUS. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 315. Royle's Illust. No. 10. In the Tank at Chiblee in the Surat districts. Mr. Law.

ORDER 137. ORCHIDÆ. p. 201.

LIPARIS. Rich. Gynandria Monandria.

From *Liparos*—unctuous; smooth surface of the leaves of the original specie

72. *L. DIPHYLLOS.* N.

Leaves two pressing on the ground, ovate, acute, plaited, flowers greenish, lip large and round. S. Concan. N.

73. *HABENARIA. SCHIZOCHILUS.* N. Flowers white, labellum unguiculate with 2 pair, pinnate, segments, each cuneiform ciliated, and terminated by a long fili form process. spur very long. A new Genus. two petals abortive and the lip ascending with an appendicula between it and the column Ram Ghaut. Mr. Law, C. S.

74. *HABENARIA.* ———?

Resembles in many respects the *H. longicauda*, Bot. Mag. 2957, except the spur being here shorter and more slender. Both Concaus. N.

75. *EULOPHIA.* Nov. Spec. Flowers yellow. In the vicinity of Belgaum. This will be described fully hereafter. Mr. Law, C. S.

ORDER 156. *PANDANÆ.* p. 226.76. *PANDANUS.* Nov. Spec.

Spikes of male flowers tetragonal, and inodorous. Fruit considerably smaller than in *P. Odortissimus*; on the banks of rivulets between Belgaum and the Ram Ghaut. Mr. Law, C. S.

ORDER 159. *AROIDEÆ.* p. 228.*ARIOPSIS.* N. Monoecia Polyandria.77. *A. PELTATA.* N.

Leaf solitary, orbicular, peltate, spath small cowl'd, opening in front a little longer than the spadix, the male portion of which is free above and the female portion below adnate with the spath, having two series of germs insident thereon, all secund, styles 4 to 6. The free club-shaped part of the spadix is foraminous, containing the anthers.

ORDER LEMNACEÆ.

LEMNA. L. Monoecia Diandria.

From *Lepis*—a scale; alluding to the form of the minute plants.

78. *L. GLOBOSA.* Rox. Flora. Ind. 3. p. 565.

Covering the surface of Tanks like a green scum.

ORDER 164. *GRAMINEÆ.* p. 233.79. *BAMBUSA BALCUA.* Rox. Fora. Ind. 2. p. 196.

A very large species. S. Concan. N.

ORDER ————?

ANICTOCLEA. N. Dioecia Tetrandria?

From *Aniktos*,—open, and *Kleio* to enclose; in allusion to the open capsule.

80. *A. GRAHAMIANA.* N.

Jungle Bedy, referred to p. 88.

Leaves long petioled, cordate, short acuminate serrated, racemes terminal calyx monosepalous, 4 parted, division acute, persistent, stamens 4 opposite to the div. sepals, longer, insident on a thin torus. anthers double, capsnl'e? membranaceous. crowned by 4 gland-like remainsof the sterile filaments on the apices of the female calyx; inferior one-celled? seeds? minute; 4 parietal placenta? style or stigma not conspicuous,

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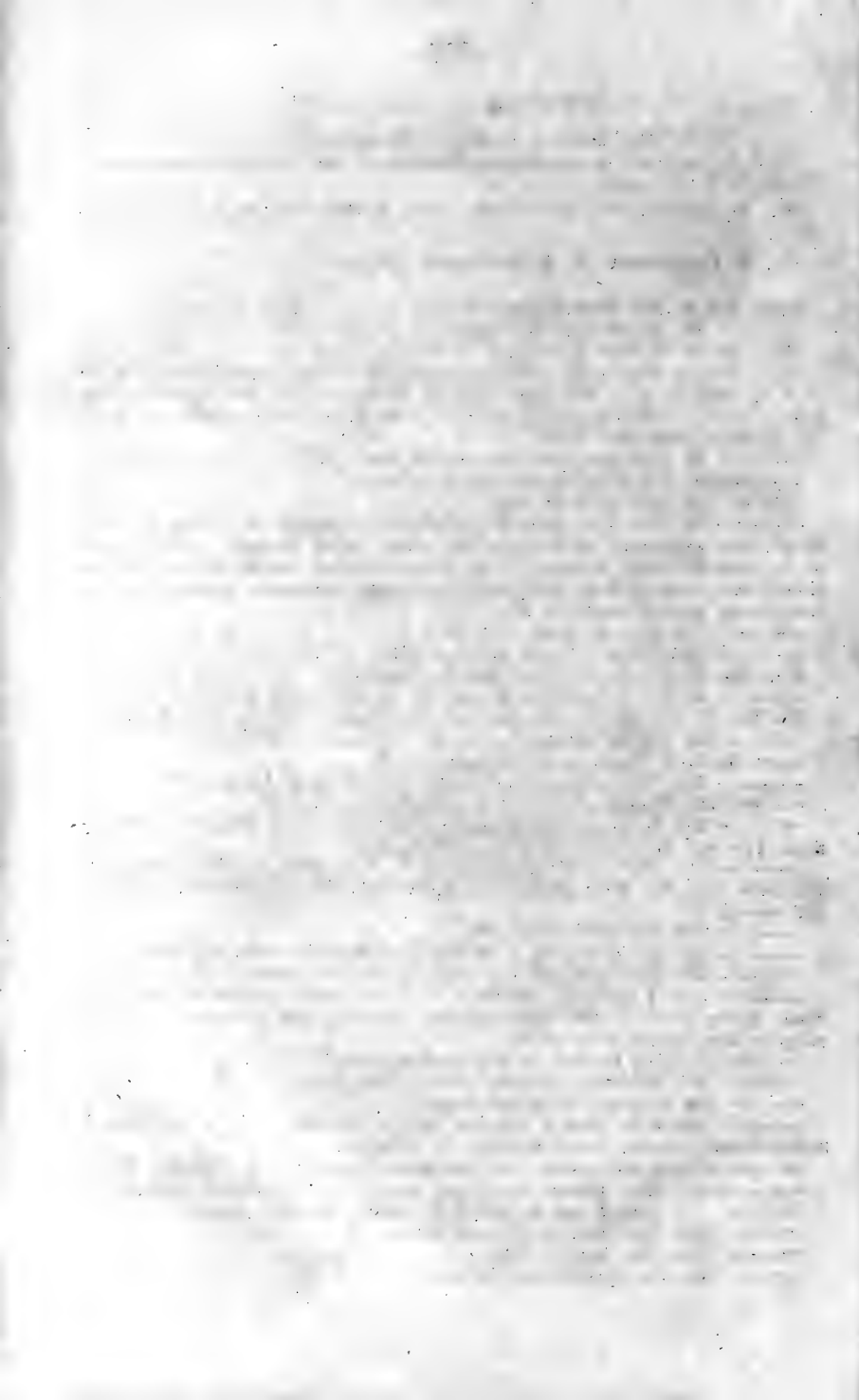
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For more information on financial record-keeping and other related topics, please contact our support team. We are committed to providing you with the resources and assistance you need to succeed.



ORDER _____?

SYMPHOREMA. r. Octandria Monogynia.

From *Symphoreo*—to accumulate; alluding to the involucre containing a cluster of flowers' each.

81. S. INVOLUCRATA. Rox. Flora. Ind. 2. p. 262. Cor. Pl. 2. t. 186. Concans.

82. S. POLYANDRA. N. Both Concans. Dharwar

Spec. No. 61 For Hulberree read Kulkeree.

———— 63 For Shrub, read tree.

Gen. No. 36 Dioecia Pentandria.

Spec. No. 80 This will probably prove, on further examination, to be *T. faras* described by Mr. Edgeworth as so common in the protected Seik States, attaining the size of a large tree. Vide Journ. Asiat. Society of Bengal for Sept. 1838. Mr. Law.

———— 88 Add *Synonym* Pharnaceum Mollugo.

———— 130 For *Zebinthinus* read *Zibethinus*.

———— 139 Ind. by N. in 1833.

———— 143 The tree intended is *Visenia umbellata* of Blume, or *Glossospermum velutinum?* of Wallich, the seeds being winged. The stamens do not show the least tendency to be monadelphous, but are distinct and incident on a torus or disk, being broad and membranaceous in their margins and closing around the germ. N.

———— 190 Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 18. f. 1.

———— 192 Wight's Icons. No. 6. t. 113.

Gen. No. 98 For *Paramigyna* read *Paramigunya*.

———— 99 For *Polyandria Monogynia* read *Dioecia Polyandria*.

Sp. No. 195 The species intended was the common Kokum or *G. purpurea*

———— 202 For *H. obtusifolia* read *H. Grahamii*. Wight's Mss.

Spec. No. 219. Common in both Concans. N.

———— 220. The normal number of valves seems to be five. N.

———— 226 Rumph. Amb. 7. t. 8. f. 2. A congener? N.

———— 227 *Epicharis exarillata* is synonymous with *Guarea binectarifer*. This will probably constitute a new genus.

———— 232 For *C. Tubularis*, read *C. Nimmonii*, Gr. Wight's Illust.

No. 10 p. 148. For Decr. 1838, read April 1837. The normal development is 5 valved, N.

———— 272 For 1839 read 1837.

———— 275 Identical with *A. Moluccana?* Rumph. Amb. 3. t. 132. N.

———— 301 Add *Synonym* *Chirongia sapida*. Buchanan.

———— 318 A shrubby species 5 or 6 feet high, slender as a walking cane, dying down to the tuberous root annually, and springing up in the rainy season, near *Cruciferæ?* N.

———— 378 Add English name "Moving plant."

———— 381 This will probably prove a New Genus.

———— 459 Bois noir of the Mauritius.

———— 539 Two distinct species; the *L. parviflora* is a celebrated native remedy for the mange in dogs. Dr. Gibson.

———— 579 A new genus; seed furnished copiously with albumen. N.

———— 647. The young flat stems resembling leaves are eaten when boiled, and dressed with butter, salt and peper.

