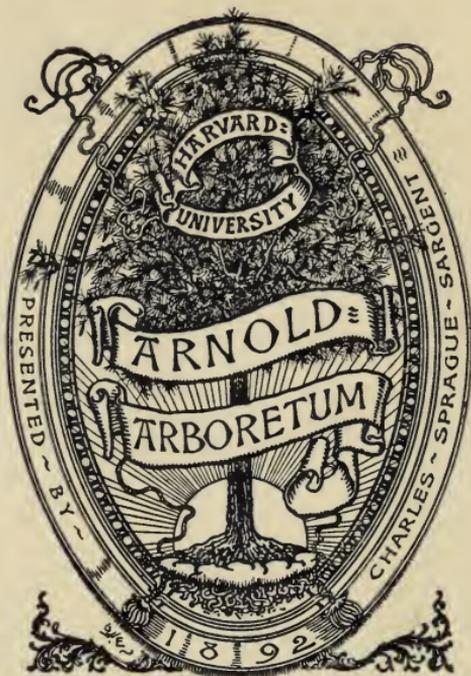


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A

GENERIC AND SPECIFIC

DESCRIPTION OF

BRITISH PLANTS,

TRANSLATED FROM THE

Genera et Species Plantarum

OF THE CELEBRATED

L I N N Æ U S.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

An ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY explaining the *Classes*,
Orders and *Principal Genera*.

AND

A GLOSSARY is added to explain the TECHNICAL TERMS.

WITH

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS,

BY

JAMES JENKINSON.

K E N D A L:

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BRITISH PLANTS

BRITISH PLANTS

Genera of the British Plantain

L I N M E U S

BRITISH PLANTS

T H E

INTRODUCTION.

A Translation of the *Genera et Species Plantarum* of the justly celebrated LINNÆUS, has hitherto been unattempted either in our own language, or any other, notwithstanding the reputation of the author, the merit of the performance, and the preference his BOTANIC SYSTEM has obtained in the estimation of the learned of all nations.

It is not the *Translator's* design to enter into an investigation of the various systems of BOTANY, that have appeared from the time of THEOPHRASTUS, the first philosophic botanist, the disciple of ARISTOTLE, who flourished in the third century, before the *christian æra*, to the appearance of the great northern luminary Dr LINNÆUS; it is sufficient that this system is now universally followed by the learned; an attempt therefore to present it in an english dress, certainly needs no apology: Nevertheless, the translator conscious to him-

self of the many difficulties attending a work of this nature, and fearful whether his words are adequate to convey the original sense in full perfection; offers this *Description of British Plants*, to the judgment of the impartial public, with the greatest diffidence.

The multitude of *technical terms* made use of in the original; terms of such a singular nature, has laid the translator under the necessity of using words, perhaps, not to be found in any english dictionary extant: In order therefore to remedy this inconvenience, a *Glossary* is added, to elucidate what may appear too obscure, especially to the mere english student, for whom this is principally designed.

It may not be amiss to inform the reader, that some few compound words perhaps will occur, that are not explained in the glossary, such as *cordato-ovate*, by which is understood a leaf more approaching to an *oval*; but had it been *ovato-cordate*, it would have signify'd one more of the *heart-shape* than *oval*: The same must be observed of all compounds, as *lanceolato-cordate*, *cordato-hastate*, *multifido-laciniated*, &c.

The number of technical terms may be objected against the merit of the translation, but if it be considered that the size of the book, in order that it might be portable, was a primary consideration; every objection of that nature, will entirely vanish, for most certainly,

ly, if every botanical term had been expressed by a circumlocution, as often as any such occurs, the book must unavoidably have been swelled beyond a pocket size.

LINNÆUS has divided the whole tribe of plants into twenty four *Classes*, founded upon their *fructification*; these classes are divided into *Orders*, these orders into *Genera*, these genera into *Species*, and these species are subdivided sometimes into *Varieties*, to which, in this translation, are added notes and observations, taken part from RAY's *Synopsis*, HUDSON's *Flora Anglica*, and from the translator's own remarks.

Grasses, Trees, Fungi, Algæ, Mosses, and Exotics of every kind, are designedly for many reasons, omitted in this translation.

That the young student may enter upon this most agreeable study, with every advantage, he will here find a full explanation of the meaning of each *class* and *order*, so that with a little help and a good inclination to surmount every difficulty, for I pretend not to say but difficulties will arise, there can be no doubt but in a short time he will become a complete botanist. However, in order to introduce him into the method of classing plants according to the *Linneean System*, the following plants are reduced to their *classes, orders, and genera*.

V E R O N I C A .

V E R O N I C A.

In the first place to determine the class, I carefully examine several flowers, to find the number of the stamina, which in this plant, I find to be two; I therefore say it is of the *Diandria* class: I then examine the number of *pistils* which I find to be only one, I therefore conclude with certainty it is of the order of *Monogynia*; had there been two, I should have said it had been of the *Digynia*, if three *Trigynia*, &c. To determine the genus, I first examine the cup, by the description in the book; then the *flower*, then the *stamina*, *pistil*, and *fruit*; every one of these concurring with the description, I conclude the plant to be of the genus of the *Veronicas*: If I chuse to go further, and distinguish the *species*, I examine the leaves, &c. and find the plant to be, *Upright Spiked Male Speedwell* or *Fluellin*, with flowers to the end of the spike, the leaves opposite, and obtusely crenated, and stalk quite simple and ascendent.

H O U S E - L E E K.

I examine the *filaments* or *stamina*, and find there are twelve in number, I then immediately say it is of the *Dodecandria* class, and because there are above five *pistils*, I say it is of the order *Polygynia*.

S T R A W B E R R Y.

I examine the *stamina* which I find to be more in number than nineteen, and the *cup* and *corolla* being according to the description of the twelfth class, and
the

the stamina inserted into the inner side of the cup or corolla, which is a distinguishing characteristic, I say it is of the *Icosandria* class; and there being more than five pistils, it is of the order *Polygynia*.

P O P P Y.

I first examine the stamina, and find them very numerous, always more than twelve, and inserted on the receptacle of the future seed, whereby these plants are distinguished from those of the *Icosandria* class; I therefore say *Poppy* is of the *Polyandria* class, and there being but one pistil, it must be of the order *Monogynia*.

B E T T O N.

In order to class it, I carefully examine the filaments of several flowers, which I find to be four in number, am I then to conclude it is of the *Tetrandria* class? no, because upon further examination, I shall find that two of the stamina are longer than the other two, I therefore determine it to be of the *Didynamia* class, and because it has no seed-vessel, but the seeds are at the bottom of the cup, it must be of the order *Gymnospermia*.

T O A D - F L A X.

I examine the stamina, and find them four in number, but because two of them are longer than the other two, I determine it to be of the *Didynamia* class, and because there is a pericarpium or seed-vessel, whereby it is distinguished from the former plant, I pronounce it to be of the order *Angiospermia*.

S C U R V Y G R A S S.

I first look at the stamina, which in this I find to be six in number, I am not therefore hastily to pronounce it of the *Hexandria* class, because on further examination I shall find that four of the stamina are longer than the other two, I therefore say it is of the *Tetradynamia* class, and because it has a short pod, it is of the order *Siliculosa*, if it had had a long pod, it would have been of the order *Siliquosa*.

C R A N E'S B I L L.

I examine the stamina, and find they coalesce at the base, and form one body, I therefore determine it to be of the *Monadelphia* class, and because there are ten stamina, it must be of the order *Decandria*.

F U M I T O R Y.

Upon the first view of the flower, I see it is of the *papilionaceous* or *butterfly-kind*, and upon examining the stamina, I find they form two distinct dissimilar bodies which coalesce at the base; the one above the pistil, the other surrounding it, I therefore pronounce, with certainty, that it is of the *Diadelphia* class, and because there are six stamina, it must be of the order *Hexandria*.

L E T T U C E.

I first observe that it bears compound ligulated flowers, and that the *florets* are all hermaphrodite; I therefore

therefore immediately pronounce *Lettuce* of the *Syngenesia* class, and of the order *Polygamia Æqualis*.

O R C H I S.

I examine the stamina, and find them as in the definition of the twentieth class, which is *Gynandria*, I therefore immediately rank it among the *Gynandria Diandria* plants.

N E T T L E.

I examine the flowers, and find none that have both male and female parts, but find both on the same plant, I therefore say its of the *Monoecia* class, and because there are four stamina, it must be of the order *Tetrandria*.

What has been here said, we hope will be sufficient to initiate the *Student* into the method of *classing*, which point once gained, half the difficulty in this agreeable and entertaining study is conquered.

Many and various are the advantages attending the study of *Botany*, whether considered in a *commercial* or *chemical* view, or with regard to the affinity it bears to *agriculture*, the very source and basis of every trading nation: If considered as an amusement, it seems extremely well calculated to employ the vacant hours of the *country Gentleman*, being the most innocent, as well as the most salutary, that can excite the attention of the *human mind*.

To be constantly and perpetually employ'd in contemplating the operations of *nature*, in viewing the harmony of her works, thro' the whole *vegetable creation*, in looking thro' nature “*up to nature's God*,” must make deeper, and more lasting impressions on the *mind*, than the most labour'd *harangues* of *Divines*, or the more extravagant *vociferations* of *Enthusiasts*. Contemplations of this nature, must convince the most *subtle Disputant*, the most *obstinate Sceptic*, of the *existence* of a *Supreme intelligent Cause of all Things*. Every *plant*, every *flower*, every *part* of a *flower*, affords convincing proofs of a *Divine existence*.

Let me now wish the *Student* every species of delight, that can possibly result from studies of this nature, and with pleasure embrace the opportunity of returning thanks to those *Gentlemen*, by whose persuasions I begun, by whose assistance and countenance I have been enabled to go thro' with this translation, and acknowledge myself, with the

most sincere esteem,

and profound respect,

their much obliged Friend,

YEALAND,
April 10th, 1775.

J. Fenkinson.

TO THE

ENGLISH BOTANISTS.

THE following Translation being the first ever offered to the public, the Translator submits it to your judgment with the greatest diffidence, conscious to himself, that much may be added, and many alterations made, before it can be complete: He gratefully acknowledges the hint from Dr HUNTER, Professor of Botany in *Edinburgh*, of not only a deficiency, but also a great impropriety in the *English Names* of many plants, especially in the *Species*, where the *Specific* name seems to have no connection with the *generic*: A reformation herein, would perhaps be thought too daring for an individual; the Translator of this work, therefore, solicits the assistance of the *English Botanists*, not only to reform this impropriety, but for any help that will render the book more complete, should it be so well received as to require a second edition.

C O N T R A C T I O N S.

- Bauh. Pin. & Pr. *Caspari Bauhini Pinax & Prodromus.*
Black's Spec. Bot. 1. *Blackstone Specimen Botanicum.*
Boerh. *Boerhave.*
Dill. *Joannis Dillenii Historia Muscorum.*
Diosco. *Dioscorides.*
Fl. suec. *Caroli Linnæi Flora Suecica.*
Ger. *Gerrard's History of Plants.*
Malp. *Malpighius.*
Obs. Linn. *Observation of Linnæus.*
Park *Parkinson.*
Phil. Transf. *Philosophical Transactions.*
Plin. *Pliny.*
R. Sy. *Ray's Synopsis.*
Riven. *Augusti Quirini Rivini Ordines Plantarum.*
T. *Turneford.*
Turn. *Gulielmi Turnervi Historia Plantarum.*
Tournf. *Josephi Pitton Tournefort Institutiones Rei Herbariæ.*
Wil. Sy. *Wilson's Synopsis of British Plants.*
An. *Annual.* Bien. *Biennial.* Per. *Perennial.*
-

E R R A T A.

Page 30, line 30. for *Great* read *Greek.* p. 72 l. 26, for *dichotomus* read *dichotomous.* p. 87 l. 29, dele a *comma.* p. 125 l. 35, for *monnophyllous* read *monophyllous.* p. 138 l. 30 for *melamphyrum,* read *melampyrum.* p. 195 l. 26 for *hifato,* read *hafiato.*

A N

Etymological Dictionary;

OR,

E X P L A N A T I O N

OF

The C L A S S E S, O R D E R S,

A N D

P R I N C I P A L G E N E R A.

THE following *etymological dictionary*, comprehending not only the derivations of the *classes, orders, and principal genera*, but likewise the reason of their derivations, it is hoped, will meet with a general approbation, from students of every class.

Most of the terms in the greek language from whence the *classes* and *orders* are taken, being expressive of the meaning, a derivation thereof, will give a good insight into the nature of them, as well as the *sexual system*, on which they are founded.

The *Great Author of Nature* has implanted in the human mind, a strong desire of knowing the origin and source, from whence things and names that fall under
our

our consideration are derived. In this dictionary, both the learned and the english scholar will find that desire gratified. The *Greek words* in *Italic characters* will doubtless be more pleasing to many readers, and can be no ways detrimental to the scholar. A *derivation* of every *genus* in the book is not to be expected, several are yet unknown, and probably forever will be, others if certain, are insignificant, and consequently scarce deserve our notice; thus much however I dare promise, that whenever it tends to elucidate the meaning, the nature, and quality of the plant, or the soil where it is to be found, the derivation is not omitted, as such it is useful, the rest is all conjecture and serves only to amuse without improving the understanding.

C L A S S E S.

See Plate I. *facing the Title.*

1. **M**ONANDRIA, 2. DIANDRIA, 3. TRIANDRIA, 4. TETRANDRIA. 5. PENTANDRIA. 6. HEXANDRIA. 7. HEPTANDRIA. 8. OCTANDRIA. 9. ENNEANDRIA. 10. DECANDRIA. These ten classes which consist of hermaphrodite flowers, take their denomination from the number of *stamina* or *male parts* of the *flower*.

1. MONANDRIA, the first class is derived from *monos*, unus, and *anēr*, vir, a male or male part, that is, having one stamen or male part.

2. DIANDRIA, having two stamina or male parts.
3. TRIANDRIA, having three males.
4. TETRANDRIA, having four males.
5. PENTANDRIA, having five males.
6. HEXANDRIA, having six males.

7. HEPTANDRIA, having seven males.
8. OCTANDRIA, having eight males.
9. ENNEANDRIA, having nine males.
10. DECANDRIA, having ten males or stamina.

It must be observed that in all these classes, the flowers are hermaphrodite; for should the female part be wanting in any plant, such plant would belong to some other class.

11. DODECANDRIA, this term implies that the flowers have twelve stamina or male parts, but is not strictly confined to that number, but includes all hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with any number of stamina, from twelve to nineteen, both inclusive: No flowers yet have been found to have exactly eleven stamina, and therefore no class has been allotted to that number.

12. ICOSANDRIA, is derived from *eikosi*, viginti, twenty, and *anēr*, vir, a husband or male part. Tho' the plants which belong to this class are rarely found with less than twenty stamina, yet they frequently have a greater number, and therefore to know them from those of the next class, recourse must be had to the class *Icosandria* in the book.

13. POLYANDRIA, is a word formed of the two greek words *polus*, many, and *anēr*, a husband, and signifies that the flowers have many stamina and always more than twenty.

14. DIDYNAMIA, is derived from *dis*, two, and *dunamis*, power, and signifies the power of two, and is applied to this class, because the flowers have two stamina longer than the rest, whereby it is to be distinguished from the fourth class.

15. TETRADYNAMIA, this is derived from *tetra*, quatuor, four, and *dunamis*, power or superiority, and signifies the superiority of four, because there are six stamina, and four are always longer than the rest, whereby it is distinguished from the sixth class.

16. MONADELPHIA, is compounded of *monos*, one, or the same, and *delphus*, uterus, *i. e.* a womb, and expresses the union of the filaments, which in this class do not stand separate, but join at the base, and form one substance out of which they proceed, as from the same womb.

17. DIADELPHIA, is compounded of *dis*, duo, two, and *delphus*, uterus, a womb, and means that the stamina are united into two distinct bodies, and proceed as it were out of two different wombs, as the word imports.

18. POLYADELPHIA, signifies many wombs, from *polus*, many, and *delphus*, a womb, and means that there are many distinct sets of stamina proceeding out of as many different wombs, as the word implies.

19. SYNGENESIA, is compounded of *sun*, together or in company, and *genesis*, generation; and signifies congeneration, and alludes to the circumstance of the stamina, in which, tho' the filaments stand separate, yet the antheræ, which are more immediately subservient to generation, are united in a cylinder, and perform their office together.

20. GYNANDRIA, is derived from *gunē*, a wife or female part, and *anēr*, a husband or male part, and means that the stamina grow upon the pistils, so that the male and female parts are united; a circumstance never found in other hermaphrodite flowers.

21. MONOECIA, is derived from *monos*, unus, one or the same, and *oikos*, domus, a house or habitation; and
shews

shews that the plants of this class have their male and female parts on distinct parts of the same plant; *i. e.* the flowers are not hermaphrodite, but those flowers which have the stamina want the pistil, and those that have a pistil want the stamina, yet are all found on the same plant, but in different flowers.

22. DIOECIA, from *dis*, two, and *oikos*, domus a house or habitation, and means that the flowers are either male or female, but that the male flowers are on one plant and female on the other.

23. POLYGAMIA, from *polus*, many, and *gamos*, a marriage, and signifies a plurality of marriages. This class produces, either upon the same or different plants hermaphrodite flowers, and also flowers of one sex only, be it male or female; or flowers of each sex; and the latter receiving impregnation from, or giving it to the hermaphrodites, as their sex happens to be. The parts essential to generation in the hermaphrodite flowers, do not confine themselves to the corresponding parts within the same flower; but become of promiscuous use, which gives name to this class.

24. CRYPTOGAMIA, from *kruptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, a marriage, and therefore it signifies concealed marriage, and is applied to this class, because the plants belonging to it, either bear their flowers concealed within the fruit, or have them so small as to be imperceptible.

O R D E R S.

AS the ten first *classes* took their denomination from the number of *stamina* or *male parts* of the flower, so the *orders* of the *thirteen classes* take their denomination from the number of the *pistils* or *female parts* of the flowers. The greek word, compounded with the nu-

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merical terms in the titles of these orders, signifies a *wife* or *female*:

MONOGYNIA, implies one *woman* or *female part* which is one *style*.

DIGYNIA, two styles.

TRIGYNIA, three styles.

TETRAGYNIA, four styles.

PENTAGYNIA, five styles.

HEXAGYNIA, six styles.

DECAGYNIA, ten styles. and

POLYGYNIA, many styles; derived from *monos*, one and *gunē*, fœmina, a woman, &c. to *polus*, many, and *gunē*, woman. This will be thought sufficient, as they are further explained in the body of the work, where they occur.

Class 14 *Didynamia*, the first order of this class is GYMNOSPERMIA, derived from the two greek words *gumnos*, nudus, naked, and *sperma*, semen, a seed, which shews that the plants of this order have naked seeds, in opposition to the next order,

ANGIOSPERMIA, which is derived from *aggeion*, vas, a vessel, and *sperma*, semen a seed, and means such as have their seeds in a feed-vessel.

The orders which constitute the 15th class *Tetradynamia*, are sufficiently explained in their proper place. And the orders of 16, 17, and 18 classes, are denominated from the number of the stamina, which have been explained already, and the derivation of each given. The orders belonging to the other classes are all sufficiently explained under their proper heads, where they occur, to repeat them here, would be mere tautology.

PRINCIPAL

PRINCIPAL GENERA.

ACHILLEA, ab Achille, the herb wherewith Achilles is said to have cured Telephus.

ACORUS, ab *a*, privativum, et *korē*, pupilla, from its supposed virtue in curing the disorders of the pupil of the eye.

ACROSTICUM, ab *akros*, summus, et *stichos*, ordo.

ACTÆA, ab Acteone, filio Æristei, from Acteon the son of Æristeus.

ADIANTHUM, ab *a*, privativum, et *dianō*, madefacio, because the leaves take no wet unless gently thrown on.

ADONIS, ab Adonide, from Adonis, who according to the poets, was by Venus turned into the flower which bears the name Adonis.

ADOXA, ab *a*, privativum, et *doxa*, gloria.

AEGOPIDIUM, ab *aix*, caper, a goat, et *pous*, pes, a foot, *i. e.* goat's foot.

AGROSTEMA, ab *agros*, ager, et *istēmai*, sto, being found in corn fields.

ALISMA, ab *alusma*, anxietas, anxiety.

ALTHÆA, ab *altheō*, sano, from its many medicinal and chirurgical qualities.

AMARANTHUS, ab *a*, non et *marainomai*, marcesco, from a supposition that it never withers.

ANAGALLIS, ab *anagelaō*, rideo, to smile, from its beautiful appearance, when the sun shines.

ANCHUSA, ab *anchousein*, fucare, from its suffocatory or astringent quality.

ANDROMEDA, ab *anēr*, vir et *domaō*, domo, she was the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, the king and queen of Æthiopia.

ANEMONE, ab *anemos*, ventus, quod nisi spirante vento non apperiat se, because its said, the flower never opens, but when the wind blows.

ANETHUM, *Plin. anēthon para tō anō thein*, quod cito crescat, because it soon grows up after sown.

ANGELICA, a vi radicis feminisque, from the supposed angelical virtue of the root and seeds.

ANTHEMIS, ab *anthos*, flos, a flower.

ANTHERICUM, ab *anthos*, flos, et *rechos*, sepium, as tho' it delighted in hedges.

ANTHYLLIS, ab *anthos*, flos, a flower, et lanugo, soft down.

APIUM, quod ex eo apex, *i. e.* caput triumphantium coronabatur. Because the head of those who had the honour of a triumph, were crowned with it.

AQUILEGIA, ab aqua, water, and lego, to gather, as tho' it collected more water than common.

ARCTIUM, ab *arktos*, urfus, a bear.

ARUM, ab *a*, privativum, et *ara*, noxa, *i. e.* without any noxious quality.

ASPARAGUS, ab asperitate plantæ. From the asperity of the plant.

ASPERUGO, ab asperitate plantæ. From the asperity of the plant.

ASPHODELUS, ab *a*, privativum et *sphaltō*, subplanto, to supplant.

ASTER, *astēr*, stella, a star.

ASPLENIUM, ab *a* privativum, et *splen*, the spleen, from its supposed virtue in curing the spleen.

ATHAMANTHA, ab urbe Theſſaliæ, so called from a city in Theſſaly.

ATROPA, ab *a*, non, et *trophō*, nutrio, because of its deadly quality.

BALLOTA, *para to ballein ōta*, quod tanquam aures demittat post folia locatos, because it puts out flowers like ears behind the leaves.

BETA, fortasse a flumine Bætis ubi nascitur, from the river Betis where found.

BETONICA,

BETONICA, quod et Vettonica, quod eam Vettones in Hispania invenerint, or Vettonica, because the Vettones first found it in Spain.

BLACKSTONIA, from *Blackstone* who first found it.

BORAGO, quasi Corago, quod cordis affectibus medetur, because it cures the disorders of the heart.

BRYONIA, a *bruoō*, musco oppletus, quod a *bruon*, muscus, mos.

BULBOCODIUM, a *bulbos*, bulbus, a bulb, et *kōdion*, lana, wool.

BUNIUM, a *bunios*, collis, a hill.

BUPLEURUM, ex *bous*, bos et *pleuron*, latus, because it hath threads in the leaves like ribs in the side.

BUTOMUS, ex *bous*, bos, cattle, et *temnō*, scindo, to cut, because formerly it was cut and given to the cattle for fodder.

CALLITRICHE, a *kalos*, pulcher, et *thrix*, capillus quod capillum nutriat et pulchrum reddat. *Plin.* Because it was supposed to nourish and beautify the hair.

CAMPANULA, a campana, figura corollæ, *i. e.* from the flower being of a bell shape.

CARLINA, nomen regionis, the name of a country.

CARUM, a Caria regione, from the country.

CENTAUREA, a Chirone Centauro dict. quasi centum et *arctai*, virtutes. *Plin.* From Chiron the Centaur.

CERATOPHYLLUM, a *keras*, cornutum, et *phullon*, folium, *i. e.* having a horny leaf.

CHÆROPHYLLUM, a *chirō*, gaudeo, et *phullon*, folium, because it abounds in leaves.

CHEIRANTHUS, a *cheir*, manus, the hand, et *anthos*, flos, a flower.

CHELIDONIUM, *che'idon*, hirundo, a swallow, because it flowers about the coming of swallows.

CHENOPODIUM, a *chēn*, anser, a goose, et *pous*, pes, a foot, *i. e.* goose-foot.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, a *chryfos*, aureus, golden et *anthos*, flos a flower, as tho' it were a golden flower.

CHRYSOSPENIUM,

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CHRYSPLENIUM, a *chryfos*, aureus, golden, et splen, the spleen.

CICORIUM, ab *kiō*, vado, et *chorion*, ager, because it overruns the fields.

CIRCÆA, from *Circe* the Sorceress.

CLEMATIS, a *klēma*, viticula, a shoot or tendril whereby it seizes the neighbouring trees or shrubs.

CLINOPODIUM, ab *klinē*, lectus, et *pous* pes a foot, from its supposed likeness of the leaves to the foot of a bed.

COCHLEARIA, a figura foliorum, from the shape of the leaves being like a shell.

CONVOLVULUS, a con et volvo, to twist or twine round about.

CONYZA, a *knuza*, scabies, from its supposed virtue in curing cutaneous disorders.

CORIANDRUM, a *korē*, pupilla, the pupil, et *anēr*, vir, a man. Quod sit rotundum instar pupillæ, because of its being round like the pupil of the human eye.

COTYLEDON, a *kotulē*, cavitas, a hollowness.

CYNOGLOSSUM, a *kuōn*, canis, a dog, et *glossa*, lingua, a tongue, *i. e.* hound's tongue.

CYPRIPEDIUM, a *podion*, calceus, a shoe, *kupris* veneris, *i. e.* Venus's Shoe or Lady's Slipper.

DIANTHUS, a *Dios*, Jovis, et *anthos*, flos, *i. e.* Jove's Flower.

DIGITALIS, a figura corollæ digitalis, from a supposition that the flower is shaped like a finger.

DIPSACUS, a *dipsaō*, sitio, to thirst, as tho' it brought on an intolerable thirst.

DROSERA, a *drostion*, ros, the dew, because there is commonly found on this plant, even in the hottest sun, drops like dew.

DRYAS, a *drus*, quercus, an oak.

ECHINOPHORA, ab *echinos*, spina, a thorn, et *pherō*, fero to bear, because it bears spines or prickles like those of a Hedge-Hog.

ECHIUM, ab *echis*, vipera, a Viper.

EPILOBIUM, ab *epi*, supra, *lobas*, filiqua, et *ion*, viola, because of its long pods.

EQUISETUM,

EQUISETUM, herba est a cauda equinæ similitudine nomen habens; so called from its resemblance to the Tail of a Horse.

ERICA, ab *erikō*, frango, to break, because the antients used it in curing the stone in the human bladder.

ERIGERON, ab *ēr*, ver, et *geron*, senex, because it is white in the spring like the hair of old men.

EUPATORIUM, ab Eupatore rege sic dict. alii quod quasi hepatis medeatur. From king Eupator, or else according to some, because it was supposed of service in curing the disorders of the liver.

EUPHORBIA, ab Euphorbo nomen habet Jubæ regis medico. From Euphorbus king Juba's physician.

EUPHRASIA, lætitia, joy.

FICARIA, a *fukē*, ficus, a fig-tree.

FRAGARIA, quasi fragrantia; from its fragrance.

FUMARIA, a fumo dict. quod lacrymas alliciat sicut fumus, because it draws the tears from the eyes as smoke doth.

GALEOPSIS, a *galē*, felis, a cat, et *opsis*, vultus, the countenance or appearance.

GALLIUM, a *gala*, lac, milk, quod vim habeat coaguli in cogendo lacte. Because it has the power of runnet in milk.

GENTIANA, a Gentio rege inventore. From king Gentius the first finder of it.

GERANIUM, a *geranos*, grus, a crane, quod in summitate habet similitudinem gruis capitis. Because the seed-vessel has the appearance of a Crane's Bill.

HEDYSARUM, ab *aron*, unguentum, an ointment, et *edusma*, suavitas. Because a sweet smelling ointment used to be made of it.

HELLEBORUS, ab *eileō*, constringo, to bind, et *bora*, pabulum, food for cattle, *i. e.* a restraining food.

HERACLEUM, ab *ērakles* Hercules.

HERNIARIA, ab hernia, the disease called a rupture.

HESPERIS, ab *hesperis*, hesperus, the evening; because it gives a greater smell by night.

HIERASIMUM,

XXIV ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

HIERACIUM, ab *ierax*, accipiter, a Hawk.

HIPPOCREPIS, ab *ippos*, equus, horse, et *crepis*, ferrum, a shoe, *i. e.* a Horse Shoe.

HIPPURIS, ab *ippos*, equus, a horse, et *oura*, cauda, a tail. *i. e.* a Horse-Tail.

HUMULUS, ab humido solo; from growing in moist soil.

HYACINTHUS, a puero Hyacyntho interfecto ab Apolline & in hunc florem mutato. From the youth Hyacinthus slain by Apollo, and turned into this flower.

HYDROCHARIS, ab *udor*, aqua, water, et *chirō*, gaudeo. Because it is generally found in water: It is likewise the name of a frog in the *Batrachom.* or the Battle of the Frogs.

HYDROCOTYLE, ab *udōr*, aqua, water, et *kotilē*, vas, a vessel.

HYOSCYAMUS, ab *us*, fus, a swine, et *kuamos*, faba, a bean. *i. e.* Swine's Bean.

IBERIS, ab Iberia regione, from the country Iberia.

IMPATIENS, ab elasticitate fructus, from the elasticity of the fruit.

JASIONE, from Jason the supposed first finder.

JUNCUS, a jungendo vimine, from its flexible nature.

LACTUCA, ita dict. quod abundantia lactis exuberat. *Plin.* From its abounding with milk.

LAMIUM, ex Lamio Ionæ monte. *Plin.* From Lamium a mountain in Ionia.

LAPSANA, a *leptō*, purgo, from its purgative quality.

LEONTODON, ab *leōn*, leo, a lion et *odous*, dens, a tooth. *i. e.* Lion's Tooth.

LEONURUS, ab *leōn*, leo, a lion. et *oura*, cauda, a tail. *i. e.* Lion's Tail.

LEPIDIUM, a *lepis*, squama, quod squamas & maculas a facie abstergit. *Plin.* From its power, supposed or real, of taking off spots from the face.

LIGUSTICUM, a Liguria Italiae regione, from Liguria a country in Italy.

LITHOSPERMUM, a *lithos*, lapis, et *sperma*, semen, because the seeds are like small stones.

LYCHNIS,

LYCHNIS, a *luchnos*, a lucido colore, from its shining colour.

LYCOPSIS, ab *lukos*, lupi, a wolf, et *opsis*, facies, a face.

LYCOPUS, a *lukos*, lupi, a wolf, et *pous*, pes, a foot.

LYTHRUM, a *luthron*, cruor, blood.

LYSIMACHIA, a Lyfimachia inventore, from Lyfimachus the first finder.

MALVA, a *malaffō*, emollio, to soften.

MARRUBIUM, ab oppido Italiæ, a town in Italy.

MATRICARIA, ab usu medico quod matricem juvat, from its supposed medicinal virtue in assisting the matrix.

MELAMPYRUM, a *melas*, niger, black, et *puros*, granum, seed. *i. e.* having black seed.

MELITTIS, a *melitta*, apis, a bee, which is derived from *meli*, mel, honey.

MENTHA, from Minthis the son of Cocytus changed into this flower.

MERCÛRIALIS, from Mercury the interpreter of the Gods.

MONOTROPA, a *monos*, solus, et *trepho*, nutrio.

MYAGRUM, a *muia*, musca, a fly, et *agreuō*, capto, to take, because it holds the flies that touch it.

MYOSOTIS, a *muos*, mus, a mouse, et *ōta*, aures, the ears; because of the leaves resembling the ears of a mouse.

MYOSURUS, a *muos*, mus, a mouse, et *oura*, cauda, a tail. *i. e.* Mouse-Tail.

MYRIOPHYLLUM, ab *myrios*, infinitum, an infinite number, et *phullon*, folium, a leaf, *i. e.* having a multitude of leaves.

NARCISSUS, from Narcissus, who was turned into this flower.

NEPETA, ab oppido Italiæ, a town in Italy.

NYMPHÆA, a *nymphē*, aqua, water, because it is found in water.

ONOFORDUM, ab *onos*, asinus, an ass, et *perdō*, pedo, to fart, because if given to asses, according to *Plin.* it will make them fart.

d.

OPHIOLÖSSUM,

OPHIOGLOSSUM, ab *ophis*, serpens, a serpent, et *glossa*, lingua, a tongue.

ORCHIS, ab *orchis*, testiculus, a testicle.

ORNITHOGALUM, ab *ornis*, avis, a bird, et *gala*, lack, milk. *Linn.*

ORNITHOPUS, ab *ornis*, avis, a bird, et *pus*, pes, a foot. *i. e.* Bird's Foot.

OXALIS, ab *oxalis*, acidus, acid or four.

PARIETARIA, ab *paries*, a wall, because it grows on old walls.

PARIS, a Paride, filio Priami. From Paris the son of Priam, remarkable for his true love to Helen, hence in english, called True-love, or one Berry.

PARNASSIA, from mount Parnassus.

PEUCEDANUM, a *daucus*, humilis, et *peukē*, picea. Or according to *Diosco.* it takes its name from its bitterness.

PHYTEUMA, a *phuō*, gigno.

PICRIS, a *picros*, amarus, bitter, because of its bitterness.

PINGUICULA, a pinguitudine foliorum, from the fatness of the leaves.

POLEMONIUM, ab *polemos*, bellum, nomen herbæ apud *Diosco.* quæ sic nominata esse traditur, a bello et certamine quod antiquissimi duo regis inter se certarunt, dum interventionis ejus laudem uterque sibi tribueret, ut refert Marcellius: sunt qui sic dictam putent quod adversus venena pugnet. The name of an herb which is so called, because two ancient kings contended whether should have the honour of first finding of it, as Marcellius says: Some think it so called, because it was supposed an antidote against poison.

POLYGALA, a *polus*, multum, et *gala*, lac, from its abounding with milk.

POLYGONATUM, a *polus*, multus, et *gonu*, genu, a joint, from its abounding with joints.

POLYPODIUM, ab *polus*, multus, many, et *pous*, pes, a foot.

POTENTILLA, ab potentia virium, from its supposed virtue.

POTAMOGETON,

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POTAMOGETON, a *potamos*, fluvius, et *geitōn*, vicinus, because found in or near rivers.

POTERIUM, a *poterion*, poculum, a cup.

PRIMULA, a præcocitate florum, from coming early in the spring.

PULMONARIA, from pulmo, the lungs, from its supposed efficacy in curing the disorders of the lungs.

PYROLA, a pyro foliorum figura. The leaves being shaped like leaves of a Pear Tree.

RAPHANES, a *radiōs*, facile, et *phinō*, appareo, because it springs up so soon after being sown.

RESEDA, a refedendo dolores, from assuaging pain.

RHODIOLA, a roseo odore radice, from the sweet smell of the root.

RUMEX, a *rumō*, fugo, to suck, because its juice will quench the thirst; or by others quasi strumex, because accounted good for strumous swellings.

SAGITTARIA, a figura foliorum, being shaped like an arrow.

SALICORNIA, from sal, salt, because found on the salt marshes.

SALSOLA, a falsitudine plantæ, from the plant being saltish.

SALVIA, quasi salutem ferens. From its salubrious quality.

SAMOLUS, a Samo Insula. The island Samos.

SANGUISORBA, *i. e.* sanguis, blood, et sorbeo, to lick up.

SANICULA, a sanando vulnera, from healing wounds.

SAPONARIA, a vi foliorum. From their power of raising a lather like soap.

SATYRIUM, herba ad venerem incitans, *Diosco.* a *saturizo*, prurio ad venerem instar satyri; provoking to venery.

SAXIFRAGA, saxum & frango, Breakstone.

SCABIOSA, ab usu medicinali, from its medicinal power in curing cutaneous disorders.

SCLERANTHUS, a *sklēros*, exsuccus, et *anthos*, flos.

SCROPHULARIA, quod ejus usu scrofæ delectantur. Because by eating of this plant scrophulous disorders were supposed to be cured.

SCUTELLARIA, a figura calycis. From the figure of the cup being like a cap or hood.

SEDUM, a sedendo in rupibus, from being found growing on rocks.

SENECIO, a senex, an old-man; as tho' the down of of this plant resembled on old-man's beard.

SEMPERVIVUM, a sempiterno virore, of an everlasting green.

SERRATULA, a ferratis foliis, from the ferrated leaves.

SERAPIAS, a Serapide deo Ægyptio. *Plin.* From the Egyptian God Serapis.

SMYRNIUM, ab urbe Smyrna, from the city Smyrna.

STACHYS, a *stachus*, spica, from the flower growing in a spike.

STRATIOTES, a *stratos*, exercitus.

SUBULARIA, a figura foliorum, from the figure of the leaves, which are subulated or awl-shaped.

TEUCRIUM, a Teucro qui hanc invenisse dicitur. From Teucer who is said to have first found this plant.

THYMUS, a *thumos*, animus, the mind.

TRAGOPOGON, from *tragos*, herci, & *pōgōn*, barba, *i. e.* Goat's Beard.

TRIENTALIS, a magnitudine plantæ, from the height of the plant.

TRIFOLIUM, having three leaves.

TURRITIS, a turris, a tower.

TUSSILAGO, from tussis, a cough, and ago, to drive away.

URTICA, ab urendo tactu, from its stinging quality.

XANTHIUM, ab *anthos*, flos, a flower.

P L A T E II.

S I M P L E L E A V E S.

Fig.		Fig.	
1.	<i>Orbiculated</i>	31.	<i>Serrated</i>
2.	<i>Subrotund or roundish</i>	32.	<i>Duplicato-serrated</i>
3.	<i>Ovate</i>	33.	<i>Duplicato-crenated</i>
4.	<i>Oval</i>	34.	<i>Cartilagineous</i>
5.	<i>Oblong</i>	35.	<i>Acutely-crenated</i>
6.	<i>Lanceolated</i>	36.	<i>Obtusely-crenated</i>
7.	<i>Linear</i>	37.	<i>Plicated</i>
8.	<i>Subulated</i>	38.	<i>Crenated</i>
9.	<i>Reniform or Kidney-shaped</i>	39.	<i>Crisp</i>
10.	<i>Cordate</i>	40.	<i>Obtuse</i>
11.	<i>Unululated</i>	41.	<i>Acute</i>
12.	<i>Triangular</i>	42.	<i>Acuminated</i>
13.	<i>Sagittated</i>	43.	<i>Obtuse with a blunt point</i>
14.	<i>Cordato-sagittated</i>	44.	<i>Acutely-emarginated</i>
15.	<i>Hastated</i>	45.	<i>Wedge-shaped and nicked</i>
16.	<i>Split or Coven</i>	46.	<i>Retuse</i>
17.	<i>Trilobed or three lobed</i>	47.	<i>Pilose</i>
18.	<i>Præmorse or bitten, as in the Scabius</i>	48.	<i>Tomentose.</i>
19.	<i>Lobate</i>	49.	<i>Hispid</i>
20.	<i>Quinquangular</i>	50.	<i>Ciliated</i>
21.	<i>Erose</i>	51.	<i>Rugose</i>
22.	<i>Palmated</i>	52.	<i>Venose</i>
23.	<i>Pinnatifid</i>	53.	<i>Nervose</i>
24.	<i>Laciniated</i>	54.	<i>Papillose</i>
25.	<i>Sinuuated</i>	55.	<i>Linguiform</i>
26.	<i>Dentato-sinuuated</i>	56.	<i>Acinaciform</i>
27.	<i>Retrorsum-sinuuated or Hollowed backwards.</i>	57.	<i>Dolabriform</i>
28.	<i>Partite</i>	58.	<i>Deltoid or Delta form</i>
29.	<i>Repand</i>	59.	<i>Triquetrous</i>
30.	<i>Dentated</i>	60.	<i>Canaliculated</i>
		61.	<i>Sulcated</i>
		62.	<i>Cylindrical</i>

P L A T E III.

COMPOUND LEAVES.

Fig.	Fig.
63. <i>Binate</i>	72. <i>Pinnate cirrhose</i>
64. <i>Ternate with the folioles</i>	73. ———— <i>conjugate</i>
<i>sessile.</i>	74. ———— <i>decurfively</i>
65. <i>Ternate with the folioles</i>	75. ———— <i>articulated</i>
<i>petiolated</i>	76. <i>Lyrated</i>
66. <i>Digitated</i>	77. <i>Biternate</i>
67. <i>Pedate</i>	78. <i>Bipinnate</i>
68. <i>Pinnate with an odd one</i>	79. <i>Triternate</i>
69. ———— <i>abrupt</i>	80. <i>Tripinnate Abrupt</i>
70. ———— <i>alternate</i>	81. ———— <i>with an odd</i>
71. ———— <i>interrupted</i>	<i>one</i>

PLATE

P L A T E IV.

Fig.		Fig.
82. <i>Inflex</i>		97. <i>Perfoliate</i>
83. <i>Erect</i>		98. <i>Connate</i>
84. <i>Patent</i>		99. <i>Vaginant</i>
85. <i>Horizontal</i>		100. <i>Articulated</i>
86. <i>Reclined</i>		101. <i>Stellate</i>
87. <i>Revo'ute</i>		102. <i>Quatern</i>
88. <i>Seminal</i>		103. <i>Opposite</i>
89. <i>Cauline</i>		104. <i>Alternate</i>
90. <i>Rameous</i>		105. <i>Acerose</i>
91. <i>Floral</i>		106. <i>Imbricated</i>
92. <i>Peltated</i>		107. <i>Fasciculated</i>
93. <i>Petiolated</i>		108. <i>Frons</i>
94. <i>Sessile</i>		109. <i>Parabolic</i>
95. <i>Decurrent</i>		110. <i>Spatulated</i> *
96. <i>Amplexicaule or surrounding the stalk.</i>		

* In the form of a *Spatula*, an instrument which is used by surgeons to spread salve with.

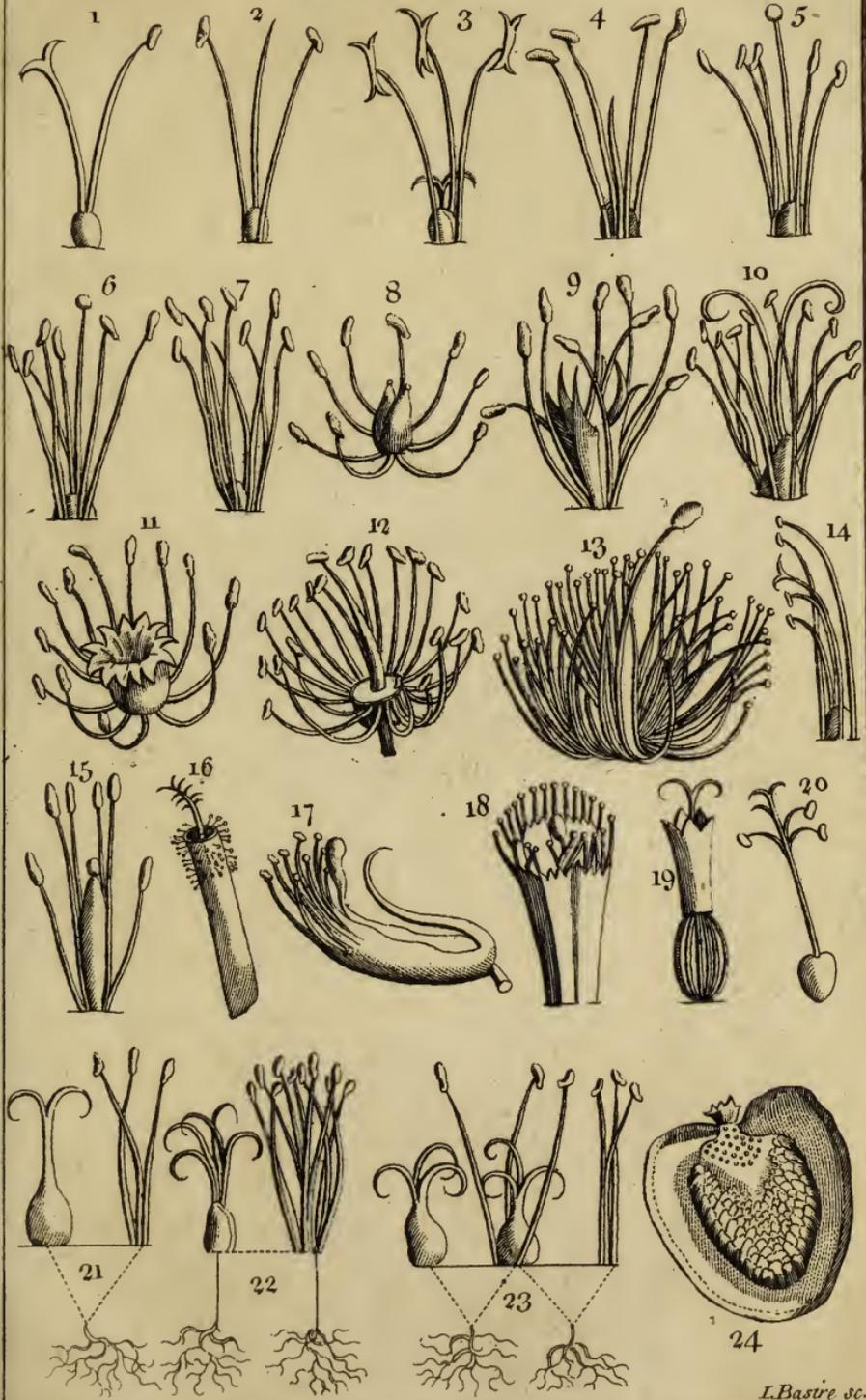
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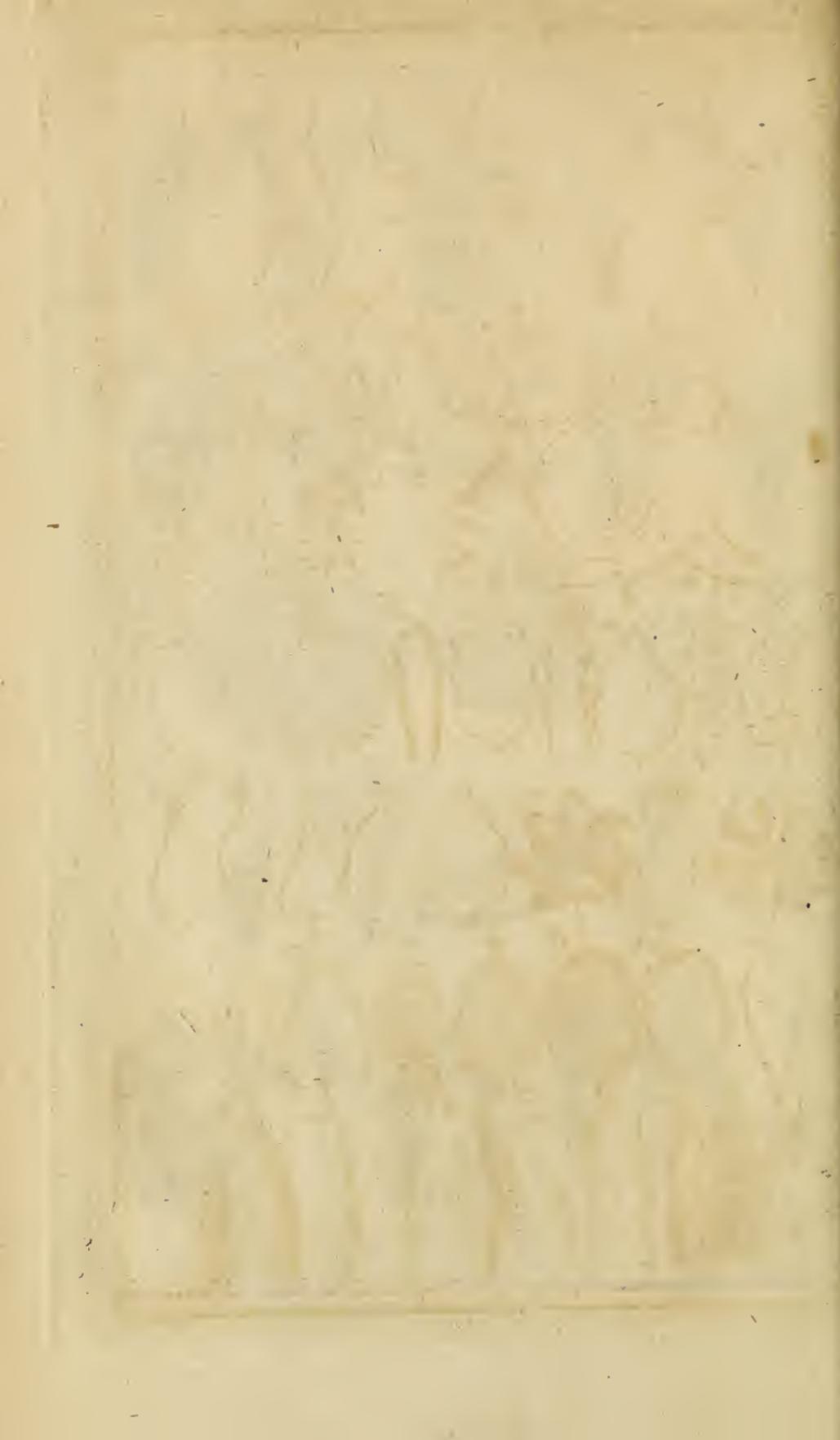
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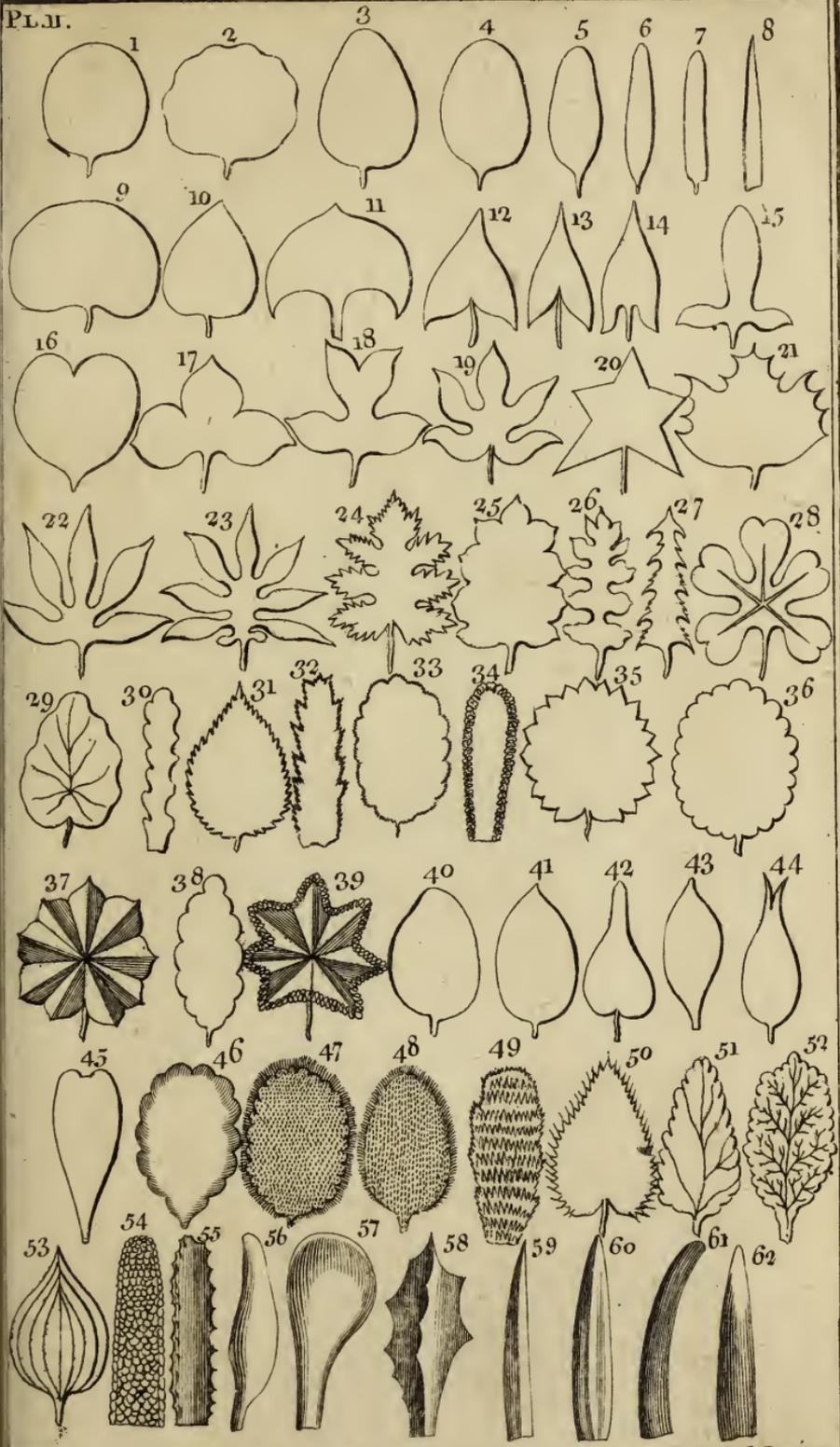
Fig.

111. a *Spatha*, b *the Flower of a Narcissus*.
112. a *Gluma*, b *Arista of a Grass*.
113. *A Compound Umbel*, a *universal umbel*, d d *partial umbels*, or *umbellule*, c *universal involucre*, b *partial involucre*.
114. c *Calyptra*, b *Operculum*, a *Capitulum*
115. a a *Spatha*, b *a Spadix*.
116. *A common naked Receptacle*.
117. *A common Receptacle with imbricated Palei*.
118. *Amentum*
119. *Strobilus*
120. *Fungi*, a *Pileus*, b *Volva*, c *Stipes*.
121. *Monopetalous Corolla*, a *the Tube*, b *the Limb*.
122. *A Flower*; a *Germen*, b *Style*, c *Stigma*, d *Filaments*, e *Antheræ*, f *Petals*.
123. *Polypetalous Corolla*, a *Ungues*, b *Lamina*.
124. *A Campanulated Nectarium in the Narcissus*.
125. *The horned Nectaria in the Aconite*,
126. *The horned Nectaria in the cup of the Tropæolum*.
127. *The Nectaria in the Grass of Parnassus*.

CLASSES.