———— 789. Bot. Mag. t. 762 and 1884-5.

———— 793. Bot. Mag. t. 3204.

———— 802 For *Dawul* read *Deonul*.

- _____ 823 The remark respecting Malsaree is intended to be applied to Bolesaree spec. No. 821.
 _____ 829 *For acid read acrid.*
 _____ 865 The plant intended for the "Exile" is *Cerbera Thevetia*.
 _____ 952 *Comp. Bot. Mag. t. 26.*
 _____ 955 Distinct from the *Kulmilata* of Roxburgh.
 _____ 1052 *Linaria Ramosissima*. Wall. Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2. t. 153.
 _____ 1270 A *Cinnamomum*? Fertile fil 9 sterile 3 Three of the former are furnished with a pair of stipitate glands each.
 _____ 1276 This is probably a distinct species; the ripe fruit has not yet been seen.
 _____ 1291 Prickly Pear is the vulgar name for *Opuntia Dillenii*.
 Mr. Law.
 _____ 1296 *For heated read treated.*
 _____ 1311 Only in a cultivated state, probably introduced from Goa.
 Mr. Law.
 _____ 1334. *For a fig of G. fasciculatum*, see Bot. Mog. t. 3231.
 _____ 1381. Indigenous at the foot of Ram Ghaut, Mr. Law.
 Gen. No. 673. *For Phius read Phaius.*
 _____ 689 *For Stelitzia, read Strelitzia.*
 Spec. No. 1517 Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 69.
 _____ 1520 *For 4 read vol. 5.*
 _____ 1534 This flower sheds its perfume most powerfully after sunset, and has been observed in a sultry evening, after thunder, when the atmosphere was highly charged with electric fluid, to dart small sparks of lucid flame, in great abundance, from such of its flowers as were fading. Edin. Phil. Journ. 3. p. 415.
 Spec. No. 1536 Growing on rocks at Badamee. Mr. Law.
 _____ 1572. A species with broad erect leaves in Gardens at Sholapoor, is the *A. Americana*. Mr. Law.
 _____ 1573.
 "The sun's child, the mail'd anana, yields
 His regal apple to the ravished taste."
 Grainger.
 _____ 1609. This species has since been found indigenous in the S. Concan. N.
 _____ 1784 The species intended is *O. Wightii*.
 _____ 3 Of the Addenda. Rumph. Amb. 7. t. 19. f. 1. and 2.
 _____ 25 *For I. Rivularis read I rivalis* Madras Journal of science for January 1837.
 _____ 39 _____ *For vol. 2nd read vol. 11th.* This genus appertains to the nat series Sphenocleaceæ.
 As the last sheets were passing thro' the Press, the following were communicated: *Rhus Mysorensis*, *Hiraea cordata*, a new *Asplenium* and *Delphinium* Cashmerianum (Habit, hill of Suleiman near Joonere) by Dr. Gibson; *Ficus caricoides*, *Ophioglossum parvifolium*, a *Gymnema*, *Corchorus humifusus* (Law), *Tephrosia spinosa* and *Striga Orobanchoides*, by Mr. Law. The following exotics have been lately introduced by the latter Gentleman: *Alstroemeria tricolor*, *Oculata* and *Hookeri*, *Fuchsia grandiflora* and *globosa*, *Verbena pulchella* and *Melindris*, *Bouvardia triphylla*; *Stanhopea grandiflora* and numerous other Epiphytes.
Ceratonia siliqua, Intd. by N.



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PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 354

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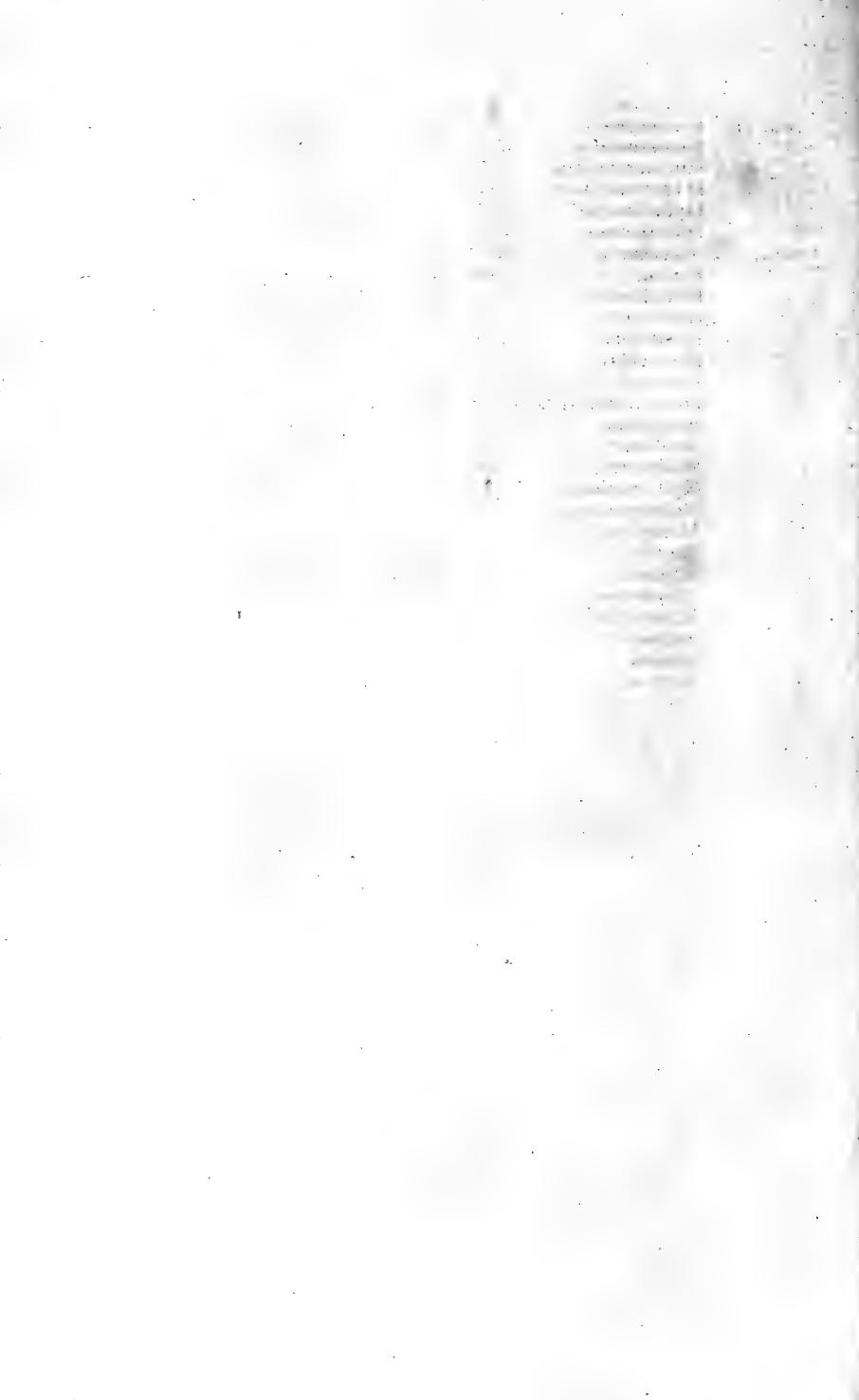
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<i>Clitoria.</i>	46
<i>Clypea.</i>	5
<i>Coburghia.</i>	216
<i>Cocculus.</i>	4
<i>Cocos.</i>	225
<i>Coffea.</i>	92
<i>Coix.</i>	240
<i>Colebrookia.</i>	150
<i>Coldenia.</i>	135
<i>Coleus.</i>	148
<i>Columnea.</i>	143
<i>Combretum.</i>	70
<i>Commelina.</i>	223
<i>Connarus.</i>	35 247
<i>Conocarpus.</i>	70
<i>Convolvulus.</i>	127 to 133
<i>Conyza.</i>	97
<i>Cookia.</i>	24
<i>Corchorus.</i>	20 246
<i>Cordia.</i>	136
<i>Coriandrum.</i>	85
<i>Corypha.</i>	224
<i>Cosmos.</i>	101

<i>Costus.</i>	207
<i>Cotyledon.</i>	81 82
<i>Crataeva.</i>	8
<i>Cressa.</i>	133
<i>Crinum.</i>	215
<i>Crotalaria.</i>	44 248
<i>Croton.</i>	182
<i>Cucumis.</i>	76 77
<i>Cucurbita.</i>	76 77 79
<i>Cuminum.</i>	84
<i>Cupressus.</i>	196
<i>Curculigo.</i>	215
<i>Curcuma.</i>	208
<i>Cuscuta.</i>	134
<i>Cycas.</i>	198
<i>Cylista.</i>	54
<i>Cymbidium.</i>	203
<i>Cyminosma.</i>	36
<i>Cynanchum.</i>	121
<i>Cynara.</i>	95
<i>Cynoglossum.</i>	135
<i>Cynometra.</i>	63
<i>Cyperus.</i>	231
<i>Cyrilla.</i>	144
<i>Cytisus.</i>	53

D.