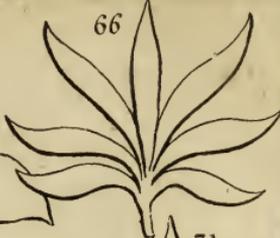
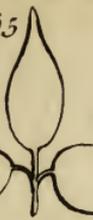
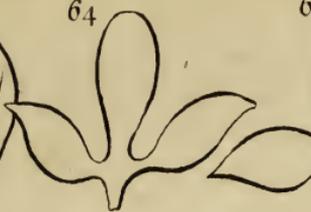
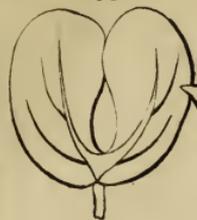


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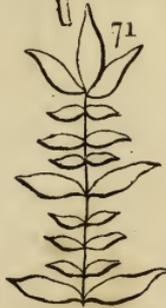
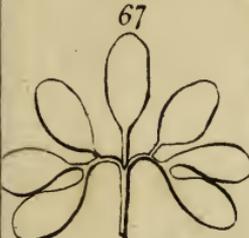
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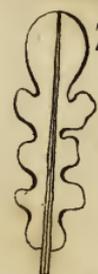
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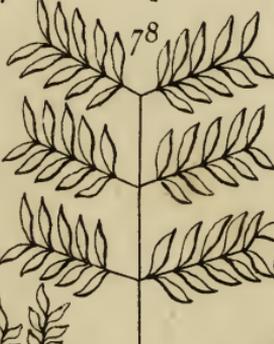
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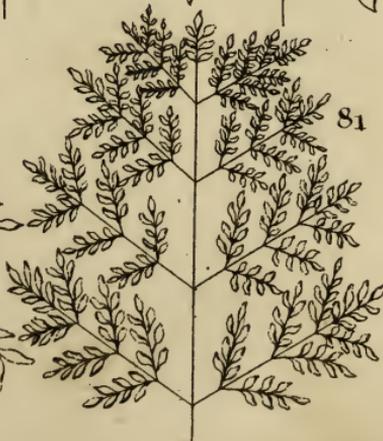
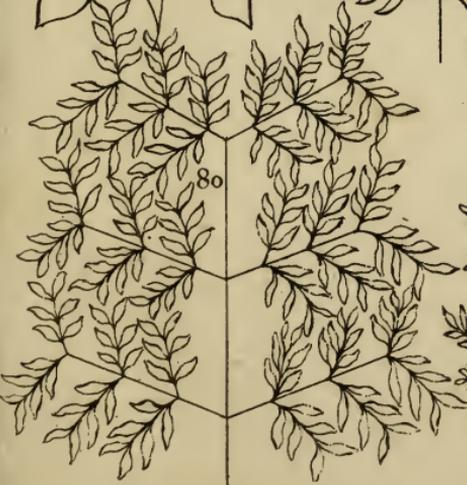
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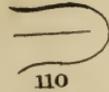
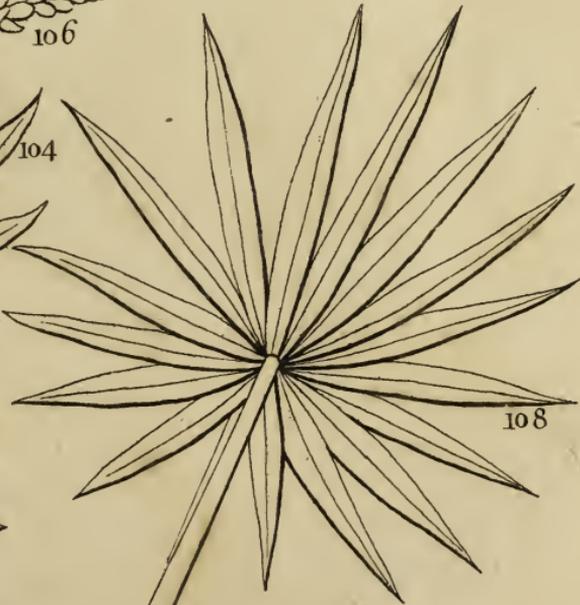
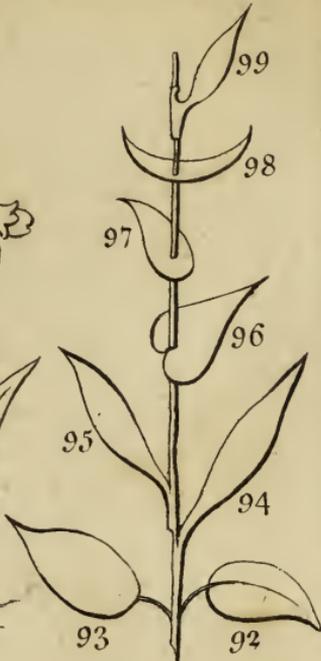
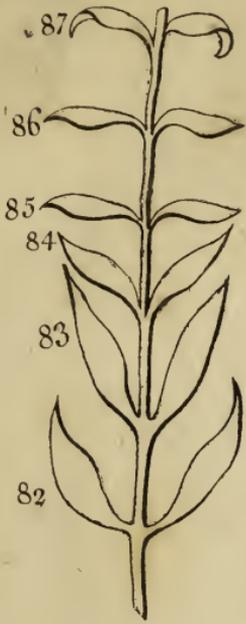


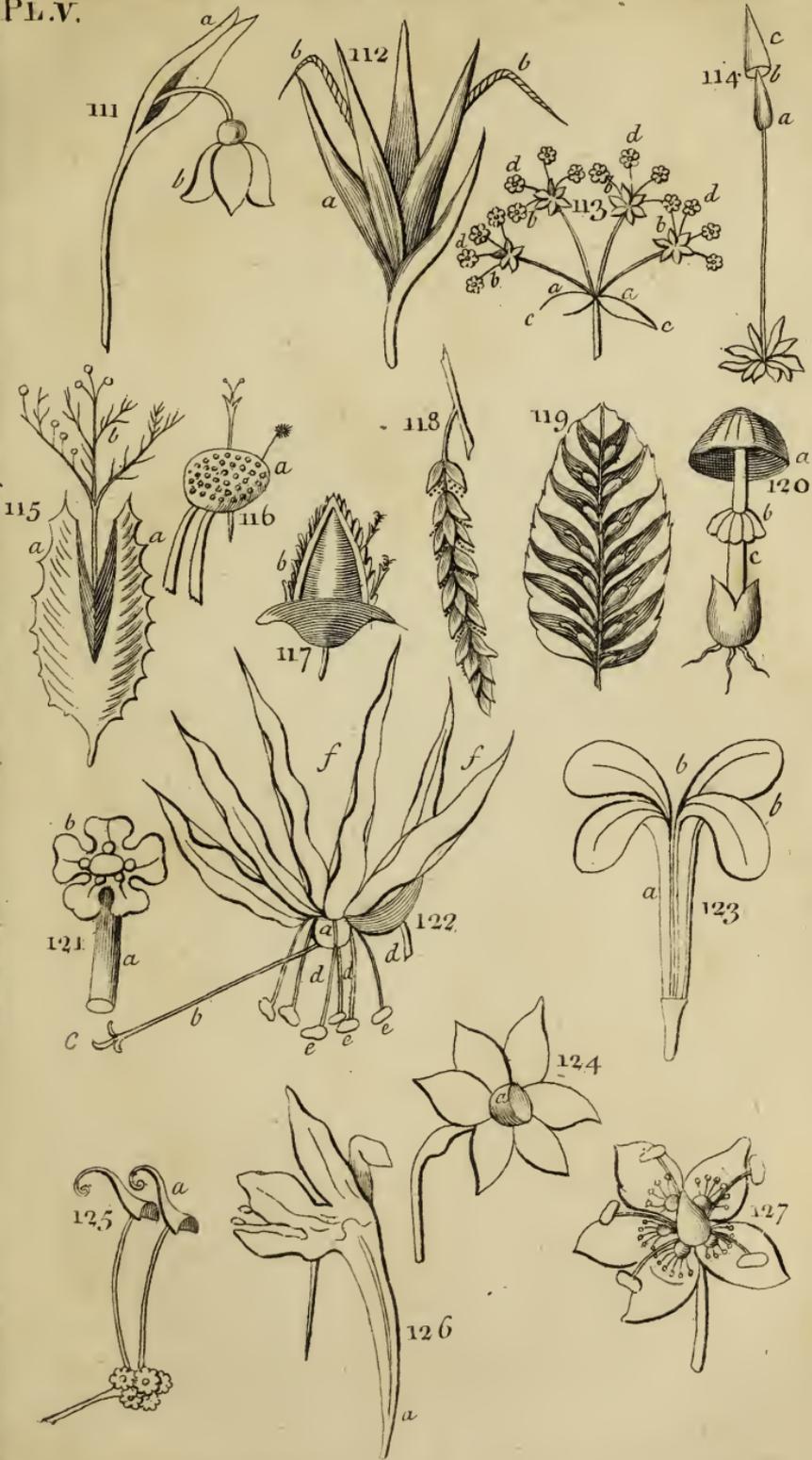
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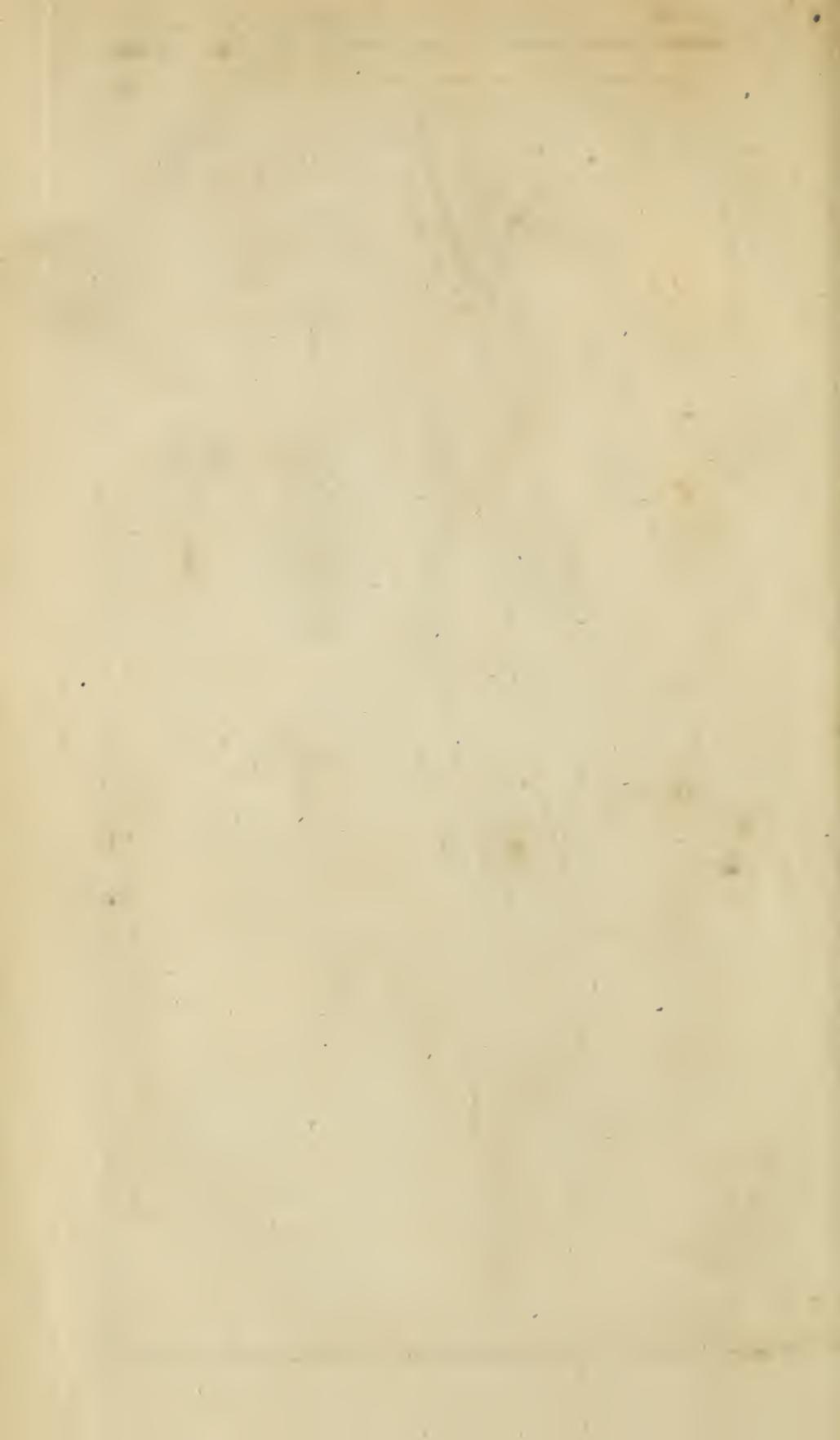
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A

GENERIC and SPECIFIC

DESCRIPTION

OF

BRITISH PLANTS.

C L A S S I.

MONANDRIA.

The plants of this class have but one stamen, and from one to two pistils.

MONOGYNIA comprehends such plants as have but one pistil.

SALICORNIA. MARSH SAMPIRE or SALTWORT.

THE cup is square, truncated, ventricose, and remains till the fruit be ripe. There is no flower and but one simple stamen, longer than the cup: There are two oblong, didymous, erect antheræ. The germen is ovato-oblong, the style is simple, and stigma bifid. The ventricose and inflated cup, supplies the place of a seed vessel and contains one seed.

LINNÆUS says tho' he observed but one stamen, others have observed two.

Herbacea. Marsh Sampire, Jointed Glasswort, or Saltwort with joints flat at the apex, and emarginato-bifid. Common on the sea shore. An. July, Aug. The others found in England, and mentioned by authors, are only varieties and not distinct species.

B

HIPPURIS.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

HIPPURIS. MARE'S TAIL.

This plant hath neither cup nor flower, and but one stamen, which is fixed upon the receptacle. The anthera is semibifid. The germen is oblong, and beneath the receptacle. There is one subulated, erect style, longer than the stamen with an acute stigma. There is no seed vessel, and but one roundish, naked seed.

Vulgaris. Common Mare's Tail. Found in standing waters. *Per. May.*

DIGYNIA comprehends such as have two pistils.

CALLITRICHE. STARWORT OR STAR-HEADED WATER CHICKWEED.

The flower consists of two incurved, acuminate, canaliculated petals, opposite to each other. There is one long filament bended backward with a simple anthera: The germen is roundish with two capillary, bended styles and acute stigmata. The fruit is a roundish, quadrangular, compressed, bilocular capsule, containing solitary, oblong seeds.

Verna. Vernal Starwort, Star-headed Water Chickweed, with the upper leaves of an oval figure, and masculine and feminine flowers. Found in ditches and still waters.

An. April,—Aug.

Autumnalis. Autumnal Starwort with linear leaves, bifid at the apex, and hermaphrodite flowers. Found with the former. *An. Sep.*

C L A S S

C L A S S II.

D I A N D R I A.

The plants of this class have two stamina in each flower, and from one to three pistils.

MONOGYNIA comprehends such plants as have but one pistil.

CIRCÆA. ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE.

THE cup consists of two oval, concave, bended and deciduous leaves. There are two petals, of a turbinato-cordate figure, patent and equal, commonly shorter than the cup. There are two capillary, erect filaments of the length of the cup, with roundish antheræ. The germen is turbinated and under the receptacle. The style is like thread and of the length of the stamina. The stigma is obtuse and emarginated. The fruit is a turbinato-oval, bristly, bilocular capsule, opening from the base towards the apex, containing solitary, oblong seeds that are narrowest towards the bottom.

Lutetiana. *Enchanter's Nightshade* with an upright stalk and many branches. Found in shady places and under hedges. *Per. June, July.*

Alpina. *Mountain Enchanter's Nightshade* with an ascending stalk and but one branch. This is a small plant and more procumbent than the other; the cup and flower are of the same colour. At the foot of the mountains in *Westmorland* and *Yorkshire*. About *Dalham Tower* in *Westmorland*. *Per. Aug.*

VERONICA. SPEEDWELL.

The cup is divided into four parts and remains till the fruit be ripe, each segment is lanceolated and acute. The flower consists but of one wheel-shaped petal, with a tube almost the length of the cup. The limb is qua-

dripartite and plain, with oval segments, of which the lower one is narrower and its opposite broader than any of the rest. There are two ascendent stamina which are narrower towards the bottom with oblong antheræ. The germen is compressed and the style is thread-like and of the length of the stamina (but in some not quite so long) with a simple stigma. The fruit is a capsule of a cordate figure with a compressed apex that contains two cells and four valves, in each of which are many roundish seeds.

The tube of the corolla is different in different plants, in some very short, in others very long. The largest segment of the flower in some constitutes an upper lip, and the other three an under lip; the middle one being the narrowest.

Spicata. Upright spiked Male Speedwell or *Fluellin* with flowers to the end of the spike, the leaves opposite and obtusely crenated, the stalk quite simple and ascendent. Found in meadows and pastures. In several closes adjoining to *Newmarket-Heath*, beyond *Bottleham*. R. S. in the pastures about *Horse-heath Hall* in *Cambr.* about *Cartmell-well* in *Lan.* *Arnside-Park* in *Westm.* J. J. Per. June.

Hybrida. Welch Speedwell with flowers to the end of the spike, the leaves opposite and obtusely ferrated and roughish, with an upright stalk. Found in *Wales*. Per. July.

Officinalis. Male Speedwell with lateral spikes bearing flowers, the leaves opposite and the stalk procumbent. In dry barren pastures. Per. May.

Serpyllifolia. Paul's Betony or little smooth Speedwell, with branches that partly end in spikes; the leaves are oval, shining and crenated. Found on dry mountainous pastures. Per. May.

Beccabunga. Common Brooklime with lateral branches, oval, plain leaves and a creeping stalk. In ditches and rivers. Per. June.

Anagallis. Long leaved Water Speedwell with lateral branches, lanceolated, ferrated leaves and an upright stalk. Per. July. *Scutellata.*

Scutellata. *Narrow leaved Water Speedwell* with lateral branches, pendulous pedicelli, and linear, entire leaves. Found in watery places. On *Hampstead* and *Putney Heaths*.

Chamædrys. *Wild Germander* with lateral branches, and oval, sessile, rugose, dented leaves and a weak stalk. *Per. May* In meadows and pastures.

Montana. *Stalked Speedwell* with lateral branches, few flowers and rough cups, oval, rugose, crenated, petioled leaves, and a weak stalk. In moist woods and hedges. In *Charleton Wood*, the lower part plentifully
Mr J. SHERARD. R. S. *Per. May*.

Peduncles with single flowers.

Arvensis. *Speedwell* with single flowers, cut, cordate, sessile leaves, longer than the peduncle. In fields and on old walls. *An. May*.

Agrestis. *Germander Speedwell* with solitary flowers, and cut leaves, cordate and shorter than the peduncle. *An. May*.

Hederifolia. *Ivy leaved Speedwell* with single flowers, plain, cut, cordate five-lobed leaves. *An. April, May*.

Triphyllus. *Trifid Speedwell* with solitary flowers and leaves digitato-partite, shorter than the peduncle. In sandy fields. At *Rowton* in *Norfolk*, betwixt the town and highway, twelve miles before you come to *Norwich*. *An. May, June*.

PINGUICULA. BUTTERWORT OF YORKSHIRE SANICLE.

The cup is personated, small, acute, and endures till the fruit be ripe. The upper lip is erect and trifid; the lower lip is bended back and bifid. The flower has but one personated petal. The longer lip is straight, obtuse, and trifid; the shorter lip is bifid, more obtuse and patent. The nectarium is corniculated, and produced from the basis of the petal. The two filaments are cylindrical, crooked, and arise under the upper lip,
shorter

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shorter than the cup, with roundish antheræ. The germen is globose and style very short. The stigma is bilabiated; the upper lip is larger, plain, bended back, and covers the antheræ; the lower lip is very narrow, erect, bifid, and shorter. The fruit is an oval, unilocular capsule, flat at the apex, gaping and containing numerous cylindrical seeds, having a loose receptacle.

Lusitanica. *Cornwal Butterwort*, with the apex of the nectarium incrassated. In marshy places about *Kirkhampton*. R. S. Per. *May*.

Vulgaris. *Common Butterwort* with a cylindrical nectarium the length of the flower. In mossy wet ground in *Lancashire*, *Westmorland*, and *Yorkshire*: On *Shooter's-Hill* I found it. *May*.

UTRICULARIA. HOODED-MILLFOIL.

The cup consists of two oval, hollow, small leaves, that fall away with the flower. The flower is monopetalous and personated. The upper lip is plain, obtuse and erect; the lower lip is larger, plain, and entire. The palate is cordate and prominent between the lips. The nectarium is corniculated and arises from the base of the petal. The two filaments are very short and bended. The antheræ are small and adhere. The germen is globose, and the style is like thread, of the length of the cup, with a conical stigma. The fruit is a globose, large, unilocular capsule containing numerous seeds.

Vulgaris. *Common hooded Millfoil* with a nectarium in the form of a cone, and but few flowers on the stem. In standing waters and ditches. Per. *June July*. In *Lincolnshire*, *Isle of Ely*, and near *Hernsey*.

Minor. *Lesser hooded Millfoil* with a nectarium in the form of a keel. In the same places with the former. I found this in a ditch in the great meadow at *Gunnerthwaite* belonging to Mr T. BEAKBANE, *Lan*.

Both sorts observed by Mr LAWSON in the ditches by the causeway over the Moss to the Fell-end near *Wither Slack* and *Brigficer-moss*, in *Westmorland*. Per.

VERBENA.

VERBENA. VERVAIN.

The cup is monophyllous, angulated, tubulated, linear and quinquedentated, (and the fifth denticle is truncated) and endures till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous with a cylindraceous straight tube the length of the cup, which is soon dilated and incurved. The limb is patent and semiquinquefid, with segments rounded and nearly equal. The filaments are four in number, bristly, very short, and situated within the tube of the flower, of which two are shorter than the other two. The antheræ are bended and the number of the filaments, and sometimes only half the number. The germen consists of four angles with a simple thread-like style, the length of the tube and an obtuse stigma. The seed vessel is scarce visible, the cup covering the seeds, which are two, or four of an oblong shape.

Officinalis. Vervain with four filaments, the spikes are like thread upon unequally divided stems, the leaves are multifido-laciniated, and the stalk is solitary. By public road sides. In *Warton Town* and near *Leightonbeck Furnace* in *Lancashire*. July, Aug.

LYCOPUS. WATER-HOREHOUND.

The cup consists of one leaf that is tubulated and half cut into five, each segment being narrow and acute. The flower is unequally monopetalous, with a cylindraceous tube the length of the cup. The limb is quadrifid, obtuse, and patent; the segments being nearly equal, but the upper is broadest and emarginated, and the lowest the least. The two filaments are commonly longer than the corolla, to the upper segment of which they are inclined. The antheræ are small. The germen is quadrifid, the style is like thread, upright, and the length of the stamina. The stigma is bifid and bended back. There is no seed vessel, the cup containing four roundish seeds.

Europæus. Water-horehound with sinuato-ferrated leaves. July. I found this in most of the dirty ditches about *London*. Per.

SALVIA.

SALVIA. CLARY.

The cup is monophyllous; tubulated, striated, visibly larger towards the top, and compressed; the mouth is erect, bilabiated and the lower part bidentated. The flower consists of one petal, the tube of which grows larger towards the top, and is compressed. The limb is ringent, the upper lip of which is concave, compressed, crooked, and emarginated: The lower lip is broad and trifid, the middle segment being largest, roundish and emarginated, on these are placed two others crosswise by the middle, on the lower extremity of which is a glandule, on the upper an anthera. The germen is quadrifid, the style is like thread and very long; the stigma is bifid. There is no seed vessel, the connivent cup containing the seeds, which are four in number and roundish.

Obs. LINN. The singular bifurcation of the filaments constitutes an essential character.

The rudiments of two barren stamina are found in the faux of the corolla. The glandula in many is callous; in some few others the rudiment of an anthera that is not fariniferous is to be met with.

Pratensis. *Meadow Clary* with cordato-oblong crenated leaves: The upper leaves surrounding the stalks, the whorls naked, the flowers in the helmet. glutinous. In *Essex.* *Per.*

Verbenaca. *Common English Wild Clary* with sinuato-ferrated leaves, the flowers narrower than the cup. In meadows and pastures. *Per. May.* On the ropery between the glass-houses and *Newcastle upon Tyne.* WILSON'S *Sy.*

C L A S S III.

TRIANDRIA.

The plants of this class have three stamina, and from one to three pistils.

MONOGYNIA comprehends such plants as have but one pistil.

VALERIANA. VALERIAN.

THE flower consists of one petal. The tube is gibbous and contains the nectar in the lower side; the limb is quinquefid, and the segments obtuse. There are three subulated, erect filaments of the length of the corolla, with roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the receptacle, the style is like thread, of the length of the stamina, with a thickish stigma. The fruit is a capsule that splits and falls off, and the seeds are single and oblong.

Obs. LINN. There is a great diversity of the parts of fructification in this genus, both as to number and figure, *e. g.* The margin of the cup in some is scarce observable; in others it is quinquefid. The tube of the corolla in some is oblong in others it has got a melliferous spur, in others it is very short. The limb in some is equal, in others bilabiated and the upper lip bifid. There are three stamina in some, in others two, in others only one; in the sibirica four. The stigma of the pistil in some is trifid in others emarginated, in others globose. Scarce any seed vessel in some; in others a thick capsule, in others bilocular. The seeds of some have down, others have none. These observations have relation in general to the exotic valerians.

Officinalis. Great wild Valerian, the flower of which has three stamina, and all the leaves are pinnate. In

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moist wet hedges, and the sides of ditches most commonly. *Per. June.*

A variety of this, with narrow leaves, called *Mountain Valerian* is found near *Buxton-well*: Above a stony and thorny place called *Ashwood, Derbysh.*

Dioica. *Small Marsh Valerian*, the flower of which has three stamina, but the female parts are not on the same plant. The leaves are pinnate. HUDSON says the radical leaves are oval, and those on the stalk pinnate. In moist pastures. *Per. June.*

Locusta. *Lamb's-Lettuce* or *Corn-Sallet*, the flower of which hath three stamina, the stalk is dichotomous, and the leaves are linear. In plowed fields. *An. May, June.*

CROCUS. SAFFRON.

The cup or spathe is monophyllous. The tube of the flower is simple and long. The limb is divided into six segments, and every segment is ovato-oblong and equal. The three filaments are subulated, and shorter than the corolla, with antheræ shaped like arrows. The germen is roundish, the style is like thread, of the length of the stamina. The stigmata are three, convoluted and ferrated. The fruit is a roundish capsule containing three lobes, three cells, and three valves, having many roundish seeds.

Sativus. *Saffron.* The spathe or cup has one radical valve and a very long tube of the flower. About *Saffron-walden* in *Essex.* *Per. Aug.*

IRIS. FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

The cup has two valves, and continues till the fruit be ripe. The flower is sexpartite, each petal being oblong and obtuse, the three exterior are reflex, the three interior are erect, more acute, and all connected by ungues. There are three subulated filaments which lie upon the reflexed petals. The antheræ are oblong, straight and depressed. The germen is oblong, and placed beneath the receptacle: The style is simple and very short; the stigma

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stigma is very large and tripartite; the segments are like the petals, broad and reflex with bifid apices. The fruit is an oblong, angulated, trilocular capsule with three valves, containing many large seeds.

Obs. LINN. The nectarium in some is a villose line ingraven upon the base of the reflexed petals; in others there are externally three points at the base of the flower. The capsule in some is trigonal, in others hexagonal.

Pseudacorus. *Yellow Water Flower-de-luce* with flowers without beards, the inner petals less than the stigma and the leaves shaped like a sword. In rivers and moist meadows. *Per. July.*

Fetidissima. *Stinking Gladdon* with beardless flowers, inner petals very patent, the stalks without angles and the leaves shaped like a sword. In woods and hedges near *Hornsey.* *Per. June and July.*

TRYGYNIA comprehends such as have three pistils.

MONTIA. WATER-CHICKWEED.

The cup consists of two oval, concave, obtuse, erect leaves that remain till the fruit is ripe. The flower is monopetalous and quinquepartite; three of the segments are alternately less and support the stamina. There are three capillary filaments the length of the corolla, on which they are inserted, with small antheræ. The germen is turbinated, with three villose patent styles and simple stigmata: The fruit is a turbinated, obtuse, covered, unilocular capsule, with three valves, containing three roundish seeds.

Obs. LINN. The cup has often three leaves, and there are often five stamina.

Fentana. *Montia.* *Water-Chickweed.* *An. April.*

TETRANDRIA.

The plants of this class have four stamina, and from one to four pistils.

MONOGYNIA comprehends such plants as have only one pistil.

DIPSACUS. WILD TEASEL.

THE common cup consists of many flowers, and many leaves that are longer than the floscule, lax and endure till the fruit be ripe. The proper cup is scarce manifest, resting upon the germen. The proper universal flower is equal, monopetalous and tubulose, the limb is quadrifid and erect, the exterior segment being larger and more acute. There are four capillary filaments, longer than the corolla, with the antheræ incumbent. The germen is beneath the proper receptacle, the style is like thread and the length of the corolla, with a simple stigma. The fruit is a common receptacle of a conical figure, beset with long scales, containing a single columnar seed with a marginaceous rim.

Fullonum. *Manured Teasel* with serrated sessile leaves, and the beards of the fruit bended back. *Bien. July.*

Pilosus. *Small wild Teasel* with leaves on the foot stalks. In watery places and in hedges. *Aug.*

Sylvestris. *Wild Teasel* with serrated, sessile leaves, and the beards of the fruit erect. *Bien. July.* About the *New-Mill* near *Burton, West.*

SCABIOSA. SCABIUS.

The common cup consists of many flowers, and many leaves, surrounding the receptacle in various series and resting upon it, of which the interior ones are gradually less. The proper cup is double and both are upon the
germen

germen. The exterior cup is shorter, membranaceous, plicated, and endures till the fruit be ripe. The interior cup is quinquepartite, the segments are subulato-capillaceous. The universal flower is equal; the proper one is monopetalous, tubulose, half cut into four or five equal, and often unequal, segments.

There are four filaments that are subulato-capillary and weak, with oblong incumbent antheræ. The germen beneath the proper receptacle is involved in a sheath as it were in a small cup or calyx. The style is like thread of the length of the corolla. The stigma is obtuse and obliquely emarginated. There is no seed vessel, but the seeds are solitary, ovato-oblong, wrapped up and crowned with their proper cups. The common receptacle is convex.

Succisa. *Scabius* or *Devil's Bit* with quadrifid, equal flowers, simple stalk branches approximating, and leaves lanceolato-oval and entire. In meadows and pastures. On Mr TOWNLEY's, of *Leighton-Hall*, meadows adjoining the mosses. *Per.* July and Aug.

Arvensis. *Common Field Scabius* with quadrifid flowers forming a ray, a hispid stalk and pinnatifid leaves. *Per.* Aug.

Columbaria. *The lesser Field Scabius* with quinquifid flowers forming a ray; the radical leaves are oval and crenated, those on the stalk are pinnated and fetaceous. In mountainous pastures. On *Dupper's-Hill* near *Croydon*. *Per.* July. In several dry pastures about *Yealand, Lan.*

ASPERULA. WOODROOF.

The cup is small, quadridentated, and placed upon the germen. The flower is monopetalous and infundibuliform; the tube is cylindraceous and long; the limb is quadripartite and the segments are oblong, obtuse and reflex. The four filaments are placed on the summit of the tube, with simple antheræ. The germen is didymous, roundish, and beneath the receptacle; the style is like thread and bifid, and the stigmata are headed.

The

The Fruit is two dry globose berries joined together, containing single, roundish, and large seeds.

Odorata. *Woodroof* with eight lanceolated leaves, and flowers in a bunch, set on by peduncles. In woods and shady places. *Per.* *May.*

Cynanchica. *Squinancywort* with four linear leaves: the upper leaves are placed opposite on an erect stalk, and the flowers are quadrifid. In dry mountains, especially chalky. *Per.* *July.*

GALLIUM. LADY'S BEDSTRAW.

The cup is small, quadridentated, and rests upon the germen. The flower is monopetalous, wheelshaped, quadripartite and acute. The germen is didymous and below the receptacle. The style is of a thread-like-form, semibifid and the length of the stamina, with globose stigmata. The fruit is two dry, globose berries joined together, containing single, large seeds of a kidneyshape.

Palustre. *White Lady's Bedstraw* with four oval, unequal leaves, and diffuse stalks. On the banks of rivers and moist meadows. *Per.* *July.*

Pusillum. *The least Lady's Bedstraw* with eight hispid, linear, acuminate, imbricated leaves, and dichotomous peduncles. On the mountains near *Kendal* in *West.* On many mountains in the north of *Lanc.* *Per.* *Aug.*

Verum. *Yellow Lady's Bedstraw*, or *Cheese-reming* with eight linear fulcated leaves, and short branches bearing flowers. In way-sides and dry places frequently. *July* and *Aug.*

Montanum. *Mountain Lady's Bedstraw* with four linear shining leaves, a weak stalk and shining seeds. On mountains. *Per.* *July.*

Mollugo. *Wild Madder* with eight ovato-linear, serrated, patent, mucronated leaves, a feeble stalk, and patent branches. In hedges. *June* and *July.*

Uliginosum. *Marsh Goose-grass* with six lanceolated, serrated, mucronated and stiff, pungent pointed leaves. and flowers larger than the fruit. On heathy and moist pastures

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pastures. On *Hampstead-heath* plentifully. *Per. June and July.*

Boreale. *Crosswort Madder* with four lanceolated leaves and three shining nerves, an erect stalk and hispid seeds. On mountains. *Per. June till Aug.* Near *Orton* and many other places in *West.* as on the banks of the river *Lune* a little above *Kirkby Bridge.*

Aparine. *Cleavers* or *Goose Grass* with eight lanceolated, carinated, rough, pungent, sharp pointed leaves, villose joints and hispid fruit. *An. May till Aug.*

Spurium. *Goose Grass* with smoother seeds and six lanceolated, carinated, rough, pungent, sharp pointed leaves, and simple joints. *An. June.*

Parisiense. *The least Goose Grass* with verticillate, linear leaves, bifid peduncles and hispid fruit. On walls and barren pastures. *Per. July.*

Erectum. *Small Mountain Bastard Madder* with eight shining, lanceolated, sharp pointed leaves, an upright stalk, a panicle at the end, and dichotomous peduncles. *Per. Aug.*

RUBIA. WILD-MADDER.

The cup is small, quadridentated, and fixed above the germen. The flower is monopetalous, campanulated, quadripartite and without a tube. The four subulated filaments are shorter than the corolla with simple antheræ. The germen is didymous and beneath the receptacle. The style is like thread, and bifid, with headed stigmata. The fruit is two shining berries growing together, containing solitary, roundish, umbilicated seeds.

Obs. LINN. The flower is often quinquifid.

Anglica. *Wild-Madder* with four leaves. On *St Vincent's Rock* near *Bristol.* *July and Aug.*

PLANTAGO. PLANTAIN.

The cup is quadripartite, erect, short and endures till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous, endures till the fruit be ripe and then withers away; the tube is cylindrically

cylindrically globose. The limb is quadripartite and depressed, and the segments oval and acute. The four filaments are capillary, erect and very long; the antheræ are oblongish, compressed and incumbent. The germen is oval, the style is like thread, of half the length of the stamina. The fruit is an oval, bilocular capsule, with a lax dissepimentum and many oblong seeds.

Obs. LINN. The cup in some is equal, in others unequal.

Plantains with naked Stems.

Major. *Plantain* with oval smooth leaves, a round stem and a spike with imbricated floscules. By way sides *An.* June and July.

Media. *Hoary Plantain* with ovato-lanceolated, hoary leaves, a cylindrical spike and roundish stem. In gravelly pastures and road-sides. *Per.* July and Aug.

Lanceolata. *Ribwort Plantain* with lanceolated leaves, a naked, oval spike, and angulated stem. *Per.* June—Aug.

Maritima. *Narrow leaved Sea Plantain* with entire, femicylindrical leaves, a woolly base and a long round stem. On the sea-shore between *Newcastle* and *Morpeth*. *Per.* June and July.

Læffingii. *Sea Plantain* with linear and somewhat dented leaves a round stem, and cylindrical spike, with carinated, membranaceous bractææ. *Per.* July.

Coronopus. *Buckshorn Plantain* with linear, dented leaves and a long round stem. In gravelly places. *An.* July and Aug.

Uxiflora. *Grass-leaved Plantain* with one flower, and subulate leaves. In sandy pastures. On *Hounsley-heath* near *Witton*.

Montana. *Mountain Plantain* with lineari-lanceolated leaves that are woolly at the base, a roundish spike, and long round stem. HUDSON'S *Fl. Ang.* *Per.* July.

CENTUNCULUS. BASTARD PIMPERNEL.

The cup is quadripartite, patent, and remains till the fruit be ripe; the segments are acute, lanceolated, and longer than the corolla. The flower is monopetalous and wheel-shaped. The tube is partly globose. The limb is quadripartite and plain with segments somewhat oval. The four filaments are almost the length of the corolla having simple antheræ. The germen is roundish, situated within the tube of the flower; the style is like thread, of the length of the flower and remains till the fruit be ripe, having a simple stigma. The fruit is a globose, unilocular capsule containing many small seeds.

Minimus. *Bastard Pimpernel* with alternate, oval leaves. Found near the Paper Mills on *Hounslow-heath*. Dr. WATSON. *An. June.*

SANGUISORBA. BURNET.

The cup consists of two leaves opposite each other, very short, and fall off with the flower, which is monopetalous, plain and quadripartite, the segments being oval and obtuse, cohering only at the unguis. The four filaments are broadest towards the top, and of the length of the corolla, with roundish, small antheræ. The germen is tetragonal, situated between the cup and corolla. The style is like thread and very short with an obtuse stigma. The fruit is a small, bilocular capsule, containing small seeds.

Officinalis. *Burnet* with oval spikes. In wetish pastures and dry mountains. *Per.*

ALCHEMILLA. LADY'S MANTLE.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated and endures till the fruit be ripe; the mouth is plain and divided into eight parts; the segments are alternately less. There is no flower, but four erect tubulated and very small filaments placed on the mouth of the cup with roundish antheræ. The germen is oval, the style is like thread, of the length of the stamina, and placed on the base of

the germen with a globose stigma. The neck of the cup is shut and contains a single, elliptical, compressed seed.

Vulgaris. *Lady's Mantle* with leaves in a lobe. On mountains and pastures. *Per. June—Aug.*

Alpina. *Cinquefoil Lady's Mantle* with digitated, serrated leaves. On *Limestone-Knot* in *Longsleddale* six miles from *Kendal*. *West. WILSON'S Sy. Per. July.*

Minor, *The least Lady's Mantle* with lobated, plicated, acutely serrated leaves like silk. *Per. July.*

We have, in conformity to the original, classed *Vervain* among the *Diandria Monogynia* plants, tho' it has, we believe invariably four stamina and ought with great propriety to be inserted among the plants of this class, we mean the english *Vervains*.

SHERARDIA. LITTLE FIELD-MADDER.

The cup is small, quadridentated, placed above the germen and endures till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and infundibuliform, with a long cylindrical tube: The limb is quadripartite, plain and acute. The four filaments are placed on the top of the tube with simple antheræ. The germen is didymous, oblong and beneath the receptacle, the style is like thread and bifid at the summit, with headed stigmata. The fruit is oblong, coronated, and longitudinally separable into two seeds that are oblong and marked on the apices with three points, convex on one side and plain on the other.

Arvensis. *Little Field Madder* with all the leaves in whorls, and flowers at the end of the stalks. *May and June.*

DIGYNIA comprehends such as have two pistils.

APHANES. PARSLEY-PIERT.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, and remains till the fruit be ripe; the mouth is plain and divided into eight parts, the segments being alternately less. There

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is no flower, but four erect, subulated, very small filaments, placed on the mouth of the cup, with roundish antheræ. There are two oval germina with styles like thread, of the length of the stamina, and placed at the base of the germen. The stigmata are headed. The cup contains in the bottom two oval, acuminate, compressed seeds of the length of the style.

Obs. LINN. This plant approaches near to the *Lady's Mantle*.

We have but one species of this plant. In dry pastures and on rocky mountains. *An. May—Aug.* On *Yealand* common plentifully.

B U F O N I A. BASTARD CHICKWEED.

The cup is tetraphyllous, erect and endures till the fruit be ripe, the leaves are subulated and carinated with membranaceous margins. There are four flower petals, oval, emarginated, erect, equal, and shorter than the cup. The four filaments are equal and the length of the germen, with didymous antheræ. The germen is oval, compressed with two styles the length of the stamina. The fruit is an oval, compressed, unilocular capsule with two valves, containing two oval compressed seeds, that are convex on one side.

We have but one species of this plant. On the sea shore. On *Hounslow-heath*. *R. Sy. May.*

TETRAGYNIA comprehends such as have four pistils.

P O T A M O G E T O N. PONDWEED.

There are four roundish, obtuse, concave, erect, unguiculated, deciduous petals without any cup. The four filaments are plain, obtuse and small with didymous and short antheræ. There are four ovally-pointed germina and obtuse stigmata. There is no seed vessel, but the seeds are four in number, roundish and acuminate, gibbous on one side, and compressed and angulated on the other.

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Natans. Broad leaved Pondweed with oblongo-oval petiolated swimming leaves. In rivers. Per. Aug.

Perfoliatum. Perfoliated Pondweed with cordate leaves surrounding the stalks. In rivers. Per. June and July.

Lucens. Long-leaved Pondweed with plain lanceolated leaves ending in petioles. In rivers and lakes. Per. June.

Crispum. The great Water-Caltrops with lanceolated leaves alternately undulated and serrated. In rivers, ditches, and standing waters. May and June.

Seratum. The lesser Water-caltrops or Frog's-lettuce with opposite, lanceolated leaves, partly undulated. In smooth running rivers. Per. June.

Compressum. Pondweed with linear, obtuse leaves and a flat stalk. Per. June and July.

Pestinatum. Fennel-leaved Pondweed with fetaceous, parrallel leaves growing in distichs. In the Serpentine river in Hide-Park. Per. June.

Gramineum. Grass-leaved Pondweed with linearly, lanceolated leaves, alternately sessile and broader than the stipula. In the ditches about Deptford. Per.

Marinum. Sea Pondweed with linear leaves alternately distinct, and at the bottom forming a kind of a sheath. In ditches near the sea. Per. Aug.

Pusillum. Small grass-leaved Pondweed with opposite, alternately distant leaves, patent at the base, on a long round stalk. In ditches and standing Waters. Per. June—Aug.

SAGINA. PEARLWORT OR CHICKWEED BREAK-STONE,

The cup consists of four oval, concave, patent leaves that remain till the fruit be ripe; and the flower consists of four oval, obtuse, patent petals that are shorter than the cup. The four filaments are capillary with roundish antheræ: The germen is partly globose, with four subulated styles, bending back and downy. The stigmata are simple. The fruit is an oval quadrilocular capsule consisting of four valves, containing many small seeds fixed to the receptacle.

Procumbens.

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Procumbens. Pearlwort with procumbent branches. On walls, houses, and sandy fields. *An.* June.

Erecta. The least Stitchwort with an upright stalk, and one or three flowers. *An.* April and May.

C L A S S V.

PENTANDRIA.

The plants of this class have five stamina and from one to five pistils or more.

MONOGYNIA comprehends such plants as have but one pistil.

MYOSOTIS. MOUSE-EAR'D SCORPION-GRASS.

THE cup is femiquinquifid, oblong, erect, acute, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower consists of one petal with a cylindraceous, short tube. The limb is femiquinquifid and plain; the segments are emarginated and obtuse. The faux is short; the squamulæ are five in number, convex, prominent, and connivent. The five filaments, in the neck of the tube, are very short, with very small, covered antheræ. The germina are four: The style is like thread, of the length of the tube of the corolla, with an obtuse stigma. The cup is large, erect, and contains four oval, acuminate, smooth seeds.

Scorpioides. Mouse-ear'd Scorpion-grass with naked seeds, and the apices of the leaves callous. All the rest found in *England* are only varieties and not distinct species. In dry meadows and in ditches. *Per.* April—Aug.

LITHOSPERMUM, GROMWELL.

The cup is quinquepartite, oblong, straight, acute and endures till the fruit be ripe; the segments are subulated, and

and keel-shaped. The flower consists of one petal the length of the cup, and is infundibuliform. The tube is cylindraceous, the limb is semiquinquifid, obtuse, erect with a perforated faux. The five filaments are very short, with oblong antheræ in the faux of the corolla. There are four germina with a thread-like style the length of the tube of the corolla, and an obtuse, bifid stigma. There is no seed vessel, but the cup contains four ovato-acuminated, hard, shining seeds.

Officinale. *Gromwell* with polished seeds and flowers scarce appearing above the cup, and lanceolated leaves. In the Tarns, a common field between *Yealand* and *Burton*, plentifully. *Lan.* About *Bristol*. In *Carlton* wood, *Camb.* Dr. WILMER. *Per.* *June* and *July*.

Purpuro-ceruleum. The lesser creeping *Gromwell* with polished seeds and flowers much larger than the cup. In mountainous pastures. *Per.* *June*.

Arvense. *Bastard Alkalet* with rugose seeds, and flowers scarce appearing above the cup. *An.* *June* and *July*.

A N C H U S A. ALKALET.

The cup is quinquepartite, oblong, round, acute, and endures till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and infundibuliform; the tube is cylindraceous and the length of the cup; the limb is semiquinquifid, erectopate and obtuse. The faux is shut with five convex, prominent, oblong connivent scales: The five filaments are very short, in the mouth of the corolla, with oblong, incumbent, covered antheræ. There are four germina, and a thread-like style, the length of the stamina. The stigma is obtuse and emarginated. The cup, which becomes large and erect, contains four oblong, obtuse, and gibbous seeds.

Sempervirens. *Evergreen Alkalet* with capitated, diphyllous peduncles. Found near *Vauxhall*. *June* and *July*.

C Y N O G L O S S U M. HOUND'S-TONGUE.

The cup is quinquepartite, oblong, acute, and endures till

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till the fruit be ripe; the flower is monopetalous, infundibuliform and the length of the cup, the tube is cylindrical and shorter than the limb, which is semiquinquefid, the faux is shut with five convex, prominent, connivent scales. The five filaments are very short in the faux of the corolla, with roundish naked antheræ. There are four germina, with a subulated style, the length of the stamina, that endures till the fruit be ripe, and the stigma is emarginated. There is no seed vessel but the arilli of the seeds or outward skins which are roundish, externally more obtuse and scabrous, serve the place thereof. The seeds are partly oval, gibbous, acuminate and smooth.

Obs. LINN. The essential characteristic consists in the four arilli fixed to the style and containing each one seed.

Officinale. *Hound's-tongue* with stamina shorter than the flowers, the leaves are broadly lanceolated, sessile and downy. Very common in the north of *Lancashire*. *Per. June and July.*

PULMONARIA, BUGLOSS-COWSLIPS, OR LONG-LEAVED SAGE OF JERUSALEM.

The cup consists of one quinque-dentated, pentagonal leaf that endures till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and infundibuliform. The tube is cylindrical, and of the length of the cup. The limb is semiquinquefid, obtuse, and erecto-patent. The faux is pervious. The five filaments are very short and placed in the faux, with erect, connivent antheræ. There are four germina, and a thread-like style shorter than the cup. The stigma is obtuse and emarginated. There is no seed vessel, but the cup contains four roundish, obtuse seeds in its bottom.

Officinalis. *Sage of Jerusalem* with radical, ovato-cordate, and scabrous leaves. In woody places. *Per. May and June.*

Maritima. *Sea-Bugloss* with shortened cups, oval leaves.

leaves, and a ramose procumbent stalk. In the *Isle of Walney*, and near *Whitehaven*. *Cum*. Mr. LAWSON. *Per*. July.

SYMPHYTUM. COMFREY.

The cup is quinquepartite, erect, pentagonal, acute, and endures till the fruit be ripe: The flower is monopetalous; the tube is short, the limb is tubulato-ventricose, and somewhat thicker than the tube, the mouth is quinque-dentated, obtuse and reflex. The faux is surrounded with five subulated rays, shorter than the tube, which converge into a cone. The five filaments are subulated and placed alternately with the rays of the faux, having acute, erect and covered antheræ. There are four germina, with a thread-like style, the length of the cup and a simple stigma. There is no seed vessel, but the cup is enlarged and contains four gibbous, acuminate, connivent seeds.

Officinale. *Comfrey* with ovato-lanceolated, decurrent leaves. In watery places and on the banks of rivers. *Per*. July and Aug.

BORAGO. BORAGE.

The cup is quinquepartite, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous, wheel-shaped and the length of the cup. The tube is shorter than the cup. The limb is quinquepartite, round and plain. The faux is coronated, having five prominencies, emarginated and obtuse. There are five subulated, connivent filaments, with oblong antheræ affixed to the internal side of the filaments. There are four germina with a thread-like style longer than the stamina. The stigma is simple. There is no seed vessel but the cup becomes larger, inflated, and contains four roundish, rugose seeds, carinated outwardly from the point, globose at the base, and inserted into a hollow receptacle.

Officinalis. *Borage* with the leaves placed alternately, and patent cups. *Per*. June—Aug.

ASPERUGO. GERMAN MADWORT.

The cup is monophyllous, quinquifid, erect, with unequal denticles, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and infundibuliform. The tube is cylindraceous and very short. The limb is semiquinifid, obtuse and small. The faux is shut with five convex, prominent, connivent scales.

The five filaments are very short and placed in the faux, with oblongish and covered antheræ. There are four compressed germina with a thread-like short style, and an obtuse stigma. There is no seed vessel, but the cup which is very large, erect, compressed, and connivent, contains four oblong compressed seeds, standing by pairs.

Procumbens. German Madwort with compressed cups. By Boxley in *Suffex* and in the *Holy Island*, R. Sy. Near *Purfleet* in *Essex*, D ALCHORNE. An. *April* and *May*.

LYCOPSIS. SMALL WILD BUGLOSS.

The cup is quinquepartite, the segments oblong, acute, patulent and remain till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and infundibuliform: The tube is cylindraceous and bended, the limb is semiquinifid and obtuse. The faux is shut and the scales are convex, prominent and connivent. There are five very small filaments at the flexure of the tube of the corolla. There are four germina with a thread-like style the length of the stamina, and an obtuse bifid stigma. There is no seed vessel, the cup being very large and inflated, contains four oblongish seeds.

Obs. LINN. The essential character consists in the curvature of the tube of the corolla.

Arvensis. Small wild Bugloss with hispid, lanceolated leaves and erect cups. In fields and by road-sides. An. *June* and *Sep.*

E C H I U M. VIPER'S BUGLOSS.

The cup is quinquepartite, erect and endures till the fruit be ripe; the segments are subulated and erect. The flower is monopetalous and campanulated; the tube is very short and the limb erect, growing gradually wider at the extremity, where it is divided into five unequal segments; the two upper segments being longer than the rest, and the lowest one is small, acute and reflex; the faux is pervious. There are five subulated filaments of the length of the corolla, declining and unequal, with oblong, incumbent antheræ. There are four germina with a thread-like style the length of the stamina, and an obtuse, bifid stigma. There is no seed vessel, instead of which the cup becomes rigid and contains four roundish and obliquely acuminated seeds.

Vulgare. *Viper's Bugloss* with a tuberculato-hispid stalk, the stalk leaves are lanceolated and hispid, the spike flowers are on the side. In fields and road sides. *Per.* July.

Anglicum. *English Viper's Bugloss* with a simple, erect stalk, lanceolato-linear hispid leaves, and the spike flowers on one side. The stamina are longer than the corolla; MILLER'S *Dict.* Aug.

Italicum. *Wall Viper's Bugloss* with a hairy, erect stalk, rough spikes and very long stamina. In sandy places. In the *Isle of Jersey*, on the sandy grounds near *St Hilary* plentifully. HUD. *Flo. Ang.* *Per.* July.

P R I M U L A. PRIMROSE.

The involucrium hath many leaves, many flowers, and is very small. The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, pentagonal, quinque-dentated, acute, erect, and endureth till the fruit be ripe.

The flower is monopetalous, the tube is cylindraceous and the length of the cup, terminated with a small hemispherical neck. The limb is patent and femiquinquifid; the segments cordate, emarginated, and obtuse, with a pervious

pervious faux. The five filaments are very short, within the neck of the corolla. The antheræ are acuminate, erect and connivent. The germen is globose, the style is thread-like, of the length of the cup, with a globose stigma. The fruit is a roundish capsule almost the length of the cup, covered, unilocular and has ten dents, containing numerous, roundish seeds. The receptacle is ovato-oblong and loose.

Vulgaris. Common Primrose with rugose, dented leaves, and a stem having but one flower. In woods and hedges. Per. April and May.

Veris. Cowslips with rugose dented leaves and a stem having many flowers. Plentiful in many Parts of the North of Lan. Per. April and May.

Farinosa. Bird's Eye with crenated smooth leaves and the limb of the flower plain. In the meadows about Leighton-hall, the seat of GEO. TOWNLEY, Esq. Lan. plentifully. In soft ground in Lan. West. and Yorksh. Per. May, June and July.

MENYANTHES. MARSH TREFOIL, OR BUCK-BEAN.

The cup is monophyllous, quinquepartite, erect, and endures till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and infundibuliform. The tube is cylindrically-infundibuliform, and short. The limb is quinquifid beyond the middle, the segments are reflexo-patent, obtuse and roughish. The five filaments are subulated and short with acute antheræ, bifid to the base and erect. The germen is conical, the style is cylindrical and almost the length of the flower. The stigma is bifid and flat. The fruit is an oval capsule, unilocular and surrounded with a cup containing many oval, small seeds.

Trifolia. Marsh Trefoil or Buck-bean with three leaves. In wet meadows frequently. About New-dyke and Tewit-field-Tarn, near Yealand, Lancashire. Per. June and July.

Nymphoides. Fringed Water-lily, with entire cordate leaves

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leaves and ciliated flowers. In rivers and large ditches. *Per. June and July.*

H O T T O N I A. WATER-VIOLET.

The cup is monophyllous and quinquepartite, the segments are linear and erecto-patulent. The flower is monopetalous and hypocrateriform; and the tube is the length of the cup. The limb is quinquifid and plain; the segments are ovato-oblong and emarginated. The five filaments are subulated, short, erect, opposite to the segments of the corolla, and placed upon the tube thereof with oblong antheræ. The germen is globose-acuminated. The style is thread-like and short with a globose stigma. The fruit is a globose, acuminated, unilocular capsule, placed upon the cup, containing many globose seeds. The receptacle is globose and large.

Palustris. *Water Violet* with a verticillate peduncle containing many flowers. In ditches and lakes frequently. On *Brigsteer moss* near *Kendal West.* plentifully. *Per. July and Aug.*

L Y S I M A C H I A. WILLOW-HERB.

The cup is quinquepartite, acute, erect, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and wheel-shaped without any tube, the limb is quinquepartite and plain, the segments ovato-oblong. The five filaments are subulated with acuminated antheræ. The germen is roundish, the style is like thread, of the length of the stamina, with an obtuse stigma. The fruit is a globose, unilocular capsule with ten valves and many angulated seeds. The receptacle is globose, very large and punctated.

Such whose peduncles have many flowers.

Vulgaris. *Yellow Willow-herb,* or *Loofstrife* with a panic and branches terminating with flowers.

Yellow

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Yellow Willow-herb with short obtuse leaves and the flowers gathered into a head. R. SYN. 282. In shady places and on banks of rivers. Per. June and July.

Thirsisflora. Tufted Loosestrife with lateral pedunculated branches. In the *East Riding of Yorkshire*. Per. June.

Such whose peduncles have but one flower.

Nemorum. Yellow Pimpernel of the Woods with acute, oval leaves, solitary flowers and a procumbent stalk. In woods and often by road-sides. Per. May, June.

Nummularia. Moneywort with leaves partly cordate, solitary flowers and a creeping stalk. In moist meadows and pastures. Per. June and July.

Tenella. Purple Moneywort with oval leaves somewhat acute, peduncles longer than the flowers and a creeping stalk. In *paludibus cespitosis*: HUDSON. On the little hills, upon the mossy ground on *Yealand Common*, below Mr CLARKSON'S of *Brackenthwaite, Lan.* plentifully. Per. July and August.

ANAGALLIS. PIMPERNEL.

The cup is quinquepartite, acute, and endures till the fruit be ripe, and the segments are carinated. The flower is monopetalous, and wheel-shaped without any tube. The limb is quinquepartite and plain; the segments are ovato-orbiculated and joined by unguis. The five filaments are erect, shorter than the corolla, and rough towards the bottom. The antheræ are simple. The germen is globose, the style is thread-like and slightly inclined, with a headed stigma. The capsule is globose, unilocular and cut round, having many angulated seeds. The receptacle is globose and very large.

Arvensis. Male and Female Pimpernel with unlobed leaves, and a procumbent stalk. Common in fields and dry places. The others mentioned by A. V. are only varieties and not distinct species. *Enc. Brit. 45.*

CONVOLVULUS.

CONVOLVULUS. BINDWEED.

The cup is quinquepartite, connivent, oval, obtuse, very small and endureth till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous, campanulated, patent, large, folded and obsoletely quinquelobed. The five filaments are subulated, shorter by half than the corolla, the antheræ are oval and compressed. The germen is roundish, the style is thread-like, of the length of the stamina. There are two stigmata, oblong and broadish. The fruit is a roundish captule wrapped up in the cup having one, two, or three valves, and two roundish seeds.

Obs. LINN. The flower has commonly ten notches in the edge.

Such as have climbing Stalks.

Arvensis. Small Bindweed with sagitated leaves, sharp on both sides, and one flower on the peduncle. In fields and roads almost every where. Per. June and July.

Sepium. Great Bindweed with sagtated, truncated leaves, and tetragonal peduncles with single flowers. In hedges often. Per. June and July.

Soldanella. Sea Bindweed with kidney-shaped leaves, and peduncles with single flowers and a prostrate stalk. Frequent on the sea-shore. Per. July.

Quote

POLEMONIUM, GREAT VALERIAN, LADDER TO HEAVEN, and JACOB'S LADDER.

The cup is monophyllous, semiquinquifid beneath the receptacle, shaped like a glass, acute and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and wheel-shaped, the tube is shorter than the cup, shut with five valves to the apex. The limb is quinquepartite, large and plain; the segments are roundish and obtuse. The five filaments are inserted upon the valves of the tube of a thread-like form, shorter than the corolla, and inclined. The antheræ are roundish and fixed on by the sides. The germen is oval, acute, and the style is a thread-like form,

form, the length of the corolla. The stigma is trifid and bended backwards. The fruit is a trigono-oval, trilocular capsule with three valves, and many irregular, acute seeds.

Cæruleum. *Jacob's Ladder* with pinnate leaves, erect flowers, and cups longer than the tube of the corolla. About *Malham-cove*. Dr RICHARDSON. *Per. June.*

CAMPANULA. BELL-FLOWER.

The cup is quinquepartite, acute, erecto-patent, and above the receptacle. The flower is monopetalous, campanulated, impervious at the base, semiquinifid, and withereth away; the segments are broad, acute and patulent. The nectarium is in the bottom of the corolla made up of five acute, small, connivent valves, that cover the receptacle. The five filaments are capillary, very short, and inserted upon the top of the valves of the nectarium. The antheræ are compressed and longer than the filaments. The germen is angular and beneath the receptacle, the style is like thread and longer than the stamina. The stigma is tripartite, oblong, thickish and bended backwards. The fruit is a roundish, angulated capsule, having three or five valves, and as many lateral formina emitting the seeds, which are numerous and small. The receptacle is fixed and columnar.

Obs. LINN. The figure of the seed vessel is indeterminate.

Rotundifolia. *The lesser round leaved Bell-flower* with the leaves towards the root of a kidney shape, and those on the stalk linear. In dry barren pastures frequent. *July and Aug.*

Patula. *Field Bell-flower* with very straight leaves, and those towards the root lanceolato-oval and a patulent panicle. In woods and hedges. In *Buddon* wood near *Loughborough, Leicest.* Mr PULTNEY. *Per. July and Aug.*

Uniflora. *Mountain Bell-flower* with one flower on the stalk. On the mountains about *Grasmere* in *West. HUDSON.* *Per. July and Aug.*

Repuncatus.

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Rapunculus. *Rampions* with undulated leaves, those at the root being lanceolato-oval, with a panicle not patent. On the banks of ditches and fields but not common. Near *Croydon* in *Surry*. HUDSON. Per. Aug.

Latifolia. *Giant's Throatwort* with ovato-lanceolated leaves, a very simple cylindrical stalk, solitary pedunculated flowers and cernuous fruit. In most part of the North plentifully. About *Yealands* in abundance. Lan. Per. July and Aug.

Trachelium. *Canterbury Bells* with an angulated stalk, petiolated leaves, ciliated cups, and trifid peduncles. In woods, and hedges. Per. July and Aug.

Glomerata. *Lesser Throatwort* with a simple angulated stalk, sessile flowers that end in a head. On mountainous and chalky pastures. Per. July.

Hybrida. *The less Venus's looking-glass* or *Coddled Corn-Violet* with a strait branching stalk at the base, oblong, crenated leaves, aggregated cups, longer than the corolla and prismatic capsules. In fields but not common. In the fields about *Northfleet* and *Stone* plentifully. An. June and July.

Hederacea. *Ivy-leaved Bell-flower* with cordate, quinquelobed, petiolated, smooth leaves, and a loose stalk. On moist and watery banks in the West of England, especially in *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*. HUDSON. LAWSON found it about *Sheffield* in *Yorksh.* Per. May—Aug.

PHYTEUMA. HORNED RAMPIONS.

The cup is monophyllous, quinquepartite, acute, erecto-patent and placed above the germen: The flower is monopetalous, stellate, patent, and quinquepartite, the segments are linear, acute and bended back. The five filaments are shorter than the corolla, with oblong antheræ. The germen is below the receptacle, the style is of a thread-like shape, the length of the corolla, and bended back. The stigma is tripartite, oblong and turned back. The seed vessel is a roundish trilocular, capsule with many small, roundish seeds.

Orbicularis.

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Orbicularis. *Horned Rampions* with a round head, or spike of flowers, serrated leaves, and those towards the root cordate. On dry pastures. On the downs of *Hampshire* and *Suffex*. R. Sy. Per. July.

SAMOLUS. ROUND-LEAVED WATER-PIMPERNEL.

The cup is quinquepartite, placed above the receptacle and obtuse at the base; the segments are erect and remain till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and hypocrateriform. The tube is very short, only the length of the cup, and patulent. The limb is plain, quinquepartite, and obtuse. The squamulæ are very short at the base of the sinus of the limb and connivent. The five short filaments are within the segments of the corolla, with connivent, covered antheræ. The germen is beneath the receptacle, the style is thread-like, the length of the stamina with a headed stigma. The fruit is an oval capsule surrounded by the cup containing only one cell and many small oval seeds. The receptacle is globose and large.

Valerandi. *Round-leaved Water-pimpernel* with a roundish leaf not crenated. BAUH. Pin. 252. PARK. 1237. In moist meadows between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*. HUDSON. Per. June.

VERBASCUM. MULLEIN.

The cup is monophyllous, quinquepartite, small and endures till the fruit be ripe, and the segments are erect and acute. The flower is monopetalous and wheel-shaped, the tube is cylindraceous and short, the limb is patent and quinquepartite, the segments oval and obtuse. The five filaments are subulated, bended backwards, shorter than the corolla, with roundish, compressed, erect antheræ. The germen is roundish, the style is thread-like, of the length of the stamina and bended inwards. The stigma is thickish and obtuse. The fruit is a roundish, bilocular capsule. The receptacles are partly oval and fixed to the dissepimentum. The seeds are numerous and angulated.

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Thapsus. *Great White Mullein, High-taper, Cow's Lungwort* with decurrent leaves downy on both sides. *Bien.* *July.*

Lychnitis. *Hoary Mullein* with oblong leaves like wedges. This I found on *Shooter's Hill.* *Bien.* *July.*

Nigrum. *Sage-leaved black Mullein* with cordato-oblong petiolated leaves. *July.*

Blattaria. *Yellow Moth Mullein* with oblong smooth leaves furrounding the stalk, and solitary peduncles. *An.* *June.*

D A T U R A. THORNY APPLE.

The cup is monophyllous, oblong, tubulated, ventricose, quinquangular, quinque-dentated, horizontally deciduous near the base, and the remaining part is orbiculated, and endures till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and infundibuliform. The tube is cylindrical, commonly longer than the cup. The limb is erecto-patulent, quinquangular, quinque-plicated, almost entire, quinque-dentato-acuminated. The five filaments are subulated and the length of the cup, with oblong compressed, obtuse antheræ. The germen is oval, the style is like thread and straight. The stigma is thickish, obtuse, bilamellated. The fruit is a bilocular, oval capsule with four valves placed on the base of the cup. The receptacles are convex, large, pointed, and fixed to the dissepimentum. The seeds are numerous and kidney shaped.