Not. ord.	<i>Dilleniaceæ.</i>	1
	<i>Dioscorinæ.</i>	218
	<i>Dipsacæ.</i>	94
	<i>Dipterocarpeæ.</i>	22
	<i>Droseraceæ.</i>	11
Gen.	<i>Dactylis.</i>	236
	<i>Dahlia.</i>	100
	<i>Dalbergia.</i>	55
	<i>Damasonium.</i>	200
	<i>Datura.</i>	141
	<i>Daucus.</i>	84
	<i>Decaneurum.</i>	97
	<i>Decaschistia.</i>	14
	<i>Deeringia.</i>	168
	<i>Delima.</i>	2
	<i>Delphinium.</i>	1 254
	<i>Dendrobium.</i>	204
	<i>Dentella.</i>	90
	<i>Desmodium.</i>	49
	<i>Dianthus.</i>	245
	<i>Dicranum.</i>	244
	<i>Didymocarpus.</i>	147
	<i>Digitalis.</i>	142 145
	<i>Dillenia.</i>	2
	<i>Dioscorea.</i>	218
	<i>Diospyros.</i>	107
	<i>Dischidia.</i>	120
	<i>Dodonea.</i>	30
	<i>Dolichos.</i>	46 52 53
	<i>Dombeya.</i>	19

	Doodia.	49		Festuca.	236
	Doronicum.	97		Ficus.	189
	Dracaena.	221		Flacourtiæ.	9 245
	Dracontium.	229		Flagellaria.	230
	Drosera.	11		Flemingia.	51 247
	Durio.	17		Foeniculum.	84
	<i>Dysophylla</i> .	150		Foetidia.	74
	E.			Fragaria.	64
Nat. ord.	Ebenaceæ.	107		Fuirena.	232
	Elaeagneæ.	177		Fumaria.	6
	Elaeocarpeæ.	21			
	Elatineæ.	12		G.	
	Ericææ.	249	Nat. ord.	Gentianeæ.	123
	Eriocaulææ.	230		Geraniaceæ.	247
	Euphorbiaceæ.	178		Gesnerææ.	146
Gen.....	Echinops.	95		Goodenoviæ.	103
	Echites.	112 113		Gramineæ.	233
	Echium.	134		Guttiferæ.	25
	Eclipta.	99	Gen.....	Galedupa.	55
	Ehretia.	136		Galega.	47
	Ekebergia.	31		Garcinia.	25
	Elaeagnus.	177		Gardenia.	88
	Elaeocarpus.	21		Garruga.	43
	Elaeodendron.	38		<i>Geissaspis</i> .	48
	Elatine.	12		Gelonium.	185
	Elephantopus.	96		<i>Geniosporum</i> .	148
✓	Eleusine	235		Gerardia.	145
	Elsholtzia.	149 150		<i>Gesneria</i> .	146
	Embelia.	104		Getonia.	70
	Epipactis.	205		Gisekia.	250
	Eranthemum.	163		<i>Gladiolus</i> .	214
	Erigeron.	97		<i>Gleditschia</i> .	60
	<i>Erinocarpus</i> .	21		<i>Gleichenia</i> .	243
	<i>Eriocaulon</i> .	230		Glinus.	82
	<i>Eriochlaena</i> .	20		Globba.	211
	Ervum.	50		Gloriosa.	221
	Erycibe.	137		<i>Gloxinia</i> .	146
	Erythrina.	54		Gmelina.	158
	Ethulia.	101		Gnaphalium.	97
	Eugenia.	73 74 248		Gnetum.	188
	<i>Eulophia</i> .	202		<i>Gnidia</i> .	176
	Eupatorium.	98		Gomphia.	37
	Euphorbia.	178		Gomphrena.	168
	Evolvulus.	133		Gossypium.	15
	Exacum.	123 124		Gratiola.	142 to 144
	Excaecaria.	185		Grewia.	21
	F.			<i>Griffithia</i> .	89
Nat. ord.	Ficoideæ.	82		Grislea.	67
	Filices.	241		<i>Grumilea</i> .	92
	Flacourtiææ.	9		Guarea.	31
	Fluviales.	200		<i>Guatteria</i> .	4
	Fumariaceæ.	6		<i>Guazuma</i> .	18
	Fungi.	244		Guettarda.	91
Gen.....	Fagara.	36		<i>Guilandina</i> .	60
	<i>Fagonia</i> .	35		<i>Gymnema</i> .	120
	Feronia.	24		Gyrocarpus.	250



	H.			Juncea.	230
Nat. ord.	Halorageæ.	76	Gen.....	Jasminum.	110
	Hemerocallideæ.	217		Jatropha.	182
	Hippocrateæ.	27		Johnia.	27
	Hydrocharideæ.	199		Jonesia.	61
	Hydroleaceæ.	127		Jussiaea.	75
	Hypoxideæ.	215		Justicia.	163
Gen.....	<i>Habenaria</i> .	201		K.	
	<i>Hakea</i> .	176	Gen.....	Kaempferia.	208
	Hamiltonia.	91		Kleinbovia.	18
	Hardwickia.	61		Kydia.	20
	Hastingsia.	153		Kyllingia.	232
	Hedychium.	205		L.	
	Hedyotis.	90	Nat. ord.	Labiatae.	147
	Hedysarum.	47 to 51 248		Laurinae.	173
	Helianthus.	100		Leguminosae.	44
	Heliconia.	213		Lentibulariae.	165
	Helicteres.	16		Lineae.	33
	Heliotropium.	135		Lobeliaceae.	102
	Hemerocallis.	217		Loranthaceae.	85
	Heritiera.	18		Lycopodiaceae.	243
	Heynea.	31	Gen.....	<i>Lachenalia</i> .	220
	Hibiscus.	13 246		Lactuca.	94
	<i>Hieracium</i> .	94		<i>Lagasca</i> .	96
	Hippocratea.	27		Lagerstroemia.	67
	Hiptage.	28		<i>Lantana</i> .	156
	Hiraea.	28 254		Lappago.	234
	Holcus.	237		Lathyrus.	51
	Holigarna.	41		Laurus.	173 174 250
	Holmskioldia.	153		<i>Lavandula</i> .	149
	Hordeum.	234		Lawsonia.	67
	Hovenia.	40		<i>Ledebouria</i> .	220
	<i>Hoya</i> .	118		Leea.	33 247
	<i>Hura</i> .	184		Leersia.	235
	<i>Hydnocarpus</i> .	10		Lemna.	252
	<i>Hydrangea</i> .	83		<i>Leonotis</i> .	153
	Hydrocotyle.	84		Leonurus.	152
	<i>Hydroglossum</i> .	242		Lepidagathis.	160
	Hydrolea.	127		Lepidum.	7
	Hydrophyllax.	93		<i>Lepurandra</i> .	193
	<i>Hymenea</i> .	63		Lettsomia.	127 128
	<i>Hyoscyamus</i> .	140		<i>Leucas</i> .	153
	Hyperanthera.	43		Leucocephala.	230
	<i>Hyphaene</i> .	224		Licuala.	225
	I.			Ligusticum.	84
Nat. ord.	Irideae.	214		Limodorum.	202 203
Gen....	Impatiens.	34 247		Limonia.	23
	Indigofera.	46		<i>Linaria</i> .	142
	Inocarpus.	106		Linum.	33
	<i>Ionidium</i> .	11		<i>Liparis</i> .	251
	Ipomoea.	129 130		<i>Lithospermum</i> .	134
	Iris.	214		Lobelia.	102
	Ischaemum.	239		<i>Lomaria</i> .	241
	<i>Isoetes</i> .	243		Lonicera.	86
	Ixia.	214		Loranthus.	86 248
	Ixora.	91 92		Ludwigia.	75
	J.			Luffa.	77
Nat. ord.	Jasmineae.	110			

	<i>Lycium.</i>	140		<i>Modecca.</i>	80
	<i>Lycoperdon.</i>	244		<i>Molinaæ.</i>	29
	<i>Lycopodium.</i>	243		<i>Mollugo.</i>	12
	<i>Lygodium.</i>	242		<i>Momordica.</i>	78
	M.			<i>Monetia.</i>	117
Nat. ord.	<i>Magnoliaceæ.</i>	2		<i>Morinda.</i>	90
	<i>Malpighiacæ.</i>	27		<i>Morus.</i>	193
	<i>Malvaceæ.</i>	12		<i>Murraya.</i>	24
	<i>Marantaceæ.</i>	211		<i>Musa.</i>	212
	<i>Marsileaceæ.</i>	243		<i>Mussaenda.</i>	88
	<i>Melanthaceæ.</i>	222		<i>Myriophyllum.</i>	76
	<i>Melastomaceæ.</i>	71		<i>Myristica.</i>	175
	<i>Meliaceæ.</i>	30.		<i>Myrtus.</i>	73
	<i>Memecyleæ.</i>	71.		○ N.	
	<i>Menispermaceæ.</i>	4	Nat. ord.	<i>Nyctagineæ.</i>	167
	<i>Menyanthaceæ.</i>	123		<i>Nymphaceæ.</i>	5
	<i>Moringeæ.</i>	43.	Gen.	<i>Nageia.</i>	196
	<i>Musaceæ.</i>	212.		<i>Narcissus.</i>	216
	<i>Musci.</i>	244		<i>Narygamia.</i>	30
	<i>Myoporinæ.</i>	159		<i>Nasturtium.</i>	7
	<i>Myriceæ.</i>	196		<i>Nauclea.</i>	87
	<i>Myristiceæ.</i>	175		<i>Nelumbium.</i>	5
	<i>Myrsinæ.</i>	104		<i>Nerium.</i>	113 114 122
	<i>Myrtaceæ.</i>	72		<i>Nicandra.</i>	140
Gen.	<i>Maesa.</i>	105		<i>Nicotiana.</i>	140
	<i>Malachra.</i>	13		<i>Nigella.</i>	245
	<i>Malaxis.</i>	202		<i>Nimmonia.</i>	83
	<i>Malpighia.</i>	27		<i>Nyctanthes.</i>	111
	<i>Malva.</i>	12		<i>Nymphææ.</i>	5
	<i>Mangifera.</i>	41		O.	
	<i>Manisurus.</i>	234	Nat. ord.	<i>Ochnaceæ.</i>	37
	<i>Maranta.</i>	212		<i>Olacineæ.</i>	22
	<i>Marica.</i>	214		<i>Oleinæ.</i>	108
	<i>Marjorana.</i>	152		<i>Onagraricæ.</i>	75
	<i>Marsilea.</i>	243		<i>Orchideæ.</i>	201
	<i>Martynia.</i>	127		<i>Orobanchææ.</i>	146
	<i>Maurandya.</i>	142		<i>Oxalideæ.</i>	34
	<i>Medicago.</i>	45	Gen.	<i>Ochna.</i>	37
	<i>Melastoma.</i>	71		<i>Ocymum.</i>	147
	<i>Melia.</i>	30		<i>Odina.</i>	42
	<i>Melianema.</i>	30		<i>Odontandra.</i>	249
	<i>Melica.</i>	235		<i>Oenothera.</i>	75
	<i>Melilotus.</i>	45		<i>Olax.</i>	29
	<i>Melochia.</i>	19		<i>Oldendandia.</i>	90
	<i>Memecylon.</i>	71		<i>Olea.</i>	109
	<i>Menispermum.</i>	4		<i>Omalanthus.</i>	182
	<i>Mentha.</i>	150		<i>Ophioglossum.</i>	243
	<i>Menyanthes.</i>	123		<i>Ophioxylon.</i>	116
	<i>Mesembryanthemum.</i>	82		<i>Orchis.</i>	201
	<i>Mespilus.</i>	65		<i>Ornithogalum.</i>	220
	<i>Mesua.</i>	26		<i>Ornitrophe.</i>	29
	<i>Michelia.</i>	2		<i>Orobanche.</i>	146
	<i>Microcarpææ.</i>	142		<i>Oryza.</i>	235
	<i>Mimosa.</i>	56 to 59		<i>Osbeckia.</i>	71
	<i>Mimusops.</i>	106 107		<i>Osmunda.</i>	242
	<i>Mirabilis.</i>	167		<i>Osyris.</i>	177