Stramonium. *Thorny Apple* with spiny, erect, oval seed vessels and oval smooth leaves. About *London.* *An.* *July.*

H Y O S C Y A M U S. HENBANE.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulose, and towards the bottom ventricose; the mouth is quinquifid, acute, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower consists of a single infundibuliform petal with a short cylindrical tube, and erecto-patent limb, lightly divided into five obtuse segments,

segments, one of which is broader than the rest. The five filaments are subulated and bended inwards with roundish antheræ. The germen is roundish, the style is thread-like, the length of the stamina with a headed stigma. The fruit is a capsule of an ovato-obtuse figure with a line marked on each side, containing many unequal seeds.

Niger. *Common Henbane* with sinuated leaves surrounding the stalk, and sessile flowers. In way sides and in places where rubbish has laid for some time, common in the North. *An. July.*

A T R O P A. DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

The cup is monophyllous, quinquepartite and gibbous, the segments are acute and remain till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and campanulated, with a very short tube, a ventricose, oval limb, longer than the cup; the mouth is small, quinquifid and patulent with nearly equal segments. The five filaments are subulated and arise out of the base of the corolla, the length thereof, converging at the base, diverging at the top, and shaped like a bow. The antheræ are thickish, bending at the bottom, but erect towards the apices. The germen is semi-oval, the style is thread-like of the length of the stamina and bended. The stigma is headed, bended towards the bottom, then erect, and transverso-oblong. The seed vessel is a globose berry, upon a large cup, which is bilocular, containing many kidney shaped seeds. The receptacle is convex, kidney-shaped and fleshy.

Belladonna. *Deadly Nightshade* with an herbaceous stalk and entire oval leaves. About *Warton Lane-end*, and *Throngwood*; *Yealand* common in several places, *Lan.* Near *Rocheſter* in *Kent*, about *Fulborn* in *Cambridgeshire*, *Darking* in *Surry*, And about *Furness Abby*, *Lan.* the estate of lord G. CAVENDISH; from whence it's called the *Vale of Nightshade*, by Mr WEST. *Per. May, June and July.*

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SOLANUM. COMMON NIGHTSHADE.

The cup is monophyllous, semiquinquefid, erect, acute, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and wheel-shaped, having a very short tube. The limb is semiquinquefid, patent and plicated, with broad acute segments. The five filaments are subulated and very small, with oblong connivent antheræ, opening in the apices by two pores. The germen is roundish, having a thread-like style longer than the stamina and an acute stigma. The fruit is a roundish, smooth, bilocular berry with a convex fleshy receptacle, having many roundish seeds in the pulp.

Nigrum. *Nightshade* with an herbaceous unarmed stalk, oval, angular indented leaves, and nodding umbels. *An.* June and July.

Dulcamara. *Woody Nightshade* with a shrubby flexible, unarmed stalk, the upper leaves spear-shaped, and bunches of flowers at the top of the stalk. In hedges that have a moist situation. *Per.* June and July.

ILLECEBRUM. VERTICILLATE KNOT-GRASS.

The cup is pentaphyllous and quinquangular, the leaves coloured and acuminate, the apices standing off one another and remaining till the fruit be ripe. The five capillary filaments are within the cup, having simple antheræ. The germen is oval, acute, ending in a short, bifid style, having a simple, obtuse stigma. The seed vessel is a roundish capsule, acuminate on both sides, having five valves and one cell, covered in the cup, containing one roundish seed, acute on both sides and very large.

Verticillatum. *Knot-Grass* with naked, verticillate flowers and procumbent stalks. In moist meadows and pastures about *Penzance* in *Cornwall*. *R. Sy.* *Per.* July.

GLAUX. SEA MILKWORT, OR BLACK SALT-WORT.

There is no cup, unless you reckon the flower a cup, which consists of one quinquepartite, campanulated, erect
petal

petal that endures till the fruit be ripe; the segments are obtuse and bended back. The five filaments are subulated and erect, of the length of the corolla, with roundish antheræ. The germen is oval, the style is thread-like, of the length of the stamina, with a headed stigma. The fruit is a globose, acuminate, unilocular capsule, with five valves and as many roundish seeds. The receptacle is very large and globose.

Meritima. Sea Milkwort with elliptico-oblong leaves. *Flo.* LAPP. Found on the sea shore. *Per.* July.

THESIUM. BASTARD TOADFLAX.

The cup is monophyllous, turbinated, femiquinquefid and endures till the fruit be ripe; the segments are lanceolated, erect and obtuse. There is no flower unless the internal coloured cup be one. The five filaments are subulated and placed on the basis of the segments of the cup, having roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the receptacle, and grows to the base of the cup. The style is thread-like and of the length of the stamina with an obtuse, thickish stigma. There is no seed vessel, but the cup contains one roundish, covered seed.

Linophyllon. Bastard Toadflax with a foliaceous panicle, and linear leaves. On Gogmagog-hills and Newmarket-heath. R. Sy. Near Basingstoke in Hampshire. *Per.* June and July.

VINCA. PERIWINKLE.

The cup is quinquepartite, erect, acute, and endures till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and saucer-like with a tube longer than the cup, cylindrical beneath, broader at the top, marked with five lines and has a pentagonal mouth. The limb is horizontally divided into five parts, each segment growing to the top of the tube. The five filaments are very short and inflexed, with membranaceous, obtuse, erect, crooked, fariniferous antheræ. There are two roundish germina, with

two roundish corpuscles on their sides, supporting one common style the length of the stamina, crowned with two stigmata, the lower orbicular and plain, the upper headed and hollow. The fruit is composed of two taper, acute, pointed husks, opening lengthways, containing oblong, cylindrical, fulcated seeds.

Minor. *Periwinkle* with procumbent stalks, lanceolato-oval leaves and the flowers upon peduncles. In woods and hedges. *Per.* May and June.

Major. *Periwinkle* with erect stalks and oval leaves. *Per.* May and June.

DIGYNIA comprehends such as have two pistils.

HERNIARIA. RUPTUREWORT.

The cup is monophyllous, quinquepartite, acute, patent, coloured, and endures till the fruit be ripe, without any flower. The five subulated filaments are very small, situated between the segments of the cup, with simple antheræ. There are five other barren stamina placed alternately with the others. The germen is oval with scarce any style, but two acuminate stigmata of the length of the style. The fruit is a small capsule in the bottom of the cup containing one solitary, ovato-acuminate shining seed.

Glabra. *Smooth Rupturewort.* Found in gravelly places. About the *Lizard-point* in *Cornwall*. HUDSON. *An.* July.

Hirsuta. *Rough or hairy Rupturewort.* In gravelly places, but not common. In the fields near *Colney-hatch* near *Barnet*. *An.* July and Aug.

Lenticulata. *Sea Rupturewort* with a roundish, thick shining leaf like mother of thyme. R. Sy. 161. On the *Sea-shore*. *Per.*

CHENOPODIUM.

CHENOPODIUM. COMMON ENGLISH
MERCURY OF ALLGOOD.

The cup consists of five leaves which are hollow and endures till the fruit be ripe. There are five subulated filaments opposite the leaves of the cup and of the same length, with roundish, didymous antheræ. The germen is orbicular, the style is bipartite and short, and the stigma is obtuse. There is no seed vessel, but the cup is shut and pentagonal, with five compressed angles, and deciduous, with one orbicular depressed seed.

Obs. LINN. In some species a trifid style is observed.

Bonus Henricus. Common English Mercury or Allgood with arrow-shaped triangular leaves that are entire, and compound spikes without leaves. A common plant. Per. June—Aug.

Urbicum. Upright Blite with dented, triangular leaves very straight, long, thickset branches. Fl. SUEC. 215. An. Aug. and Sep.

Rubrum. Sharp-leaved Goosefoot with cordato-triangular obtusely dented leaves, erect, compound branches, shorter than the stalk. An. Aug.

Murale. Common-Goosefoot or Sowbane with oval, shining, acute, dented leaves, and naked branching stems. An. Aug.

Hybridum. Maple-leaved Blite with cordate angulato-acuminated leaves and naked branching boughs. An. Aug.

Viride. Common Orache with triangular entire, gnawed leaves, oblong summits and erect branches. An. Aug.

Album. Green Blite with dentato-sinuuated rhomboidal leaves, and branching subfoliated boughs. An. Aug.

Serotinum. Late flowering Blite with deltoid, sinuato-dentated rugose, uniform leaves, the branches terminating with fruit. An. Aug. Sep.

Glaucum. Oak leaved Blite with ovato-oblong repand leaves and naked, simple branches in clusters. An. Aug.

Such as have entire leaves.

Vulvaria. *Stinking Orachè* with rhomboid-oval, entire leaves, and flowers in a cluster. HUDSON says it grows frequently in uncultivated places by roads and walls. I never found it in the north of *England*, and but rarely about *London*. *An. Aug.*

Polyspermum. *Round leaved Blite* or *Allseed* with oval entire leaves, a decumbent stalk, and dichotomous sprouts. *An.*

Maritimum. *Sea Blite* or *White Glasswort* with subulated femicylindrical leaves. On the sea shore frequently. *An. Aug.*

Fruticosum. *Shrubby Stone crop*, or *Glasswort* with round linear fleshy leaves and a shrubby stem. *Aug.* On the sea shore:

B E T A. SEA BEET.

The cup consists of five hollow leaves that endure till the fruit be ripe, and the segments are ovato-oblong and obtuse. There are five subulated filaments, without any flower, opposite to the leaves of the cup, and the same length, with roundish antheræ. The germen is below the receptacle and has two short, erect styles, with acute stigmata. The fruit is an unilocular, deciduous receptacle, containing one kidney-shaped, compressed seed, wrapped up in the empalement.

Vulgaris & Maritima. *Sea Beet* with decumbent stalks and triangular petiolated leaves. On the sea shore plentifully. HUDSON. *Bien. Aug.*

S A L S O L A. PRICKLY GLASSWORT.

The cup consists of five oval, concave leaves that remain till the fruit be ripe. There is no flower, but there are five very short stamina placed upon the segments of the cup. The germen is globose, with a style divided into two or three parts, and recurved stigmata. The fruit

fruit is an oval, unilocular capsule, wrapped up in the empalement having one large seed like a snail.

Kali. *Glasswort* with subulated, sharp pointed leaves, and oval empalements proceeding from the sides of the stalks. On the sea shore. *July, Aug.*

S W E R T I A. MARSH GENTIAN.

The cup is quinquepartite, plain and endures till the fruit be ripe, having lanceolated segments. There is but one petal, and no tube. The limb is plain and quinquepartite and the segments are lanceolated, larger than the cup, and joined by means of unguis. There are ten nectaria, two in the base of every segment of the corolla hollowed and surrounded with small, erect bristles. There are five subulated erecto-patent filaments shorter than the corolla with incumbent antheræ. The germen is ovato-oblong, without any style, but two simple stigmata. The fruit is a round, acuminate, unilocular, capsule with many small seeds.

Obs. There are some species with quadrifid flowers.

Perennis. *Marsh Gentian* with quinquifid flowers and the radical leaves oval. *Per. Aug.*

G E N T I A N A. GENTIAN OR FELLWORT.

The cup is quinquepartite, acute and the segments are oblong and remain till the fruit be ripe. The flower consists of one tubulated, imperforated, quinquifid petal, that withers away, and is of various shapes. There are five subulated filaments shorter than the corolla with simple antheræ. The germen is oblong, cylindraceous and the length of the stamina, without any styles but two oval stigmata. The fruit is an oblong, round, acuminate capsule, slightly bifid in the apex and unilocular, with two valves, containing numerous small seeds. There are two receptacles growing longitudinally to the valve.

Obs. The fruit is of a constant figure but the number

ber and figure of the flower differs very much in different species. There are some species which lose half in the flower. There is one species that adds a third in the flower. There is one species whose flower has a patent neck, another is shut with villæ, another the segments of the corolla are ciliated, another with a campanulated erect plicated limb; another with a stellate limb and small segments within the other segments. One has a campanulated flower, another has an infundibuliform.

Pneumonanthe. *Calathian Violet* with quinquifid, campanulated flowers on the opposite peduncles, and linear leaves. *Per. Aug.* Near *Tunbridge Dr.* WILMER. I found it on the Marshes near *Millthorp* in the County of *Westmorland* plentifully.

Such as have quinquifid infundibuliform corollæ.

Amarella. *Autumnal Gentian* or *Fellwort* with quinquifid, faucer-like flowers, and a bearded faux. *An. July and Aug.* Found in *Crowshes* plentifully belonging to *G. TOWNLEY, Esq.* of *Leighton-hall* near *Lancaster*.

Centaurium. *Lesser Centory* with quinquifid, infundibuliform flowers and dichotomous stems. *An. June—Aug.*

Such as have quadrifid corollæ.

Campestris. *Vernal Dwarf Gentian* with quadrifid flowers and a bearded faux. *An. July and Aug.* On *Yealand* and *Warton Commons* plentifully.

Filiformis. *Marsh Centory* with quadrifid flowers without a beard, and a dichotomous thread-like stalk. *An. July.*

ERYNGIUM. SEA HOLLY or ERYNGO.

The common receptacle is conical, and awns distinguish the sessile flowers. The involucre of the receptacle is polyphyllous, plain and above the floscules.

The

The proper cup is pentaphyllous, erect, acute and above the flower, resting on the germen. The universal flower is uniform and roundish, and all the floscules are fertile. The proper flower hath five oblong petals inflected with the apex to the base. There are five capillary, straight filaments arising above the floscules, having oblong antheræ. The germen is hispid and beneath the receptacle, having two thread-like straight styles the length of the stamina with simple stigmata. The fruit is oval, and divisible two ways, having oblong seeds.

Maritimum. *Sea-holly* with roundish, plicated, spinose radical leaves, and pedunculated heads. On the seashore by *Poulton* near *Lancaster*. J. J. Per. July, Aug.

Campestre. *Common Eryngo* with pinnate tripartite radical leaves. On a rock which you descend to the ferry from *Plymouth* over into *Cornwal*. HUDSON. On the *Friar-goose* near *Newcastle upon Tyne*. R. Sy. Below *Melling* in *Yorkshire* plentifully. BLACKS. *Spec. Bot.* July, Aug.

HYDROCOTYLE. MARSH PENNYWORT.

The umbel is simple, the involucre is often tetraphyllous and small, and there is scarce any empalement. The universal flower is uniform in figure tho' not in situation, and all the flowers are fertile. The proper flower is pentapetalous; and the petals are oval, acute, patent and entire. The five filaments are subulated and shorter than the corolla, having very small antheræ. The germen is erect, compressed and orbicular, having two very short subulated styles and simple stigmata. The fruit is orbicular, compressed and transversely divisible into two parts, with two compressed semiorbicular seeds.

Vulgaris. *Marsh Pennywort* with peltated leaves, and umbels with five flowers. Per. May. Found in marshy places.

S A N I C U L A. SANICLE.

The general umbel hath but very few rays, the partial one hath many and thick set. The universal involucreum is but half round on the outside, the partial one surrounds it on every side. The cup is scarce observable. The universal flower is uniform, and each partial one is composed of five petals that are bifid, compressed and inflected. There are five simple stamina, twice as long as the flowers and erect, with roundish antheræ. The germen is hispid, situated under the flower, having two tubulated, reflected styles and acute stigmata. The fruit is ovato-acute, scabrous and divisible into two parts each containing one seed, convex and prickly on one side, and plain on the other.

Europæa. *Sanicle* with the root leaves simple and all the floscules sessile. In woods and hedges. In all the woods about *Yealand* in *Lancashire*. *Per. May, June.*

B U P L E U R U M. THOROW-WAX.

The universal umbel hath less than ten rays, and the partial one hath but seldom ten. The general involucreum hath many leaves, the partial one hath five patent, oval, and acute leaves. The proper cup is not visible. The general flower is uniform and all the floscules are fertile. The proper flower hath five involuted, entire and very short petals. There are five simple stamina with roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower, with two reflected small styles and very little stigmata. The fruit is roundish, compressed, striated and divisible into two parts, each containing an oval seed, convex and channelled on one side, and plain on the other.

Rotundifolium. *Thorow-wax* with no general involucreum, but perfoliated leaves. *An. July.*

Tenuissimum. *The least Hare's Ear* with simple alternate umbels consisting of five leaves and three flowers. In pastures but not common. Near *Ellesley*, in the road from *Camb.* to *St. Neots*, at *Malden* in *Essex*; at *Hastings* in *Suffex*. *July, Aug.*

ECHINOPHORA. SAMPIRE OR SEA PARSNEP.

The general umbel has many rays, the intermediate ones the shorter. The partial one hath many sessile flowers, and the germina within the pedicles. The general involucre hath a few acute rays. The partial one is turbinated, monophyllous, cut into six acute unequal segments. The proper cup is quinquefid, small, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The general flower is difform and radiated, the proper one is pentapetalous with unequal patent petals. The five filaments are simple with roundish antheræ. The germen is oblong and beneath the flower and within the involucre, with two simple styles and stigmata. There is no seed vessel, but in the place thereof we find an indurated, sharp pointed involucre, containing two seeds.

Spinosa. Sampire with prickly heads and subulated prickly leaves that are entire. On the sea-shore. Observed by Mr. LAWSON in *Low Furness Lancashire*. Mr. WEST told me he found it last year in *Low Furness*. Found in the way from *Feversham* to *Sea Salter*. BLACKS *Spec. Bot. July*.

TORDYLIUM. PARSLEY.

The general umbel is unequal and multiplex, the partial one is unequal, multiplex, very short and plain. The general involucre is composed of narrow undivided leaves being the length of the rays of the umbel, the partial one is half the length, and the proper cup is quinque-dentated. The general flower is difform and radiated, and all the flowers are fertile. The proper flower of the disk hath five petals that are inflexo-cordate and unequal; the proper flowers of the ray are the same, but the outmost petal is largest and bipartite. In every flower there are five capillary stamina with simple antheræ. The germen is roundish and beneath the flower, having two small styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit

is partly orbicular, compressed, crenulated, and divisible into two parts, each containing a single, roundish plain seed, with an indented border.

Obs. This differs from the following by having all the floscules fertile or hermaphrodite.

Latifolium. Purple flowered great Bastard Parsley with the rays of the umbel close together, the leaves pinnate, and the lobes of the leaves lanceolated and serrated. Found among corn. In *Cambridgeshire*. R. Sy. An. June, July.

Nodosum. Knotted Parsley with single umbels fitting close to the stalks, and the outer-side of the seeds prickly. An. May.

CAUCALIS. CORN-PARSLEY.

The general umbel is unequal and has very few rays, the partial one is unequal and has more rays, the external five of which are larger. The general involucre has undivided leaves to the number of the rays, lanceolated and membranaceous borders, oval and short. The partial has similar leaves and longer rays. The proper cup is quinque-dentated. The general flower is difform and radiated. The flosculi of the disk are abortive. The proper flower of the disk is masculine and small, with five inflexo-cordate equal petals. The proper flower of the ray is hermaphrodite with five inflexo-cordate, unequal petals, the outmost the largest and bifid. There are five capillary filaments in each, with small antheræ. The germen of the ray is oblong, scabrous and beneath the flower with two subulated styles and two patent, obtuse stigmata. The fruit is ovato-oblong, striated longitudinally with rigid scabrous bristles, and two oblong seeds, convex on one side and armed with prickles in order of the striæ and plain on the other.

Arvensis. Small Corn Parsley with the umbels close together, the general involucre monophyllous, the seeds oblong, the lobes ovato-lanceolated and pinnatifid. An. Aug. *Anthriscus.*

Anthriscus. Hedge Parsley with the umbels close together, and seeds globose, and the leaves oval and pinnatifid. *Bien. Aug.*

Leptophylla. Fine leaved Bastard Parsley with the awns of the seeds hooked like a spear, verticillate and hispid with spines. *An. July.*

D A U C U S. WILD CARROT.

The universal umbel is multiplex, fructiferous, concavo-connivent. The partial one is like it. The general involucre is polyphyllous and the length of the umbel, the lobes are linear and pinnatifid, the partial one is more simple and the length of the umbellula. The proper cup is scarce observable. The general flower is difform and radiated, the proper one has five inflexo-cordate petals, the exterior ones being larger. There are five capillary filaments with simple antheræ. The germen is below the flower and small, with two styles that are reflected and have obtuse stigmata. The fruit is oval, and often hispid, with stinging bristly hairs and divisible into two parts, containing each one oval seed, convex and hispid on one side and plain on the other.

Carota. Wild Carrot or Bird's Nest with hispid seeds and the fruit-stalks nerved underneath. *Bien. June—Aug.* In meadows and pastures.

B U N I U M. EARTHNUT.

The general umbel is multiplex with rays less than twenty, the partial one is very short and thick set. The general involucre is polyphyllous, linear and short, the partial one is bristly and the length of the umbellula, the proper cup is scarce observable. The universal corolla is uniform and all the floscules fertile, the proper one hath five inflexo-cordate, equal petals. There are five simple filaments shorter than the corolla with simple antheræ. The germen is oblong, and beneath

neath the receptacle, having two reflected styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is oval and divisible into two parts each containing an oval seed, convex on one side and plain on the other.

Bulbocastanum. *Earthnut.* We have but one species of this plant. Common in meadows and pastures. *Per.* *May, June.*

C O N I U M. HEMLOCK.

The general umbel hath many patent rays as well as the partial one. The general involucre is polyphyllous, very short and unequal as well as the partial one, the proper cup is scarce observable. The general flower is uniform and the proper one hath five inflexo-cordate, unequal petals. The five stamina are simple with roundish antheræ. The germen is situated under the flower with two reflected styles, and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is globose with five channels, each crenated and divisible into two parts, containing each one seed, convex, hemispherical and striated on one side and plain on the other.

Maculatum. *Hemlock* with striated seeds. *An.* *June, July.*

A T H A M A N T A. SPIGNELE.

The general umbel is multiplex and patent, the partial one not so multiplex. The general involucre is polyphyllous, linear, and shorter than the rays; the partial one is linear and the rays equal. The general corolla is uniform and all the floscules fertile; the proper one hath five inflexo-cordate and not quite equal petals. The five filaments are capillary and the length of the corolla with roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the receptacle with two styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is ovato-oblong, striated and divisible into two parts, containing each an oval seed, convex and striated on one side and plain on the other.

Liba-

Libanotis. Mountain Stone Parsley with plain, bipinnate leaves, an hemispherical umbel, and rough seeds. On Gogmagog-hills, Camb. Between St. Albans and Stoney Stratford. Per. Aug. Sep.

Meum. Common Spignel, Meu, or Bawd-money with capillary leaves and striated seeds. In mountainous pastures in West. Yorksh. and Lan. I found it in company with several others in Mr PARKINSON'S estate called Cocklehead, near the house. West. July.

PEUCEDANUM. HOG'S-FENNEL OR SULPHUR-WORT.

The general umbel is multiplex, very long and slender, the partial one is patent. The general involucrem is polyphyllous, linear, small and reflected, the partial one is less. The proper cup is quinque-dentated and very small. The general corolla is uniform, the proper one hath five equal, oblong, incurved, entire petals. The five filaments are capillary, with simple antheræ. The germen is oblong and beneath the receptacle, with two small styles and obtuse stigmata, The fruit is oval, striated on both sides, surrounded with a wing, and divisible into two parts, containing each, one ovato-oblong compressed seed, more convex on one side, and marked with three raised furrows and a broad membranaceous border, and indented at the top.

Officinale. Hog's Fennel with five leaves each divided into three, thread-like and linear. In the meadows near the sea-shore. Near Shoreham in Sussex, at Walton not far from Harwich in Essex, about a quarter of a mile below Feversham by the river side. R. Sy. Per. June.

Minus. Rock Parsley with pinnate leaves and the lobes pinnatifid, the segments are linear and opposite, the stalk is very branchy and patulent. HUDSON 101. On St. Vincent's Rock near Bristol. R. Sy. Bien. May.

CRITHMUM. SAMPHIRE.

The general umbel is multiplex, and hemispherical as well as the partial one. The general involucrem is
H polyphyllous

polyphyllous, lanceolated, obtuse and reflex; the partial one is lanceolato-linear and the length of the umbellula. The general flower is uniform and fertile, the proper one has five oval inflexed petals almost equal. The five filaments are simple and longer than the corolla, with roundish antheræ. The germen is situated under the flower, having two reflected styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is oval, compressed and divisible into two, each containing a compressed, elliptical, furrowed seed.

Maritimum. *Samphire* with lanceolated fleshy leaves. Found on the sea shore. *Per. Aug.*

HERACLEUM. COW PARSNEP.

The general umbel is multiplex and very large, the partial one is plain. The general involucrem is polyphyllous and decays away. The partial one has from three to seven linear leaves and the exterior ones longest. The general flower is difform and radiated, the floscules are generally all fertile, the proper flower of the disk is equal and has five inflexo-uncinated and emarginated petals, the proper one of the ray is unequal and has five petals, the exterior ones larger, more bifid, oblong, and uncinated.

The five filaments are longer than the corollula, with small antheræ. The germen is oval, and situated under the flower, having two short styles, and simple stigmata. The fruit is elliptical, compressed, emarginated, furrowed on each side, containing two oval, compressed, foliaceous seeds.

Sphondylium. *Cow Parsnep* with pinnatifid leaves. *Bien. July.* In hedges, meadows, and pastures.

LIGUSTICUM. SEA-PARSLEY.

The general umbel is multiplex as well as the partial. The general involucrem is membranaceous, heptaphyllous and unequal; the partial one is scarce ever tetraphyllous. The general flower is uniform and all the floscules fertile, and the proper one hath five equal petals, inflexed

inflexed at their points, plain and entire, but internally carinated. There are five capillary filaments shorter than the corolla, with simple antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower with two styles, that approximate, and simple stigmata. The fruit is oblong, angulated with five channels and divisible into two parts, each containing an oblong smooth seed on one side, having five channels, and the other plain.

Schoticum. *Scottish Sea Parsley* with double winged leaves. *Bien.* July.

Cornubiense. *Cornwal Saxifrage* with decomposite incised leaves, the radical ones being by threes, lanceolated and entire. *July.*

ANGELICA.

The general umbel is multiplex and roundish, the partial one is globose. The general involucre consists of three or five small leaves, the partial one is small and consists of eight leaves. The cup of each flower is indented in five parts. The general flower is uniform and all the floscules fertile; the partial one consists of five lanceolated, plainish, incurved petals that are caducous. The five stamina are simple and longer than the corolla, with simple antheræ. The germen is situated below the flower having two reflexed styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is roundish, angulated and divisible into two parts, each containing an oval seed, plain on one side and convex on the other, bordered and marked with three lines.

Sylvestris. *Wild Angelica* with equal ovato-lanceolated, ferrated leaves. In woods and hedges in a moist situation. In the Woods belonging to *Dalton-hall, Lan. Clawthrop-hall near Burton, West.* *Per. June, July.*

SIMUM. WATER PARSNEP.

The general umbel is various in different plants, and the partial one is patent and plain. The general involucre is polyphyllous, reflex, and shorter than the umbel,

bel, with lanceolated lobes; the partial one is polyphyllous, linear and small, and the proper cup is scarce observable. The general flower is uniform, and all the floscules fertile, the proper flower hath five inflexo-cordate equal petals. The five stamina, with their antheræ, are simple. The germen is very small beneath the flower, having two reflex styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is ovato-roundish, striated, small and divisible into two parts, each containing an ovalish seed, convex and striated on one side, and plain on the other.

Latifolium. *Great Water Parsnep* with pinnate leaves and stalks terminated by an umbel. In rivers and ditches. *Per. July, Aug.*

Nodiflorum. *Creeping Water Parsnep* with pinnate leaves and umbels of flowers sitting close to the wings of the stalks. Grows as the former. *Per. July, Aug.*

Erectum. *Upright Water Parsnep* with pinnate leaves and umbels of flowers rising from the wings of the stalks on peduncles; and the general involucreum pinnatifid. HUDSON. 103. RAY calls this the upright water parsnep with serrated leaves. In ditches and rivulets. *Per. July.*

S I S O N. BASTARD STONE PARSLEY.

The general umbel is composed of six thin unequal rays, and the partial one of ten thin unequal rays. Both the general and partial involucreum are tetraphyllous and unequal. The general corolla is uniform, and all the floscules are fertile. The proper flower is equal and consists of five lanceolated, inflex, and plainish petals. The five stamina are capillary and the length of the corolla with simple antheræ. The germen is oval and situated under the flower, having two reflex styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is oval, striated and divisible into two parts containing each one oval seed, convex and striated on one side and plain on the other.

Amomum. *Bastard Stone Parsley* with pinnate leaves and upright umbels. In woods and hedges. *Per. July--Sep.*
Segetum.

Segetum. Corn Parsley or Honewort with pinnate leaves and nodding umbels. *Bien.* July.

Imundatum. The least creeping Water-parsnep with bifid umbels. *May, June.*

OENANTHE. WATER DROPWORT.

The general umbel hath few rays, but the partial one hath many short ones. The general involucre is polyphyllous, simple, and shorter than the umbel; the partial one is polyphyllous and small. The proper cup is quinque-dentated, subulated and remains till the fruit be ripe. The general flower is difform and radiated, the flower of the disk is hermaphrodite, and has five inflexo-cordate nearly equal leaves. The proper flower of the ray is masculine and hath five very large, unequal inflexo-bifid petals. The five stamina are simple and have roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower, having two subulated styles that endure till the fruit be ripe with obtuse stigmata. The fruit is partly oval, crowned with a cup and divisible into two parts containing each one oval seed, convex and striated on one side and plain on the other with a dentated apex.

Obs. The cup is more visible in this genus than in any of the umbelliferous tribe.

Fistulosa. Water Dropwort producing shoots, and having pinnate, slender, fistulose leaves growing on the stalks. In ditches frequently. Common in the North and South of *Eng.* In the Ditches between *Warton* and *Carnforth, Lan.* July.

Erocat. Dropwort with all the leaves multifid, obtuse, and nearly equal. On the banks of rivers. On the banks of the river *Thames.* In the ditches about *Kendal.* *Per.* June.

Pimpinelloides. Pimpernel Dropwort with the lower leaves like wedges; those on the stalk being linear, very long, entire, and canaliculated.

Per. June.

CICUTA. HEMLOCK.

The general flower is roundish with many equal rays, and the partial one is roundish with many equal setaceous rays. There is no general involucre, the partial one hath many setose and short leaves. The proper cup is scarce observable. The general flower is uniform and all the stamens fertile; the proper one hath five oval, inflex, nearly equal petals. The five filaments are capillary, longer than the corolla, with simple antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower, having two slender styles longer than the corolla, that endure till the fruit be ripe, with headed stigmata. The fruit is oval, sulcated, and divisible into two parts, having each one seed convex and striated on one side, and plain on the other.

Virosa. Long leaved Water Hemlock with umbels opposite to the leaves, and obtuse marginated footstalks. *Per. July.*

PHELLANDRIUM. WATER HEMLOCK.

The general and partial umbel are both multiplex. There is no general involucre, but the partial one hath seven acute leaves the length of the umbellula. The proper cup is quinque-dentated, placed upon the germen, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The general flower is almost uniform, the proper one is unequal, having five acuminate, cordato-inflex petals. The five filaments are capillary and the length of the corolla, with roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the receptacle having two subulated erect styles, that endure till the fruit be ripe, and the stigmata are obtuse. The fruit is oval, smooth, coronated with a cup and pistils, and divisible into two parts, each containing an oval, smooth seed.

Aquaticum. Water Hemlock with the ramifications of the leaves divaricated. *Bien.* In rivers and ditches.

ÆTHUSA. FOOL'S PARSLEY.

The general umbel is patent and the interior rays are gradually shorter, the inmost ones being shortest, the partial

partial umbel is small and patent. There is no general involucre, the partial one is half the length of the umbel with three to five, very long, linear, pendulous leaves. The cup is scarce observable. The general flower is nearly uniform with all the floscules fertile. The partial one hath five inflexo-cordate unequal petals. There are five simple stamina with roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower having two reflex styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is ovato roundish, striated, and divisible into two parts, each containing a single roundish striated seed with a third part plain.

Cynapium. *Fools Parsley* of which we have but one species. *An. Aug. Sep.*

CORIANDRUM. CORIANDER.

The general umbel consists of few rays, the partial one hath more. The general involucre is scarce monophyllous; the partial one is triphyllous linear and half the length. The proper empalement is quinquedentated. The general flower is difform and radiated and the floscules of the disk are barren. The proper flower of the disk is hermaphrodite, having five inflexo-cordate equal petals. The proper hermaph. of the ray hath five inflexo-cordate, unequal petals of which the outmost is largest and bipartite and some of the others have very large segments.

There are five simple filaments with roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower having two styles standing off one another, and the stigmata of the ray headed. The fruit is spherical and divisible into two parts, each containing an hemispherical concave seed.

Obs. LINN. *C. testiculatum* perhaps may be a plant of a different genus seeing the general involucre is monophyllous without any partial one. The general corolla is uniform and the fruit didymous.

Sativum. *Coriander* with globose fruit. *An. June.*

SCANDIX. SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE or VENUS-COMB.

The general umbel is long and hath few rays, the partial one hath more. There is no general involucre but the partial one is pentaphyllous and the length of the umbellula. The general flower is difform and radiated with the floscules of the disk barren. The proper flower hath five cordato-inflex petals, the innermost less and the outmost larger. There are five capillary filaments with roundish antheræ. The germen is oblong and beneath the flower, having two subulated styles, the length of the least petal, which remain till the fruit be ripe, with obtuse stigmata. The fruit is very long, subulated and divisible into two parts each containing one seed, convex and furrowed on one side, and plain on the other.

Obs. The floscules of the disk are barren in some. The seeds of Venus's Comb are thread-like, covering a nut in the base.

Ceresolio Riv. the seeds are ovato-subulated and striated. The involucre is green and remains till the fruit be ripe, and all the floscules are hermaphrodite.

Odorata the seeds are angulated and the involucre is caducous.

Pecten Veneris. *Venus Comb* with smooth seeds and the longest beak of any. *An. June, July.*

Anthriscus. *Small Hemlock Chervil* with oval rough seeds, uniform flowers and a smooth stem. *An. May, June.*

CHÆROPHYLLUM. WILD CICELY or COW-WEED.

The general umbel is patent and the partial one is nearly equal with it in the number of rays. The partial involucre hath commonly five, lanceolated, concave, reflex leaves almost the length of the umbellulæ. The general flower is nearly uniform and the flowers of the disk are barren. The proper flower hath five inflexo-cordate petals, the exterior ones being somewhat larger.

There

There are five simple filaments the length of the umbellula with roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower, having two reflex styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is ovato-oblong, acuminate, smooth and divisible into two parts, each containing an oblong attenuated seed, convex on one side, and plain on the other.

Sylvestre. *Wild Cicely* with all the flowers fertile and an equal stalk. *An.* May, June.

Temulum. *Wild Chervil* with a scabrous stalks, tumid joints and cernuous umbels. *An.* July, Aug.

SESELI. MEADOW SAXIFRAGE.

The general umbel is rigid, the partial one is very short, multiplex and partly globose. There is no general involucre; the partial one is linear, acuminate and the length of the umbellula. The empalement is scarce observable. The general flower is uniform and all the floscules fertile. The proper one consists of five inflexo-cordate, plainish petals. The five stamina are subulated and crowned with simple antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower, having two styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is ovate, small, striated, and divisible into two parts, each containing an ovate seed, convex and striated on one side and plain on the other.

Caruifolia. *Meadow Saxifrage* with double pinnate leaves almost linear, a membranaceous base to the foot stalks, and oval seeds. In moist meadows and pastures. *Per.* Aug.

PASTINACA. WILD PARSNIP.

The general umbel is multiplex and plain, and the partial one is multiplex. There is neither general nor partial involucre. The empalement is scarce observable. The general flower is uniform, the proper one hath five lanceolated, incurved petals. There are five capillary filaments with roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the proper flower having two reflexed styles and

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obtuse stigmata. The fruit is compresso-plain, elliptical and divisible into two parts each containing an elliptical, bordered seed.

Sativa. Wild or Garden Parsnep with single pinnate leaves. *Bien.* July.

S M Y R N I U M. ALEXANDERS.

The general umbel is unequal and the partial one is erect. There is neither general nor partial involucre. The general cup is scarce observable. The general flower is uniform and all the floscules of the disk are barren. The proper flower hath five lanceolated, slightly inflexed, keel-shaped petals. There are five simple filaments, the length of the corolla, with simple antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower having two simple styles and two simple stigmata. The fruit is partly globose, striated, and divisible into two parts, each containing one lunulated seed, convex on one side, and marked with three streaks, and plain on the other.

Olusatrum. Alexanders with trifoliate leaves on the stalks, ferrated and placed on foot stalks. *May, June.*

A N E T H U M. FINCKLE. DILL.

Both the general and partial umbel are multiplex, and there is neither general nor partial involucre. The general flower is uniform and all the floscules fertile. The proper flower hath five involuted, entire, and very short petals. There are five capillary filaments with roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower, having two approximating styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is subovate, compressed, striated and divisible into two parts, containing each one subovate, bordered seed, convex and striated on one side and plain on the other.

Obs. LINN. Finckle or Fennel differs only from Dill, in that the seeds are not bordered at the edge like those of Dill.

Feniculum. Fennel with ovate leaves. *Aug.*

C A R U M.

CARUM. CARAWAYS.

The general umbel is long and hath ten rays, most commonly unequal, and the partial one is thick set. The general involucre is often monophyllous. The general flower is uniform and all the floscules of the disk barren. The proper one is unequal, having five unequal, obtuse, inflex at the apex, and cordate leaves. The five stamina are capillary, the length of the corolla and caducous, with roundish small antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower having two small styles, and simple stigmata. The fruit is ovato-oblong, striated and divisible into two parts, each containing a single seed, convex, ovato-oblong on one side, and plain on the other.

Obs. Some of the floscules in the disk are neutral.

Carvi. Caraways of which we have but one species.

Per. May, June.

PIMPINELLA. BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

The general umbel hath many rays, but the partial umbel hath more. There is neither general nor partial involucre. The proper cup is scarce observable. The general corolla is nearly uniform with all the floscules fertile. The proper flower hath five inflexo-cordate, nearly equal petals. There are five simple stamina longer than the corollula, with roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower, having two very short styles and partly globose stigmata. The fruit is ovato-oblong and divisible into two parts, each containing an oblong seed, narrower towards the apex, convex and striated on one side, and plain on the other.

Major. Great Burnet Saxifrage with pinnate leaves, the lobes cordate, and an odd lobe at the end. In woods and hedges. *Per.* Aug.

Saxifraga. Small Burnet Saxifrage with pinnate leaves and the lobes at the bottom roundish and those at the tops linear. In dry pastures. *Per.* Aug.

APIUM. SMALLAGE.

The general umbel hath fewer rays than the partial one. The general involucre is small, consisting of one or more lobes, and the partial one is like it. The general flower is uniform and almost all the floscules are fertile. The proper flower hath roundish, inflexed, equal petals. The five filaments are simple and the antheræ roundish. The germen is beneath the proper flower having two reflexed styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is ovato-striated and divisible into two parts, each containing one ovate seed, striated on one side and plain on the other.

Graveolens. *Smallage* with the leaves upon the stalks in the form of a wedge. *Bien. Aug.*

ÆGOPODIUM, HERB-GERARD, GOUT-WEED,
OR ASHWEED.

The general umbel is multiplex and convex, the partial one is the same. There is neither general nor partial involucre. The general flower is uniform and all the floscules fertile. The proper one hath five obovate, concave, inflexed at the apex, and equal petals. There are five simple stamina, twice as long as the corolla, with roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the flower having two simple, erect styles the length of the corollula with headed stigmata. The fruit is ovato-oblong, striated and divisible into two parts, each containing an ovato-oblong seed, convex and striated on one side, and plain on the other.

Podagraria. *Goutweed* with the leaves on the top of the stalk by threes. *Per. May.*

TRIGYNIA comprehends such as have three pistils,

ALSINE. COMMON CHICKWEED.

The cup is pentaphyllous and the leaves are concave, oblong and acuminate. The flower consists of five equal petals, longer than the cup. The five filaments
are

PENTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA. 61

are capillary with roundish antheræ. The germen is subovate having three thread-like styles and obtuse stigmata. The capsule is ovate, unilocular and covered, containing many roundish seeds.

Media. Common Chickweed with bipartite petals, and ovato-cordate leaves. An. April—Sep.

TETRAGYNIA comprehends such as have four pistils.

PARNASSIA. GRASS OF PARNASSUS

The cup is quinquepartite, the segments are oblong, acute, patent, and remain till the fruit be ripe. There are five roundish, emarginated, striated, concave, patent petals, each having a cordate, concave nectarium, and the nectaria have thirteen styles along the margin, gradually higher one than the other, on each of which there is a globe. There are five subulated filaments the length of the corolla, with depressed, incumbent antheræ. The germen is ovate and large, having a foramen in the place of a style, and four obtuse stigmata that remain till the fruit be ripe. The fruit is a tetragono-ovate, unilocular capsule with four valves. The receptacle is quadruplex, adjoining to the valves, containing many oblong seeds.

Palustris. Grass of Parnassus of which we have but one species in the known world. In several of the meadows belonging to G. TOWNLEY, Esq. of Leighton-Hall, Lan. Aug.

PENTAGYNIA comprehends such plants as have five pistils.

STATICE. THRIFT OR SEA-PINK.

The common empalement is of a different structure, in different plants. The proper cup is monophyllous and infundibuliform, the tube is narrow, the limb entire, plicated and of a fine thin appearance like silk*. The flower

* LINNÆUS' word is *seriosa*, the meaning of which I confess I am ignorant.

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flower is infundibuliform and has five petals narrow at the base, broad at the points and spread open. The five filaments are subulated, shorter than the corolla and placed upon the unguis thereof, having antheræ fixed on by the sides. The germen is very small, having five thread-like styles that stand off one another and acute stigmata. The proper cup being straitened in the neck, and expanded in the limb, contains one small, roundish seed, crowned with its proper cup.

Obs. *Statice of Authors* hath a common threefold cup and a roundish flower.

Limonium hath a common imbricated cup, and floscules in an oblong order.

Armeria. Thrift or *Sea Gilly-Flower* with a simple headed stem, and linear leaves. On the sea shore commonly called the marshes. Per. July, Aug.

Limonium. Sea Lavender with a round paniculated stem and shining leaves. As the former. Per. July, Aug.

Reticulata. Matted Sea Lavender with a prostrate, paniculated stem, and barren naked branches bended back, and leaves in the shape of a wedge. As the former.

LINUM. FLAX.

The cup hath five lanceolated, erect, small leaves that remain till the fruit be ripe. The flower is infundibuliform and consists of five oblong petals, visibly becoming larger towards the points which are obtuse, patent and large. The five filaments are subulated, erect, and the length of the cup with simple sagitated antheræ. There are likewise the rudiments of five other stamina. The germen is ovate with five thread-like erect styles the length of the stamina with simple, reflexed stigmata. The fruit is a globose capsule with ten cells and five valves, and in each cell is lodged a single, ovate, pointed, smooth seed.

Obs. *RADIOLÆ* one fifth part is wanting.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA. 63

L. *Lusitanico* there are ten stamina, hence its affinity to *Oxalidis*.

FLAX with alternate leaves.

Usitatissimum. Flax with both cups and capsules shaped like a spear, the petals crenated, the leaves placed alternately and lanceolated and nearly a solitary stem. An. June.

Perenne. Perennial blue Flax with obtuse empalements and capsules, the leaves placed alternately, lanceolated and entire. In barren pastures. On *Gogmagog hills*, *Camb.* Between *Shap* and *Threapland* in *West.* Mr LAWSON. June.

Tenuifolium. Narrow-leaved wild Flax with pointed cups, the leaves lineari-setaceous, placed without order. In many pastures by the sea side. Per. June, July.

FLAX with opposite leaves.

Catharticum. Purging Flax with ovato-lanceolated leaves placed opposite to each other, a dichotomous stem, and acute flowers. An. May, June.

Radiola. The least Rupture-wort, or All-seed with leaves growing by pairs, a dichotomous stem, and flowers with four stamina and four pistils. An. Aug.

DROSER A. SUN-DEW.

The cup is monophyllous, quinquifid, acute, erect and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is infundibuliform and hath five ovate, obtuse petals somewhat larger than the cup. The five filaments are subulated and the length of the cup, having small antheræ. The germen is roundish and hath five simple styles the length of the stamina with simple stigmata. The fruit is a subovate capsule, unilocular with five valves, containing many small, subovate seeds.

Rotundifolia. Round-leaved Sun-dew with radicated stems and orbiculated leaves. Per. July, Aug.

Longifolia.

Longifolia. Long-leaved Sun-dew with radicated stems and oblong leaves. Both these species are found plentifully on the *Whitemoss, Yealand, Lanc.* Upon *Hinton-moor, Camb.* R. Sy. July, Aug.

SIBBALDIA. BASTARD CINQUEFOIL.

The cup is monophyllous, half way cut into ten lanceolated, equal, patent segments, alternately narrower, which remain till the fruit be ripe. The flower consists of five ovate petals placed upon the cup. The five filaments are capillary, shorter than the corolla, and placed upon the cup with small, obtuse antheræ. There are five ovate and very short germina out of the middle of which arise the styles to the height of the stamina, having headed stigmata. The cup is connivent and contains five oblongish seeds.

Procumbens. Procumbent Cinquefoil with tridentated leaves. July, Aug.

POLYGYNIA comprehends such plants as have six or more pistils.

M Y O S U R U S. MOUSETAIL.

The cup consists of five lanceolated, obtuse, reflexed leaves, joined together above the base, coloured and deciduous. There are five very small petals shorter than the cup, tubulated at the base. There are five filaments, or more, the length of the cup, with oblong erect antheræ. The germina are numerous placed upon the receptacle in a conico-oblong form without any styles, but simple stigmata. The receptacle is very long in the form of a style, covered with seeds placed one over another, like tiles upon a house, that are numerous, oblong and acuminate.

Obs. LINN. The number of stamina varies greatly in this genus. There is a great affinity between this plant and the *Ranunculus*

Minimus. Mousetail with entire leaves. An. April, May.

CLASS VI.

C L A S S VI.

H E X A N D R I A.

The plants of this class have six stamina and from one to three or more pistils.

MONOGYNIA comprehends such plants as have but one pistil.

N A R C I S S U S. DAFFODIL.

THE spatha (or sheath) is obtuse, compressed, opens on the side and withers. The flower hath six ovate, acuminate, plain petals placed on the outside of the nectarium, which is monophyllous, cylindraco-in-fundibuliform, and coloured. The six filaments are subulated and fixed upon the tube of the nectarium, but shorter than the nectarium, with antheræ somewhat oblong. The germen is roundish, obtusely three cornered, situated below the flower, having a thread-like style, longer than the stamina, with a trifid stigma, concave and obtuse. The fruit is a roundish, obtusely trigonal, trilocular capsule, with three valves containing globular, appendiculated seeds.

Poeticus. Daffodil with one flower in each sheath, the limb of the nectarium being round and very short. In meadows and pastures but not very common. *Per. April.*

Pseudo-Narcissus. Wild English Daffodil with one flower in the sheath, the limb of the nectarium bell-shaped, erect and equal with the petals. In woods and hedges. *Per. March, April.*

BULBOCODIUM. MOUNTAIN SAFFRON.

The flower is hexapetalous, infundibuliform, and without any empalement. The ungues are very long and linear. The faux connects the petals which are lanceolated and concave. The six subulated filaments are inserted upon the neck of the petals with the antheræ fixed on by the sides. The germen is ovato-subulate, obtusely three cornered, the style is like thread and the length of the stamina, having three oblong, erect, canalculated stigmata. The fruit is a triangular, acuminated pointed capsule, having three cells filled with seeds.

Serotinum. *Mountain Saffron* with subulato-linear leaves. Found on the *Welsh mountains*. R. Sy. Per. Aug.

A L L I U M. GARLICK.

The common sheath is roundish and withers away. There are six oblong petals, and six subulated stamina, often of the length of the corolla, with oblong, erect antheræ. The germen is above the receptacle, three cornered, and the angles marked with a line, having a simple style and an acute stigma. The fruit is a broad, short capsule, with three lobes, three cells, and three valves, containing many roundish-seeds.

Ampeloprasum. *Great Round-headed Garlick* with a plain leaf bearing an umbel which is globose, with tricuspitated stamina and scabrous petals. Per. June, July.

Arenarium. *Broad-leaved Mountain Garlick* with a leafy bulbiferous stem, round sheaths, a spatha without a beard, and tricuspitated stamina. In the mountains of *Westmoreland*, Mr LAWSON. In *Troutbeck-holm* by *Great-Strickland*. R. Sy. Per. July.

Vineale. *Crow Garlick* with a round leafy bulbiferous stem and tricuspitated stamina. In meadows and pastures. Per. June.

Oleraceum.

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Oleraceum. *Wild Garlick* with an herbaceous, striated flower, a round leafy bulbiferous stem, roundish, scabrous leaves, sulcated underneath. In the fields about *Bristol*, and in *West*. *Per.* *July*.

Urfinum. *Ramson* with a naked semicylindrical stem, lanceolated leaves on foot-stalks, and a fastigiated umbel. Common in woods and hedges. *Per.* *May*.

F R I T I L L A R I A. COMMON CHEQUERED DAFFODIL OF FRITILLARY.

The flower consists of six oblongo-lanceolated, acuminate petals without any cup, broader towards the base and reflex from the middle. The nectaria are two obtuse, callous tubercles adjoining to the base of the petals. The six stamina are very short and subulated, having oblong antheræ. The germen is turbinated, having a simple straight style shorter than the corolla, the stigma is triplex, patent and obtuse. The fruit is a subglobose capsule, narrower at the base with three cells and three valves, containing many ovate, acuminate seeds.

Meleagris. *Common chequered Daffodil* or *Fritillary* with the leaves placed alternately. In meadows and pastures. In *Mawde-fields* near *Rislip Common*, *Middlesex*. *BLACKS Spec.* In the fields between *Mortlake* and *Kew*. *Per.* *April, May*.

ORNITHOGALUM. STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

The flower hath six lanceolated petals, without any cup, which are erect to the middle and then plano-patent, remain till the fruit be ripe and lose their colour. The six filaments are erect, dilated at the base, shorter than the corolla and have simple antheræ. The germen is angular, the style subulated and remains till the fruit be ripe, and the stigma is obtuse. The fruit is a roundish, angular, trilocular capsule with three valves containing roundish seeds.

Obs. The filaments in some are plain, erect, alternately trifid, the middle segment sustaining the antheræ; in others alternately simple.

Luteum. *Yellow Star of Bethlehem* with an angular stalk having two leaves and single umbellated foot-stalks. Near *Greta-Bridge, Yorkshire.* April.

Pyrenaicum. *Spiked Star of Bethlehem* with a greenish flower, with a very long spike of flowers, lanceolated filaments, foot-stalks of the flowers, equal and spreading, and those of the fruit approaching to the stalk. In the way between *Bath* and *Bradford* not far from *Little Ashley.* Per. May.

Umbellatum. *Common Star of Bethlehem, Star Flower* with flowers growing in a corymbus, whose foot-stalks are taller than the stalk, and indented filaments. I found this near *Leighton Hall, Lan.* Per. May.

S C I L L A. SQUILLS.

The flower hath six ovate, very patent, deciduous petals without any cup. There are six subulated filaments shorter by half than the corolla with oblong, prostrate antheræ. The germen is roundish, the style simple, the length of the stamina and deciduous, having a simple stigma. The fruit is a subovate, smooth, three furrowed, trilocular capsule, with three valves containing many roundish seeds.

Bifolia. *Vernal Star Hyacinth* with a solid root and erect flowers growing thinly. Per. April, May.

Autumnalis. *The Autumnal Star Hyacinth* with a solid root, the leaves linear and thread-like, the flowers in a corymbus and naked foot-stalks, rising over each other to the length of the flowers. Found on *St. Vincent's rock, Bristol,* about the *Lizard Point.* Dr. PLUKENET.

ASPHODELUS. ASPHODEL OF KING'S SPEAR.

The flower is monopetalous and sexpartite, each segment being lanceolated, plain and patent. The nectarium hath six small valves forming a globe inserted into the

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the base of the corolla. The six filaments are subulated, inserted into the valves of the nectarium, shaped like a bow and alternately shorter. The antheræ are oblong, attached by the sides and erect. Between the nectarium is a roundish germen having a subulated style and a truncated stigma. The fruit is a globose, fleshy, trilobed, trilocular capsule, containing many triangular seeds gibbous on one side.

Obs. LINN. The filaments in some are declinated, in others bent in the form of a bow.

Offisragum. *Lancashire Asphodel* with leaves shaped like a sword and woolly filaments. On the *White-moss*, plentifully, near *Yealand, Lan.* Per. Aug.

ANTHERICUM. SPIDERWORT OF SCOTTISH ASPHODEL.

The flower consists of six oblong, obtuse and very patent petals without any cup. The six filaments are subulated and erect, having small prostrate, quadrifurcated antheræ. The germen is obsoletely three cornered, the style is simple and the length of the stamina, with an obtuse three cornered stigma. The fruit is an ovate, smooth, trifurcated, trilocular capsule, with three valves containing numerous angulated seeds.

Calyculatum. *Scottish Asphodel* with leaves like swords, cups with three lobes and smooth filaments. Per. Sep.

A S P A R A G U S.

The flower hath six oblong petals co-hering at their tips, formed into a tube, the three inner ones alternately placed, reflexed at their extremities and remain till the fruit be ripe. The six filaments are thread-like, inserted on the petals, erect and shorter than the corolla, having roundish antheræ. The germen is turbinated, three cornered, with a very short style, and the stigma a prominent point. The fruit is a globose berry, umbilicated and trilocular, containing two roundish seeds internally angulated and smooth. Obs.

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Obs. LINN. The figure of the flower varies, it is sometimes revolute; and may with propriety enough be called a monopetalous flower.

Officinalis. *Sparagus* with an upright herbaceous stem, bristly leaves, and equal stipulæ. About *Harwich* in *Essex*, the *Lizard Point*, and by the *Thames* side near *Gravesend*. R. Sy. Per. July, Aug.

CONVALLARIA. LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The flower is monopetalous, campanulated, smooth and without any cup, the limb is divided into six obtuse patenti-reflex segments. The six filaments are subulated, inserted on the petal, and shorter than the corolla, having oblong, erect antheræ. The germen is globose, the style is like thread, longer than the stamina and the stigma is obtuse and three cornered. The fruit is a globose, trilocular berry, spotted before it be ripe, containing solitary roundish seeds.

Maialis. *Lily of the Valley* or *May Lily* with a naked stem. Among the Rocks near *Leighton Furnace*, in the *Flatwood*, and in Mr *TOWNLEY's* woods plentifully, *Lan.* Per. May.

Multiflora. *Solomon's Seal* with leaves placed alternately that embrace the stalks, and foot-stalks proceeding from the sides sustaining many flowers. In the thronwood belonging to *GEORGE TOWNLEY, Esq.* In the *Hining* wood within the township of *Warton, Lan.* Per. May, June.

Polygonatum. *Sweet smelling Solomon's Seal* with leaves placed alternately that embrace a two edged stalk; and foot-stalks from the sides, that bear one flower. In the clefts of the rocks near *Settle, Skipton, &c. Yorkshire.* HUDSON. Per. May, June.

HYACINTHUS. HYACINTH OR HAREBELLS.

The flower is monopetalous, campanulated, and without any cup. The limb is cut into six reflex segments. The nectarium consists of three melliferous pores, at the summit

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summit of the germen. The six filaments are short, and subulated with connivent antheræ. The germen is roundly three cornered and three furrowed, having a simple style shorter than the corolla, with an obtuse stigma. The fruit is a three cornered capsule formed of three valves, containing three cells, in which are usually two seeds in each cell.

Non Scriptus. *Hyacinth* or *Harebells* with campanulated, sexpartite corollæ turned back at the tips. *Per. May.*

ACORUS. SWEET SMELLING FLAG.

The cup is a cylindrical, very simple spadix covered with floscules without any spathe or sheath. The flower hath six obtuse, concave, lax petals, broadest at the top and as it were truncated. The six filaments are thickish, a little longer than the corolla, with thickish, didymous antheræ, growing together at the ends. The germen is gibbous, oblongish, and the length of the stamina without any style and but a prominent point for a stigma. The fruit is a triangular capsule attenuated at each end, obtuse and trilocular, containing many ovato-oblong seeds.

Calamus. *Acorus* or *Sweet Smelling Flag* called *calamus aromaticus*. Found in the river *Yare* near *Norwich*, about *Hedley* in *Surry*, and in *Cheshire*. *Per. May.*

JUNCUS. RUSH.

The gluma consists of two valves, the cup has six oblong acuminate permanent petals. There is no flower. The six filaments are capillary and very short, with oblong erect antheræ, the length of the cup. The germen is three cornered and acuminate, the style is very short and thread-like. There are three long thread-like villose and inflex stigmata. The fruit is a covered, three cornered, unilocular capsule, with three valves, having roundish seeds.

R U S-

R U S H E S with naked stalks.

Acutus. Sea hard Rush with a naked cylindrical stem in the shape of a sword, ending in a panicle, the involu-
crum being two spinose leaves. Per. July, Aug.

Conglomeratus. Round headed Rush with a very strait naked stem and the head on the side. Per. June—Aug.

Effusus. Common Soft Rush with a very strait naked stem and lateral panicle. Per. May—Aug.

Inflexus. The hard Rush with a naked stem a membranaceous crooked apex and a lateral panicle. Per. June.

Filiformis. The least soft Rush with a naked thread-like, nodding stem, and a lateral panicle. Found by Mr NEWTON not far from *Ambleside* in *West. HUDSON*. Per. Aug.

Squarrosus. Moss Rush or Goose Corn with a naked stem, fetaceous leaves, conglomerated, aphyllous heads. Per. June.

Such as have leafy stalks.

Articulatus. Jointed leaved Rush with leaves and joints. In woods, meadows, and moist pastures. Per. July, Aug.

Bulbosus. Bulbose Rush with linear canaliculated leaves and obtuse capsules. Per. Aug.

Bufonius. Toad Rush with a dichotomus stem, angulated leaves, solitary sessile flowers. An. July, Aug.

Pilosus. Common hairy Wood-rush or Grass with plain hairy leaves and a branchy corymbus. Per. April, May.

Sylvaticus. Great hairy Woodrush with plain hairy leaves a decomposite umbel and sessile flowers. Per. May.

Campestris. Small hairy Wood-rush with plain hairy leaves, sessile spikes and peduncles. Per. April.

FRANKENIA. SEA HEATH.

The cup is monophyllous, cylindrical, decagonal and permanent, with a quinquedentated, acute and patent mouth. The flower hath five petals, and unguis the length of the cup, the limb is plain and the points roundish and patent. The nectarium is a canaliculated pointed unguis, inserted upon every unguis of the petals. The six filaments are the length of the cup, with roundish, didymous antheræ. The germen is oblong, the style is simple and the length of the stamina, having three oblong, erect, obtuse stigmata. The fruit is an oval, unilocular capsule, with three valves containing many ovate small seeds.

Lævis. Smooth Sea Heath with linear leaves, ciliated at the base. Found on the sea-shore. *Per.* Aug.

Puberulenta. Broad leaved Sea-heath with obovate retuse leaves powdered underneath. Found on the coast of *Suffex.* *R. Sy.* *An.* July.

PEPLIS. WATER PURSLANE.

The cup is monophyllous, campanulated, very large and permanent, with the mouth cut into twelve segments that are alternately reflex. The flower hath six ovate, very minute petals, inserted in the faux of the cup. The six filaments are subulated and short, with roundish antheræ. The germen is ovate, style very short, and stigma orbiculated. The fruit is a cordate bilocular capsule, containing many small three cornered seeds.

Obs. In many floscules of the same plant the corolla is wanting.

We have but one species of this plant, which is in perfection about *Aug.* or *Sep.*

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DIGYNIA comprehends such as have two pistils, of which we have none in England.

TRIGYNIA comprehends such as have three pistils.

RUMEX a genus comprehending both the docks and sorrels of other Authors.