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884



	Oxalis.	35		Pisonia.	167
	P.			Pistia.	200
Nat. ord.	Palmae.	224		Pisum.	50
	Pandaneæ.	226		Pittosporum.	38
	Papaveraceæ.	6		Pladera.	123
	Papayaceæ.	80		Plectranthus.	148
	Paronychiæ.	81		Plumbago.	166
	Passifloreæ.	80		Plumeria.	115
	Pedaliinæ.	126		Poa.	236
	Phytolacceæ.	250		Podocarpus.	196
	Piperaceæ.	198		Pogostemon.	149
	Pistiaceæ.	200		Poinciana.	61
	Pittosporeæ.	38		Polianthes.	217
	Plumbagineæ.	166		Polycarpæa.	81
	Polygaleæ.	11		Polygala.	11 245
	Polygonæ.	172		Polygonum.	172
	Pontedereæ.	222		Polypodium.	241
	Portulacæ.	81		Pontederia.	222
	Primulaceæ.	166		Porana.	133
	Proteaceæ.	175		Portulacca.	81
Gen.	Paederia.	91		Posoqueria.	89
	Panax.	85		Potamogeton.	200
	Paucratium.	216		Pothos.	229
	Pandanus.	226		Pratia.	102
	Panicum.	236		Premna.	155
	Papaver.	6		Prenanthes.	94
	Paramignya.	25		Prosopis.	57
	Parietaria.	187		Prunus.	66
	Parinarium.	66		Psidium.	72
	Paritium.	14		Psoralea.	46
	Parkia.	57		Psychotria.	92
	Parkinsonia.	61		Pteris.	241
	Paspalum.	234		Pterocarpus.	56
	Passiflora.	80		Pterospermum.	19 246
	Pastinaca.	84		Punica.	72
	Pavetta.	92		Pygeum.	247.
	Pavonia.	246		Pyrethrum.	102
	Pedaliium.	127		Pyrus.	66
	Peganum.	35		Q	
	Pelargonium.	247		Quisqualis.	70.
	Pentapetes.	19		R	
	Pentaptera.	69	Nat. ord.	Ranunculaceæ.	1
	Peplidium.	142		Resedaceæ.	9
	Pergularia.	119		Restiaceæ.	231
	Perotis.	237		Rhamneæ.	39
	Petaloma.	70		Rhizophoreæ.	68
	Peziza.	244		Rosaceæ.	64
	Phaius.	205		Roxburghiaceæ.	227
	Pharnaceum.	12		Rubiaceæ.	87
	Phaseolus.	51 248		Rutaceæ.	35
	Phillyrea.	108	Gen.	Randia.	89
	Phlomis.	153		Raphanus.	7
	Phoenix.	224		Reseda.	9
	Phrynium.	212		Restio.	231
	Phyllanthus.	180		Rhamnus.	39
	Physalis.	139		Rhamphicarpa.	145
	Piper.	190		Rheum.	172



	Tropaeolææ.	247		Uvaria.	3
	Tulipacææ.	221			
	Turneracææ.	81		V.	
	Typhiuæ.	227	Nat. ord.	Valerianææ.	93
Gen.....	Tabernaemontana.	115		Verbascinææ.	141
	Tacca.	230		Verbenacææ.	154
	Tagetes.	99		Violariææ.	10
	Talinum.	81	Gen.....	Valeriana.	93
	Tamarindus.	62		Vallisneria.	199
	Tamarix.	11		Vanda.	204
	Tectona.	158		Vangueria.	90
	Telfairia.	79		Vateria.	22
	Tephrosia.	254		Veltheimia.	217
	Terminalia.	68		Ventilago.	40
	Tetracera.	1		Verbena.	154
	Tetragonia.	82		Verbesina.	150
	Tetranthera.	174		V.	96
	Thea.	246		Vicia.	247
	Theobroma.	18		Vinca.	115
	Thuja.	197		Viola.	10 11 245
	Thunbergia.	163		Virgilia.	44
	Thymus.	152		Viscum.	85
	Tigridia.	214		Visenia.	19
	Torenia.	144		Vitex.	155
	Toxocarpus.	122		Vitis.	33
	Tradescantia.	223		Volkameria.	157
	Tragia.	186			
	Trapa.	75		W.	
	Trewia.	185	Gen....	Waltheria.	246
	Trianthema.	81		Warrenia.	249
	Tribulus.	35		Webera.	89
	Trichaurus.	11		Wendlandia.	89
	Trichosanthes.	78		Willdenovia.	231
	Trigonella.	45			
	Triticum.	234	Nat. ord.	X.	
	Triumfetta.	20		Xyrideæ.	222
	Tropaeolum.	247	Gen.....	Xanthium.	101
	Trophis.	176		Xanthocymus.	26
	Tunga.	232		Xanthophllum.	11
	Turnera.	81		Ximenia.	23
	Turraea.	31		Xyris.	222
	Typha.	227		Y.	
	U.			Yucca.	221
Nat. ord.	Ulmacææ.	188		Z.	
	Umbelliferææ.	84	Nat. ord.	Zygophylleæ.	35
	Urticææ.	187	Gen.....	Zamia.	198
Gen.....	Ulmus.	188		Zupania.	158
	Unona.	3		Zea.	240
	Urania.	213		Zephyrant hes.	215
	Urena.	12		Zingiber.	207
	Urtica.	187		Zinnia.	99
	Utricularia.	165		Zizania.	240
				Zizyphus.	39 247

☞ The references are chiefly to Roxburgh's Flora Indica.







The following have been communicated, since the last sheets were printed:

Bradleia nov. spec. *Lepidagathis rupestris*, Indian; *Fagonia Arabica*, *Corchorus*. spec. nov. *Taverniera*. spec. nov. *Linaria*. spec. nov. *Reseda* spec. nov. *Polygala* spec. nov. *Salvadora persica*, *Cucumis Prophetarum*, *Cometes abyssinica*, *Odontandra reniformis*, *Cleome* nov. spec. and *Eurychiton Adensis* collected at Aden, by Dr. Heddle; *Cucumis pubescens*, *Polygala Rothiana*, *Crotalaria trifoliastrum*, *Impatiens* nov. spec. closely allied to *I. rivalis*, *Cucumis hippo-colocynthis*, N. and *Euphorbia* nov. spec. by Dr. Gibson; *Polanisia monophylla*, (Law.) *Ipomoea staphylina*, *Sutura glandulosa*, *Johnia Wightii*, *Vallaris Heynii*, *Grewia populifolia*, *Elatine aestivosa*, near Broach, *Alysicarpus rotundifolius* Surat districts, *Rhynchosia nuda*, *Glycine labialis*, *Vernonia leptophylla*, *Blumea*, nov. spec. *Ammania* nov. spec. *Decaneurum* nov. spec. *Cyathocline* ~~nov. spec.~~, *Spilanthes calva*, *Indigofera glauca*, ~~nov. spec.~~, *Indigofera cordifolia*, *Polygonum lanatum* and *tomentosum*, *Urtica caudata*, *Ficus*, nov. spec. *Coix barbata* (Guzerat) *Ionidium leptorhizum*, *Cissus setosa*, *Leea crispa*, *Impatiens rufescens*, *Acacia cineraria*, *Ammania rotundifolia*, *Leucas*, nov. spec. *Lycopodium vernicosum*, *Hedyotis caerulea*, *Mollugo cerviana*, *Hedyotis monophyllum* (Law) *Bignonia spathacea*, *Athanasia Indica*, *Ambrosinia unilocularis*, *Ambrosinia rugosa* (Law) *Alysicarpus pubescens*, and *Dysophylla stellata* by Mr. Law.

GERANIUM LAWIANUM. N.

Leaves long petioled, ovate, cordate at the base, entire, or undivided, toothed; stipules lanceolate. Flowers axillary, solitary, of a beautiful pink colour; peduncle long, bearing two bracteoles about the middle. Sepals very hairy.

Perennial, herbaceous, three or four inches high. The second Peninsular species, near Indapore, and on the broken ground north of the Beema, near Kheir, Sept. 1838. Dr. Gibson.

EURYCHITON ADENSIS. N.

Calyx gamosepalous, infundibuliform subscarious, with a slightly 5 lobed plaited limb; and subtended by scarious bractæ. Corolla gamopetalous funnel, formed smaller than the calyx and purple coloured Stamens 5 hypogynous, Styles 5 seed vessel not seen. Nat. ord. Plumbagineæ.