The cup is triphyllous, and the leaves are obtuse, reflex and permanent. The flower has three ovate petals, larger than the cup and like it, which are connivent and permanent. The six filaments are capillary and very short with erect didymous antheræ. The germen is turbinato-triquetrous having three capillary reflex styles, placed among the chinks of the connivent petals with large laciniated stigmata. There is no seed vessel, the connivent corolla including one triquetrous seed.

Sanguineus. Bloodwort with hermaphrodite flowers, entire valves, bearing one grain, and the leaves cordato-lanceolated. *Bien.* July.

Acutus. Sharp-pointed Dock with hermaphrodite flowers, dented valves, bearing grains, and the leaves cordato-oblong. *Per.* June.

Crispus. Curled Dock with hermaphrodite flowers, entire valves bearing grains, lanceolated, undulated and acute leaves. *Per.* June, July.

Obtusifolium. Broad leaved Dock with hermaphrodite flowers, dented valves, cordato-oblong, obtuse crenulated leaves. *Per.* July, Aug.

Pulcher. Fiddle-dock with hermaphrodite flowers, dented valves bearing grains, and the radical leaves shaped like a fiddle. *Per.* June.

Maritimus. Golden Dock with hermaphrodite flowers, dented graniferous valves, and linear leaves. *Per.* July, Aug.

Britannica. Great Water Dock with hermaphrodite flowers,

flowers, entire graniferous valves, and lanceolated leaves.
Per. July, Aug.

HERMAPHRODITE SORRELS whose valves are
 without a granulus.

Digynus. Round leaved Mountain Sorrel with herma-
 phrodite flowers that have two pistils. *Per. June.*

Acetosa. Common Sorrel with dioicous flowers and ob-
 long sagittated leaves. *May—July.*

Acetofella. Sheep's Sorrel with dioicous flowers and
 lanceolato-hastated leaves. *Per. April—June.*

COLCHICUM. MEADOW SAFFRON.

There is no cup, unless a few vague spathæ are to be
 had as such. The corolla is sexpartite, the tube is angu-
 lar and radicated; the segments of the limb are of a spear
 shaped, ovate, concave, erect figure. The six filaments
 are subulated and shorter than the corolla, having oblong
 incumbent antheræ with four valves. The germen is bu-
 ried within the root, having three thread-like styles the
 length of the stamina, and reflex, canaliculated stigma-
 ta. The fruit is a capsule with three lobes, connected
 inwardly by a suture, obtuse and trilocular. The sutures
 open inwardly, and contain many globose, rugose seeds.

Autumale. Meadow Saffron with plain, lanceolated,
 erect leaves. *Per. Sep.*

POLYGYNIA comprehends such as have more than
 four pistils.

ALISMA. WATER PLANTAIN.

The cup consists of three ovate, concave, permanent
 leaves. The flower hath three roundish, large, plain,
 very patent petals. The six filaments are subulated,
 shorter than the corolla, having roundish antheræ. The
 germina are more than five with simple styles and ob-
 tuse stigmata. The capsules are compressed and the
 seeds solitary and small.

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Obs. *Damasonium* of T. hath six large acuminate capsules.

Alisma. Dill hath many obtuse small capsules.

Plantago. Great Water Plantain with ovate, acute leaves, and obtuse, trigonal fruit. Per. June, July.

Ranunculoides. Lesser Water Plantain with linear, lanceolated leaves, and scurfy, globose fruit. Per. June, July.

Natans. Creeping Water Plantain with ovate, obtuse leaves, and solitary peduncles. Per. Aug.

Damasonium. Star headed Water Plantain with cordato-oblong leaves, and flowers having six pistils. About London and many other places. In ditches and standing waters. Per. June—Aug.

C L A S S VII.

H E P T A N D R I A .

The plants of this class have seven stamina and one pistil, hence the name of HEPTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

TRIENTALIS. CHICKWEED, WINTER-GREEN.

THE cup hath seven lanceolated, acuminate, patent, permanent leaves. The flower is stellate, plain, monopetalous and divided into seven parts, slightly joining at the base; the segments are ovato-lanceolated. The seven filaments are capillary, inserted in the ungues of the corolla, patulent and the length of the cup with simple antheræ. The germen is globose, the style is like thread, the length of the stamina with a headed stigma. The fruit is a dry, globose, unilocular, capsular berry, the crust is slender and opens in several futures containing a few angular seeds. The receptacle is large and hollowed out for the seeds.

Obs.

Obs. The common number of seeds is seven, tho' it varies sometimes. The fruit is a dry berry, not opening by valves, as a capsule.

Europæa. Chickweed, or Winter Green with lanceolated entire leaves. Found in woods. *Yorksh. Northum. and West.* Near Bingley in *Yorksh.* HUDSON. Per. June.

C L A S S VIII.

O C T A N D R I A.

The plants of this class have eight stamina, and from one to four pistils, it is therefore divided into MONOGYNIA DIGYNIA &c.

MONOGYNIA comprehends such as have only one stamen.

E P I L O B I U M. WILLOWHERB.

THE cup hath four oblong, acuminate, coloured, deciduous leaves, and the flower hath four roundish petals somewhat emarginated. The eight filaments are subulated, and alternately shorter, with oval, compressed, obtuse antheræ. The germen is cylindrical, very long and beneath the flower; the style is thread-like, the stigma is quadrifid, thick, obtuse and turned back. The fruit is a very long, cylindrical, striated, quadrilocular capsule, with four valves containing many oblong seeds, crowned with down. The receptacle is very long, tetragonal, free, flexile, coloured.

Obs. In some the stamina and pistils are erect, in others declined to the lower side.

Angustifolium. Rosebay Willow-herb with lineari-lanceolated leaves, thin set on the branches. In woods and hedges. On *Maize-hill* beyond *Greenwich.* In many places in the North. Per. July, Aug.

Hirsutum

Hirsutum. Small flowered hairy Willow-herb with lanceolated, undulato-ferrated, decurrent leaves, the lower leaves opposite, the stalk simple, and ending in a bunch. *Per. July.*

Ramosum. Great flowered Willow-herb, or Codlings and Cream, with lanceolated, ferrated, partly decurrent leaves, the lower ones opposite, and a branchy stalk. By the sides of small rivers frequently. *Per. July.*

Montanum. Smooth leaved Willow-herb with opposite, ovate, dentated leaves. *Bien. June.*

Tetragonum. Narrow-leaved Willow-herb with lanceolato-linear leaves, denticles opposite, and a tetragonal stem. In ditches and rivulets. *Per. July.*

Palustre. Marsh Willow herb with opposite, lanceolated, entire leaves, the petals emarginated, and the stalk erect. *Per. July.*

Alpinum. Mountain Willow-herb with opposite, ovato-lanceolated, entire leaves, sessile filiquæ, and a creeping stem. In the rivulets on the sides of Cheviot-hills in Northum. R. Sy. *Per. July.*

VACCINIUM. WHORTLE BERRIES.

The cup is very small, above the receptacle, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous, campanulated and quadrifid, and the segments turned backwards. The eight filaments are simple, having two horned antheræ that have two patent spikes. The germen is beneath the flower, the style is simple, longer than the stamina with an obtuse stigma. The berry is globose, umbilicated, and quadrilocular, with a few small seeds.

Obs. LINN. One fifth in every part of the fructification is often added 1. 2. 6. 7. 8. and 9. Here it is the 1st.

The cup in many is quadrifid, in the myrtle it is entire.

The corolla when fresh is almost entire, it is turned back to the base in the *Oxycocco* or *Gran-berries*.

Myrtillus.

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Myrtillus. *Whortle Berries* or *Bil Berries* with peduncles bearing single flowers, the leaves serrated, ovate, and deciduous and an angular stem. *April, May.*

Uliginosum. *The great Bilberry Bush* with peduncles bearing single flowers, and the leaves entire, oval and ciliated at the base. In the mountains of *Cumb.* *April, May.*

Cantabricum. *Irish Whorts* with naked branches, entire, revolute, lanceolate-ovate leaves, and underneath downy. HUDSON.

Such as have ever-green leaves.

Vitis Idea. *Whortle Berries* with nodding terminatory branches, obovate leaves, entire, turned back and pointed underneath. Found in the mountains of *Yorksh.* *Derbysh.* and *Staff.* *R. Sy.* *April, May.*

Oxycoccus. *Cran Berries* with entire, ovate leaves, turned backwards, and repent, thread-like, naked stalks. In turfy places both in *West. Cumb. Lan.* and *Yorksh.* *May, June.*

ERICA. HEATH OR LING.

The cup hath four ovate, erect, coloured, permanent leaves, and the flower is monopetalous, campanulated, quadrifid, and often ventricose. The eight filaments are capillary and placed upon the receptacle with bifid antheræ. The germen is roundish, the style is thread-like, strait, longer than the stamina. The stigma is tetragonal and quadrifid. The fruit is a roundish capsule, less than the cup, covered, quadrilocular and has four valves, containing many small seeds.

Obs. LINN. There are some species with a double cup. The figure of the corolla is different in different plants. The antheræ in some are double, horned, and emarginated in many.

Such

Such as have double horned antheræ.

Vulgaris. Common Heath or Ling with double horned antheræ, unequal, campanulated flowers, and sagittated leaves set opposite. June, July, Aug.

Cinerea. Fine leaved Heath with double horned antheræ, ovate, racemose flowers and smooth, linear leaves by threes. June—Aug.

Tetralix. Cross leaved Heath with double horned antheræ, and globose, aggregate flowers, longer than the cup, and hairy, patent leaves by fours. July, Aug.

Such as have simple, obtuse, emarginated antheræ.

Ciliaris. Rough leaved Heath with simple antheræ, irregular, ovate flowers, three in a bunch, and hairy leaves by threes. June.

Multiflora. Fir leaved Heath with simple, bifid antheræ, cylindrical flowers, and linear, patent leaves by fives. June, July,

DIGYNIA comprehends such as have two pistils.

BLACKSTONIA. *This genus is taken from HUDSON.*

The cup is divided into eight parts, the segments are lanceolated and permanent. The flower is monopetalous, without a tube, and divided into eight segments that are lanceolated and the length of the cup. The eight filaments are subulated and have simple antheræ. The germen is ovato-oblong without any style, but two stigmata. The fruit is an oblong, acuminate, unilocular capsule with two valves and many small seeds.

Perfoliata, Yellow Centory with flowers divided into eight parts, and perfoliate leaves. An. July.

TRIGYNIA comprehends such as have three pistils.

POLYGONUM. BISTORT OR SNAKEWEED.

The cup is turbinated, internally coloured, quinquepartite, and the segments are oval, obtuse, and permanent. There is no flower unless the cup be reckoned as such.

The

The filaments are most commonly eight, subulated and very short with roundish, prostrate antheræ. The germen is triquetrous and has most commonly three thread-like, very short styles with simple stigmata. There is no seed vessel but the cup contains one triquetrous acute seed.

Obs. The stamina in some are six, in others seven, in others five. The pistil in some is bifid.

Such species as have single spikes.

Bistorta. *Snakeweed* with a simple monostachyous stem, ovate leaves, decurrent into a petiolum. Found in moist meadows. *Per. May, June.*

Viviparum. *Snakeweed* with a simple monostachyous stem and lanceolated leaves. *Per. June.*

Such as have a bifid pistil and stamina less than eight.

Amphibium. *Perennial Arsmart* which hath a flower with five stamina and a bifid pistil, and the stamina longer than the corolla. *Per. June, July.*

Persicaria. *Spotted Arsmart* which hath flowers that have six stamina and two pistils, ovato-oblong spikes, lanceolated leaves and ciliated stipulæ. Found frequent in rough uncultivated places. *An. Aug. Sep.*

Pensylvanicum. *Pale Arsmart* which hath flowers that have eight stamina, two pistils, hispid peduncles, lanceolated leaves and stipulæ without beards. *An. Aug.*

Hydropiper. *Water Pepper* or *Arsmart* with flowers that have six stamina, bifid pistils, lanceolated leaves, and stipulæ without beards. *An. July, Aug.*

Minus. *Small creeping Arsmart* with flowers that have six stamina, two pistils, lanceolated leaves, ciliated stipulæ, and a divaricated, patulent stem. *An. July.*

Such as have undivided leaves and eight stamina.

Aviculare. *Knot-grass* whose flowers have eight stamina and three pistils, arising from the joints, lanceolated leaves and a procumbent, herbaceous stem. *An. June—*
Sep. M *Mar.*

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Maritimum. *Sea Knot-grass* with axillary flowers that have eight stamina, and three pistils, ovali-lanceolated leaves always green, and a shrubby stalk. *Per. July.*

Convolvulus. *Black Bindweed* with cordate leaves, a twining stem, and plainish flowers. *An. June—Sep.*

Fagopyrum. *Buck Wheat* or *Brank* with cordato-fagitated leaves, a branchless, erect stem, and the angles of the seeds equal. *An. July. Aug.*

TETRAGYNIA comprehends such as have four pistils.

P A R I S. TRUE-LOVE OF ONE-BERRY.

The cup is tetraphyllous and remains till the fruit be ripe, the leaves are lanceolated, acute, as large as the corolla and patent. There are four patent, subulated petals like the cup, and remain till the fruit be ripe. The eight filaments are subulated and short, beneath the antheræ which are long and grow on both sides to the middle of the filaments. The germen is rotundo-tetragonal, having four patent styles, shorter than the stamina and simple stigmata. The fruit is a globose-tetragonal, quadrilocular berry, having many seeds in a double series.

Quadrifolia. *Herb Paris, &c.* with four leaves of which there is but one species found in the whole world. I have seen this plant in all the woods about the *Yealands* in *Lan.* Some plants I have observed with five and some with six leaves. *May—July.*

A D O X A. TUBEROUS MOSCHATEL.

The cup is bifid, plain and permanent within the germen. The flower is monopetalous, plain and quadrifid, the segments ovate, acute and longer than the cup. The eight filaments are subulated and the length of the cup, with roundish antheræ. The germen is beneath the receptacle of the flower, having four simple, erect styles the length of the stamina that are permanent, with

with simple stigmata. The fruit is a globose berry between the cup and corolla, the cup being joined with the berry which is umbilical and quadrilocular having solitary, compressed seeds.

Obs. LINN. Such is the terminatory fructification, but all the laterals add one fifth part of the number.

N. B. With great propriety this might be added among the plants of the Decandria Class as every flower but the terminatory one hath ten stamina.

Moschatellina. Tuberos Moschatel. Per. March—June.

E L A T I N E. WATERWORT.

The cup hath four roundish, plain leaves, as large as the flower, which remain till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath four ovate, obtuse, sessile, patent petals. The eight filaments are the length of the corolla, having simple antheræ. The germen is orbicular, globofo-depressed and large, having four styles, erect, parallel and the length of the stamina with simple stigmata. The fruit is an orbicular, globofo-depressed, large, quadrilocular capsule with four valves containing many lunulated, erect seeds surrounding the receptacle in the shape of a wheel.

Alfinastrum. Waterwort with verticillate leaves. Per. Aug.

C L A S S IX.

E N N E A N D R I A.

The plants of this class have nine stamina, and from one to six pistils, but in England we have none with a fewer number of pistils than six, and only one plant of that class, viz.

B U T O M U S. FLOWERING RUSH.

THE involucre is simple, having three short leaves. The flower hath six roundish, concave, withering leaves, alternately less and more acute. The

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nine filaments are subulated, of which six are placed externally, with bilamellated antheræ. There are six oblong, acuminate germina ending in styles and simple stigmata. There are six oblong, attenuated, erect capsules having one valve, and open inwardly, containing many oblongo-cylindrical seeds, obtuse on both sides.

Umbellatus. Flowering Rush or Water Gladiole. In most of the ditches about London, in the County of Surry. June, July.

C L A S S X.

DECANDRIA.

The plants of this class have ten stamina, and from one to five pistils or more.

MONOGYNIA comprehends such as have one pistil.

MONOTROPA. BIRD'S NEST.

THERE is no cup (unless you account the five external petals as such.) The flower hath ten oblong, parallelo-erect petals, serrated at the summits and deciduous, of which the exterior ones are alternately gibbous at the base, and internally concave and melliferous. There are ten filaments that are subulated, erect and simple, with simple antheræ. The germen is roundish and acuminate, the style is cylindrical, and the length of the stamina, with an obtuse-headed stigma. The fruit is an ovate, pentagonal, obtuse capsule, with five valves, containing many paleaceous seeds.

Obs. Such is the terminatory flower, but if there are lateral ones they exclude one fifth of the number in every part of the fructification.

Hypopithys. Bird's Nest, smelling like Primrose roots, with lateral flowers having eight stamina and the terminatory one ten. In woods but not common. Per. July.

A N D R O.

ANDROMEDA. WILD ROSE-MARY.

The cup is quinquepartite, acute, small, coloured and permanent. The flower is monopetalous, campanulated, quinquefid, with reflex segments. The ten filaments are subulated and shorter than the corolla and scarce fixed thereto. The antheræ have two nodding horns. The germen is roundish, the style cylindraceous, longer than the stamina and remains till the fruit be ripe having an obtuse stigma. The fruit is a roundish, pentagonal, quinquelocular capsule, having five valves opening at the corners with many roundish smooth seeds.

Obf. This plant differs from Heath in the number of stamina. The flower in some is ovate, in others perfectly campanulated.

Polifolia. *Marsh Cistus* or *Wild Rose-mary* with aggregate peduncles, ovate flowers, the leaves alternately lanceolated and turned back. On mossy grounds. I found it on the *White-moss, Yealand, Lan.* Per. *April, May.*

PYROLA. WINTER-GREEN.

The cup is quinquepartite, very small and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath five roundish, concave, patent petals. The ten filaments are subulated and shorter than the corolla, having nodding, large, two horned antheræ. The germen is roundish, angular and has a thread-like style, longer than the stamina and permanent, with a thickish stigma. The capsule is roundish, depressed, pentagonal, quinquelocular, and opens at the angles, containing many paleaceous seeds.

The shape of the stigma is different in different species.

Rotundifolia. *Common Winter-green* with the stamina under the upper side, and declining pistils. In woods
and

and thickets. Near *Halifax* in the way leading to *Keighley, Yorksh.* and other places of the North. HUDSON. Seldom found in the South. Per. June, July.

Minor. Lesser Winter-green with flowers dispersed in branches, upright stamina and pistils. In a little wood between *Clapham* and *Ingleton, Yorksh.* In *Tacket wood*, near *Simonburn* five miles from *Hexham, Northumberland.* Per. July.

Secunda. Dented leaved Winter-green with the branches on one side. In *Haslewood* near *Sir Walter Vavasor's* park in *Yorksh.* R. Sy. Per. June.

DIGYNIA comprehends such as have two pistils.

CHRYSOSPLENIUM. GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE.

The cup is quadripartite, often quinquifid, patent, coloured and remains till the fruit be ripe, with ovate segments. There is no flower, unless the coloured cup be taken as such. There are eight and often ten stamina that are subulated, erect and very short, placed in the angular receptacle, with simple antheræ. The germen is sunk in the receptacle, and ends in two subulated styles the length of the stamina, having obtuse stigmata. The fruit is a two beaked, bipartite, unilocular capsule, having two valves, surrounded with a green cup, containing many small seeds.

Obs. The terminatory flower is sometimes quinquifid, the other series are quadrifid. About *Leighton Hall, Lan.*

Oppositifolium. Common Golden Saxifrage with opposite leaves. Found about springs, and in shady woods. Per. April, May.

Alternifolium. Golden Saxifrage with alternate leaves. Found as the former but not so common. Near *Bingley* in *Yorksh.* Per. April.

SAXIFRAGA. SAXIFRAGE.

The cup is monophyllous, quinquepartite, short, acute, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath five patent petals narrow at the base. The ten filaments are subulate, having roundish antheræ. The germen is subrotundo-acuminated, ending in two short styles, with obtuse stigmata. The fruit is a subovate capsule, two-beaked, unilocular, opening among the apices and contains many minute seeds.

Such as have undivided leaves and naked stems.

Stellaris. Hairy Kidneywort with serrated leaves, a naked, branching stalk, and acuminated petals. On the Welsh mountains. On Hardknot and Wrenose, by Buckbarrow-well in Longsleddale, West. R. Sy. Per. June—Aug.

Nivalis. Mountain Sengreen with obovate, crenate, fertile leaves, a naked stalk, and flowers in clusters. Found on the Welsh mountains. R. Sy. Per. June.

Such as have undivided leaves, and a leafy stalk.

Oppositifolia. Mountain Heath-like Sengreen with ovate, opposite, imbricated leaves, and the tops ciliated. Found on the sides of Ingleborough. On Snowdon plentifully. Per. March, April.

Aizoides. Yellow Mountain Sengreen with the leaves on the stalks, lineari-subulate, thin set and naked, and the stalks decumbent. On the sides of Ingleborough-hill. Per. Aug.

Autumnalis. Autumnal Sengreen with linear, stalk leaves, alternately ciliated, and those towards the roots aggregate. Found by Dr. KINGSTONE on Knatsford Moor, Cheshire. Per. July, Aug.

Such as have lobate leaves, and erect stalks.

Cæspitosa. Small Mountain Sengreen with the radical leaves aggregate, linear, entire and trifid, and an erect, naked stalk that bears two flowers. Found on the mountains about Ambleside in West. Per. Aug.

Trydac-

Trydactylites. Rue leaved Sengreen or Whitlow-grass with leaves like wedges, alternately trifid, and an erect, branchy stem. On old walls and houses. *An.* April, May.

Granulata. White Sengreen or Saxifrage with lobate, kidney shaped leaves, a branchy stem, and a granulated root. In the fields on the side of *Walkworth* common near *London* plentiful. In Mr TOWNLEY's wood called *Grisedale* nigh the side of the Coppice-wood but not plentiful, *Lan.* *Per.* May, June.

Such as have lobate leaves and procumbent stalks.

Hypnoides. Trifid Sengreen with linear, entire or trifid leaves on the stalks, procumbent side shoots, and erect stalks which are almost naked. In the mountains of *West. Yorksh.* and *Derbysh.* *Per.* April, May.

SCLERANTHUS. KNAWEL.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, femiquinquifid, acute, and remains till the fruit be ripe, and is straitened in the neck. There is no flower. The ten filaments are subulated, erect, very small and placed upon the cup, having roundish antheræ. The germen is roundish and has two erect, capillary styles the length of the stamina, and simple stigmata. The fruit is an ovate, very slender capsule in the bottom of the cup, containing two seeds, convex on one side and plain on the other.

Annuus. German Knot-grass, or Annual Knawel with the cups of the fruit patulent. In sandy fields. *An.* Aug.

Pennis. Perennial Knawel with the cups of the fruit shut. Grows as the former. *Per.* Aug.

SAPONARIA. SOAPWORT.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulose, quinquedentated, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The petals are five, the ungues are narrow, angulated, and the length of the cup.

cup. The limb is plain, but the segments are externally broader and obtuse. The ten filaments are subulated and the length of the tube of the corolla, alternately placed upon the unguis of the petals, having long, obtuse, prostrate antheræ. The germen is taper, having two erect, parallel styles, the length of the stamina with acute stigmata. The fruit is a capsule the length of the cup, covered, unilocular and cylindraceous, containing many small seeds.

Officinalis. Soapwort with cylindrical cups and ovato-lanceolated leaves. In *Warton Town*. Opposite Mr CLARKSON'S house in *Yealand Redman, Lan.* plentifully. Near *Mordon College, Camb.* Per. July, Aug.

DIANTHUS. CLOVE GILLY-FLOWER, CARNATION and PINK.

The cup is cylindrical, long, striated and remains till the fruit be ripe, the mouth is erect and quinque-dentated, surrounded at the base with four squamulæ, of which two are lower than the others. The flower hath five petals and the unguis are the length of the cup, narrow and placed upon the receptacle; the upper part is broad, obtuse and crenated. The ten filaments are subulated and the length of the cup with patent apices. The antheræ are ovali-oblong, compressed and prostrate. The germen is oval having two subulated styles longer than the stamina and the stigmata are crooked and acuminate. The capsule is cylindraceous, close, unilocular, opening at the top four ways, containing many compressed, roundish seeds. The receptacle is open, tetragonal, shorter by half than the seed vessel.

Obs. LINN. In some, the styles scarcely exceed the length of the stamina, in others they are very long, but so much turned back, that the inflexion of the flower appears unnecessary.

Such as have aggregate flowers.

Armeria. Deptford Pink with aggregate flowers, the scales of the cup lanceolated, villose, and equal with the tube. In Carlton Wood, Camb. Near Craydon. HUDSON. Per. July.

Prolifer. Limewort with aggregate, headed flowers, the scales of the cup ovate, obtuse, and the beards equaling the tube. In gravelly places but not common. An. Aug.

Such as have solitary flowers and many on the same stalk.

Deltoides. Maiden Pinks with single flowers, the scales of the cup double and lanceolated, and the flowers crenated. In heathy meadows and pastures. On Hamstead Heath. Per. June, July.

Glaucus. Mountain Pink with single flowers, the scales of the cup lanceolated, and the petals crenated. On Cheddar rocks in Somersetshire. Mr BREWER. Per. July.

Such as have one flower on an herbaceous stalk.

Arenarius. Stone Pink with stalks that have one flower, the scales of the cup ovate and obtuse, the petals bifid and the leaves linear. In dry pastures and on walls. On Cheddar rocks. Mr BREWER. In the north of England. R. Sy. Per. June, July.

TRIGYNIA comprehends such as have three pistils.

CUCUBALUS. BERRY BEARING CHICKWEED.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulose, quinquedentated and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath five petals, the ungues the length of the cup, the limb is plain but the segments are bifid. The ten filaments are subulated and alternately placed upon the tails of the petals, with oblong antheræ. The germen is somewhat longish

longish having three subulated styles longer than the stamina. The stigmata are hairy, oblong and bent against the fun. The fruit is a close capsule, acuminate, trilocular at the apex, opening five ways, containing many roundish seeds.

Obs. It is distinguished from the *Silene* by the corolla having no nectarial crown.

Bacciferus. Berry bearing Chickweed with campanulated cups, the petals standing off one another, the seed vessels coloured, and the branches divaricated. In woods in the Isle of Mona. R. Sy. Per. July.

Behen. Bladder Campion, or White Corn Campion with subglobose cups, smooth and reticulo-venose, trilocular capsules, and naked corollæ. In dry pastures very common. Per. July.

Viscosus. Dover Campion with decumbent, lateral flowers, an undivided stalk, and leaves reflex at the base. Found on Dover Cliffs by Mr NEWTON. R. Sy. Per. July.

Otites. Spanish Campion, or Catchfly, with dioicous flowers, setaceous, undivided petals. In gravelly soil. About the gravel pits on the north of Newmarket. Between Barton Mills and Thetford. R. Sy. Per. July.

Acaulis. Moss Campion without a stalk. Found on mountains. Per. July.

S I L E N E. VISCIOUS CAMPION, OR CATCHFLY.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulose, quinque-dentated and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath five petals, with narrow ungues, the length of the cup and emarginated: The limb is plain, obtuse and often bifid. The nectarium is compounded of two small indentures in the neck of each petal constituting a crown of the faux. There are ten subulated filaments, alternately placed upon the tails of the petals, above each other, with oblong antheræ. The germen is cylindræous, having three simple styles longer than the stamina and

stigmata that are reflexed against the sun. The fruit is a cylindrical, close, trilocular capsule opening in the apex five ways, containing many kidney shaped seeds.

Anglica. *Small Corn Catchfly*, or *Campion*, rough with emarginated petals, erect flowers, the fruit reflex, and peduncles alternate. In the corn fields near *Colchester*. Among the corn near the *Devil's Ditch* in *Camb. R. Sy.* An. June, July.

Amæna. *Sea Campion* with bifid petals, the leaves hanging on the outside, peduncles that have three flowers and are opposite, and alternate branches. On the sea-shore. Per. Aug.

Nutans. *Nottingham Catchfly* with bifid petals, nodding flowers growing from the side of the stalks, all turned to one side, and a stalk bended back. On the Walls of *Nottingham Castle* and thereabouts. And on many mountains and pastures. Per. June, July.

Conoidea. *Great Corn Catchfly*, or *Campion* with the cups of the fruit conical, marked with thirty stripes, and soft leaves. Found in gravelly fields.

Noctiflora. *Night flowering Catchfly* with ten angulated cups, the dents equal with the tube, and a dichotomous stem. Found in corn fields, July.

Armeria. *Broad leaved Catchfly* with flowers gathered into bunches, the upper leaves smooth and heart shaped, commonly called *Lobel's Catchfly*. On the banks of the river half a mile below *Chester*. R. Sy. An. Aug.

STELLARIA. STITCHWORT.

The cup hath five leaves, that are ovato-lanceolated, concave, acute, patent, and remain till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath five bipartite, plain, oblong, withering petals. The ten filaments are thread-like, shorter than the corolla, alternately shorter one than the other with roundish antheræ. The germen is roundish and hath three

three capillary, patent styles with obtuse stigmata. The fruit is an ovate, close, unilocular capsule with six valves containing many, roundish, flat seeds.

Nemorum. Broad leaved Stitchwort with petiolated, cordate leaves, and the peduncles of the panicle ramose. In woods and hedges and on the banks of rivers in Yorksh, Lan. West. and Cumb. Per. July, Aug.

Holostea. Greater Stitchwort with lanceolated, ferrated leaves and bifid petals. Common in woods and hedges. Per. April, May.

Graminea. Lesser Stitchwort with linear entire leaves and paniculated flowers. A common plant. Per. July.

A R E N A R I A. CHICKWEED.

The cup hath five oblong, acuminate, patent petals that remain till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath five ovate petals. The ten filaments are subulated with roundish antheræ. The germen is ovate, having three erecto-reflex styles and thickish stigmata. The fruit is an ovate, close, unilocular capsule, and the apex opening five ways contains many kidney shaped seeds.

Peplodes. Sea Chickweed with ovate, acute, fleshy leaves. Per. June, July.

Trinervia. Plantain-leaved Chickweed with ovate, acute, petiolated nervous leaves. An. May, June.

Serpyllifolia. The least Chickweed with subovate, acute, sessile leaves, and flowers shorter than the cups. An. May, June.

Saxatilis. Mountain Chickweed with subulated leaves, paniculated stems, and the leaves of the cups ovate. Found on the mountains of Yorksh. Derbysh. and West. Per. Aug.

Laricifolia. Larch leaved Chickweed with setaceous leaves, the stalk naked towards the top, and the cups roughish. On the mountains of West. Per. Aug.

Ter-

Tenuifolia. Fine leaved Chickweed with subulated leaves, a paniculated stem, simple peduncles, erect capsules, and petals shorter than the cup. Per. June, July.

Rubra. Purple flowered Chickweed, or Spurry with thread-like leaves, and membranaceous stipulæ forming a sheath.

Marina. Sea Spurry with linear leaves the length of that space between the notches. An. June, July.

PENTAGYNIA comprehends such plants as have five pistils.

COTYLEDON. NAVEL-WORT, or KIDNEY-WORT.

The cup is monophyllous, semiquinquifid, acute and very small. The flower hath a campanulated, semiquinquifid petal. The nectarium is a concave scale at the exterior base of the germen. The ten filaments are subulated, straight, and the length of the corolla, having erect, four furrowed antheræ. There are five oblong, thickish germina, ending in subulated styles, longer than the stamina, with simple stigmata. There are five oblong, ventricose, acuminate capsules, with one valve, opening longitudinally, containing many small seeds.

Umbilicus. Navel-wort, Kidney-wort, or Wall Pennywort, with cucullated, serrato-dentated, alternate leaves, a branchy stem, and erect flowers. On old walls, but not common; near Bristol. About Troutbeck, West-HUDSON. May—July,

SEDUM. HOUSELEEK.

The cup is quinquepartite, acute, erect and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath five lanceolated, acuminate, plain, patent petals. The nectaria are five; each is a very small, emarginated squamula, affixed to the

the outer part of the germen near the the base. The ten filaments are subulated and the length of the corolla, having roundish antheræ. The five germina are oblong, ending in slender styles and have obtuse stigmata. There are five patent, acuminated, compressed capsules, emarginated towards the base, and open longitudinally and contain many very small seeds.

Telephium. *Orpine*, or *Live-long*, with plainish ferrated leaves, a leafy corymbus and erect stalk. In rocky woods most commonly. *Per. Aug.*

Reflexum. *Yellow Stonecrop*, or *Prick-madam*, with subulated leaves set thinly without order, a loose membranaceous base, the lower leaves bended, and the flowers from the top of the branches.

Rupestre. *St. Vincent's Rock Stonecrop* with subulated leaves growing in clusters five ways; the base has a loose membrane and the flowers grow from the top of the branches. On *St. Vincent's Rock* near *Bristol*. *Per. Aug.*

Album. *White flowered Stonecrop* with oblong, obtuse, taper leaves, sitting close to the stalks, patent, and a branching stalk. On walls and houses. On a wall just beyond the Chapel at *Kentish-Town*. *Per. June, July.*

Acre. *Wall Stonecrop*, or *Pepper*, with oval, gibbous, erect, alternate leaves, sitting close to each other and a trifid top. *Per. June.*

Sexangulare. *Insipid Stonecrop* with almost oval, gibbous, erect leaves, growing close to each other and imbricated six ways. *Bien. July.*

Annuum. *Mountain Stonecrop* with an erect, annual, single stalk, oval, gibbous leaves, which are placed alternately and a recurved top. Betwixt *Yarmouth* and *Donewich*. On the rocks in *Lan.* and *West.* Near *Winandermere-water*. About *Rydale* in *West.* *Per. Aug.*

Dasyphyllum. *Round leaved Stonecrop* with oval, fleshy, obtuse leaves placed opposite, a weak stalk, and flowers growing thinly without order. *An. July.*

Villosum. *March Stonecrop* with an erect stalk, plain leaves,

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leaves, and peduncles somewhat hairy. On the moist rocks about *Ingleborough*. On *Hincklehow* near *Settle*.
Dr. RICHARDSON. *June*.

O X A L I S. WOOD SORREL.

The cup is quinquepartite, acute, very short and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is quinquepartite, cohering by means of unguis, erect, obtuse and emarginated. There are ten, capillary, erect filaments, and the external ones are shorter, having roundish, sulcated antheræ. The germen is quinquangular, with five thread-like styles the length of the stamina, and the stigmata are obtuse. The fruit is a pentagonal, quinquelocular capsule, opening longitudinally at the angles, containing roundish seeds that are thrown out with an elasticity, when ripe, if touched.

Acetofella. *Wood Sorrel* with one flower on a foot-stalk, leaves by threes, and a scaly, jointed root. *Per. April*.

A G R O S T E M A. COCKLE.

The cup is monophyllous, coriaceous, tubulose, quinque-dentated, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath five petals and the unguis are the length of the tube of the cup. The limb hath patent, obtuse laminæ or segments. The ten filaments are subulated and alternately ranged, placed upon each unguis of the petals, having simple antheræ. The germen is ovate having five thread-like, erect styles the length of the stamina and simple stigmata. The fruit is an oblongo-ovate, covered, unilocular capsule with five valves containing many, kidney-shaped, pointed seeds. The receptacles are free, and as many in number as the seeds, the interior ones gradually longer.

Obf. *A. Githaco*. The corolla is not crowned, as in the rest.

Githaco.

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Githaco. *Hairy Cockle* with cups equaling the corolla and naked entire petals. In *Peckham Fields* near *London* and sometimes tho' rare it is found in the North. In the corn fields below *Yealand Redman* I found it once or twice. *June, July.*

LYCHNIS. CAMPION.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulose, membranaceous, quinque-dentated, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath five petals, and ungues the length of the cup, plain and emarginated. The limb hath often divided segments and plain. The ten filaments are alternately ranged and longer than the cup, each fixed to the tail of a petal with prostrate antheræ. The germen is subovate, having five subulated styles longer than the stamina. The stigmata are reflex against the fun and hairy. The fruit is a capsule approaching to an ovate figure, covered, and hath five valves containing many roundish seeds.

Flos cuculi. *Meadow Pinks, Wild Williams, Cuckow Flower* with quadrifid petals, and roundish fruit. *Per. June.*

Viscaria. *Red German Catchfly* with entire petals. On mountainous pastures. *May, June.*

Dioica. *White and Red Campion, Lychnis,* with dioicous flowers. *Per. May—July.*

Foemina with a compound stalk and cups oblongo-ovate. *Per. May—July.*

Mas. *Wild Lychnis* with a red flower. *Per. May—July.*

CERASTIUM. MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

The cup hath five ovato-lanceolated, acute, patent leaves that remain till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath five bifid, obtuse, erecto-patent petals the length of the cup. The ten filaments are thread-like, shorter than

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the corolla, alternately shorter one than the other, having round antheræ. The germen is ovate, having five capillary, erect styles, the length of the stamina and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is an ovato-cylindrical, often globose, obtuse, unilocular capsule, opening with a quinquentated apex, containing many roundish seeds.

Vulgatum. Narrow leaved Mouse-ear Chickweed with ovate leaves, petals equal to the cup and diffuse stalks. In meadows and pastures. An. June.

Viscosum. Broad leaved Mouse-ear Chickweed that is villose, erect, and clammy. An. April, May.

Semidecandrium. The least Mouse-ear Chickweed with flowers that have five stamina and emarginated petals. In meadows and pastures. An. April.

Arvense. Corn Mouse-ear Chickweed with linear, lanceolated, obtuse, smooth leaves, and flowers larger than the cup. In meadows and pastures. On Dupper's Hill near Croydon. HUDSON. On Newmarket Heath, and several places in Camb. At Grantham in Lincolnshire. Between the Glass-houses and Dent's Hole, Newcastle upon Tyne. Per. May.

Alpinum. Mountain Mouse-ear Chickweed with ovato-lanceolated leaves, a divided stalk and obtuse capsules, Per. June.

Such as have roundish capsules.

Tomentosum. Woolly Mouse-ear Chickweed with oblong, woolly leaves, ramose peduncles, and globose capsules. Per. May.

Aquaticum. Marsh Mouse-ear Chickweed with cordate, sessile leaves, solitary flowers and pendulous fruit. Per. July.

SPERGULA. SPURRY.

The cup hath five ovate, obtuse, concave, patent leaves that remain till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath five, ovate, concave, patent petals, larger than the cup,

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 99

cup, and undivided. The ten filaments are subulated, and shorter than the corolla, having roundish antheræ. The germen is ovate, the five styles are erecto-reflex, and thread-like, with thickish stigmata. The fruit is an ovate, covered, unilocular capsule with five valves, containing many depresso-globose seeds.

Obs. It is distinguished from the former genus by its having entire leaves.

Arvensis. *Corn Spurry* with verticillate leaves and flowers that have ten stamina. *An. Aug.*

Pentandria. *Small Spurry* with verticillate leaves and flowers that have five stamina. *An. July.*

Nodosa. *Knotted Spurry*, or *English Marsh Saxifrage*, with opposite, subulated, smooth leaves and simple stalks. In moist meadows. On the banks of the *Thames* near *Nine-Elms*, and on *Hampstead Heath*. *Per. July, Aug.*

C L A S S XI.

D O D E C A N D R I A.

This class comprehends such plants as have any number of stamina from twelve to nineteen both inclusive, and from one to five pistils.

MONOGYNIA comprehends such as have one pistil.

A S A R U M. ASARABACCA.

THE cup is monophyllous, campanulated, semitrid, coriaceous, coloured and remains till the fruit be ripe; the segments are erect and inflex at the apex. There is no flower. The twelve filaments are subulated and shorter by half than the cup; the antheræ are oblong, growing to the middle partition of the filaments.

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The germen is placed beneath, often within, the substance of the cup. The style is cylindraceous and the length of the stamina. The stigma stellate and divided into six reflex segments. The fruit is a coriaceous capsule within the substance of the cup, and has six cells, containing many ovate seeds.

Europæum. *Afarabacca* with kidney-shaped, obtuse leaves, growing by pairs. In woods and shady places. In several woods in *Lancashire*. *Per.* *May*.

LYTHRUM. WILLOW-HERB, OR LOOSESTRIFE.

The cup is monophyllous, cylindraceous, striated with twelve dents alternately less. The flower hath six oblong, obtuse, patent petals, placed with the unguës in the indentures of the cup. There are twelve slender stamina the length of the cup, the upper ones being shorter than the lower ones, having simple, assurgent antheræ. The germen is oblong, the style is subulated the length of the stamina, and declined with an orbiculated assurgent stigma. The fruit is an oblong, pointed, covered, bilocular capsule, containing many small seeds.

Obs. LINN. In some species one sixth part of the flower is wanting.

Hyssopifolia hath only six stamina.

Salicaria. *Purple spiked Loosestrife*, or *Willow-herb*, with opposite, cordato-lanceolated leaves, and the flowers in a spike with twelve stamina. In rivers and ditches, a very common plant in the North. *Per.* *July*.

Hyssopifolia. *Grass-poly*, *Small Hedge Hyssop* with alternate linear leaves, and flowers that have only six stamina. In watery places, and where water has been in winter, but not very common. HUDSON. *An.* *Aug. Sep.*

DIGYNIA comprehends such as have two pistils.

AGRIMONIA. AGRIMONY.

The cup is monophyllous, quinquifid, acute, small, placed upon the germen, remains till the fruit be ripe, and guarded with another cup. The flower hath five plain, emarginated petals, with narrow ungues placed upon the cup. The filaments are capillary, shorter than the corolla and inserted into the cup, having small didymous, compressed antheræ. The germen is beneath the receptacle, having two simple styles the length of the stamina, and obtuse stigmata. There is no seed vessel, but the cup which is straitned in the neck and indurated, contains two roundish seeds.

Obs. LINN. The number of the stamina is very uncertain, in some twelve, seldom ten, in others seven.

Agrimoniæ T. The exterior cup joins to the interior. The seeds are two and the stamina from twelve to twenty, and the fruit is surrounded with hairs.

Agrimonoidis T. The exterior cup is free from the interior, has one seed and about seven stamina.

Eupatoriæ. Agrimony with the stalk-leaves pinnate and hairy fruit. In hedges frequently. Per. June.

TRIGYNIA comprehends such as have three pistils.

RESEDA. BASTARD ROCKET.

The cup is monophyllous, with narrow, acute, erect, permanent segments, of which two are more opening and serve for one melliferous petal. The flower hath some unequal petals, and some of them are always semitrifid, the upper one is gibbous at the base, melliferous and the length of the cup. The nectarium is a plain, erect, glandule, produced from the receptacle, placed on its upper side between the stamina and the upper petal and

and connivent with the base of the petal, and dilated from the same side. The filaments are eleven, often fifteen and short, with obtuse, erect antheræ the length of the corolla. The germen is gibbous, ending in a few very short styles that have simple stigmata. The fruit is a gibbous, angulated capsule, acuminate, opening among the styles and is unilocular, containing many kidney shaped seeds that grow to the angles of the capsule.

Obs. LINN. Scarce any genus is more difficult to be accurately determined than this, it sports in number and figure in different species. The essential character consists in trifid petals, and one melliferous to the base, and the capsule never shut, but always open.

Luteola. The cup is quadripartite, the petals are three, the upper one is melliferous and half cut into six parts, the opposite, lateral ones are trifid, there are added, either by nature, or the sporting of nature, two very small, entire, low ones, three styles and many stamina.

The other variations regard not the english plants.

Lutea. *Base Rocket* with all the leaves trifid, the lower ones pinnate. In fields, meadows, and pastures, especially chalky. *An. July.*

Luteola. *Wild Woad, Yellow-weed, or Dyer's Weed;* with lanceolated, entire leaves and quadrifid cups. On walls and in barren uncultivated places. *An. June.*

EUPHORBIA, SPURGE.

The cup is monophyllous, ventricose, coloured, divided into four, sometimes into five, segments at the edge and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower consists of four, sometimes of five, petals which are turbinated, gibbous, thick, truncated, and situated irregularly, alternately with the segments of the cup, and are affixed by ungues to the margin of the cup, and remain till the fruit be ripe. There are twelve, or more, slender, articulated stamina, placed upon the receptacle, and longer

longer than the corolla, appearing at different times with didymous, roundish antheræ. The germen is three cornered and roundish, having three bifid styles and obtuse stigmata. The fruit is a roundish, tricoccous, trilocular capsule opening elastically and contains many solitary, roundish seeds.

Obs. *Euphorbium* *Is.* &c. Hath an angulated or fleshy stalk and the petals in some trifid.

Tithymalus. *T.* hath a leafy stalk.

Tithymaloides. *T.* hath a cup at the lower side gibbous and like a keel. In some species the masculine flowers are first. There are commonly four petals, in some five, often on the same plant there are flowers of a different sex, these are in many glandulous, in some lunated or dentated, in a few slender like a membrane, and commonly appear as tho' they were placed at the outside of the cup. The capsule is smooth, or rough, or verrucose. The stamina do not all break out at the same time.

Peplis. *Small purple Sea Spurge* that is dichotomous with entire, semicordate leaves and solitary flowers from the joints, and procumbent stalks. On the sea shore. *An. June.*

Such as have a trifid umbel.

Peplus. *Petty Spurge* which is dichotomous with a trifid umbel, ovate involucelli, entire, obovate, petiolated leaves. *An. July.*

Exigua. *Dwarf Spurge* which is dichotomous with a trifid umbel, and lanceolated, linear leaves. About *Shooters-hill in Kent.* HUDSON. *July.*

Such as have a quinquifid umbel.

Helioscopia. *Sun Spurge, or Wart-wort*, with a quinquifid, dichotomous umbel, oval involucelli, and serrated wedge-like leaves. *An. July.*

Segetalis. Corn Spurge with a quinquifid, dichotomous umbel, involucelli cordate and acute, and the leaves linear. An. July, Aug.

Portlandica. Portland Spurge with a quinquifid, dichotomous umbel, the involucelli cordate, the leaves linear-lanceolated partly obtuse, acuminated and reflex. Per. Aug.

Paralias. Sea Spurge with an umbel somewhat quinquifid and bifid, the involucelli cordato-kidney shaped and the leaves imbricated. Per. July, Aug.

Verrucosa. Rough fruited Spurge with a quinquifid, dichotomous umbel, the involucelli cordate, the leaves lanceolate, ferrulated, hairy, and the capsules verrucose. Per. Aug.

Platyphyllos. Broad-leaved Spurge with a quinquifid, dichotomous umbel, the involucelli pilose in the keel, the leaves ferrated, lanceolated, and sessile. Per. July.

Such as have a multifid umbel.

Amygdaloides. Wood Spurge with a multifid and dichotomous umbel, the involucelli perfoliated, and orbicular, and the leaves obtuse. Per. April.

Characias. Red Spurge with a multifid umbel, the involucelli perfoliate, emarginated, and leaves entire and a shrubby stalk. On the Paper-mill Pool-dam in Heywood Park, Staffordshire. Dr. PLOT. I found it in a wood by the Oak of Honour not far from London. June.

Hyberna. Knotty-rooted Spurge with a dichotomous umbel divided into six parts, oval involucelli, entire leaves no branches, verrucose capsules. Per. July.

POLYGYNIA comprehends such as have many pistils.

S E M P E R V I V U - M. HOUSELEEK.

The cup is divided from six to twelve segments that are concave, acute and permanent. The flower consists of twelve oblong, lanceolated, acute, concave petals, a little larger than the cup. There are twelve slender filaments with roundish antheræ. There are twelve germina placed orbicularly that are erect and ending in as many patent styles, that have acute stigmata. There are twelve oblong, compressed, short capsules placed orbicularly, externally acuminated and opening internally, containing many roundish small seeds.

Obs. LINN. The number is often greater especially in the feminine parts.

Tectorum. Houseleek with ciliated leaves and patent shoots. *Per.* July.

I C O S A N D R I A .

This class differs from the following. First, In having a monophyllous concave cup. Second, The corolla is fastened by unguis to the inner side of the cup. Third, The stamina are more than nineteen and inserted into the inner side of the cup or corolla.

It is called Icosandria, because the number of stamina in this class is about twenty in the greatest part of the genera, nevertheless the number is not to be accounted a sufficient characteristic, but rather the manner of insertion. The plants have from one to five and more pistils, denominated as follow.

MONOGYNIA comprehends such as have but one pistil, of which we have none in England, nor any that have fewer than five, hence,

PENTAGYNIA which comprehends such as have five pistils.

S P I R Æ A . DROPWORT.

THE cup is monophyllous, femiquinquid and plain at the base, and remains till the fruit be ripe, having acute segments. The petals are five, placed upon the cup, oblong-roundish. The filaments are more than twenty, thread-like, shorter than the corolla and inserted into the cup, having roundish antheræ. The germina are five, often more, with as many styles the length of the stamina, and headed stigmata. The capsules are oblong, acuminate, compressed with two valves, containing a few pointed small seeds.

Obs. LINN. The *Filipendula* of T. hath many capsules placed in an orb.

Ulmaria of T. hath many contorted capsules.

Filipen-

Filipendula. Dropwort with pinnate leaves, uniform, serrated lobes, an herbaceous stalk, and flowers growing on slender foot stalks at the top. In *Beetham Park* belonging to the Earl of Derby, *West*. In *Arnside Park* plentifully. In mountainous meadows and pastures. *Per. July.*

Ulmaria. Meadow-sweet with pinnate leaves, the outer lobe larger, an herbaceous stalk, and flowers growing in bunches on weak foot stalks. *Per. June—Aug.*

POLYGYNIA comprehends such as have more than five pistils.

FRAGARIA. STRAWBERRY.

The cup is monophyllous, plain, lightly divided into ten segments, the external ones alternately narrower. The flower hath five roundish, patent petals inserted into the cup. There are twenty subulated filaments, shorter than the corolla and inserted into the cup, having moon shaped antheræ. The germina are numerous, very small and collected into a head. The styles are simple and inserted into the side of the germen, and the stigmata are simple. There is no seed vessel. The berry is a common receptacle of the seed and is rotundovate, pulpose, soft, large, coloured, truncated at the base, and deciduous, containing many small, acuminate seeds, scattered upon the superficies of the receptacle.

Vesca. Strawberry with creeping tendrils. *Per. April, May.*

Sterilis. Barren Strawberry with a decumbent, creeping stalk. *Per. April.*

POTENTILLA. CINQUEFOIL.

The cup is monophyllous, plainish, divided lightly into ten segments that are reflex and alternately less. The five petals are roundish, patent and inserted into the

cup by ungues. The twenty filaments are subulated, shorter than the corolla, and inserted into the cup having elongato-lunulated antheræ. The germina are numerous, very small and collected into a head. The styles are small, the length of the stamina and inserted into the side of the germen, with obtuse stigmata. There is no seed vessel, the common receptacle of the seed is roundish, hardish, very small, remains till the fruit be ripe, covered with seeds and included in the cup, containing many acuminated seeds.

Obs. Take one tenth part away in every part of fructification and you will have *Tormentil*.

Fruticosa. Shrub Cinquefoil with pinnate leaves and a shrubby stalk. Mr LAWSON observed thousands of these plants by Mickle-force, in Teesdale. June.

Argentina. Silver Weed, Wild Tansey, with pinnated, serrated leaves and a creeping stalk. Per. June, July.

Rupestris. Upright Bastard Cinquefoil with alternate, winged leaves, having five oval, crenated lobes and an erect stalk. Per. July.

Such as have five leaves.

Argentea. Tormentil Cinquefoil with five wedge-shaped lobes to the leaves that are woolly on the under side, and an erect stalk. Per. June.

Opaca. Small Rough Cinquefoil with leaves by fives shaped like wedges and serrated, placed nearly opposite and the branches slender and decumbent. Per. June.

Verna. Spring Cinquefoil with radical leaves having five lobes acutely serrated and blunt at the end. Per. May, June.

Reptans. Common Cinquefoil, or Five leaved Grass, with digitated leaves, a creeping stalk, and peduncles with single flowers. Per. June.

Alba. White Cinquefoil with leaves that have five lobes serrated at the points, slender, procumbent stalks, and rough receptacles. Per. Aug.

T O R M E N T I L L A. TORMENTIL.

The cup is monophyllous, plain, lightly cut into eight segments, alternately less and acute. The four petals are obcordate, plain, patent, inserted into the cup by means of ungues. There are sixteen tubulated filaments shorter by half than the corolla, inserted into the cup, with simple antheræ. There are eight small germina, connivent into a small head with slender styles the length of the stamina, inserted into the sides of the germina, having obtuse stigmata. The receptacle of the seed is very small and loaded therewith, being included in a cup, eight in number, oblong and obtusely acuminate.

Obs. *Tormentilla* only differs from the *Potentilla* in the number, both may therefore justly be esteemed one genus.

Erecta. *Tormentil*, or *Septfoil*, with an erect stalk and sessile leaves. *Per. June.*

Reptans. *Creeping Tormentil* with a creeping stalk, and leaves on foot stalks. *Per. July.*

GEUM. AVENS, OR HERB BENNET.

The cup is monophyllous, lightly cut into ten segments that are alternately very small and acute. The flower consists of five roundish petals, being inserted by ungues (that are narrow and the length of the cup) into the cup. The filaments are numerous, tubulated and the length of the cup into which they are inserted, having short, broadish, obtuse antheræ. The germina are numerous and collected into a little head, and the styles which are hairy and long are inserted into the side of the germen. The common receptacle of the seed is oblong, rough and placed upon a reflex cup, containing numerous, compressed, hispid seeds with the style which is bent like a knee adhering to them.

Urbanum. *Common Avens*, or *Herb-bennet*, with erect flowers, globose fruit, with naked, hooked ears, and leaves with three lobes. *Per. June—Aug.*

Rivale.

Rivale. *Water Avens* with nodding flowers, oblong fruit, and plumose ears. In the northern mountains, about *Settle, Ingleton, &c.* R. Sy. Per. July.

D R Y A S.

The cup is monophyllous, cut into eight, often five patent, linear, obtuse, equal segments, a little shorter than the corolla. The flower hath eight, often five, oblong, emarginated, patent petals, inserted into the cup. The filaments are numerous, capillary, short and inserted into the cup, having small antheræ. The germina are many and small, the styles slender, inserted into the side of the germen, having simple stigmata. There is no seed vessel, but there are many roundish, compressed seeds with long, woolly styles.

Pentapetala. *Cinquefoil Avens* with five petals and pinnate leaves.

Ozopetala. *Mountain Avens* with eight petals, and simple leaves. In most of the woods in the north. June—Aug.

COMARUM. PURPLE MARSH CINQUEFOIL.

The cup is monophyllous, very large, patent, coloured, lightly cut into ten segments alternately less, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower hath five oblong, acuminate petals, three times less than the cup into which they are inserted. There are twenty subulated filaments inserted into the cup the length of the corolla, and remain till the fruit be ripe, having moon-shaped, deciduous antheræ. The germina are numerous, roundish, very small and collected into a head, the styles are simple and proceed out of the side of the germen, having simple stigmata. There is no seed vessel, the common receptacle of the seed is scrotiform, fleshy, very large and remains till the fruit be ripe, containing many acuminate seeds covering the receptacle.

Palustre. *Comarum, or Purple Marsh Cinquefoil.* June.

CLASS XIII.

POLYANDRIA.

The plants of this class have hermaphrodite flowers, and a large number of stamina, or male parts in each, that always exceed the number of twelve, and grow on the receptacle of the future seeds. The genera are further distinguished into MONOGYNIA, DIGYNIA, &c.

MONOGYNIA comprehends such as have but one pistil.

ACTÆA. HERB CHRISTOPHER, OR BANE-BERRIES.

THE cup hath four roundish, obtuse, concave, caducous leaves, and the flower hath four petals, acuminate at each end, larger than the cup and caducous. There are many filaments (commonly thirty) that are slender, and broadest at the summits. The antheræ are roundish, didymous and erect. The germen is ovate, without any style. The stigma is thickish and obliquely depressed. The fruit is a smooth berry of an ovali-globose figure, containing one cell and marked with a furrow, having many semicircular seeds, internally truncated and arranged in a double series.

Spicata. Herb Christopher with ovate clusters, and the fruit in berries. About Malham-cove and in a little wood near Clapham in Yorksh. Per. April—June.

CHELIDONIUM. CELANDINE.

The cup consists of two roundish, subovate, concave, obtuse, caducous leaves. The flower hath four roundish, plain, patent, large petals, narrower at the base. The filaments are thirty in number, plain, broader at the tops and shorter than the corolla, having oblong, compressed, obtuse, erect, didymous antheræ. The germen is cylindraceous, the length of the stamina without

without any style. The stigma is headed and bifid. The fruit is a cylindraceous pod with two valves, containing many ovate and smooth seeds. The receptacle is linear, between the two valves, in form of a future, and not opening.

Majus. *Celandine* with umbellated foot-stalks. *Per.*
May, June.

Glaucium. *Yellow horned Poppy* with foot-stalks that have single flowers, and sinuated leaves that embrace a smooth stalk. On the sea shore. I found it near *Warton lane end, Lanc.* And at *Longguard fort near Harwich in Essex.* *An. July, Aug.*

Hybridum. *Violet coloured horned Poppy* with foot-stalks that have but one flower, pinnatifid, linear leaves, and a smooth stalk. *Betwixt Swaffham and Burwel in Camb.* *An. Aug.*

P A P A V E R. POPPY.

The cup consists of two oval, emarginated, concave, obtuse, caducous leaves. The flower hath four roundish, plain, patent and large petals, narrow at the base and alternately less. The filaments are numerous, slender and much shorter than the corolla, having oblong, compressed, erect, obtuse antheræ. The germen is roundish and large, without any style. The stigma is peltated, plain and radiated. The fruit is a capsule crowned with a plain large stigma, opening with several foramina under it; the seeds are numerous and very small, the receptacles are longitudinal plaits of the same number with the rays of the stigmata, growing to the sides of the fruit or capsule.

Hybridum. *Round rough headed Poppy* with globular, furrowed prickly capsules, and a leafy stalk, bearing many flowers. *An. June, July.*

Argemone. *Long rough headed Poppy* with club-shaped, prickly capsules, and a leafy stalk bearing many flowers.
An. June. *Such*

Such as have smooth capsules.

Rheas. Corn Poppy with smooth, globular capsules, a hairy stalk having many flowers, and pinnatifid cut leaves. *An.* June, July.

Dubium. Long smooth headed Poppy with oblong, smooth capsules, a stalk with many flowers, pinnatifid cut leaves: In the fields about *Stockwell* near *London.* *An.* June.

Cambricum. Yellow Poppy with oblong smooth heads, a smooth stalk bearing many flowers, and cut winged leaves. *Per.* June—Aug.

Somniferum. Wild Poppy with smooth cups and capsules, and cut leaves that embrace the stalks. *An.* July.

N Y M P H Æ A. WATER LILY.

The cup is large, tetraphyllous, coloured, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The petals are numerous, often fifteen, placed upon the side of the germen in more than a single series. The filaments are numerous, often seventy, plain, bended, obtuse, and short, having long antheræ growing to the sides of the filaments. The germen is ovate and large, without any style, the stigma is orbicular, plain and target shaped, marked with rays, crenated in the edge, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The fruit is a hard, ovate, fleshy berry, with a narrow neck crowned at the top, and divided into ten or fifteen cells full of pulp, having many roundish seeds.

Nymphaea. *Lutea*, or *Yellow Water Lily*, hath a pentaphyllous cup, roundish leaves, small petals, and by these it differs from the rest.

Lutea. *Yellow Water Lily* with a large pentaphyllous cup. In standing waters between *Rotherhithe* and *Deptford.* About *Hairs Water* within the liberties of *Yealand Redman, Lan.* *Aug.*

Alba. *White Water Lily* with entire, cordate leaves, and a quadrifid cup. About *Hairs Water.* *July.*

C I S T U S.

The cup is pentaphyllous and remains till the fruit be ripe, the leaves thereof are roundish and concave two of which are alternately smaller and placed lower than the rest. The flower consists of five roundish, plain, patent, large petals. The filaments are numerous, capillary and shorter than the corolla, having roundish, small antheræ. The germen is roundish, the style is simple and the length of the stamina, and the stigma is plain and orbicular. The fruit is a roundish capsule, covered with a cup, containing many roundish, small seeds.

Obs. The essential character consists in the two leaves of the cup being alternately less.

Helianthemum T. hath an unilocular capsule, and three valves.

Cistus Turn. hath five or ten capsules.

Guttatus. Annual *Cistus* which is herbaceous and without stipulæ, the leaves are opposite with three nerves, and the branches without a floral leaf. June.

Under-Shrubby Cistus with stipule.

Helianthemum. Dwarf *Cistus*, or *Little Sun-Flower*, which is procumbent and shrubby, the stipulæ are lanceolated, the leaves are oblong, turned back and hairy. The first variety has larger leaves and a white flower, the second variety has a broader leaf and a rosy flower. On *Yceland* Common plentifully, *Lan.* June—Aug.

Surreianus. Narrow-leaved *Cistus* which is shrubby, procumbent and has stipulæ, the leaves are ovato-oblong and hairy, and the petals are lanceolated. About *Croydon*. Dr. Du Bois. Per. June.

Polifolius. Mountain Dwarf *Cistus* which is shrubby, procumbent and hath stipulæ, with oblongo-ovate, hoary leaves, smooth cups and serrated petals. Upon *Brent-downs*, *Somersetsh.* near the *Severn Sea*. Dr. PLUKENET. Per. June.

Under-

Under-Shrubby Cistus without stipulæ.

Hirsutus. Hoary Dwarf Cistus which is shrubby, procumbent and without stipulæ, the leaves are opposite, oblong, turned back, hairy and the flowers in branches. About Kendal, at Buckbarrow Bank Scar betwixt Brigsteer and Cusfwick; also on the rocks about Cartmel-wells in Lan. observed by Mr. FITZ ROBERTS. Per. June.

TRIGYNIA comprehends such as have three pistils.

DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR.

The flower is composed of five unequal petals placed orbicularly, of these the upper one is anteriorly more obtuse than the others and extended behind into a tubulated horn which is straight, long, and obtuse, the others are of an oval, spear-shaped figure, patent and nearly equal. The nectarium is bifid, and is placed in the center of the petals on the upper part, behind it is protended outwards and is inclosed in the tube of the corolla. The filaments are numerous (fifteen or thirty) subulated, broader at the base, small, and inclined towards the upper petal, having erect, small antheræ. There are three or one stamen which is oval, ending in a style the length of the stamina having simple reflexed stigmata. The capsules are ovato-subulated, strait, with one valve opening internally, and are of the same number as the germina and contain many angulated seeds.

Consolida. Larkspur with monophyllous nectaria, a subdivided stalk, and three pistils. An. June.

PENTAGYNIA comprehends such as have five pistils.

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINES.

The flower hath five lanceolato-ovate, plain, patent, equal petals. There are five equal nectaria that stand alternately with the petals; they are horned and grow gradually wider at their upper part, the mouth is oblique, ascending, and internally affixed to the receptacle

in the lower part, beneath forming a long attenuated tube with an obtuse apex. The filaments are numerous from thirty to forty and subulated, the exterior ones shorter. The antheræ are oblong, erect and the height of the nectaria. There are five obovate-oblong germina ending in subulated styles longer than the stamina having erect, simple stigmata. There are ten rugose, short awns distinguishing the germina and surrounding them. There are five cylindraceous, parallel, strait, acuminate capsules, consisting of one valve opening from the top inwards, containing many ovate, keel-shaped seeds adhering to the suture.

Vulgaris. Common Columbines with crooked nectaria. Per. June.

Alpina. Mountain Columbines with straight nectaria, shorter than the petals, which are spear-shaped. Per. June.

HEXAGYNIA comprehends such as have six pistils.

STRATIOTES. WATER ALOE.

It has one flower inclosed in a compressed, obtuse, connivent sheath, carinated on both sides, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The cup is monophyllous, tripartite, erect, and deciduous. There are three heart-shaped, erecto-patent petals, twice as large as the cup. The stamina are twenty in number the length of the cup, inserted into the receptacle, having simple antheræ. The germen is beneath the receptacle having six bipartite styles the length of the stamina and simple stigmata. The fruit is an oval capsule, narrowed on every side, having six angles and six cells, filled with oblong, incurved, and commonly winged seeds.

Aloides. Water Aloe with sword-like, triangular, ciliato-aculeated leaves. Per. June.

POLYGYNIA comprehends such as have more than six pistils.

A N E M O N E.

The flower hath no cup, but it consists of two or three orders of leaves or petals which are oblong and disposed in three series over each other. The filaments are numerous, capillary, shorter by half than the corolla, and have didymous, erect antheræ. The germina are numerous and collected into a head, with acuminate styles and obtuse stigmata. The receptacle is globose or oblong, excavato-punctated, containing many acuminate seeds adhering to the style.

Obs. *Hepatica D.* hath a triphyllous cup.

Pulsatilla T. hath a faliaceous involucreum and seeds that are taily and pilose.

Anemonoides D. and *Hepatica D.* have naked seeds and a plumose tail.

Nemorosa. Common Wood Anemone with acute seeds, ✕✕ cut leaves, and a single flower on each stem. Per. April.

Apennina. Mountain Wood Anemone with acute seeds, cut leaves, and lanceolated, numerous petals. Found in woods. In Wimbleton woods, Mr. RAND; near Harrow on the Hill, Mr. DUBOIS; in a wood near Luton-hoo, Bedfordsh. Mr. T. KOWLTON. R. Sy. Per April, May.

Pulsatilla. Pasque flower with straight petals and bipinnate leaves. On Gogmagog-hills. Ecrneck-heath near Stamford. Near Pontefract. Dr. RICHARDSON. Per. April.

C L E M A T I S. TRAVELLER'S-JOY.

The flower consists of four lax, oblong petals. There are many subulated filaments, shorter than the corolla with antheræ growing to the side of the filaments. The germina are numerous, roundish, compressed, and ending

ing in subulated styles that are longer than the stamina, having simple stigmata. The receptacle is headed and small, the seeds are numerous, roundish, compressed with the style adhering to them.

Obs. *Clematis* of *T.* hath lanceolated petals and seeds very long with hair.

Vitalba. Great Wild Climber, or Traveller's-Joy, with pinnate leaves, and the small leaves cordate and climbing. This I found near *Uxbridge*, in the County of *Middlesex*, plentifully. July, Aug.

THALICTRUM. MEADOW RUE.

The corolla consists of four roundish, obtuse, concave, caducous petals. The filaments are numerous and broadest towards the summits, flat and longer than the corolla, having oblong, erect antheræ. The styles are many and very short. The germina are numerous and roundish, having thickish stigmata. The seeds numerous, sulcated, ovate, and without a beard.

The number of stamina and pistils is different in different plants.

Flavum. Meadow Rue with a leafy, sulcated stalk, and an erect, multiplex panicle. About *Battersea*. Per. June.

Minus. The Lesser Meadow Rue with sexpartite leaves and cernuous flowers. In moist mountainous pastures. On the chalky grounds about *Newmarket*, *Linton*, and elsewhere in *Camb.* HUDSON. Found also in *Yorksh.* *West.* and *Cumb.* Per. July, Aug.

Alpinum. Mountain Meadow Rue with a simple, almost naked stalk, terminated by a single bunch of flowers. Per. June.

ADONIS. ADONIS FLOWER, PHEASANT'S EYE.

The cup consists of five leaves that are obtuse, concave, somewhat coloured, and deciduous. The corolla hath

hath from five to fifteen oblong, obtuse and smooth petals. The filaments are many, very short and subulated having oblong, inflex antheræ. The germina are numerous and collected into a head, and the stigmata are acute and reflex. The receptacle is oblong. The seeds are numerous, irregular, angulated, gibbous at the base, reflex at the apices, a little prominent, and without a beard.

Annua. *Adonis Flower* whose flower hath eight petals, and fruit of a cylindrical form. In the closes betwixt *Stonechurch* and *Queenhithe*. At *Chatham*: Also near *Downham-bridge* in *Norfolk*. *An. June, July.*

RANUNCULUS. CROWFOOT.

The cup consists of five obtuse, concave, coloured, deciduous leaves. The corolla hath five obtuse, smooth petals with small unguis. The nectarium is a cavity in each petal, above the unguis. The filaments are many, shorter by half than the corolla, the antheræ are erect, oblong, obtuse and didymous. The germina are numerous and collected into a head, having reflex and small stigmata without any styles; the receptacle connects the seed by means of very small peduncles and the seeds are very many, irregular, uncertain in their shape, and reflex at the apices.

Obs. LINN. The essential character consists in the nectarium, the other parts of fructification being always uncertain, hence confusion without a knowledge of the nectarium.

Ficaria hath a triphyllous cup and many petals, *Ang.* ^{x8}
Celandine.

Such as have simple leaves.

Lingua. *Great Spearwort* with lanceolated leaves and an erect stalk. Between *Rotherhithe* and *Deptford* plentifully. *Per. May.*

Flammula;

Flammula. Lesser Spearwort with ovato-lanceolated, petiolated leaves and a bended stalk. In the Marl-pits near Burton, West. Per. June—Sep.

Such as have jagged and divided leaves.

Repens. Creeping Crowfoot, or Butter Cups with patulent cups, sulcated peduncles, creeping and compound leaves. Per. May.

Bulbosus. Bulbose Crowfoot, or Butter Cups with cups bended back, sulcated peduncles, an erect stalk and compound leaves. Per. May.

Acris. Upright Meadow Crowfoot with patulent cups, round peduncles, and leaves tripartito-multifid, and those on the top linear. Per. June, July.

Auricomus. Sweet Wood Crowfoot; or Goldilocks with the radical leaves kidney-shaped, crenated and cut, those on the stalk digitated and linear and many flowers on the stalk. Per. April, May.

Sceleratus. Round leaved Water Crowfoot with the lower leaves palmated, the top digitated, and oblong fruit. An. May, June.

Parviflorus. Small flowered Crowfoot with muricated seeds, simple, laciniated, acute, rough leaves, and a diffuse stalk. An. May.

Arvensis. Corn Crowfoot with aculeated seed, the upper leaves decomposed and linear. An. June.

Hederaceus. Ivy-leaved Water Crowfoot with roundish, three lobed, entire leaves, and a creeping stalk. Per. May.

Aquaticus. Various leaved Water Crowfoot with those leaves that are under the water capillary, and those that swim peltated. Per. April, May, June.

The three other Crowfoots with capillaceous leaves mentioned by Authors LINNÆUS calls only varieties.

TROLLIUS. GLOBE-FLOWER, OR LOCKER
GOWLANDS.

The flower consists of about fourteen almost oval, deciduous petals, three in the three exterior orders, and
five

five in the innermost; there are nine nectaria that are narrow, plain, incurved and perforated at the base. The filaments are numerous, setaceous and shorter than the corolla, having erect antheræ. The germina are numerous, sitting close like a column having no styles, but mucronated stigmata, shorter than the stamina. The capsules are numerous, oval, collected into a head with a recurved point, containing one seed.

Europæus. *Globe flower* or *Locker Gowlons* with connivent flowers and nectaria the length of the stamina. *May, June.*

HELLEBORUS. BLACK HELLEBORE.

The flower consists of five large, roundish, obtuse petals. The nectaria are numerous, very short, placed orbicularly, monophyllous, tubulated and narrow at the bottom; the mouth is bilabiated, erect, and emarginated. The filaments are numerous and subulated; the antheræ are compressed, narrower below and erect. The germina about six in number, are compressed, the styles subulated and the stigmata thickish. The capsules are compressed having two keels, the lower one shorter and the upper convex and opening, having many roundish seeds fixed to the future.

Fætidus. *Great Bastard black Helebores, Bearsfoot,* or *Setterwort* with many flowers on a leafy stalk, and leaves on a footstalk. *Per. March.*

Viridis. *Wild black Hellebore* with many flowers on a leafy stalk and digitated leaves. This by the common people in the north is called *Felon-Grass*; it is found in many woods in the north. About *Leighton-hall, Yealand, Lan.* plentifully, *Clathrop-hall, West.* *April, May.*

CALTHA. MARSH MARIGOLD.

The flower consists of five ovate, plain, patent, deciduous, large petals; the stamina are numerous, slender and shorter than the corolla, with compressed, obtuse, erect
R antheræ.

antheræ. The germina are in number from five to ten, oblong, compressed, and erect having no styles but simple stigmata. The capsules are the same in number as the germina and are short, acuminate, patent, doubly keeled, and opening in the upper seam, containing many roundish seeds fixed to the upper seam.

Palustris. *Marsh Marigold.* In marshy wet meadows plentifully. *Per. April, May.*

FICARIA. PILEWORT OR CELENDINE.

The cup consists of three leaves which are ovate, concave, and deciduous. The flower has about eight smooth, lanceolated petals. The nectarium is a cell in every petal above the unguis and covered with an emarginated scale. The filaments are numerous and very short having straight, oblong, didymous antheræ. The germina are numerous and collected into a head without any style. The stigmata are reflex and very small. The receptacle joins the seed together with very small peduncles and the seeds are numerous and oblong with a reflex apex.

Pilewort or *Celandine* of which we have but one species. *Per. March, April, May.*

C L A S S XIV.

D I D Y N A M I A.

The essential characteristic of this class is, that there are four subulated stamina inserted into the tube of the corolla, two whereof are shorter than the others, and placed together; the antheræ being commonly hid under the upper lip of the flower and connivent in pairs. It has its name from the two longer stamina being supposed more efficacious in fecundating the seeds than the rest; and as the genera belonging to it are very numerous, they have been divided into two series or orders under the name of Gymnospermia and Angiospermia, the latter having, and the former wanting, a pericarpium, or seed vessel, and first of the

G Y M N O S P E R M I A.

A J U G A. BUGLE.

THE cup is monophyllous, short, semiquinifid nearly equal, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is cylindraceous and incurved, the upper lip is very small, erect, bifid, and obtuse, the middle segment is largest and obcordate, the lateral segments are small. There are four subulated erect filaments longer than the upper lip, of which, two are shorter than the other two, and the antheræ are didymous. The germen is quadripartite, the style is thread-like the length of the stamina, the two stigmata are slender and one shorter than the other. The cup is connivent and contains four longish seeds.

Reptans. Bugle with creeping shoots that put out fibres or roots. *Per. May.*

Pyramidalis. Mountain Bugle, or Sicklewort, with a square pyramidal spike. *Per. June.*

TEUCRIUM. TREE-GERMANDER.

The cup is monophyllous, femiquinifid, acute, nearly equal and gibbous at the base, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is cylindraceous, short, and ending in a crooked faux, the upper lip is erect, acute, and divided into two segments to the base which stand off at the sides. The lower lip is patent and trifid, the side segments are of the same figure as the upper lip and somewhat erect; the middle being largest and roundish. The filaments are four, subulated, longer than the upper lip of the corolla, prominent between the segments, and terminated by small antheræ. The germen is quadripartite, the style is small or slender, the height of the stamina, crowned by two slender stigmata. The cup is the seed vessel and contains four roundish seeds in the bottom.

Obs. LINN. The upper lip divided beyond the base, leaves the corolla without any upper lip.

Teucrium T. The cup is campanulated and the segment of the corolla of the lower lip is concave.

Polium T. The flowers are collected into a head that terminate the branches.

Chamædrys T. The flowers arise from the wings of the leaves and the cup is tubulated.

Marum, Boerh. The leaves are like *Mother of Thyme*, and the smell sharp.

Scordii T. Rai has a garlick smell.

Iva Dill. The cup beneath is very gibbous.

Scorodonia hath a single bifid stigma.

Scordium. *Water Germander* with oblong, dentato-ferrated leaves sitting close to the branches, and flowers growing by pairs at the wings of the stalk which is diffuse. *Per. Aug.*

Chamædrys. *Germander* with oval leaves on foot-stalks, crenated and cut; and flowers growing almost in whorls by threes, and procumbent stalks. On the ruins of *Winchelsea Castle.* *R. Sy. Per. May, June.*

Chamæpitys. Ground-pine with linear, trifid, entire leaves, and flowers sitting close, singly on the sides and a diffuse stalk. Per. June, July.

Scorodonia. Wood Sage with heart-shaped, serrated leaves having foot-stalks, many bunches of flowers hanging on one side and an upright stalk. This species hath a single bifid stigma, and found commonly among limestone rocks, in woods and thickets. Per. June, July.

N E P E T A. NAP OR CAT-MINT.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, cylindraceous, and the mouth is quinquefid, acute, and erect; the upper dents are longer than the lower ones and more patulent. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is cylindraceous and incurved; the limb is opening, the faux is patent, cordate, and ending in two reflex, obtuse, and very short segments. The upper lip is erect, roundish, and emarginated: The lower lip is roundish, concave, large, entire, and crenulated. The four filaments are subulated, placed under the upper lip, and approximate, of which two are shorter than the rest, all having incumbent antheræ. The germen is quadrifid, the style slender, the length of the stamina, the stigma is bifid and acute. The cup is straight and contains four subovate seeds in the bottom.

Obs. LINN. If you reckon the segments of the faux in the lower lip it will be tripartite.

Cataria. Nap, or Cat-mint, with spiked flowers whose whorls have very short foot-stalks, and heart-shaped leaves growing on foot-stalks, which are indented like the teeth of a saw. Per. July.

M E N T H A. MINT.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, erect, quinque-dentated equal, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous, the petal is erect and tubulated and somewhat longer than the cup. The limb is
qua-

quadripartite, nearly equal, the upper segment is broader and emarginated. The four filaments are subulated, erect, and stand off each other, of which the two nearest are longest, all crowned with roundish antheræ. The germen is quadrifid, the style is slender, erect, and longer than the corolla, having a bifid, patent stigma. The cup is erect and contains four small seeds in the bottom.

Spicata. *Spear-mint* with solitary spikes, lanceolated, ferrated, sessile leaves. On the banks of rivers. *Per. Aug.*

Longifolia. *Long leaved Horse-mint* with flowers thick set on a spike, oblong, ferrated, tomentose, sessile leaves. *Per. Aug.*

Rotundifolia. *Round leaved Horse-mint* with flowers growing in a spike, and round, crenated, rugose, sessile leaves. *Per. Aug.*

Piperita. *Pepper-mint* with flowers growing in heads and lanceolated, ferrated leaves. *Per. Aug.*

Gentilis. *Red-mint* with flowers growing in whorls, ovate, acute, ferrated leaves, and stamina shorter than the corolla. *Per. Aug.*

Verticillata. *Curled-mint* with verticillate flowers, pilose peduncles, ovate, ferrated leaves, and stamina longer than the corolla. In *Peckham Fields.* *Per. Aug.*

Arvensis. *Corn-mint* with verticillate flowers, ovate, acute, ferrated leaves, and stamina even with the corolla. *Per. Aug. Sep.*

Exigua. *Smooth-mint* with verticillate flowers, lanceolato-ovate, smooth, acute, entire leaves. In the hop-ground at *Bocking*, Mr. DALE, by the side of the *New-river* near the upper end of *Stoke Newington*, Mr. BUDLE. *Per. Aug.*

Aquatica. *Water-mint* with flowers growing in heads, ovate, ferrated leaves on foot-stalks, and stamina longer than the corolla. *Per. July.*

Hirsuta. *Round-headed-mint* with ovate, ferrated leaves, and stamina shorter than the corolla. *Per. Aug.*

Pulegium. Pennyroyal with verticillate flowers, ovate, obtuse leaves, somewhat crenated, and repent, roundish stalks. *Per. Aug. Sep.*

G L E C O M A. GROUND IVY

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, cylindraceous, striated, very small, and permanent, the mouth is quinque-dentated, acuminate, and unequal. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is slender and compressed, the upper lip is erect, obtuse, and semibifid; the lower lip is patent, large, obtuse, and trifid, the middle segment is largest and emarginated. There are four filaments under the upper lip, two of which are shorter than the rest; the antheræ are connivent in the form of a cross. The germen is quadrifid, the style slender and bended under the upper lip. The stigma is bifid and acute. The cup contains four ovate seeds in the bottom.

Hederacea. Ground Ivy with kidney-shaped, crenated leaves. *Per. May.*

Arvensis. Upright Ground Ivy with cordate, oblong, crenated leaves, and a prickly, upright stalk. *An. Aug.*

L A M I U M. ARCHANGEL.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, more patent towards the top, dentated, aristated, nearly equal, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is cylindraceous and very short. The limb opens, the faux is swelled, compressed, gibbous, the margin is marked with a reflex denticle. The upper lip is arched, roundish, obtuse, and entire: The lower lip is shorter, obcordate, emarginated, and reflex. There are four tubulated filaments concealed under the upper lip, of which two are longer than the rest. The antheræ are oblong and rough. The germen is quadrifid, the style is slender and the length of the stamina. The stigma is bifid and acute. The cup is open and contains four short triquetrous seeds, convex on one side, and truncated on both.

Album.

Album. *White dead Nettle*, or *Archangel*, with cordate, acuminate, serrated leaves on foot-stalks. *Per.* *May.*

Rubrum. *Red Archangel* with cordate, obtuse leaves on foot-stalks. *An.* *May.*

Amplexicaule. *Great Henbit* with the flower leaves sessile, obtuse, and surrounding the stalk. *An.* *June.*

GALEOPSIS. STINKING DEAD NETTLE.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, quinque-dentate, acuto-ristate, and the aristæ the length of the tube, and permanent. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is very short, the limb opens. The faux is rather broader than the tube, the length of the cup, and from the base of the upper lip is on both sides sharply indented. The upper lip is roundish, concave, serrated at the apex. The lower lip is trifid: The lateral segments are roundish, the middle one is larger, emarginated and crenated. It hath four stamina that are tubulated and placed under the upper lip, of which two are shorter than the rest. The antheræ are roundish and bifid. The germen is quadrifid, the style is slender, the length of the stamina; the stigma is bifid and acute. The cup is rigid, straight, containing four triquetrous, truncated seeds.

Ladanum. *Narrow leaved Allheal* with the space between the joints on the stalk equal; and all the whorls remote from each other. *An.* *July, Aug.*

Tetrahit. *Nettle Hemp*, or *Hemp leaved Dead Nettle*, with the space between the joints towards the top increased, and the upper whorls nearly contiguous. *An.* *Aug.*

Galeobdolon. *Yellow Nettle-hemp* with six flowers at every whorl, and the involucre tetraphyllous. *Per.* *May.*

B E T O N I C A. BETONY.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, cylindric, quinquedentated, aristated, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is incurved and cylindric. The upper lip is roundish, entire, plain, erect; the lower lip is trifid, the middle segment is broadest, roundish and emarginated. There are four subulated filaments the length of the faux, of which two are shorter than the others and inclined towards the upper lip, having roundish antheræ. The germen is quadripartite. The style is of the figure and size of the stamina and the stigma is bifid. The cup contains four ovate seeds.

Officinalis. Wood-Betony with an interrupted spike, and the middle segment of the lower lip of the flower emarginated. *Per.* July, Aug.

Hirta. Yellow Betony with flowers growing in whorls round the stalks, and prickly flower cups. In the west-riding of *Yorksh.* about *Wakefield, Darfield* and *Sheffield.* *R. Sy.* *An.* Aug.

S T A C H Y S. BASE-HOREHOUND.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, angulated, femiquinifid, acuminate, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The denticles are acuminate, subulated, and nearly equal. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is very short. The faux is oblong and gibbous to the base. The upper lip is erect, subovate, arched, and often emarginated. The lower lip is larger, reflex at the sides and trifid; the middle segment is largest, emarginated, and replicated. There are four stamina, of which, two are shorter than the rest, and subulated, bending back to the sides of the faux, having simple antheræ. The germen is quadripartite, the style is slender and the length of the stamina. The stigma is bifid and acute. The cup which is scarce changed contains ovate, angulated seeds.

Obs. *Galeopsis T.* The upper lip is arched.

Stachys T. The upper lip is erect.

S. Hirta. The upper lip of the corolla is divaricated.

S. Arvensis. The upper lip of the corolla is entire.

Germanica. *Base Horehound* with many flowers at the whorls, the sowings of the leaves imbricated, and a woolly stalk. *Per. July.*

Sylvatica. *Hedge Nettle*, with six flowers at each whorl, and cordate leaves on foot-stalks. *Per. July, Aug.*

Palustris. *Clown's Allheal* with six flowers at every whorl, linear-lanceolated leaves that half embrace the stalk. *Per. Aug.*

B A L L O T A. STINKING HOREHOUND.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, hypocrateriform, pentagonal, oblong, decem-striated, erect, remains till the fruit be ripe, and is equal: The mouth is acute, patulent, plicated, and quinquedentated. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is cylindraceous, and the length of the cup. The upper lip is erect, ovate, entire, crenated, concave; the lower lip is trifid and obtuse: The middle segment being larger and emarginated. There are four filaments of which two are shorter, inclined towards the upper lip, and shorter than it, with oblong, lateral antheræ. The germen is quadrifid, the style is slender and of the figure of the stamina, and the stigma is slender and bifid. The cup is unchanged and contains four ovate seeds.

Nigra. *Stinking Horehound* with cordate, serrated, undivided leaves, and acuminate cups. *An. July.*

M A R R U B I U M. HOREHOUND.

The cup is monophyllous, infundibuliform, tubulated, and hath ten striæ: The mouth is equal, patulent, and often has ten dents that are alternately less. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube cylindraceous,

ous, the limb opens with a long tubulated faux. The upper lip is erect, linear, semibifid, and acute; the lower lip is reflex, broader and semitrifid, the middle segment is broad and emarginated, and the lateral segments are acute. The four filaments are shorter than the corolla, and placed under the upper lip, and two of them are longer than the other two, having simple antheræ. The germen is quadrifid, the style is slender and the length of the stamina, with a bifid stigma. The cup is narrowed in the neck, expanded at the mouth, and contains four oblongish seeds.

Obf. *Marrubium* of *T.* has the upper lip of the corolla erect.

Pseudodictamni T. has the upper lip arched.

Vulgare. *White Horehound* with hooked, bristly indentures to the cups. About *Warton, Lanc.* plentifully. *June, July.*

LEONURUS. MOTHERWORT, OR LION'S TAIL.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, cylindraco-angulated, pentagonal, quinquedentated, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is narrow, the limb opens, the faux is long. The upper lip is longer, semi-cylindrical, concave, gibbous, rotundo-obtuse at the apex, entire and villose. The lower lip is reflex and tripartite, the segments are lanceolated and nearly equal. There are four filaments concealed under the upper lip, two of which are shorter. The antheræ are oblong, compressed, bifid in the midst, incumbent, marked with elevated points that are globose, smooth, solid and very small. There are four germina, a slender style the length of the stamina, and a bifid acute stigma. There are four oblong seeds in the bottom of the cup, convex on one side and angulated on the other.

Cardiaca. *Motherwort, or Lion's Tail,* with spear-shaped, three lobed leaves on the stalks. About *Poulton* by the sands, *Lan.* *Bien. July.*

CLINOPODIUM. FIELD BASIL.

The involucrem is the length of the cup, with a multitude of hairs making a kind of a whorl. The cup is monophyllous, cylindraceous, slightly incurved, and bilabiated. The upper lip is broader, trifid, acute, reflex; the lower lip is bipartite, slender, and inflex. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is short and visibly enlarges towards the faux. The upper lip is erect, concave, obtuse, and emarginated: The lower lip is trifid and obtuse, the middle segment is broader and emarginated. The four filaments are under the upper lip, two of which are shorter with roundish antheræ. The germen is quadripartite, the style is slender, and the length of the stamina. The stigma is simple, acute, and compressed. The cup is straitened in the neck, gibbous in the belly, and contains four ovate seeds.

Vulgare. Great Wild Basil with roundish, prickly heads, and brittle bractææ. *Per.* July.

ORIGANUM. MARJORAM.

The involucrem is spicated and compounded of imbricated, ovate, coloured bractææ, and the cup is unequal. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube cylindraceous and compressed. The upper lip is erect, plain, obtuse, emarginated. The lower lip is trifid and the segments unequal. The four filaments are thread-like the length of the corolla, two of which are longer and the antheræ are simple. The germen is quadrifid, the style slender and inclining towards the upper lip of the corolla; the stigma is slightly bifid. The cup is connivent and contains four ovate seeds.

Obs. The involucrem of the cup constitutes the essential characteristic of this genus.

Vulgare. Wild Marjoram with roundish, paniculated spikes gathered in clusters, and oval bractææ, which are longer than the empalement. About *Borwick* and in the

the fields near *Warton Church, Lan.* belonging to Mr DAWSON. *Per. July, Aug.*

Onites. Pot Marjoram with oblong rough spikes, gathered into a head, and cordate, tomentose leaves. In dry meadows. On the left hand-side of the road from *Braintree to Raine*, beyond the bridge, Mr DALE. R. Sy. *Per. Aug.*

T H Y M U S. THYME.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, semibifid into two lips and remains till the fruit be ripe, and the faux is closed with hair. The upper lip is broader, plain, erect, tridentated. The lower lip is two bristles of an equal length. The flower is monopetalous and ringent; the tube is the length of the cup, the faux is small. The upper lip is shorter, plain, erect, emarginated and obtuse. The lower lip is longer, patent, broader, trifid, obtuse, and the middle segment is broadest. There are four incurved filaments, two of which are longer and have small antheræ. The germen is quadripartite, the style is slender, the stigma is bifid and acute. The cup is contracted in the neck and contains four small roundish seeds.

Obs. LINN. *Thyme of T.* hath very short stamina, *Serpyllum T.* differs from *Thyme*, having ligneous stalks, not so hard and more creeping.

Acinos Riv. Dill. has the middle segment of the lower lip of the corolla emarginated.

Mastichina Boerh. has the dents of the cup extended into very long and villose bristles.

LINNÆUS makes the eight other species of authors only varieties.

Serpyllum. Mother of Thyme, Lemon Thyme, or Hoary Thyme with headed flowers, decumbent stalks, plain, obtuse leaves ciliated at the base. *Per. July, Aug.*

Acinos. Wild Basil with verticillated flowers, single flowers upon the peduncles, stalks erect, and partly branched, and acute, serrated leaves. On the top of *Cringlebarrow* belonging to G. TOWNLEY, Esq. and on *Hale-fell, West.*

134 DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

West. Common among small lime-stones every where.
An. July, Aug.

MELISSA. CALAMINT.

The cup is monophyllous, campanulated, dry, rough, patent, angulated, striated, bilabiated, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The upper lip is tridentated, reflexo-patent, and plain. The lower lip is shorter, more acute, and bipartite. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is cylindraceous, the faux opens, the upper lip is shorter, erect, arched, roundish, emarginated. The lower lip is trifid. The middle segment larger and obcordate. The four filaments are subulated, of which two are the length of the corolla and two half that length. The antheræ are small and connivent by pairs. The germen is quadrifid, the style is slender, and the length of the corolla, and inclines with the stamina under the upper lip. The stigma is slender, bifid and reflex. The cup is enlarged and contains four ovate seeds.

Calamintha. Common Calamint with footstalks arising from the wings of the stalks, which are dichotomous and the length of the leaves. *Per.* Aug.

Nepeta. Field Calamint with footstalks arising from the wings of the stalks, which are dichotomous longer than the leaves, and a declining head. *Per.* Aug.

MELITIS. BASTARD BALM.

The cup is monophyllous, campanulated, round, straight, bilabiated. The upper lip is higher, emarginated, acute; the lower lip is shorter, bifid, acute with extended segments. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is much narrower than the cup, the faux is scarce any thicker. The upper lip is erect, roundish and plain; the lower lip is patent, trifid, and obtuse; the middle segment is larger and crenated. The four filaments are subulated under the upper lip, of which the middle ones are shorter than the others. The anthe-

ræ are connivent by pairs in the form of a cross, bifid and obtuse. The germen is obtuse, quadrifid, and villose; the style is slender and the length of the stamina, the stigma is bifid and acute. The cup without changing contains four seeds.

Obs. LINN. The lower lip of the cup sometimes is found crenated.

Melissophyllum. *Melittis Bastard Balm.* In woods and hedges. In several woods in the *West of England*, as about *Totness in Devonsh.* and *Haverfordwest, Pembroke-sh.* R. Sy. Per. June.

SCUTELLARIA. SCULL-CAP.

The cup is monophyllous, very short and tubulated; the mouth is almost entire, having an incumbent scaly operculum which seems closed. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is very short, bended backwards, the faux is long and compressed. The upper lip is concave and trifid, the middle segment is concave and emarginated, the side ones are plain and somewhat acute; the lower lip is broad and emarginated. The four filaments are placed under the upper lip, of which two are longer, having small antheræ. The germen is quadripartite, the style slender and the length of the stamina, the stigma is simple, incurved, and acuminate. The cup is shut up with the operculum, and shaped like a helmet, and supplies the place of a capsule, having four roundish seeds, and opens on the lower margin.

Obs. LINN. It is sufficiently distinguished from all others by the fruit.

Galericulata. *Hooded Willow Herb* with cordato-lanceolated, rugose, crenated leaves and flowers from the joints of the stalks or wings of the leaves. On the banks of dirty ditches and rivers. In the ditches about *London.* About *Newdike-Thornbarrow, Yealand Conyers, Lan.*

Minor. - *The lesser hooded Willow-Herb* with cordato-ovate, nearly entire leaves and flowers from the wings of the leaves. Per, July, Aug.

PRUNELLA. SELFHEAL.

The cup is monophyllous, bilabiated, shorter than the faux, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The upper lip is plain, broad, truncated, slightly tridentated; the lower lip is erect, narrow, acute, and semibifid. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is short and cylindrical, the faux is oblong. The upper lip is concave, entire, and nodding; the lower lip is reflex, trifid, and obtuse; the middle segment is broader, emarginated and ferrated. The four filaments are subulated, bifurcated at the apices, of which two are a little longer; the antheræ are simple, and inserted into the filaments beneath the apex. The germen is quadripartite, the style slender and inclined with the stamina to the upper lip, and the stigma is emarginated; the cup is shut and contains four subovate seeds.

Obs. LINN. The essential character consists in the bifurcated filaments like *Crambes*.

Vulgaris. *Selfheal* with ovato-oblong leaves upon foot-stalks. *Per. Aug.* I found (in company with J. BENSON, Esq. Mr. PARKINSON, and several others) a variety of this plant, with a milk white flower, in a field near *Dalton-hall* near *Burton, West*.

ANGIOSPERMIA.

A N G I O S P E R M I A.

BARTSIA. EYE-BRIGHT COW-WHEAT.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, and remains till the fruit be ripe, the mouth is obtuse and bifid; the segments are emarginated, and the apices coloured. The flower is monopetalous and ringent. The upper lip is erect, slender, and longer; the lower lip is reflex, trifid, obtuse, and very small. There are four setaceous filaments the length of the upper lip, two of which are shorter than the rest. The antheræ are oblong and approximate under the apex of the upper lip. The germen is ovate; the style is slender, and longer than the stamina, the stigma is obtuse and nodding. The capsule is ovate, compressed, acuminate, bilocular with two valves, containing many small angulated seeds.

Obs. It is as it were a middle between the *Yellow Rattle Eyebright* and *Loufsewort*, being distinguished with a coloured cup.

Viscosa. *Marsh Eye-bright Cow-wheat* with the upper leaves alternately serrated, and the flowers on one side. In boggy watery places.

Alpina. *Mountain Eye-bright Cow-wheat* with opposite, cordate leaves, obtusely serrated. On the banks of rivers. Near *Orton, West.* Aug.

RHINANTHUS. YELLOW-RATTLE.

The cup is monophyllous, roundish, inflated, compressed, quadridentated and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is nearly cylindraceous and the length of the cup. The limb opens and is compressed at the base. The upper lip is compressed, emarginated, and narrow. The lower lip is patulent, plain, semi-trifid, and obtuse; the middle segment is broader. There are four filaments the length of

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the upper lip under which they are concealed, and two are shorter than the rest. The antheræ are incumbent, bifid, and rough. The germen is ovate and compressed, the style is slender, situated with the stamina and longer; the stigma is obtuse and inflexed. The capsule is obtuse, erect, compressed, bilocular, with two valves, and the dissepimentum opposite to them, and opens at the margins, containing many compressed seeds.

Crista Galli. *Yellow Rattle* or *Cock's Comb* with the upper lip of the corolla, compressed and shorter. *An.* June, July.

EUPHRASIA. EYE-BRIGHT.

The cup is monophyllous, cylindrical, quadrifid, unequal and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and ringent; the tube is the length of the cup. The upper lip is concave and emarginated, the lower lip is patent and tripartite, the segments being obtuse and equal. The four filaments are slender and inclined under the upper lip. The antheræ have two lobes, the lower of which is acuminate into a spike. The germen is ovate, the style slender and the shape of the stamina. The stigma is obtuse and entire. The capsule is ovato-oblong, compressed, bilocular, containing many roundish, small seeds.

Officinalis. *Eye-bright* with ovate leaves, sharply dented. *An.* Aug. Sep.

Odontites. *Red Eye-bright* with linear, serrated leaves. *An.* Aug. Sep.

MELAMPHYRUM. COW-WHEAT.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, semi-quadrifid; the segments are slender and remain till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is oblong and bended back, the limb is compressed. The upper lip is shaped like a helmet, compressed, emarginated, and the side margins are reflex. The lower lip is plain

plain and erect, being the length of the upper lip and semi-trifid, obtuse and marked in the middle with two eminences. The four filaments are subulated, crooked, and placed under the upper lip, two of which are shorter having oblong antheræ. The germen is acuminate, the style simple and the length of the stamina, the stigma is obtuse. The capsule is oblong, oblique, acuminate, compressed, convex in the upper margin and straight in the lower, is bilocular and has two valves, the dissepimentum is contrary to the valves opening in the upper suture, containing two ovate, gibbous seeds.

Cristatum. Crested Cow-wheat with quadrangular spikes, cordate, compact, denticulated, imbricated bractææ. In the woods of *Cambridgsh.* and *Bedfordsh.* An. July.

Arvense. Purple Cow-wheat with conical loose spikes, dentato-setaceous bractææ. An. July.

Pratense. Meadow Cow-wheat with the flowers on one side, the conjugations remote, and the flowers shut. An. July, Aug.

Sylvaticum. Yellow Cow-wheat with gaping flowers. This differs from the preceding, the flowers being shorter by half, opening at the limb, and wholly yellow. In woods, especially where there are oak-trees. An. July, Sep.

LATHRÆA. TOOTHWORT.

The cup is monophyllous, campanulated, and upright; the mouth is deeply quadrifid. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is longer than the cup. The limb is ringent and ventricose. The upper lip is concave, shaped like a helmet, broad, with a narrow hooked apex. The lower lip is less, reflex, obtuse, and trifid. The nectarium is an emarginated glandule depressed on both sides, very short, inserted into the receptacle of the flower at one angle of the germen. There are four subulated filaments the length of the corolla, concealed under the upper lip. The antheræ are obtuse, depressed, and connivent. The germen is globoso-compressed, the

style slender and the length of the stamina. The stigma is truncated and nodding. The capsule is roundish, obtuse, unilocular with two valves, elastic, and clothed with a very large patent cup, containing many subglobose seeds.

Obs. It approaches to the nature of the *Orobanche* upon account of the glandule.

Squamaria. Toothwort with a very simple stalk, pendulous flowers and the lower lip trifid. In shady places and at the foot of mountains, but not common. In the woods about *Maidstone* in *Kent*, R. Sy. In a shady lane leading from *Harefield* town to the river; below *Cunswick scar* near *Kendal*, *West*. At the foot and on the shelves of the scar below *Waterfall-bridge* near *Dalston*, *West*. Mr LAWSON. In the first field below *Scout-style*, on the right hand of a foot-path leading to *Barrow-field*, about two miles from *Kendal*, WILSON'S Sy. In *Deepdale* wood and in *Grisedale* within the liberties of *Yealand*; *Lanc.* Per. April, May.

PEDICULARIS. LOUSEWORT.

The cup is monophyllous, roundish, ventricose, has a quinquefid, equal mouth, and remains till the fruit be ripe. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is oblong and gibbous. The upper lip is shaped like a helmet, erect, compressed, emarginated, and narrow. The lower lip is patent, plain, semi-trifid, obtuse; the middle segment is narrower. The four filaments are the length of the upper lip under which they are concealed, of which two are shorter. The antheræ are incumbent, roundish and compressed. The germen is roundish, the style is slender, longer than the stamina. The stigma is obtuse. The capsule is roundish, acuminate, oblique, bilocular, the dissepimentum is opposite to the valves and opens in the apex, containing many roundish, compressed, truncated seeds. The receptacles are oblong and pitiolated.

Obs. The capsule in the apex is oblique in the greatest part.

Sylvatica.

Sylvatica. Common Lousewort with a ramose stalk, oblong, angulated, smooth cups, and the lip flower cordate. May, June.

Palustris. Marsh Lousewort with a ramose stalk, callos, punctated cups, and the flowers oblique in the lip. June.

ANTIRRHINUM. SNAPDRAGON.

The cup is quinquepartite and remains till the fruit be ripe, the segments are oblong, the two lower are more open. The flower is monopetalous and ringent, the tube is oblong and gibbous, the limb is bilabiated. The upper lip is bifid and reflex at the sides; the lower lip is trifid and obtuse. The palate is convex, often shut with a prominent palate between the lips. The nectarium is bended down to the base of the corolla and prominent. There are four filaments under the upper lip, almost the length of the upper lip, two are shorter, and the antheræ are connivent. The germen is roundish, the style simple, the length of the stamina, the stigma is obtuse. The capsule is roundish, obtuse, bilocular, of different opening and figure in different plants, and contains many seeds. The receptacles are kidney shaped, solitary, and fixed to the dissepimentum.

Obs. The nectarium and seed vessel in this genus vary much.

Linaria of T. hath a long and subulated nectarium and a capsule opening equally.

Cymbalaria. Ivy-leaved Toadflax with cordate, quinquelobate, alternate leaves and procumbent stalks. About Vauxhall near London. Per. June—Octob.

Elatine. Sharp-pointed Fluellin with hastate leaves placed alternately, and procumbent stalks. An Aug. Sept.

Spurium. Round-leaved Fluellin with ovate leaves placed alternately and procumbent stalks. An. Aug.

Such as have opposite, verticillate leaves.

Arvense. Corn-blue Toadflax with nearly linear leaves, the lower ones placed by fours, the cups piloso-viscid, the flowers in spikes and the stalk erect. *An. July, Aug.*

Repens. Creeping Toadflax with linear leaves set thick upon the stalk, those towards the bottom by fours, the cups being equal with the capsules. *Per. Aug.*

Monspessulanum. Sweet-smelling Toadflax with linear leaves, set thick on the stalk, a smooth paniculated stalk, and naked, spiked peduncles. *July, Aug.*

Linaria. Common Yellow Toadflax with lanceolato-linear leaves, set thick on the stalk, which is erect, terminatory sessile spikes and imbricated flowers. *Per. July.*

Minus. Least Toadflax with lanceolated, obtuse leaves placed alternately, and a diffuse branchy stalk. *June, Sep.*

Such as have gaping corollæ and alternate entire leaves.

Majus. The Greater Snapdragon with flowers without spurs and round cups. *Per. June, July.*

Orontium. The Least Snapdragon with flowers without spurs, and cups longer than the flowers. *An. July, Aug.*

SCROPHULARIA. FIGWORT.

The cup is monophyllous, quinquifid, and prominent, the segments are shorter than the corolla and rounded. The flower is monopetalous and unequal. The tube is globose, large and swelled. The limb is quinquepartite and very small; the two upper segments are large and erect, the two lateral ones are patulent and the third is reflex. The four filaments are linear and declined the length of the corolla, and two are shorter. The antheræ are didymous. The germen is ovate, the style is simple the length of the stamina, with a simple stigma, The capsule is roundish, acuminate, bilocular, opens at the summit, and contains many small seeds. There is a
single

single roundish receptacle insinuating itself into both the loculamenta, or cells.

Nodosa. *Knobby-rooted Figwort* with cordate leaves transverse at the base, and an obtuse, angular stalk. *Per. July.*

Aquatica. *Water Figwort* or *Betony* with cordate, decurrent foot-stalks, a stalk angulated with membranes, and terminatory branches. *Per. July.*

Scorodonia. *Balm-leaved Figwort* with cordate, duplicato-ferrated leaves and a compounded branch. Found near the sea shore about *St. Ives* in *Cornwall*. *Per. Aug.*

Vernalis. *Yellow Figwort* with cordate leaves and solitary, dichotomous peduncles from the joints. *Ap. May.*

LIMOSELLA. BASTARD PLANTAIN.

The cup is monophyllous, semiquinifid, erect, acute, and permanent. The flower is monopetalous, campanulated, erect, equal, semiquinifid, acute, small, and the segments are patent: There are four erect filaments of which two are joined to the same side, shorter than the corolla and have simple antheræ. The germen is oblong and obtuse, the style is simple and the length of the stamina, and the stigma is globose. The capsule is ovate and half involved in the cup, unilocular with two valves containing many oval seeds; the receptacle is ovate and very large.

Aquatica. *Bastard Plantain.* *Per. Aug. Sep.*

SIBTHORPIA. BASTARD MONEYWORT.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, quinquepartite, patent; the segments are ovate and permanent. The flower is monopetalous, quinquepartite, patent, equal, and the length of the cup, with roundish segments. There are four capillary filaments, two being approximated. The antheræ are cordato-oblong. The germen is roundish and compressed; the style is cylindrical, thicker than the filaments, and the length of the flower, the stigma

stigma is simple, headed and depressed. The capsule is compressed, orbiculated, biventricose, the sides are acute. There are two valves and two cells. The dissepimentum is transverse, containing subrotundo-oblong seeds, convex on one side and plain on the other.

Europæa. *Bastard Moneywort* with kidney-shaped, crenated leaves. About *Longsleddale* in *West. Aug.*

DIGITALIS. FOX-GLOVE.

The cup is quinquepartite, the segments roundish, acute, and permanent, the uppermost is narrower than the rest. The flower is monopetalous and campanulated, the tube is large, patent, ventricose, and cylindraceous at the base; the limb is small and quadrifid, the upper segment being more patent and emarginated, the lowest larger. There are four subulated filaments inserted into the base of the corolla and bended downwards, of which two are shorter than the rest. The antheræ are bipartite and acuminate. The germen is acuminate, the style is simple, and stigma acute. The capsule is ovate, the length of the cup, acuminate, and bilocular, with two valves which break two ways, containing many small seeds.

Obs. There are some species in which the segments of the corolla are acute, and more conspicuous, and both upper and under lip are acute and more prominent.

Purpurea. *Purple Fox-glove* with the segments of the cup ovate and acute, the flowers obtuse and upper lip entire. I have seen a variety with a white flower. *Bien. July, Aug.*

CLASS XV.

TETRADYNAMIA.

The plants of this class are supposed to have four of their stamina of more efficacy than the rest, and are always known by having the four efficacious stamina longer than the others. The general characters are as follow: The cup is of an oblong figure, composed of four oval, oblong hollow, obtuse leaves, converging towards one another, and are gibbous at the base; these all fall off with the flower and stand in pairs, the opposite ones being always equal in length; the cup is properly the nectarium of the plant, and it is on this occasion that it is gibbous at the base. The flower is of a cruciform kind, and consists of four equal petals, which have ungues of the length of the cup, erect, and fiat; the petals are broad at the top, obtuse and scarce touch one another at the sides, and the insertion of the petals and stamina is in the same place. The stamina are six subulated, erect filaments, the two opposite ones are of the length of the cup, the other four are something longer, and are of a less length, however, than the petals. The antheræ are oblong and pointed, thick at the base and erect, with apices bending sideways. The nectariferous gland in the different genera of the class, is differently situated. It usually however is found near the stamina, and most frequently of all is affixed to some short filaments, and stands near their base. Two of the stamina are often curved that they may not press upon the gland; and it is often owing to this that two are shorter than the rest. The germen of the pistil is placed above the receptacle, and is every day in its growth raised higher and higher. The style is sometimes wanting, but in such plants as have it, it is

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of the length of the longer stamina. The stigma is always obtuse. The fruit or capsule is always a bivalve pod, which often contains two cells; this when ripe, opens by splitting from the apex to the base, and it has always a little membranous substance serving within as a septum, when the pod is bilocular this stands out beyond the apex, and is the rudiments of what was before the style. The seeds are roundish and the pod usually narrow and oblong.

This class is naturally divided into two series, the one containing the Siliculose and the other the Siliquose plants: the first have a short pod, and the others a long and slender one: The first pods usually have more of the remains of the style than the others.

S I L I C U L O S A.

M Y A G R U M. GOLD OF PLEASURE.

THE cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves are ovato-oblong, concave, gaping, coloured, deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, the petals are plain, roundish and obtuse, the ungues are narrow. There are six filaments the length of the cup; of these the four opposite are a little longer than the rest. The antheræ are simple. The germen is ovate, the style is slender and the length of the cup, the stigma is obtuse. The silicula is obcordate, partly compressed and rigid; the apex ends in a rigid conical style and has two valves; the pods in some are empty.

Obs. LINN. *Myagri T.* The seed vessel is unilocular with two empty cells in the top and one at the base containing seeds.

Sativum. Gold of Pleasure with ovate, pedunculated, polyspermous siliculæ. Among flax. An. June.

V E L L A.

V E L L A. CRESSE ROCKET.

The cup is tetraphyllous, erect, cylindraceous, and the leaves are linear, obtuse, and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, and the petals obovate and patent, the unguis being the length of the cup. The six filaments are the length of the cup, but the two opposite ones are shorter than the rest. The antheræ are simple. The germen is ovate, the style is conical, the stigma is simple. The filicula is globose, entire, bilocular, the dissipationum is twice as large as the filicula, it is ovate and erect, containing some roundish seeds.

Annua. *Cresse Rocket* with pinnatifid leaves, and pendulous filiculæ. On *Salisbury Plain*, not far from *Stonehenge*, Mr LAWSON. R. Sy. *An. June.*

S U B U L A R I A. AWL-WORT.

The cup is tetraphyllous, and the leaves are ovate, concave, patent, and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and uniform. The petals are obovate, entire and somewhat larger than the cup. There are six filaments shorter than the corolla, the two opposite ones being shorter, and the antheræ are simple. The germen is ovate with scarce any style and the stigma is obtuse. The filicula is obovate, compressed, entire, furnished with a very short style and is bilocular; the valves are ovate and concave, the seeds are very small and roundish.

Aquatica. *Awl-wort.* *Per.*

D R A B A. WHITLOW-GRASS.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves are ovate, concave erecto-patent, deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform; the petals are oblong, somewhat patent, with very small unguis. There are six filaments the length of the cup, four of which are somewhat longer, and erecto-patent, having simple antheræ. The ger-

men is ovate with scarce any style, the stigma is headed and plain. The silicula is elliptico-oblong, compressed, entire without any style, bilocular, and the dissepimentum is parallel with the valves, which are concave and contain many small roundish seeds.

Obf. LINN. In some the petals are bipartite to the unguis, in others only emarginated, in some entire. The essential character consists in the silicula being of an oval, oblong, compressed figure, almost destitute of a style; and hence is easily distinguished from the *Alyssum*, *Subularia*, and *Lunaria*.

Verna. Common Whitlow-grass with naked stems and leaves somewhat serrated. An. April.

Muralis. Speedwell-leaved Whitlow-grass with a ramose stalk, cordate, dentated leaves that surround the stalk. An. June.

Incana. Wreathen-podded Whitlow-grass with many hoary leaves on the stalk, and oblong siliculæ. Bien. May.

LEPIDIUM. DITTANDER OR PEPPERWORT.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves are ovate, concave, deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, the petals are obovate, twice as long as the cup, with narrow unguis. There are six subulated filaments the length of the cup, of which two are shorter than the rest and all the antheræ are simple. The germen is cordate, the style simple, the length of the stamina, and the stigma is obtuse. The silicula is subcordate, partly emarginated, compressed, with an acute margin and is bilocular; the dissepimentum is lanceolated; the valves navicular and keel-shaped, containing acuminate seeds narrower at the base and nodding.

Latifolium. Dittander with ovato-lanceolated entire, serrated leaves. In meadows and pastures, but not very common. Near the *Hythe* at *Colchester*, and at *Haybridge* near *Maldon*; by the water-side, plentifully, R. Sy. In the marshes near *Gnays* in *Essex*, Dr WATSON. Per. June, July.

Rudérale.

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Ruderalis. *Narrow leaved wild Cress* or *Dittander* with apetalous flowers that have two stamina, whose leaves towards the root are dentato-pinnated, those on the branches linear and entire. At *Maldon* in *Essex*, *Lynne* in *Norfolk*, and *Truro* in *Cornwal*. An. *June*.

Petræum. *Mountain Dittander* with entire pinnate leaves, emarginated petals that are less than the cup. On *St Vincent's Rock*: R. Sy. An. *April, May*.

THLASPI. MITHRIDATE OF TREACLE MUSTARD.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves are ovate, concave, erecto-patent, and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, the petals obovate, twice as long as the cup with narrow unguis. There are six filaments, shorter by half than the corolla and two of these are shorter than the rest with acuminate antheræ. The germen is roundish, compressed, emarginated. The style is simple and the length of the stamina, and the stigma is obtuse. The silicula is compressed, obcordate, emarginated; the style is the length of the emargination; bilocular, and the dissepimentum is lanceolated, and the valves navicular, containing many nutant seeds affixed to the future.

Obs. *Bursæ pastoris* T. *Silicula* is obcordate and without a margin.

Thlaspi T *Silicula* is obcordate with an acute margin.

Campestre. *Mithridate Mustard* or *Bastard Cress* with roundish siliculæ, sagittated, dentated and hoary leaves. In fields and sandy ground. An.

Arvense. *Treacle Mustard* or *Penny Cress* with orbiculated siliculæ, oblong, dentated, smooth leaves. In fields but not common. An. *June, July*.

Perfoliatum. *Perfoliate Treacle Mustard* with roundish siliculæ, cordate, partly serrated leaves surrounding the stalks. In mountainous pastures. Among the *Stone-pits*. between *Whitney* and *Burford*, *Oxf*. On moist limestone pastures in *Yorksh. West.* and *Cumb.* An. *June*.

Hirtum.

Hirtum. Perennial Mithridate Mustard with roundish, hairy pods, and the leaves on the stalks sagittated and rough. Per. July.

Montanum. Mountain Mithridate Mustard with obcordate pods, entire smooth leaves, those at the root cruciform and those on the stalk surrounding it. In the pastures about the *Ebbing* and *Flowing Well*, a mile from *Settle* in *Yorksh.* Towards *Ingleborough* and between *Malham* and *Settle*. R. Sy.

Bursa Pastoris. Shepherd's Purse with obcordate pods and the leaves towards the root pinnatifid. An. March, April.

COCHLEARIA. SCURVY-GRASS.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves ovate, hollow and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, the petals are obovate, patent, twice as large as the cup; and the ungues are narrow, shorter than the cup and patent. There are six subulated filaments the length of the cup, and two of these are shorter than the rest. The antheræ are obtuse and compressed. The germen is cordate, the style is simple, very short, and permanent and the stigma is obtuse. The silicula is cordate, gibbous, slightly compressed, partly emarginated, furnished with a style, bilocular, scabrous and has an obtuse margin and about four seeds in each pouch or pod.

Officinalis, Common or Garden Scurvy-Grass with roundish radical leaves, those on the stalk are oblong and partly sinuated. On the sea shore frequently. Bien. April, May.

Grælandia. Greenland Scurvy-Grass with entire, kidney-shaped leaves. Bien. April, May.

Anglica. English or Sea Scurvy-Grass with ovato-lanceolated, sinuated leaves. On the sea shore. Bien. May.

Danica. Danish Scurvy-Grass with angulated spear shaped leaves. In the *Isle of Walney*, Lan. R. Sy. May.

Coronopus. Swine's Cresses with pinnatifid leaves. An. June—Aug.

Armoracia. *Horfe Radish* with lanceolated, crenated, radical leaves, and those on the stalk cut. Found plentifully about *Alnwick* and elsewhere in *Northumb.* R. Sy. May.

IBERIS. ROCK CRESSE.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves obovate, concave, patent, small, equal and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and unequal. The petals are obovate, obtuse, patent, and the ungues are oblong and erect, the two exterior petals are longer than the other two, which are very small and reflex. The six filaments are subulated and erect, two of which are shorter than the rest, having roundish antheræ. The germen is roundish and compressed, the style is simple and short, and the stigma is obtuse. The silicula is erect, suborbiculated, compressed, emarginated, bilocular, and surrounded with an acute margin; the dissepimentum is lanceolated, the valves are navicular, or resemble a ship, compressed, and keel-shaped, containing a few subovate seeds.

Nudicaulis. *Rock Cresse* with sinuated leaves, and a simple naked stalk. Near *Hampton Court, Richmond* and *Barnes* commons, Mr Doody, R. Sy. *Ann. May.*

S I L I Q U O S A.

Comprehends such as have long slender pods, and scarce any style.

DENTARIA. COAL-WORT.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves ovato-oblong, convergent, obtuse and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, the petals are roundish, and obtuse, scarcely emarginated, plain and ending in ungues, the length of the cup. There are six subulated filaments the length of the cup, two of which are shorter than the others. The antheræ are cordato-oblong and erect. The germen

germen is oblong and the length of the stamina, the style is very short and thick, the stigma is obtuse and emarginated. The siliqua is long, round, bilocular, with two valves, the dissepimentum is a little longer than the valves, and the seeds are numerous and subovate.

Bulbifera. *Coral Wort* with the lower leaves pinnate and those towards the summit simple. In woody places. *Per.* *April.*

CARDAMINE. LADY'S SMOCK OR CUCKOW FLOWER.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves are ovato-oblong, obtuse, rather patent, gibbous, small and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, the petals are oblongo-ovate, very patent and terminate in erect unguis twice as long as the cup. There are six subulated filaments; the two opposite ones are twice the length of the cup, and the rest somewhat longer. The antheræ are small, cordato-oblong and erect. The germen is slender, cylindraceous, and the length of the stamina, the stigma is headed and entire. The siliqua is long, compressed, bilocular with two valves and the valves in opening revolve in the form of a spire. The seeds are numerous and roundish.

Obs. There is one species observed without those two small stamina and another without the petals.

Such as have simple leaves.

Bellidifolia. *Daisy leaved Lady's Smock* with simple, ovate, entire leaves and very long footstalks. *Per.* *April, May.* On *St Vincent's Rock* near *Bristol.* In various places about *Rippon* in *Yorksh.*

Petrea. *Mountain Lady's Smock* with simple, oblong, dentated leaves. On the summit of high mountains. *Per.* *May.*

Such as have pinnated leaves.

Pratenfis. *Common Lady's Smock* with pinnated leaves, and the radical leaves roundish and those on the stalk lanceolated. *Per.* *April.* *Amorr.*

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Amara. *Bitter Cresses* with pinnated leaves, and joints bearing shoots. In meadows and pastures. *Per.* April, May.

Impatiens. *Impatient Lady's Smock* with pinnated leaves, the small leaves lanceolated, and petals soon falling away. *An.* April.

Parviflora. *Small flowered Lady's Smock* with pinnated leaves without stipulæ, the small leaves are lanceolated and obtuse. *March—May.*

Hirsuta. *Hairy Lady's Smock* with pinnated leaves and flowers with only five stamina. *An.* April—Aug.

SISYMBRIUM. WATER-CRESSES.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves are linear, patent, coloured, deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous, and cruciform. The petals are oblong, patent, often less than the cup, with very small unguis. There are six filaments longer than the cup, the two opposite ones being somewhat shorter and the antheræ are simple. The germen is oblong and slender, there is scarce any style and the stigma is obtuse. The filiqua is long, crooked, gibbous, round, bilocular, and has two valves, the valves are shorter than the dissepimentum, and the seeds are numerous and small.

Obs. *Sophia* has a flower shorter than the cup, and a very slender and long filiqua.

Radiculæ D. have very short gibbous filiquæ.