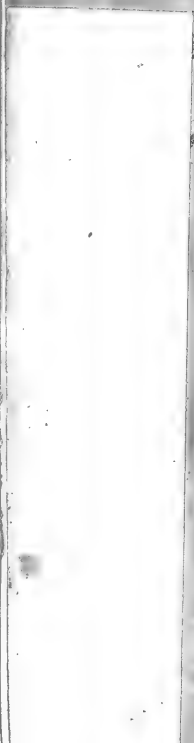
Stem short and branching leaves obovate-oblong, flat, pubescent, glaucous, mucronate, attenuated into long petiole which is sheathing at the base, Peduncle erect, Panicle circinate, flowers one-ranked.

SYNMERIA SCHIZOCHILUS. N.

The 2 petals of the Orchideæ No. 73 of the Addenda, stated before to be abortive, having been found on minute examination to be connate with the supreme sepal forming a galea, not partially as in *Aspasia*, the necessity of separating it from *Habenaria* is obvious. It is now appropriately named in allusion to this circumstance.

Artocarpus chaplasha. N. Concan. N.

Haematoxylon campeachianum Intd, by Mr. Law.



Artificial Table

1	Plants having distinct and visible flowers	2
	Plants having no visible flowers	225
2	Leaves net veined. Wood in concentric layers	3
	Leaves straight veined, or feather veined. Wood not in concentric layers	205
3	Flowers complete; that is having both calyx and corolla	4
	Flowers incomplete; that is having no corolla	97
4	Corolla polypetalous; that is the petals distinct	5
	Corolla monopetalous; that is the petals joined into a tube	157
5	Stamens more than twenty	6
	Stamens fewer than twenty	31
6	Ovary inferior; that is adhering to the calyx more or less	7
	Ovary superior; that is not adhering at all to the calyx.	14
7	Leaves with stipules	The Apple Tr.
	Leaves without stipules	8
8	Carpels more or less distinct from each other	The Bauera Tr.
	Carpels wholly combined	9

- 4 Placentas spread over the whole surface
of the partitions of the fruit The Water Lily Tr.
- Placentas confined to the centre or sides of
the fruit 10
- 10 Placentas parietal; that is adhering to
the sides of the fruit 11
- Placentas central; that is growing
together in the middle of the fruit 12
- 11 Petals few in number, and different from
the Sepals The Loasa Tr.
- Petals numerous and undistinguishable
from the Sepals Cactus Tr.
- 12 Leaves with little transparent dots Myrtle Tr.
- Leaves quite opaque 13
- 13 Petals very numerous Fig Marigold Tr.
- Petals very few (4-5) Syringa Tr
- 14 Leaves with stipules 15
- Leaves without stipules 21
- 15 Carpels more or less distinct 16
- Carpels wholly consolidated 17
- 16 Stamens hypogynous Magnolia Tr.
- Stamens perigynous Rose Tr
- 17 aestivation of the calyx imbricated 18
- aestivation of the calyx valvate 20
- 18 Flowers unisexual; that is stamens in
one flower and pistil in another Euphorbia Tr.
- Flowers bisexual; that is with stamens
and pistil in the same flower 19

19	Sepals two	Purslane Tr
-	Sepals three or five	Rock Rose Tr
20	Stamens monodelphous; that is united	
-	with each other in a tube	Mallow Tr.
-	Stamens all distinct	Linden Tr.
21	Carpels more or less distinct	22
-	Carpels quite consolidated	25
22	Stamens perigynous	Rose Tr.
-	Stamens hypogynous	23
23	Calyx in a broken whorl	Tutsan Tr.
-	Calyx in a perfect whorl	24
24	Arid nauseous herbs	Crowfoot Tr.
-	Aromatic shrubs or trees	Anona Tr.
25	Fruit one celled	26
-	Fruit many celled	27
26	Ovary stalked. Sap watery	Caper Tr.
-	Ovary sessile. Sap milky	Poppy Tr.
27	Placentas spread over the disc:	Water Lily Tr.
-	Placentas in the axis of the fruit	28
28	Stigma large broad and peltate	Sidesaddle Tr.
-	Stigma small and simple	29
29	Ovary one celled	Purslane Tr.
-	Ovary many celled	30
30	Calyx tubular furrowed. Stam. perig. Lythrum Tr.	
-	Calyx of 3 or 4 leaves in a whorl (broken)	
-	Stamens hypogynous	Rock Rose Tr.
31	Ovary more or less inferior	32
32	Ovary entirely superior	44
32	Leaves with stipules	33
-	Leaves without any stipules	34

33	Flowers unisexual	Begonia Tr.	
	Flowers bisexual	Buckthorn Tr.	
34	Placentas parietal		35
	Placentas in the axis		36
35	Flowers unisexual	Gourd Tr.	
	Flowers bisexual	Currant Tr.	
36	Flowers in umbels	Umbelliferous Tr.	
	Flowers not in umbels		37
37	Carpels solitary	Combretum Tr.	
	Carpels more than one		38
38	Carpels divaricating at point	Saxifrage Tr.	
	Carpels quite parallel and united		39
39	Destivation of Calyx valvate		40
	Destivation of Calyx imbricated		42
40	Fruit many seeded	Evening Prim: Tr.	
	Fruit very few seeded		41
41	Stamens opposite the petals	Buckthorn Tr.	
	Stamens alternate with the petals	Dogwood Tr.	
42	Leaves dotted	Myrtle Tr.	
	Leaves not dotted		43
43	Stam: doubled down in flower bud	Melastoma Tr.	
	Stamens erect	Escallonia Tr.	
44	Leaves with stipules		45
	Leaves without stipules		60
45	Carpels distinct or solitary		46
	Carpels consolidated		48
46	Anthers with recurved valves	Barberry Tr.	
	Anthers with longitudinal valves		47

47	Fruit a pod	Pea Tr.	
	Fruit a capsule or little drupe	Rose Tr.	
48	Placentas parietal		49
	Placentas in the axis		51
49	Flowers with filamentous crown	Passion fl. Tr.	
	Flowers crownless		50
50	Leaves circinate, that is coiled up when young	Sun-dew Tr.	
	Leaves straight when young	Violet Tr.	
51	Styles distinct to the base		52
	Styles more or less combined		54
52	Flowers unisexual	Euphorb. Tr.	
	Flowers bisexual		53
53	Petals very minute	Knotgras. Tr.	
	Petals very obvious	Saxifrage Tr.	
54	Aestivation of calyx imbricated		55
	Aestivation of calyx valvate		59
55	Leaves regularly opposite		56
	Leaves alternate or only occasionally opposite		57
56	Stem articulated; i.e. separating into distinct pieces at the joints	Bean-caper Tr.	
	Stem continuous	Bladder-nut Tr.	
57	Calyx in a complete whorl		58
	Calyx in a broken whorl	Soaptree Tr.	
	Calyx of only two sepals	Purslane Tr.	
58	Fruit beaked	Geranium Tr.	
	Fruit not beaked	Wood Sorrel Tr.	

- 59 Stamens perigynous Buckthorn Tr.
 Stamens hypogynous Vine Tr.
- 60 Carpels more or less distinct or solitary 61
 Carpels consolidated 68
- 61 Anthers with recurved valves Barberry Tr.
 Anthers with longitudinal valves 62
- 62 Fruit a legume Pea Tr.
 Fruit not a legume 63
- 63 Carpels with hypogynous scales 64
 Carpels without hypogynous scales, 65
- 64 One hypog. scale to each carpel House leek Tr.
 Two hypog scales to each carpel Francoa Tr.
- 65 Cal. and Cor. undistinguishable Carolina Allspice
 Calyx and corolla quite different 66
- 66 Herbaceous plants Crowfoot Tr.
 Trees or Shrubs 67
- 67 Cal. & Cor. divided into three Anona Tr.
 Cal. & Cor. divided into four Coriaria Tr.
- 68 Fruit one celled; if two celled than the
 dissepiment a spurious one 69
 Fruit with several cells 73
- 69 Stamens tetradynamous; that is...
 four long and two short Cruciferous Tr.
 Stamens not tetradynamous 70
- 70 Hypogynous, disk large 71
 Hypogynous, disk absent 72
- 71 Ovary stalked Caper Tr.
 Ovary sessile Mignonette Tr.
- 72 Calyx 5 leaved Turneraeae
 Calyx 3 or 4 leaved Poppy Tr.

73	Placentas covering the dissep.	Water Lily	
	Placentas confined to the axis		74
74	styles distinct to the base		75
	styles consolidated		80
75	Calyx in a broken whorl		76
	Calyx in a perfect whorl		77
76	Stamens in several parcels	Tutsan Tr.	
	Stamens in a perfect whorl (monadelph)	Flax Tr.	
77	Carpels each subtended by an hypo:		
	gynous scale	Houseleek Tr.	
	Carpels scaleless		78
78	Carpels 2, divaricating at end	Saxifrage Tr.	
	Carpels more than two, often with a		
	free central placenta		79
79	Calyx tubular	Catchfly Tr.	
	Calyx 5 or 4 parted	Chickweed Tr.	
80	Aestivation of calyx imbricated		81
	Aestivation of calyx valvate or open		96
81	sepals in a broken whorl		82
	sepals in a complete whorl		85
82	Fruit splitting into valves	Horse chestnut Tr.	
	Fruit not splitting		83
83	Calyx papilionaceous	Milkwort Tr.	
	Calyx uniform		84
84	Petals without appendages	Maple Tr.	
	Petals with appendages	Soap tree Tr.	
85	Flowers unisexual		86
	Flowers bisexual		87
86	Leaves dotted	Yellowwood Tr.	
	Leaves heart like and dotted	Crowberry Tr.	

87	Leaves dotted	88
	Leaves not dotted	89
88	Fruit a dry capsule	Ruo Tr.
	Fruit a succulent berry	Orange Tr.
89	Flowers irregular	Balsam Tr.
	Flowers regular	90
90	Carpels four or more	91
	Carpels fewer than four	93
91	Ovary 5-parted	Limnanthe Tr.
	Ovary undivided	92
92	Stamens distinct	Heath Tr.
	Stamens monadelphous	Broad Tree Tr.
93	Calyx with 2 sepals	Purslane Tr.
	Calyx with more than 2 sepals	94
94	Stamens hypogynous	95
	Stamens perigynous	Celastrus Tr.
95	Seeds with a tuft of hair, or a hair	Tamarisk Tr.
	Seeds naked	Pittospermum Tr.
96	Seeds numerous	Isythrum Tr.
	Seeds very few	Buckthorn Tr.
97	Calyx altogether absent	98
	Calyx present in some kind of state	105
98	Leaves having stipules	99
	Leaves destitute of stipules	102
99	ovules very numerous	Willow Tr.
	ovules very few	100
100	Carpel triple i.e. 3 consolidated	Euphorbia Tr.
	Carpels single	101

101	Stem erect; leaves fragrant	Gale Tr.	
	Stem pendulous; leaves scented	Plane Tr.	
102	Flowers unisexual		103
	Flowers bisexual	Popper Tr.	
103	Stems naked; fruit in cones	Est Tr.	
	Stems covered		104
104	Carpels single	Gale Tr.	
	Carpels double	Callitriche Tr.	
105	Ovary more or less inferior		106
	Ovary superior		109
106	Leaves with stipules		107
	Leaves without stipules		109
107	Flowers bisexual	Birchwort Tr.	
	Flowers unisexual		108
108	Fruit in a cup or cupule	Nut Tr.	
	Fruit triangular, naked	Begonia Tr.	
109	Flowers unisexual		110
	Flowers bisexual		113
110	Flowers in catkins		111
	Flowers not in catkins	Gourd Tr.	
111	Leaves simple		112
	Leaves pinnated	Walnut Tr.	
112	Leaves opposite	Garrya Tr.	
	Leaves alternate	Gale Tr.	
113	Leaves with transparent dots	Myrtle Tr.	
	Leaves dotless		114
114	Ovary many celled		115
	Ovary one celled		116

- 115 Ovary 3 or 6 celled Birthwort Tr.
 Ovary 4 celled Evening Primrose Tr.
- 116 Anther many celled Mistle Tr.
 Anther 2 celled 117
- 117 Stamens numerous long Combretum
 Stamens few and short 118
- 118 Embryo straight Evening Primrose
 Embryo curved Goosefoot Tr.
- 119 Leaves with stipules 120
 Leaves without stipules 133
- 120 Flowers unisexual; that is having
 stamens in one flower & pistils in another 121
 Flowers bisexual; that is having sta:
 mens & pistils united in the same flower 123
- 121 Carpels solitary Nettle Tr.
 Carpels more than one 122
- 122 Flowers in Catkins Birch Tr.
 Flowers not in Catkins Euphorbia Tr.
- 123 Sepals two Purslane Tr.
 Sepals more than two 124
- 124 Carpels solitary or quite separate 125
 Carpels more than one consolidated 128
- 125 Fruit a legume Poa Tr.
 Fruit not a legume 126
- 126 Calyx membranous Knotgrass
 Calyx firm & herbaceous 127

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------|
| 127 | One style to each ovary | Rose Tr. |
| | Three styles to each ovary | Buckwheat Tr. |
| 128 | Placentas parietal | Passionfl. Tr. |
| | Placentas in the axis | 129 |
| 129 | Calyx membranous & ragged | Elm Tr. |
| | Calyx firm & equally lobed | 130 |
| 130 | Calyx valvate | 131 |
| | Calyx imbricated | Geranium Tr. |
| 131 | Stamens monadelphous | Sterculia Tr. |
| | Stamens distinct | 132 |
| 132 | Stamens 4-5 opposite the petals | Buckthorn Tr. |
| | Stamens 8-10 | Linden Tr. |
| 133 | Flowers bisexual i.e. having both
stamens & pistils in the same flower | 134 |
| | Flowers unisexual | 155 |
| 134 | Sepals two | Purslane Tr. |
| | Sepals more than two | 135 |
| 135 | Carpels several consolidated | 136 |
| | Carpels solitary or if several quite distinct | 144 |
| 136 | Placentas parietal | Poppy Tr. |
| | Placentas in the axis | 137 |
| 137 | Number of ovules very small | 138 |
| | Number of ovules very great | 140 |
| 138 | Leaves dotted | Rue Tr. |
| | Leaves not dotted | 139 |
| 139 | Embryos curved | Virginian Poke Tr. |
| | Embryos straight | Colostrus Tr. |

- 140 Carpels divaricating at point Saxifrage Tr.
 Carpels consolidated at the point 141
- 141 Stamens perigynous 142
 Stamens hypogynous 143
- 142 Fruit one celled Primrose Tr.
 Fruit with several cells Ixthrum Tr.
- 143 Calyx tubular Catchfly Tr.
 Calyx of distinct sepals Chickweed Tr.
- 144 Carpels several Crowfoot Tr.
 Carpels solitary 145
- 145 Anther valves recurved 146
 Anther valves straight 147
- 146 Leafy erect shrubs or trees Cinnamon Tr.
 Leafless twining herbs Cassytha Tr.
- 147 Fruit a legume Pea Tr.
 Fruit not a legume 148
- 148 Calyx hardened in the fruit 149
 Calyx always membranous 150
- 149 Base of calyx hardened Marvel of Peru Tr.
 Whole tube of calyx hardened. Knowel Tr.
- 150 Fruit triangular Buckwheat Tr.
 Fruit round 151
- 151 Stamens in the points of the sepals Protea ~~Tr.~~
 Stamens not in the points of the sepals 152
- 152 Leaves covered with scurfiness Oleaster Tr.
 Leaves not scurfy 153
- 153 Calyx tubular. Tube pendulous Mezereum Tr.
 Calyx open & short, ovule erect 154
- 154 Calyx dry & coloured Amaranth Tr.
 Calyx herbaceous Goosefoot Tr.

155 Stamens united in a column	Pitcher Plant
Stamens distinct	156
156 Leaves dotted	Yellowwood?
Leaves not dotted	Euphorbia Tr
157 Ovary superior	158
Ovary inferior	194
158 Flowers regular	159
Flowers irregular	185
159 Ovary lobed	160
Ovary not lobed	162
160 Leaves dotted	Rue Tr.
Leaves dotted	161
161 Flower-branches curled up before opening	Borage
Flower-branches always straight	Nolana Tr.
162 Anthers opening by pore	163
Anthers opening by slits	166
163 Carpels four or five	164
Carpels two	Nightshade Tr.
164 Herbaceous plants	Wintergreen Tr
Shrubs	165
165 Anthers two called	Heath Tr
Anthers one called	Epacris Tr.
166 Carpels four or five	167
Carpels three	172
Carpels two	174
Carpels one	183
167 Stamens opp. petals & equal in number	168
Stam. altern. with pet.: or twice their num	169
168 Herbaceous plants	Primrose Tr.
Shrubs or trees	Ardisia Tr.

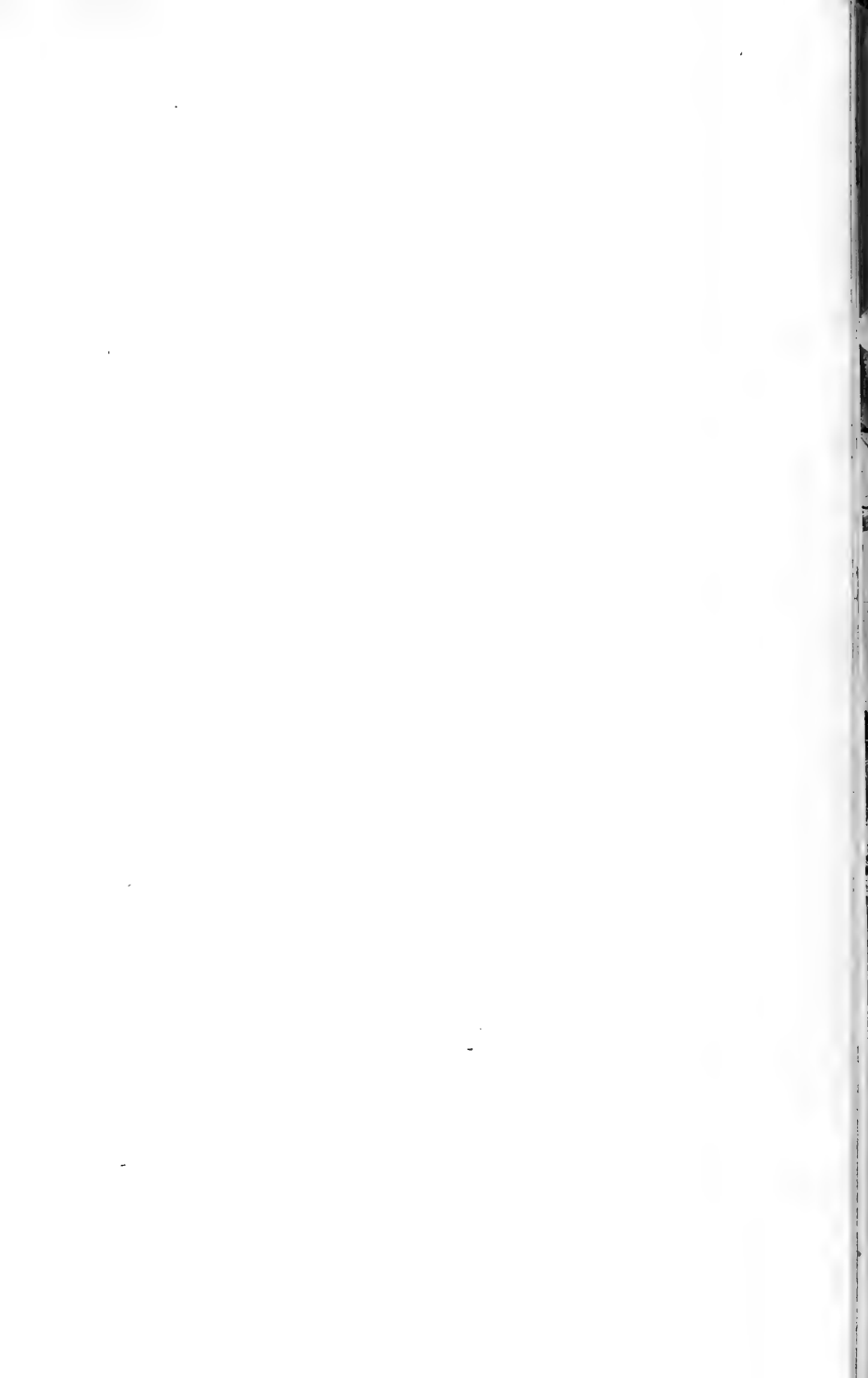
169	Brown parasites on roots Leafy green plants	Monotropas Tr	170
170	Seeds very numerous Seeds very few	Houseleek	171
171	Stules erect Stules pendentous	Bindweed Tr Holly Tr	172
172	Inflorescence coiled up Inflorescence straight	Hydrocotyl Tr	173
173	Anth. bursting longitudinally Anth. bursting transversely	Greek Valerian Diapensia	174
174	Stamens two Stamens four or more		175
175	Astiva: of corolla valvate Astiva: of corolla imbricate	Olive Tr Jasmine	176
176	Inflorescence coiled up Inflorescence straight	Waterleaf Tr	177
177	Astiva: of corolla plaited Astiva: of corolla imbricate		178
178	Seeds very few Seeds very numerous	Bindweed Tr	179
179	Leaves three ribbed Leaves one ribbed	Gentian Tr Nightshade Tr	180
180	Anthers adhering to a stigma like table Anthers quite free	Asclepias Tr	181
181	Parasitical leafless plants Green leafy terrestrial plants	Dodder Tr	182
182	Leaves uniformly 3 ribbed Leaves one ribbed	Gentian Tr Wormseed Tr	