Nasturtium. *Water Cresses* with declining pods, pinnate leaves and subcordate lobes. *Per.*

Sylvestris. *Water Rocket* with declining pods, pinnate leaves, and lanceolated, serrated lobes. In wet marshy places. In *Tothil-field's, West.* *BLACK'S Spec. Bot. Per., June.*

Amphibium. *Water Radish* with declining, oblongo-ovate pods, serrated, pinnatifid leaves. *Per. June.*

Such as have a naked stalk.

Murale. *Wall Rocket* with smooth, serrato-dentated leaves, and a naked, scabrous stalk. In sandy places; found by Mr LAWSON in *Sella-fields, Seabank, Cumb.*
Per. June.

Irio. *Broad leaved Rocket*, or *Hedge Mustard* with pinnato-hastated, dentated, naked leaves, a smooth stalk, and erect pods. On old walls about *London* very common. *An. May, Aug.*

Sophia. *Flix-weed* with petals less than the cup, and decomposed, pinnate leaves. In rough uncultivated places. About *Leighton-hall, Lan.*

ERYSIMUM. HEDGE MUSTARD.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves are ovato-oblong, connivent, coloured, and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, and the petals are oblong, plain, with very obtuse apices, the ungues are the length of the cup and erect. There is a double nectariferous gland situated between the stamina. There are six filaments the length of the cup, and two are shorter than the rest, and all have simple antheræ. The germen is linear and tetragonal and the length of the stamina; the style is very short, the stigma is headed, permanent and small. The siliqua is long, linear, narrow, tetragonal, with two valves and two cells containing many small roundish seeds.

Officinale. *Hedge Mustard* with the pods of the spike pressed together, and hooked leaves. *An. May.*

Cherianthoides. *Treacle Wormseed* with lanceolated entire leaves. In the *Isle of Ely* near the city, and near *Ashburn* in *Derbsh.* *R. Sy.* *An. July.*

Barbarica. *Winter Cresses* or *Rocket* with leaves shaped like a harp, and the outmost roundish. *Per. May.*

Alliaria. *Jack-by-the-Hedge* or *Sawce-alone* with cordate leaves. *Per. May.*

CHEIRANTHUS.

CHEIRANTHUS. WALL-FLOWER OR WILD CHEIR.

The cup is tetraphyllous and compressed, the leaves are lanceolated, concave, erect, parallelo-connivent, deciduous, and the exterior two are gibbous at the base. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform; the petals are roundish, longer than the cup and the ungues the length of the cup. There are six tubulated parallel filaments, the length of the cup, and two of them are gibbous and somewhat shorter. The antheræ are erect, bifid at the base, acute at the apices, and reflex. The nectariferous glandule surrounds the base of the lesser stamen. The germen is prismatical, tetragonal, and the length of the stamina, marked on both sides with a tubercle; the style is very short and compressed. The stigma is oblong, bipartite, reflex, thickish and permanent. The siliqua is oblong, compressed, marked with a denticle, bilocular with two valves. The style is very short and has a bifid, erect stigma. The seeds are numerous, pendulous, subovate, compressed with a membranaceous margin.

Cheiri. *Wall-Flower* or *Wild-Cheir* with lanceolated, acute, smooth leaves, and angulated branches. On old walls and houses. *Per. April, May.*

Tricuspidatus. *Sea Stock Gilly-Flower* with tridentated pods. On the sea shore and on the coast of *Cornwal, R. Sy. June.*

HESPERIS. DAME'S VIOLET, ROCKET, OR
QUEEN'S GILLY-FLOWER.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves are lanceolato-linear and parallelo-connivent, incumbent at the summits and opening below, deciduous, and two are gibbous at the base. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, the petals are oblong and the length of the cup, and a little obliquely reflexed to the right, ending in attenuated ungues the length of the cup. There are six tubulated filaments the length of the tube, two of which are short-

er by half than the rest. The antheræ are linear, erect, reflex at the apices. The glandule is melliferous, acuminated, placed between the shorter stamen and the germen, and then surrounds the same stamen. The germen is the length of the cup, prismatical and tetragonal. There is no style, the stigma is bipartite, oblong, erect, bifurcated at the base, connivent at the apex and withers away. The siliqua is long, plain, striated, bilocular, with two valves and the valves are the length of the dissepimentum, containing many ovate compressed seeds.

Matronalis. *Unfavory Dames Violet* with a simple erect stalk, ovato-lanceolated, denticulated leaves, and the petals emarginated. On the banks of the rivers about *Dalehead* and *Grassmere* in *West*, *Bien.* *May.*

TURRITIS. TOWER MUSTARD.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves are ovato-oblong, parallello-connivent, and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, the petals are ovato-oblong, obtuse, erect, entire, with erect unguis. There are six erect subulated filaments, the length of the tube, two of which are shorter than the rest, and all the antheræ are simple. The germen is the length of the flower, round and partly compressed, without any style, the stigma is obtuse. The siliqua is very long, narrow, tetragonal, bilocular, with two valves, the valves scarce equal the dissepimentum. The seeds are numerous, roundish and emarginated.

Glabra. *Great Tower Mustard* with radical, dentated, hispid leaves, and those on the stalk are smooth, entire, and surround the stalk. *An.* *May.*

Hirsuta. *Hairy Tower Mustard* with all the leaves hispid and those on the stalk surround it. *Bien.* *June.*

BRASSICA. CABBAGE.

The cup is tetraphyllous and erect, the leaves are lanceolated and linear, concavo-canaliculated, gibbous
at

at the base, erect, parallel and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, the petals are subovate, plain, patent, entire, and visibly attenuated into ungues almost the length of the cup. There are four ovate nectariferous glands of which one is placed between the shorter stamen and the pistil, and the other between the longer stamina and the cup. There are six subulated erect filaments, and two of them are the length of the cup, and four are longer; the antheræ are erect and acuminate. The germen is round and the length of the stamina, the style is short and as thick as the germen, the stigma is headed and entire. The siliqua is long, roundish, depressed on both sides; the dissepimentum is roundish, with a prominent apex, is bilocular and has two valves, the valvules are storter than the dissepimentum. The seeds are numerous and globose.

Orientalis. *Perfoliate Cabbage* with smooth cordate leaves surrounding the stalk; those towards the root are scabrous and entire, and the pods tetragonal. *An. June.*

Oleracea. *Sea Cabbage* with a round, fleshy, stalky root. By *Bolton Sand Sides, Lan.* and at *Arnside-Point, West. Bien.*

Rapa, Turneps with a fleshy, depressed, orbicular stalky root. *Bien. April.*

Napus. *Wild Navew* with a fusiform stalky root. Among corn. *May.*

Erucastrum. *Wild Rocket* with dentato-pinnatifid leaves, a hispid stalk and smooth pods. On old walls, *Per. May.*

SINAPIS. MUSTARD.

The cup is tetraphyllous and patent, the leaves are linear, concavo-canalculated, cruciform-patent and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, the petals are roundish, plain, patent, and entire; the ungues are erect, linear, and scarce the length of the cup. There are four nectariferous, ovate glands of which one is between the short stamen and the pistil, and one between the longer

158. TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

longer stamina and the cup. There are six subulated, erect, filaments and two of them the length of the cup, but four are longer, and the antheræ are erecto-patent and acuminate. The germen is round, the style is the length of the germen and the height of the stamina. The stigma is headed and entire. The siliqua is oblong beneath, torose, scabrous and bilocular with two valves; the dissepimentum is commonly twice as long as the small valves, large and compressed. The seeds are numerous and globose.

Obs. The *sinapis* differs from the *brassica* in having the patent cup and the unguis of the corolla erect.

Nigra. Common Mustard with smooth tetragonal pods. An. June.

Alba. White Mustard with hispid pods, and an oblong very long beak. An. Aug.

Arvensis. Wild Mustard or Charlock with many angled pods, toroso-turgid and longer than the beak. An. May.

RAPHANUS. CHARLOCK.

The cup is tetraphylicus and erect, the leaves are oblong, parallel, connivent, deciduous, and gibbous at the base. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform. The petals are obcordate and patent, the unguis are a little longer than the cup. There are four nectariferous glandules, one on each side between the short stamen and pistil, and one on each side between the longer stamina and cup. There are six subulated, erect filaments the length of the cup, and four the length of the unguis of the corolla and the antheræ are simple. The germen is oblong, ventricose, attenuated, and the length of the stamina, there is scarce any style, the stigma is headed and entire. The seed vessel is gibbous, smooth, ventricose and a little jointed, containing roundish smooth seeds.

Raphanistrum. White and Yellow flowered Charlock with round, jointed, smooth, unilocular pods. An. June, July.

BUNIAS.

BUNIAS. ROCKET.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves ovato-oblong, patent and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform, the petals are obovate, twice as long as the cup, the unguis are attenuated and erect. There are six filaments the length of the cup, the two opposite ones are somewhat shorter, the antheræ are erect and bifid at the base. The germen is oblong and stigma obtuse. The pod is irregular, ovato-oblong with four angles, one or other of which is prominent and pointed, containing one or two roundish seeds.

Cakile. Sea Rocket with ovate, smooth, two edged pods. On the sea shore. *An. June.*

ISATIS. WOAD.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves ovate, patent, coloured, and deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous and cruciform; the petals are oblong, obtuse, patent, and attenuated into unguis. There are six erecto-patent filaments the length of the corolla, two of which are shorter than the rest, and the antheræ are oblong and lateral. The germen is oblong, two edged, compressed, the length of the shorter stamina without any style. The stigma is obtuse and headed. The pod is oblong, lanceolated, obtuse, compressed, edged, unilocular, with two valves, the small valves are shaped like a ship, compressed, keel shaped and deciduous. There is but one ovate seed in the center of the seed vessel.

Tinctoria. Woad with the leaves towards the bottom crenated, those on the stalks sagittated with oblong pods. In corn fields and the sides of fields between Bath and Bristol. On the road-side in Yealand Storrs, and in several other places in and about the Yealands, Lan. July.

C R A M B E.

The cup is tetraphyllous, the leaves ovate, channelled, patent, deciduous. The flower is tetrapetalous, the petals are large, obtuse, broad, and patent; the ungues are erecto-patulent, and the length of the cup. There are six filaments, two the length of the cup, and four the length of the bifid apex. The antheræ are simple on the out branch of the filaments. The glandule is melliferous within the corolla and the longer stamina. The germen is oblong and the stamina thickish. The berry is dry, roundish, unilocular, and deciduous, containing one roundish seed.

Obs. LINN. The essential characteristic consists in the filaments being bifid at the apices.

Maritima. *Sea Colewort* with smooth leaves and stalk. On the sea shore and sandy places. *Per. May*

C L A S S XVI.

MONADELPHIA.

This class is denominated Monadelphia because the stamina of the flowers are so interwoven as to form one body; or rather because the stamina are connected or coalesce at the bottom. The genera of this class, were formerly distinguished from the fruit alone, which not being found sufficient, recourse was had to the leaves, by many; but LINNÆUS has distinguished the genera by the cup, which is the principle characteristic and fixes the genus beyond a dispute.

The english plants of this class are divided into Decandria and Polyandria, and first of

DECANDRIA which comprehends plants with ten stamina.

GERANIUM. CRANESBILL.

THE cup is pentaphyllous, the leaves are ovate, acute, concave, and permanent. There are five obcordate, often ovate, patent, large petals. There are ten subulated filaments, patent at the apices, alternately longer, but shorter than the corolla, with versatile oblong antheræ. The germen has five angles and is beaked; the style is subulated, longer than the stamina and permanent, and the five stigmata are reflex. The fruit is beaked, the seeds are solitary, kidney-shaped, and often covered with an out coat, the arista or beard is very long and becomes spiral.

Y.

Cicutarium.

Cicutarium. Hemlock-leaved Cranesbill with many flowers on the peduncles, pentaphyllous cups, five stamina in each flower and obtuse, pinnate leaves. By road-sides. An. April—June.

Moschatum. Musk'd Cranesbill or Muscovy with many flowers on the peduncles, pentaphyllous cups, five stamina in each flower, pinnate leaves, and pinnatifid cotyledons. In the road between Ormskirk and Liverpool, plentifully. I found it too in Zealand, but not much of it. About Old-Hall the seat of Mr JOHNSON, West. May.

Maritimum. Sea Cranesbill with many flowers on the peduncles, cordate, crenato-incise, villose leaves, and procumbent stalks. Per. June, July.

Such as have ten fertile stamina.

Nodosum. Knotty Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle; the leaves on the stalks are three lobed, entire and serrated, those towards the summits partly sessile. On the mountains of Cumberland. R. Sy. Per. July, Aug.

Phœum. Spotted Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle, alternate leaves, bearded cups, an erect stalk, and undulated petals. About Clapham and Ingleton, Yorksh. April, May.

Sylvaticum. Mountain Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle, subulated, multifid, serrated leaves, an erect stalk, and emarginated petals. In the fields of Lan. West. Per. July, Aug.

Pratense. Crowfoot Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle, subpeltated, multipartite, rugose, pinnatolaciniate, acute leaves, and entire petals. Per. June, July.

Robertianum. Herb Robert with two flowers on each peduncle, and pilose ten-angled cups. On old walls most frequent. Bien. April, June.

Lucidum. Shining Dovesfoot Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle, angulated, rugose cups, and round
five

five lobed leaves. On houses, walls, and in shady places.

An. June, July.

Rotundifolium. Round leaved Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle, entire petals the length of the cup, a prostrate stalk, and incisive kidney-shaped leaves. On walls and houses and by hedges. About Bath and Bristol, between Battersea and Wansworth. HUDSON. *An. July.*

Perenne. Perennial Dovesfoot Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle, the lower leaves are quinquepartite, multifid, and round, the upper leaves have three lobes, and an erect stalk. *Per. May—Aug.*

Molle. Common Dovesfoot Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle, the floral leaves alternate, a diffuse, branchy stalk, and cups without any beards. *An. May, June.*

Pufillum. Small flowered Dovesfoot Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle, bifid petals, a prostrate stalk, kidney-shaped, palmated, linear, and acute leaves. *An. June.*

Columbinum. Long stalked Dovesfoot Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle, quinquepartite-multifid leaves; acute segments, smooth capsules, and bearded cups. *An. June.*

Dissectum. Jagged leaved Dovesfoot Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle, quinquepartite-multifid leaves, emarginated petals the length of the cup, and villose capsules. *An. May—July.*

Sanguineum. Bloody Cranesbill with one flower on each peduncle, quinquepartite leaves, trifid and orbiculated. Among rocks, and in dry meadows. In Cringlebarrow-wood, Yealand, Lan. In Clawthrop woods near Burton, West. *July, Aug.*

POLYANDRIA comprehends such as have many stamina, and always more than twelve.

ALTHÆA. MARSHMALLOW.

The cup is double, the exterior is monophyllous and divided into nine parts, that are very narrow and permanent. The interior is monophyllous, femiquinquifid: the segments are broader, more acute and permanent. There are five petals united at the base; obcordate and terminate in unequal, and plain divisions. The filaments are numerous and formed at the bottom in the shape of a cylinder; lax at the top, placed on the corolla with antheræ somewhat kidney-shaped. The germen is orbiculated, the style is cylindraceous and short. The stigmata are numerous, bristly and the length of the style. The arilli form a whorl about the receptacle which is in the shape of a pillar, are deciduous and open internally, containing solitary, kidney-shaped seeds.

Officinalis. Marshmallow with simple woolly leaves. In marshes near the sea. *Per. Aug.*

LAVATERA. SEA TREE MALLOW.

The cup is double, the exterior is monophyllous, femitrifid, obtuse, shorter, and permanent; the interior is monophyllous, femiquinquifid, more acute, more erect and permanent. There are five obcordate, plain, patent petals that coalesce at the base. The filaments are numerous, forming a cylinder at the base, lax towards the summit and inserted into the corolla having kidney-shaped antheræ. The germen is orbicular, the style cylindraceous and short, the stigmata are numerous from seven to fourteen, bristly, and the length of the style. The arilli form a depressed whorl about the columnar receptacle, are deciduous and open internally, containing solitary kidney shaped seeds.

Arborea. Sea Tree Mallow with a stalk like a tree, woolly, plicated leaves, with seven angles, with peduncles

cles thick set and one flower from the joints. On the sea shore. On *Hurst-Castle* over against the *Isle of Wight*, in *Portland Island*. R. Sy. *Bien. Aug.*

M A L V A. MALLOW.

The cup is double, the exterior consists of three leaves that are narrow, cordate, acute, and permanent, the interior is monophyllous, femiquinquifid, large, broad, permanent. The petals are five which coalesce at the base, are obcordate, and terminate in unequal divisions, and are plain. The filaments are numerous and coalesce into a cylinder, lax at the top and inserted into the corolla, having kidney-shaped antheræ. The germen is orbicular, the style cylindraceous and short. The stigmata are numerous, bristly, and the length of the style. The arilli form a depressed whorl about a columnar receptacle, are deciduous and open internally, containing solitary kidney-shaped seeds.

Obs. Malvæ T. The leaves are almost entire and not villose.

Alcæa T. The leaves are multifid and not villose.

Sylvestris. *Common Mallow* with an erect herbaceous, stalk, lobate, obtuse leaves, and both peduncles and petioli hairy. *Bien. May—Oct.*

Rotundifolia. *Dwarf Mallow* with a prostrate stalk, cordato-orbiculated leaves, and obsoletely five lobed. *An. June—Oct.*

Parviflora. *Small flowered Mallow* with a patulent stalk, angulated leaves, the flowers at the wings of the leaves being in clusters, and cups smooth and patent. Found at *Hithe* in *Kent*. *Bien. June.*

Alcæa. *Vervain Mallow* with an erect stalk, multipartite and rough leaves. In the North of *Lancashire*, plentifully. *July, Aug.*

Moschata. *Jagged leaved Vervain Mallow* with the radical leaves kidney-shaped and jagged, and those on the stalk quinquepartite and pinnato-multifid. *Bien. Aug.*

C L A S S XVII.

D I A D E L P H I A.

This class comprehends all those plants with papilionaceous and hermaphrodite flowers, and leguminous seed-vessels. This class is called diadelphia, because the stamina form two distinct dissimilar bodies or filaments, which coalesce at the base; the one stands above the pistil, and the other surrounds it.

HEXANDRIA comprehends such as have six stamina.

FUMARIA. FUMITORY.

THE cup is composed of two equal, lateral, erect, acute, small deciduous leaves. The flower is oblong, tubulated, and ringent, the palate is prominent, covering the faux. The upper lip is plain, obtuse, emarginated, and reflex. The nectarium is the basis of the upper lip, obtuse and prominent behind. The lower lip is like the upper in every part, but that the base is keel-shaped. The nectarium at the base of this is less prominent. The faux is tetragonal, obtuse, and perpendicularly bifid. There are two equally broad filaments, each within each lip, and acuminate. There are three antheræ that terminate each filament. The germen is oblong, compressed and acuminate; the style is short, the stigma is orbiculated, erect, and compressed. The silicula is unilocular and contains roundish seeds.

Fumaria.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA. 167

Fumaria Off. has a roundish filicula, and often has but one seed and is deciduous.

Officinalis, *Fumitory* with branchy seed vessels, that have but each one seed, and a diffuse stalk. *An. April, June.*

Capreolata. *Ramping Fumitory* with branchy seed vessels, each containing one seed, and climbing leaves with short tendrils. In woods and hedges. *An. Aug.*

Claviculata. *Climbing Fumitory* with narrow pods, and leaves with clasps or tendrils. *An. June.*

All the *Fumitories* are to be found in the north of *Lancashire* and south of *Westmorland*.

OCTANDRIA comprehends such as have eight stamina.

POLYGALA. MILKWORT.

The cup consists of three small leaves which are ovate and acute, of which two are beneath the corolla and one above it, all being permanent. The flower is of the papilionaceous kind, and the number of petals is indeterminate. The wings are subovate, plain, large, and placed on the out-side of the corolla, and made of the dents of the cup, and are permanent. The vexillum is cylindraceous, tubulous and short, the brim is reflex, small and bifid. The keel is concave, compressed and ventricose towards the apex. There are eight stamina in two bodies included in the keel, terminated by eight single antheræ. The germen is oblong, the style is simple and erect, terminated by a thick bifid stigma. The capsule is heart shaped, compressed with an acute margin, which is bilocular and has two valves containing single ovate seeds.

Vulgaris. *Milkwort* with branching crested flowers, single, trailing, herbaceous stalks, and linear spear-shaped leaves.

☞ The violet and flesh coloured of BOER. the white of Tourn. the major of BAUH. Pin. and the myrtle leaved of RAY,

RAY, are only varieties and not distinct species. All very common in dry mountainous pastures. *Per. May, June.*

DECANDRIA comprehends such as have ten stamens.

SPARTIUM. BROOM.

The cup is monophyllous, cordato-tubulated with a very short margin at the top, and five small indentures, and coloured. The flower is papilionaceous and has five petals. The vexillum is almost heart-shaped, large and wholly reflex. The wings are ovate, oblong, shorter than the vexillum and annexed to the stamina. The keel has two petals, is lanceolated, oblong, longer than the wings; the borders are hairy and connected together into which the stamina are inserted. There are ten unequal stamina growing together and visibly longer one than the other, the uppermost is very short, the lowest is divided into nine parts, and the antheræ are oblongish. The germen is oblong and hairy, the style is subulated, to the upper side on which is annexed an oblong, villose stigma. The legumen is cylindraceous, long, obtuse, and unilocular with two valves containing many kidney-shaped seeds.

Scoparium. *Common Broom* with single, trifoliolate and angular, unarmed branches. *May, June.*

GENISTA. GREEN-WEED.

The cup is monophyllous, small, tubulated, and bilabiate; the upper lip is bidentated and deeper divided; the lower lip is bidentated and nearly equal. The flower is papilionaceous. The vexillum is acute, and remote from the keel and the whole is reflex. The wings are oblong, lax, and shorter than the rest. The keel is straight, emarginated, and longer than the vexillum. There are ten stamina joined which emerge out of the keel, having simple antheræ. The germen is oblong,
with

with a simple rising style, and an acute involuted stigma. The legumen is roundish, turgid, unilocular with two valves, containing single kidney-shaped seeds.

Tinctoria. Green-weed, Dyer's Weed, or Wood-waxen with smooth lanceolated leaves, round, erect, striated branches. July, Aug.

Anglica. Needle-surze, or Petty-whin with single spines, flower branches without spines and spear-shaped leaves. May, June.

ONONIS. REST HARROW.

The cup is quinquepartite and almost the length of the corolla; the segments are linear, acuminate, and a little arched, the flower being under the keel. The flower is papilionaceous, the vexillum is cordate, striated and depressed on the sides. The wings are oval and shorter by half than the vexillum. The keel is acuminate and commonly longer than the wings. There are ten filaments growing together, forming an entire cylinder, having simple antheræ. The germen is oblong and hairy, the style is simple and the stigma obtuse. The legumen is like a rhomb, turgid, villose, unilocular, with two valves, containing a few kidney-shaped seeds.

Spinosa. Restharrow or Cammock with single flowers on the branches, trifoliolate leaves and prickly branches. In barren pastures. Per. June—Aug.

Arvensis. Corn Restharrow or Cammock with double flowers on the branches, trifoliolate leaves, and branches without spines. Per. July, Aug.

Repens. Creeping Restharrow with diffuse stalks, erect branches, trifoliolate leaves on the stalks, and ovate stipulæ. Near the sea shore. Per. June, July.

ANTHYLLIS. KIDNEY-VETCH, OR
LADY'S FINGER.

The cup is monophyllous, oblong, a little inflated and villose; the brim is divided into five unequal parts

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and

and is permanent. The flower is papilionaceous, the vexillum is long and reflexed on both sides, and the unguis is the length of the cup. There are two oblong wings shorter than the vexillum. The keel is compressed and is the length of the wings and like them. There are ten filaments that grow together rising like a bow, and the antheræ are simple. The germen is oblong, the style is simple, and the stigma is obtuse. The legumen is roundish and covered by the cup, made up of two valves and contains one or two seeds.

Vulneraria. *Kidney-Vetch* or *Lady's Finger.* The *Kidney-Vetch* is herbaceous with unequal pinnate leaves, and double heads of flowers. In dry pastures. *Per. July.*

P I S U M. PEA.

The cup is monophyllous, quinquifid, acute and permanent, and the two upper segments are broader than the rest. The flower is papilionaceous, the vexillum is very broad, obcordate, reflexed, emarginated with a point, the two wings are roundish, connivent, and shorter than the vexillum. The keel is compressed and half moon-shaped and shorter than the wings. There are ten stamina in two bodies, the upper single one is plain and awl shaped, the other nine are cylindrical below the middle, awl shaped above, and cut, which are joined together and have roundish antheræ. The germen is oblong and compressed, the style is ascendent, triangular, and membranaceous. The stigma adheres to the upper angle which is oblong and villose. The legumen is large, long, roundish, or rather compressed with a pointed apex, is unilocular, and has two valves containing many globose seeds.

Marinum. *Peas* with footstalks plain on their upper side, an angular stalk, arrow-like stipulæ, and footstalks bearing many flowers. Found on the Sea shore. *Per. July.*

OROBUS. WOOD PEASE, OR HEATH PEASE.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, obtuse at the base, oblique at the brim, quinque-dentated, and very short; the three inferior denticles are more acute, the two superior are shorter, more deep and obtusely divided and wither away. The flower is papilionaceous, the vexillum is obcordate, reflex at the apex and the sides. The two wings are oblong and almost the length of the vexillum and bent like a bow and are connivent. The keel is evidently bifid, acuminate, rising like a bow, the margins are connivent, parallel, compressed with a ventricose bottom. There are ten stamina, nine are joined and one separate with roundish antheræ, the germen is cylindrical and compressed, the style is slender, bended and erect, the stigma is linear and downy. The legumen is round, long with a pointed apex, which is unilocular with two valves containing many roundish seeds.

Tuberosus. *Wood Pease* or *Heath Pease* with lanceolated, pinnate leaves, half arrow-pointed, and a simple stalk. In meadows and pastures, woods and hedges. *Per.* May.

Sylvaticus. *Wood Vetch* or *Bitter Vetch* with branchy, rough, decumbent stalks. In woods and hedges. *Per.* July.

LATHYRUS. CHICKLING VETCH.

The cup is monophyllous, semiquinquefid, campanulate, the segments are lanceolated, and acute; the two upper ones are shorter and the lower longer. The flower is papilionaceous. The vexillum is obcordate, very large, reflex in the sides and apex. The wings are oblong, lunulated, short, and obtuse. The keel is in a half orb, the size of the wings, but broader and opens in the middle. There are ten stamina, nine of them are joined and one is separate, and the antheræ are roundish.

The germen is compressed, oblong, and linear. The style is erect, plain, broader towards the top, with an acute apex, and the stigma is villose. The legumen is very long, cylindraceous or compressed, acuminate with two valves, containing many cylindraceous globose, or a little angulated seeds.

Nissolia. *Crimson Grass Vetch* with single flowers on the peduncles, simple leaves and subulated stipulæ. By the sides of fields. *An. June, July.*

Aphaca. *Yellow Vetchling* with single flowers on the peduncles, cirrhi without leaves, and cordate stipulæ. Among hedges. *An. June, July.*

Hirsutus. *Rough coddled Chickling Vetch* with peduncles bearing two flowers, and tendrils with two leaves, and lineari-lanceolated leaves, rough pods, and scabrous seeds. In corn fields. In several places in *Essex*. **DALE.** *Per. July, Aug.*

Peduncles that have many flowers.

Latifolius. *Broad leaved Pease-everlasting* with many flowers on the peduncles, diphyllous cirrhi, and lanceolated leaves. In woods and hedges. *Per. July.*

Sylvestris. *Narrow leaved Pease-everlasting* with many flowers on the peduncles, diphyllous tendrils, and the leaves shaped like a sword, and that part between the joints membranaceous. In woods and hedges. About *Rochester* in *Kent*, between *Bath* and *Bristol* plentifully. *Per. July, Aug.*

Palustris. *Marsh Chickling Vetch* with many flowers on the peduncles, and many leaves on the tendrils, and lanceolated stipulæ. In a wood near *Abington* in *Berks*. **BLACK'S Spec. Bot.** Upon the bogs in *Charley Forest*, near *Bardon-hill*, *Leicestershire*. **MR. PULTNEY.** *Phil. Trans.* *Per. July, Aug.*

Pratensis. *Tare-everlasting* or *Common Yellow Vetchling* with many flowers on the peduncles, very simple diphyllous tendrils, and lanceolated leaves. In woods, hedges, meadows, and pastures. *Per. July, Aug.*

V I C I A. VETCH.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, erect, semiquin-
quid, acute; the upper divisions are shorter and con-
nivent, and all of an equal breadth. The flower is
papilionaceous. The vexillum is oval, the unguis is
broad and oblong, emarginated at the apex with a point,
reflex at the sides. The two wings are oblong, erect,
semicordate with an oblong unguis, shorter than the
vexillum. The keel is shorter than the wings, the tail
is oblong and bipartite, the ventricle is compressedly
orbiculated. There are ten filaments, nine joined
and one single, having erect, roundish, four-furrowed
antheræ. The glandule of the nectarium within the
compound stamen and germen is short, acuminate, and
rises out of the receptacle. The germen is linear, com-
pressed and long; the style is slender, short, and rises to
the erect angle, the stigma is obtuse and bearded under
the apex. The legumen is long, coriaceous, has two
valves, is unilocular and terminated with a point, con-
taining many roundish seeds.

Cracca. *Tufted Vetch* with many flowers on the pe-
duncles which are imbricated, the leaves are lanceolated
and hairy, and the stipulæ are entire. In woods and
hedges. *Per. July, Aug.*

Sylvatica. *Tufted Wood Vetch* with many flowers on
the peduncles, oval leaves, and denticulated stipulæ.
In the woods about *Greta-Bridge, Yorksh.* Near *Kirkby*
Lonsdale Bridge, West. *Per. July, Aug.*

Sepium. *Bush Vetch* with erect pods on partial foot-
stalks, ovate, entire leaves, the exterior ones decreasing.
In woods, hedges, meadows, and pastures. *Per. May.*

Sativa. *Common Vetch*, or *Tare*, with erect pods grow-
ing by pairs, and sitting close to the stalks, blunt lobes
to the leaves and spotted stipulæ. *An. May, June.*

Lathyroides. *Strangle Tare*, or *Wild Vetch*, with erect,
smooth, solitary pods, sitting close to the stalks, six lob-
ed and the inferior ones obcordate. In dry pastures,
especially in a sandy soil. *An. May.*

Lutea.

174 DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Lutea. *Yellow Vetch** with reflex, hairy, solitary pods sitting close to the stalks, containing each five seeds, and the vexillum of the flower smooth. In meadows and pastures. *An. June, July.*

E R V U M. TARE.

The cup is quinquepartite, almost the length of the corolla, the segments are linear, acuminate, and nearly equal. The flower is papilionaceous. The vexillum is plain and slightly inflexed, roundish and large. The wings are obtuse and shorter by half than the vexillum. The keel is shorter than the wings and acuminate. The filaments are in two distinct bodies, nine and one, having simple antheræ. The germen is oblong, the style simple, the stigma obtuse, and beardless. The legumen is oblong, obtuse, round, and knotty, with protuberant seeds which are four in number, and almost round.

Obs. This differs from the *Vicia* only in the stigma.

Soloniense. *Spring Tare* with two flowers on peduncles that have tendrils, acuminate petioli and obtuse lobes to the leaves. In meadows and pastures, and more especially in chalky ground. On the chalky banks near *Greenhithe* in *Kent.* *R. Sy.* *An. April, May.*

Tetraspermum. *Smooth Tare* with two flowers on the peduncles and four globose seeds. *An. June.*

Hirsutum. *Hairy Tare* with many flowers on the peduncles, and two globose seeds. *An. June.*

ORNITHOPUS. BIRD'S FOOT.

The umbel is simple, the cup is monophyllous and tubulated, the brim quinque-dentated, nearly equal and permanent. The flower is papilionaceous. The vexillum

* It seems a reasonable conjecture, to imagine, that the *early Vetch* would make a rich and cheap fodder for cattle in the spring, if properly cultivated.

lum is obcordate and entire. The wings are ovate, straight, and scarce the size of the vexillum. The keel is compressed and small. There are ten filaments, nine and one with simple antheræ. The germen is linear, the style is setaceous and rising, bends like a bow, the stigma is a point. The legumen is subulated, round, shaped like a bow, having many joints connected together, but when ripe separate, each containing one roundish seed.

Perpusillus Bird's Foot with pinnate leaves, and pods shaped somewhat like a bow. *Per.* May—Aug.

HIPPOCREPIS. TUFTED HORSE-SHOE VETCH.

The umbella is simple, the cup is monophyllous and quinquedentated; the two upper denticles are joined and less divided, and the cup is permanent. The flower is papilionaceous. The vexillum is cordate, sitting upon an unguis the length of the cup, the wings are ovato-oblong and obtuse, the keel is shaped like the moon and compressed. There are ten filaments, nine jointed together, and one separate placed under the upper side having simple antheræ. The germen is slender, oblong, and ends in a subulated style, and has a simple stigma. The pod is membranaceous, very long, and crooked, and cut into many parts from the under seam to the upper, each forming a roundish sinus with obtuse, three cornered joints, connected to the upper seam, containing a single oblong seed in each joint, shaped like a horse shoe.

Comosa. Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch with pods growing in clusters upon foot-stalks, whose outer border is turned inward. In chalky soil. On the chalky grounds about Gogmagog-hills and elsewhere in Camb. Also on the northern mountains. R. Sy, On the ledge of the scar, all the way between Scout-style and Honeybee-yate, two miles from Kendal, West. WILSON'S Sy. July.

HEDYSARUM. ST FOIN, OR COCK'S HEAD.

The cup is monophyllous, semiquinquifid, the segments are subulata, erect, and permanent. The flower is papilionaceous and striated. The vexillum is reflexo-compressed, ovato-oblong, emarginated and long. The wings are oblong, narrower than the rest and straight. The keel is straight, compressed, broader at the end, and bifid from the base to the gibbous point. There are ten filaments in two separate bodies, nine and one, bending towards the right angle, having roundish, compressed antheræ. The germen is slender, compressed, and linear, the style is subulata, and bended as the stamina, and the stigma is simple. The fruit is a jointed, compressed, roundish pod, formed of two valves and incloses a single, kidney-shaped seed.

Onobrychis. St Foin or Cock's Head with pinnate leaves, prickly pods having each one seed, and the wings of the flower shorter than the cups and an elongated stalk. In Peckham-fields. July.

The *French Honey Suckles* are all of them of this genus according to LINNÆUS.

ASTRAGALUS. WILD LIQUORICE.

The cup is monophyllous, tubulata, quinquedentata, and acute; the lower denticles are gradually less. The flower is papilionaceous. The vexillum is longer than the rest, reflexed at the sides and emarginated, obtuse and straight. The wings are oblong and shorter than the vexillum, the keel is the length of the wings and emarginated. The filaments are nine and one, and almost straight, having roundish antheræ. The germen is roundish, the style is subulata and concealed under one side, the stigma is obtuse. The pod is bilocular and the cells more inclined to one side and contain kidney-shaped seeds.

Glycyphyllos. Wild Liquorice or Liquorice Vetch with prostrate stalks, triquetrous pods bending like a bow,
and

and oval leaves longer than the peduncle. Near *Cartmel-Well, Lan.* Per. June, July.

Arenarius. Purple Mountain Milkwort with procumbent stalks, branchy, erect flowers, and downy leaves. In meadows and sandy pastures. On *Gogmagog-hill, Newmarket-heath, Royston-heath.* R. Sy. June, July.

TRIFOLIUM. TREFOIL.

The umbellula is often a small head in a common receptacle. The cup is monophyllous, tubulated, quinque-dentated and permanent. The flower is papilionaceous, commonly permanent and withers in the cup. The vexillum is reflexed, the wings are shorter than the vexillum, and the keel is shorter than the wings. The filaments are diadelphous, nine and one, terminated by simple antheræ. The germen is partly ovate, the style is tubulated and concealed under the upper side, the stigma is simple. The legumen is short with one valve and deciduous, containing but few roundish seeds.

Officinalis. Common Melilot with long naked branches of pods, containing two seeds, and an erect stalk. About *Foulshaw-house* not far from *Millthrop, West.* Bien. June, July.

Ornithopoides. Bird's Foot Trefoil with naked pods containing eight seeds, twice as long as the cup, and declining stalks. In sandy pastures. An. June.

Repens. White Trefoil or Dutch Clover with little heads, pods with four seeds, and a creeping stalk. Per. May—OË.

Hybridum. This is only a variety, and differs in the stalk which is ascending, *i. e.* has the branches turned back. Per. May—OË.

Ochroleucon. Yellow flowered Trefoil with globose spikes, monopetalous flowers, the lowest dent of the cup being very long and erect, and the leaves on the stalk rough. In meadows and dry pastures. Bien. May, June.

Pratense. Purple Honey Suckle Trefoil Clover with
A a spikes

spikes somewhat hairy and surrounded with membranaceous stipulæ, and monopetalous flowers. *Per. May*—*Oct.*

Medium. Long leaved Purple Trefoil with terminatory, hairy, globose spikes and monopetalous flowers, the lobes of the leaves being lanceolated and entire, and the stalk erect. *Per. July.*

Maritimum. Teasel headed Trefoil with hairy globose spikes, equal patulent cups, a stalk with the branches turned back, and the lobes of the leaves shaped like a wedge and hairy. On marshes. Observed by Dr JOHNSON in *Dartford Saltmarsh.* Found by Mr HUDSON at *Lighe* and at *Little-Holland* in *Essex.* Near *Bristol* plentifully. *July.*

Arvense. Hare's Foot Trefoil with oval hairy spikes, and the dents of the cup equal and bristly. *An. July, Aug.*

Striatum. Knotted Trefoil with ovate, lateral, sessile, little heads, and round, striated cups. *An. June.*

Glomeratum. Round headed Trefoil with globose, sessile heads, and hairy, equal, patulent cups. In sandy pastures. I found it on *Blackheath.* *An. June.*

Scabrum. Oval headed Trefoil with ovate, sessile, little heads, and unequal hairy cups. In the *Isle of Shepey.* *An. June.*

Subterraneum. Dwarf Trefoil with hairy heads and five flowers; the central involucre is reflexed, rigid, and surrounds the fruit. About *London* plentifully. *May.*

Fragiferum. Strawberry Trefoil with roundish heads, inflated, bidentated, reflexed cups, and creeping stalks. *Per. Aug.*

Such as have the vexillum of the corolla reflex.

Agrarium. Hop Trefoil with oval, imbricated spikes, permanent vexilla, naked cups, and an erect stalk. *An. June.*

Procumbens.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. 179

Procumbens. Decumbent Trefoil with imbricated, oval spikes, deflex, permanent vexilla, and procumbent stalks. Per. June, Aug.

Filiforme. Small Trefoil with spikes somewhat imbricated, permanent vexilla bended backwards, and cups upon footstalks, and trailing or procumbent stalks. An. May, June.

LOTUS. BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL.

The umbellula is simple. The cup is monophyllous, round, permanent, and cut into five acute, equal, and erect parts. The flower is papilionaceous. The vexillum is roundish, bended backwards, and the unguis is bended backward and is concave. The wings are roundish, shorter than the vexillum, broad and connivent. The keel is gibbous beneath, shut at the summit, acuminate and rises a little. There are ten stamina, nine joined and one separate that rise up and have broadish tops and small antheræ. The germen is round and oblong, the style rises up, and the stigma is an inflexed point. The pod is cylindraceous, very straight, stuffed, longer than the cup, has many cells and two valves containing many cylindrical seeds.

Corniculata. Bird's Foot Trefoil with depressed heads, decumbent stalks, and patent, cylindrical pods. Per. June—Aug.

 The four others, mentioned by authors, are only varieties and not distinct species.

MEDICAGO. SNAIL TREFOIL.

The cup is monophyllous, straight, femiquinquefid, acute, and equal. The flower is papilionaceous. The vexillum is ovate, entire, with inflexed margins, and the whole is reflexed. The wings are ovato-oblong, affixed to the keel by an appendix, and the fides are connivent under the keel. The keel is oblong, bifid, patent, obtuse. The filaments are diadelphous and coalesce almost

to the summits, having small antheræ. The germen fits upon a style, is oblong, incurved, compressed, wrapped up in the filaments, and arises out of the keel; the vexillum is reflex, and ends in a short subulated style almost straight, and the stigma is very small. The pod is compressed, long and inflexed, containing many kidney-shaped or angulated seeds.

Falcata. *Yellow Medick* with branching foot-stalks, pods shaped like the moon, and a prostrate stalk. *July.*

Sativa. *Lucern* with branching foot-stalks, contorted pods, and a smooth, erect stalk. *Per. June, July.*

Lupulina. *Melilot Trefoil* with oval spikes, kidney-shaped pods with single seeds, and a procumbent stalk. In sandy meadows and pastures. *An. May—Aug.*

Arabica. *Heart Trefoil* or *Clover* with branching foot-stalks, spiny, snail-shaped pods, and a diffuse stalk. *May.*

C L A S S XVIII.

POLYADELPHIA.

This class comprehends such plants as have hermaphrodite flowers, and many distinct bodies of stamina. We have only one genus of english plants belonging to this class, namely, the Hypericum which is of the Polyadelphia Polyandria.

HYPERICUM. ST JOHN'S WORT.

THE cup is divided into four ovate, concave, permanent segments. The flower consists of five oblong-ovate, obtuse, patent petals, marked with dots according to the motion of the sun. The filaments are numerous, capillary, and unite at the base into five or three distinct bodies, having small antheræ. The germen is roundish. There are three (sometimes one, two, five) simple styles that stand off each other, and the length of the stamina with simple stigmata. The capsule is roundish, having as many cells as there are styles, containing many oblong seeds.

Perforatum. St John's Wort with three styles to the flowers, a two edged stalk, obtuse leaves with pellucid spots. In thickets and hedges. *Per.* July.

Hamifusum.

Humifusum. *Trailing St John's Wort* with three styles to the flowers, which are solitary and arise from the wings of the leaves, slender, two edged stalks, and smooth leaves. *Per. July.*

Pulchrum. *Upright St John's Wort*, with three styles to the flowers, glandulous cups, smooth, cordate leaves, entire bractææ, and a round stalk. *Per. July.*

Androsæmum. *Tutsan or Park-leaves* with three styles to the flowers, fruit like berries, and a two edged, shrubby stalk. *Per. July.*

Montanum. *Imperforate St John's Wort* with three styles to the flowers, ferrato-glandulous cups, an erect stalk and ovate smooth leaves. In woods and thickets. *Per. July.*

Hirsutum *Tutsan or Hairy St John's Wort* with three styles to the flowers, ferrato-glandulous cups, an erect stalk, and ovate hairy leaves. *Per. July.*

Quadrangulum. *St Peter's Wort* with three styles to the flowers, and an herbaceous square stalk. *Per. July.*

Elodes. *Marsh St Peter's Wort* with three styles to the flowers, downy, round leaves, and a creeping stalk. In *Sherley-common* between *Croydon* and *Wickham*. On *Hampstead-heath*. HUDSON. *Per. July.*

C L A S S XIX.

S Y N G E N E S I A.

This class is denominated Syngenesia, because the stamina in these plants grow together, or are formed into a single regular congeries. The general characters of this class are: The cup is the crown of the seeds, and stands on the summit of the germen, and the compound flowers are very various, in regard to the nature of the floscules. 1. Some are composed of tubulose, hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and of the same sort of tubulose hermaphrodite flowers in the radius. 2. Others are composed of tubulose hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and of tubulose female flowers in the radius. 3. Some are composed of tubulose hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and of tubulose neutral flowers in the radius. 4. Some have tubulose hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and ligulated hermaphrodite flowers in the radius. 5. Some are composed of hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and of ligulated female flowers in the radius. 6. Some are composed of tubulose hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and ligulated neutral flowers in the radius. 7. Some are composed of tubulose hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and of naked and neutral flowers in the radius: And 8. Some are composed of ligulated female flowers in the disk, and ligulated hermaphrodite flowers in radius.

The stamina are five very short slender filaments, inserted into the tube of the flowers. The antheræ are of the same number with the stamina, they are slender, erect and grow together at their sides, so as to form a tubular, cylindrical body of the length of the mouth of the flower, and divided into five segments at the edge. The germen of the pistil is oblong, and placed under the receptacle of the flower. The style is capillary, erect, and of the length of the stamina,
and

and goes through the cylinder formed by the antheræ. The stigma is divided into two parts, which stand open and bend backwards.

These plants have properly no pericarpium, tho' in some few species there is a coreaceous crust placed about the seed. The seed is single and oblong, often of a quadrangular figure, and sometimes narrower at the base than any other part. However in different genera of this class they are of a very different appearance at the ends; some are crowned with a downy matter, composed of a great number of single short filaments placed circularly, or otherwise, on the head of the seed. In some the downy matter is radiated, in others it is ramose or branched, and in some it is supported on a pedicle, while in others it stands immediately on the seed. In some genera, the seeds have no down at all, but have a small corona formed of what was originally the cup of the flower. This is permanent, and divided usually into five segments. In some the seed is wholly naked, having neither any down, nor this crown of a cup.

This class is divided from the fructification into

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS,
 SUPERFLUA,
 FRUSTRANEA,
 NECESSARIA,
 SEGREGATA, and
 SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS
 comprehends such plants as have compound flowers, of which
 the florets are all hermaphrodite.

TRAGOPOGON. GOAT'S BEARD.

THE common cup is simple, and formed of eight acute pointed, equal petals, joined at the base. The compound flower is imbricated and uniform; the hermaphrodite florets are numerous, and the exterior ones

ones somewhat longer. The proper flower consists of a single, ligulated, truncated petal, indented into five parts. There are five very short capillary filaments, with cylindrical, tubulose antheræ. The germen is oblong, the style thread-like and of the length of the stamina, with two revolving stigmata. The cup is connivent, acuminate, the length of the seed, swells to a belly, and contains many oblong, angular, rough seeds, slender at both ends, and has feathery down. The pappus is feathery, plain, with about thirty two rays. The receptacle is naked, plain, and rough.

Pratense. *Yellow Goat's Beard* with an empalement equal to the rays of the flower, and entire closed leaves. Common in meadows and pastures. *Bien. June.*

Porrifolium. *Purple Goat's Beard* with cups longer than the ray of the flower, entire naked leaves, and footstalks thicker at the upper part. In meadows and pastures. In many places of *Cornwall*. Dr GUNTROP. In the fields about *Rose-Castle* and *Carlisle*. R. Sy. In some meadows near *Edmuntton*. Mr HURLOCK. BLACK'S *Spec. Bot.* In the marshes near *Long-Reach* below *Woolwich*. Mr JERVIS. *Bien. June.*

P I C R I S.

The common cup is double; the exterior is very large and consists of five leaves, which are cordate, plain, lax, and connivent. The interior is imbricated and ovate. The compound flower is imbricated and uniform, and the small hermaphrodite flowers are numerous. The proper flower is monopetalous, ligulated, linear, truncated, and quinque-dentated. There are four slender and very short filaments, and the antheræ are cylindrical and tubulose. The germen is somewhat ovate, the style is the length of the stamina, with two reflex stigmata. The seeds are solitary, ventricose, and obtuse, and the pappus is plumose.

Echioides. Ox's Tongue with cups surrounded with a large involucre. An. July, Aug.

Hieracioides. Yellow Succory, or Rough Hawkweed with imbricated cups. An. July.

SONCHUS. SOW-THISTLE.

The common cup is gibbous with many linear, unequal scales. The compound flower is imbricated and uniform, the small hermaphrodite flowers are numerous and equal: The proper flower is monopetalous, ligulated, linear, truncated, and quinque-dentated. There are five capillary and very short stamina, with a cylindrical, tubulose anthera. The germen is sub-ovate, the style like thread, of the length of the stamina, having two reflex stigmata. The cup is the seed vessel which is connivent in the form of a depressed, acuminate globe, containing solitary, oblong seeds. The pappus is hairy.

Oleraceus. Common Sow-Thistle with downy peduncles and rough cups. I found it in company with JOHN BENSON, Esq. and others among the ruins of Furness Abbey. In rough uncultivated places. An. June—Aug.

Arvensis. Tree Sow Thistle with prickly peduncles and cups which are somewhat in an umbel, and heart-shaped leaves towards the base. Per. Aug.

Palustris. Marsh Sow Thistle with prickly peduncles and cups which are somewhat in an umbel, and the leaves shaped like an arrow at the base. Found on the banks of the river Thames, not far from Greenwich and about Blackwall. R. Sy. Per. Aug.

LACTUCA. LETTUCE.

The common cup is imbricated and somewhat cylindrical, with many acuminate valves. The compound flower is imbricated and uniform, the hermaphrodite florets are many and equal. The proper flower is monopetalous,

petalous, ligulated, and truncated. There are five very short capillary filaments with a cylindraceous, tubulose anthera. The germen is partly oval, the style slender and the length of the stamina, the stigmata are two and reflex. The cup is connivent and ovato-cylindraceous, and contains solitary, ovate, acuminate, compressed seeds. The pappus is hairy. The stipes is long and attenuated on the lower part.

Virosa. Strong-scented wild Lettuce with vertical leaves and a strong scent. In hedges and the sides of fields. *Bien.* July, Aug.

Saligna. The leaf Wild Lettuce with hastato-linear leaves and the lower ones dented. Or Lettuce with the radical leaves linear and pinnate, and the segments dented. Found on chalky ground. *An.* Aug.

PRENANTHES. IVY-LEAVED WILD LETTUCE.

The common cup has a small cup added, is cylindraceous and smooth, and the scales are the number of the florets, but there are often a few very short unequal ones at the base. The compound flower is from the simple orb of the flosculi. The hermaphrodite flowers are from five to eight, placed in a simple orb. The proper flower is monopetalous, ligulated, truncated, quadridentated. There are five very short capillary filaments, with cylindraceous, tubulose antheræ. The germen is somewhat ovate, the style slender and longer than the stamina, the stigma is bifid and reflex. The cup is cylindraceous and slightly connivent, containing solitary, cordate seeds. The pappus is pilose.

Muralis. Ivy-leaved Wild Lettuce with five flosculi and lyrato-hastated leaves. *July.*

Wild Lettuce with a yellow flower. *R. Sy. pa.* 162.

LEONTODON, DANDELION.

The common cup is imbricated and oblong; the interior scales are linear, parallel, equal; the exterior are

fewer in number and often reflex at the base. The compound flower is imbricated and uniform; the hermaphrodite florets are numerous and equal. The proper flower is monopetalous, ligulated, linear, truncated, and quinque-dentated. The five filaments are very short and slender, with cylindraceous, tubulose antheræ. The germen is partly ovate, the style is slender and the length of the corolla, the two stigmata are bended back. There is no seed vessel, but the cup is oblong and straight. The seeds are solitary, oblong and scabrous. The down is plumose.

Taraxacum. *Dandelion* with the cup at the bottom reflex. The *Dandelion* with a narrower leaf of BAUHIN, and the *Mountain Dandelion* with a narrow leaf of RAY, are only varieties. In meadows and pastures. *Per.* April—June.

Hispidium. *Rough Dandelion* with an erect rough cup, rough dentated, entire leaves, and forked bristles. *May, June.*

Autumnale. *Yellow Devil's Bit* with smooth dented, entire leaves, erect cups, and squamose peduncles. *Per.* Aug.

HIERACIUM. HAWKWEED.

The common cup is imbricated and cylindrical with many linear and very unequal scales that are longitudinal, and one upon the other. The compound flower is imbricated and uniform; the hermaphrodite flowers are numerous and equal. The proper flower is monopetalous, ligulated, linear, truncated, and quinque-dentated. The filaments are five, slender and very short, with cylindraceous, tubulose antheræ. The germen is partly ovate, the style is slender and the length of the stamina, having two stigmata bended backwards. The seeds are solitary, obtusely tetragonal, and short: The pappus is pilose.

Alpinum. *Mountain Hawkweed* with oblong, entire, dented

dented leaves, a naked stalk, with one flower, and a hairy cup. *Per.* July.

Pilosella. Common Creeping Mouse-ear with entire, ovate leaves, downy underneath, and a creeping stalk.

An. May.

Such as have a naked stem and many flowers.

Dubium. Mouse-ear Hawkweed with entire, ovato-oblong leaves, creeping shoots and a naked stem with many flowers. Common on dry limestone pastures. *An.* July, Aug.

Auricula. Narrow-leaved Hawkweed with entire, lanceolated leaves, a naked stem with many flowers. In mountainous pastures near Dalehead not far from Grassmere, West.

Such as have leafy stalks.

Murorum. French or Golden Lungwort with a branchy stalk, radical, ovate, dented leaves. In woods and on old walls. On the rocks by the rivulet between Shap and Arna Well, West.

Paludosum. Succory-leaved Hawkweed with a paniculated stalk, smooth dented leaves surrounding the stalk, and rough cups. By Buckbarrow-well in Longsleddale six miles from Kendal, West. WILSON'S Sy. *Bien.* July, Aug.

Sabaudum. Broad leaved bushy Hawkweed with an erect stalk, bearing many flowers, ovato-lanceolated, dented leaves, half surrounding the stalk. About Hampstead and Highgate near London. About Kendal, West. WILSON'S Sy.

The Smooth leaved is only a variety, and is found near Hullswater, West. *Per.* July, Aug.

Umbellatum. Narrow leaved bushy Hawkweed with linear leaves somewhat dented and flowers in umbels. *Per.* July, Aug.

CREPIS. BASTARD HAWKWEED.

The common cup is double, the exterior one is very short, open, and deciduous; the interior is ovate, simple, furrowed, and permanent, with narrow, connivent scales. The compound flower is imbricated and uniform, with many equal hermaphrodite florets; the proper flower is monopetalous, ligulated, linear, truncated, and quinque-dentated. There are five slender and very short filaments, with a cylindraceous, tubulose anthera. The germen is somewhat oval, the style slender and of the length of the stamina, with two reflex stigmata. There is no seed vessel, but the cup becomes roundish and contains single oblong seeds, crowned with a long feathery down, and stands upon a little foot-stalk within the cup. The receptacle is naked.

Teſtorum. Smooth Succory Hawkweed with lanceolated sagittated sessile, smooth leaves and the lower ones dented. Common in meadows and pastures, and on old walls. *An.* June—Oct.

Biennis. Rough Succory Hawkweed with pinnato-hastated rough leaves, the flower leaves being indented upwards, and the cups prickly. *Bien.* July—Oct.

Fœtida. Stinking Hawkweed with pinnated, angulated leaves, and the foot-stalks dented. *Bien.* June, July.

HYOSERIS. SWINE'S SUCCORY.

The common cup consists of ten leaves, the scales are lanceolated, erect, equal, calyculated at the base with many short scales. The proper one is quinquepartite, very short, acute, permanent. The compound flower is somewhat imbricated and uniform, the hermaphrodite florets are disposed in an orb. The proper flower is monopetalous, ligulated, linear, truncated, quinque-dentated. There are five very short, slender filaments, with cylindraceous, tubulose antheræ. The germen is somewhat oblong, the style slender and the length

length of the stamina, with two reflex stigmata. There is no seed-vessel, but the common cup is straight and contains single, oblongish, compressed seeds, the length of the cup.

Minima. *Small Swine's Succory* with a naked, divided stalk. In gravelly soil. About *Hampton Court* plentifully. D. DOODY. R. Sy. In a sand-pit on the right-hand going to the duke of ARGYLE's at *Petersham, Surry*. Dr WALMER. In the common fields at *Walthamstow, Essex*. Dr WATSON. In *Tuddington-field* near *Hampton-Court*. BLACK's *Spec. Bot.* An. May, June.

HYP OCHÆRIS.

The common cup is roundish, imbricated, and ventricose at the base; the scales are lanceolated and acute. The compound flower is imbricated and uniform, the hermaphrodite florets are numerous and equal. The proper one is monopetalous, ligulated, linear, truncated, and quinque-dentated. The five filaments are slender and very short, having cylindrical, tubulose antheræ. The germen is ovate, the style slender, and the length of the stamina, and the stigmata are reflex. There is no seed vessel, but the cup is connivent and globose-acuminated, containing oblong, solitary seeds. The down is feathery and stands upon a little foot-stalk within the cup. The receptacle is paleaceous and the paleæ are linear and the length of the seeds.

Radicata. *Long Rooted Hawkweed* with dentato-sinuated scabrous leaves, a branched, naked stalk, and squamous peduncles. In meadows and pastures. Per. May—July.

Maculata. *Spotted Hawkweed* with a stalk almost naked, solitary branch, oblong, entire, dented leaves. On the banks of the *Devil's Ditch* near *Reeke* not far from *Newmarket, R. Sy.* Also on *Bernuk-heath, Northamptonsh.* Per. July.

Glabra. *Smooth Hawkweed* with oblong, imbricated cups

cups, a naked stalk, and dentato-sinuuated leaves. About *Bristol*. Near *Middleton* in *Warwicksh.* R. Sy. *Bien.* *July*.

L A P S A N A. NIPPLEWORT.

The common cup has another small cup, and is ovate and angulated; there are eight equal, linear, channelled, keel-shaped, acute scales of the tube, six at the base, imbricated, small and alternately less. The compound flower is imbricated and uniform; the hermaphrodite florets are equal and about sixteen in number. The proper flower is monopetalous, ligulated, truncated, and quinque-dentated. There are five slender and very short filaments with cylindraceous, tubulose antheræ. The germen is somewhat oblong, the style slender, and the length of the stamina; the stigma is bifid and reflex. There is no seed vessel. The scales of the tube of the cup surround the adjoining seeds which are single and oblong.

Communis. *Nipplewort* with the cups of the fruit angulated, the peduncles slender and very branchy. In hedges and among limestone rocks. *An.* *June, July*.

C I C H O R I U M. SUCCORY.

The common cup is calyculated and cylindraceous; the eight scales are lanceolated, equal, forming a cylinder, five are incumbent and shorter. The compound flower is plain and uniform. The hermaphrodite florets are twenty and placed in an orb. The proper flower is monopetalous, ligulated, truncated, and deeply quinque-dentated. There are five capillary and very short filaments, with cylindraceous pentagonal, tubulose antheræ. The germen is oblong, the style thread-like, and the length of the stamina, with two stigmata turned back. There is no seed vessel, but the cup is cylindraceous and connivent in the apex, having solitary, compressed seeds with acute angles.

Intybus.

Intybus. *Wild Succory* with a single stalk, and indented, sinuated leaves, and commonly blue flowers. *July, Aug.*

ARCTIUM. BURDOCK OR CLOBURR.

The common cup is globose and imbricated; the scales are lanceolated and end in long subulated awns, in the points shaped like a hook: The compound flower is tubulated and uniform, the hermaphrodite florets are equal. The proper flower is monopetalous and tubulated, the tube is slender and long, the limb is oval and quinquefid, the segments are linear and equal. There are five capillary and very short filaments. The anthera is cylindraceous, tubulose, the length of the corolla, and quinquedentated. The germen is oblong with a villose apex, the style is slender and longer than the stamina and the stigma is bifid and reflex. There is no seed-vessel but the cup is connivent and contains single, pyramidal, and angular seeds.

Lappa. *Burdock or Clotburr* with heart-shaped leaves without prickles on foot-stalks. *Bien. July, Aug.*

The four or five species, of other authors, are only varieties, and not distinct species according to LINNÆUS.

SERRATULA. SAW-WORT.

The common cup is oblong, cylindraceous, and imbricated with lanceolated, acute, beardless scales. The compound flower is tubulose and uniform; the hermaphrodite florets are equal. The proper flower is monopetalous and infundibuliform; the tube is inflex, the limb is ventricose and quinquefid. The filaments are five, slender and short, and the antheræ cylindraceous and tubulose. The germen is oval, the style slender, and the length of the stamina, having two oblong, reflex stigmata. The seeds are single, somewhat ovate, having sometimes plumose, sometimes pilose down.

Tinctoria. Saw-wort with pinnatifid leaves, and the terminatory segment the largest, and all the leaves neatly serrated about the edges. *Per. July.*

Alpina. Mountain Saw-wort with ovate, rough cups. RAY calls this, *The many flowered Gentle Thistle* with a narrow indented willow leaf.

Arensis. Corn Saw-wort or *Way-Thistle* with prickly, dented leaves. *Per. July.*

C A R D U U S. THISTLE.

The common cup is ventricose and imbricated, the scales are numerous, lanceolated, acuminate, and prickly. The compound flower is tubulose and uniform. The hermaphrodite florets are nearly equal and reflex. The proper one is monopetalous and infundibuliform; the tube is very slender, the limb erect, the base oval and quinquefid; the segments are linear and equal, but one more deeply divided. The filaments are five in number, slender, and very short; the anthera is cylindrical, tubulose, and the length of the corolla, with a quinque-dentated mouth. The germen is oval, the style slender and longer than the stamina. The stigma is simple, subulate, naked and emarginated. There is no seed-vessel, but the cup is somewhat connivent and contains single obovate, tetragonal seeds. The down is sessile and very long.

Such as have decurrent leaves.

Lanceolatus. Spear Thistle with decurrent hastato-pinnate, hispid leaves, divaricated segments, and prickly, villose cups. *Bien. July.*

Nutans. Musk-Thistle with prickly, semidecurrent leaves, and cernuous flowers, and the scales of the cup patent towards the summit. About *Black-heath*. On the ropery by the sides of the road to the *Glass-houses, Newcastle upon Tyne*, and on *Sunderland Town-moor*. WILSON'S *Sy. Bien. July.*

Acanthoides.

Acanthoides. *Wetted Thistle* with sinuated, decurrent leaves, prickly on the margin; the cups are on foot-stalks, single, erect, and villose. *An. June, July.*

The colour of the whole plant is grey or hoary, WILSON'S Sy.

Crispus. *Thistle upon Thistle* with sinuated, decurrent leaves, a prickly margin, aggregate flowers, and those at the end without a beard. In roads and on the sides of ditches. *An. June.*

Palustris. *Marsh-Thistle* with linear, dented, decurrent leaves, a prickly border and erect, branchy flowers, and peduncles without prickles. The flowers are purple. *Per. June, July.*

Dissectus. *English-Soft or Gentle-Thistle* with lanceolated, decurrent leaves, denticles without prickles, but prickly cups, *Per. June, July.*

Such whose leaves surround the Stalks.

Helenioides. *Melancholy-Thistle* with lanceolated, dented leaves, surrounding the stalks, unequal ciliated spines, and a stalk without prickles. On high mountains in *Yorksh. West. Cumb. R. Sy.* On a moor two miles from *Croydon.* In *Longsleddale* in a field called *Wetherhowe*, by the road-side near *Tomshowe*, about seven miles from *Kendal, West.* *Per. June, July.*

Marianus. *Milk-Thistle* with histato-pinnatifid leaves surrounding the stalks, cups without leaves, and channelled spines. The *Carduus non maculatus* of RAY, or the *Lady's Thistle without Spots* is only a variety according to LINNÆUS. Both are found about *London.* *An. July.*

Eriophorus. *Woolly-headed-Thistle* with sessile leaves, pinnatifid two ways, the segments alternately erect, and the cups globose and erect. About *Bristol.* In the chalk-pit-close at *Cherry-Hinton*, and by the road-sides in *Huntingdonsh.* plentifully. Mr MARTIN. *Bien. July.*

Acaulos. *Dwarf Carline-Thistle* without a stem, but

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with a smooth cup. On dry pastures. On *Blackheath* near *London*. *Per. July*.

This plant according to *RAY* hath a purple flower.

ONOPORDUM. COTTON-THISTLE.

The common cup is roundish, ventricose, and imbricated; the scales are numerous prickly and prominent on every side. The compound flower is tubulose and uniform, the hermaphrodite flowers are equal. The proper flower is monopetalous and infundibuliform; the tube is slender, the limb erect, ventricose and quinquefid; the segments are equal, one only being more separated than the rest. There are five capillary, very short filaments, having cylindraceous, tubulose antheræ, the length of the corolla and quinque-dentated. The germen is oval, the style slender, and longer than the stamina, and stigma is crowned. The cup is slightly connivent and contains the seed. The down is capillary.

Acanthium. *Cotton-Thistle* with rough empalements, subulated scales and oval, oblong, ferrated leaves. Found in uncultivated places. *Bien. July*.

CARLINA. CARLINE-THISTLE.

The common cup is ventricose, radiated, imbricated; the scales are numerous, lax, acute, and the interior ones are very long, patent, shining, coloured, and placed in an orb. The compound flower is uniform and tubulose, and the hermaphrodite florets are equal. The proper flower is monopetalous, and infundibuliform; the tube is slender; the limb is infundibuliform and quinquefid. There are five capillary very short filaments, with cylindraceous tubulose antheræ. The germen is short, the style slender, and length of the stamina. The stigma is oblong, bifid or entire. The cup unchanged contains a single taper seed, crowned with a branching plumose down.

Vulgaris.

Vulgaris. *Wild Carline-Thistle* with a corymbose stalk bearing many flowers, which terminate the branches.
Bien. June.

BIDENS. HEMP AGRIMONY.

The common cup is erect, the segments are often equal, oblong, hollow, and channelled. The compound flower is uniform and tubulose, the hermaphrodite florets are tubulose. The proper one is infundibuliform, the limb is quinquefid and erect. There are five capillary, very short filaments, with cylindraceous, tubulose antheræ. The germen is oblong, the style simple and the length of the stamina, having two oblong, reflex stigmata. The cup, unchanged, contains a single, obtuse, angulated seed. The down has two or more bristles which are oblong, straight, acute, and hooked backwards.

Tripartita, *Trifid Water-hemp Agrimony* with trifid leaves, foliaceous cups and erect seeds. In ditches and where water stands in winter, very common. *An. July, Aug.*

Cernua. *Whole-leaved Water-hemp-Agrimony* with lanceolated leaves surrounding the cups, cernuous flowers and erect seed. Found with the former. *An. July, Aug.*

Minima. *The least Water-hemp Agrimony* with lanceolated, sessile leaves, and flowers and seeds erect. *An. July, Aug.*

EUPATORIUM. HEMP OR DUTCH AGRIMONY.

The common cup is oblong and imbricated; the scales are lanceolated, erect, and unequal. The compound flower is uniform and tubulose. The hermaphrodite florets are unequal. The proper one is infundibuliform, the limb is quinquefid and patulent. There are five capillary and very short filaments with cylindraceous tubulose antheræ. The germen is very small, the style slender, long and bifid to the stamina, and the stigmata

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mata are slender. The cup, unchanged, contains oblong seeds, with long plumose down.

Cannabinum. *Hemp Agrimony* or *Dutch Agrimony* with digitated leaves. A common plant. *Per. July, Aug.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA
comprehends such plants as have the florets of the disk hermaphrodite, and those of the radius female.

TANACETUM. TANSY.

The common cup is hemispherical and imbricated, the scales are acute and compact. The compound flower is tubulose and convex. The hermaphrodite florets in the disk are numerous and tubulose, with some feminine ones in the ray. The proper hermaphrodite flower is infundibuliform, and the limb is quinquifid and reflex. The feminine is trifid and more deeply divided. There are five capillary, and very short filaments of the hermaphrodite flower, with a cylindraceous, tubulose anthera. The hermaphrodite germen is oblong and small. The style is slender and the length of the stamina. The stigma is bifid and turned back. The feminine germen is oblong, the style simple, with two stigmata turned back. The unchanged cup contains single, oblong, naked seeds.

Vulgare. *Common Tansy* with bipinnated, ferrated leaves. *Per. Aug.*

ARTEMESIA. SOUTHERNWOOD.

The common cup is roundish and imbricated, and the scales are rounded and connivent. The compound flower has many tubulose, hermaphrodite florets in the disk, and feminine naked in the middle. The proper hermaphrodite flower is infundibuliform, and the limb is quinquifid. There are five capillary, hermaphrodite filaments and very short. The anthera is cylindraceous, tubulose,
and

and quinquedentated. The hermaphrodite germen is small, the style slender, and the length of the stamina, with a stigma bifid and turned back. The feminine germen is very small; the style like thread and longer than the hermaphrodite, but the stigma is like the hermaphrodite stigma. The cup is scarce ever changed and the hermaphrodite seeds are single and naked.

Campestris. *Field Southernwood* with linear, multifid leaves and procumbent wand-like stalks. *Per. Aug.*

Maritima. *Sea Wormwood* with multipartite, tomentose leaves, cernuous branches, and the feminine floscules by threes. Common on the sides of ditches near the sea-shore. *Per. Aug.*

Abinthium. *Common Wormwood* with multifid, compound leaves, pendulous, globose flowers, and hairy receptacles. *Per. Aug.*

Vulgaris. *Mugwort* with pinnatifid, plain, cut leaves, downy underneath, simple branches, oval flowers, and five flowers in each ray. *Per. Aug.*

GNAPHALIUM. CUDWEED.

The common cup is rounded and imbricated, the scales are oval, connivent and more lax towards the summits. The compound flower consists of tubulose hermaphrodite florets, sometimes mixed with apetalous feminine. The proper hermaphrodite is infundibuliform: The limb is quinquefid and reflex, and if there are any feminine they are without flowers. The hermaphrodite filaments are five, very short and hairy with cylindraceous, tubulose antheræ. The germen is oval, the style slender, and the length of the stamina, with a bifid stigma. The feminine germen is oval, the style slender and the length of the hermaphrodite, the stigma bifid and reflex. The cup is permanent and shining. The hermaphrodite seeds are single, oblong, small, and crowned with down.

Dioicum.

Dicicum. *Mountain Cudweed* or *Cat's Foot* with a very simple stalk, simple corymbus and procumbent twigs or shoots. On the mountains of *Lan. West. Yorksh.* and *Cumb.* On *Newmarket-heath* not far from *Bottle-sham-beacon.* On *Bernak-heath* in *Lincolnsh.* *Ingleborough-hill* in *Yorksh.* and in many other places. On *Kendal-fell* near *Scout-style, West.* On *Yealand Common, Lan.* *Per. May, June.*

Margaritaceum. *American Cudweed* with linear, lanceolated, acuminate leaves and a branchy stalk towards the top, and fastigiated corymbuses. *Per. Aug.*

Luteo-album. *Fersey Cudweed* with hairy, creeping, blunt leaves, shaped like a sword, and half surrounding the stalks and conglomerated flowers. In the *Isle of Fersey* on dry banks and walls very common. *R. Sy. An. July, Aug.*

Sylvaticum. *Upright Cudweed* with a simple stalk, and flowers thin set. In sandy pastures very common. On *Hampstead-heath* very common. *Bien. Aug.*

Uliginosum. *Black headed Cudweed* with a diffuse, branchy stalk, and terminatory flowers thickset. Common where water stands in winter. *An. Aug.*

CONYZA. FLEABANE.

The common cup is imbricated, oblong, squamose; the scales are acute and the exterior ones patent: The compound flower is tubulose and consists of many tubulose hermaphrodite florets in the disk, and feminine apetalous roundish ones in the ray; the hermaphrodite florets are funnel-shaped and cut into five parts at the brim, the feminine is funnel-shaped and cut into three parts. The hermaphrodite florets have each five hairy, short filaments with cylindrical, tubulose antheræ. The hermaphrodite germen is oblong; the style slender, and the length of the stamina, with a bifid stigma. The feminine germen is oblong, the style slender and the length of the others, having two slender stigmata. Both florets

florets are succeeded by oblong, solitary seeds with simple down.

Squarrosa. *Plowman's Spikenard* or *Fleabane* with acute, lanceolated leaves, and an annual corymbose stalk. On dry mountains. On *Yea'and Common* on the side of the high rocks, *Lan.* *Per.* *July, Aug.*

ERIGERON. FLEABANE.

The common cup is oblong, cylindrical, and imbricated, with subulate, erect scales, gradually longer. The compound flower is radiated and consists of tubulose, hermaphrodite florets in the disk, and ligulated feminine in the ray. The hermaphrodite is funnel-shaped with a quinquefid brim. The feminine are ligulated, linear, subulate, erect, and commonly entire. The hermaphrodite filaments are hairy, very short, and five in number, having cylindrical, tubulose antheræ. The hermaphrodite germen is very small and crowned with long down, the style is slender, and the length of the down having two oblong stigmata turned back. The feminine germen is very slender with down the length of the corolla; the style is hairy and the length of the down with two very slender stigmata. The cup is connivent and has oblong small seeds and long down.

Acre. *Blue flowered Fleabane* with alternate peduncles with one flower. In dry pastures. *Per.* *July, Aug.*

Canadense. *Canada Fleabane* with a paniculated stalk and flowers. This is the *Canada Fleabane* of RAY with a *white flower*. In rough uncultivated places about *London* in abundance. *An.* *Aug.*

TUSSILAGO. COLT'S-FOOT.

The common cup is cylindraceous, the scales are lanceolated, linear, equal, and fifteen or twenty in number. The compound flower is various. In some all the hermaphrodite florets are tubulose, in some there are no feminine, in others they are ligulated. The proper her-

D d.

maphrodite

maphrodite flower is funnel-shaped, the brim is quinquefid or quadrid, acute, reflex, and longer than the ray. There are five hermaphrodite, hairy, very short filaments with a cylindrical tubulose anthera. The germen in both is short, the style thread-like and longer than the stamina, having a thickish stigma and the feminine a bifid stigma. The cup contains a single, oblong, compressed seed crowned with hairy down.

Farfara. *Common Colt's-Foot* with an imbricated stalk, bearing a single flower, cordate, angulated, denticulated leaves. *Per. March.*

Hybrida. *Long-stalked Butter-bur* with an oblong thyrse, and many naked feminine floscules. Near *Loughborough* in *Leicestersh.* *Mr HILL.* *Per. March.*

Petasitis. *Common Butter-bur* with an oval thyrse and all the floscules hermaphrodite. *Per. March, April.*

SENECIO. GROUNDSEL.

The common cup is furnished with another small cup and is conical and truncated. The scales are subulate, cylindrical, contiguous, equal, and a few cover the base like tiles, having dead apices. The compound flower is higher than the cup. The hermaphrodite florets are tubulose and numerous in the disk, and the feminine are ligulated in the ray. The proper hermaphrodite is funnel-shaped, the brim is reflex and quinquefid, the feminine, when there are any, are oblong and obsoletely tridentated. There are five slender, small, hermaphrodite filaments, with a cylindrical, tubulose anthera. The germen in both is oval, the style is slender and the length of the stamina, having two oblong stigmata turned backward. The cup is connivent and contains single, oval seeds and hairy long down.

Obs. *Senecio Turn.* wants the common ray of the corolla, which the *Jacobæa* of *Turn.* has.

Vulgaris. *Common Groundsel* or *Simson* with naked corollæ, pinnated, sinuated leaves surrounding the stalks and thin set flowers. *An. May.*

Such

Such as have radiated flowers, and the radius turned back.

Sylvaticus. *Mountain Groundsel* with the corollæ turned back, pinnatifid, denticulated leaves, and a corymbose, erect stalk. Near *Hornsey* and on *Black-heath*. *An. July.*

Viscosus. *Cotton Groundsel* with florets turned back, viscid, pinnatifid leaves, and loose scales the length of the cup. *An. June.*

Such as have radiated flowers, patent radius, and pinnatifid leaves.

Jacobæa. *Common Ragwort* with radiated flowers, pinnatifid leaves shaped like a harp, jagged segments and an erect stalk. *Per. July.*

Aquaticus. *Water Ragwort* with radiated flowers, dented leaves, those towards the root oval, those on the stalk pinnatifid, and the outward segment largest. *Per. July, Aug.*

Erucifolius. *Hoary perennial Ragwort* with radiated flowers, dented, pinnatifid, hoary leaves, and an erect stalk. *Per. July.*

Such as have undivided leaves.

Paludosus. *Marsh Ragwort* or *Bird's Tongue* with radiated flowers, leaves shaped like a sword, acutely ferrated underneath, villose and an erect stalk. *Per. Aug.*

Sarrasenicus. *Broad leaved Ragwort* with radiated florets, corymbose flowers, lanceolated, ferrated leaves. *Per. July, Aug.*

A S T E R. STARWORT.

The common cup is imbricated, the compound flower is radiated. The hermaphrodite florets are numerous in the disk and funnel-shaped, with a quinquefid patent brim. The female florets are ligulated, lanceolated,

ted, and tridentated. The hermaphrodite filaments are five which are hairy and very short, with cylindrical tubulose antheræ. The germen in both is oblong, the style like thread, the stigma bifid and patent in the hermaphrodite, and there are two oblong stigmata in the feminine. The seed is single, oblong, and oval, crowned with hairy down.

Tripolium. *Sea Starwort* with entire, fleshy, lanceolated smooth leaves, unequal branches and corymbose flowers. *Per. Aug.*

SOLIDAGO. COMMON GOLDEN-ROD.

The common cup is oblong and imbricated, the scales are oblong, narrow, acuminate, and connivent. The compound flower is radiated. The hermaphrodite florets which compose the disk, are numerous and tubulous. The feminine which compose the rays are ligulated and less than ten in number, commonly five. The proper hermaphrodite flower is funnel-shaped, and the brim is cut into five broad points, the feminine is ligulated and tridentated. There are five hairy, short filaments, having cylindrical antheræ. The germen in both is oblong, the style like thread, and the length of the stamina. The hermaphrodite stigma is bifid and patent, the feminine has two stamina turned backwards. There is a single, oval, oblong seed crowned with hairy down.

Virgaurea. *Common Golden Rod* with a flexible angulated stalk, paniculated, erect branches set close to each other. In woods and hedges. In most of the woods about *Yealand, Lan.* *Per. Aug.*

Cambrica. *Welsh Golden Rod* with linear, lanceolated leaves, that are partly serrated and somewhat hoary and a corymbose panicle at the end. *Per. June.*

I N U L A. ELECAMPANE.

The common cup is imbricated, composed of loose, spreading, small leaves, the exterior being the broadest, but all of an equal length. The compound flower is
radiated

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radiated and broad. The hermaphrodite florets are very numerous in the disk. The female florets in the ray are ligulated and numerous. The proper hermaphrodite flower is funnel-shaped, erect, and cut into five parts at the extremity. The proper female flower is tongue-shaped, narrow, and entire. There are five short, slender, hermaphrodite filaments, having cylindrical antheræ, that coalesce at the top, each in the bottom ending in two bristles the length of the filaments. The hermaphrodite germen is long, the style slender and the length of the stamina, and the stigma is bifid and erect. The feminine style is semibifid. The cup contains a single, narrow, four cornered seed, crowned with a down of the same length with the seed.

Helenium. *Elecampane* with rugose, oval leaves, hoary underneath, and the scales of the cup oval. In *Essex* frequently. In several closes about *Yealand, Lan.* Per. July, Aug.

Dysenterica. *Middle Fleabane* with oblong leaves, a rough paniculated stalk, and the scales of the cup like bristles. Per. Aug.

Pulicaria. *Small Fleabane* with undivided leaves surrounding the stalks, and a prostrate stalk. An. Aug. Sep.

Crithmoides. *Golden Sampire* with fleshy, three forked, linear leaves. In a marsh near *Hurst-Castle*, over against the *Isle of Wight.* Per. Aug.

B E L L I S. DAISY.

The common cup is simple and erect with small leaves, from ten to twenty, placed in a double series. The compound flower is radiated and the hermaphrodite florets are numerous, tubulose in the disk, and the feminine ligulated in the ray, and are more in number than the leaves of the cup. The proper hermaphrodite flower is funnel-shaped, and cut into five parts at the brim. The feminine is ligulated, lanceolated, and scarcely tridentated.

tridentated. There are five hairy, short, hermaphrodite filaments, with cylindrical, tubulose antheræ. The hermaphrodite germen is oval, the style simple and the stigma emarginated. The feminine germen is oval, the style slender with two stigmata. The seed is single, oval, and compressed without down.

Perennis. *Common Daisy* with a naked stalk. *Per. March—Aug.*

CHRYSANTHEMUM. CORN MARIGOLD.

The common cup is imbricated and hemispherical, the scales lay close upon each other, the interior ones gradually larger. The compound flower is radiated, the hermaphrodite florets are numerous and tubulose in the disk, and the feminine are more than twelve in the ray. The proper hermaphrodite is funnel-shaped, quinquifid, broad, and the length of the cup. The feminine is ligulated, oblong and tridentated. There are five hairy, very short filaments with cylindrical, tubulose antheræ, shorter than the corolla. The germen is oval, the style like thread and longer than the stamina, having two stigmata turned backwards. The seed of both species is single, oblong, and naked. The receptacle is naked, dotted, and convex.

Segetum. *Corn Marigold* with leaves surrounding the stalk, the upper ones jagged, and those beneath dented and serrated. *An. June, July.*

Leucanthemum. *The greater Daisy* or *Ox-eye* with oblong leaves surrounding the stalks, those towards the top serrated, and those beneath dented. *Per. May.*

MATRICARIA. FEVERFEW.

The common cup is hemispherical, the scales linear, imbricated, and nearly equal. The compound flower is radiated, the hermaphrodite florets are tubulose, numerous in the disk, and the feminine are many in the ray. The proper hermaphrodite is funnel-shaped, quinquifid, and
 valent,

patent, the feminine is oblong and tridentated. There are five hermaphrodite stamina which are hairy and very short, with a cylindrical, tubulose antheræ. The germen in both is oblong and naked; the style is like thread and the length of the stamina, and the hermaphrodite stigma is bifid and patent, the seed is single and oblong without any down.

Parthenium. *Feverfew* with plain compound leaves, oval, cut segments, and ramose peduncles. *Per. June.*

Chamomilla. *Corn Feverfew* with conical receptacles, patent rays, naked seeds, and scales upon the cup equal. *An. June.*

Suaevolens. *Sweet-scented Feverfew* with conical receptacles, deflex rays, naked seeds, and the scales of the cup equal. *An. May.*

Inodora. *Field Feverfew* with hemispherical receptacles, patent rays, and seed crowned with a margin. Along the road to *Chelsea.* *R. Sy. An. Aug.*

Maritima. *Sea Feverfew* with hemispherical receptacles, fleshy, bipinnate leaves, concave above, and keel-shaped beneath. *Per. July.*

ANTHEMIS. CAMOMILE.

The cup is hemispherical, and the scales are linear and nearly equal. The compound flower is radiated, the hermaphrodite florets are tubulose and numerous in a convex disk. The feminine are more in the ray. The proper hermaphrodite floret is funnel-shaped, erect, and cut into five parts at the brim. The feminine is ligulated, lanceolated, and sometimes tridentated. The germen is oblong, the style slender and the length of the stamina, having two reflex stigmata. The seed is single, oblong, and naked.

Nobilis. *Sweet scented Camomile* with pinnate, compound, narrow-pointed, hoary leaves. In *Cornwall* plentifully. *Per. July, Aug.*

Cotula. *Stinking May-weed* with conical receptacles, bristly chaff, and naked seeds. Common in waste places. An. June, July.

Arvensis. *Corn Camomile* with conical receptacles, bristly chaff, and crowned, bordered seeds. Found in the gravel pits in *Peckham-fields*, and in barren stubble-fields between *Eltham* and *Shooter's-hill*. WILSON'S Sy. Bien. July.

Maritima. *Sea Camomile* with pinnate, indented, fleshy leaves, a branchy, prostrate stalk, and downy cups. In fields near the sea-shore. Per. Aug.

Timiforia. *Common Ox-eye* with serrated, bipinnate leaves, downy underneath, and a corymbose stalk. Found on a bank near the river *Tees*, not far from *Sogburn* in the *Bishoprick of Durham*. R. Sy. Per. July.

ACHILLEA. YARROW OR MILFOIL.

The compound cup is oblong, oval, and imbricated, and the scales are oval, acute, and connivent. The compound flower is radiated, the hermaphrodite florets, in number from five to sixteen, are tubulose in the disk. The feminine are ligulated and from five to ten in the ray. The proper hermaphrodite flower is involuculiform, quinquefid, and patent. The feminine is ligulated, obcordate, patent, and trifid, the middle segment being the least. The five hermaphrodite filaments are hairy and very short, having cylindraceous, tubulose antheræ. The germen is small, the style slender, and the length of the stamina, with an obtuse, emarginated stigma. The seed is contained in the cup, and is single, oval, and furnished with down.

Millifolium. *Common Yarrow* or *Milfoil* with naked, bipinnate leaves, and dented, linear segments. Per. May, June.

Ptarmica. *Sneeze wort* with lanceolated, acuminate, serrated leaves. Per. Aug.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA
 comprehends such plants as have the florets of the disk hermaphrodite, and those of the radius neuter, and all radiated.

CENTAUREA. BOTTLES.

The common cup is imbricated and roundish, the scales are variously terminated. The compound flower is flosculose and difform; the hermaphrodite florets are numerous in the disk, the feminine not so numerous in the radius but larger and lax. The proper hermaphrodite flower is monopetalous with a slender tube, the limb is ventricose, oblong, erect, and terminated by five linear, erect segments. The feminine is monopetalous, the tube slender, bended back, and gradually larger; the limb is oblong, oblique, and unequally divided. The five hermaphrodite stamina are hairy and very short, having cylindraceous, tubulose antheræ, the length of the florets. The germen is small, the style slender, and the length of the stamina; the stigma is very obtuse. The feminine germen is very small, scarce any style and no stigma. The cup which is connivent, contains single hermaphrodite seeds, and a plumose or hairy down.

Cyanus. *Blue-bottles* with serrated cups, linear, entire leaves, and the lower ones dented. Among the corn below *Yealand-Redman, Lan.* Among corn-fields that have been plowed many years successively. *An. July.*

Scabiosa. *Great Knapweed* or *Matfellow* with ciliated cups, pinnatifid leaves and lanceolated segments. In pastures. *Per. June, July.*

Jacea. *Common Knapweed* or *Matfellow* with scaly cups, lanceolated leaves and those towards the root sinuated and dented. In meadows and pastures. *Per. July, Aug.*

Calcitrapa. *Star Thistle* with thorny cups, sessile, lateral, pinnatifid, linear, dented leaves, and a hairy stalk. *An. July.*

Solstitialis. *St Barnaby's Thistle* with thorny, solitary cups, the leaves on the branches decurrent and unarmed, and those on the stalk lyrato-pinnatifid. By the hedges not far from *Cirencester* in *Gloucestersh.* Dr BOBARD. R. Sy. An. July.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA
comprehends such plants as have the flowers of the disk male, and those of the radius female.

OTHONNA. RAGWORT.

The common cup is very simple, monophyllous, and obtuse at the base; acute, equal, and divided into eight or twelve segments. The compound flower is radiated; there are many hermaphrodite florets in the disk. The feminine florets in the ray are the same in number as the segments of the cup, often eight. The proper hermaphrodite flower is tubulose, quinque-dentated, and scarce longer than the cup. The feminine is ligulated, lanceolated, longer than the cup, tridentated and reflex. There are five hairy very short stamina, with cylindrical, tubulose antheræ the length of the florets. The hermaphrodite germen is oblong, the style slender, commonly longer than the stamina; the stigma is bifid and simple, but the feminine stigma is reflex and larger. The cup is permanent having simple, oblong, naked or pappous seeds.

Palustris. *Marsh Fleabane* with lanceolated, dentated, sinuated leaves. In fens, ditches, and mosses. About *Pillin Moss, Lan.* *Burton Moss, West.* Per. Aug.

Integrifolia. *Mountain Ragwort* with lanceolated, denticulated, hairy leaves, and flowers in umbels. Per. June

FILAGO. CUDWEED.

The common cup consists of imbricated awns, containing many hermaphrodite floscules in the disk, and single feminine floscules in the radius, among the lower
scales

scales of the cup. The hermaphrodite florets are funnel-shaped, the limb is quadrifid and erect, the feminine are scarce conspicuous, being slender, narrow, and bifid in the brim. There are four hairy small stamina, with a cylindraceous anthera, cut into four parts at the points. There is scarce any hermaphrodite germen, the style is simple and the stigma acute and bifid; the feminine is somewhat large and depressed, the style slender, acute, and bifid. The feminine seeds are oval, smooth, and small without any down.

Maritima. *Sea Cudweed* which is downy, has a brachy corymbus and oblong, obtuse, crenated leaves. On the sand at *Abermeney-ferry* in the *Isle of Anglesea*, where the common people call it *Calamus Aromaticus*: Also on the gravelly shore between *Pensance* and *St Michael's Mount* in *Cornwall*. Found by Mr JOHNSON in my company on the common above *Dixis* facing the sea shore, *West*. An. July, Aug.

Germanica. *Common Cudweed* with pyramidal, pentagonal cups from the joints, a dichotomous stalk somewhat erect. In barren meadows and pastures. An. June, July.

Montana. *The least Cudweed* with conical terminatory flowers from the joints, and an erect dichotomous stalk. On sandy meadows and pastures. An. June, July.

Gallica. *Corn Cudweed* with subulated, axillary flowers and an erect, dichotomous stalk. Among corn in sandy grounds about *Castle-Hevingham* in *Essex*. R. Sy. An. June, July.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA,
of this order we have no english plants.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA comprehends
such plants as have simple flowers.

JASIONE. HAIRY SHEEP'S SCABIUS.

The common cup is monophyllous, alternately narrower, having many flowers upon short peduncles and is permanent. The proper cup is quinquifid and permanent. The proper flower is pentapetalous and the petals are lanceolated, erect, and connected at the base. The germen is roundish, the style slender and the length of the corolla, with a bifid stigma. The capsule is roundish, quadrangular, bilocular, and crowned with its own cup, containing many oval seeds.

Montana. *Hairy Sheep's Scabius* with lanceolated, linear leaves, slightly ferrated. *June, July.*

LOBELIA. WATER GLADIOLE.

The cup is monophyllous, quinquedentated, very small and withers away, the denticles are nearly equal, the upper two being rather more erect. The flower is monopetalous and somewhat ringent, the tube is cylindrical, longer than the cup, and divided longitudinally. The limb is quinquepartite, the segments lanceolated, the two uppermost being less, more reflex, deeper divided and forming an upper lip; the three inferior ones are more patent and often larger. There are five subulated stamina the length of the tube of the petal, and the antheræ grow together in the form of an oblong cylinder, opening five ways at the base. The germen is acute, the style cylindraceous and the length of the stamina, and the stigma is obtuse and hispid. The capsule is oval, bilocular, opening at the apex, and surrounded with a cup, containing many small seeds.

Dortmanna. *Water Gladiole* with linear, bilocular, entire leaves and a naked stalk. In *Winandermere-Water* and in several other lakes, both in *Cumb.* and *West.*
WILSON'S Sy. *Per. July, Aug.*

V I O L A.

V I O L A. VIOLET.

The cup consists of five short, oval, oblong, erect leaves, acute at the apices, obtuse at the base, and differently ranged in different species. The corolla is ringent and consists of five unequal petals. The upper petal is broad, obtuse, and indented at the point, with a horned nectarium at the base, the two side petals are opposite, the two lower are larger, rising, and reflexed. There are five small stamina annexed as appendages to the entrance of the nectarium, having obtuse antheræ, sometimes connected. The germen is roundish with a slender style, prominent beyond the antheræ and crowned with an oblique stigma. The fruit is oval, three cornered, obtuse, and composed of three valves and one cell, having many oval seeds affixed to the valves.

Such as have no stalks

Odorata. Purple sweet Violet, White Violet without stalks, heart-shaped leaves, and creeping shoots. It grows by hedges and on the banks of ditches. *Per. March.*

Hirta. Hairy Violet without stalks, heart-shaped, hairy, stinging leaves. *Per. March.*

Palustris. Marsh Violet without stalks, and kidney shaped leaves. On the banks of the river *Chervil* between *Oxford* and *Water-Eaton*. *R. Sy.* On *Shirley* common near *Croydon*. On *Hampstead-heath*. HUDSON. *Per. June.*

Such as have stalks.

Canina. Dogs Violet with a stalk, and oblong heart-shaped leaves. *Per. April.*

Alpina. Welsh Violet with three flowers upon a stalk, cordate leaves deeply ferrated. *Per.*

Tricolor. *Pansies* or *Heart's Ease* or *Three Faces under a Hood* with a four-cornered, diffuse stalk, oblong, indented leaves, and indented stipulæ. Common in the north. *An. May—Sep.* *Lutea.*

Lutea. *Yellow Violet* with a four-cornered, diffuse stalk, cordate, crenated leaves, dented stipulæ, and a creeping root. On the northern mountains, and in rotten marshy places. *May—Aug.*

IMPATIENS. QUICK IN THE HAND, OR
TOUCH ME NOT.

The cup is very small and consists of two leaves which are roundish, acuminate, equal, coloured, and deciduous. The flower has five petals, and is ringent. The petals are unequal, and the upper petal is roundish, plain, erect, trifid, and constitutes an upper lip; the two lower petals are large, reflex, broad, obtuse irregular, and constitute a lower lip; the intermediate pair are alike and placed opposite, joining at the base. The nectarium is monophyllous, shaped like a hood, oblique to the mouth, rising on the outside, with the base ending in a horn. There are five very short filaments, narrower towards the base, and crooked, with as many antheræ divided at the base. The germen is oval, acuminate without a style. The stigma is simple and shorter than the antheræ. The fruit is a capsule with one cell, opening with an elasticity in five valves which twist spirally and contains several roundish seeds fixed to a column.

Noli me Tangere. *Quick in the Hand, or Touch me Not,* with foot stalks sustaining many single flowers, oval leaves and stalks having swelling joints. In moist shady places and by rivulets. On the banks of *Winandermere-Water* near *Ambleside*. R. Sy. Near *Rydal-Hall* and other places in *West*. By the cloth-mill in *Satterthwaite-parish, Lan.* Near *Bingley, Yorksh.* In *Kitty Gill's* orchard about a mile from *Ambleside*, by the side of a small rivulet that crosses the high-road, *West*. WILSON'S Sy. *An. Aug.*

C L A S S XX.

G Y N A N D R I A.

This class comprehends such plants, whose stamina are placed either on the style, or on the receptacle, stretched out into the form of a style and supporting on it both the pistil and stamina. The structure of the fructification of this order of plants, is quite singular, says LINNÆUS. The germen is always twisted like a screw; the petals are five, of which, the two inner ones usually approach one another in the shape of a helmet. The lower lip constitutes a nectarium and serves for a pistil and a sixth petal. The style grows to the inner margin of the nectarium, and is scarce distinguished. The filaments are always two, having as many antheræ which are narrower downwards, naked, or without a tunic, and divisible like the pulp of the citrus.

DIANDRIA comprehends such plants of this class as have two stamina.

O R C H I S.

THE spathe is vague and the spadix is simple. The flower hath five petals, three without and two within, which form a helmet. The nectarium is monophyllous, fixed to the side of the receptacle between the division of the petals. The upper lip is erect and very short; the lower lip is large, patent and broad. The tube is pendulous, horn-shaped, and prominent behind. There are two very slender short filaments resting upon the pistil, with oval, erect antheræ, covered with

with a bilocular duplicature of the upper lip of the nectarium. The germen is oblong and twisted, the style is very short and grows to the upper lip of the nectarium, and the stigma is compressed and obtuse. The capsule is oblong, unilocular, and has three keel-shaped valves opening on the three sides, but joined at the top and bottom, and filled with very small seeds like dust.

Such as have undivided bulbs or testiculated roots.

Bifolia. *Butterfly Orchis* with undivided roots, the lip of the nectarium entire and lanceolated; a very long horn, and patent petals. WILSON says the stalk is generally about a foot high, and encompassed with narrow and smaller leaves. The flowers are disposed into a thyrse of a sweet smell, and in shape resemble a *butter-fly* with expanded wings. In pastures and thickets. *Per.* May, June.

Mascula. *Male Fool Stones** with undivided roots, the lip of the nectarium cut into four points and crenulated, and the hinder part of the petals reflex, *Flo. Suec.* 795. The flowers are of a purple colour, and the lip is marked on the inside with a few dark spots. In meadows and pastures. *Per.* May.

Morio.

* This is the species of *Orchis* mentioned in the *Georgical Essays*, as the most proper for making *Salep* or *Saloup*, which for the entertainment of the curious, as I have found it to answer, I shall insert in this place.

“SALEP is a preparation of the roots of the *Orchis* or *Dog-Stones*, of which many species are enumerated by botanical writers. The ORCHIS MASCULA, LINN. *Sp. Pl.* is the most valued, altho' the roots of some of the palmated sorts, particularly of the ORCHIS LATIFOLIA, are found to answer almost equally well. This plant flourishes in various parts of *Europe* and *Asia*, and grows in our own country spontaneously, and in great abundance. It is assiduously cultivated in the east, and the root of it forms a considerable part of the diet of the inhabitants of *Turkey*, *Persia*, and *Syria*. A dry and very fertile soil is best adapted to its growth.

Morio. *Female Fool Stones* with undivided roots, the lip of the nectarium quadrifid and crenulated, the horn obtuse, and all the petals connivent. The wings are broad, hollow, and striated with greenish lines. In meadows and moist pastures. *Per. May, June.*

Pyramidalis. *Purple late flowering Orchis* with undivided bulbs, the lip of the nectarium trifid and entire; the horn long and the petals lanceolated: The lip of the flower is shaped like an ear, and not spotted, and the spurs are very long and reflected. In dry pastures frequently. *Per. June, July.*

Ustulata. *Little purple-flowered Orchis* with undivided bulbs, the lip of the nectarium quadrifid, having rough spots, an obtuse horn, and distinct petals. In dry barren pastures. *Per. May, June.*

WILSON describes this plant as follows: The flowers are thick set on a short spike, with a very short greenish spur, a rust-coloured crest, and wings either totally greenish, or half purplish, and red speckled within: The beard is somewhat like a little quadrupede, divided into three or four parts, winged, quite white without, and marked with many deep purple specks within. The flowers have yellow summits in the opening.

F f.

Coriophora.

An ingenious friend of mine, in order to collect the seed, transplanted a number of the *Orchises* into a meadow, where he had prepared a bed well manured for their reception. The next spring few of them appeared, and not one came to maturity; their roots being black and half rotten. The same gentleman informs me, that he has never been able to raise any plants from the seed of the *wild Orchis*; but he ascribes his want of success to the wetness of the situation in which he resides.

I have now before me, a seed pod of the *Orchis*, the contents of which, to the naked eye, seem to be seed corrupted and turned to dust, but, when viewed through a microscope, appear evidently to be organized, and would, I doubt not, with proper culture germinate and produce a thriving crop of plants,

The

Coriophora. The lesser Lizard Flower with undivided roots, the lip of the nectarium trifid, reflex, and crenated, the horn short, and the petals connivent. This species hath a white flower. *Per.*

Purpurea. Purple Man Orchis with undivided roots, the lip of the nectarium bearded, five lobed, those on the sides obtuse and crenulated, the middle shortest and acute, the petals confluent. The lip is white, variegated with purple hairs. On chalky hills. *Per. June.*

Militaris. Man Orchis with undivided roots, the lip of the nectarium is five lobed, rough with spots, an obtuse horn and confluent petals. HUDSON says the lip of the nectarium is quincifid. WILSON says the lip of the flower resembles the body of a naked man. *Per. June.*

Such

The properest time for gathering the roots, is when the seed is formed and the stalk is ready to fall, because the new bulb, of which the *Salep* is made, is then arrived to its full maturity, and may be distinguished from the old one, by a white bud rising from the top of it, which is the germen of the *Orchis* of the succeeding year.

Several methods of preparing *Salep* have been proposed and practised. GEOFFROY has delivered a very judicious process, for this purpose, in the *Histoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences*, 1740, and RETZIUS, in the *Sveea sh transactions*, 1764, has improved Mr GEOFFROY'S method.

Mr MOULT of *Rochdale*, has lately favored the public with a new manner of curing the *Orchis* root; and as I have seen many specimens of his *Salep*, at least equal, if not superior, to any brought from the *Levant*: I can recommend the following, which is his process, from my own knowledge of its success.

The new root is to be washed in water, and the fine brown skin, which covers it, is to be separated by means of a small brush, or by dipping the root in hot water, and rubbing it with a coarse linen cloth. When a sufficient number of roots have been thus cleaned, they are to be spread on a tin plate, and placed in an oven heated to the usual degree, where they are to remain six or ten minutes, in which time they will have lost their milky whiteness, and acquired a transparency like horn, without any diminution of bulk. When arrived at this state, they are to be removed in order to be dried and

hardened

Such as have palmated roots.

Latifolia. Male-handed Orchis with straight, palmated roots, the horn of the nectarium conical; the lip cut into three lobes, which are reflected on the sides, and the bractæ are longer than the flowers. In meadows and pastures. *Per. May, June.*

WILSON says, the flowers are purplish, with purple wings on each side, and grow in a spike not very thick, nor very long. The upper petal is erect, the under ones meet, and form a crest. The beard is broad, divided into three parts, striped, or speckled with deeper lines or specks, and has a spur half an inch long: At the origin of each pedicle stands a broad, oblong, purplish leaf. The flower often varies its colour.

F f 2.

Maculata.

hardened in the air, which will require several days to effect; or by using a gentle heat, they may be finished in a few hours.

Salep thus prepared, may be afforded in this part of *England*, where labour bears a high value, at about *eight pence* or *ten pence* per pound. And it might be sold still cheaper, if the *orchis* were to be cured without separating the brown skin which covers it; a troublesome part of the process, and which does not contribute to render the root either more palatable or salutary. Whereas the foreign *Salep* is now sold at five or six shillings per pound. The culture of the *Orchis*, therefore, is an object highly deserving of encouragement from all the lovers of agriculture. And as the root, if introduced into common use, would furnish a cheap, wholesome, and most nutritious article of diet, the growth of it would be sufficiently profitable to the farmer.

Salep is said to contain the greatest quantity of vegetable nourishment, in the smallest bulk. Hence a very judicious writer, to prevent the dreadful calamity of famine at sea, has lately proposed that the powder of it should constitute part of the provisions of every ship's company. This powder and portable soup, dissolved in boiling water, form a rich thick jelly, capable of supporting life for a considerable length of time. An ounce of each of these articles, with two quarts of boiling water, will be sufficient subsistence for a man a day; and as being a mixture of animal and vegetable food, must prove more nourishing than double the quantity of rice cake, made by boiling rice in water. Vide *Georgical Essays*, vol. 4. pa. 163.

Maculata. Female handed *Orchis* with patent, palmated roots, the horn of the nectarium shorter than the germina; a plain lip, and the hinder petals erect. The leaves of this species are always spotted, those of the former species never. *Per June.*

Conopsea. Red handed *Orchis* with palmated roots, and the bristly horn of the nectarium longer than the germen, a trifid lip, and two very patent petals. In meadows and pastures. In *Sinderbarrow* meadows plentifully, within the liberties of *Yealand-Redman, Lan.* *Bien. June, July.*

This is easily distinguished from the rest, by the length of the spike and the smallness of the pale red flower, by the unspotted leaves and by its remarkable long spurs.

Such as have fasciculated bulbs.

Abortiva. Purple *Bird's Nest* with slender fasciculated bulbs, the lip of the nectarium entire and oval. In dry meadows. *Per. May.*

WILSON describes this plant as follows: The stalk is about a foot high, wrapped round with many leaves like so many sheaths; and bears a spike of tetrapetalous flowers. The upper petal of each flower ends in a horn, and a proboscis appears in the middle, to which grow two slender beards. Under the flowers are long striated heads full of small seed like that of *Orchis*. The root consists of long, thick, oblique fibres. The whole plant is of a deep purple or violet colour. It differs from the *Orchis* in having a fibrous root; from *Hellebore* in having a spur to the flower, and from *Ophris* in its leaves growing alternately. *Syn. pa. 269.*

SATYRIUM. SATYRIUM.

It hath a vague spatha and simple spadix. There are five petals, three outer and two inner, joined in the form of a helmet. The nectarium consists of one leaf joined

ed to the receptacle, on the lower side between the division of the petals. The upper lip is erect and very short; the lower lip is plain and pendulous; the base represents the hinder part of the scrotum. There are two very slender short stamina placed upon the pistil, having oval antheræ, covered by the bilocular duplication of the upper lip of the nectarium. The germen is oblong, twisted, and beneath the flower, the style adjoins the upper lip of the nectarium and is very short with an obtuse, flat stigma. The capsule is oblong, unilocular, and has three keels and three cells, opening under the keels three ways, filled with small seeds like dust.

Hirsutum. *The Lizard Flower* or *Goat's Stones* with undivided roots, lanceolated leaves, the lip of the nectarium trifid, the middle segment being linear and obliquely bitten. In chalky land. About *Dartford* and *Crayford* in *Kent*, but not very common. *Per.* June, July.

WILSON says, It has many large liliaceous, smooth leaves arising from the root, and also on the stalk to the very spike. The stalk is thick, and sustains a dense spike of stinking flowers, each of which sits on a green twisted pedicle. The spur is short and green, the crest and wings greenish without, and marked on the inside with purplish specks and stripes. From the under-lip, white on the outside, and speckled with purple on the inside, hangs down a goat's beard, composed of three greenish twirls; the side ones are shorter and curled up, the middle one longer and bifid. It has a strong smell.

Viride. *Frog Satyrion* or *Orchis* with a palmated root, oblong, obtuse leaves, and the lip of nectarium divided into three linear parts, the middle one being obsolete. *Per.* May, June.

Fuscum. *Brown Satyrion* with a palmated root, oblong leaves, and the lip of the nectarium equally trifid. At *Helse-fell-nab* near *Kendal*, *West.* HUDSON. *Per.* Aug.

Albidum. *White Satyrion* with fasciculated roots, lanceolated leaves, and the lip of the nectarium acutely trifid,

trifid, the middle segment being largest. In meadows and pastures, about *Malham* in *Yorksh.* June.

O P H R Y S.

The spathe is vague and the spadix is simple. The flower hath five oblong petals that are connivent and equal. The nectarium is longer than the petals, dependent and keel-shaped behind. There are two very short stamina placed upon the pistil. The antheræ are erect, and covered with the interior margin of the nectarium. The germen is oblong, twisted, and beneath the flower. The style joins the interior margin of the nectarium, having an obsolete stigma. The capsule is oval, trigonal, obtuse, striated, has three valves, and one cell filled with small seed like dust.

Such as have ramose roots.

Nidus Avis. *Bird's Nest* with bulbous bunched roots, a sheath-like stalk and the lip of the nectarium bifid. In woods and shady places. *Per. May.*

WILSON says, The taste of the whole plant is abominably bitter.

Spiralis. *Triple Ladies Traces* with oblong clustered bulbs, a leafy stalk, fruitful flowers, and the lip of the nectarium undivided. On *Yealand Common, Lan.* but not very plentifully; above JOHN JENKINSON'S WOOD, and by the side of *Grisedale Wall, Yealand, Lan.* *Per. Aug.*

Ovata. *Common Twayblade* with a fibrous bulb, two oval leaves on the stalk, and a bifid lip to the nectarium. *Per. May, June.*

Cordata. *The least Twayblade* with a fibrous bulb, two cordated leaves on the stalk, and the lip of the nectarium bifid. In moist heathy land and especially moss-land in the counties of *York. Lanc. and West.* *July.*

Palustris. *Marsh Twayblade* with a fibrous bulb, and the lip of the nectarium entire. *Per. July, Aug.*

Such

Such as have round bulbs

Paludosa. *The least Orchis* with a round bulb, and a naked, pentagonal stem, the summit of the leaves rough, and the lip of the nectarium entire.

Monorchis. *Yellow or Musk Orchis* with a globose bulb, a naked stem, and the lip of the nectarium trifid.
Per. July.

WILSON says, The flowers are very small of an herbaceous colour inclining to yellow, and the lip is divided into three parts: The seed vessels are shorter than in most of the other species of *Orchis*.

Liliifolia. *Dwarf Orchis* with a roundish root, a naked stalk, lanceolated leaves, the lip of the nectarium entire, and the hinder petals linear. In wet marshy places.

Anthopophora. *Green Man Orchis* with a roundish root, a leafy stalk, the lip of the nectarium trifid, the middle being bifid, and elongated. Found by Mr DALE in an old gravel-pit at *Dalington* near *Sudbury*, at *Northfleet* and *Greenlith* in *Kent* plentifully. *R. Sy. Per. July.*

Muscifera. *Fly Orchis* with roundish bulbs, a leafy stalk, and the lip of the nectarium quadrifid. In the *Flat-wood* belonging to the Rev. Mr HEST and Mr LUCAS near the lime kiln, *Teeland, Lan.* In a field called *Pot-acre* in *Preston-Richard*, belonging to Mr DICKINSON of *Challen-hall, West.* Mr JOHNSON in my company found one root in *Hutton-Roof-Park, West.* I found a great number in *Cringlebarrow-wood*, on a plain piece of ground, not far from *Deepdale, Teeland, Lan.* *June.*

Apifera. *Bee Orchis* with roundish bulbs, a leafy stem, and the lip of the nectarium divided into five lobes and the lobes inflex. *Per. June.*

CYPRIPEDIUM. LADY'S SLIPPER.

It hath a vague spatula, and a simple spadix. There are four or five lanceolated, linear, long, patent, erect flower petals. The nectarium which is situated between the

the petals, is shaped like a shoe, swollen, and hollow, shorter and broader than the petals: The upper lip is oval, plain, inflex, and small. There are two very short filaments placed on the pistil, having erect antheræ, covered with the upper lip of the nectarium. Below the flower is placed a long contorted germen. The style is very short, and adheres to the upper lip of the nectarium, having an obsolete stigma. The fruit is an oval, obtusely trigonal capsule, having three valves and one cell, containing many small seeds.

Calceolus. *Lady's Slipper* with fibrous roots, oval, lanceolated leaves on the stalks. In a wood near *Ingleton*, called *Helk's-wood* belonging to E. FOXCROFT, Esq. *Yorksh.* Per. *June, July.*

SERAPIAS. HELLEBORE.

It hath a vague spatha and simple spadix. The flower hath five oval, oblong, erect, patent, connivent petals. The nectarium is the length of the petal, hollow at the base, melliferous, oval, gibbous beneath, trifid and acute; the middle segment is cordate and obtuse. There are two very short filaments placed on the pistil, having erect antheræ, and placed under the upper lip of the nectarium. The germen is oblong, contorted, and beneath the flower; the style grows to the upper lip of the nectarium, having an obsolete stigma. The capsule is oval, obtusely trigonal, and has three keels and three valves opening under the keels, and one cell containing numerous dust-like seeds. The receptacle is linear and joins to each valve of the seed vessel.

Latifolia. *Broad leaved Bastard Hellebore* with fibrous roots, the lip of the nectarium obtusely crenated, equal with the petals, and pendulous fruit. In *Cringlebarrowl wood* amongst the rocks plentifully, belonging to G. TOWNLEY, Esq. of *Leighton-hall, Lan.* *July, Aug.*

This species which I found, is that with the *Atro-Rubente* or *Blackish-Red* of BAUHIN and RAY.

Longifolia.

Longifolia. White flowered Bastard Hellebore with fibrous bulbs. The lip of the nectarium obtuse, shorter than the petals, having erect fruit. In a meadow belonging to Mr CLARKSON of *Yealand*, called *Sinderbarrow meadow*, and likewise in one of Mr LUCAS's adjoining the former. About *Clapham* and *Ingleton, Yorkshire*.

The others mentioned by authors, according to LINNÆUS, are only varieties, and not distinct species.

POLYANDRIA comprehends such as have more stamina than ten.

A R U M. WAKE-ROBIN.

The spathe consists of one large, oblong leaf, convoluted at the base, connivent at the apex, compressed at the belly, and coloured internally. The spadix is club-shaped and very simple, somewhat shorter than the spathe, coloured and surrounded with the germina. There are no petals, nor stamina, unless the nectaria are such, which are thick at the base, and end in slender cirrhi, of two ranges arising out of the middle of the spadix. There are many tetragonal, sessile. antheræ placed among the cirrhi and adjoining the spadix. The germina are many, surrounding the base of the spadix and placed beneath the stamina: There are no styles, but the stigmata are bearded. The fruit is a globose berry with one cell and contains many roundish seeds.

LINN. Obs. The structure of the flower is surprising and not to be paralleled, which hath afforded ample matter of disputation among the botanists. Vide TOURF. MALP. DILLEN. RIVEN, &c.

Maculatum. Wake-Robin, Cuckow-Pint without a stalk, entire spear-shaped leaves, and a club-shaped spadix. In shady places and under hedges. Per. May.

C L A S S XXI.

M O N O E C I A.

This class comprehends such plants as have no hermaphrodite flowers, but bear both male and female flowers on the same plant.

MONANDRIA comprehends such plants as have but one stamen.

ZANNICHELLIA. HORNED PONDWEED.

THE masculin plant has neither cup nor flower. There is one simple, long, erect stamen, with an oval, erect anthera. The feminine has a monophyllous, ventricose, bidentated cup, scarce visible, without a corolla. There are four corniculated, connivent germina and as many patent, simple styles, and oval, plain signata. The seeds are oblong, acuminated on both sides: Gibbous on one side and covered with bark.

Palustris. *Horned Pondweed* with three or four crooked horns growing together in the wings of the leaves. In a rivulet between the *Glass-Houses* and *Dent's-hole*, near *Newcastle upon Tyne*. WILSON'S Sy. In ditches and standing waters. *An. Aug.*

DIANDRIA comprehends such as have two stamina.

L E M N A. DUCK'S MEAT.

The cup of the hermaphrodite flower is monophyllous, roundish, opens in the side, and obliquely dilated, obtuse, patent, depressed, large and entire. There are two subulated, crooked filaments the length of the cup, with didymous, globose, antheræ. The germen is oval, the style short, and the stigma obsolete. The feminine flower is on the same plant with the masculine, and the cup the same. The germen is oval, the style short and permanent, and the stigma simple. The capsule is globose and unilocular, containing a few oblong, acute seeds, almost the length of the capsule and striated.

Trifolca. Ivy leaved Duck's Meat with lanceolated leaves. In ditches and standing waters. *Per.* May, June.

Minor. The least Duck's Meat with sessile, plainish leaves, and those towards the root single. *Per.* June.

Polyrhiza. Greater Duck's Meat with sessile leaves, and those towards the root thick set. In ditches. *An.* June, July.

TETRANDRIA comprehends such as have four stamina.

U R T I C A. NETTLE.

The cup of the masculine flower is tetraphyllous, and the leaves are roundish, concave and obtuse. The flower hath no petals. The nectarium is in the center of the flower, shaped like a pitcher, entire, narrow at the bottom and very small. There are four subulated filaments the length of the cup, and the antheræ are bilocular. The feminine flowers are either on the same or different plants. The cup hath two valves, oval, concave, erect, and permanent. The germen is oval, the stigma is villose. The cup which is connivent contains one oval, obtusely compressed, shining seed.

Pilulifera. Roman Nettle with opposite, oval, ferrated leaves, and a globose fructiferous amentum. At Great-Yarmouth in Norfolk. Aldborough in Suffolk. R. Sy. An. Aug.

Urens. Lesser Nettle with oval opposite leaves. An. August.

Dioica. Common Nettle with opposite, cordate leaves, and double branches. Per. July.

PENTANDRIA comprehends such plants as have five stamina.

XANTHIUM. LESSER BURDOCK.

The common cup of the male flower is polyphyllous, and imbricated with slender scales the length of the floscules. The compound flower is uniform, tubulose, equal, and hemispherical; the proper corolla is composed of a single, tubulose, erect, funnel-shaped petal, cut into five segments at the top. The filaments are five placed within a tubulose cylinder. The antheræ are erect, parallel and distinct. There is scarce any common receptacle distinguishing the floscules with awns. The feminine flowers are beneath the masculine in the same plant. The cup is an involucre formed of two leaves, and contains two flowers, the leaves are opposite having three acute lobes, surrounded with hooked aculei, covering and adhering to the germen. The germen is oval and hispid, and the styles are hairy and stigmata simple. The fruit is a dry, oval, oblong, prickly berry, containing two cells, in each of which is a single, oblong seed, covered with hooked aculei, the apex being bifid.

Strumarium. Lesser Burdock with a stalk without prickles. At Staines in Middlesex; Mr LAWSON. In the road from Portsmouth to London, about three miles from Portsmouth. An. Aug. Sep.

AMARANTHUS.

AMARANTHUS. BLITE.

The masculine flowers are on the same plant with the feminine. The cup consists of five or three erect, coloured, permanent leaves. There are five or three, hairy filaments, erect, patulent, and the length of the cup, with oblong, versatile antheræ. The feminine cup is the same as the masculine. The germen is oval having three short subulated styles, and simple permanent stigmata. The fruit is an oval, compressed capsule and coloured like the cup, having three beaks and one cell, and contains one globose, compressed, large seed.

Blitum. The least Blite with erect spikes and three stamina, and oval retuse leaves. *An. Aug.*

WILSON describes this plant as follows, The stalks are procumbent, branched, about a foot long, and of a reddish colour, the leaves resembling those of *Pellitory*, about two inches long, taking in the tail, which is very slender, and almost as long as the rest of the leaf. This leaf is a bright green, sometimes having purplish edges; out of the bosom of each leaf sometimes proceed others, which are much smaller: These bosoms are filled with many flowers, growing, one upon another, in round clusters. Each flower usually consists of three very narrow-pointed, guttered leaves. The capsule is reddish, composed of two pieces, placed one upon the other, and opening transversely. Found on dunghills.

POLYANDRIA comprehends such as have above seven stamina.

CERATOPHYLLUM. PONDWEED.

The cup of the masculine flower is multipartite, the segments are subulated and equal. The filaments are double, the number of the segments of the cup being from sixteen to twenty, and scarce conspicuous. The antheræ are oblong, erect, and longer than the cup.
The

The feminine are on the same plant with the masculine. The cup is multipartite, the segments subulated and equal. The germen is oval and compressed; the stigma is obtuse and oblique. The nut is oval, unilocular, and acuminate.

Demersum. *Horned Pondweed.* In slow running water and ditches. In a ditch belonging to *Christ-Church* meadow. *Per. July.*

MYRIOPHYLLUM. WATER MILLFOIL.

The masculine cup has four oblong, erect leaves, the outmost is larger and innermost least. There are eight hairy flaccid filaments longer than the cup, with oblong antheræ. The feminine cup is the same as the masculine. There are four oblong germina, and a hairy stigma and four oblong seeds.

Spicatum. *Spiked Water Millfoil* with masculine flowers interruptly spiked. In the river on *Hounslow-heath*. In ditches, lakes, and still waters. *Per. July, Aug.*

Virticillatum. *Virticillated Water Millfoil* with all the flowers in whorls. In ditches and standing waters. *Per. July.*

SAGITTARIA. ARROW-HEAD.

The masculine flowers are more than the feminine. The cup hath three oval, concave, patent, permanent leaves. The flower hath three roundish, obtuse, plain, patent petals, three times as large as the cup. There are often twenty four filaments, collected into a head, having erect antheræ the length of the cup. The feminine petals and cup are the same as the masculine. The germina are numerous, compressed, formed into a head, externally gibbous, ending in very short styles, having acute permanent stigmata. The receptacle is globose, and the seeds are collected into the form of a globe and are numerous, oblong, compressed, surrounded longitudinally with a broad membranaceous margin, gibbous on one side, and acuminate on both.

Sagittifolia.

Sagittifolia: Arrow-head with acute leaves shaped like an arrow. Per. June.

POTERIUM. BURNET.

The masculine flowers are disposed in a spike. The cup consists of three oval, coloured, caducous leaves. The flower is quadripartite and the petals are oval, concave, patent, united at the base, and permanent. The filaments are from thirty to fifty in number, slender, very long, and flaccid, having roundish, didymous antheræ. The feminine cup is the same as the masculine. The flower is monopetalous and wheel-shaped, the tube is short, roundish, and connivent at the brim. The limb is quadripartite, the segments are oval, plain, reflex, and permanent. There are two oval, oblong germina within the tube of the corolla. There are two hairy, coloured, flaccid styles, the length of the corolla; the stigmata are coloured and pennicilliform, or in the form of a painter's pencil. The berry is formed of the indurated, incrassated tube of the corolla, and contains two seeds.