- 183 Stigma. with an external Gering *Brunoxia*
 Stigma in its ordinary naked state 184
- 184 Style one *Plantain Tr*
 Styles five *Leadwort Tr*
- 185 Ovary four lobed *Mint Tr.*
 Ovary undivided 186
- 186 Carpel solitary *Madwort Tr*
 Carpels two 187
- 187 Fruit nut-like 188
 Fruit Capsular or succulent 189
- 188 Flowers without bracts *Myoporum Tr.*
 Flowers with bracts *Vervain Tr.*
- 189 Seeds winged. Woody climbers *Trumpet fl. Tr*
 Seeds wingless 190
- 190 Brown parasites *Broom Rape Tr.*
 Green leafy plants 191
- 191 Fruit two celled 192
 Fruit with free cent. placenta *Butterwort Tr.*
- 192 Ovary partly inferior *Gesnera Tr*
 Ovary quite superior 193
- 193 Seeds without appendages *Figwort Tr.*
 Seeds with hooked appendages *Justicia Tr.*
- 194 Carpel solitary 195
 Carpels more than one 197
- 195 Anthers grown together *Composite Tr.*
 Anthers distinct 196
- 196 Carpel quite solitary *Scabious Tr*
 Carpel with 2 additional abort. ones *Valerian Tr.*
- 197 Anthers grown together *Isabellia Tr.*
 Anthers distinct 198

198	Anthers opening by pores	Bilberry Tr.	
	Anthers opening by slits		199
199	Stipules between opposite leaves	Coffee Tr.	
	Stipules absent		200
200	Stigm. with an external covering	Goodenia Tr.	
	Stigma naked		201
201	Style and stamens united in an irritable column	Stygidium Tr.	
202	Seeds very numerous	Harobell Tr.	
	Seeds very few		203
203	Leaves alternate	Ebony Tr.	
	Leaves opposite		204
204	Leaves in pairs. Stem round.	Honeysuckle Tr.	
	Leaves in whorls. Stem square	Madder Tr.	
205	Flowers incomplete; that is not having distinct petals		206
	Flowers complete		203
206	Flowers glumaceous		207
	Flowers not glumaceous		208
207	Stems round and hollow	Grass Tr.	
	Stems solid	Sedge Tr.	
208	Flowers on a spadix		209
	Flowers scattered		211
209	Fruit succulent	Atum Tr.	
	Fruit dry		210
210	Anthers sessile	Acorus Tr.	
	Anthers on long weak stalks	Bulrush Tr.	
211	Flowers		212
	Sand plants	Arrow-grass Tr.	