Obs. LINN. *Sanguisorba*. The berry is angulated, with tetragonal seeds acuminate on both sides, the two pistils are weak and inserted into the masculine flower.

Sanguisorba. Burnet with stalks somewhat angular. In moist meadows and in chalky soil. Per. July.

WILSON says, It has a monopetalous flower, cut deep into four segments, furnished with a great many chives (which we call stamina) or a tufted pointal: The petals are very small, of an herbaceous colour. The empalement turns, for the most part, to a quadrangular fruit, piked at both ends, having sometimes one, and sometimes two cells: The seeds are generally oblong, the leaves pinnate, and the flowers are gathered into a head.

RAY, GER. and WILSON make two species, a *Major* and a *Minor*.

SYNGENESIA comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamina, of which the antheræ are united.

B R Y O N I A.

The masculine cup is monophyllous, campanulated, quinque-dentated, and the denticles are subulated. The flower is quinquepartite, campanulated, joins to the cup, and the segments are oval. There are three very short filaments and five antheræ, of which two are on each filament, and one on the other. The feminine flowers are on the same plant with the masculine. The cup and flowers are the same as the masculine. The germen is beneath the floscule, the style is trifid, and the length of the corolla, the stigmata are emarginated and patent. The berry is oval and smooth, and has a few seeds.

Alba. White Briony with palmated leaves, scabrous on both sides. *May.*

C L A S S XXII.

C L A S S XXII.

D I O E C I A.

This class comprehends such plants as have no hermaphrodite flowers, but bear male and female flowers on distinct plants.

PENTANDRIA comprehends such as have five stamina.

H U M U L U S. Hops.

Masculine.

THE cup hath five oblong, concave, obtuse leaves. There are five hairy, very short filaments, and oblong antheræ.

Feminine.

The universal involucre is quadrifid and acute: The partial one hath four leaves, is oval, and contains eight flowers, and the cup of every flower is monophyllous, oval, and very large, plain on one side, and connivent at the base. The germen is very small, having two subulated, patent styles, and acute stigmata. The cup has the seed in the bottom, which is roundish and truncated.

Lupulus. Hops. June.

Hh. *HEXANDRIA*

HEXANDRIA comprehends such plants as have six stamina.

T A M N U S. BLACK BRIONY.

Masculine.

The cup is divided into six parts, each segment is lanceolated at the summit, and more patent. There are six simple filaments shorter than the cup, having erect antheræ.

Feminine.

The cup is monophyllous, sex-partite, campanulated, patent, and the segments are lanceolated, and deciduous. The nectarium is an oblong punctum internally adhering to each segment of the cup. The germen is oblong, large, and smooth. The style is cylindraceous and the length of the cup, and the stigmata are three, reflex, emarginated, and acute. The fruit is an oval, trilocular berry, containing two globose seeds.

Communis. Black Briony with undivided, cordate leaves. *Per.* June.

OCTANDRIA comprehends such plants as have eight stamina.

R H O D I O L A. ROSEWORT.

Masculine.

The cup is quadripartite, concave, erect, obtuse and permanent. There are four oblong, obtuse, patent, deciduous petals, twice as long as the cup. There are four erect, emarginated nectaria longer than the cup. There are eight subulated filaments longer than the corolla, having simple antheræ. There are four oblong, acuminate germina; the styles and stigmata are obsolete.

Feminine.

Feminine.

The feminine cup is the same as the masculine. The flower hath four erect, obtuse petals equal with the cup, and permanent. There are four oblong, acuminate germina, ending in simple straight styles and obtuse stigmata. There are four horny capsules opening internally and containing many roundish seeds.

Rosea. Rosewort. In the mountains of *Cumb. West. Yorksh.* On the rocks of the high mountains of *Snowdon* and *Caderidis* in *Wales*; *Ingleborough* in *Yorksh.* On a rock called *Blea-water-crag* about twelve miles from *Kendal, West.* in great plenty. Also on the rocks of the high mountains of *Longsleddale* and *Kentmere* in the same county. *WILSON'S Sy.*

ENNEANDRIA comprehends such plants as have nine stamina.

MERCURIALIS. MERCURY.

Masculine.

The cup is tripartite and the segments are oval, lanceolated, concave, and patent. There are nine or twelve stamina, straight, hairy, and the length of the cup, having globose, didymous antheræ.

Feminine.

The cup is the same as the masculine. There are two tubulated, acute, pointed nectaria, to each of which there is a single, broad germen, impressed with a furrow between them. The germen is roundish, compressed, hispid, and furrowed on both sides, having two reflex, horny, hispid styles, and acute, reflex stigmata. The capsule is roundish, didymous, bilocular, and shaped like the scrotum, having single, roundish seeds.

Perennis. Dog's Mercury with a very simple stalk and scabrous leaves, *Per. April, May.*

Annua. French Mercury with a brachiated stalk, and smooth leaves. *An. Sep.*

HYDROCHARIS. FROG-BIT.

Masculine.

The spathe hath three flowers with oblong leaves. The proper cup is triphyllous, and the leaves are oblong, concave, with a membranaceous margin. The flower hath three roundish, plain, large petals. There are nine subulated, erect stamina arranged in three orders. The rudiment of the germen is in the center.

Feminine.

The spathe, cup, and flowers are the same as the masculine. The germen is roundish and beneath the flower; there are six styles the length of the cup, compressed, bifido-canalculated, having two bifid, acuminate stigmata: The capsule is coriaceous, roundish, and has six cells containing many small roundish seeds.

SYNGENESIA comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamina, of which the antheræ are united. Of this order there is but one Genus; viz.

RUSCUS. KNEE-HOLLY, OR BUTCHER'S BROOM.

Masculine.

The cup consists of six leaves which are ovate and convex. There are no flower petals, unless you reckon the alternate leaves of the cup as such. The nectarium is ovate, the size of the cup, inflated and erect. There are no filaments and but three patent antheræ upon the apex of the nectarium and united at the base.

Feminine.

The cup, petal, and nectarium are the same as the masculine. The germen is partly oblong, and partly oval with the nectarium. The style is cylindraceous and the length of the nectarium. The stigma is obtuse. The fruit is a globose, trilocular berry, containing two globose seeds.

Aculeatus. Knee-holly, or Butcher's Broom of which we have but one species. *Bien. March, April.*

C L A S S XXIII.

P O L Y G A M I A.

This class comprehends such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, and also male or female or else both.

MONOECIA comprehends such plants as have the polygamy on the same plant.

VALANTIA. CROSSWORT, or MUGWEED.

THE hermaphrodite flower is solitary. There is scarce any cup. The flower is monopetalous, plain, quadripartite, and the segments are oval and acute. There are four filaments the length of the corolla, having small antheræ. The germen is large, the style is the length of the stamina, and semi-bifid, and the stigmata are headed; the seed-vessel is coriaceous, compressed and reflex, and contains one globose seed.

Masculine flower.

There is scarce any cup. The flower is monopetalous, plain, tripartite or quadripartite, and the segments are oval and acute. There are four filaments the length of the corolla, furnished with small antheræ. The germen is small, the style and stigmata obsolete, and scarce discernable.

Cruciata. Crosswort or Mugweed with masculine, quadrifid flowers, and diphyllous peduncles. *Per.* May, June.

PARIETARIA.

PARIETARIA. PELLITORY of the WALL.

Two hermaphrodite flowers are contained in a plain involucre of six leaves. The cup is monophyllous, quadrifid, plain, obtuse, and the size of the involucre. There are four subulated filaments longer than the cup, expanding over it, and permanent with didymous antheræ. The germen is oval, style slender and coloured; the stigma in the shape of a painter's pencil and headed. The cup elongated, large, and campanulated, contains one oval seed. The female flowers have no stamina but in other respects are the same as the hermaphrodite.

Officinalis. *Pellitory of the Wall* with oval, lanceolated leaves, dichotomous peduncles, and diphyllous cups. Common on old walls. On the walls of *Lancaster-Castle*. May—Sep.

ATRIPLEX. ORACHE.

The hermaphrodite flower hath a pentaphyllous, concave, permanent cup, oval concave segments and a membranaceous border. There are five subulated filaments, opposite the leaves of the cup and longer, with roundish, didymous antheræ. The germen is orbicular, the style bipartite and short, and the stigmata reflex. The cup which is closed is pentagonal, and has five angles and contains one orbicular, depressed seed. The female flower is on the same plant as the masculine. The cup has two plain, erect, oval, acute, large, compressed leaves. The germen is compressed, the style bipartite, and the stigmata reflex and acute. The valves of the cup are very large, cordate and contain the seed.

Obs. *Atriplex* without the female flower is *Chenopodium*, and *Chenopodium* with the female flower is *Atriplex*; hence the affinity between them.

Portulacoides. *Sea Purslane* with a shrubby stalk and oval leaves. *Bien.* Aug.

Laciniata.

Laciniata. Jagged Sea Orache with an herbaceous stalk, deltoid, dentated leaves, hoary underneath. On the sea shore. *An. Aug.*

Erecta. Spear-leaved Orache with an herbaceous stalk, spear-shaped, dentated leaves. On the entrance into Battersea meadow from Nine-Elmes. *An. Aug.*

Hastata. Wild Orache with an herbaceous stalk, large feminine deltoid, sinuated valves. On the sea shore. *An. Aug. Sep.*

Patula. Narrow-leaved Orache with a patulent, herbaceous stalk, deltoid, lanceolated leaves, and the cups of the seeds dented in the disk. *An. Aug.*

Serrata. Indented Sea Orache with an erect, herbaceous stalk, and linear serrated leaves. On the sea shore. *Aug.*

Litoralis. Grass-leaved Orache with an herbaceous, erect stalk, and all the leaves linear and entire. *An. Sep.*

Pedunculata. Stalked Sea Orache with a divaricated, herbaceous stalk, lanceolated, obtuse, entire leaves, feminine pedunculated cups. Near Scirbeck a mile from Boston, Lincolnsh. Dr PLUKENET. Found in the Isle of Thanet, near the Ferry-house, in great plenty, by Mr J. SHERARD. R. Sy. *An. Sep.*

CLASS XXIV.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

This class comprehends such plants, whose fructification is so small, as not to be examined by the naked eye, and is of a very peculiar construction.

The ferns are the first division in order, whereby is meant such plants as are dorsiferous, or bear the fruit on the back of the leaf, of which the following are the characteristics.

The cup is a squama, growing out of the leaf, opening on one of its sides; under which there are pedunculated globules, each of which is girt with an elastic ring, which breaks elastically and sheds dust.

EQUISETUM. HORSE-TAIL.

THE fructifications are placed in an oval, oblong spike. Each is orbiculated, open at the base, many valves being connected in a plain apex.

Sylvaticum. Wood Horse-tail with a spiked stalk, opening at the base with many valves. In woods and moist places. *Per. April, May.*

Arvense. Corn Horse-tail with a naked stem bearing fruit. *Per. March.*

Palustre. Marsh Horse-tail with an angulated stalk, and quite simple branches. In watery places. *Per. June.*
Fluviatile.

Fluviatile. River Horse-tail with a striated stalk, and simplish branches. In watery places. Per. May.

Limosum. Smooth Horse-tail with a naked smooth stalk. In watery places. Per. June.

Hyemale. Rough Horse-tail with a rough naked stalk branchy towards the base. In watery places. Per. July, Aug.

OPHIOGLOSSUM. ADDER'S TONGUE.

The capsule is in two rows having many transverse joints, divided into as many cells, each opening when ripe, transversely, containing very small oval seeds.

Vulgatum. Adder's Tongue with an oval branch. Found by Mr DICKINSON in company with several botanical friends, on *Hale-fell* near the *Rocking-stone, West*. Found by one of my pupils on *Yealand-Common*, betwixt *Yealand* and *Warton*, under the high ridge of rocks. *Lan.* plentifully.

OSMUNDA. OSMUND ROYAL.

The capsules are globose and distinct, placed on the branch and open horizontally, containing many small oval seeds.

Lunaria. Moccwort with a solitary trunk, and solitary pinnate branches. In mountainous pastures. On the side of the *Moat* that surrounds *Kendal-Cast'e*. On *Penniston-green*, by *Dumma-Cragg*, on *Stainmoor*. Mr LAWSON. Under the ledge of rocks between *Yealand* and *Warton*, and in the *Flatwood* belonging to the Rev. Mr HEST, *Yealand, Lan.*

Regalis. Flowering Fern or *Osmund Royal* with the branches on the stalks pinnate, and lanceolated. On the side of the *Whitemoss, Yealand*, and on the sides of *Leighton-moss, Lan.* July, Aug.

Spicant. *Rough Spleenwort* with lanceolated, pinnatifid branches, the segments confluent, entire, and parallel. *July.*

Crispa. *Stone Fern*, the leaves minutely cut into an oblong and green pedicle. BAUH. *Pin.* 755. On crags and rocks. In *Yorksh.* and *West.* *Per. Aug.*

ACROSTICUM, FORKED FERN.

The fructifications are accumulated through all the lower part of the branch, so as to cover it.

Septentrionale. *Forked or Horned Fern* with a naked, jagged branch. In the clefts of rocks. On the *Welch* mountains. On the fells above *Ambleside.* *Per. Aug.*

Ilvense. *Hairy Fern* with a bipinnate branch, the wings joined, obtuse rough and entire at the base. In the clefts of rocks.

Thelypteris. *Marsh Fern* with a pinnate branch, and the wings pinnatifid and entire. On mossy grounds. *Per. Aug.*

PETERIS. FEMALE FERN OR BRAKES.

The fructifications are placed linearly, and surround the margin.

Aqualina. *Female Fern or Brakes* with a decompound branch, pinnatifid leaves, lanceolated wings, the lower pinnatifid, and the upper ones less. In woods and heathy places. *Per. Aug.*

ASPLENIUM. HART'S TONGUE.

The fructifications are disposed in straight lines on the disk of the branch.

Sco'opendrium. *Hart's Tongue* with simple cordate, tongue-shaped, entire branches, and rough stipes. Among the clefts of limestone rocks, most common.

Ceterach.

Ceterach. *Spleenwort* with pinnatifid branches, alternate, confluent lobes. About *Bristol*. On old walls. *Per.*

Trichomanes. *Common Maidenhair* with pinnatifid branches, and roundish crenated wings. In stony places, old walls, and shady places. *Per.*

Viridi. *Green Maidenhair* with a pinnate branch and roundish wings, truncated at the base. On moist rocks in *Yorksh.* and *West.* HUDSON.

Marinum. *Sea Maidenhair* with a pinnate branch, obovate, ferrated wings, gibbous and obtuse at the segments, and wedge-like at the base. On the rocks by the sea side. *Per.*

Rutamuraria. *White Maidenhair* with branches alternately decomposed, the leaves wedge-like and crenulated. In the clefts of rocks.

Adiantum Nigrum. *Black Maidenhair* with branches tripinnate, the leaves alternate, the wings lanceolated and ferrated. In shady places and old walls.

P O L Y P O D I U M.

The fructifications are distributed in round dots on the leaf.

Vulgare. *Common Polypody* with pinnatifid branches, oblong, obtuse ferrated wings, and a squamous root. On old walls and at the roots of trees.

Cambricum. *Jagged Polypody* with pinnate branches, ferrated, lanceolated wings. *Per.*

Longchitis. *Great Polypody* with pinnate branches, lunulated, ferrated, ciliated wings, and strigose petioli. In the clefts of rocks in *Wales* and near *Bingley* in *Yorkshire*. *Per.*

Phegopteris. *Wood Polypody* with bipinnate branches, and reflex segments. *Per.*

Fragrans. *Sweet Polypody* with bipinnate, lanceolated branches; the segments thick set, the lobes obtuse and ferrated, a paleaceous stipes. In the moist clefts of rocks near *Keswick*, *Cumb.* *Per.*

Filix mascula. Male Polypody or Fern with a bipinnate branch, obtuse, crenulated pinnulæ, and a paleaceous stipes Per.

Fontanum. Rock Polypody with lanceolated, pinnate branches, roundish leaves and smooth stipes.

Femina. Female Polypody with a bipinnate branch, lanceolated, pinnatifid, acute pinnulæ. Per.

Aculeatum. Prickly Polypody with a bipinnate branch, lanceolated, oval, dentated, ciliated wings, and strigose stipes Per.

Lobatum. Lobed Polypody with a bipinnate branch, lanceolated, oval, ciliated wings and strigose stipes. Per.

Cristatum. Crested Polypody with bipinnated branches, oval, oblong segments, obtuse wings, acutely ferrated at the apex. In moist shady places. Per.

Rhæticum. Stone Polypody with a bipinnate branch, the segments and wings acutely fowed. On rocky mountains in West.

Fragile. Brittle Polypody with a bipinnate branch, remote segments, and roundish cut wings. Per.

Dryopteris. Branched Polypody with a decomposed branch, and the segments bipinnate by threes. In dry stony places in Yorksh. Lan. West. and Cumb. HUDSON.

A D I A N T H U M.

The fructifications are placed in oval spots, the points of the leaves being reflex.

Capillus Veneris. True Maidenhair with decomposed branches; alternate leaves; the wings shaped like wedges. On rocks most commonly. Per.

Trepeziforme. Shining Maidenhair with decomposed branches, alternate leaves, wings cut like a rhomb, bearing fruit on both sides. In Scotland. R. Sy.

T R I C H O M A N E S.

The cup is turbinated, solitary, and erect from the margin of the leaf. The style is hairy and terminates the capsule.

Pyxidiferum. *Cup Trichomanes* with bipinnate branches, and the wings alternately lobate and linear. Found on rocks and stones moistened with water. Found by Dr RICHARDSON at *Relbank*, scarce half a mile from *Bingley*, at the head of a remarkable spring. R. Sy. Per.

Tunbrigense. *Tunbridge Trichomanes* with pinnate branches, and lobate, oblong, crenulated wings. Common on the mountains of *West*. Found upon the moist rocks in *Wales*, and near *Settle* by Dr RICHARDSON: Near *Tunbridge* by Mr DARE; at *Cockbush*, six miles from *Chichester*, by Mr RAND, and Mr SHERARD. R. Sy. Aug.

F I N I S.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

LECTURE NOTES

BY [Name]

DATE

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

THE PHILOSOPHER'S TOOLBOX

1.1 THE PHILOSOPHER'S TOOLBOX

THE

G L O S S A R Y .

THE

THE

GEORGE S. VAN DYKE

1871

T H E

G L O S S A R Y.

ABORTIENS or ABORTIENT FLOWER, is said of a barren masculine flower, or *Abortient* may signify such fruits as are produced too early and never arrive at maturity.

ACULEI, are prickles which proceed from the bark of the plant.

ACULEATED, is said of a stalk or stem that is furnished with *aculei* or prickles.

ACUMINATED, sharp pointed

ADSCENDENS, or ASCENDENT, is said when the stamina and pistil are concealed under the upper lip of the flower. An *Ascendent* stalk is when all the branches are turned upwards.

AMENTUM, is a *catkin* or *pendulous farina* hanging like a *cat's-tail*, such as we find on the *hazle-tree*.

ANGULATED, having angles.

ANTHERA, *pl.* ANTHERÆ are small knobs or summits plac-

ed on the points of the stamina, and are of various figures.

APETALOUS, without petals or flowers.

APEX, *pl.* APICES, is the summit of any thing.

APHYLLOUS, destitute of leaves.

APPENDICULATED, hanging as an appendage, *e. g.* *appendiculatus petiolus* a little appendage hanging from the extremity of the foot-stalk.

APPROXIMATING, is said of leaves or any other parts that grow near together.

ARILLI, are the external tunics or coats of the seed that fall off spontaneously.

ARISTA, *pl.* ARISTÆ, sharp points like bristles, the beard of *corn*, &c.

ARISTATED, is said of such plants as have those *aristæ*.

ASSURGENT, erect like a bow first bent, then rising erect towards the apex or point.

ATTENUATED, is said of a foot-stalk

foot-stalk that grows smaller towards the flower.

AWNS. vide *Arista*.

B.

BIDENTATED, having two dents.

BIFURCATION, having the appearance of two forks.

BIFID divided into two parts.

BIFIDO-CANALICULATED, being doubly channelled

BILABIATED, signifies a cup or flower with two lips.

BILAMELLATED, having two thin plates.

BILOCULAR, having two cells.

BIPINNATE, doubly wing'd, when the folioles of a pinnate leaf are *pinnate*

BRACHIATED, a *brachiated* stalk branching in pairs, each pair standing at right angles with those above and below.

BRACTEÆ, are thin small leaves, such as those that arise among the flowers of several species of *Orchises*.

BULB, a *bulb* or *bulbous root* expresses a root of a roundish figure, and usually furnished with fibres at its base.

BULBIFEROUS, bearing *bulbs*.

C

CADUCOUS, falling away at the first bursting out of the flower.

CALICULATED, is said of such cups as have another cup at their base.

CALYX, a flower cup of which there are several kinds.

CAMPANULATED, shaped like a bell.

CANALICULATED, is said of leaves that have a deep channel running from the base to the point.

CAPILLACEOUS, or CAPILLARY, having hair or hairy down.

CAPSULE, a hollow *pericarpium* or *seed-vessel*, which cleaves or parts in some determinate manner and consists of *valvula*, *dissepimentum*, *columnella*, and *loculamentum*; which see.

CARINATED, is said when the back of a leaf resembles the keel of a ship.

CATKINS. vide *Amentum*.

CERNUOUS, bended with the apex so as not to be raised because of the curvature of the *peduncle*; nodding or hanging down its head.

CILIATED, like the hairs of the eye-brow with knobs.

CIRRHI, are those slender spiral threads whereby a plant is fastened to any adjoining body.

COCHLEATED, shaped like a snail's shell, as the *legumen* of *snail trefoil*.

COLUMNELLA, a little column, the substance that passes thro' the *capsule*, and connects the several partitions and seeds.

COMPRESSED LEAF, a leaf resembling a cylinder compressed on the opposite side, a *compressed leaf* is one with a mark or impression on both sides.

CONFLUENT, to flow or run together.

CONGLOMERATED, is said when flowers are irregularly crowded together.

CONICO-OBLONG, more oblong than conical.

CONVOLUTED, a term in *foliation*, when the leaf is rolled up like a scroll of paper.

CONNIVENT,

CONNIVENT, approaching or inclining.

CONTORTED, twisted like a screw.

CORIACEOUS, like leather.

CORNICULATED, hard like a horn.

COROLLULA, a little corolla.

CORONATED, having a crown.

CORYMBUS, or CORYMBOSE, a kind of a spike, the flowers of which, have each its proper small *pedicle* or *partial* foot-stalk raised to a proportionable height.

COTYLEDONS, side lobes of the seed of a porous substance and perishable, or seminal leaves.

CRENATED, leaves whose edges are indented contiguous to one another and are neither turned towards the point nor base, are said to be *crenated*.

CRENULATED, the same as *crenated*.

CRUCIFORM, in the form of a cross, cross-shaped flowers disposed in the shape of a cross, as in the class of *Tetradynamia*.

CUCULLATED, shaped like a hood or cone.

CUSPIDATED, is said of a leaf whose apex resembles the point of a spear or lance.

D.

DECAGONAL, having ten angles.

DECEM-STRIATED, having ten furrows.

DECIDUOUS, falling away with the flower.

DECOMPOSITE, is said when the *petiolus* once divided joins several small leaves.

DECOMPOUND, expresses a leaf the common *petiole* of which divides itself twice before it is furnished with leaves.

DECUMBENT, is said when the *pistil* and *stamina* decline towards the lower side.

DECURRENT, a leaf which adheres to the stalk or branch without any *pedicle* and which has its lower part extended and running along the branch,

DEFLEX, bent a little downwards.

DELTOID, having four angles whereof those of the summit are further distant from the center than those of the sides.

DENTICULATED, having small dents.

DIADELPHOUS, is said of plants whose *stamina* adhere together, forming two dissimilar bodies, the one above the *pistil* the other surrounding it.

DICHOTOMOUS, having branches divided two ways.

DIDYMOUS, signifies double and is generally said of those *antheræ* that come by pairs on each filament.

DIFFUSE, when the branches of the stalk spread different ways.

DIGITATED LEAF, means a compound leaf, composed of a number of simple small leaves, placed regularly on a common *petiole*, tho' strictly speaking there must be more than four small leaves to make a *digitated leaf*.

DIGITATO-PARTITE, divided partly in the shape of the fingers.

DILATED, widened or extended.

DIOICOUS, having male and female flowers on distinct plants.

DIPHYLLOUS, having two leaves.

DISSEPIMENTUM, is a partition between seeds.

DISK, an aggregate of florets forming as it were a plain surface.

DIVARICATED, *bifid*, or divided into two.

E.

EBRACTEATED, without *bractææ*, or *floral* leaves.

ECAUDATED, without a spur or tail.

ELLIPTICAL, shaped like an egg.

ELONGATED, lengthened or drawn out.

EMARGINATED, is said of such as have a little indenting on their summits, when this indenting is terminated on each by *obtuse points* they are said to be *obtusely emarginated*, when they are *acute*, they are *acutely emarginated*.

EMARGINATO-BIFID, *bifid* and somewhat *emarginated*.

EMPALEMENT, the flower cup.

EXCAVATO-PUNCTATED, an *excavato-punctated leaf* is a leaf with hollow dots or points.

EXSTIPULATED, without *stipulæ*, which see.

F.

FARINIFEROUS, bearing *farina* or male-dust.

FASCICULATED, bundled, leaves growing in bunches.

FASTIGIATED, *fastigiated peduncles* are peduncles pointed at the summits.

FAUX, the jaw.

FILAMENTS, same as *stami-*

na, but properly only the thread-like part of the *stamina*.

FISTULOSE, or FISTULOUS, hollow like a pipe.

FLORAL-LEAF, a leaf that immediately attends the flower.

FLOSCULI, or FLOSCULE, are little flowers.

FOLIOLE, *pl* FOLIOLES, a little leaf, one of the single leaves, which together compose a compound leaf.

FORAMINA, are small perforations.

FRONS, a species of trunk composed of a branch and leaf blended together, and is frequently united with the fructification; it properly belongs to the *palmeæ* and *felices* or *ferns*.

FUSIFORM, a *fusiform root* is spindle shaped, *i. e.* thick, oblong and attenuated.

G.

GERMEN, *pl* GERMINA, is that rudiment of the fruit which is placed at the bottom of the *style*, but not yet arrived to maturity.

GIBBOUS, bunching out, swollen, when by the quantity of *pulp* both surfaces are convex.

GLANDULE, or GLANDULA, a gland or secretory vessel.

GLOBOSE, a solid body, that is made after the manner or like to a globe, or round body.

GLOBOSO-TETRAGONAL STALK, means a square stalk but ratherly *globose*.

GRANIFEROUS, bearing knobs like seeds or grain,

GRANULATED, is said of such roots as bear knobs like seeds or grain.

GLUMA, a species of *calyx* or cup common to grasses.

H.

H.

HEP TAPHYLLOUS, hav-
ing seven leaves.

HERBACEOUS, is said of
stalks that dry annually, and are
grassy, or after the manner of
grass.

HERMAPHRODITE-
FLOWERS, are such flowers as
have the organs of both sexes,
viz. both *stamina* and *pistil*.

HEXAGONAL, having six
faces or angles.

HEXAPETALOUS, having
six flower *petals*.

HISPID, covered with thick
and rigid hairs.

HYPOCRATERIFORM, in
shape like a cup or salver.

I.

IMBRICATED, placed one
over another like the tiles of
a house.

IMPERFORATED, not pier-
ced through.

IMPERVIOUS, not pervi-
ous.

INCISE, cut into irregular
segments.

INCRASSATED, is said of
foot-stalks that increase in thick-
ness as they approach the flowers.

INCUMBENT, is said of the
antheræ when they are fixed on
the *stamina* by the sides instead
of the *base*.

INDURATED, hardened.

INFLEX, bended inwards.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, sha-
ped like a funnel.

INFLEXO - UNCINATED,
turned inwards and hooked.

INVOLUCELLI, are *partial*
involucra or cups of the *umbelli-*
ferous plants standing at a dist-
ance from the flower.

INVOLUCRUM, *pl.* INVO-
LUCRA, a kind of a cup which
surrounds a number of flowers
together, as in the *umbelliferous*
plants.

L.

LACINATED, or LACINI-
ATED, jagged, a leaf cut
into irregular incisions.

LANCEOLATED, shaped
like a lance.

LEGUMEN, pulse, a *pericar-*
pium of two *valves*, in which the
seeds are fixed along one future
only, as in the seed-vessel of the
pea.

LIGULATED, an appella-
tion given to such *stipules* as
have a straight end turned down-
wards, with three indentures, but
not divided into segments.

LOBATE or LOBATED,
consists of lobes or segments
cut to the middle of the leaf,
and convex at the edges.

LOCULAMENTUM, a cell,
the divisions of that species of
seed-vessels called a *capsule*.

LUNULATED, shaped like
a crescent or half moon.

LYRATO-HASTATED, is
shaped partly like a harp or lyre,
and partly like a spear.

M.

MELLIFEROUS, bearing
honey.

MEMBRANACEOUS, is said
when leaves have no distinguish-
able *pulp* between their surfaces.

MEMBRANES, a pliable tex-
ture of fibres interwoven toge-
ther.

MONOPETALOUS, a flower
consisting but of one petal.

MONOPHYLLOUS, a cup
consisting but of one leaf.

MONO-

MONOSTACHYOUS, consisting of but one range or order.

MUCRONATED, sharp pointed.

MULTIFID, a leaf divided into many linear segments or divisions.

MULTIPARTITE, divided into many parts.

MURICATED, full of sharp points like the *murex* shell.

N.

NAVICULAR, resembling a ship.

NECTAR, honey juice.

NECTARIUM, *pl.* NECTARIA, is sometimes a part of the *corolla*, and sometimes, tho' rarely the whole, and it is that part destined for the honey juice, and varies both in figure and situation.

NECTARIFEROUS, bearing nectar.

NUTANS, is said when a flower bears a *pissil* longer than the *filamina*.

O.

OBCORDATE, heart-shaped with the *apex* downwards.

OBLIQUE, when the *apex* points obliquely towards the horizon.

OBLONGO-OVATE, partly oblong, but rather more of an oval.

OBLONGO-LANCEOLATED, shaped like a lance, but rather oblong.

OBTUSO-HEADED, bluntly headed.

ORBICULAR, round or in the form of an orb.

OVALI-GLOBOSE, a globose leaf partly oval.

OVATO-CORDATE, heart-shaped, but somewhat oval.

OVATO-LINEAR, linear, but partly oval.

OVATO-SUBULATED, awl-shaped but somewhat oval.

OVATO-OBLONG, oblong but rather oval.

OPERCULUM, a cover or lid.

P.

PALEACEOUS, having *pa-leæ* or chaff.

PALEA, or PALEÆ, chaff, a thin membrane rising from a common *receptacle* which separates the *fosculi*.

PALMATED, shaped like the open hand.

PANICLE or PANICULA, a soft woolly beard on which the seeds of some plants hang.

PANICULATED, having a *panicle*.

PAPPOUS, downy.

PAPILIONACEOUS, an appellation given to some flowers from their supposed resemblance to a *butterfly*, as the *pea-flower* and many of the *trefoil-flowers*.

PEDATED, when the divisions of a leaf resemble a foot it is *pedated*.

PEDICELLI, are partial *peduncles* or little foot-stalks.

PEDUNCLE, is that part of a stalk which immediately sustains the leaf of a flower or fruit, and is commonly called a foot-stalk.

PEDUNCULATED, having *peduncles*.

PELTATED, means a leaf the *petiole* of which is affixed to the disk and not to the base or edge of a leaf.

PENNI-

PENNICILLIFORM, in the form of a painter's brush.

PENTAGONAL, having five angles.

PENTAPETALOUS, having five petals.

PENTAPHYLLOUS, having five leaves.

PERFORATED, pierced through.

PERICARPIUM, a seed-vesel.

PERMANENT, frequently means a cup that remains, when the flower is gone, till the fruit be ripe.

PERSONATED. vide *ringent*

PERVIOUS, having an opening through.

PETALS, the distinct divisions of a flower.

PETIOLE, a little foot-stalk.

PETIOLATED, having a foot-stalk.

PILOSE, having long distinct hair on the surface.

PINNATE, winged.

PINNULÆ, small wings.

PINNATIFID, cut in the shape of a wing.

PINNATO-HASTATE, in shape of a halbert, but a little *pinnate*.

PISTIL, the *style* or *female organ* of generation.

PLICÆ, are folds or plaits.

PLUMOSE, downy.

POINTAL. Vide *pistil*.

POLYGAMY, signifies many marriages, *i. e.* hermaphrodite male or female or both.

POLYPHYLLOUS, having many leaves.

PRÆMORSE, bitten.

PROCUMBENT, lying on the ground.

PRISMATICAL, triangular.

PYRAMIDAL, or PYRAMIDICAL, like a pyramid.

PULPOSE-LEAF, is a leaf having a fleshy or pulpy substance.

PUNCTATED, marked with hollow dots or points.

PUNCTUM, a hollow dot or point.

Q.

QUADRANGULAR, having four angles.

QUADRIDENTATED, having four dents or points.

QUADRIFID, divided into four parts.

QUADRILOCULAR, having four cells.

QUADRIPARTITE, having four divisions down to the base.

QUADRISULCATED, having four furrows lengthways.

QUADRUPLEX, four fold.

QUINQUANGULAR, having five angles.

QUINQUIFID, a *quinqufid leaf* consists of five divisions with linear *sinuses*, and straight margins.

QUINQUELOBED, having five lobes.

QUINQUEPARTITE, having five divisions down to the base.

QUINQUE DENTATO-ACUMINATED, having five points that are sharp.

R.

RACEMOSE or RAMOSE, abounding with branches.

RADIATED-FLOWERS, are such as have several *semisofcules* set round a disk in form of a *radiant*,

diant star, those which have no such rays are called *discoid-flowers*.

RADICATED, a *radicated-leaf* is a leaf shooting out roots.

RADICAL, belonging to the root.

RADIUS, is the *semifloscules* that surround the disk.

RAMOSE. vide *racemose*.

RAY, vide *radus*.

RECEPTACLE, that part of a plant to which the flower of the fruit adheres, which varies in various genera.

RECURRENT, running backwards.

REPENT, creeping and shooting out here and there.

RETICULO-VEBOSE, a *reticulo-venose* leaf, is a leaf whose surface is full of veins somewhat like net-work.

RETUSE, when the *apex* of a leaf is blunt.

RHOMBOIDAL, resembling a *Rhombus* or *Rhomb* which is a quadrilateral figure, whose sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the opposite ones being obtuse, and the other two acute.

RINGENT, personated or having two lips.

ROTUNDO-OVATE, oval, but rather roundish.

ROTUNDO-TETRAGONAL, having four angles rather roundish.

RUGOSE, full of *rugæ* or wrinkles.

S.

SAGITTATED, shaped like an arrow.

SCABROUS, having several irregular prominences on the surface.

SCROTIFORM, in the form of the *Scrotum*.

SEMIBIFID, half way divided into two.

SEMICORDATE, half cordate.

SEMICYLINDRICAL, like a half cylinder.

SEMIORBITAL, half orbicular.

SEMOVAL, half oval.

SEMIQUINQUIFID, half way divided into five.

SERRATO-GLANDULOUS bearing glands and partly serrated.

SESSILE, a *sessile leaf* grows immediately to the stem.

SETACEOUS, like bristles.

SEXPARTITE, divided into six parts.

SILICULOSA, } two orders
SILIQUEOSE, } in the class *Tetradynamia*.

SIMPLE, or SIMPLEX, simple or single.

SINUATED, a *sinuated leaf* is a leaf whose sides are hollowed or scalloped.

SINUATO-SERRATED, serrated and partly sinuated.

SOLITARY, when single.

SPADIX, the receptacle of a palm, a *peduncle* which proceeds from a *spatha*.

SPATHA, a sort of *calyx* or cup which consists of a simple membrane growing from the *stalk*, and resembles a sheath.

SPINOSE, having spines or strong prickles, which proceed from the wood of the stem, and not from the bark.

SQUAMA, a scale.

SQUAMOSE, or SQUAMOUS, having scales.

SQUAMULA, *pl*, SQUAMULÆ, small scales.

SQUAR-

SQUARROUS, rough, scaly, or scurfy.

STALK, the terms used in describing the stalk of a plant, are 1. **SIMPLE**, is one that runs up undivided from the root to the top; 2. **NAKED**, when it has no leaves; 3. **FOLIOSE**, when it has leaves on; 4. **RAMOSE**, when it sends out branches; 5. **ERECT**, when it rises up straight; 6. **OBLIQUE**, when slanting; 7. **VOLUTE**, when it twists round other things; 8. **FLEXOUS**, when it bends; 9. **RECLINATE**, when it floops towards the ground; 10. **PROCUMBENT**, when it lies upon the ground; 11. **CREEPING** and **SARMENTOUS**, when it emits roots as it runs along. If a stalk makes two angles it is called **ANCIPITAL**, if three **TRIGONAL**, if four **SQUARE**, if more **POLYGONAL**, if it be lightly ridged and furrowed on the surface, it is said to be **STRIATED**, if more deeply furrowed **CANALICULATED** or **CHANNELLED**.

STAMINA, are the small standards in the inside of the flower, otherwise called *chives*, *filaments*, or *threads*.

STELLATE LEAVES, leaves surrounding the stem, like the rays of a circle.

STIGMA, *pl.* **STIGMATA**, is the summit of the *pistil*.

STIPES, the base or trunk of a *frons* and belongs to the *palmeæ felices* or *fungi*.

STIPULÆ, are scales at the base of the *petioli*.

STIPITATED, is said when the trunk elevates the down, and connects it with the seed.

STRIATED, having a number of longitudinal furrows on the surface.

STRIÆ, are channelled streaks running lengthwise.

STRIGOSE, stiff with bristles.

STYLE, is a part of the *pistil*, placed on the *germen*, supporting the *stigma*.

SUBCORDATE, partly *cordate*.

SUBGLOBOSE, partly *globose*.

SUBOVATE, partly oval.

SUBULATO-CAPILLACEOUS, hairy and partly awl-shaped.

SUBULATO-CAPILLARY, the same as *subulato-capillaceous*.

SUBULATO-LINEAR, is linear, but rather awl-shaped.

SULCATED, deeply furrowed.

SUTURE, a seam or sowing.

T.

TERMINATORY, by a *terminatory flower* is meant the end flower.

TETRAPETALOUS, having four *petals*.

TETRAPHYLLOUS, having four leaves.

TETRAGONAL, four cornered or square.

TOMENTOSE, a *tomentose leaf* is covered over with a whitish down like wool.

TOROSE, brawny protuberances, like the swelling of the veins, when a seed-vessel is bunched by the inclosed seeds.

TRICOCCOUS, a *tricoccous capsule*, is a *capsule* with three cells, and a single seed in each cell.

TRIFID, cut into three parts.

TRIFOLIATE, having three leaves.

TRICUSPIDATED, three pointed.

TRIDENTATED, having three dents.

TRIGONAL, having three sides.

TRILOBED, having three lobes.

TRILOCULAR, having three cells.

TRIPHYLLOUS, having three leaves.

TRIPARTITE, divided into three parts.

TRIPARTITO-MULTIFID partly *tripartite* and partly *multifid*.

TRIQUETROUS, having three plain sides.

TRISULCATED, having three furrows.

TRUNCATED, an appellation given to such leaves as have or seem to have their points cut off.

TUBERCLE, a kind of round turgid root, in form of a knob or turnip.

TUBERCULATO - CILIATED, like the hair of the eye brows with knobs.

TUBULOSE, or TUBULATED, formed like a tube as are most of the *labiated flowers*.

TUNICATED, having coats one over the other.

TURBINATED, signifies spiral or wreathed from a larger basis to a point.

TURBINATO-CORDATE, partly *cordate* and partly *turbinated*.

TURGID, swollen or puffed out.

U.

UMBEL, or UMBRELLA, see plate V. figure 113 which represents an *umbelliferous flower*.

UMBELLULA, a small umbel.

UMBELLICATED, a *peltate leaf* shaped like a navel at the insertion of the foot-stalk.

UNCINATED, hooked.

UNDULATED, waved.

UNDULATO-SERRATED, *serrated* and partly waved.

UNGUES, nails or claws, are those parts of a *petal* that are joined to the *receptacle*.

UNGUICULATED, having *ungues*.

UNILOCULAR, having one cell.

V.

VALVULA, or VALVES, a partition of the external cover of a *capsule*.

VARIEGATED, of different colours.

VENOSE, having veins.

VENTRICOSE, narrow at each extremity and swelling out in the middle.

VERRUCOSE, having little knobs or warts on the surface.

VERTICILLATE, placed in whorls, *i. e.* branches, flowers, or leaves surrounding the stem, like the rays of a wheel.

VERSATILE, is when the *anthera* is fixed by the middle on the point of the *filament*, and so poised as to turn like the needle of a compass.

VEXILLUM, is that part of a *papilionaceous flower* that lays over the wings and the keel.

VILLOSE, having soft hair.

A N

I N D E X

OF THE

L A T I N N A M E S.

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<i>Acorus</i>	71	<i>Anthemis</i>	207
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<i>Aëtæa</i>	111	<i>Anthyllis</i>	169
<i>Adiantum</i>	244	<i>Apium</i>	60
<i>Adonis</i>	118	<i>Aphanes</i>	18
<i>Adoxa</i>	82	<i>Aquilegia</i>	115
<i>Egopodium</i>	60	<i>Arctium</i>	193
<i>Æthusa</i>	54	<i>Arenaria</i>	93
<i>Agrimonia</i>	101	<i>Artemesia</i>	193
<i>Agrostema</i>	96	<i>Arum</i>	225
<i>Ajuga</i>	123	<i>Asarum</i>	99
<i>Alchemilla</i>	17	<i>Asparagus</i>	69
<i>Alisma</i>	75	<i>Asperugo</i>	25
<i>Allium</i>	66	<i>Asperula</i>	13
<i>Alfina</i>	60	<i>Aptodelus</i>	68
<i>Anthæa</i>	164	<i>Asplenium</i>	242
<i>Amaranthus</i>	229	<i>Aster</i>	203
<i>Anagallis</i>	29	<i>Asragalus</i>	176
<i>Anchusa</i>	22	<i>Athamania</i>	48
<i>Andromeda</i>	85	<i>Atriplex</i>	238
<i>Anemone</i>	117	<i>Atropa</i>	35
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I N D E X.

<i>Bellis</i>	205	<i>Crepis</i>	190
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<i>Bidens</i>	197	<i>Cucubalus</i>	90
<i>Blackstonia</i>	80	<i>Cynoglossum</i>	22
<i>Borago</i>	24	<i>Cypripedium</i>	223
<i>Brassica</i>	156	<i>Datura</i>	34
<i>Bryonia</i>	232	<i>Daucus</i>	47
<i>Bufoia</i>	19	<i>Delphinium</i>	115
<i>Bulbocodium</i>	66	<i>Dentaria</i>	151
<i>Bunium</i>	47	<i>Dianthus</i>	89
<i>Bunias</i>	159	<i>Digitalis</i>	144
<i>Bupleurum</i>	44	<i>Disfucus</i>	12
<i>Butomus</i>	83	<i>Draba</i>	147
<i>Callitriche</i>	2	<i>Drosera</i>	63
<i>Caltha</i>	121	<i>Dryas</i>	110
<i>Campanula</i>	31	<i>Echinophora</i>	45
<i>Carduus</i>	194	<i>Echium</i>	26
<i>Cardamine</i>	152	<i>Elatine</i>	83
<i>Carlina</i>	196	<i>Epilobium</i>	77
<i>Carum</i>	59	<i>Equisetum</i>	240
<i>Caucalis</i>	46	<i>Erica</i>	79
<i>Centaurea</i>	209	<i>Erigeron</i>	201
<i>Centunculus</i>	17	<i>Eryvum</i>	174
<i>Cerastium</i>	97	<i>Eryngium</i>	42
<i>Ceratophyllum</i>	229	<i>Erysemum</i>	154
<i>Chærophyllyum</i>	55	<i>Eupatorium</i>	197
<i>Cheiranthus</i>	155	<i>Euphorbia</i>	102
<i>Chenopodium</i>	39	<i>Euphrasia</i>	138
<i>Chelidonium</i>	111	<i>Ficaria</i>	122
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	206	<i>Filago</i>	210
<i>ChrysoSplenium</i>	86	<i>Fragaria</i>	107
<i>Cichorium</i>	192	<i>Frankenia</i>	73
<i>Cicuta</i>	54	<i>Fritillaria</i>	67
<i>Circæa</i>	3	<i>Fumaria</i>	166
<i>Cistus</i>	114	<i>Galleopsis</i>	128
<i>Clematis</i>	117	<i>Gallium</i>	114
<i>Clinopodium</i>	132	<i>Genista</i>	68
<i>Cochliaria</i>	150	<i>Gentiana</i>	41
<i>Colchicum</i>	75	<i>Geranium</i>	161
<i>Comarum</i>	110	<i>Geum</i>	109
<i>Conium</i>	48	<i>Glaux</i>	36
<i>Convallaria</i>	70	<i>Glechoma</i>	127
<i>Convovulus</i>	30	<i>Gnaphalium</i>	199
<i>Conyza</i>	200	<i>Hedysarum</i>	176
<i>Coriandrum</i>	55	<i>Helleborus</i>	121
<i>Cotyledon</i>	94	<i>Heracleum</i>	50
<i>Crambe</i>	160	<i>Herniaria</i>	38

Hesperis

I N D E X.

<i>Hesperis</i>	155
<i>Hieracium</i>	188
<i>Hippocrepis</i>	175
<i>Hippuris</i>	2
<i>Hottonia</i>	28
<i>Humulus</i>	233
<i>Hyacinthus</i>	70
<i>Hydrocharis</i>	236
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	43
<i>Hysesyamus</i>	34
<i>Hyseseris</i>	190
<i>Hypericum</i>	181
<i>Hypochaeris</i>	191
<i>Iberis</i>	151
<i>Illecebrum</i>	36
<i>Impatiens</i>	214
<i>Inula</i>	204
<i>Iris</i>	10
<i>Isatis</i>	159
<i>Jasione</i>	212
<i>Juncus</i>	71
<i>Lactuca</i>	186
<i>Lamium</i>	127
<i>Lapsana</i>	192
<i>Lathræa</i>	139
<i>Lathyrus</i>	171
<i>Lavatera</i>	164
<i>Lemna</i>	227
<i>Leontodon</i>	187
<i>Leonurus</i>	131
<i>Lepidium</i>	148
<i>Ligusticum</i>	50
<i>Limosella</i>	143
<i>Linum</i>	62
<i>Lithospermum</i>	21
<i>Lobelia</i>	212
<i>Lotus</i>	179
<i>Lychnis</i>	97
<i>Lycopus</i>	7
<i>Lycopsis</i>	25
<i>Lythrum</i>	100
<i>Lysimachia</i>	28
<i>Malva</i>	165
<i>Marrubium</i>	130
<i>Matricaria</i>	206
<i>Medicago</i>	179
<i>Melampyrum</i>	138
<i>Melissa</i>	134

<i>Melittis</i>	134
<i>Mentha</i>	125
<i>Menyanthes</i>	27
<i>Mercurialis</i>	235
<i>Monotropa</i>	84
<i>Montia</i>	11
<i>Myagrurn</i>	146
<i>Myosotis</i>	21
<i>Myosurus</i>	64
<i>Myriophyllum</i>	230
<i>Narcissus</i>	65
<i>Nepeta</i>	125
<i>Nymphæa</i>	113
<i>Cenanthe</i>	53
<i>Ononis</i>	169
<i>Onopordum</i>	196
<i>Ophioglossum</i>	241
<i>Ophrys</i>	222
<i>Orchis</i>	215
<i>Origanum</i>	132
<i>Ornithogalum</i>	67
<i>Ornithopus</i>	174
<i>Orobus</i>	171
<i>Osmunda</i>	241
<i>Othonna</i>	210
<i>Oxalis</i>	96
<i>Papaver</i>	112
<i>Pariclaria</i>	238
<i>Paris</i>	82
<i>Parnassia</i>	61
<i>Pastinaca</i>	57
<i>Pedicularis</i>	140
<i>Peplis</i>	73
<i>Peteris</i>	242
<i>Peucedanum</i>	49
<i>Phellandrium</i>	54
<i>Phyteuma</i>	32
<i>Picris</i>	185
<i>Pimpinella</i>	59
<i>Pinguicula</i>	5
<i>Pisum</i>	170
<i>Plantago</i>	15
<i>Polemonium</i>	30
<i>Polygala</i>	167
<i>Polygonum</i>	80
<i>Polypodium</i>	243
<i>Potentilla</i>	107
<i>Potamogeton</i>	19
<i>Poterium</i>	

I N D E X.

<i>Poterium</i>	231	<i>Smyrniun</i>	58
<i>Prenanthes</i>	187	<i>Solanum</i>	36
<i>Primula</i>	26	<i>Solidago</i>	204
<i>Prunella</i>	136	<i>Sonchus</i>	186
<i>Pulmonaria</i>	23	<i>Spartium</i>	168
<i>Pyrola</i>	85	<i>Spergula</i>	98
<i>Ranunculus</i>	119	<i>Spiræa</i>	106
<i>Raphanus</i>	158	<i>Stachys</i>	129
<i>Reseda</i>	101	<i>Statice</i>	51
<i>Rhinanthus</i>	137	<i>Stellaria</i>	92
<i>Rhodiola</i>	234	<i>Stratiotes</i>	116
<i>Rubia</i>	15	<i>Subularia</i>	147
<i>Rumex</i>	74	<i>Swertia</i>	41
<i>Ruscus</i>	236	<i>Symph, tum</i>	24
<i>Sagina</i>	20	<i>Tamnus</i>	234
<i>Sagittaria</i>	231	<i>Tanacetum</i>	198
<i>Salicornia</i>	1	<i>Teucrium</i>	124
<i>Salsola</i>	40	<i>Thesium</i>	37
<i>Salvia</i>	8	<i>Thalictrum</i>	118
<i>Samolus</i>	33	<i>Thlaspi</i>	149
<i>Sanguisorba</i>	17	<i>Thymus</i>	133
<i>Sanicula</i>	44	<i>Tordylium</i>	45
<i>Saponaria</i>	88	<i>Tormentilla</i>	109
<i>Satyrrium</i>	220	<i>Tragopogon</i>	184
<i>Saxifraga</i>	87	<i>Trichomanes</i>	245
<i>Scabiosa</i>	12	<i>Trientalis</i>	76
<i>Scandix</i>	56	<i>Trifolium</i>	177
<i>Scilla</i>	68	<i>Trollius</i>	120
<i>Scleranthus</i>	88	<i>Turritis</i>	156
<i>Scrophularia</i>	142	<i>Tussilago</i>	201
<i>Scutellaria</i>	135	<i>Urtica</i>	227
<i>Sedum</i>	94	<i>Utricularia</i>	6
<i>Senecio</i>	202	<i>Vaccinium</i>	78
<i>Sempervivum</i>	105	<i>Valantia</i>	237
<i>Serratula</i>	193	<i>Valeriana</i>	9
<i>Serapias</i>	224	<i>Vella</i>	147
<i>Seseli</i>	57	<i>Verbena</i>	7
<i>Sherardia</i>	18	<i>Verbascum</i>	33
<i>Sibbaldia</i>	64	<i>Veronica</i>	3
<i>Sibthorpia</i>	143	<i>Vicia</i>	173
<i>Silene</i>	91	<i>Vinca</i>	37
<i>Sinapis</i>	157	<i>Viola</i>	213
<i>Sison</i>	52	<i>Xanthium</i>	228
<i>Sisymbrium</i>	153	<i>Zannichellia</i>	226
<i>Sium</i>	51		

A N

I N D E X

OF THE

E N G L I S H N A M E S.

A DDERS Tongue	241	Betony	129
Adiantum	244	Bindweed	30
Adonis flower	118	Bird's-foot	174
Agrimony	101	Bird's Nest	84
——Dutch	197	Bistort or Snakeweed	80
——Hemp	197	Blite	229
Alexanders	58	Borage	24
Alkalet	22	Bottles	209
Aloe Water	116	Broom	168
Anemone	117	Broom Butcher's	236
Angelica	51	Briony Black	234
Apple Thorny	34	Bryonia	232
Archangel	127	Buckbean	27
Arrow-head	230	Bugle	123
Afarabacca	99	Buglofs-Wild	25
Asparagus	69	——Cowslips	23
Asphodel	68	——Viper	26
Avens	109	Burdock	193
Awl-wort	147	——Leffer	228
Balm Bastard	134	Burnet	17
Bafil	132	Burnet	231
Beet Sea	40	Butterwort or Yorkshire	
Beli-flower	31	Sanicle	5
Bennet	109	Cabbage	156
		Calamint	

I N D E X.

Calamint	134	Elecampane	204
Camomile	207	Enchanter's Nightshade	3
Campion	97	Erigeron	201
Campion, Viscous or Catch-fly	91	Eyebright, Cow-wheat	137
Caraways	59	Eyebright	138
Carnation	89	Fennel Hogs	49
Carrot Wild	47	Fern, Forked	242
Celendine	111	Fern Brakes	242
Charlock	158	Feverfew	206
Chickweed	93	Fig-wort	142
-----Bastard	19	Finkle or Dill	58
-----Berry bearing	90	Flag, sweet Smelling	71
-----Common	60	Flax	62
-----Water	11	Fleabane	200 201
Cicely Wild	56	Flower de Luce	10
Cinquefoil	107	Fox-glove	144
-----Bastard	64	Fritillary	67
-----Marsh	110	Frog-bit	236
Cistus	114	Fumitory	166
Clary	8	Garlick	66
Coalwort	151	Gentian or Fellwort	41
Cockle	96	-----Marsh	41
-----Head	176	Germander Tree	124
Colt's-foot	201	Gilly-Flower	89
Columbines	115	Gladiole, Water	212
Comfrey	24	Glasswort, Prickly	41
Coriander	55	Globe-flower	120
Cow-wheat	137 138	Goat's-beard	184
Crambe	160	Gold of Pleasure	146
Cranesbill	161	Golden Rod	204
Cress Rocket	147	Gout Weed	60
Cresses Water	153	Grass of Parnassus	61
Cross-wort or Mugweed	237	Green Weed	168
Crowfoot	119	Gromwel	21
Cudweed	199	Gound Ivy	127
Cudweed	210	Groundsel	202
Daffodil	65	Hart's Tongue	242
-----Chequered	67	Hawkweed	188
Daisy	205	-----Bastard	190
Dandelion	187	Heath Sea	73
Dead Nettle, stinking	128	Heath or Ling	79
Dill	58	Hellebore	224
Dittander	148	-----Black	121
Dropwort	106	Hemlock	48-54
-----Water	53	-----Water	54
Dryas	110	Henbane	34
Duck's Meat	227	Herb Christopher	111
Earth, Nut	47	-----Gerard	60
			Holly

I N D E X.

Holly or Eryngo	42	Milkwort, Purple	177
——-Knee	236	Mint	125
Hooded Millfoil	6	Mithridate	149
Hops	233	Moneywort, Bastard	145
Horehound	130	Mofchatel	82
——-Base	129	Motherwort or Lion's Tail	131
——-Stinking	130	Moufe Ear Chickweed	97
——-Water	7	——- Scorpion Grafs	21
Horse Tail	240	Moufe Tail	64
Hound's Tongue	22	Mullein	33
Houfeleek	94—105	Mustard, Common	157
Hyacinth or Harebells	70	——- Hedge	154
Hypo-phæris	191	——- Mithridate	149
Jacob's Ladder	30	——- Tower	156
Knawell	88	——- Treacle	149
Knot Grafs, Verticillate	36	Nap or Cat-mint	125
Ladies Bedftraw	14	Navel-wort	94
——-Finger	169	Nettle	227
——-Mantle	17	Nightshade, Common	36
——-Slipper	223	——- Deadly	35
——-Smock	152	——- Enchanters	3
Larkspur	115	Nipple-wort	192
Lettuce	186	Orchis	215
——-Ivy leaved	187	Ophrys	222
Lilly of the Valley	70	Orache	238
——-Water	113	Osmund Royal	241
Liquorice	176	Parnassus, Grafs of	61
Loofe Strife	100	Parley	45
Loufe-wort	140	——- Bastard Stone	52
Madder, Wild	15	——- Corn	46
——- Field	18	——- Fools	54
Madwort German	25	——- Piert	18
Mallow	165	——- Sea	50
——- Sea-Tree	164	Parfnip Cow	50
Mare's Tail	2	——- Sea	45
Marigold, Corn	206	——- Water	51
Marjoram	132	——- Wild	57
Marsh Mallow	164	Pea	170
——- Marigold	121	——- Heath	171
Mercury	235	Pea-l-wort	20
——- English	39	Pellitory of the Wall	238
Millfoil Hooded	6	Penny-wort	43
——- Water	230	Periwinkle	37
Milkwort	167	Pheasant's Eye	118
——- Sea	36	Picris	185
	M m		File-wort

I N D E X.

Pile-wort	122	Scabius	12
Pimpernel	29	—-Hairy Sheep	212
—-Bastard	17	Scull Cap	135
—-round leaved	33	Scurvy Grass	150
Plantain	15	Self-heal	136
—-Bastard	143	Shepherd's Needle	56
—-Water	75	Smallage	60
Polypody	243	Snap Dragon	141
Pondweed	19, 229	Soap-wort	88
—-Horned	226	Sorrel or Rumex	74
Poppy	112	—-Wood	96
Primrose	26	Southernwood	198
Purflane	73	Speedwell	3
Quick in the Hand	244	Spider-wort	69
Rag-wort	210	Spignel	48
Rampions Horned	32	Spurge	102
Rattle Yellow	137	Spurry	98
Rest Harrow	169	Squills	68
Rocket	159	Star-wort or Star-headed } Water Chickweed }	2
—-Bastard	101	Star-wort	203
—-Crefs	147	Star of Bethlehem	67
Rock Crefs	151	Stinking dead Nettle	128
Rose-mary	85	Stitch-wort	92
Rosewort	234	St John's Wort	181
Royal, Osmund	241	Strawberry	107
Rue Meadow	118	Succory	192
Rush	71	—-Swines	190
—-Flowering	83	Sun-dew	63
Rupture-wort	38	Tansy	198
Sage of Jerusalem	23	Tare	174
—-Wood	125	Teasel	12
Saffron	10	Thistle	194
—-Mountain	66	Thistle Cotton	196
—-Meadow	75	—-Carline	196
Samphire	49	—-Sow	186
Sampire Marsh or Saltwort	1	Thorow Wax	44
—-or Sea Parsnep	45	Thrift	61
Sanicle	44	Thyme	133
Sanicle, Butter-wort or Yorksh.	5	Toad Flax, Bastard	37
Satyrian	220	—-Common	142
Saw-wort	193	Tooth-wort	139
Saxifrage	87	Tormentil	109
—-Golden	86	Traveller's Joy	117
—-Burnet	59	Trefoil	177
—-Meadow	57		

Trefoil

I N D E X.

Trefoil, Bird's-foot	179	Violet, Dame's	155
——— Marsh	27	——— Water	28
——— Snail	179	Wake Robin	225
Trichomanes	245	Wall Flower	155
True Love or one Berry	82	Water Crefs	153
Tuberous Moschatel	82	——— Lilly	113
Valerian	9	——— wort	83
——— Greek	30	Whitlow Gras	147
Venus Comb	56	Whortle Berries	78
Vervain	7	Wiltow Herb	28, 77, 100
Vetch	173	Winter Green	85
——— Chickling	171	——— Chickweed	76
——— Horsethoe	175	Woad	159
——— Kidney	169	Wood Roof	13
Violet	213	Yarrow	208

1870

Year	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Population	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000
Area (sq. miles)	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
Population per sq. mile	27.8	29.2	30.6	31.9	33.3	34.7	36.1	37.5	38.9	40.3	41.7

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