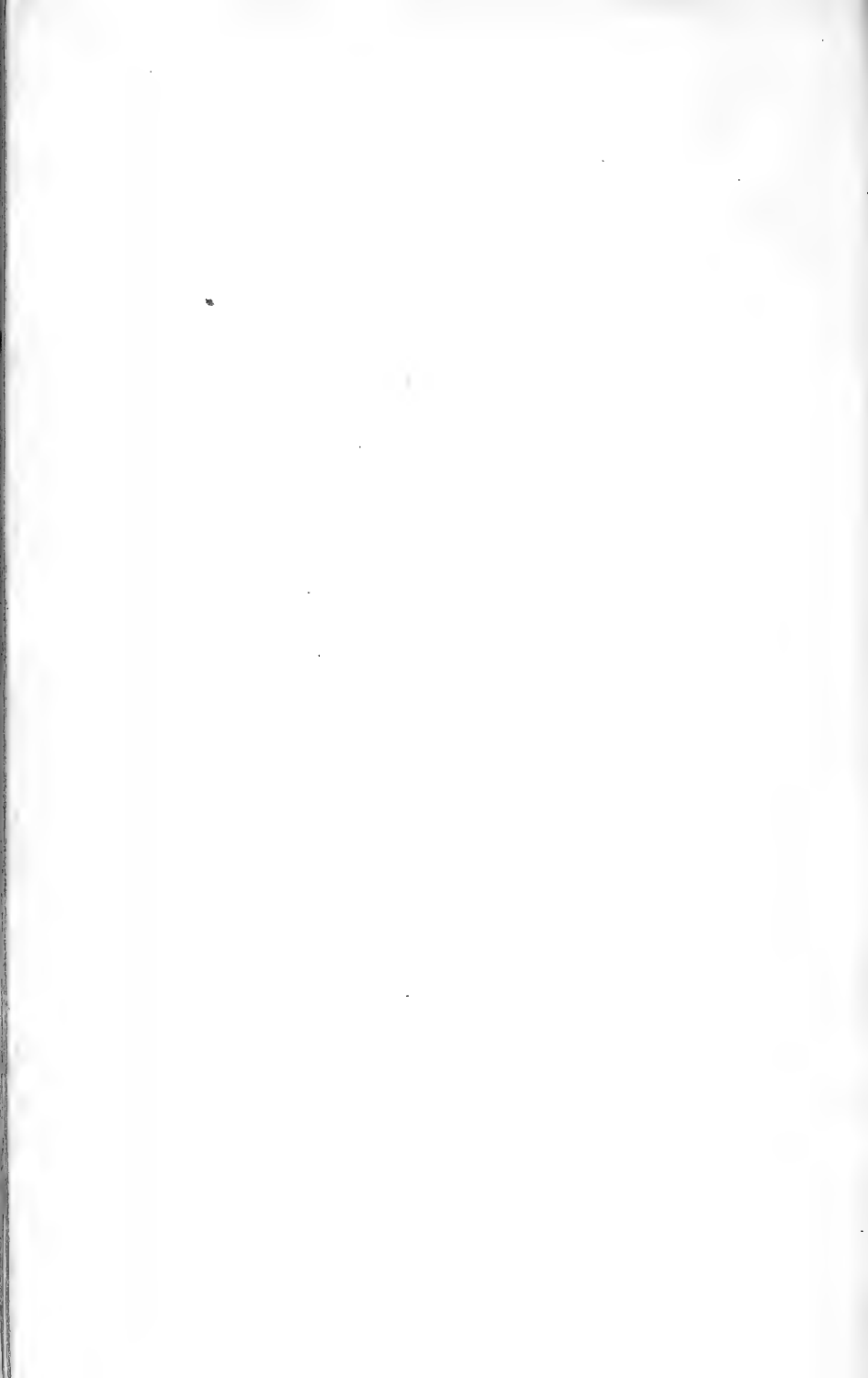


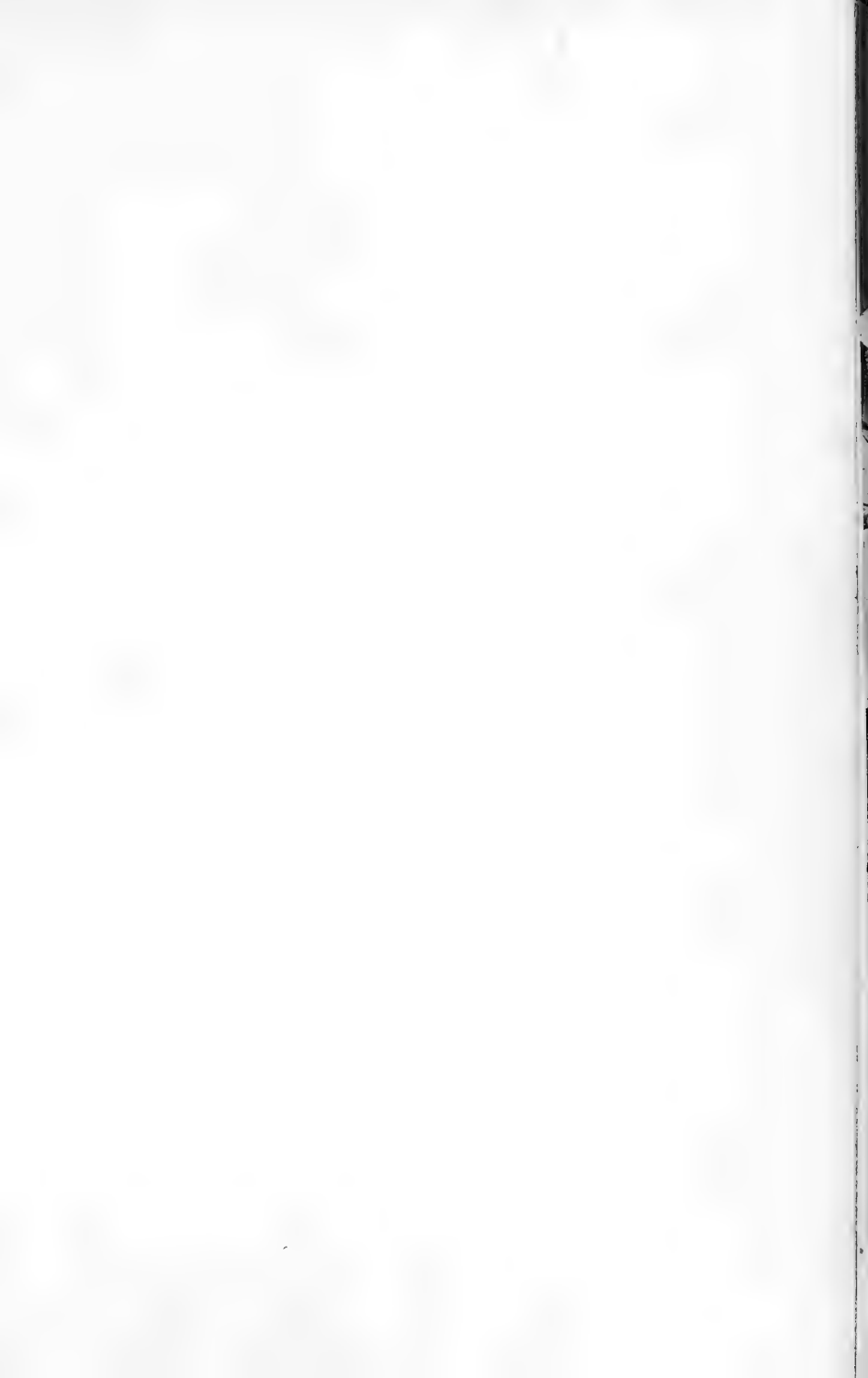


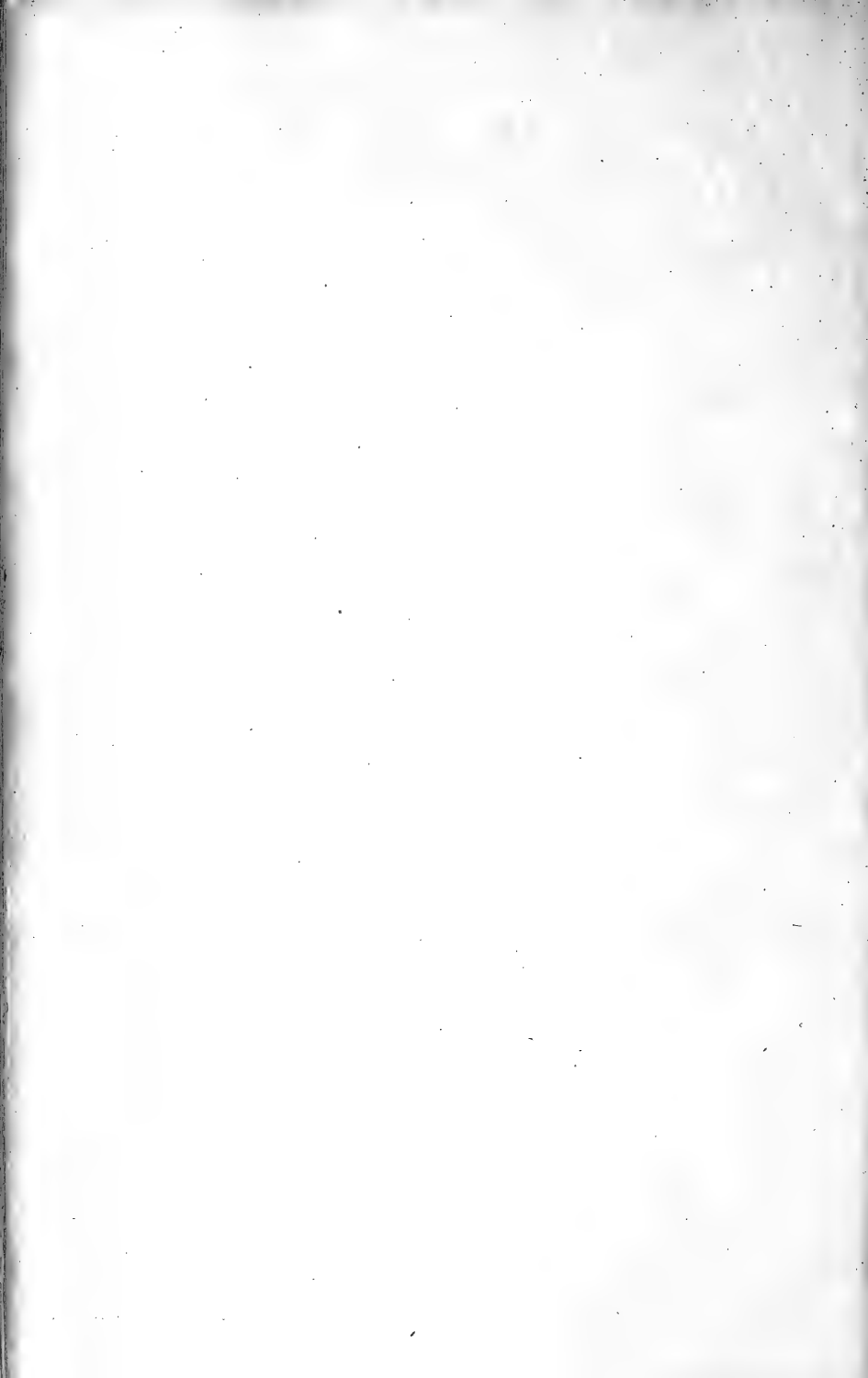




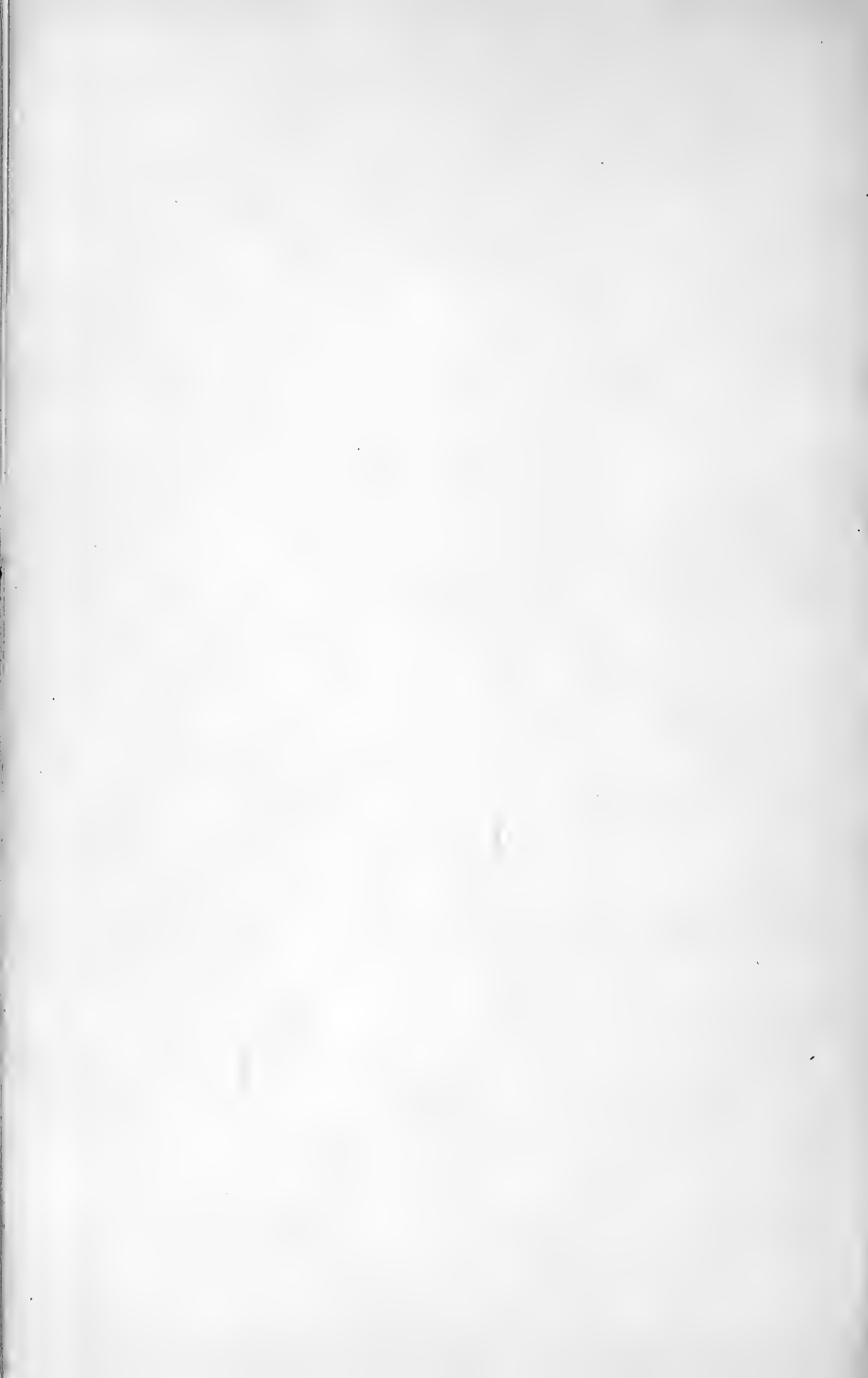














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